

Zeszyt ćwiczeń

Katherine Stannett

BRAINY

VIDEOS
INSIDE





Pobierz na swój smartfon lub tablet bezpłatną aplikację *Brainy* (Macmillan) z zadaniami w technologii rozszerzonej rzeczywistości (AR). Za pomocą aplikacji zeskanuj strony **Książki ucznia** (Lesson 1, Lesson 4 oraz Lesson 8) i odzyskaj element aktywujący ćwiczenie AR.

Dostęp do *Brainy klasa 5 Student's App* i cyfrowego odzwierciedlenia podręcznika

1. Wejdź na stronę:
www.macmillaneducationeverywhere.com
2. Kliknij: **Zarejestruj się (Register)**, aby utworzyć nowe konto, i postępuj zgodnie z instrukcjami widniejącymi na ekranie. Konto powinno zostać założone przez osobę pełnoletnią (rodzic/opiekun). Jeśli masz już konto, kliknij: **Zaloguj się (Log in)**.
3. Po zalogowaniu kliknij: **Aktywuj kod (Activate code)** i przepisz kod podany obok.
4. Następnie otwórz aplikację **Student's App** w przeglądarce lub pobierz ją na swój komputer, tablet bądź smartfon, uruchom instalator i postępuj zgodnie z instrukcjami widniejącymi na ekranie.
5. Do logowania w aplikacji używaj nazwy użytkownika oraz hasła podanych podczas rejestracji.

Szczegółowy przewodnik dostępny jest na stronie:
www.macmillan.pl/dzial-pomocy



Dostęp ważny jest przez **15 miesięcy** od dnia aktywacji.

Wszystkie zgłoszenia problemów technicznych prosimy kierować na adres: **helpdesk@macmillan.pl**

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BRAINY

Materiały video dostępne na:
www.macmillandlaucznia.pl/brainy-kl-5
lub po zeskanowaniu kodu QR
za pomocą smartfonu:



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1 ★ Uzupełnij zdania brakującymi wyrazami.

- 1 L _ _ _ _ n to the dialogue.
- 2 R _ _ _ d the book.
- 3 Th _ _ _ k in English!
- 4 W _ _ _ _ e the answer in your
n _ _ _ _ _ _ _ k.
- 5 T _ _ _ k to your partner.

2 ★★ Połącz zdania z odpowiednimi ilustracjami.

- 1 Work in pairs.
- 2 Listen and repeat.
- 3 Ask and answer the questions.
- 4 Play the game.
- 5 Listen and read.
- 6 Point and say.



3 ★★ Uzupełnij instrukcje czasownikami z ramki. Wykonaj polecenia.

Answer ■ Choose ■ Complete
Match ■ Write

...THE BIG ENGLISH QUIZ...

1 _____ the word to the picture.

a		• book
b		• pen
c		• schoolbag

2 _____ the sentence.
My name is _____.

3 _____ T (True) or F (False).

- 1 Warsaw is in Poland. _____
- 2 Paris is in Italy. _____
- 3 London is in Scotland. _____

4 _____ the question.
How many people are there in your family?

5 _____ the correct answer.
I **am** / **is** a student.

4 ★★ Dopisz do quizu dwie instrukcje z ćwiczenia 3. Użyj wyrazów z ramki.

write ■ point ■ complete ■ answer

- 1 _____
- 2 _____

- 1 ★ Znajdź w diagramie 6 nazw przedmiotów, które znajdują się w klasie i 6 nazw produktów spożywczych. Dopasuj wyrazy do odpowiednich kategorii.

p	i	d	e	s	k	n	r
e	a	r	p	t	p	p	i
l	e	u	a	i	s	h	c
a	r	l	s	c	a	k	e
r	p	e	t	k	e	n	e
u	c	r	a	y	o	n	r
b	h	m	u	t	s	h	r
b	e	o	b	a	c	o	n
e	e	o	m	p	p	i	a
r	s	b	r	e	a	d	z
p	e	n	c	i	l	a	z

Classroom objects

Food

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

- 2 ★ Przeczytaj, narysuj i pokoloruj.

1 a pink skirt



2 a blue dress



3 a red T-shirt



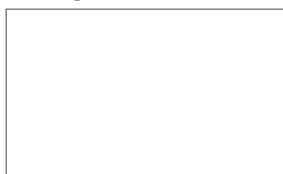
4 brown trousers



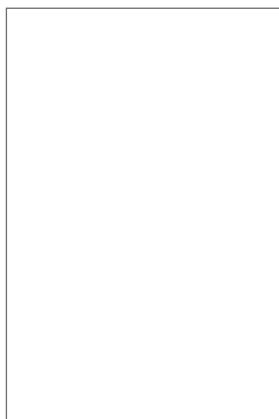
5 orange sandals



6 green socks



- 3 ★★ Narysuj dwa elementy ubioru, pokoloruj je i podpisz.



1 _____



2 _____

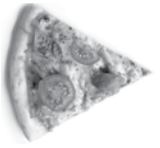
- 4 ★★ Uzupełnij nazwy miejsc brakującymi literami.

- You watch films in a c _____ .
- You are at s _____ now!
- You have a cup of tea in a c _____ .
- You buy food at a s _____ .
- You put your car in a c _____ p _____ .

- 5 ★★★ Rozwiąż zagadkę i odgadnij wyraz.

This letter is in  and  .

1 ☐

This letter is in  and  .

2 ☐

This letter is in  and  .

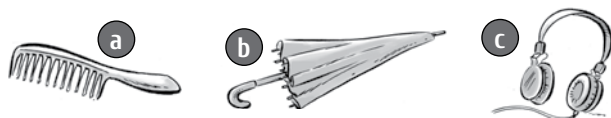
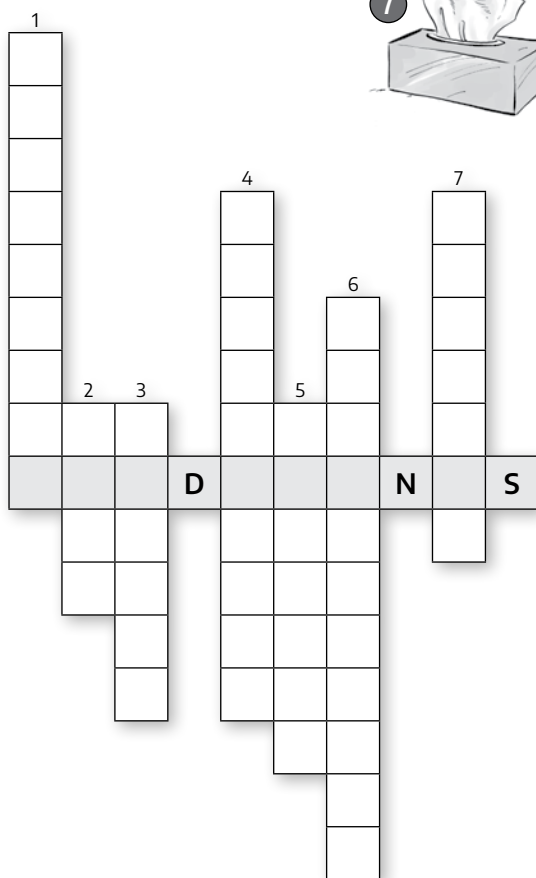
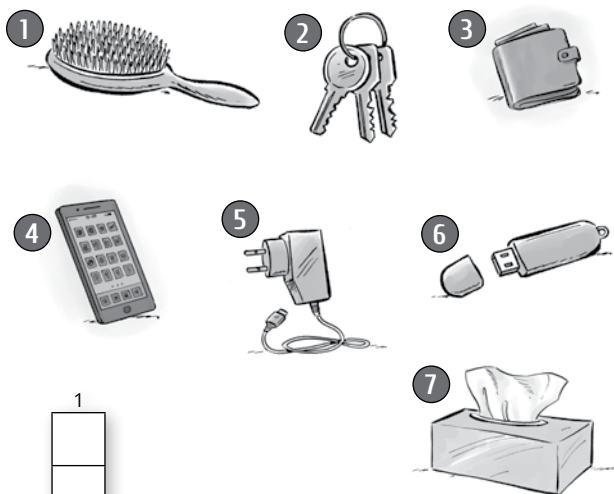
3 ☐

This letter is in  and  .

4 ☐

The hidden word is: _____

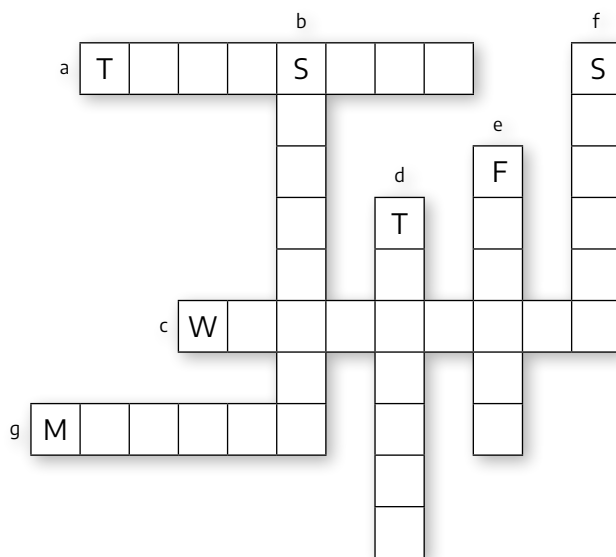
1 ★ Rozwiąż krzyżówkę i odgadnij hasło.
Zaznacz odpowiednią ilustrację.



2 ★ Uzupełnij działania.

- 1 fourteen + six = _____
- 2 _____ + five = seventeen
- 3 twenty - _____ = seven
- 4 eighteen - nine = _____
- 5 _____ x three = fifteen

3 ★★ Rozwiąż krzyżówkę, wpisując nazwy dni tygodnia.



4 ★★ Zakreśl właściwe wyrazy.

- 1 I'm Luke. It's **my** / **our** cap.
- 2 She's Eloise. It's **his** / **her** purse.
- 3 You're Mr Turner. It's **their** / **your** jacket.
- 4 We're students. It's **my** / **our** classroom.
- 5 He's Josh. It's **your** / **his** schoolbag.
- 6 They're my friends. It's **their** / **our** house.

5 ★★★ Narysuj drogę do mety. Linie nie mogą się przecinać. Napisz dwa pytania i dwie odpowiedzi.

Start	Whose	they?	They're
	keys	are	Sophie's
	comb	Whose	keys.
	is	your	comb.
	it?	It's	
			Finish

- 1 _____ ?
- 2 _____ ?

1 ★ Zakreśl *a*, *an* lub *-*.

- We are *a / an* / - students at Burnett High School.
- Our classroom has got *a / an* / - big noticeboard and *a / an* / - computer.
- I've got *a / an* / - umbrella in my schoolbag.
- I like *a / an* / - biscuits but I don't like *a / an* / - ice cream.
- There's *a / an* / - orange notebook on my chair.
- A: Have you got *a / an* / - felt-tip pen?
B: No, I haven't, but I've got *a / an* / - gel pen.

2 ★ Uzupełnij zdania o Ricku i Belli, wstawiając *can* lub *can't* oraz czasownik w odpowiedniej formie, zgodnie z informacjami w tabeli.

	Rick	Bella
	✓	✗
	✗	✓
	✗	✗
	✓	✓

Rick can ride a bicycle.

- Bella _____ a bicycle.
- Rick _____ funny jokes.
- Bella _____ funny jokes.
- Rick and Bella _____ Chinese.
- Rick and Bella _____ dinner.

3 ★★ Napisz pytania i odpowiedzi, wykorzystując informacje z ćwiczenia 2.

Rick / bicycle

Can Rick ride a bicycle? Yes, he can.

1 Bella / bicycle

2 Rick / funny jokes

3 Bella / funny jokes

4 Rick and Bella / Chinese

5 Rick and Bella / dinner

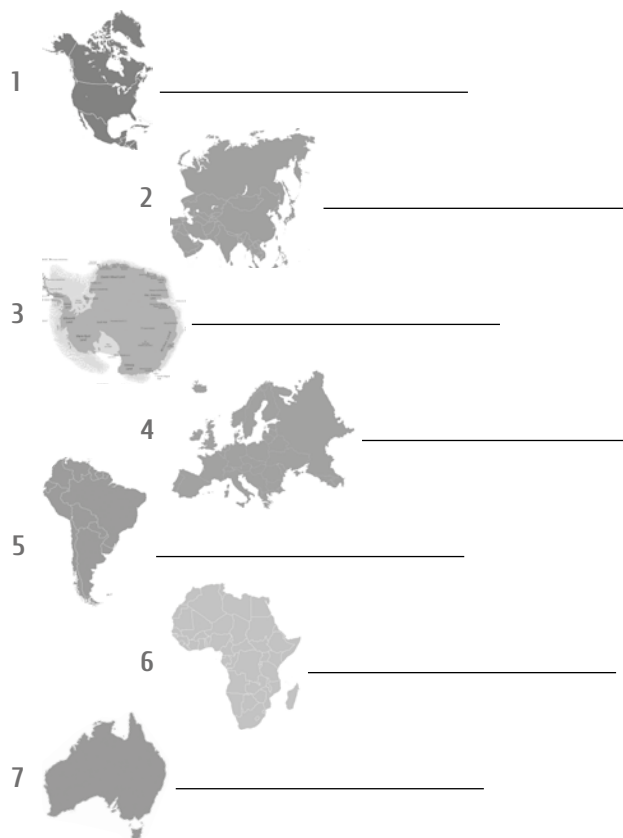
4 ★★ Połącz wyrazy.

- | | |
|---------|---------------------|
| 1 ride | a skateboard tricks |
| 2 play | b a bicycle |
| 3 read | c a car |
| 4 do | d trees |
| 5 climb | e the piano |
| 6 drive | f a book |

5 ★★★ Napisz trzy zdania o tym, co umiesz robić, i trzy zdania o tym, czego nie umiesz robić. Użyj nazw czynności z ćwiczeń 3. i 4.

1 ★ Podpisz ilustracje wyrazami z ramki.

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



2 ★★ Uzupełnij nazwy krajów brakującymi literami i połącz je z odpowiednimi symbolami (a-e).

- 1 Ca _____ a 
2 E _____ t b 
3 C _____ a c 
4 N _____ y d 
5 B _____ l e 



Phonics

01 Posłuchaj nagrania. W każdym zestawie wykreśl wyraz, w którym **u** wymawia się inaczej, niż w pozostałych.

- 1 Euro student glue
2 music ruler computer
3 mushroom unit Eurozone
4 USA rubber museum

3 ★★★ 02 Posłuchaj nagrania i uzupełnij notatki. Wykorzystaj wyrazy z ramki.

Buenos Aires ■ Argentina ■ Madrid
China ■ Spain ■ Beijing

1 Name: Isabel
Country: _____
Capital City: _____
Flag colours: _____

2 Name: Ping
Country: _____
Capital City: _____
Flag colours: _____

3 Name: Gloria
Country: _____
Capital City: _____
Flag colours: _____

4 ★★★ Przeczytaj notatki i uzupełnij wiadomość.

Name: Ewa Country: Poland
Capital City: Warsaw
Population: 38 million
Famous person: Rafał Blechacz

Hello! My name's ¹ _____ and I'm from ² _____ in Europe. The population is ³ _____ and the capital city is ⁴ _____. ⁵ _____ is a famous Polish person.



Life skills: Internet safety

Czy zamieszczanie takich wiadomości w Internecie jest bezpieczne? Uzasadnij.

This is a picture of my house in Woodstock. But we aren't there now. We're on holiday in France!

My name is Rachel Babcock. I'm 12 years old and I go to St Augustine's School.

My mobile number is: 07887 411235.

**BRAINY RYAN**

▶ VIDEO 1

1 Uzupełnij tekst odpowiednimi formami czasownika *be*.

Hi, I ¹ ____ [✓] Ryan. Jack ² ____ [✓] my best friend. We ³ ____ [✓] both twelve. Emma ⁴ ____ [✓] my sister. We ⁵ ____ [✓] from England.

Naomi ⁶ ____ [✓] Emma's friend. She ⁷ ____ [X] from England. She ⁸ ____ [✓] from South Africa. Emma and Naomi ⁹ ____ [X] at home now. They ¹⁰ ____ [✓] at a summer camp.

2 ★ Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi formami czasownika *be*.

- My brother's name ____ [✓] Marcus.
- The children ____ [✓] very friendly.
- A: ____ she your sister?
B: Yes, she ____ [✓].
- I ____ [X] at home.
- A: Where ____ you from?
B: I ____ [✓] from London.
- We ____ [X] from England.
- A: What ____ your mother like?
B: She ____ [✓] funny and clever.
- My cousin ____ [X] a student at this school.

3 ★★ Napisz pytania i odpowiedzi.

you / from India / ? / [X]

Are you from India? No, I'm not.

- your friends / 12 years old / ? / [✓]

- your sister / at school / ? / [✓]

- I / funny / ? / [✓]

- Richard / your cousin / ? / [X]

- the books / in the classroom / ? / [X]

4 ★★ Uzupełnij dialog, wykorzystując poniższe informacje.

Who?	Country, Continent
Dad: Klaus	Germany, Europe
Mum: Miyami	Japan, Asia
Me: Hugo	Brazil, South America

Eloise: Hi, what ¹ _____ your name?

Hugo: I ² _____ Hugo.

Eloise: ³ _____ you from Spain?

Hugo: ⁴ _____. I ⁵ _____ from Brazil.

Eloise: ⁶ _____ Brazil in Europe?

Hugo: ⁷ _____! It ⁸ _____ in South America.

Eloise: ⁹ _____ your parents from Brazil?

Hugo: ¹⁰ _____. My mum ¹¹ _____ from Japan and my dad ¹² _____ from Germany.

5 ★★★ Przeczytaj informacje o Eloise i uzupełnij dialog.

Who?	Eloise	Mum: Mia	Dad: Brian
Country, Continent	Egypt, Africa	Italy, Europe	Canada, North America

Hugo: Are you from Spain?

Eloise: ¹ _____.

Hugo: ² _____ in Asia?

Eloise: ³ _____ in Africa.

Hugo: Are your parents from ⁴ _____?

Eloise: ⁵ No, they _____.

1 ★ Podpisz ilustracje odpowiednimi wyrazami.



2 ★ Przeczytaj informacje o temperaturze i napisz zdania.

- 12°C It's freezing.
- 13°C 1 _____
- 28°C 2 _____
- 3°C 3 _____

3 ★★ Zakreśl właściwe wyrazy.

1 Hi Mum & Dad,
It's beautiful here in France.
It's very ¹ **hot** / **cloudy** and
² **freezing** / **sunny**. I'm at
the beach with my friends.



2 Hi Joe,
I'm in the mountains in
Switzerland! It's ³ **snowy** /
hot and ⁴ **cold** / **foggy**, but it
isn't ⁵ **cloudy** / **sunny**. Perfect
weather for skiing!



3 Hello from Berlin!
This picture is of me today!
The museums are great but
the weather isn't good.
It's very ⁶ **warm** / **wet** and
⁷ **sunny** / **windy**.



4 Hi!
I'm in London. It's ⁸ **freezing** /
hot today and also very
⁹ **foggy** / **snowy**. It's horrible
weather!



4 ★★ Napisz pocztówki, wykorzystując niektóre słowa z ćwiczenia 3.



Hi! I'm in _____



Hello from _____



BRAINY RYAN



▶ VIDEO 2

1 Uzupełnij dialogi zwrotami z ramek.

have ■ haven't got ■ got

Jack: Hi, Ryan. Have you ¹ _____ a hoodie?Ryan: Yes, I ² _____. Why?Jack: It's really cold and I ³ _____ my jacket. It's at home!Have you got
haven't ■ 've gotEmma: I ⁴ _____ my hat and sunglasses. I'm ready to go to the beach.Naomi: But it's cloudy and wet!
⁵ _____ an umbrella?Emma: No, I ⁶ _____. Oh, I hate this weather!

have ■ hasn't ■ has ■ got

Jack: Emma, ⁷ _____ Naomi got a scarf?Emma: No, she ⁸ _____. She lives in South Africa. It's hot and sunny there.Jack: Have we ⁹ _____ any scarves? It's freezing outside!Emma: Yes, we ¹⁰ _____. Here you are.

2 ★ Zakreśl właściwe wyrazy.

- She **'s** / **'ve** got an umbrella.
- The students **has** / **have** got a noticeboard in their classroom.
- I **hasn't** / **haven't** got my sunglasses.
- A: **Has** / **Have** John got a red jacket?
B: Yes, he **has** / **have**.
- We **'s** / **'ve** got a new car.
- You **hasn't** / **haven't** got a hat.
- A: **Has** / **Have** Anna got any shorts?
B: No, she **hasn't** / **haven't**.
- Theresa **hasn't** / **haven't** got a T-shirt.

Useful!

Uzupełnij dialog wyrażeniami z ramki.

It's time for ■ Not again! ■ See you later.

¹ _____ your violin lesson, Ryan. Have you got your violin?

Yes, I have.

Goodbye!

Bye! ² _____

Oh dear! I haven't got my violin!

Oh no! ³ _____

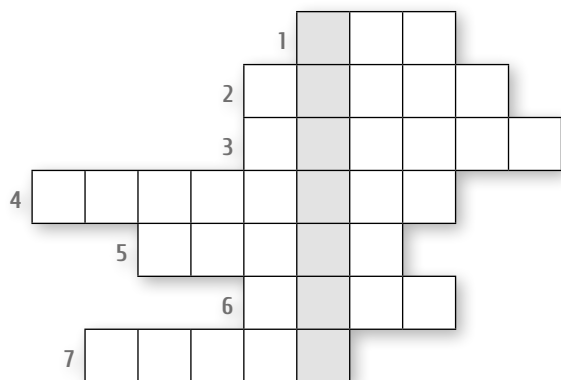
3 ★★★ Sporty Sue i jej przyjaciele przygotowują się do zawodów. Uzupełnij dialog, wykorzystując informacje z ramki.

	trainers	shorts	sunhat	water
Sporty Sue	✓	✓	✓	✗
Athletic Annie	✓	✓	✗	✓
Lazy Larry	✗	✓	✗	✓

Sue: Hi Annie. Have you got any trainers?Annie: ¹ _____.² _____ any water?Sue: ³ _____. ButI ⁴ _____ a sunhat.Annie: Oh look! There's Larry. Oh dear, he ⁵ _____ any trainers!Sue: ⁶ _____ any shorts?Annie: ⁷ _____, and he
⁸ _____ some water.Sue: ⁹ _____ a sunhat?Annie: ¹⁰ _____.



1 ★ Rozwiąż krzyżówkę i odgadnij hasło.



The hidden word is: _____.

2 ★★ Połącz części wyrazów tak, aby powstały nazwy sześciu kontynentów i pięciu krajów.

Ame ■ Nor ■ Eg ■ A ■ Can ■ Ch
Eu ■ Af ■ Bra ■ Aus ■ Antarc

rica ■ way ■ ada ■ tica ■ ypt ■ zil
rope ■ rica ■ ina ■ tralia ■ sia

Continents

Countries

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

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

3 ★★★ Rozwiąż zagadkę i podpisz ilustracje odpowiednimi imionami.

Tanya's got sandals. She hasn't got a hat.
Ruth hasn't got sandals. She's got a jacket.
Dede's got a hat. She hasn't got a jacket.
Emma hasn't got a hat. She hasn't got a jacket.
Rachel's got a hat, sandals and a jacket.



1 _____ 2 _____



3 _____ 4 _____



5 _____

4 ★★★ 03 Posłuchaj nagrania i zdecyduj, czy zdania 1-5 są prawdziwe (True), czy fałszywe (False). Zakreśl odpowiednie litery i ułóż z nich nazwę kraju. Czy potrafisz z pozostałych liter ułożyć nazwę drugiego kraju?

	True	False
1 Jan is from Poland.	S	A
2 Jan's mum and dad are from Norway.	L	H
3 Amelia is from Poland.	I	W
4 Amelia's mum is from the USA.	A	C
5 Amelia's dad is from Egypt.	N	E

Country 1 is: _____.

Country 2 is: _____.

1 ★ Uzupełnij dialog zdaniami i wyrażeniami z ramki.

Can you repeat that, please?
Excuse me, can you help me, please?
How do you spell it?
I think it's ...
I'm sorry, I don't know.
Thank you.
What is *tęcza* in English?

A: What does *surprised* mean?

B: ¹ _____

C: ² _____ *zaskoczony*.

A: Thank you.

A: ³ _____

B: Yes, of course.

A: ⁴ _____

B: It's *rainbow*.

A: ⁵ _____

B: Yes, it's *rainbow*.

A: ⁶ _____

B: R-A-I-N-B-O-W.

A: ⁷ _____

2 ★★ 04 Posłuchaj nagrania i uzupełnij tabelę.

English	Polish
¹	<i>burza</i>
drizzle	²
blizzard	³
⁴	<i>grad</i>



3 ★★ Uzupełnij dialog, wykorzystując informacje z tabeli.

English	Polish
heatwave	<i>fala upałów</i>
flood	<i>powódź</i>

A: Excuse me, ¹ _____?

B: Yes, ² _____.

A: ³ _____?

B: It's *fala upałów*.

A: Thank you. And what is *powódź* in English?

B: ⁴ _____.

A: ⁵ _____?

B: F-L-O-O-D.

A: ⁶ _____.

4 ★★★ Wzorując się na dialogu z ćwiczenia 3., napisz dialog, wykorzystując informacje z tabeli.

English	Polish
frightening	<i>przerażający</i>
charming	<i>uroczy</i>

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____



Quiz – Weather in different places

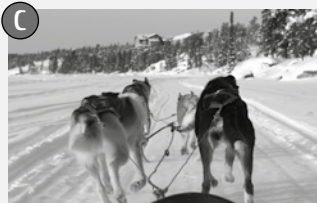
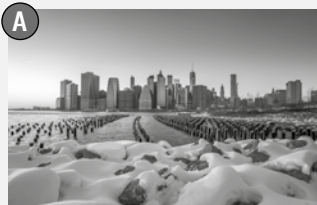
1 Sprawdź, co pamiętasz na temat pogody w różnych częściach świata. Połącz zdania 1-5 z miejscami a-e.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1 It's often wet, but it's never cold. | a England |
| 2 It's warm in the summer, but the sea is cold. | b Sahara Desert |
| 3 It's always snowy and freezing. At night it can be -80°C. | c Brazil |
| 4 It's 40°C in the day and 0°C at night. | d Argentina |
| 5 It's very cold and freezing in the winter. | e Antarctica |

2 Przeczytaj teksty o pogodzie w różnych częściach świata. Dopasuj ilustracje A-D do odpowiednich tekstów.

Today is January 3rd. What's the weather like around the world? Let's find out.

- 1 It's summer in Sydney, Australia, and it's very hot. The temperature today is 30°C. The water in the sea is very warm. In the winter, it's warm and wet. ☐
- 2 In New York, USA, it's winter. It's freezing and snowy today and the temperature is -2°C. The winters in New York are very cold. In the summer it's hot and sunny but it's also sometimes wet. ☐
- 3 Yellowknife is in the north of Canada. It is winter here and it is freezing cold and dry. The temperature today is -20°C! It's warm and sunny in the summer but it's never very hot and it's often wet. ☐
- 4 In the desert in Namibia, Africa, it's summer. It's very sunny and hot. The temperature is 30°C. At night it is warm. In the winter, it's dry and warm in the day and cold at night. ☐



3 Przeczytaj teksty z ćwiczenia 2. ponownie i zdecyduj, czy zdania 1-8 są prawdziwe (True = T), czy fałszywe (False = F).

In Australia

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 It's warm in January. | T / F |
| 2 The sea in the summer isn't cold. | T / F |

In New York

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| 3 It's sunny but wet in the winter. | T / F |
| 4 It's freezing in January. | T / F |

In Yellowknife

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| 5 It's winter in January. | T / F |
| 6 It's cold in the summer. | T / F |

In Namibia

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 7 It's very cold at night in the summer. | T / F |
| 8 It isn't wet in the winter. | T / F |

4 Przeczytaj informacje o Norwegii. Opisz pogodę w tym kraju, wzorując się na tekstach z ćwiczenia 2.

Norway
Summer: June – August
warm, sunny & wet
Winter: November – February
cold & dry, sometimes freezing

Today is August 5th. It's summer _____

Vocabulary & Speaking

1 ★ Znajdź nazwy 6 kontynentów i 6 krajów i zakreśl je.

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

2 ★★ Z podanych liter ułóż wyrazy związane z pogodą.

- ynusn _____
- to h _____
- dyniw _____
- udocly _____
- gofyg _____
- zirnfeg _____
- wnyso _____
- tew _____
- ldco _____
- rmaw _____

3 ★★ Ułóż dialog w odpowiedniej kolejności.

- ☐ B: Yes, of course.
- ☐ B: H-U-R-R-I-C-A-N-E.
- ☒ A: Excuse me, can you help me, please?
- ☐ A: Thank you.
- ☐ B: It's *deszczowy*.
- ☐ A: Can you spell it, please?
- ☐ A: Thank you. And what is *huragan* in English?
- ☐ A: What does *rainy* mean?
- ☐ B: It's *hurricane*.

Grammar

4 ★★ Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi formami czasownika *be*.

- We _____ ☒ from France.
- I _____ ☒ a student.
- My cousins _____ ☒ at school today.
- A: _____ you from the USA?
B: Yes, I _____ ☒.
- She _____ ☒ shy.
- A: _____ your brother sporty?
B: No, he _____.
- My cat _____ ☒ black and white.
- I _____ ☒ from Brazil.

5 ★★★ Uzupełnij tabelę informacjami o sobie. Następnie uzupełnij zdania.

	sunglasses	umbrella
Darren	☒	☒
Paula & Sophie	☒	☒
Me		

Darren 's got sunglasses.

- He _____ an umbrella.
- Paula and Sophie _____ sunglasses.
- They _____ an umbrella.
- I _____ sunglasses.
- I _____ an umbrella.

6 ★★★ Napisz pytania i odpowiedzi dotyczące informacji z tabeli z ćwiczenia 5.

Darren

Has Darren got sunglasses?

Yes, he has.

1 _____ an umbrella?

Paula and Sophie

2 _____ sunglasses?

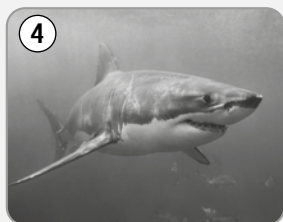
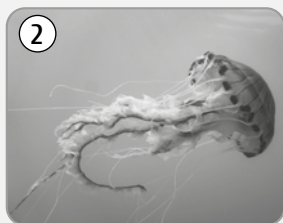
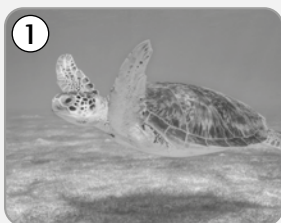
3 _____ an umbrella?



Before you watch

1 Podpisz zdjęcia wyrazami z ramki.

octopus ■ jellyfish ■ seahorse
sea turtle ■ crab ■ shark



While you watch

2 Obejrzyj film i sprawdź odpowiedzi w ćwiczeniu 1., a następnie odpowiedz na poniższe pytanie.

How long can Japanese spider crabs live?

3 Obejrzyj film ponownie i zdecyduj, czy zdania 1-5 są prawdziwe (T = True), czy fałszywe (F = False). Zakreśl T lub F.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1 Sea turtles don't eat jellyfish. | T / F |
| 2 Octopuses have got blue blood. | T / F |
| 3 Jellyfish have got a lot of water in their bodies. | T / F |
| 4 Sharks have got square teeth. | T / F |
| 5 Japanese spider crabs have got 6 legs. | T / F |



Glossary

blood – krew
boat – łódź
delicious – pyszny
heavy – ciężki

square – kwadratowy
sharp – ostry
triangular – trójkątny

After you watch

4 Wybierz odpowiednie słowa. Następnie zdecyduj, które zwierzę ze zdjęć A i B jest opisane w tekście.

key words

delicious dangerous Japanese fish

Pufferfish – this Japanese fish has got
¹ **delicious / heavy** meat but it can be
² **dangerous / sharp** because it's got poison in its body. Only the best cooks can make food from it. When it's in danger, it fills itself with water and looks like a ball ...

A



B

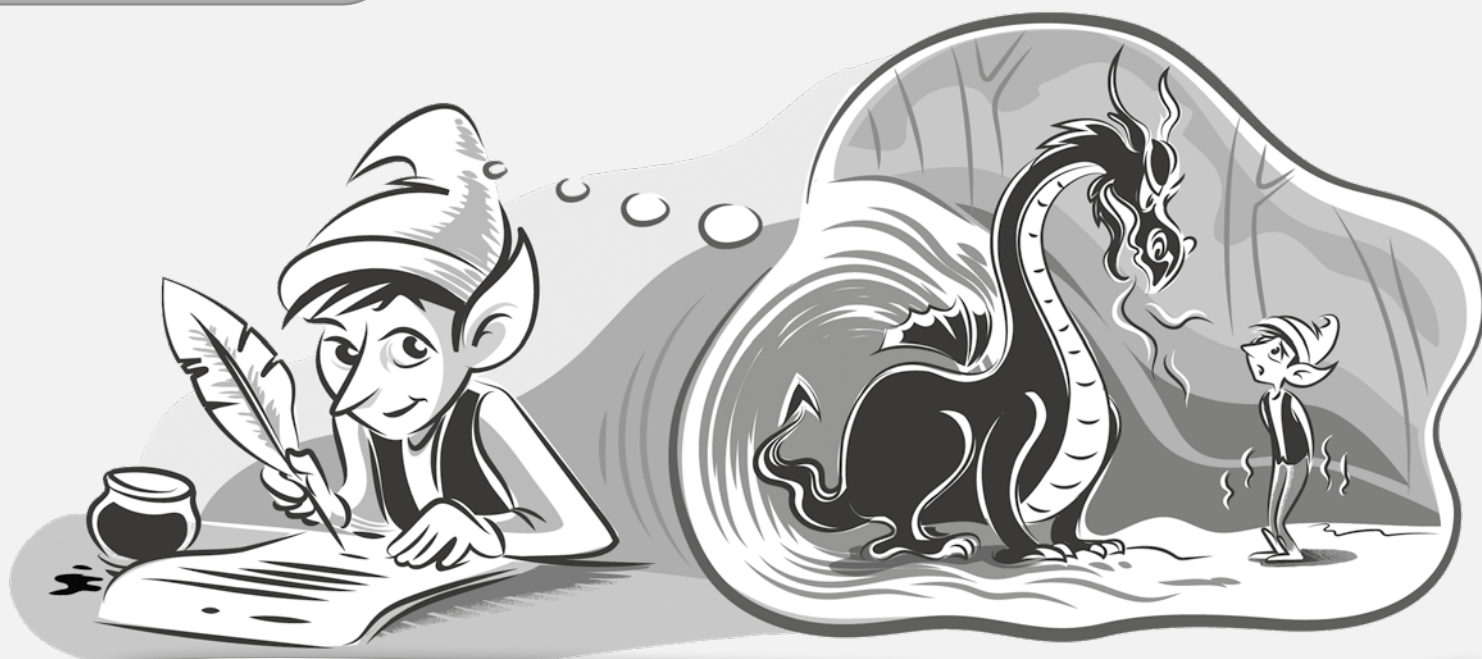


Life skills

5 Popatrz na zakreślone słowa w wyszukiwarce w ćwiczeniu 4. Są to kluczowe słowa (key words), dzięki którym łatwiej znaleźć potrzebne informacje w internecie. Jakie trzy kluczowe słowa w języku angielskim są potrzebne, aby znaleźć odpowiedzi na pytania 1-3?

- Co jedzą kałamarnice? _____
- Czy rekiny są niebezpieczne dla ludzi?

- Jak długo żyją żółwie? _____



Dear Diary,

You know that I want to talk to dragons. They are a bit scary but they're very smart and they can fly. I can learn a lot of interesting things from them. My older brother says that elves can't learn Dragonic but I'm sure that I can do it. In the middle of the dark forest there's a nice dragon, Mr Bart'l, who is my teacher. He can speak a bit of Elvish and he's very patient. But words in Dragonic are very difficult for me. I can never say them right.

I often have a dream about a big, black dragon. I say something to him in his language. At first, he's very angry and I can see fire in his nose but after a moment he has a smile on his face. The problem is that I don't know Dragonic so I don't understand my words in the dream. I'm sure my classes with Mr Bart'l can help me with this problem.



Glossary

dragon – smok
elf – elf

forest – las
dream – sen

1 Przeczytaj poniższe nazwy państw i języków. Jak, twoim zdaniem, mogłyby się nazywać języki elfów i smoków?

Poland – Polish	Norway – Norwegian
England – English	Germany – German
Spain – Spanish	Egypt – Arabic
China – Chinese	Elves – _____
Japan – Japanese	Dragons – _____

2 Przeczytaj tekst i sprawdź odpowiedź na pytanie w ćwiczeniu 1.

3 Zdecyduj, czy zdania 1-5 są prawdziwe (T = True), czy fałszywe (F = False).

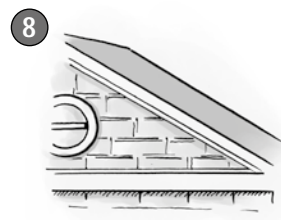
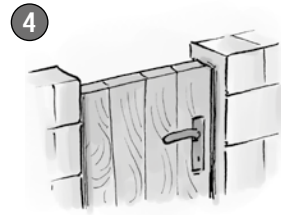
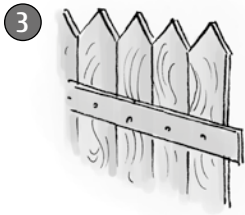
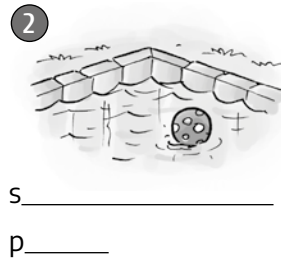
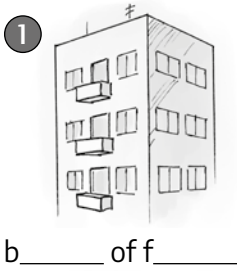
- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1 Dragons are not very intelligent. | T / F |
| 2 All elves are sure that they can't learn Dragonic. | T / F |
| 3 Mr Bart'l is a teacher. | T / F |
| 4 Koobak meets the big, black dragon in real life. | T / F |
| 5 Koobak can't understand his words in the dream. | T / F |

4 Przeczytaj tekst jeszcze raz. Odpowiedz na pytania.

- Can Koobak the elf learn Dragonic?
- Is the big, black dragon dangerous? Why / Why not?
- What languages can you speak?
- Is learning a new language difficult for you? Why / Why not?

To be continued.

1 ★ Podpisz ilustracje odpowiednimi wyrazami.



2 ★★ 05 Posłuchaj nagrania i uzupełnij zdania.

A Grace lives in a ¹ _____ in Spring Street. She hasn't got a ² _____, but she's got a ³ _____. It's on the ⁴ _____!

B Finn's ⁵ _____ has got one ⁶ _____ and four ⁷ _____. It's got a big ⁸ _____ and a ⁹ _____ with a small ¹⁰ _____. It hasn't got a ¹¹ _____.



Phonics



06

Posłuchaj nagrania. Zaznacz (✓) wyrazy, w których **w** wymawia się tak, jak w słowie *wait*.

A 1 ☒2 ☐D 1 ☐2 ☐B 1 ☐2 ☐E 1 ☐2 ☐C 1 ☐2 ☐F 1 ☐2 ☐

3 ★★ Przeczytaj zdania i narysuj piłkę.

1 The ball is behind the chair.



2 The ball is next to the chair.



3 The ball is between the chair and the box.



4 The ball is on the chair.



5 The ball is in front of the chair.



6 The ball is under the chair.



7 The ball is in the box.



4 ★★ ★ Uzupełnij opis ilustracji.



My name is Felix and this is my garden.

My friend Lola is ¹ _____.

My friend Jake is ² _____.

I am ³ _____ my cat, Coco.

Coco is ⁴ _____.

**BRAINY RYAN**

▶ VIDEO 4

1 Ułóż zdania z podanych wyrazów.

- 1 the some there pool trees next are to swimming.

- 2 in front of there the house isn't a garden.

- 3 is a in there gate fence the.

- 4 aren't there the garden flowers in any.

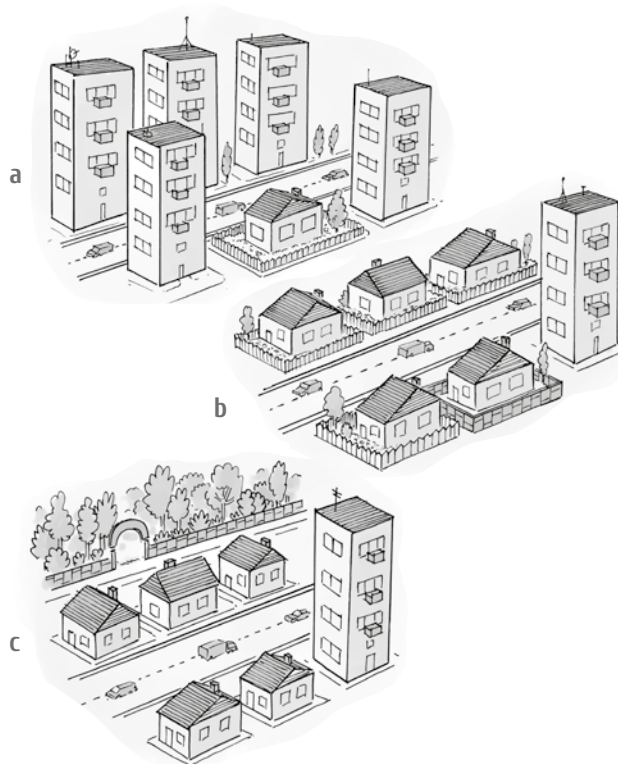
2 ★ Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednią formą *there is / there are*.

- 1 ☒ _____ four cats in the garden.
- 2 ☒ _____ any students at school today.
- 3 ☒ _____ a block of flats next to my house.
- 4 ☒ _____ some flowers in front of the window.
- 5 ☒ _____ a fence in my garden.
- 6 ☒ _____ a gate in the wall.
- 7 ☒ _____ any trees behind the fence.
- 8 ☒ _____ a swimming pool in the park.

3 ★★ Uzupełnij tekst wyrażeniami z ramki. Zaznacz (✓) właściwą ilustrację.

there are ■ there aren't ■ there's a
there's an ■ there are some
there isn't a

- 1 _____ big block of flats in my road and 2 _____ five houses.
- 3 _____ park in my road, but I've got a beautiful garden. 4 _____ old grey wall in front of my house.
- 5 _____ any flowers in my garden, but 6 _____ trees.

**4 ★★ 07 Posłuchaj nagrania. Zaznacz (✓), co znajduje się przy drodze, przy której mieszka Freya.**

- library ☐ block of flats ☐ houses ☐
swimming pool ☐ park ☐ trees ☐
café ☐ clothes shops ☐ supermarket ☐

5 ★★★ Opisz, co znajduje się przy drodze, przy której chciałbyś/chciałabyś mieszkać.

- 1 Zrób listę rzeczy, które powinny się znaleźć przy tej drodze. Możesz wykorzystać słownictwo z ćwiczenia 3.
- 2 Opisz drogę, używając *there is / there are* w odpowiedniej formie.

In my dream road there is _____

There aren't any _____

1 ★ Połącz wyrazy z ilustracjami pomieszczeń w domu.

1 basement

2 stairs

3 kitchen

4 toilet

5 living room

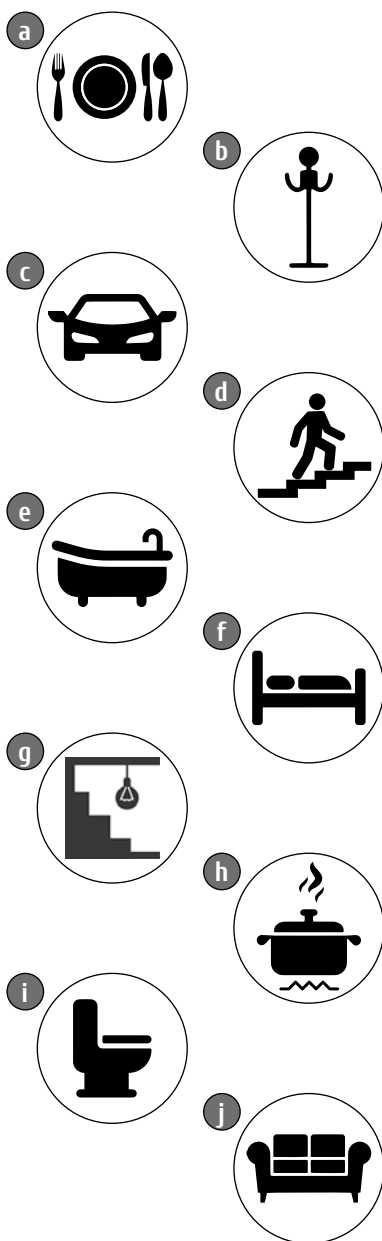
6 hall

7 bathroom

8 bedroom

9 garage

10 dining room



2 ★★ 08 Posłuchaj nagrania i zdecyduj, czy zdania 1-8 są prawdziwe (True = T), czy fałszywe (False = F). Zakreśl T lub F.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1 There's a small kitchen. | T / F |
| 2 The kitchen is next to the dining room. | T / F |
| 3 The bathroom is upstairs. | T / F |
| 4 The living room and the toilet are upstairs. | T / F |
| 5 There are two bedrooms in the house. | T / F |
| 6 There isn't a basement. | T / F |
| 7 There are two toilets in the house. | T / F |
| 8 There's a swimming pool, but there isn't a garden. | T / F |

3 ★★ 08 Posłuchaj nagrania ponownie i uzupełnij e-mail od Dede do Kena.

To ...
Subject:

Hi Ken!

I'm in my new house and it's great!

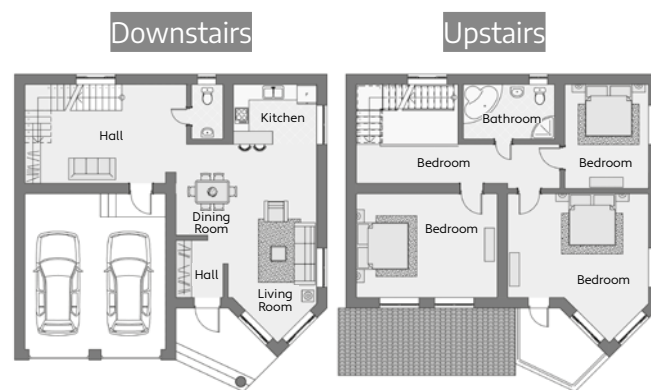
Downstairs, there's a big ¹ _____ and a small ² _____. The bathroom is next to the ³ _____. Upstairs, there's a ⁴ _____ next to the toilet and there are two ⁵ _____. We've also got a ⁶ _____ with a ⁷ _____ and another bedroom, and there's a ⁸ _____ in the garden.

Come and visit soon!

Dede

4 ★★ Opisz ilustracje, używając wyrazów z ramki.

next to ■ garage ■ big ■ small
upstairs ■ bedroom ■ downstairs
kitchen ■ living room ■ dining room
toilet ■ bathroom



This is a plan of our new house. Downstairs, there's a small hall. Next to the hall, there's a



▶ VIDEO 5

1 Uzupełnij dialog odpowiednimi formami *there is/are*.

Emma: Naomi, how many bedrooms
1 _____ in your house?

Naomi: 2 _____ three bedrooms.

Emma: Is there a dining room?

Naomi: No, 3 _____. But 4 _____ a big table in the kitchen and a small table in the garden.

Emma: Wow, that's really cool. 5 _____ any flowers in the garden?

Naomi: No, 6 _____. But 7 _____ some trees.

Emma: 8 _____ a swimming pool too?

Naomi: Yes, there is!

2 ★ Zakreśl właściwe wyrazy. Następnie połącz pytania z odpowiedziami.

- 1 *Is / Are* there a table in your kitchen?
 - 2 *Is / Are* there any flowers in your garden?
 - 3 How many students *is / are* there in your school?
 - 4 What *is / are* there in your schoolbag?
 - 5 *Is / Are* there any sticky tape in your house?
 - 6 *Is / Are* there any bedrooms downstairs?
- a Yes, there are. But there aren't any trees.
 - b There's a ruler and there are two pens and three books.
 - c No, there aren't, but there are two upstairs.
 - d No, there isn't, but there's a table in the dining room.
 - e Yes, there is. It's in the drawer.
 - f There are three hundred and twenty.

3 ★★ Napisz pytania i odpowiedzi.

- 1 what / there / in the picture?

- 2 how many / chairs / there / in the picture?

- 3 there / table / in the picture?

4 there / books / in the picture?

5 there / TV set / in the picture?

6 there / flowers / in the picture?



4 ★★★ Sporty Sue szuka przedmiotów, którymi mogłaby żonglować. Uzupełnij dialog.

Sue: Mum, 1 _____ any pens in the drawer?

Mum: Yes, 2 _____.

Sue: Good. And 3 _____ a noticeboard in the garage?

Mum: No, 4 _____. But 5 _____ a big notebook on my desk.

Sue: OK. How many umbrellas
6 _____ in the hall?

Mum: 7 _____ two umbrellas in the hall. Why?

Sue: I've got a new exercise for the garden.

Mum: Oh no!

Useful!

Co powiesz w sytuacjach 1-4? Uzupełnij zdania.

- 1 Ktoś zapomniał o urodzinach swojej mamy.
K _____ y _____ c _____ up!
- 2 Ktoś zgubił portfel.
P _____ y _____!
- 3 Twoja siostra proponuje wspólne wyjście do kina. Podoba ci się ten pomysł.
I l _____ k _____ the s _____ d o _____ t _____!
- 4 Skaleczyłeś/Skaleczyłaś się.
O _____ h _____!

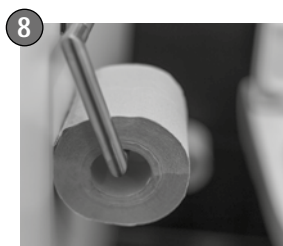
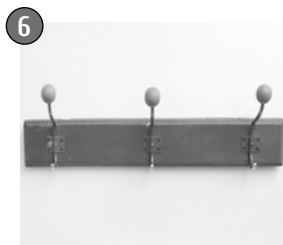
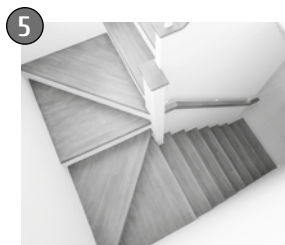




- 1 ★ Znajdź w diagramie 8 wyrazów związanych z domem i ogrodem i zakreśl je. Z pozostałych liter utwórz nazwę pomieszczenia i narysuj je.

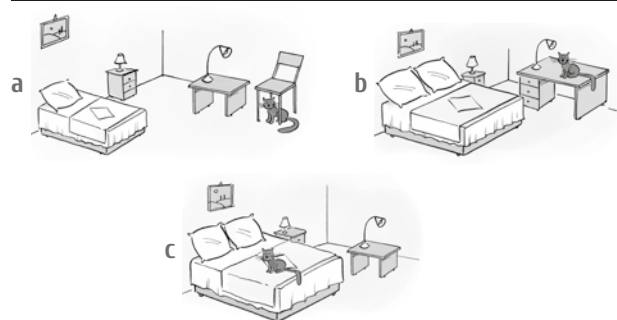
w	a	l	l	d	i	f	
i	n	h	o	u	s	e	
n	g	a	r	d	e	n	
d	a	i	n	o	g	c	
o	t	r	o	o	f	e	
w	e	r	o	r	o	m	

- 2 ★★ Podpisz ilustracje odpowiednimi wyrazami.



- 3 ★★★ Znajdź w węźu wyrazowym cztery zdania. Zapisz je i zakreśl właściwą ilustrację.

there aren't any chairs in my bedroom
there are some small desks and there's a big bed in my bedroom
there's a cat in the garden
there's a desk under the bed



- 4 ★★★ Połącz pytania z odpowiedziami.



How many bathrooms are there in your house?

Yes, there are.

There are some flowers and there's a wall with a gate.

What is there in your garden?



There are two. One upstairs and one downstairs.

Is there a garage in your house?

No, there isn't.

Are there any trees in your garden?

1 ★ Kto mówi te zdania: klient (*Customer = C*), czy sprzedawca pizzy (*Pizza man = P*)?

- 1 It'll be with you in 20 minutes. C / P
- 2 Small, medium or large? C / P
- 3 Can I order a pizza, please? C / P
- 4 And your phone number? C / P
- 5 23 Sugden Road. C / P
- 6 A cheese and tomato pizza, please. C / P

2 ★★ Ułóż zdania w odpowiedniej kolejności.

- ☐ OK. What size: small, medium or large?
- ☐ And your phone number?
- ☐ Hi. Can I order a pizza, please?
- ☐ OK. It'll be with you in 25 minutes. Bye.
- ☒ 1 Hello. *Pizza Place*.
- ☒ 12 Thank you! Bye.
- ☐ OK. That's £6.20. What's your address?
- ☐ Yes, of course. Which pizza do you want?
- ☐ 721 145 38
- ☐ A ham and pineapple pizza, please.
- ☐ Small, please.
- ☐ It's 36 Newmark Street.

3 ★★ 09 Posłuchaj nagrania i uzupełnij formularz.

Pizza Place

Pizza:

Size:

Address:

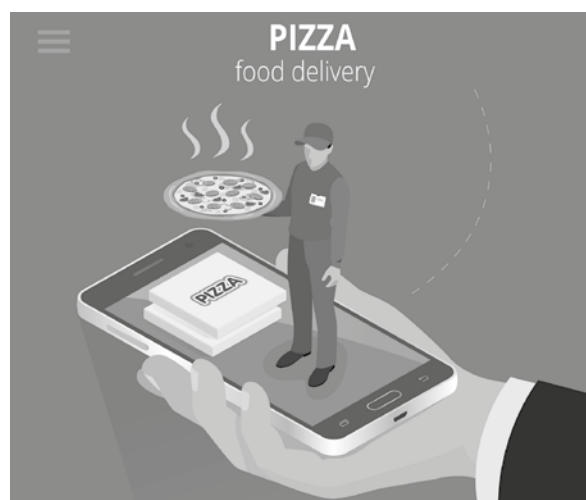
Phone number:

Price:

4 ★★★ Napisz dialog pomiędzy klientem a sprzedawcą pizzy, wykorzystując poniższe informacje.

Pizza Place			
	Small	Medium	Large
Cheese and tomato	£5.95	£8.00	£10.15
Mushroom and onion	£6.50	£8.40	£10.75
Tuna and cheese	£6.85	£8.75	£11.00
Ham and pineapple	£6.20	£8.25	£10.45
Sausage and tomato	£6.10	£8.15	£10.30

- A: _____
- B: _____
- A: _____
- _____
- B: _____
- A: _____
- B: _____
- A: _____
- B: _____
- A: _____
- B: _____
- A: _____
- B: _____
- A: _____
- B: _____





Quiz – Famous castles

1 Sprawdź, co pamiętasz na temat zamku w Malborku i zamku Windsor. Zakreśl właściwe odpowiedzi.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 There isn't any water in the moats. | Windsor / Malbork | 4 The dining hall is 50 metres long. | Windsor / Malbork |
| 2 It's a museum. | Windsor / Malbork | 5 There are shows at this castle. | Windsor / Malbork |
| 3 It's got about twenty towers. | Windsor / Malbork | 6 It's in a big park. | Windsor / Malbork |

2 Przeczytaj tekst. Odpowiedz na pytania.



Bojnice Castle

Bojnice Castle is in a large park in Slovakia. Some parts of the castle are more than eight hundred years old. It's a very important castle in Slovakia and now it is a museum. There are hundreds of thousands of visitors to the castle every year. You can visit the castle at night and take a candlelight tour. Some people get married at Bojnice Castle, in its famous Golden Hall. You can walk around the park and have a picnic there. You can also visit the Bojnice zoo in the park and look at the animals.



Conwy Castle

Conwy Castle is in Wales next to the sea. It is seven hundred years old and it's an important part of Welsh history. There are eight tall towers and two very

big gates. There are also lots of stairs! You can climb to the top of the towers and look at the amazing views. It's a great place for families to visit. In the summer, there are special family fun days. Children can play the parts of knights and ladies and learn how to use a sword.

- Is there a candlelight tour of Bojnice castle?

- What is the name of the famous hall at Bojnice Castle?

- Are there views of the sea at Bojnice Castle?

- How old is Conwy Castle?

- How many towers are there in Conwy Castle?

- When are there special family fun days at Conwy Castle?

3 Uzupełnij ulotki wyrazami z ramki, wykorzystując informacje z ćwiczenia 2.

views ■ night ■ picnic ■ sword
Slovakia ■ animals ■ towers ■ Wales

COME TO BOJNICE CASTLE IN ¹ _____ !

- visit the castle at ² _____
- have a ³ _____ in the park
- look at the ⁴ _____ in the zoo

VISIT CONWY CASTLE IN ⁵ _____ !

- climb to the top of the ⁶ _____
- look at the beautiful ⁷ _____
- learn how to use a ⁸ _____

4 Przeczytaj o zamku Peles Castle. Napisz o nim przynajmniej cztery zdania.

Peles Castle

- next to the Carpathian mountains, Romania
- 140 years
- 160 rooms; 30 bathrooms; beautiful gardens
- visit the museum; walk around the gardens



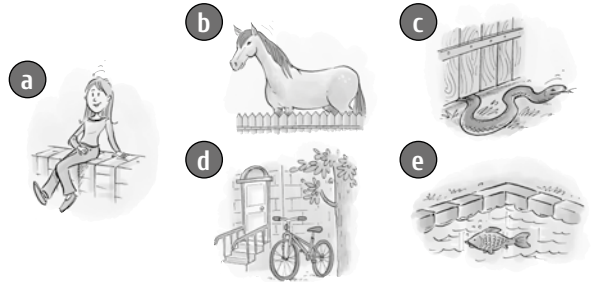
Glossary

candlelight – blask świecy
climb – wspiąć się, wejść
get married – wziąć ślub
sword – miecz

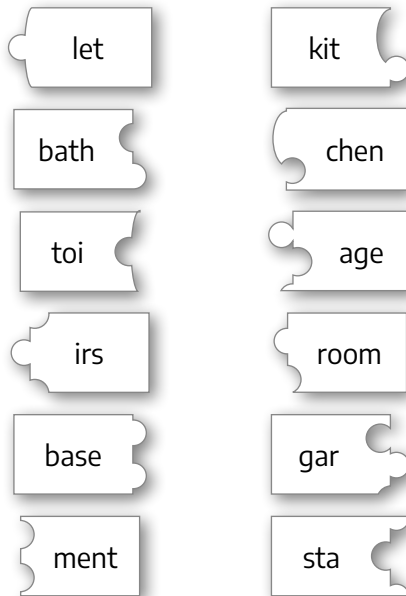
Vocabulary & Speaking

1 ★ Połącz fragmenty zdań. Następnie dopasuj zdania do odpowiednich ilustracji.

- 1 The girl is between the gate.
- 2 The fish is behind the door and the tree.
- 3 The snake is on the fence.
- 4 The bicycle is in the swimming pool.
- 5 The horse is under the wall.

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐


2 ★★ Ułóż wyrazy z podanych puzzli.



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

3 ★★ Uzupełnij dialog odpowiednimi wyrazami.

- A: Hello. *Piece of Pizza*.
 B: Hi. ¹C_____ I o_____ a pizza, please?
 A: Yes, of course. ²W_____ p_____ do you want?
 B: A cheese and ham pizza, please.
 A: OK. ³W_____ s_____?
 B: Large, please.
 A: That's £11.25. ⁴W_____ your a_____?
 B: 57 London Road.
 A: And your ⁵p_____ n_____?
 B: 250 655 23
 A: OK. It'll ⁶b_____ w_____ y_____ in about twenty minutes. Bye.
 B: Thank you, bye!

Grammar

4 ★★ Zakreśl właściwe wyrazy.

- Anna: ¹**Is / Are** there a garage in your house?
 Ben: No, there ²**isn't / aren't**. But there ³**'s / are** a big garden.
 Anna: That's cool! What ⁴**is / are** there in your garden?
 Ben: There ⁵**isn't / aren't** any flowers, but there ⁶**'s / are** a big old tree.
 Anna: How many bathrooms ⁷**is / are** there in your house?
 Ben: There ⁸**'s / are** two bathrooms and there ⁹**'s / are** one toilet.
 Anna: ¹⁰**Is / Are** there any stairs in your house?
 Ben: No, there ¹¹**isn't / aren't**.

5 ★★ Przeczytaj informacje o domu Anny. Uzupełnij dialog.

Anna's House			
basement	✓	bathrooms	3
garage	✓	toilets	2
garden	✗	stairs	✗

- Ben: ¹_____ garden in your house?
 Anna: ²_____. But ³_____.
 Ben: ⁴_____ basement?
 Anna: ⁵_____. It's got a swimming pool and a music room.
 Ben: That's cool! ⁶_____ in your house?
 Anna: ⁷_____ bathrooms and _____ toilets.
 Ben: ⁸_____ in your house?
 Anna: No, ⁹_____.

Vocabulary

1 Dopasuj wyrazy z ramki do właściwych kategorii.

Norway ■ spring ■ Asia ■ freezing ■ Egypt
 China ■ autumn ■ kitchen ■ garage
 foggy ■ hall ■ Canada ■ warm
 basement ■ Brazil

1	continents	
2	seasons	
3	weather	
4	in the house	
5	countries	

2 Uzupełnij opisy ilustracji wyrazami z ramki.

between ■ block of flats ■ door ■ on
 in front of ■ roof ■ swimming pool ■ garden



There is a small house and
 a ¹ _____. There's
 a fence ² _____ the
 house. A cat is ³ _____
 the ⁴ _____ of the house.

There is a ⁵ _____ with
 a ⁶ _____ next to it.
 A girl is ⁷ _____ the
 bicycle and the ⁸ _____.



Grammar

3 Ułóż zdania z podanych wyrazów i poprawnej formy czasownika *be*. Jeśli to możliwe, użyj form skróconych.

- ☒ / the house / big _____
- ☒ / the car / in the garage _____
- ☐ / the cats / behind the door _____
- ☒ / you / in the basement _____
- ☒ / we / next to the stairs _____
- ☐ / your bicycle / in the garden _____

4 Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednią formą *have got* lub *haven't got*. Wykorzystaj poniższe informacje.

	Alice	Billy
a smartphone	✓	✗
a computer	✓	✓
a car	✗	✗

- Alice _____ a smartphone.
- Billy _____ a smartphone.
- Alice and Billy _____
a computer.
- Alice and Billy _____ a car.

5 Napisz pytania dotyczące Billiego i Alice i odpowiedz na nie.

Alice / smartphone Has Alice got
a smartphone? Yes, she has.

- Billy / smartphone _____
- Alice and Billy / computer _____
- Alice and Billy / car _____

6 Uzupełnij dialog odpowiednimi wyrazami.

- A: ¹ _____ you got a big house, Harry?
- B: No, I ² _____. It's a small house, but it's ³ _____ a nice garden.
- A: Are ⁴ _____ any trees in your garden?
- B: Yes, there ⁵ _____. There are three trees and ⁶ _____ beautiful flowers.
- A: We haven't got a garden, but we've got a big basement.
- B: ⁷ _____ there a TV in your basement?
- A: No, there ⁸ _____. But there's a computer, and there ⁹ _____ lots of computer games.
- B: Cool! There isn't ¹⁰ _____ basement in our house, but I've got a computer in my bedroom.



In an English Class

7 Zakreśl właściwe wyrazy.

- A: Excuse me. Can you ¹ **help** / **tell** me, please?
 B: Yes, ² **I do** / **of course**.
 A: ³ **How** / **What** is *tęcza* in English?
 B: It's *rainbow*.
 A: Can you ⁴ **repeat** / **say** that, please?
 B: Yes, it's *rainbow*.
 A: Thank you. ⁵ **How** / **What** do you spell it?
 B: R-A-I-N-B-O-W.
 A: Thank you.

Let's order a pizza

8 Uzupełnij dialog wyrażeniami z ramki.

And your phone number ■ Can I order
 It'll be with you ■ What size
 What's your address ■ Which pizza

- A: Hello. *Pizza Place*.
 B: Hi. ¹ _____
 a pizza, please?
 A: Yes, of course. ² _____
 do you want?
 B: A cheese and mushroom pizza, please.
 A: OK. ³ _____ :
 small, medium, or large?
 B: Medium, please.
 A: OK. That's £7.80. ⁴ _____ ?
 B: It's 52 London Street.
 A: ⁵ _____ ?
 B: 042 106 29.
 A: OK. ⁶ _____ in 15 minutes.

Listening

9 10 Posłuchaj nagrania i zdecyduj, czy zdania 1–6 są prawdziwe (True = T), czy fałszywe (False = F). Zakreśl T lub F.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 Jessie is in Egypt. | T / F |
| 2 The weather is hot and sunny. | T / F |
| 3 Sara has got a small house. | T / F |
| 4 The kitchen isn't big. | T / F |
| 5 There isn't a garden. | T / F |
| 6 Sara's house has got a swimming pool. | T / F |

Useful!

10 Dopasuj do siebie odpowiednie fragmenty zdań.



- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1 I like the | a for school. |
| 2 It's time | b sound of that. |
| 3 See you | c later. |

Reading

11 Przeczytaj tekst i odpowiedz na pytania.

I have got a really cool tree house. It's in the garden behind the garage. It has got one small room with two windows and a door. Saturdays and Sundays can be boring in my town in spring and autumn because the weather isn't very nice, but my friends love coming to my tree house on rainy days. We play games and talk in there. On sunny days in summer, it's very hot inside, so we prefer to sit in front of it.
 Alex

- Where is Alex's tree house?

- How many rooms has it got?

- Why are weekends sometimes boring in spring and autumn?

- What do Alex and his friends do on rainy days?

Writing

12 Wyobraź sobie, że masz domek na drzewie. Odpowiedz na poniższe pytania i opisz go.

- Where is it?

- How many rooms are there?

- What's in the room(s)?

- What do you do there?

1 ★ Rozwiąż krzyżówkę.



2 ★★ Przeczytaj tekst i uzupełnij zdania.

I'm not very sporty, but I love dodge ball. I play it in my school team, and it's really good fun. It's the perfect sport for me because it's cheap, and it's very easy. It's also good because it's a team sport. Another great team sport is basketball. It's exciting, but I'm very bad at it. I think it's difficult! My brother Luke is very sporty. He's good at surfing and sailing. I'm not good at surfing. It's difficult, and it's a little dangerous. Sailing is exciting, but it's expensive! My mum and dad are good at handball, but I think it's boring!

Bea thinks:

- 1 _____ is expensive and exciting.
- 2 _____ is exciting and difficult.
- 3 _____ is cheap and easy.
- 4 _____ is boring.
- 5 _____ is difficult and dangerous.

3 ★★★ Uzupełnij dialog wyrazami z ramki.

bit ■ difficult ■ exciting ■ expensive
ice ■ windsurfing

A: Are you sporty, Bill?

B: Yes, I am. I'm good at ¹ _____.

A: Really? That's a ² _____ sport. It isn't easy.

B: That's true, but it's ³ _____. How about you? Are you good at sport?

A: I'm good at ⁴ _____ hockey.

It's a ⁵ _____ dangerous, but I love it!

B: Is it ⁶ _____?

A: No, it isn't. It's very cheap in my school club.



Phonics

11 Posłuchaj nagrania. Zaznacz (✓) zdania, w których dźwięk **ng** wymawia się tak, jak w słowie **doing**.

- 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐



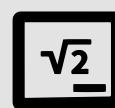
Life skills: Free time

W jaki sposób poniżej zilustrowane sposoby spędzania wolnego czasu pomagają ci się rozwijać? Dopasuj słowa z ramki do odpowiednich kategorii.

playing chess ■ cooking
going to a dance class ■ ice-skating
reading ■ riding a bike ■ surfing
taking photos



balance



maths



strength



seeing



technology



BRAINY RYAN



1 Uzupełnij tekst przymiotnikami w stopniu wyższym (comparative). VIDEO 6

I think that reading is ¹ _____ (interesting) than doing sport. But I want to be sporty like Naomi. I just can't decide which sport to do. Swimming is ² _____ (cheap) than ice hockey but it's ³ _____ (boring) than sailing. Surfing is ⁴ _____ (good) than basketball but it's difficult. Jack thinks that table tennis is ⁵ _____ (bad) than all the other sports. I think that it's ⁶ _____ (easy) than handball and ⁷ _____ (safe) than sailing. What do you think?

2 ★ Napisz przymiotniki w stopniu wyższym (comparative).

- cheap _____ *cheaper*
- 1 safe _____
- 2 difficult _____
- 3 good _____
- 4 easy _____
- 5 big _____
- 6 bad _____
- 7 exciting _____

3 ★★ Uzupełnij dialog przymiotnikami w stopniu wyższym (comparative).

- A: Do you like handball, Bella?
- B: Yes, I do. I think it's ¹ _____ (enjoyable) than dodge ball, but it's ² _____ (difficult) to play. What's your favourite sport?
- A: I like sailing and swimming. Sailing is ³ _____ (exciting) than swimming, but swimming is ⁴ _____ (easy) than sailing.

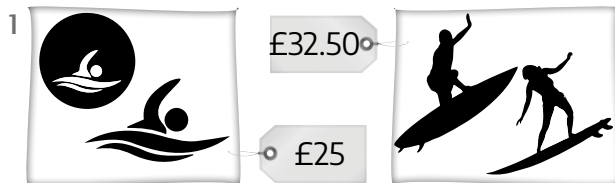
B: I think surfing is ⁵ _____ (good) than swimming, and it's ⁶ _____ (fast) too.

A: That's true, but it's also ⁷ _____ (expensive) than swimming!

4 ★★ 12 Posłuchaj nagrania i zdecyduj, czy zdania 1–4 są prawdziwe (True = T), czy fałszywe (False = F). Zakreśl T lub F.

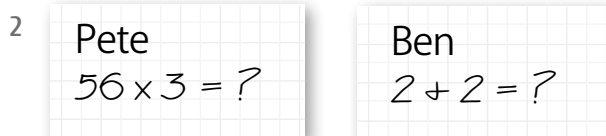
- 1 The girl thinks swimming is more dangerous than surfing. T / F
- 2 She thinks surfing is cheaper than swimming. T / F
- 3 Her father thinks surfing is more exciting than swimming. T / F
- 4 The girl thinks the swimming group is more enjoyable. T / F

5 ★★ ★ Z podanych wyrazów ułóż zdania.



Swimming / cheap / surfing / .

Surfing / expensive / swimming / .



Pete's homework / difficult / Ben's homework / .

Ben's homework / easy / Pete's homework / .



Justin's bicycle / big / Maisy's bicycle / .

Maisy's bicycle / small / Justin's bicycle / .

1 ★ Do każdej osoby 1-6 dopasuj odpowiedni sprzęt sportowy.

skis ■ goggles ■ table tennis racket
tennis racket ■ helmet ■ football boots



1 _____



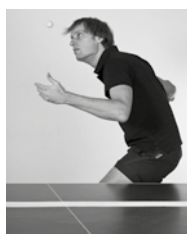
2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

2 ★★ 13 Podpisz ilustracje odpowiednimi wyrazami. Posłuchaj nagrania i zapisz ceny sprzętu sportowego.



3 ★★ Popatrz na ćwiczenie 2. i zdecyduj, czy zdania 1-4 są prawdziwe (True = T), czy fałszywe (False = F). Zakreśl T lub F.

- 1 The tracksuit is more expensive than the surfboard. T / F
- 2 The flippers are cheaper than the wetsuit. T / F
- 3 The tracksuit is cheaper than the in-line skates. T / F
- 4 The ice skates are more expensive than the in-line skates. T / F

4 ★★★ Popatrz na ćwiczenie 2. i napisz trzy prawdziwe zdania, porównujące ceny sprzętu sportowego.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____



▶ VIDEO 7

1 Uzupełnij zdania przymiotnikami w stopniu najwyższym (superlative).

- 1 Ryan wants to be _____ (big) table tennis star in the world.
- 2 Ice-skating is _____ (popular) winter sport in our town.
- 3 Table tennis is _____ (easy) sport for people who aren't very sporty.
- 4 These are _____ (bad) skates in the world!
- 5 Naomi is _____ (nice) friend I've got.

2 ★ Napisz przymiotniki w stopniu najwyższym (superlative).

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| quiet | _____ <i>the quietest</i> |
| 1 good | _____ |
| 2 sporty | _____ |
| 3 big | _____ |
| 4 expensive | _____ |
| 5 bad | _____ |
| 6 difficult | _____ |

3 ★★ Porównaj łyżwy.

 Silver ice skates	★ ★ £43.50
 Dream ice skates	★ £21.00
 Gear ice skates	★ ★ ★ £56.25

cheap The Dream ice skates are the cheapest.

- | | |
|-------------|-------|
| 1 expensive | _____ |
| 2 good | _____ |
| 3 bad | _____ |
| 4 big | _____ |
| 5 small | _____ |

4 ★★★ Przeczytaj e-mail od Sporty Sue i uzupełnij go odpowiednimi formami przymiotników podanych w nawiasach. Odpowiedz na e-mail Sue w zeszycie.

To ...	
Subject:	

Hi!

There are twenty-six students in my class at school. It's ¹ _____ (big) class in the school, but I think it's also ² _____ (good) class in the school. I'm ³ _____ (sporty) person in my class. I'm also ⁴ _____ (fast). I have got a lot of friends in my class. Sam is ⁵ _____ (funny). Rick is ⁶ _____ (tall), and Felicity is ⁷ _____ (helpful). Emma is ⁸ _____ (clever). She can do ⁹ _____ (difficult) homework! What about you? Who's ¹⁰ _____ (noisy) student in your class? Who's ¹¹ _____ (quiet)?

Sue

Useful!

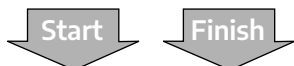
Uzupełnij zdania.

- 1 I've g__t my h__d in the c__ _ _ _ s.
- 2 It's a b__r__a__ _ !
- 3 It's my fa__ _ t.
- 4 They're not __y s__r__ of t__in__.





- 1 ★ Znajdź w diagramie drogę do wyjścia i zaznacz ją. Znajdź 4 nazwy sportów i 4 nazwy sprzętu sportowego i zapisz je. Możesz się poruszać w górę/dół oraz w prawo/lewo.



h	a	i	s	i	u	e	w
d	n	k	b	t	s	t	s
b	l	s	a	g	g	l	e
a	l	a	s	o	l	i	a
l	l	b	k	g	i	t	s
u	s	t	e	g	n	e	m
r	f	i	n	g	h	e	l

sports	sports equipment
1	7
2	8
3	9
4	10
5	11
6	12

- 2 ★ Do każdej kategorii z ćwiczenia 1. dopisz jeszcze dwa wyrazy.

- 3 ★★ Rozwiąż zagadkę i zapisz imiona dzieci.



Sarah is better at tennis than Megan. Megan isn't the worst tennis player. Charlie is worse than Sarah at tennis. John is the best tennis player.



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____

- 4 ★★ 14 Posłuchaj nagrania i zapisz ceny produktów. Uzupełnij tekst odpowiednimi formami przymiotników *cheap* i *expensive*.



£ _____



£ _____



£ _____



£ _____

The flippers are ¹ _____ than the helmet but ² _____ than the surfboard. The surfboard is ³ _____. The table tennis racket is ⁴ _____ than the helmet. The table tennis racket is ⁵ _____.

- 5 ★★★ Popraw błędy, które Freda zrobiła w swojej pracy domowej. Użyj wyrazów z ramki w odpowiedniej formie.

big ■ bad ■ safe ■ noisy ■ short

- 1 Playing table tennis is more dangerous than sailing.

- 2 Cats are better at swimming than fish.

- 3 I am the tallest girl in my school.

- 4 A horse is smaller than a dog.

- 5 George is the quietest boy in his gym.

1 ★ Uzupełnij dialog wyrażeniami z ramki.

Go ahead ■ I hope you like it
It's really great ■ My pleasure
Thanks a lot

A: Happy birthday! This is for you.

1 _____.

B: Oh! ² _____. Can I open it now?

A: ³ _____!

B: A new table tennis racket! Thanks.

⁴ _____!

A: ⁵ _____. Many happy returns.

2 ★★ Zakreśl właściwe odpowiedzi.

1 A: This is your birthday present.

B: **Thanks a lot. / My pleasure.**

2 A: It's my birthday today.

B: **Can I open it now? / Many happy returns.**

3 A: Thanks for the present.

B: **Go ahead. / My pleasure.**

4 A: This is for you.

B: **It's really cool! / Best wishes.**

3 ★★ Zapisz pełne zdania.

1 Happy b-day!



2 U R the bst friend in _____!



3 Dn't eat all ur b-day _____!

4 Have a gr8 day!

5 Thnx!

4 ★★★ Wybierz jeden z prezentów i zapisz dialog.



A: Happy Birthday!

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____





Quiz – Surprising sports

1 Sprawdź, co pamiętasz na temat zaskakujących sportów. Uzupełnij zdania wyrazami z ramki.

bat ■ dangerous ■ difficult ■ feet ■ hands ■ ice ■ new ■ toboggan

- 1 In skeleton, you go down a hill on a _____. Your face is very close to the _____.
- 2 You use a special _____ in hurling. Hurling is very _____.
- 3 Zorbing is a _____ sport. You move the zorb with your hands and _____.
- 4 Players can't use their _____ in sepak takraw. It is _____ to play.

2 Przeczytaj tekst o czterech sportach. Uzupełnij zdania 1–8 odpowiednimi nazwami sportów.



Extreme ironing is probably the strangest sport

in the world. You take an ironing board, some clothes and an iron to a very unusual place, for example, the top of a mountain or a river. Then you start ironing.



Unicycle hockey is one of the most

difficult games in the world. You ride a unicycle and hit the ball with an ice hockey stick. There are five players in a team. It's a popular sport in France.



Gaelic football is the most popular

sport in Ireland. It is like football, but you can use your hands and your legs to hit or kick the ball. It isn't a dangerous sport, but it's very exciting.



Kite surfing is faster than

surfing. You stand on a surfboard in the water, and a large kite pulls your surfboard. It is very fast and exciting when it is windy. But when it isn't windy, it is very slow!

- 1 You use a special stick for _____.
- 2 You do _____ in very strange places.
- 3 You do _____ when it is very windy.
- 4 _____ is popular in Ireland.
- 5 You kick or hit the ball in _____.
- 6 _____ is popular in France.
- 7 _____ is very fast.
- 8 You iron clothes in _____.

3  15 Posłuchaj nagrania i napisz, jakie sporty uprawiają dzieci.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____

4 Przeczytaj informacje o kolejnym sporcie ekstremalnym i opisz go, wzorując się na tekstach z ćwiczenia 2.

Street Luge

very dangerous and exciting
lie on a board
go down a hill
very fast





Glossary

ironing – prasowanie

kite – latawiec

pull – ciągnąć

unicycle – monocykl (rower z jednym kołem)



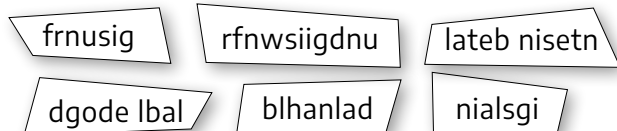
Around the world

Dopasuj nazwy sportów do odpowiednich krajów.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1 sumo | a Canada |
| 2 capoeira | b Mongolia |
| 3 horse racing | c Japan |
| 4 ice hockey | d Brazil |

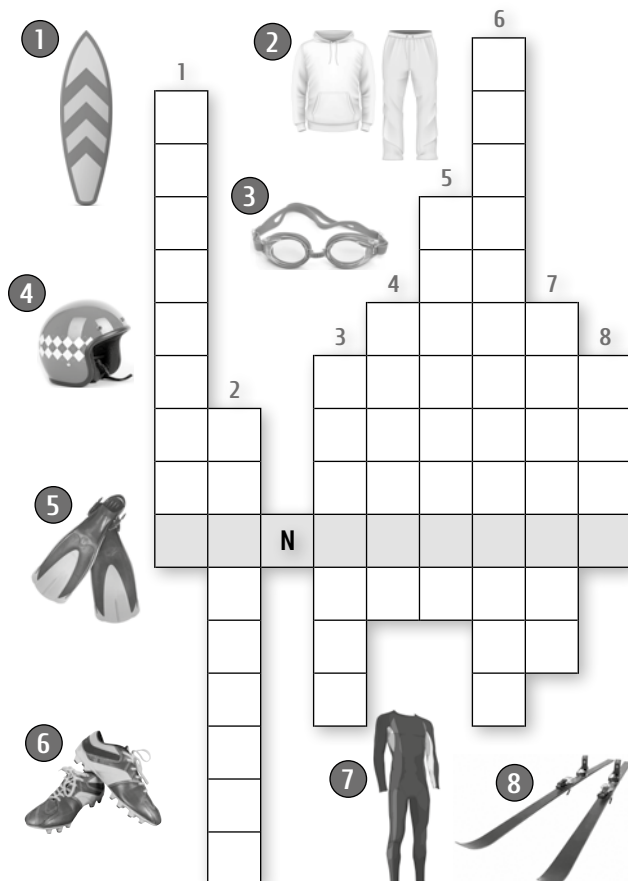
Vocabulary & Speaking

1 ★ Z podanych liter ułóż nazwy sportów i dopasuj je do odpowiednich kategorii.



water	land
1	4
2	5
3	6

2 ★★ Rozwiąż krzyżówkę i odgadnij hasło.



3 ★★ Ułóż zdania w odpowiedniej kolejności.

- ☐ Oh! Thanks a lot. Can I open it now?
- ☐ A new surfboard! Thanks. It's really great! Thank you.
- ☐ Happy birthday! This is for you. I hope you like it.
- ☐ My pleasure. Many happy returns.
- ☐ Go ahead!

Grammar

4 ★★ Popatrz na plakat i uzupełnij dialog odpowiednimi formami przymiotników podanych w nawiasach.

Try a new sport today!

	Price	Difficult	Dangerous	Fast
Swimming:	£7.00	✓	✓	✓
Sailing:	£32.00	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓
Surfing:	£25.00	✓✓	✓✓	✓
Windsurfing:	£36.50	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓
Basketball:	£28.00	✓✓	✓	✓✓

✓ = not very ✓✓ = a bit ✓✓✓ = very

A: Which sport do you want to try? Swimming is 1 _____ (cheap) – just £7.00.

B: Yes, but it's 2 _____ (boring) than sailing or surfing.

A: It's also 3 _____ (easy) than sailing or surfing. Sailing and surfing are difficult.

B: How about windsurfing? It's 4 _____ (fast) than surfing.

A: That's true, but it's also 5 _____ (dangerous) than surfing.

B: Well, what about basketball? It isn't 6 _____ (expensive) sport – sailing and windsurfing are 7 _____ (expensive) than basketball. And it's 8 _____ (safe) than windsurfing.

A: Great idea!

5 ★★★★★ Porównaj sporty z ćwiczenia 4., używając wyrazów z ramki. Napisz cztery zdania.

cheap ■ expensive ■ dangerous
safe ■ difficult ■ easy

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____



Before you watch

1 Połącz zdjęcia domów z ich opisami.

- 1 an upside down house
- 2 a lighthouse
- 3 a grass roof house
- 4 a tall house
- 5 a stone house under a rock

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐


While you watch

2 Obejrzyj film. Połącz domy 1-5 z ćwiczenia 1. z poniższymi nazwami państw. Jedno państwo pasuje do dwóch domów.

Portugal _____ Germany _____
 England _____ Iceland _____

3 Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij luki w poniższym streszczeniu filmu. Użyj słów z ramki w odpowiedniej formie. Obejrzyj film ponownie i sprawdź swoje odpowiedzi.

skała ■ żółw ■ latarnia
 atrakcja ■ pociąg

Domy mogą mieć wiele kształtów i form. Są domy w kształcie zwierząt, na przykład ¹ _____. W dom można też zamienić stary ² _____ bez kół. W Niemczech znajduje się dom do góry nogami, który jest ³ _____ turystyczną. Czasami w domy zamieniane są ⁴ _____ znajdujące się na brzegu morza. Dla odmiany domy w górach mogą się znajdować pod ⁵ _____.



Glossary

at the top – na górze
at the bottom – na dole
attraction – atrakcja
chimney – komin
lighthouse – latarnia
rock – skała
wheel – koło

After you watch

4 Przeczytaj opis i narysuj dom. Porównaj swój rysunek z rysunkami innych osób z klasy.

I live in a very tall lighthouse. It stands on a rock in the sea. It has got a red and blue roof and a yellow chimney. There are only three small windows at the top of the building and a big black door at the bottom.



Life skills

5 Czy jesteś uważny/uważna? Sprawdź się! Przeczytaj zdania opisujące domy z filmu. Zdecyduj, czy są prawdziwe (T = True) czy fałszywe (F = False). Popraw zdania fałszywe. Obejrzyj film i sprawdź swoje odpowiedzi.

- 1 The car in the upside-down house is blue. T / F
- 2 There are two doors in the turtle house. T / F
- 3 The lighthouse has got four long legs. T / F
- 4 There are four windows in the grass houses. T / F
- 5 The train house has got eight wheels. T / F
- 6 The living room is at the bottom of the tall house. T / F
- 7 There are five chairs in the upside-down dining room. T / F

1 Zakreśl przymiotniki.

funny test
 student match
 exciting big clever
 house comedy
 difficult

2 Które przymiotniki i rzeczowniki w ćwiczeniu 1. łączą się w pary? Niektóre rzeczowniki mogą się łączyć z kilkoma przymiotnikami.

big _____
 difficult _____
 clever _____
 exciting _____
 funny _____

Useful!

3 Dzięki przymiotnikom zdania i teksty są ciekawsze, a opisy miejsc, ludzi czy przedmiotów – dokładniejsze. Przeczytaj poniższe zdania i zakreśl te, które są ciekawszymi lub dokładniejszymi opisami.



- 1 It's a place for parents with children.
- 2 It's a safe place for happy parents with little children.
- 3 It's a big house with a red roof.
- 4 It's a house with a roof.
- 5 It's an easy test.
- 6 It's a test.

4 Przepisz zdania 1–5, wstawiając przymiotniki w nawiasach we właściwych miejscach.

- 1 It's a day with a lot of snow. (freezing)

- 2 My sister likes tennis because it's a game for two people. (fast)

- 3 My little brother has a racket from grandma, so now he can play with me. (new)

- 4 It's a very expensive house with a roof and a garden. (beautiful, red)

- 5 I have skates from my dad and a helmet from an online shop so I think that skating is a sport for me now. (new, safe, old)

5 Uzupełnij opis domu przymiotnikami z ramki. Zdecyduj, którego domu (A czy B) dotyczy opis.

round ■ square ■ big ■ old

A



B



It's an ¹ _____ house with a ² _____ animal on the roof. It has got one ³ _____ and two ⁴ _____ windows. There is a big door but there isn't a fence.

6 Opisz dom, który nie został opisany w ćwiczeniu 5.

1 ★ Podpisz ilustracje odpowiednimi wyrazami.

- 1  d _____ the furniture
- 2  w _____ the windows
- 3  v _____ the carpet
- 4  w _____ the car
- 5  m _____ the bed
- 6  w _____ the dog
- 7  t _____ my room
- 8  i _____ the clothes
- 9  f _____ the dog

2 ★ ★ 16 Posłuchaj nagrania i uzupełnij tabelę.

Ollie's chores	
Dana's chores	
Mum's chores	

3 ★ ★ Uzupełnij e-mail odpowiednimi wyrazami.

To ...
Subject:

Hi Dan,
How are you? It's the weekend, but I have lots of chores. I look ¹ _____ my little brother in the morning, and then I vacuum the ² _____ and ³ _____ the furniture. I ⁴ _____ our dog, Bluey, and then I ⁵ _____ him and the cat. In the afternoon, I ⁶ _____ Mum's car and iron my ⁷ _____. In the evening, I take the rubbish ⁸ _____. But on Sunday I don't have any chores! How about you? What do you do at the weekend?
Amy

4 ★ ★ ★ W treści e-maila w ćwiczeniu 3. podkreśl obowiązki Amy. Odpowiedz na e-mail z ćwiczenia 3.

To ...
Subject:

Hi Amy,
Yes, I've got lots of chores at the weekend! In the morning, I _____ and I _____. In the afternoon, I _____ and _____. In the evening, I _____ and _____.
Dan

Phonics

17 Posłuchaj nagrania. Który dźwięk nie pasuje do pozostałych? Wykreśl niepasujące wyrazy.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 m <u>u</u> shroom | comp <u>u</u> ter | st <u>u</u> dy |
| 2 b <u>u</u> y | rub <u>u</u> ber | u <u>u</u> mbrella |
| 3 br <u>u</u> sh | ru <u>u</u> ler | l <u>u</u> unch |
| 4 p <u>u</u> rp <u>u</u> le | f <u>u</u> nn <u>u</u> y | u <u>u</u> nc <u>u</u> le |
| 5 <u>u</u> p | s <u>u</u> r <u>u</u> rfing | s <u>u</u> mm <u>u</u> er |
| 6 s <u>u</u> permarket | ru <u>u</u> n | du <u>u</u> st |



Life skills: Helping your family

Jak możesz sprawić, żeby wykonywanie obowiązków domowych było bardziej przyjemne? Przeczytaj poniższe propozycje i napisz **Amazing!** 😊 OK! 😊, lub **Terrible!** ☹️. Dodaj swój pomysł.

- listen to music at the same time _____
- try a new chore _____
- do chores with your friend _____
- pretend you are in a TV documentary _____



BRAINY RYAN



▶ VIDEO 9

1 Ułóż zdania z podanych wyrazów.

- 1 his doesn't bed in the morning make Jack.

- 2 dusts never furniture Emma the.

- 3 look always younger after our We brother.

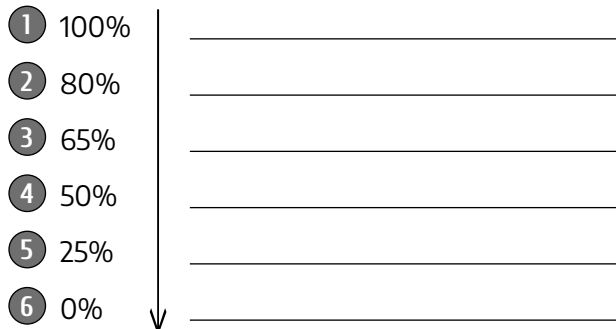
- 4 tidies hardly ever bedroom Ryan his.

- 5 the windows often Naomi room washes in her.

- 6 and their Jack iron clothes don't Ryan.

2 ★ Uzupełnij wykres odpowiednimi wyrazami.

always ■ hardly ever ■ never
often ■ sometimes ■ usually



3 ★★ Uzupełnij zdania informacjami z tabeli.

	Ryan	Ella and Emma
		
tidy your room	sometimes	hardly ever
vacuum the carpet	always	often
take the rubbish out	often	sometimes

4 ★★ Uzupełnij zdania poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach.

Tim doesn't tidy (not tidy) his room.

- 1 Jan _____ (not vacuum) the carpet.
- 2 Uli _____ (not take) the rubbish out.
- 3 Her sisters _____ (not tidy) their room.
- 4 They _____ (not vacuum) the carpet.
- 5 Me and my brother _____ (not take) the rubbish out.

5 ★★★ Napisz cztery zdania o swoich obowiązkach, używając wszystkich wyrazów z ramki.

don't ■ sometimes ■ room
carpet ■ often ■ always

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____

Ryan sometimes tidies his room.

- 1 He _____ the carpet.
- 2 He _____ the rubbish out.
- 3 Ella and Emma _____ their room.
- 4 They _____ the carpet.
- 5 They _____ the rubbish out.

1 ★ Zaznacz właściwe wyrażenia.

- 1 eat
a fast food b sparkling water
- 2 have lunch at
a a pizzeria b cereal
- 3 drink
a the school canteen b fizzy drinks
- 4 get lunch from
a a kebab stall b sweets
- 5 eat
a a pizzeria b your five a day
- 6 drink
a still water b three meals a day
- 7 have lunch at
a five a day b home
- 8 get lunch from
a a takeaway b cereal

2 ★ Uzupełnij tabelę wyrażeniami z ramki.

fizzy drinks ■ a takeaway
a kebab stall ■ cereal ■ sparkling water
sweets ■ the school canteen
still water ■ fast food

food	drink	places to eat/get food from



3 ★★ 18 Posłuchaj nagrania i zdecyduj, czy zdania 1–8 są prawdziwe (True = T), czy fałszywe (False = F). Zakreśl T lub F.



- 1 Marc never gets lunch from a takeaway. T / F
- 2 Charlotte hardly ever eats fast food. T / F
- 3 Charlotte usually drinks sparkling water. T / F
- 4 Mark often drinks still water. T / F
- 5 Charlotte sometimes has dinner at a pizzeria. T / F
- 6 She hardly ever eats her five a day. T / F
- 7 Marc usually has dinner at the school canteen. T / F
- 8 He often eats sweets. T / F

4 ★★★ Przeczytaj o posiłkach Katie. Napisz o jej zwyczajach żywieniowych.

meal	where	what food?
breakfast	always at home	cereal and fruit
lunch	usually at the school canteen	salad or pasta
dinner	sometimes from a kebab stall	kebab
	sometimes at home	meat and vegetables

Katie always has breakfast at home. She eats



▶ VIDEO 10

1 Uzupełnij dialog odpowiednimi wyrazami z ramki.

does ■ usually ■ no ■ every day
do ■ how often ■ don't

Emma: Naomi, ¹ _____ you have breakfast before going to school?

Naomi: Yes, I do. I ² _____ have some fruit salad or cereal with milk. Do you always have breakfast at home?

Emma: No, I ³ _____. But I always take a sandwich and eat it on the school bus.

Naomi: ⁴ _____ Ryan eat healthy food?

Emma: ⁵ _____, he doesn't. He loves fast food!

Naomi: ⁶ _____ does he eat fast food?

Emma: He has a hamburger for lunch ⁷ _____.

Naomi: That's not very smart ...

2 ★★ Napisz pytania i połącz je z odpowiedziami a-e.

1 you / have lunch / at home / ?

2 how often / you / drink / fizzy drinks / ?

3 when / you / have dinner / ?

4 Anna and Evie / eat / sweets / ?

5 where / your sister / have breakfast / ?

- ☐ a Yes, they do. ☐ d Three times a week.
☐ b No, I don't. ☐ e At half past seven
☐ c At home. in the evening.

3 ★★ Napisz pytania i odpowiedzi dotyczące Sporty Sue i jej przyjaciół, wykorzystując informacje z ramki.

	Sporty Sue	Rick and Brad
play tennis	Monday, Wednesday	Thursday
go swimming	Tuesday, Thursday, Friday	X
eat unhealthy food	X	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday

Sue

How often does Sporty Sue play tennis?

She plays tennis twice a week.

1 _____ swimming?

2 _____ unhealthy food?

Rick and Brad

3 _____ tennis?

4 _____ swimming?

5 _____ unhealthy food?

Useful!

Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi wyrazami.

Emma: Wow, Sue, you're ¹f _____ of b _____ today!

Sue: Yes. I eat healthy food and I do a lot of exercise. I'm as ²f _____ as a f _____ ! Look – I can do one hundred step jumps!

Emma: Sue! You're ³a _____ to hit the table!

Sue: Ouch!





1 ★ W każdym zdaniu znajdź jeden niepasujący wyraz i zastąp go wyrazem z ramki.

carpet ■ clothes ■ kebab
rubbish ■ windows ■ water

- 1 I iron my dog every day.

- 2 She gets lunch from a fizzy stall.

- 3 They sometimes vacuum the fruit.

- 4 Henry usually washes the bed on Sunday.

- 5 We hardly ever take out the cereal.

- 6 You often drink still canteen.

2 ★★ 19 Posłuchaj nagrania i zakreśl właściwe odpowiedzi.

- 1 a Pizza or salad. b At the school canteen.
- 2 a No, I don't. b Yes, he does.
- 3 a Twice a week. b On Tuesday.
- 4 a Yes, we do. b No, they don't.
- 5 a On Wednesday and Saturday. b Yes, I do.

4 ★★★ Napisz zdania, używając podanych wskazówek.

Jim  2 x / week / .

Jim irons the clothes twice a week.

1 My cousins  7 x / week / .

2 I  3 x / month / .

3 you  every / day / ?

4 Emma  / .

5 how often / Joe /  / ?

3 ★★ Ułóż pięć zdań z wyrazów znajdujących się na takich samych polach.

the car?

eat

brother

a

drink

sweets.

you

tidy

drinks?

wash

you

room

your

don't

fizzy

often

Do

They

does

do

twice

have

I

When

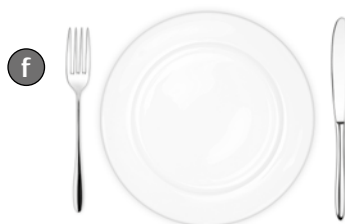
week.

How

dinner?

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

1 ★ Połącz zwroty z właściwymi ilustracjami.



- 1 do the washing-up _____
- 2 make breakfast _____
- 3 cut up the fruit _____
- 4 do the shopping _____
- 5 wash the vegetables _____
- 6 clear the table _____
- 7 set the table _____

2 ★★ Zakreśl właściwe wyrazy.

A: ¹ **Do / Can** you cut up the vegetables, please?

B: ² **Sure. / Thanks.** I'll do it ³ **in / for** a minute.

A: Oh, and can you ⁴ **set / wash** the table, please?

B: Oh, I hate ⁵ **this / that**. Can I make lunch ⁶ **instead / also**?

A: OK. It's a ⁷ **problem / deal**.

3 ★★ 20 Posłuchaj nagrania i zdecyduj, czy zdania 1–4 są prawdziwe (True = T), czy fałszywe (False = F). Zakreśl T lub F.

- 1 The boy's father wants the boy to cut up the fruit. T / F
- 2 The boy agrees to set the table. T / F
- 3 The boy wants to cut up the fruit. T / F
- 4 The boy wants to wash the vegetables. T / F

4 ★★★ Napisz pytania i odpowiedzi.

(Mama prosi Jo, żeby sprzątnęła ze stołu.)

Mother: Can you ¹ _____

(Jo zgadza się.)

Jo: ² _____

(Mama prosi Jo, żeby pozmywała naczynia.)

Mother: Oh, and can you ³ _____

(Jo nie lubi zmywać naczyń. Wolałaby zrobić zakupy.)

Jo: ⁴ _____

(Mama zgadza się, żeby Jo zrobiła zakupy.)

Mother: ⁵ _____





Quiz – Food stalls

1 Sprawdź, co pamiętasz na temat straganów z jedzeniem w różnych częściach świata. Zakreśl właściwe wyrazy.

- 1 Some food stalls in London are very **expensive / cheap**.
- 2 A *zapiekanka* is a cheese baguette with **peppers / mushrooms** and ketchup.
- 3 Some food stalls in Vietnam are not very **clean / unusual**.
- 4 You can get burgers and **cereal / kebabs** at food stalls in Sydney, Australia.

2 Przeczytaj tekst o kolejnych straganach z jedzeniem. Dopasuj zdjęcia do odpowiednich fragmentów tekstu.



1 ☐ On the Montparnasse Boulevard in Paris, France, you can find *Creperies*. These food stalls make pancakes. There are sweet pancakes with chocolate or fruit, and there are savoury pancakes with cheese and ham.

2 ☐ Hot dog stalls are famous in the USA. A hot dog is a special kind of sausage in a long white bread roll. Americans like to eat their hot dogs with ketchup and mustard. They aren't expensive, and they're very tasty.

3 ☐ In India, chai stalls are very popular. Chai means *tea*, and chai stalls sell hot tea with lots of milk, sugar and spices. You can sometimes get sweets and biscuits at a chai stall.

4 ☐ In Belgium, people love to eat chips. Most Belgians don't eat chips with ketchup, they eat chips with mayonnaise. Chips aren't very healthy, but they're very popular.



Glossary

savoury – niesłodki; wytrawny
spice – przyprawa

3 Odpowiedz na pytania.

1 What do *Creperies* make?

2 What is *chai*?

3 Do Belgians like chips with ketchup, mustard or mayonnaise?

4 Are hot dogs cheap?

4 Przeczytaj informacje o straganach z jedzeniem w Meksyku i opisz je, wzorując się na tekście z ćwiczenia 2.

- food stalls sell tacos
- taco = flat bread with meat, tomatoes and spices
- cheap and popular
- people eat them for lunch





Around the world

Popatrz na zdjęcie dim sumów. Z jakiego kraju pochodzą?

Germany / Egypt / China



Vocabulary & Speaking

1 ★ Z każdego zestawu wykreśl jeden wyraz, który nie pasuje do czasownika.

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 1 wash | the windows / the rubbish / the car |
| 2 feed | the fish / the cat / the lunch |
| 3 make | the carpet / breakfast / my bed |
| 4 drink | cereal / still water / fizzy drinks |
| 5 eat | sweets / fast food / a pizzeria |
| 6 have | the school canteen / five a day / lunch at home |

2 ★★ Połącz wyrazy z ramek A i B tak, aby utworzyć nazwy obowiązków domowych.

A

clear ■ cut up ■ do
dust ■ tidy ■ walk

B

the dog ■ the fruit ■ the furniture
my room ■ the shopping ■ the table

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

3 ★★ Uzupełnij dialog odpowiednimi wyrazami.

- A: ¹C_____ you ²s_____ the table, please?
- B: ³S_____. ⁴I _____ do it in a ⁵m_____.
- A: And ⁶c_____ you ⁷c_____ up the vegetables?
- B: Oh, I ⁸h_____ that! ⁹C_____ I ¹⁰w_____ the fruit ¹¹i_____?
- A: OK. It's a ¹²d_____!

Grammar

4 ★★ Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednią formą wyrazów podanych w nawiasach.

- A: ¹_____ (you / do) lots of chores at home, Bethan?
- B: Yes, I ²_____.
I ³_____ (vacuum) the carpets twice a week, and I ⁴_____ (make) my bed every day. But my brother ⁵_____ (never / make) his bed! He's very lazy!
- A: ⁶_____ (he / feed) the cat?
- B: No, he ⁷_____.
He ⁸_____ (not feed) the cat, and he ⁹_____ (not walk) the dog!
- A: ¹⁰_____ (How often / you / make) dinner in the evening?
- B: Never! I ¹¹_____ (not like) cooking! I ¹²_____ (wash) the vegetables, but I ¹³_____ (not cut) them. I always ¹⁴_____ (clear) the table, and my brother sometimes ¹⁵_____ (do) the washing-up.

5 ★★ Przeczytaj informacje o obowiązkach domowych Jasona i opisz te obowiązki.

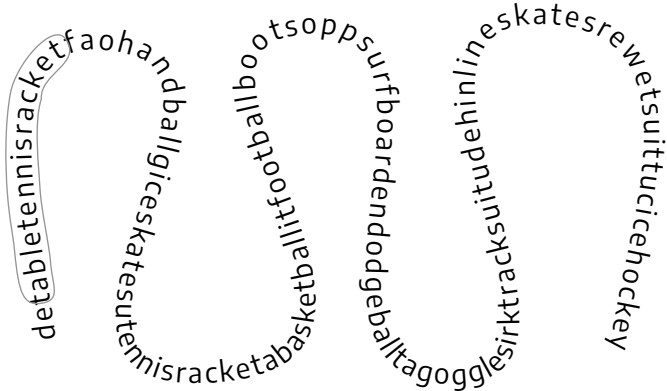
Jason's chores

- set the table (2 x week)
- walk the dog (1 x week)
- make my bed (every day)
- do the shopping (sometimes)
- dust the furniture (never)

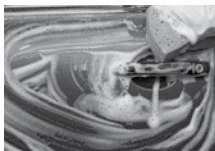
Hi! My name's Jason. I do a lot of chores at home. I set the table

Vocabulary

1 Znajdź jeszcze dwanaście nazw dyscyplin sportowych i sprzętu sportowego.



2 Podpisz ilustracje odpowiednimi wyrazami.



1  w _ _ _ h the c _ _ _



2  e __ t
l _____ at h _____



3  i _ _ n the
c _ _ _ _ _ s



4 w _ _ k the d _ _



5  t__k__ the
r____sh o____



6  c _ _ u _ the f _ _ _ t



7  f _ _ _ d the c _ _ _



8  d _ i _ _ s _ _ _ _
w _ _ _ _

Grammar

3 Zakreśl właściwe wyrazy.

A: Hi, Felix. ¹ **Do / Does / Doesn't** you want one of my sweets?

B: Yes, please. I ² **love / loves / not love** sweets,
but I ³ **eat hardly ever / hardly ever eat / eats**
hardly ever them.

A: Why?

B: There ⁴ **never are / never / are never** any sweets in my house. My mother ⁵ **doesn't buy / not buy / don't buy** them. She only ⁶ **buy / do buy / buys** healthy food like fruit and vegetables.

A: Poor you! I ⁷ **does eat / eat / eats** sweets every day. My mum and dad ⁸ **always gives / give always / always give** me some when they ⁹ **goes / doesn't go / go** to the supermarket. They're very nice, but they're not very good for my teeth.

B: How often ¹⁰ **do go / they go / do they go** to the supermarket?

A: Once a week.

4 Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi formami przymiotników podanych w nawiasach.

1 My red skates are very small, and my blue skates are _____ (**bad**) than my red ones. I need a _____ (**big**) pair.

2 White Beach is _____ (**nice**) than Packham Beach, but the café is _____ (**expensive**). I think the _____ (**good**) beach around here is Sandy Beach because it's the _____ (**clean**).

3 Sailing is _____ (**exciting**) in winter than in summer, but be careful. January is the _____ (**windy**) month of the year, and at sea it's the _____ (**dangerous**).

At a birthday party

5 Uzupełnij dialog odpowiednimi wyrazami.

A: Happy ¹b_____! This is for you.
I ²h_____ you like it.

B: Oh! ³T_____ a lot! Can I ⁴o_____ it now?

A: Go ⁵ a_____!

B: A pair of ice skates! Thanks. They're really cool.

A: My ⁶p_____. Many ⁷h_____
⁸r_____.



At home

6 Ułóż zdania w odpowiedniej kolejności.

Dialogue A

- ☐ OK. It's a deal.
- ☐ Oh, I hate that. Can I clear the table instead?
- ☐ Can you do the washing-up, please?

Dialogue B

- ☐ Sure. I'll do it in a minute.
- ☐ Thanks.
- ☐ Can you set the table, please?

Useful!

7 Uzupełnij zdania wyrazami z ramki.

about to ■ full of beans ■ fault
head in the clouds ■ bargain

- 1 This tennis racket is only £10.
It's a _____!
- 2 Sorry there's milk on the kitchen floor.
It's my _____.
- 3 Why aren't you doing your homework?
You've got your _____
_____ tonight.
- 4 Be careful! You're _____ hit
that tree!
- 5 She never stops running and jumping.
She's always _____.



Listening

8 21 Posłuchaj nagrania i uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi wyrazami.

- 1 Laura's got a _____ in her bag.
- 2 She says she's good at _____.
- 3 She thinks windsurfing is _____
than sailing.
- 4 She thinks football and basketball are
_____.
- 5 Dan wants to go wingsuit
_____.

Reading

9 Przeczytaj artykuł i uzupełnij zdania, wpisując: *Spike*, *Emma* lub *Riley*.

How healthy are you?



Spike

I'm not very healthy. I love sport – but only the sport on TV. I never walk or ride a bike to school and my mum and dad often get our dinner from a takeaway. I want to have a healthier lifestyle, but it isn't easy.



Emma

I play football twice a week, handball every Tuesday, and I often go skiing or surfing at the weekend. I always eat my five-a-day, but I eat a lot of fast food too. Chips and kebabs taste nicer than vegetables!



Riley

I think I'm one of the healthiest people in my class. I do a lot of different sports after school. I eat lots of fruit, and I never have sweets or fizzy drinks. I sometimes eat chocolate cake from the school canteen – that's probably the worst thing in my diet.

- 1 _____ and _____ do a lot of sports.
- 2 _____ watches sport, but doesn't do it.
- 3 _____ doesn't drink unhealthy drinks.
- 4 _____ wants to be healthier.
- 5 _____ does sport on Saturdays and Sundays.
- 6 _____ and _____ often eat fast food.

Writing

10 Opisz swoje zdrowe i niezdrowe nawyki.

1 ★ Popatrz na ilustracje i uzupełnij wyrażenia.

1



t _ _ _ s _ _ _

2



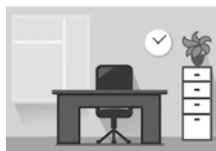
c _ m _ _ _ _ r _ _ m

3



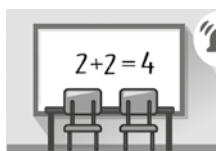
l _ _ o _ _ _ o _ y

4



s _ _ _ o _ _ o _ _ _ e

5



c _ _ _ _ r _ _ m

6



c _ _ _ i _ _ r

7



p _ _ _ h

8



l _ _ _ a _ y

2 ★★ Uzupełnij dialogi odpowiednimi wyrazami.

- 1 A: I want to eat lunch.
B: Go to the _____.
- 2 A: I want to buy a snack.
B: Go to the _____.
- 3 A: I want to play football outdoors.
B: Go to the _____.
- 4 A: I want to read a book.
B: Go to the _____.
- 5 A: I want to do a dance class.
B: Go to the _____.
- 6 A: I want to play with my friends.
B: Go to the _____.
- 7 A: I want to talk to a teacher.
B: Go to the _____.
- 8 A: I want to find my jacket.
B: Go to the _____.

3 ★★★ 23 Posłuchaj nagrania i uzupełnij tabelę.

Second floor	5 	6
First floor	3 	4
Ground floor	1 	2



Around the world

Popatrz na zdjęcie dziewczynki z Niemiec, która niesie *Schultüte* – specjalną papierową torebkę ze słodyczami. Odpowiedz na pytanie.

- Why has she got a *Schultüte*?
- a It's a special school holiday.
 - b It's her first day at school.
 - c It's her favourite school lunch.



Phonics

22 Posłuchaj nagrania. Zaznacz (✓) zdania, w których oo wymawia się tak, jak w słowie *cool*.

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☐
- 4 ☐
- 5 ☐
- 6 ☐



**BRAINY RYAN**

▶ VIDEO 11

1 Uzupełnij zdania właściwymi wyrazami z ramki.

are ■ is ■ what ■ doing ■ aren't

- Emma is _____ her homework in the school library.
- _____ Jack going to the tuck shop to buy a sandwich?
- The teachers _____ drinking coffee in the staffroom. They are teaching now.
- _____ you watching a film in the computer room?
- _____ are they doing in the gym at the moment?

2 ★ Zakreśl właściwe wyrazy.

- Jodie **is** / **are** running in a race.
- Are** / **Am** you doing your homework?
- We **isn't** / **aren't** watching TV.
- My friends **is** / **are** riding their bicycles.
- Luke **isn't** / **aren't** writing an e-mail.
- Is** / **Are** your brother using his computer?
- I **am** / **are** listening to my favourite song.

3 ★★ Uzupełnij dialog odpowiednią formą wyrazów podanych w nawiasach.

- A: Hi Bob! It's Saturday. What ¹ _____ (you / do) at school today?
- B: It's the school fair. I'm with my friends in the canteen, but we ² _____ (not eat) lunch. I ³ _____ (make) a smoothie.
- A: ⁴ _____ (your friends / help)?
- B: Yes, they ⁵ _____ (be). They ⁶ _____ (sell) smoothies. But my parents ⁷ _____ (not help). They ⁸ _____ (listen) to the school band in the music room.
- A: ⁹ _____ (your little brother / listen) to the school band?
- B: No, he ¹⁰ _____ (not be). He ¹¹ _____ (run) in a race on the pitch.

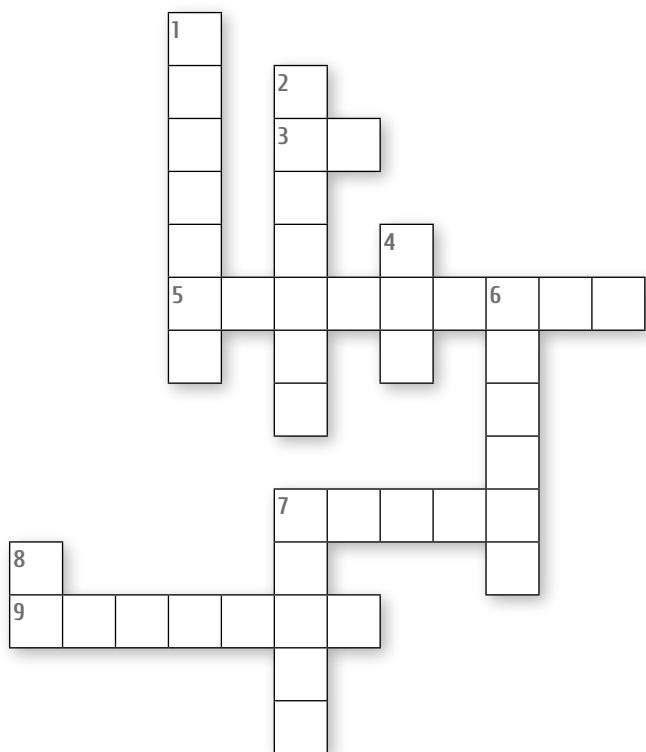
4 ★★★ Przeczytaj informacje o osobach uczestniczących w Dniu Szkoły. Napisz pytania i odpowiedzi.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 Grace | • play chess | |
| 2 Julia | • chat on her mobile | |
| 3 Oliver | • look after his younger brother | |
| 4 Callum & Isaac | • dance | |

1 Grace / dance / gym?Is Grace dancing in the gym?No, she isn't. She's playing chess in the computer room.**2** Julia / look after her younger brother / playground?__________**3** Oliver / play chess / computer room?__________**4** Callum and Isaac / chat on their mobiles / school office?__________**5** ★★★ Razem z kolegą/koleżanką bierzesz udział w Dniu Szkoły. Napisz dwa zdania twierdzące i dwa przeczenia.

- buy cake in the tuck shop!
- win prizes in Classroom 17!
- watch cartoons in the teachers' room!
- find treasure in the cloakroom!

1 ★ Rozwiąż krzyżówkę.



Across

3



5



7



9



Down

1



2



4



6



7



8



2 ★★ 24 Posłuchaj nagrania i uzupełnij zdania.

- Jake's favourite subject is _____.
- Kirsty thinks _____ is the most _____ subject.
- Kirsty and Jake love _____.
- The lesson after _____ is _____.
- Jake is _____ at _____.
- Kirsty is _____ at _____.

3 ★★ Napisz zdania o Borysie i Gabrieli, wykorzystując informacje z tabeli.

= interesting = difficult

	Boris	Gabriela	Me
IT			
art			
maths			
biology			

Boris thinks art is more interesting than IT.

- He thinks _____.
- Gabriela thinks _____.
- She thinks _____.

4 ★★★ Uzupełnij swoimi opiniami tabelę z ćwiczenia 3. Napisz dwa zdania porównujące podane przedmioty.

- _____
- _____



▶ VIDEO 12

1 Połącz pytania z odpowiedziami.

- Is Jack daydreaming at the moment?
- What is Emma doing now?
- Does Ryan usually ride his skateboard to school?
- Do Jack and Ryan meet after school every day?
- Are they doing their homework now?

- A She's talking to Naomi on the phone.
 B Yes, they do.
 C Yes, he is.
 D No, he doesn't.
 E No, they aren't.

2 ★ Zakreśl właściwe wyrazy.

- Who **do you talk / are you talking** to on the phone at the moment?
- We **never drink / are never drinking** tea in the morning.
- I **don't read / 'm not reading** a book right now.
- Does he play / Is he playing** tennis now?
- Where **do they usually have / are they usually having** dinner?
- Your friends **don't often walk / aren't often walking** to school.
- My sister **doesn't use / isn't using** her computer at the moment.

3 ★★ Uzupełnij tekst odpowiednimi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach.

It's 7:00 in the morning. Zane usually
 1 _____ (have) a sandwich for breakfast, but today it's his birthday, so he
 2 _____ (eat) chocolate cake.

Now it's 7:30, and he 3 _____ (open) his birthday present. Wow! It's a bike! Cool!

It's 7:45. Zane and his friends usually
 4 _____ (walk) to school, but this morning he 5 _____ (not walk), he 6 _____ (ride) his new bike. It's really fast.

School lessons always 7 _____ (begin) at 8:30. Zane usually 8 _____ (work) very hard, but today he 9 _____ (daydream). He 10 _____ (not think) about his biology lesson, he 11 _____ (think) about his new bike. Zane's friends 12 _____ (not listen) to the teacher. They 13 _____ (look) at Zane.

4 ★★★ Uzupełnij wyrazami z ramki rozmowę Sporty Sue z tatą.



always do ■ are you doing
 aren't doing ■ daydream ■ is helping
 'm writing ■ 're watching

Dad: What 1 _____, Sue?

Sue: I 2 _____ a story for my English homework. I 3 _____ my homework on Sunday morning.

Dad: You 4 _____ your homework!
 You 5 _____ a tennis game on TV!

Sue: Well, my story is about tennis. This game 6 _____ me to think of a story.

Dad: Oh Sue. You 7 _____ about sport all the time!

Useful!

Uzupełnij zdania właściwymi literami.

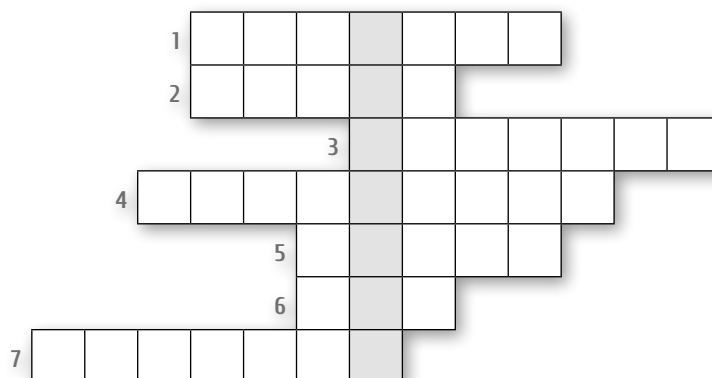


- Twój kolega / Twoja koleżanka martwi się z powodu zepsutego telefonu.
 D _ _ _ ' _ w _ _ _ _ .
- Starasz się wygrać mecz w tenisa.
 I' _ d _ _ _ g my b _ _ _ _ .
- Twój nauczyciel / Twoja nauczycielka chce porozmawiać z twoimi rodzicami.
 I'd b _ _ _ _ _ t _ _ _ _ to your parents.
- Niechący zbiłeś/zbiłaś ulubiony kubek mamy.
 I' _ e _ _ _ r so s _ _ _ _ _ .



1 ★ Rozwiąż krzyżówkę i odgadnij hasło.

1 Hi! My name is Tom.


5 $175 \times 17 =$


The hidden word is: _____ .

4 ★★★ Ułóż cztery zdania z fragmentów podanych w kolejnych kolumnach tabeli.

Greg and Arthur	she	to music	a magazine?
I'm not	they	often	chat on the phone?
Is	listening	reading	in the canteen.
Do	always	have lunch	at the moment.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

2 ★★ Pomóż Freddiemu odgadnąć zagadkę Fredy.



I'm at school today. But where am I? Listen and guess.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

3 ★★★ Ułóż z wyrazów w ramce jedno zdanie. Możesz się poruszać w górę/dół oraz w prawo/lewo. Następnie zapisz pytania i odpowiedz na nie.

START			
usually	Sarah	Paris	in
plays	but	today	cousins
tennis	weekend	she	her
at	the	is	visiting

1 What / Sarah / usually / do / weekend?

2 What / Sarah / do / today?

1 ★ Uzupełnij wyrażenia wyrazami z ramki. Następnie wpisz wyrażenia w odpowiednie miejsca w tabeli.

drop ■ late ■ mobile ■ shoes
study ■ tests ■ time

- 1 cheat in _____
- 2 return your library books on _____
- 3 _____ for your exams
- 4 use your _____ in class
- 5 return your library books _____
- 6 change your _____
- 7 _____ litter

You must	You mustn't

2 ★★ Uzupełnij dialog odpowiednimi wyrazami.

A: You ¹ _____ ride your bike in the school playground.

B: I'm ² _____, miss.

A: I'm giving you a ³ _____.

B: Yes, miss.

A: And you ⁴ _____ listen to your teacher. It's ⁵ _____ to follow the school ⁶ _____.

3 ★★  26 Posłuchaj nagrania i uzupełnij zdania, wpisując *Shelley* lub *Rachel*.

- 1 _____ hasn't got her book in class.
- 2 _____ is eating food in the classroom.
- 3 The teacher gives _____ a warning.

4 ★★★ Napisz dialog między uczniem a nauczycielką, wykorzystując wyrażenia z ćwiczenia 1.



Teacher: _____

Student: _____

Teacher: _____

Student: _____

Teacher: _____

Student: _____

Teacher: _____

Student: _____



Quiz – Year 6 in England

1 Sprawdź, co pamiętasz na temat szkoły w Anglii. Uzupełnij zdania.

- 1 Children in Year 6 are _____ years old. _____ the morning.
- 2 School in England usually starts at _____ in the morning.
- 3 There is usually a _____ minute break in _____
- 4 There are _____ terms in a school year.
- 5 There are _____ classes every day.

2 Przeczytaj tekst o szkole z internatem. Dopasuj pytania do odpowiednich fragmentów tekstu.

- 1 What do you do in the morning?
- 2 Where do you sleep?
- 3 When do you go to bed?
- 4 What do you do after lessons?

Boarding Schools in the UK

Some children in the UK go to boarding school. They study, play and sleep at school, and they go home for the weekend two or three times every term. Harriet is 12 years old. She tells us about her boarding school.



A _____

We sleep in special houses – there is one house for girls and one house for boys. Our house has got a living room, a computer room, a kitchen and our dorms. A dorm is a big bedroom with five or six beds in it.

B _____

We get up at 7 o'clock, have a shower and put on our uniforms. Then we tidy our dorm and have breakfast. Lessons start at 9 o'clock.

C _____

At 4 o'clock we do our homework. Then we can watch TV, listen to music, or hang out with our friends. At 6:30 we have dinner. After dinner, there are lots of clubs. We can play music in the orchestra, do extra sport, or play chess.

D _____

We go to bed at 9:30 and read for half an hour. The teachers switch off our lights at 10 o'clock.

3 Przeczytaj ponownie tekst z ćwiczenia 2. i zdecyduj, czy zdania 1–6 są prawdziwe (True = T), czy fałszywe (False = F). Zakreśl T lub F.

- 1 Harriet shares a house with boys and girls. T / F
- 2 She doesn't watch TV in the morning. T / F
- 3 She does her homework in the afternoon. T / F
- 4 She has a shower after breakfast. T / F
- 5 She can do sport or play music before dinner. T / F
- 6 She can read in bed. T / F

4 Przeczytaj informacje o edukacji domowej. Wyobraź sobie, że uczysz się w domu. Napisz trzy pytania i odpowiedz na nie.

- Some children are home educated. They study at home. They don't go to school.
- Their parents are usually their teachers. Sometimes they go to lessons at their friends' houses.
- They study many different subjects. Sometimes for their lessons they visit museums or farms, or they go to the library. They often use computers to find information.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

Vocabulary & Speaking

1 ★ Połącz fragmenty z obu kolumn tak, aby powstały poprawne wyrazy.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1 can | a room |
| 2 play | b atory |
| 3 cloak | c teen |
| 4 labor | d rary |
| 5 lib | e idor |
| 6 corr | f ground |

2 ★ Ułóż z rozsypanych liter nazwy przedmiotów szkolnych.

- | | |
|-------------|-------|
| 1 sahtm | _____ |
| 2 gobyiol | _____ |
| 3 tra | _____ |
| 4 uscmi | _____ |
| 5 regaypogh | _____ |
| 6 oyrhsit | _____ |

3 ★★ Napisz dialog, używając podanych wyrazów.

1 A: must / be quiet / in the library / .

B: sorry / sir / .

A: important / follow / school rules / .

B: yes / sir / .

2 A: mustn't / use your mobile / in class / .

B: sorry / miss / .

A: give / a warning / .

Grammar

4 ★★ Uzupełnij zdania wyrazami z ramki w odpowiedniej formie.

eat ■ ride ■ sing ■ study ■ use ■ win

- 1 _____ your teacher
_____ a song?
- 2 I _____ English for the test now.
- 3 We _____ our lunch.
- 4 _____ you _____
the computer?
- 5 Rebecca _____ her bike.
- 6 _____ your friends
_____ the race?

5 ★★ Uzupełnij dialog odpowiednią formą wyrazów podanych w nawiasach.

A: What ¹ _____ (you / do) at the moment?

B: I ² _____ (watch) TV at home.
I'm really bored. How about you?

A: I ³ _____ (tidy) my room.
I ⁴ _____ (always / help) with
the chores on Saturday morning.

B: What ⁵ _____
(your brother / do)?

A: He ⁶ _____ (make) lunch.
He ⁷ _____ (usually / play)
football with his friends on Saturday, but it's
freezing today. ⁸ _____
(your parents / watch) TV with you?

B: No, ⁹ _____. They
¹⁰ _____ (always / do) the
shopping on Saturday morning.





Before you watch

- 1 Połącz sporty ekstremalne (1-7) ze sprzętem (A-G) potrzebnym do ich uprawiania. Niektóre elementy wyposażenia łączą się z więcej niż jednym sportem.



a harness



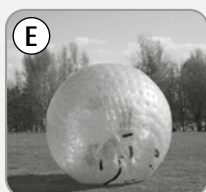
a helmet



a torch



a rafting boat



a zorbing ball



a mountain bike

- 1 zorbing _____
- 2 rafting _____
- 3 rock climbing _____
- 4 caving _____
- 5 mountain biking _____
- 6 bungee jump _____
- 7 skateboarding _____



a rope

While you watch

- 2 Obejrzyj film i sprawdź odpowiedzi w ćwiczeniu 1. Który ze sportów z ćwiczenia 1. nie pojawia się w filmie o Nowej Zelandii?

- 3 Uzupełnij zdania na temat filmu czasownikami z ramki. Użyj czasu Present Continuous. Obejrzyj film jeszcze raz i sprawdź swoje odpowiedzi.

get x2 ■ wear ■ put ■ cave

- 1 The family _____ on helmets.
- 2 The men on the raft _____ very wet.
- 3 The climbers _____ harnesses and helmets.
- 4 The people with torches _____.
- 5 The man _____ ready to do a bungee jump.



Glossary

careful – ostrożny
caving – eksplorowanie jaskiń
glove – rękawica
knee pad – nakolannik
life jacket – kamizelka ratunkowa
rafting – spływ tratwą, rafting

After you watch

- 4 Popatrz na zdjęcia i uzupełnij zdania nazwami odzieży ochronnej z ćwiczenia 1. oraz ze słowniczka.



- 1 Jen is very careful when she's skateboarding. She's got a _____ and _____.



- 2 This is a photo of my family on a rafting trip. Everyone is wearing a _____ and a _____.



- 3 I'm a goal keeper in a football team. I'm wearing _____.



Life skills

- 5 Znajdź zdjęcie na którym ty lub kolega/koleżanka uprawiacie sport. Napisz kto jest na zdjęciu, jaki sport uprawia i jakiego sprzętu używa.

This is my friend _____



Dear Diary,

Oh, what a day! This morning, I'm walking to meet my teacher, Mr Bart'l, and suddenly I see the dragon from my dream. He's sleeping so I know that I must be very quiet. I want to turn around but I trip over a stone and fall over. The dragon wakes up and looks at me, and I can see that he's very angry. I'm terrified but I decide to speak to him in Dragonic because I want to save my life.

I open my mouth and start talking. At first, the dragon is surprised but then he starts laughing at my funny way of speaking. I know that my Dragonic isn't perfect but I'm really angry. I scream, 'I speak with an Elvish accent because I AM an elf but I'm speaking YOUR LANGUAGE. Can you speak Elvish?' The dragon stops laughing, and then he says, 'Well, you're right. So teach me some Elvish. For example, how do you say: a brave little elf?'



Glossary

trip over (a stone) –
potknąć się o (kamień)
fall over – upaść
terrified – przerażony

save your life – uratować
swoje życie
accent – akcent

1 Spójrz na obrazki (A–D) i ułóż je w kolejności chronologicznej.

2 Przeczytaj tekst i sprawdź odpowiedzi w ćwiczeniu 1.

3 Odpowiedz na pytania.

- Why must Koobak the Elf be quiet?

- Why does he fall over?

- Is the dragon angry when he wakes up?

- What language does Koobak speak to the dragon in?

- What does the dragon want Koobak to do at the end of the story?

4 Uzupełnij zdania wyrazami ze słowniczka w odpowiedniej formie.

- My Uncle Peter is from Glasgow and he speaks English with a Scottish ____.
- My teacher hates flying and he's always ____ when he travels by plane.
- My dad sometimes trips over our toys at night and _____. Oh, he's so angry then!
- Learn foreign languages! They can _____ your life one day.

5 Odpowiedz na pytania.

- Why is the Elf angry?

- What do you think happens next in this story?

- Can you teach an older person any English words?

- Imagine you are teaching someone English. Which words do you teach this person first? Why?

1 ★ Połącz ilustracje z odpowiednimi nazwami sklepów.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10

- a baker's
- b greengrocer's
- c chemist's
- d clothes shop
- e department store
- f bookshop
- g butcher's
- h stationer's
- i newsagent's
- j toy shop

2 ★★ 27 Posłuchaj nagrania. Zakreśl nazwy sklepów, które odwiedzi Erin z tatą.

baker's ■ bookshop ■ butcher's
 chemist's ■ clothes shop
 department store ■ greengrocer's
 newsagent's ■ stationer's ■ toyshop

Phonics

28 Posłuchaj nagrania. W których wyrazach **er** jest wymawiane tak, jak w słowie **baker**? Podkreśl ten wyraz.

- 1 My mother's at the butcher's.
- 2 There's a ruler in here.
- 3 My brother's got some new trainers.
- 4 Please go to the supermarket and get some strawberries.
- 5 I can get a new sharpener at the stationer's.
- 6 Her trousers are blue.

3 ★★ Uzupełnij tekst odpowiednimi nazwami sklepów.



My favourite shopping centre is the Westfield Shopping Centre in London. It's got more than 250 shops. You can buy lots of amazing clothes at the many ¹ _____ and there are two big ² _____ where you can get clothes, furniture, gifts and lots of other things. If you need some medicine, you can get that at the ³ _____ and there are several ⁴ _____ where you can buy paper and pens. But there aren't any ⁵ _____, so you can't buy any books there. There are lots of great cafés and restaurants, but you can't buy any sausages or chicken because there isn't a ⁶ _____. There are several ⁷ _____, so you can get magazines and newspapers. I often go to the Westfield Shopping Centre to buy games and toys because there are some great ⁸ _____ there.

4 ★★ ★ Opisz swoje wymarzone centrum handlowe.

My dream shopping centre is called _____ and it's in _____. You can buy _____ there because it's got lots of _____. You can't buy any _____ because it hasn't got any _____. You can also buy _____



BRAINY RYAN



▶ VIDEO 14

- 1 Uzupełnij tekst właściwymi tłumaczeniami wyrazów w nawiasach.

Hi Jack! I know from dad that you
 1 _____ (byłeś) here but Emma
 and I 2 _____ (nie byliśmy)
 at home. I 3 _____ (byłem)
 at the Brainytown Bookshop.
 My favourite writer 4 _____ (był)
 there to meet his fans. The shop
 5 _____ (był) full of people!
 Emma 6 _____ (nie była) with
 me. She 7 _____ (była) at a café
 with mum. They 8 _____ (były)
 tired after going shopping.

2 ★ Zakreśl właściwe wyrazy.

- My mother **was** / **were** a teacher.
- We **was** / **were** at the supermarket.
- The music **was** / **were** beautiful.
- The shops **was** / **were** very busy.
- The children **was** / **were** in the playground.
- I **was** / **were** in the kitchen.
- You **was** / **were** in the library.
- My cat **was** / **were** asleep.

3 ★★ Zapisz zdania z ćwiczenia 2. jako przeczenia.

- My mother wasn't a teacher.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

4 ★★ 29 Posłuchaj nagrania. Zdecyduj, czy zdania 1–6 są prawdziwe (True = T), czy fałszywe (False = F). Zakreśl T lub F.

- Ruth was at her aunt's house. T / F
- Ruth's cousins weren't there. T / F
- Ruth's parents weren't in Manchester. T / F
- Ahmed was at the cinema. T / F
- The film wasn't interesting. T / F
- Maggie and Rob weren't at the cinema. T / F

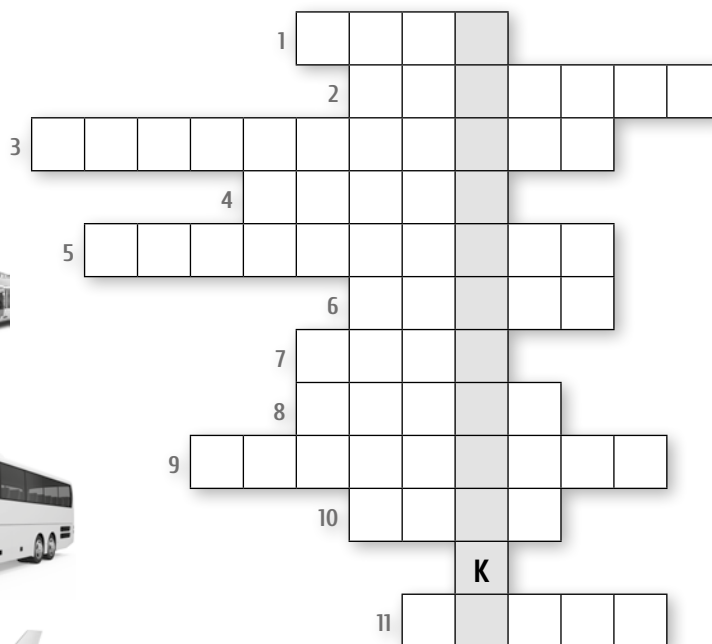
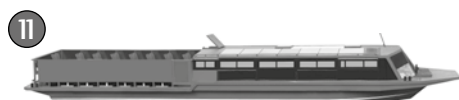


5 ★★★ Uzupełnij tekst. Wpisz was, wasn't, were lub weren't.



Yesterday at half past twelve, my friends and I 1 _____ (✓) in the school canteen. The food 2 _____ (✓) very good, it 3 _____ (✗) expensive and the canteen 4 _____ (✗) very busy. Lots of students 5 _____ (✓) on the football pitch for a big football game. My friends and I 6 _____ (✗) on the football pitch because we don't like football! My brother 7 _____ (✗) on the football pitch and he 8 _____ (✗) in the canteen. He 9 _____ (✓) in the computer room. My brother loves computers!

1 ★ Rozwiąż krzyżówkę i odgadnij hasło.



The hidden word is: _____

2 ★★ Zakreśl właściwe wyrazy. Uzupełnij zdania, wpisując *in*, *on* lub *by*.

A: How do you travel to school?

B: I usually go ¹ _____ my new ² **scooter** / **train** but on Friday I'm going to go ³ _____ the school ⁴ **bus** / **motorbike** because I'm bringing my violin to school. How about you?

A: I go ⁵ _____ a ⁶ **taxi** / **ship**. What's your favourite way to travel?

B: I like being ⁷ _____ ⁸ **a plane** / **the underground**. I love flying in the sky! And I hate being ⁹ _____ a ¹⁰ **coach** / **ferry**. I'm really scared of the sea.

A: I love flying too! My favourite way to travel is ¹¹ _____ a ¹² **tram** / **helicopter**, but it's very expensive.

3 ★★ Napisz zdania.

1 faster / A / is / a / than / coach / train / .

2 a / is / bigger / taxi / than / tram / A / .

3 than / plane / A / smaller / helicopter / is / a / .

4 quieter / is / scooter / a / motorbike / A / than / .

5 expensive / A / is / than / more / ship / a / bus / .

4 ★★★ Napisz o środkach transportu, używając wyrazów z ramki.

fast / slow ■ exciting / boring
expensive / cheap ■ safe / dangerous
comfortable / uncomfortable

My favourite way to travel is _____

because _____ .

I hate travelling by _____

because _____ .

I usually travel to school _____ .



▶ VIDEO 15

1 Uzupełnij dialogi. Wpisz *was*, *wasn't*, *were* lub *weren't*.

A

Emma: Naomi, ¹ _____ you at home last weekend?

Naomi: No, I ² _____. I was on a trip to Cape Town.

Emma: ³ _____ it a nice trip?

Naomi: Yes, it ⁴ _____!

B

Jack: Where ⁵ _____ you yesterday afternoon?

Ryan: I ⁶ _____ on a ferry.

Jack: Oh, ⁷ _____ it fun?

Ryan: No, it ⁸ _____. It was horrible.

2 ★ Zakreśl właściwe wyrazy. Połącz pytania z odpowiedziami.

- 1 Where **was** / **were** she? ☐
- 2 **Was** / **Were** they at school today? ☐
- 3 **Was** / **Were** I in a coach? ☐
- 4 Where **was** / **were** your friends? ☐
- 5 **Was** / **Were** you in a helicopter? ☐
- 6 **Was** / **Were** your brother in London? ☐

- a No, they weren't. They were at home.
- b No, I wasn't. I was in a plane.
- c No, he wasn't. He was in Warsaw.
- d She was in Rome.
- e They were in the playground.
- f Yes, you were. It was really big.

3 ★★ Napisz pytania i odpowiedzi.

Mrs Elliot / classroom / ? ✗ / school canteen
Was Mrs Elliot in the classroom?
No, she wasn't. She was in the school canteen.

- 1 Jed and Rose / library / ? ✓

- 2 Steve / on a plane / ? ✗ / on a ferry

- 3 the students / in the gym / ? ✗ / on the pitch

- 4 you / in a taxi / ? ✓

- 5 your cat / in the garden / ? ✓



4 ★★ ★ Uzupełnij odpowiednimi wyrazami rozmowę Sue z tatą.

Dad: Sue, where ¹ _____ you yesterday?

Sue: I ² _____ in a race with the London Lads Football Team.

Dad: ³ _____ they on their mountain bikes?

Sue: No, they ⁴ _____. They ⁵ _____ on scooters!

Dad: ⁶ _____ you on a scooter?

Sue: No, I ⁷ _____. I ⁸ _____ on a mountain bike!

Dad: Who ⁹ _____ the winner?

Sue: I ¹⁰ _____ the winner! I ¹¹ _____ really fast on the mountain bike but they ¹² _____ fast on scooters!



Useful!

Uzupełnij zdania właściwymi literami.

- 1 A: Can I read your magazine?
B: Yes, w _ _ n _ _ ?
- 2 A: It's time to go home. Goodbye.
B: S _ _ y _ _ !
- 3 A: I want to take a photo of Chris Ray.
B: T _ _ _ ' _ a g _ _ _ _ i _ _ _ !





- 1 ★ Znajdź w diagramie 6 nazw sklepów i 7 nazw środków transportu. Dopasuj wyrazy do odpowiednich kategorii.

p	b	u	t	c	h	e	r	s	t
l	h	e	c	o	a	c	h	w	o
a	f	a	s	b	d	h	i	n	y
n	e	w	s	a	g	e	n	t	s
e	r	t	h	k	e	m	g	r	h
t	r	a	m	e	r	i	e	a	o
e	y	n	g	r	r	s	h	i	p
t	a	x	i	s	o	t	c	n	e
r	s	b	o	o	k	s	h	o	p

Shops

Means of transport

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

- 2 ★★ Napisz zdania, używając podanych wskazówek.

Henry and Alex / ✓ /

Henry and Alex were at the greengrocer's.

1 I / ✗ /



2 We / ✗ /



3 You / ✓ /



4 Sophie / ✓ /



5 My brother and I / ✗ /



- 3 ★★★ 30 Posłuchaj nagrania.
Dopasuj pytania do odpowiedzi.

- a No, I wasn't. I was in a taxi. ☐
- b I was at my grandfather's house. ☐
- c Yes, you were. The teacher was very angry. ☐
- d Yes, she was. It was a great film. ☐
- e Mr Thompson. He was very kind and helpful. ☐
- f No, they weren't. They were in Brighton. ☐

- 4 ★★★ Napisz pytania, używając wyrazów w nawiasach.

(football match)

Were you at a football match?

Yes, we were. It was a very exciting match.

- 1 (your cousins / sports centre)

_____?

No, they weren't. They were at the department store.

- 2 (Jack / motorbike)

_____?

Yes, he was. It was very fast!

- 3 (at Fred's house)

_____?

No, you weren't. You were at home with me!

- 4 (Mrs Davies / chemist's)

_____?

No, she wasn't. She was in the bookshop.



1 ★ Podpisz ilustracje wyrazami z ramki.

medium ■ extra large
small ■ large ■ extra small

1



2



3



4



5



2 ★★ Ułóż wypowiedzi w odpowiedniej kolejności.

- ☐ Of course. The changing room is over there.
- ☐ Yes, we have. What size are you?
- ☐ Here you are.
- ☐ How are the trousers?
- ☒ 1 Have you got these trousers in blue?
- ☐ Thank you.
- ☒ 4 Here you are.
- ☐ They're £15.99.
- ☐ Small.
- ☒ 12 Thank you. Goodbye!
- ☐ Thank you. Can I try them on?
- ☐ They're great. How much are they?



3 ★★ 31 Posłuchaj nagrania i odpowiedz na pytania.

1 What is the problem with the shirt?

2 What is the problem with the trousers?

3 What size is the customer?

4 What colour T-shirt does he buy?

5 How much is the T-shirt?

4 ★★★ Napisz rozmowę ze sprzedawcą/sprzedawczynią sklepu odzieżowego. Użyj wyrazów z ramki.

jacket ■ green
medium ■ £32.00 ■ size

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____



Quiz – Three shops in London

1 Sprawdź, co pamiętasz na temat sklepów w Londynie. Zdecyduj, czy zdania 1–5 są prawdziwe (True = T), czy fałszywe (False = F). Zakreśl T lub F.

- | | | | |
|--|-------|--|-------|
| 1 The Harry Potter Shop is on Oxford Street. | T / F | 4 The HMV shop is a very new shop in London. | T / F |
| 2 You can buy superhero costumes at The Harry Potter Shop. | T / F | 5 Famous singers sometimes work at the HMV shop. | T / F |
| 3 Forbidden Planet is a great shop for Star Wars fans. | T / F | | |

1

☐

2

☐

3

☐

2 Przeczytaj tekst o sklepach w Brighton. Dopasuj ilustracje do odpowiednich sklepów.

Brighton is a busy seaside town in the south of England. It's famous for its cool shops and teenagers love to visit it. Here's our guide to the three top shops for teenagers in Brighton.

A Choccywoccydoodah

Do you like chocolate? This shop is the most amazing chocolate shop. It's always busy outside Choccywoccydoodah because lots of people stop to look at the beautiful things in the shop window. You can buy chocolate cakes, chocolate dogs, chocolate cats and chocolate flowers here. You can also drink hot chocolate and eat chocolate ice cream in their special garden. It's not very healthy but it's delicious!

B Dave's Comics

Dave's Comics is a very popular place for comic book fans. You can find books about Batman, Superman and Ironman here. There are also mugs, posters, T-shirts and games. The sales assistants at Dave's Comics are all big fans of comic books and they love to talk about their favourite superheroes. Upstairs, there's a big, comfortable sofa where you can sit and read comics.

C Snooper's Paradise

This place has got everything – furniture, clothes, books, cards and pictures. There are more than twenty very small shops inside Snooper's Paradise. Some shops have got old furniture and old clothes. Some shops have got notebooks, pictures and postcards. You can find a 50-year-old hat or a new and unusual shirt.

3 Odpowiedz na pytania.

- Where can you find new and old things?

- Where can you find a poster of a superhero?

- Where can you have a drink and some food?

- Where can you sit and read comics in Dave's Comics?

- How many shops are in Snooper's Paradise?

- Why do people often stop outside Choccywoccydoodah?

4 Przeczytaj informacje o sklepie papierniczym i opisz go, wzorując się na tekstach z ćwiczenia 2.

Pen to Paper

- stationer's
- very small shop
- sells notebooks, pens, paper and postcards
- expensive but beautiful

Vocabulary & Speaking

1 ★ Gdzie można kupić te produkty? Podpisz ilustracje odpowiednimi nazwami sklepów.



2 ★★ Połącz fragmenty z obu kolumn tak, aby powstały poprawne wyrazy.

1 heli	a rry
2 pla	b copter
3 under	c ter
4 fe	d ground
5 co	e ne
6 scoo	f ach

3 ★★ Kto mówi te zdania: klient (Customer = C), czy sprzedawca (Shop assistant = SA)?

- What size are you? ☐
- It's too expensive. ☐
- Can I try them on? ☐
- It's £15.25. ☐
- The changing room is over here. ☐
- How much is it? ☐

Grammar

4 ★★ Zakreśl właściwe wyrazy.

- A: Where ¹ **was** / **were** Laurie yesterday?
He ² **wasn't** / **weren't** at school.
- B: He ³ **was** / **were** at his great grandmother's birthday party. She ⁴ **was** / **were** 100 years old yesterday.
- A: ⁵ **Was** / **Were** his parents at the birthday party?
- B: Yes, they ⁶ **was** / **were**. But his sisters ⁷ **wasn't** / **weren't** there. They ⁸ **was** / **were** on a school trip.

5 ★★ ★ Uzupełnij dialog odpowiednimi wyrazami.

- A: Where ¹ _____ you yesterday at lunchtime?
- B: I ² _____ at Pepe's Pizza.
- A: ³ _____ Emma and Yasmin with you?
- B: Yes, they ⁴ _____.
- A: ⁵ _____ the pizza good?
- B: No, it ⁶ _____!
It ⁷ _____ cold and horrible.
- A: Oh dear!
- B: ⁸ _____ you at Billy's house yesterday?
- A: No, I ⁹ _____. Billy and his parents ¹⁰ _____ at home yesterday. They ¹¹ _____ in London.

Vocabulary

1 Z każdego zestawu wykreśl jeden niepasujący wyraz.

- 1 PE maths scooter biology
- 2 pitch cloakroom geography playground
- 3 taxi tram ferry history
- 4 ship laboratory gym library
- 5 art IT underground English
- 6 canteen helicopter coach motorbike

2 Wpisz nazwy sklepów, w których można kupić wymienione produkty.

- 1 newspaper _____
- 2 bacon _____
- 3 bread _____
- 4 doll _____
- 5 aspirin _____
- 6 book _____
- 7 apple _____
- 8 T-shirt _____
- 9 bike and shorts _____

4 Stosując podane wyrazy, ułóż pytania dotyczące osób z ćwiczenia 3. i odpowiedz na nie.

Illy and Agatha / go / school / ferry / usually?

Do Illy and Agatha usually go to school by ferry?

No, they don't.

- 1 Amy / read / history books / often / ? _____
- 2 Esme and Leon / ride / mountain bikes / right now? _____
- 3 Mrs Gorski / wear / jacket / today / ? _____

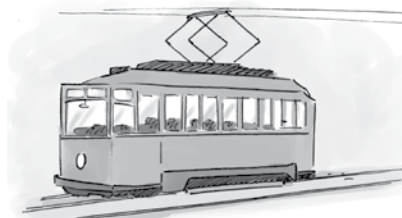
5 Przekształć zdania, stosując czas Past simple.

- 1 I'm in a helicopter. _____
- 2 Are you at home? _____
- 3 The pupils aren't on time. _____
- 4 Where is our teacher? _____
- 5 She isn't in the laboratory. _____
- 6 It is fantastic! _____

Grammar

3 Popatrz na ilustracje i uzupełnij zdania czasownikami podanymi w nawiasach, stosując je w odpowiedniej formie.

Illy and Agatha usually go to school by tram, but today they are going on the ferry. (go)



usually



today

- 1 Amy _____ a biology book now. She _____ history books. (read)



now



hardly ever

- 2 Esme and Leon _____ their mountain bikes right now. They _____ their scooters. (ride)



right now



never

- 3 Mrs Gorski _____ in the library every day. Today, she _____ in the school office. (work)



not every day



today



At school

6 Dopasuj do siebie odpowiednie fragmenty zdań.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 You mustn't run | a your exams. |
| 2 You must study for | b a warning. |
| 3 You must be | c in the corridor. |
| 4 I'm giving you | d on time in the morning. |

In a clothes shop

7 Ułóż zdania w odpowiedniej kolejności.

- ☐ Thank you. Can I try it on?
- ☐ Here you are.
- ☐ Have you got this T-shirt in green?
- ☐ Of course. The changing room is over there.
- ☐ Extra large.
- ☐ Yes, we have. What size are you?

Useful!

8 Uzupełnij dialog wyrażeniami z ramki.

great idea ■ my best
see you ■ I'd better

- 1 A: Goodbye!
B: _____!
- 2 A: Let's go to the beach on our mountain bikes.
B: That's a _____!
- 3 A: You aren't jumping very high today.
B: I'm doing _____.
- 4 A: Sorry, I can't help you with your maths homework.
B: _____ talk to mum. She's good at maths.



Reading

10 Przeczytaj e-mail Franka i zdecyduj, czy zdania 1-4 są prawdziwe (True = T), czy fałszywe (False = F). Zakreśl T lub F.

To:
Subject:
Dear Stanley, Hello from New York! I'm having a great time here. Our flat is smaller than our old flat in London, but it's on the twenty-fifth floor. My new school is fantastic. Most schools in the USA teach the same subjects as in Britain: maths, history, science, and so on. But my school is different. The pupils and teachers choose the subjects for lessons together. This week, I'm studying a TV show! Other weeks, we have film-making lessons, or write scary stories, or learn card games. My first month at the school was strange because there weren't many rules, but now I love it. When can you visit? Lots of love, Frank

- 1 Before, Frank's home was in London. T / F
- 2 Now, Frank lives in a very tall building. T / F
- 3 At his new school, he studies the same subjects as in Britain. T / F
- 4 At the moment, he's learning about a TV show. T / F

Writing

11 Wyobraź sobie, że przeprowadziłeś się/ przeprowadziłaś się do innego miasta lub kraju. Napisz do kolegi/koleżanki e-mail. Opisz swoją nową szkołę.

Listening

9 32 Posłuchaj nagrania i zdecyduj, gdzie znajdują się rozmówcy. Zakreśl a lub b.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 a greengrocer's | b canteen |
| 2 a pitch | b gym |
| 3 a stationer's | b school office |
| 4 a bookshop | b school library |
| 5 a plane | b ferry |

1 ★ Popatrz na ilustracje i uzupełnij wyrazy.



1 _____ o _____



2 _____ n _____ w



3 _____ s _____ e _____



4 _____ m _____ h _____

5 TV
_____ m _____ n

6 _____ e _____ g _____



7 _____ d _____



8 _____ i _____



9 _____ g _____ z _____

10 _____ p _____
_____ g _____ m _____

2 ★★ 33 Posłuchaj nagrania i zaznacz (✓) nazwy mediów i programów telewizyjnych, które lubi Mick.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ radio programmes | ☐ newspapers |
| ☐ game shows | ☐ magazines |
| ☐ talent shows | ☐ sports programmes |
| ☐ TV competitions | |

3 ★★ Zakreśl właściwe wyrazy.

I love ¹ **cartoons** / **TV competitions** – my favourite is *The Smurfs*. I also really enjoy watching ² **radio programmes** / **game shows**. Sometimes, the prizes are amazing! At the weekend, my mum and dad usually read the Sunday ³ **newspaper** / **sports programme**. Sometimes, I read it too, but I don't often read ⁴ **talent shows** / **magazines**. On Friday night, my family watches our favourite ⁵ **web page** / **serial** on TV. The story is really exciting!



Phonics

34 Posłuchaj nagrania. Zaznacz (✓) zdania, w których dźwięk **ar** jest wymawiany tak, jak w wyrazie **party**.

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☐
- 4 ☐
- 5 ☐
- 6 ☐



Life skills: Using the media

Przeczytaj zdania. Czy opisują pozytywny ☺, czy negatywny ☹ aspekt używania mediów?

- 1 Można wiele się dowiedzieć. ☐
- 2 Trudno odróżnić informacje prawdziwe od nieprawdziwych. ☐
- 3 Oglądanie telewizji i używanie komputera nie sprzyjają aktywności ruchowej. ☐
- 4 Niektóre programy telewizyjne są pełne przemocy. ☐
- 5 Można porozmawiać z kolegami/koleżankami z innych państw. ☐
- 6 Można nabyć nowe umiejętności. ☐



BRAINY RYAN



▶ VIDEO 16

1 Uzupełnij zdania właściwymi formami czasowników w nawiasach w czasie Past simple.

- Emma _____ (watch) her favourite game show on TV last night.
- Ryan _____ (not like) the new computer game.
- Jack's cousin _____ (arrive) yesterday.
- I _____ (tidy) my room this morning.
- Naomi _____ (open) the window because it was hot in her bedroom.
- We _____ (not clean) the windows so our mum was really angry.

2 ★ Zaznacz zdania w czasie Past simple.

- She rollerblades in the park. ☐
- We didn't listen to the radio programme. ☐
- They visited their friends. ☐
- I don't like the talent show. ☐
- He climbed a tree. ☐
- We like Harry's new web page. ☐
- The students don't study French on Monday. ☐
- I didn't cook lunch. ☐

3 ★★ Zamień niezaznaczone zdania z ćwiczenia 2. na zdania w czasie Past simple.

4 ★★ 35 Posłuchaj nagrania i uzupełnij zdania czasownikami z ramki w czasie Past simple.

like ■ look ■ dust ■ study
tidy ■ watch ■ post ■ vacuum

- Brad _____ ten hours of TV last week.
- He _____ for the test.

- He _____ at any web pages.
- Julia _____ some comments online.
- She _____ the radio programme.
- Brad and Julia _____ their bedrooms at the weekend.
- Brad _____ the furniture.
- Julia _____ the carpet.

5 ★★★ Napisz sześć zdań dotyczących weekendu Anny i Bena. Użyj wyrażen z ramki w czasie Past simple.



- laugh at a funny joke ☒
- download music ☒ ■ use a computer ☒
- watch a film on TV ☒
- iron clothes ☒ ■ paint a picture ☒
- play football ☒
- clear the table after lunch ☒

*Last weekend, Anna painted a picture.**She didn't*

1 ★ Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi wyrazami.

- 1 _____ talk about different sports.
- 2 _____ watch a sports match.
- 3 Tennis _____ use a racket and a tennis ball.
- 4 The _____ of an important match or a game sometimes gets a prize.
- 5 _____ do their sport in the water.
- 6 _____ run in races.

2 ★★ Zakreśl właściwe wyrazy.

- 1 We watched the athletes on the **running track** / **swimmer**.
- 2 There were a lot of people in the **stadium** / **winner**.
- 3 The players were on the **commentator** / **tennis court**.
- 4 The commentator talks on the **magazine** / **radio**.
- 5 He was the best **tennis court** / **swimmer** at the Olympics.
- 6 Our team won the **championship** / **winner**.
- 7 It was an exciting **match** / **athlete**.

3 ★★ Uzupełnij teksty wyrazami z ramki.

athletes ■ championship ■ commentator ■ players ■ running track
spectators ■ stadium ■ winner



My name's Anna, and I'm your ¹ _____ today for this exciting ² _____ match between Liverpool City and Real Madrid. There are thousands of ³ _____ in the ⁴ _____, and the ⁵ _____ are ready to begin the game.

4 ★★★ Jesteś komentatorem sportowym.

W trzech zdaniach opisz wyścig pływacki, używając wyrazów z ramki.



swimmers ■ winner
exciting ■ commentator



The ⁶ _____ are running around the ⁷ _____. It's Fernandez in front, oh, but now Kowalski is ahead. Yes, Kowalski is the ⁸ _____!



▶ VIDEO 17

1 Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi czasownikami z ramki.

went ■ go ■ did ■ do
win ■ lost ■ have

- Ryan didn't _____ his homework yesterday because he was really tired.
- Did Naomi _____ to the swimming pool last weekend?
- Emma _____ some exercise before breakfast this morning.
- We _____ to bed late yesterday.
- Did you _____ lunch at school?
- I _____ my phone at the shopping centre yesterday.
- They didn't _____ the match yesterday.

2 ★ Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami podanymi w nawiasach w czasie Past simple.

- We _____ (see) an amazing swimming race yesterday.
- I _____ (give) a new pair of goggles to my friend.
- The girls _____ (do) half an hour of exercise before school today.
- You _____ (go) to the running track last week.
- Our team _____ (lose) the match at the weekend.
- My friends _____ (run) very fast.
- We _____ (win) the championship!
- You _____ (have) lunch after the game.

3 ★★ Zamień zdania z ćwiczenia 2. na pytania.

- Did we see an amazing swimming race yesterday?
- _____
- _____
- _____

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

4 ★★ Uzupełnij rozmowę Sue z nauczycielką. Zastosuj podane w nawiasach wyrazy w czasie Past simple.

Teacher: What ¹ _____ (you / do) at the weekend, Sue?

Sue: I ² _____ (go) to my aunt's house because it was her birthday.

Teacher: ³ _____ (you / give) her a present?

Sue: Yes, I ⁴ _____ .
I ⁵ _____ (give) her a new tennis racket. Then we ⁶ _____ (sit) in the garden and ⁷ _____ (have) some cake. I ⁸ _____ (play) with her dog, Frosty. But then there was a problem. My aunt ⁹ _____ (lose) her new tennis racket.

Teacher: Oh no!

Sue: I ¹⁰ _____ (look) in the garden and in the house, and I ¹¹ _____ (find) it!

Teacher: Well done! Where was it?

Sue: It was in Frosty's bed. I think he wants to be a tennis star!

Useful!

Co powiesz w sytuacjach 1-2? Uzupełnij zdania.

- Koleżanka pomogła ci odrobić pracę domową.
T _____ y _____ for h _____ p _____ g me.
- Denerwujesz się przed ważnym wydarzeniem.
I ' _____ g _____ b _____ f _____
in my s _____ o _____ c _____ .





- 1 ★** Znajdź drogę do wyjścia i zaznacz ją.
Znajdź cztery wyrazy związane ze sportem oraz cztery wyrazy związane z mediami i zapisz je. Możesz się poruszać w górę/dół oraz w prawo/lewo.

Start				Finish			
s	t	a	p	e	r	w	e
d	a	p	e	y	a	e	t
i	w	s	r	p	l	b	e
u	e	n	e	g	a	p	l
m	r	c	a	l	a	t	h
s	e	m	r	a	i	r	e
w	i	m	t	o	o	n	s

Sports

Media

- 2 ★★** Do każdej kategorii z ćwiczenia 1. dopisz jeszcze dwa wyrazy.

- 3 ★★** Znajdź pięć zdań. Zaznacz odpowiednie ilustracje.

Ididn'twintheraceyesterdaymyfriendssawacartoonhelosthisfavouritejacketwewenttotherunningtrackshedidn'tdoanyexercise

- 4 ★★★** Napisz pytania i połącz je z odpowiedziami.

- you / play football / yesterday / ? ☐
 - your cat / sit / on my sunglasses / ? ☐
 - the students / do homework / last night / ? ☐
 - your dad / make lunch / yesterday / ? ☐
 - Mrs Price / like / the talent show / ? ☐
- No, they didn't. They watched a game show on TV.
 - No, she didn't. It was really boring.
 - No, I didn't. I played tennis.
 - Yes, he did. He made pizza.
 - Yes, it did. I'm very sorry!

1 a



b



2 a



b



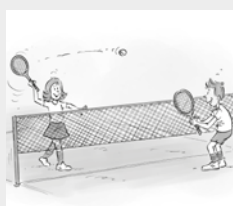
3 a



b



4 a



b



5 a



b



1 ★ Napisz odpowiednie formy czasowników w czasie Past simple.

- 1 write _____
- 2 sleep _____
- 3 read _____
- 4 buy _____
- 5 catch _____
- 6 get _____
- 7 take _____

2 ★★ Uzupełnij dialog czasownikami z ramki w czasie Past simple.

catch ■ get (x 2)
have ■ go (x 2) ■ sleep

- A: How was your weekend?
B: Fine, thanks. I ¹ _____ to an athletics competition in Glasgow with my sister.
A: Great! Tell me about it.
B: First, we ² _____ a train to Glasgow.
I ³ _____ on the train. Then, we ⁴ _____ to the stadium. I ⁵ _____ a sandwich in the café. Finally, we ⁶ _____ on the train home. We ⁷ _____ home at half past ten.
A: That sounds like a good day.
B: It was.

3 ★★ 36 Posłuchaj nagrania. Odnajdź błędy w zdaniach. Napisz zdania poprawnie, używając wyrazów z ramki.

slept ■ bus ■ friends
goggles ■ magazine

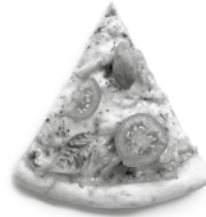


Dylan went to the race with his parents.

He didn't go to the race with his parents.

He went with his friends.

4 ★★★ Popatrz na ilustracje i uzupełnij rozmowę o weekendzie.



A: How was your weekend?

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

1 They travelled by train.

2 He read a newspaper on the bus.

3 He bought some new flippers there.

4 He watched videos all the way home.



Quiz – Usain Bolt

1 Sprawdź, co pamiętasz na temat Usaina Bolta. Zakreśl właściwe wyrazy.

- 1 Usain Bolt is from **the USA / Jamaica**.
- 2 He's the fastest runner over **100 and 200 / 400 and 800** metres.
- 3 His last year as a sportsman was **2015 / 2017**.
- 4 Usain Bolt gives money to **animal / sports** charities.
- 5 He has a problem with his **arms / back**.

2 Przeczytaj tekst o Kim Yu-Nie i odpowiedz na pytania.



Kim Yu-Na was born in September 1990 in South Korea. She started skating when she was nearly six years old. She was very good at skating. She won her first international competition in 2002. She moved to Toronto, Canada in May 2007. She had some problems with

injuries, but she won a gold medal in the Vancouver Winter Olympics in 2010. She also won the world championships in 2009 and 2013. In the Sochi Winter Olympics in 2014, she won the silver medal. She is famous because she broke the world record for high scores 11 times.

In 2010, Kim wrote a book, *Kim Yu-Na's Seven Minute Drama*, about her dream to become the world's best figure skater. She also recorded some songs with some famous South Korean pop singers.

Kim doesn't skate in competitions now, but she is still very busy. She gives a lot of money to charities and helps young people in South Korea who want to become ice skaters.

- 1 Where is Kim from?

- 2 What important event happened in 2002?

- 3 How old was she when she moved to Canada?

- 4 What did she win in 2014?

- 5 What is the title of her book?

- 6 What does she do now?

3 Przeczytaj informacje o Jessica Ennis-Hill. Napisz krótką notatkę.

Jessica Ennis-Hill

from:	the UK	
born:	29 January 1986	
sport:	heptathlon	
achievements:	• 2012 Olympic gold medal • 2016 Olympic silver medal	
problems:	injuries in 2008 and 2013	
last year as heptathlete:	2016	
now:	• helps sport and hospital charities • writes for a newspaper	



Glossary

break a world record – pobić rekord świata
figure skater – łyżwiarz figurowy / łyżwiarka figurowa
injury – kontuzja



Around the world

Dopasuj sportowców do odpowiednich państw.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| 1 Serena Williams | a the USA |
| 2 Neymar | b Poland |
| 3 Anna Rogowska | c Brazil |

Vocabulary & Speaking

1 ★ Z podanych liter ułóż wyrazy związane z mediami. Dopasuj wyrazy do odpowiednich kategorii.

whosnatlet

diaro

azmngaie

VTecttionmipo

epwsaenpr

read

watch

listen to

2 ★★ Rozwiąż krzyżówkę.

Across

2 He or she talks about sports on the radio or television.

5 This person watches a sports game.

7 This person gets the gold medal.

Down

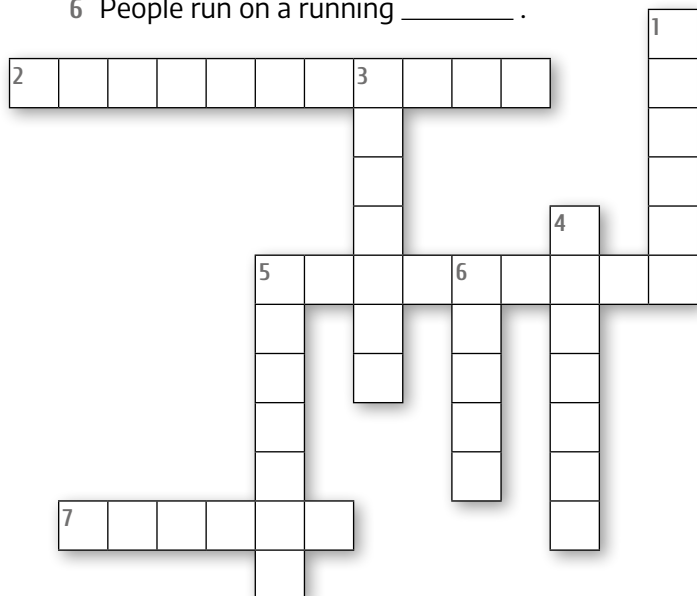
1 A tennis _____ plays tennis.

3 This person runs or jumps.

4 Important football matches are here.

5 This person is often in a swimming pool.

6 People run on a running _____.



3 ★★ Zakreśl właściwe wyrazy.

A: ¹ **How / What** was your weekend?

B: ² **Fine / Yes**, thanks. I went to a basketball championship in London with my sister.

A: Great! ³ **Tell / Talk** me about it.

Grammar

4 ★★ Uzupełnij dialog czasownikami podanymi w nawiasach w czasie Past simple.

A: ¹ _____ (you / see) the football match on TV yesterday?

B: No, ² _____. I ³ _____ (not watch) TV yesterday.

I ⁴ _____ (write) my blog and then

I ⁵ _____ (catch) a bus to the shopping centre.

A: What ⁶ _____ (you / buy)?

B: I ⁷ _____ (buy) a new notebook and a magazine. And then I ⁸ _____ (read) the magazine on the way home. What about you? What ⁹ _____ (you / do)?

A: I ¹⁰ _____ (go) to my aunt's house and I ¹¹ _____ (have) lunch with my cousins. Then we ¹² _____ (play) a game of tennis. I ¹³ _____ (not win), but we ¹⁴ _____ (have) a good time.

5 ★★ Napisz trzy zdania oznajmujące i trzy przeczące na temat swojego ostatniego weekendu. Użyj wyrazów z ramki.

watch ■ read ■ listen ■ buy
go ■ have ■ do ■ play

B: First, we ⁴ **had / caught** a train to London. I looked at a web page on the bus. Then, we went to the stadium. I ⁵ **bought / gave** a T-shirt there. Finally, we got on the train home. I talked to my sister all the way home.

A: That ⁶ **sounds like / can be** a good day.

B: It was.



Before you watch

1 Podpisz zdjęcia 1–4 wyrazami z ramki.

a television studio ■ a video camera
a drone ■ to film



While you watch

2 Obejrzyj film i sprawdź odpowiedzi w ćwiczeniu 1. Jakich urządzeń elektronicznych można użyć do nagrania amatorskiego filmu?

3 Uzupełnij zdania brakującymi wyrazami. Obejrzyj film jeszcze raz i sprawdź swoje odpowiedzi.

- 1 Television studios aren't usually _____.
- 2 The camerawoman _____ the actors and the presenters.
- 3 She uses the headphones to _____ to instructions.
- 4 The director gives _____ to the people making the TV programme.
- 5 It's _____ to make a video.
- 6 You _____ need a lot of equipment to make a film.
- 7 You can upload the video to your _____ to edit it.



Glossary

cut – przycinać
edit – edytować
equipment – sprzęt

upload – wgrać
na komputer

After you watch

4 Uzupełnij e-mail na temat tworzenia filmu na koniec roku szkolnego. Użyj słów z ćwiczenia 1 oraz ze słowniczka.

To ...
Subject: ...

Hi everyone,
I've got an idea. Why don't we make a goodbye film for our teacher at the end of the school year? We can ¹ _____ our class sending her best wishes for the holidays. We don't have to worry about all the ² _____ to do that because my brother makes videos for his vlog and we can use his video camera. When we make the video, I can ³ _____ it to my computer. Then my brother can help us ⁴ _____ the video to make it shorter if we want. After that we can get together to ⁵ _____ the final version of the film. What do you think?
Annie



Life skills

5 Napisz podziękowania i życzenia dla nauczyciela/nauczycielki języka angielskiego na koniec roku szkolnego. Następnie nagraj je na wideo i przekaz nauczycielowi/nauczycielce. Wykorzystaj poniższe zwroty i poproś kolegów i koleżanki z klasy o pomoc w nagraniu filmu.

Hello Mr/Ms ...!

Thank you very much for ...

I really enjoyed ... and ...

Have a great/fantastic/nice holiday!



1 W każdej parze zdecyduj, które zdanie powinno być pierwsze. Zakreśl A lub B.

- 1 A **Then**, she phoned her parents.
B **First**, the athlete won the race.
- 2 A They ran for two hours.
B **Finally**, they saw the stadium.
- 3 A **Next**, he went to sleep.
B **After** he watched his favourite talent show, Jacob stopped watching TV.

2 Spójrz na zdania w ćwiczeniu 1. i odpowiedz na pytania.

- 1 Which word can you often find at the start of a story? _____
- 2 Which three words have the same meaning? _____
- 3 Which word can you often find at the end of a story? _____

3 Przetłumacz na język polski słowa pogrubione w ćwiczeniu 1.

- then – _____
 first – _____
 finally – _____
 next – _____
 after – _____

Useful!

4 Przeczytaj wskazówkę, a następnie uzupełnij zdania słowami z ramki.



Zwróć uwagę, że po słowie *after* podajemy informację, po jakiej czynności lub zdarzeniu nastąpiły kolejne, np. *after the class*, *after she smiled at me*.

spoke Dragonic ■ the talent show classes ■ watched a film on TV

- 1 After I _____, I went to bed.
- 2 I went to the stadium right after _____ because the school isn't very far.
- 3 After Koobak the elf _____, the dragon laughed at him.
- 4 After _____, we met all the singers.

5 Przeczytaj dalszy ciąg opowieści o Elfie Koobaku. Dopasuj zdania A–C do luk 1–3.

Dear Diary,

My life is really different now and I want to tell you all about it. ¹ _____ Then, one day I met a big, angry dragon and I talked to him because I was afraid he wanted to do something bad to me. He was surprised and asked me to teach him my language. ² _____ Next, he went to talk to older elves in our village about elves and dragons being friends. ³ _____ I'm really excited because it's my first day at this new school tomorrow!



- A Finally, they decided to start a school for young elves and dragons.
- B After that, I was his Elvish teacher for a few months.
- C First, I decided to learn a new language – Dragonic.

6 W tekście w ćwiczeniu 5. zakreśl słowa wskazujące w jakiej kolejności miały miejsce poszczególne wydarzenia.

7 Opisz pierwszy dzień Elfa Koobaka w nowej szkole. Wykorzystaj wyrażenia z ramki i swoje pomysły.

everyone / a little stressed
 the dragon head teacher / her
 friendship with an elf / a big party
 the party / clean up together
 see that dragons and elves / friends

- First, _____
 Then, _____
 Next, _____
 After _____
 Finally, _____

1 ★ Wpisz nazwy odpowiednich miesięcy.

1	a	February	b
2	a	November	b
3	a	March	b

4	a	October	b
5	a	July	b
6	a	June	b

2 ★★ 37 Posłuchaj nagrania i napisz daty.

- Billy's birthday _____
- Billy's party _____
- Jenny's birthday _____
- Jenny's party _____

4 ★★★ Uzupełnij zaproszenie informacjami z ramki.

156 ■ Tilly ■ 665 145 48
12th September ■ 3:00 pm

Phonics

 38 Posłuchaj nagrania. Napisz, ile razy w każdym zdaniu dźwięk **th** jest wymawiany tak, jak w wyrazie **think**.

- ☐
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐



3 ★★ Zapisz daty według wzoru.

- | | |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| 25.01 | <i>the twenty-fifth of January</i> |
| 1 31.12 | _____ |
| 2 14.02 | _____ |
| 3 03.05 | _____ |
| 4 02.08 | _____ |
| 5 19.10 | _____ |

You are invited to ¹ _____'s
birthday party!
² _____ from 11:00 am
to ³ _____.
At ⁴ _____, Upper
Penfold Lane, Bramley
Telephone: ⁵ _____.

**BRAINY RYAN**

▶ VIDEO 19

1 Uzupełnij tekst właściwymi formami *be going to*.

Hi Ryan!

It's my birthday on Friday. I'm going to have a party. Can you come?

My dad ¹ _____ (✓) bake a cake andI ² _____ (✓) make the food. We³ _____ (✗) invite a magician or clown.But we ⁴ _____ (✓) have lots of fun!Mum ⁵ _____ (✓) help me choose somemusic. We ⁶ _____ (✓) dance! Emma⁷ _____ (✓) come too. I'm really happy!The party ⁸ _____ (✓) start at 5 pm butwe ⁹ _____ (✗) finish it early!

See you!

Jack

2 ★ Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednią formą konstrukcji *be going to*.

- My brother and I _____ watch a DVD tomorrow.
- Maria _____ meet her aunt next week.
- My mum and dad _____ buy a new car.
- You _____ play football on Saturday.
- I _____ take the train to London tomorrow.
- Our teacher _____ go on holiday on Friday.

3 ★★ Zapisz zdania z ćwiczenia 2. jako przeczenia.

- My brother and I aren't going to watch a DVD tomorrow.*
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

4 ★★★ Popatrz na plany Belli i napisz o tym, co dziewczynka zamierza i czego nie zamierza robić w nadchodzącym tygodniu.

Monday	have a violin lesson
Tuesday	play tennis with Ana
Wednesday	finish my history project
Thursday	write a letter to Uncle Fin
Friday	go to Suzi's party
Saturday	make a cake for Mum
Sunday	watch a DVD

finish her history project / Monday

She isn't going to finish her history project on Monday.

1 make a cake for Mum / Saturday

2 have a violin lesson / Sunday

3 write a letter to Uncle Fin / Thursday

4 go to Suzi's party / Friday

5 watch a DVD / Tuesday

5 ★★★ Napisz trzy zdania oznajmujące i trzy przeczące o nadchodzącym tygodniu. Użyj czasowników z ramki.

go ■ visit ■ take ■ watch ■ play
start ■ finish ■ ride ■ have

- I'm going to _____ on Monday.
- _____ on Tuesday.
- _____ on Wednesday.
- _____ on Thursday.
- _____ on Friday.
- _____ on Saturday.
- _____ on Sunday.

1 ★ Podpisz ilustracje.



2 ★ Uzupełnij dialog wyrazami z ramki.

beach ■ lake ■ sea ■ village ■ wood

A: What are your holiday plans?

B: I'm going to stay with my cousins in August.
They live in a very small ¹ _____ – it's only
got one shop and a small café.

A: Where is it?

B: It's very close to a sandy ² _____, so we're
going to swim in the ³ _____ every day.
What about you?

A: My family is going to stay in a house in the
country. There's a big ⁴ _____, so we're
going to go sailing every day. And there's also
a beautiful ⁵ _____ with lots of trees.

3 ★★ 39 Posłuchaj nagrania. Zdecyduj, czy zdania 1–6 są prawdziwe (True = T), czy fałszywe (False = F). Zakreśl T lub F.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1 Lucy isn't going to be in a car. | T / F |
| 2 She's going to walk next to a river. | T / F |
| 3 She's going to visit a village. | T / F |
| 4 Stefan is going to have lunch in the woods. | T / F |
| 5 He isn't going to climb the mountain in the morning. | T / F |
| 6 He isn't going to visit an island. | T / F |

4 ★★ ★ Napisz o planach Mel na jutro.

Tomorrow
 buy food in the village ✓
 have a picnic at the waterfall ✓
 take photos of the river ✗
 visit the beach ✓
 swim in the sea ✗
 explore the cave ✗



Tomorrow, Mel is going to buy food in the village. She

**BRAINY RYAN**

▶ VIDEO 20

1 Uzupełnij dialogi odpowiednimi wyrazami z ramki.when ■ swim ■ you
are (x2) ■ to

- A Ryan:** Jack, ¹ _____ you going to go to the beach this weekend?
Jack: Yes, I am. I'm going to ² _____ in the sea.
- B Mum:** ³ _____ are you going to come back?
Emma: At six. I'm going ⁴ _____ watch TV after that.
- C Naomi:** What are ⁵ _____ going to do this summer?
Ryan: Emma and I ⁶ _____ going to go to a summer camp.
Naomi: Really? Me too!

2 ★★ Napisz pytania z konstrukcją *be going to* i połącz je z odpowiedziami.

- 1 you / swim in the river / ?

- 2 when / the race / start / ?

- 3 the children / explore the cave / ?

- 4 where / you / have a picnic / ?

- 5 Betty / take photos of the village / ?

- 6 you and your brother / take the train / ?

- ☐ a In fifteen minutes.
☐ b In the park.
☐ c No, she isn't.
☐ d No, I'm not. The water is cold.
☐ e Yes, we are. It's faster than the bus.
☐ f Yes, they are.

3 ★★ Uzupełnij dialog. W każdą lukę wpisz jedno słowo.

- A:** ¹ _____ are you going to do tomorrow?
B: I'm going ² _____ take a bus to the beach.
A: ³ _____ you going to swim in the sea?
B: No, I'm ⁴ _____. I don't like swimming.
 I'm ⁵ _____ to take some photos.
A: ⁶ _____ Tim going to come with you?
B: Yes, ⁷ _____ is.

4 ★★ Sue jedzie z rodzicami na obóz sportowy. Napisz pytania i odpowiedzi dotyczące ich planów.

	Sue	Mum & Dad
run round the lake	✗	✓
do an exercise class	✓	✓
play basketball	✗	✗

Sue

Is Sue going to run round the lake?
No, she isn't.

- 1 _____ exercise class?

- 2 _____ basketball?

Sue's Mum & Dad

- 3 _____ the lake?

- 4 _____ exercise class?

- 5 _____ basketball?

Useful!**Uzupełnij dialog. W każdą lukę wpisz jedno słowo.**

Sue: The race is going to start now, the runners are ready ... and they're ¹ _____! Rick is swimming very fast, he's in first place, but now it's Toby. Toby is the winner. Three ² _____ for Toby! Hip, hip, hooray!

Toby: Thank you very much, Sue!

Sue: You're really good at swimming, Toby. Make the ³ _____ of it!



1 ★ Zakreśl właściwe wyrazy.

- 1 You can climb a **mountain** / **village** / **hill**.
- 2 You can swim in **a lake** / **a wood** / **the sea**.
- 3 You can walk on **a cave** / **a road** / **a beach**.
- 4 You can have a picnic **in a wood** / **on an island** / **in a river**.
- 5 You can sleep **on the beach** / **in a cave** / **in a lake**.

2 ★★ 40 Posłuchaj nagrania i uzupełnij tabelę.

Charlie	28 th November
1	3 rd April
Gemma	2
3	24 th March
Mark	4
5	1 st January

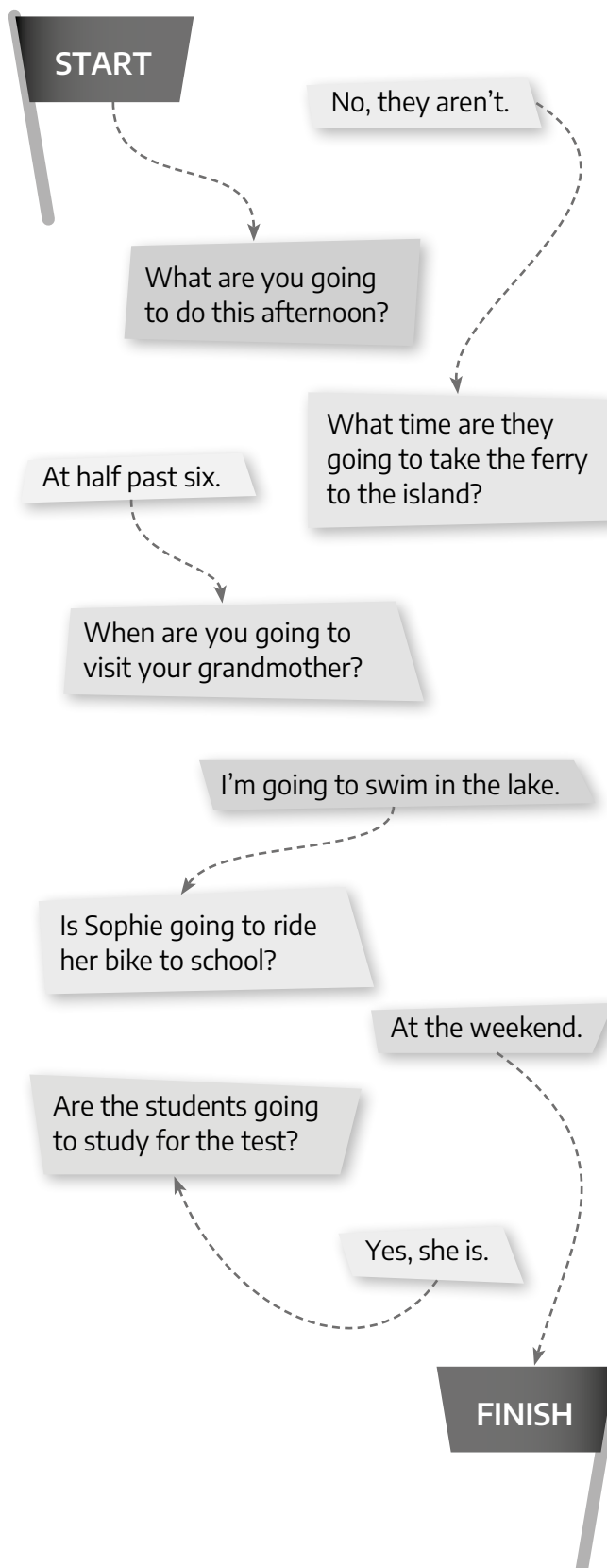
3 ★★ Napisz zdania zgodnie ze wskazówkami.

- My cousins ~~climb a mountain.~~ ✓ fly to Spain.
- 1 Nora ✓ cook some pasta.
- 2 You ~~dance on the beach.~~ ✓ hang out with friends.
- 3 I
- 4 Sam and Henry

My cousins are going to hang out with friends.

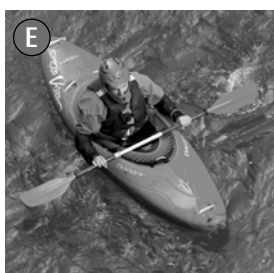
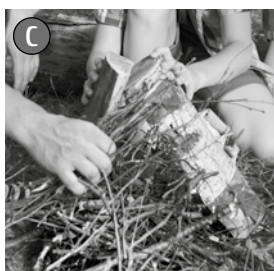
- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____

4 ★★★★★ Zagraj w Ask and answer. Znajdź pole Start oraz pierwsze pytanie. Przeczytaj pytanie i poszukaj odpowiedzi, która poprowadzi cię do kolejnego pytania.



1 ★ Połącz czasowniki z odpowiednimi wyrażeniami i podpisz zdjęcia.

- | | |
|----------|----------------------|
| 1 make | a canoeing |
| 2 take | b an upset stomach |
| 3 get | c a fire |
| 4 stay | d mosquito repellent |
| 5 put on | e a torch |
| 6 go | f on the path |



2 ★ Zakreśl właściwe wyrazy.

- You **should / shouldn't** be careful. There is broken glass on the path.
- You **should / shouldn't** leave your rubbish in the wood. It can be dangerous for animals.
- You **should / shouldn't** bring some food. We want to have a picnic.
- You **should / shouldn't** eat this food. You can get an upset stomach.
- You **should / shouldn't** swim in the lake. The water is very deep.

3 ★★ 41 Posłuchaj nagrania i uzupełnij zdania.

The girl wants to walk ¹ _____. She should ² _____ the path.

It isn't OK to ³ _____ because it's very hot and ⁴ _____. She should ⁵ _____ lots of ⁶ _____.

4 ★★★ Przeczytaj informacje i napisz dialog.

Mick	Teacher
have a picnic in the wood?	• yes • take your rubbish home with you
swim in the lake?	• no • can be dangerous



Mick: Excuse me. _____ ?

Teacher: Yes, _____ .

Mick: _____ ?

Teacher: Yes, but _____ .

Mick: Is it safe _____ ?

Teacher: _____ .



Quiz – Tourism

1 Sprawdź, co pamiętasz na temat Tatr i Wielkiego Kanionu. Napisz *Tatra Mountains* lub *Grand Canyon*.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|---|-------|
| 1 explore a cave | _____ | 4 listen to some traditional folk music | _____ |
| 2 take a boat on the river | _____ | 5 walk to the top of a mountain | _____ |
| 3 fly in a helicopter | _____ | 6 walk on a very high platform | _____ |

2 Przeczytaj pocztówki i uzupełnij je odpowiednimi wyrażeniami. Uwaga: jedno wyrażenie nie pasuje do żadnej pocztówki.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a went windsurfing | c took lots of photos | e went to Bondi Beach |
| b going to walk | d going to sail | |

Hi Piotr!

I'm really enjoying my holiday in Poland. Yesterday morning we took the train from Warsaw to Hajnowka and then took a bus to Białowieża Forest. We walked in the wood with a guide. It was really beautiful and I ¹ _____. Today we got up early and went to Siemianówka Lake. We all swam in the lake and ² _____. It was really good fun. Tomorrow we're going to rent some bikes and cycle through the wood. All the best!

Olga



Hi!

I'm in Sydney, Australia, with my family. We're having a fantastic time. Yesterday we ³ _____ and swam in the sea. The water was very clear and warm and I saw lots of fish in the sea! Today we're driving to the Blue Mountains. When we get there we're ⁴ _____ along the mountain paths with a guide. Tomorrow, we're going to visit the Jenolan Caves and then the day after tomorrow we're going to do the Manly-Scenic Walkway – it's a long boardwalk above the wood. I can't wait! Lots of love!

Jamie



Glossary

boardwalk – promenada
clear – przejrzysty
rent a bike – wypożyczyć rower

3 Przeczytaj ponownie pocztówki z ćwiczenia 2. i odpowiedz na pytania.

- How did Olga get to Białowieża Forest?

- Where did she swim?

- What did Jamie do on Bondi Beach?

- When is he going to walk above the forest?

4 Przeczytaj informacje i napisz pocztówkę z Kamakury w Japonii.

Things to do in Kamakura

- visit the beach
- go sailing on the sea
- walk up the hill to Kenchoji Temple
- explore Hasadera caves



Vocabulary & Speaking

1 ★ Połącz odpowiednie fragmenty wyrazów.

1 water	a tain
2 vill	b er
3 moun	c ke
4 la	d fall
5 is	e age
6 riv	f land

2 ★★ Przeczytaj zdania i napisz nazwy odpowiednich miesięcy.

- It's the third month in the year.

- It's the month before December.

- It's the fifth month in the year.

- It's the month after January.

- It's the month before July.

- It's the ninth month in the year.

3 ★★ Uzupełnij dialog odpowiednimi wyrazami.

- A: ¹ E_____ me.
Can I ² a_____ you something?
- B: Yes, of ³ c_____.
- A: Is it ⁴ s_____ to dive in the lake?
- B: No, it ⁵ _____.
You ⁶ s_____ dive in the lake.
It's very ⁷ d_____.
- A: Oh. Well, is it OK to explore the cave?
- B: Yes, it is, but you ⁸ s_____ take a torch!

Grammar

4 ★★ Uzupełnij dialog odpowiednią formą konstrukcji *be going to* i wyrazami w nawiasach.

- Rob: What ¹ _____ (you / do) at the weekend, Sarah?
- Sarah: I ² _____ (visit) my aunt and uncle. They live in a small village in the mountains. We ³ _____ (walk) on the mountain paths but we ⁴ _____ (not explore) the caves because they're closed in November. On Sunday, my uncle ⁵ _____ (drive) us to the lake.
- Rob: ⁶ _____ (you / swim) in the lake?
- Sarah: No, I ⁷ _____ ! It's very cold in the winter. My brother loves sailing, but he ⁸ _____ (not sail) on the lake. My aunt ⁹ _____ (make) a picnic for us, so we ¹⁰ _____ (have) our picnic by the lake and then we ¹¹ _____ (take) the train home.

5 ★★ Napisz o swoich planach na nadchodzący weekend. Użyj wyrazów z ramki. Napisz trzy oznajmujące i trzy przeczące zdania.

have a picnic ■ take photos ■ swim
sail ■ climb trees ■ visit friends
walk by a river

This weekend, I'm going to _____

Vocabulary

1 Znajdź w diagramie jeszcze 13 nazw elementów krajobrazu i wyrazów związanych ze sportem i zakreśl je.

y	d	s	t	a	d	i	u	m	n
s	a	w	i	n	n	e	r	e	h
w	v	c	r	o	a	d	p	r	p
i	w	a	t	e	r	f	a	l	l
m	o	v	o	s	a	i	t	a	a
m	o	e	b	e	a	c	h	k	y
e	d	g	i	a	u	i	v	e	e
r	a	t	h	l	e	t	e	b	r
a	s	p	e	c	t	a	t	o	r

2 Uzupełnij wyrazy.

You can read a:

1 n _ _ _ p _ _ _ r

2 m _ _ _ z _ _ n _

3 w _ _ p _ g _

On TV, you can watch a:

4 s _ r _ _ l

5 c _ _ t _ _ n

6 g _ m _ s h _ _

3 Zapisz daty słownie.

07.09 the seventh of September

1 31.12 _____

2 23.07 _____

3 13.06 _____

4 02.01 _____

5 20.08 _____

Grammar

4 Przeredaguj zdania tak, aby zastosować w nich czas Past simple.

I buy a bus ticket every day.

Yesterday, I bought a bus ticket.

1 Susie does the washing-up every night.
Last night, Susie _____.

2 We study maths every day.
Yesterday, we _____.

3 I listen to music every evening.
Yesterday evening, I _____.

4 Jonah writes in English every day.
Yesterday, Jonah _____.

5 They sleep ten hours every night.
Last night, they _____.

5 Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami zastosowanymi w odpowiedniej formie czasu Past simple. Wykorzystaj poniższe informacje.

1 **Zara** ☒ find a frog ☒ catch a fish

☐ get wet – yes

2 **you** ☒ read a story ☒ write a poem

☐ watch a cartoon – no

3 **Tilly and Joe** ☒ see a dolphin

☒ take a photo ☐ have fun – yes

4 **Sam** ☒ run in a race ☒ win the race

☐ finish second – no

1 ☒ Zara found a frog.

☒ She didn't catch a fish.

☐ Did she get wet? Yes, she did.

2 ☒ I _____

☒ _____

☐ _____

3 ☒ Tilly and Joe _____

☒ _____

☐ _____

4 ☒ Sam _____

☒ _____

☐ _____

6 Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami podanymi w nawiasach, stosując je w odpowiedniej formie.

A: Where are you going to go (you / go) on holiday this summer, Tom?

B: I ¹ _____ (stay) with my cousins in Italy.

A: Cool! ² _____ (you / visit) the Colosseum in Rome?

B: No, ³ _____ . I ⁴ _____ (not be) in Rome. My cousins live in a village in the mountains. We ⁵ _____ (walk) to a big waterfall, and my cousin Luca ⁶ _____ (show) me some amazing caves.

A: How ⁷ _____ (you / get) to Italy? ⁸ _____ (your parents / drive)?

B: No, ⁹ _____ . They ¹⁰ _____ (not come) with me. I ¹¹ _____ (travel) to Italy on my own, by plane.



A day out

7 Uzupełnij dialog odpowiednimi wyrazami.

- A: ¹ _____ was your weekend?
 B: Fine, ² _____. I went to London with my parents.
 A: Great! Tell me ³ _____ it.
 B: ⁴ _____, we caught the train to London. Then we visited the Science Museum. ⁵ _____, I bought a poster in the museum shop.
 A: That ⁶ _____ like a good day.

At the campsite

8 Uzupełnij dialog wyrażeniami z ramki. Jedno wyrażenie zostało podane dodatkowo.

of course ■ mosquito repellent
 Excuse me ■ you should ■ Is it OK
 take a torch

- A: ¹ _____, can I ask you something?
 B: Yes, ² _____.
 A: ³ _____ to play football on the beach?
 B: Yes, but ⁴ _____ put on some
⁵ _____.

Useful!

9 Zakreśl właściwe wyrazy.

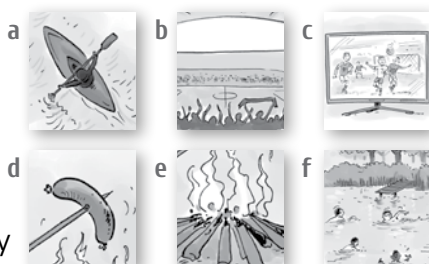
- You are nervous: I have got **bees** / **butterflies** in my stomach.
- Your friend carries your heavy bag: Thank you for **making** / **helping** me.
- Something exciting happens to your friend: Make the **most** / **best** of it.
- You see some athletes running: They're **in** / **off**!



Listening

10 42 Posłuchaj nagrania i dopasuj osoby do odpowiednich czynności. Jedna czynność została podana dodatkowo.

- Ron
- Anna and her brother
- Anna's sister
- Anna's dad
- All of Anna's family



Reading

11 Przeczytaj wywiad z Sarą i dopasuj pytania do odpowiedzi.

- A What are you going to do next?
 B Did you do other sports too?
 C When did you first play tennis?
 D Why did you choose tennis as your main sport?

Future star: Sara Jones

Hi Sara!

¹ _____
 I started at the age of three. My dad was a tennis player, and I loved playing with him.

² _____
 Yes, I did. When I was younger, I wanted to be an athlete. I went to a running track more often than a tennis court.

³ _____
 I didn't win many running races. I was better at tennis!

And now you're the winner of the National Junior Championship. Well done! ⁴ _____

I'm going to play in the USA for a few weeks. I'm not going to visit any other countries this year because I want to study hard at school. But next summer, who knows?

Writing

12 Napisz o sporcie, który uprawiasz. Odpowiedz na poniższe pytania.

- When did you first do it?
- Why did you like it then?
- What do you do in it now?
- What are you going to do next?

Message no. 3H11NY/5/1

TOP SECRET

Our best young agent has got an important message for you. But we've got four tasks for you first. Do the tasks to find the agent and the message.

Task 1

The agent's code name is Agent B5.

Find answers to these questions:

What is the agent's real name?

Which country is he/she from?

You've got **ONE HOUR!**



Glossary

top secret message –

ściśle tajna informacja

code name – kryptonim

real – prawdziwy

task – zadanie

Message no. 3H11NY/5/2

TOP SECRET

You know Agent B5's real name and where he/she comes from. Now it's time for your next task. Find out more about the agent. Agent B5 is an active, sporty person but he/she hates doing certain chores.

Task 2

Find the answers to these questions:

What is Agent B5's favourite sport?

What does he/she hate doing at home?

You've got **ONE HOUR** but try to be faster than before!



Glossary

certain – pewien

chores – obowiązki/prace domowe

sporty – wysportowany, wysportowana

Message no. 3Я11NY/5/3

TOP SECRET

You know what sport Agent B5 loves and what chores he/she hates doing. It's time for your next task. Agent B5 is very smart and he/she's got good grades at school. He/She loves using different means of transport to get to school every day.

Task 3

Find the answers to these questions:

What school subjects is the agent good at?

How does he/she usually get to school?

You've got **ONE HOUR** but try to be faster than before!



Glossary

grades – oceny

means of transport – środki transportu

Message no. 3Я11NY/5/4

TOP SECRET

You found out what Agent B5's best subjects are and how he/she gets to school. Now it's time for your final task. Do it to see the real agent and his/her message for you.

Task 4

Find the answer to this question:

When is Agent B5's birthday?

You've got **ONE HOUR!** Can you do it faster than before?



Glossary

find out – dowiedzieć się

final – ostatni, finałowy

Train your brain!

Unit 1

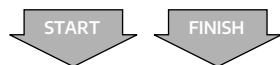
- 1 Ułóż z podanych wyrazów dwa pytania i dwie odpowiedzi. Każdy wyraz może być użyty tylko raz. Wykorzystaj wszystkie wyrazy.

How cousins your They thirteen your are
Is old Portugal she isn't from No aunt

1 _____?

2 _____?

- 2 Znajdź drogę do wyjścia i zaznacz ją. Możesz się poruszać w górę/dół oraz w prawo/lewo. Zapisz cztery zdania. Każdy wyraz może być użyty tylko raz.



My	haven't.	I	a	got
cousins	have	No,	hat?	you
blue	got	has	got	Have
sunglasses.	My	sister	an	umbrella.

Unit 2

- 1 Przeczytaj tekst. Przyjrzyj się dokładnie wszystkim słowom. Rozwiąż zagadkę.

There's one in my house and there are two in my roof but there aren't any on my walls. There's one in an hour, but there aren't any in a year. There are two in a swimming pool but there aren't any in water. What is the answer?

2 Napisz pytania i odpowiedzi.



Are there any flowers in your garden?

☒ No, there aren't.

1 _____

☒ _____

2 _____

☒ _____



Unit 3

- 1 Rozwiąż zagadkę i zapisz nazwy sportów.

Dodge ball is more expensive than surfing.

Surfing is cheaper than basketball.

Basketball is cheaper than dodge ball.

Windsurfing is more expensive than dodge ball.

£12 £18 £25 £28

Unit 4

- 1 Ułóż z podanych elementów poprawne zdanie i odgadnij hasło.

I	hardly	C ☐	often	R ☐	tidies	E ☐
	the	R ☐	rubbish out	E ☐		
	always	D ☐	ever	H ☐	take	O ☐
	my	A ☐	room	M ☐		

The sentence is: _____.

The hidden word is: _____.

Unit 5

- 1 Popatrz na ilustracje i uzupełnij zdania.



1 Are _____
the library?



2 I _____
the pitch.



2 Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi formami wyrazów podanych w nawiasach i rozwiąż zagadkę.

Hanna and Jay ¹ _____ (walk) to school three days a week and ² _____ (take) the bus two days a week.

They ³ _____ (not take) the bus on Monday or Friday.

They ⁴ _____ (not walk) on Tuesday.

They ⁵ _____ (take) the bus on Thursday. It's Wednesday today. What ⁶ _____ (do) today? They ⁷ _____ to school.

Unit 6

1 Przeczytaj i rozwiąż zagadkę. Dopasuj imiona dzieci do odpowiednich sklepów.

Jim, Greg, Sam, Dan and Paul were at the shopping centre yesterday. Each boy was in a different shop. Can you match the boys to the shops?

Dan wasn't at the chemist's and he wasn't at the bookshop. Sam was at the clothes shop. Paul wasn't at the newsagent's. Sam and Greg weren't at the bookshop. Jim wasn't at the bookshop, the newsagent's or the chemist's.

clothes shop _____
chemist's _____
bookshop _____
newsagent's _____
toy shop _____

2 Znajdź drogę do wyjścia i zaznacz ją. Możesz się poruszać w górę/dół oraz w prawo/lewo. Zapisz trzy pytania. Wykorzystaj wszystkie wyrazy.

START	Where	Were	your
	was	he?	friends
	FINISH	a	in
	ferry?	taxi?	Was
	a	on	I

Unit 7

1 Każdy gracz rozegrał pięć meczy tenisa. Uzupełnij zdania wyrazami podanymi w nawiasach w odpowiedniej formie i zapisz wyniki. Kto wygrał mistrzostwa?

- Kuba _____ (not lose) three games. His score was ____ / 5.
- Piotr _____ (not lose) one game. His score was ____ / 5.
- Marek _____ (lose) one game. His score was ____ / 5.
- Tomasz _____ (not win) three games. His score was ____ / 5.
- _____ won the championship!

Unit 8

1 Przeczytaj zdania. Napisz o planach Alexy na środę i czwartek. Użyj wyrażen *sing a song* i *write a letter*.

Alexa is going to **study** on **Saturday**. She isn't going to **write a letter** on **Sunday**.

She's going to **make** a cake on **Monday**. She isn't going to **feed the dog** on **Tuesday**.

She's going to **feed the dog** on **Friday**. She isn't going to **study** on **Friday**.

- ☒ _____
☒ _____

2 Napisz pytania do podanych odpowiedzi. Użyj wyrażen z ramki.

your friends? ■ take photos ■ Is ■ you
your sister ■ going to ■ of the race?
are ■ going to ■ What time ■ meet

- _____
- _____

At six o'clock. We're going to watch a DVD.

- _____
- _____

No she isn't. She hasn't got her camera!

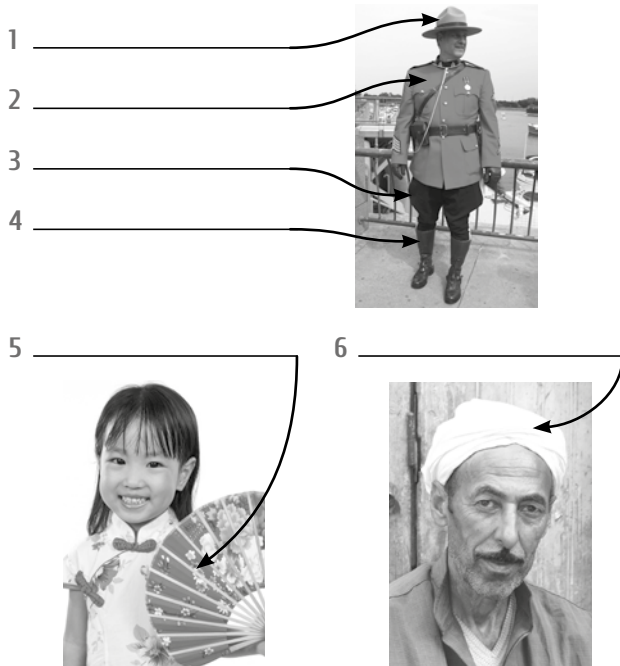


▶ VIDEO 21

Before you watch

1 Podpisz tradycyjne elementy ubioru z różnych stron świata.

fan ■ boots ■ trousers
jacket ■ hat ■ headscarf



While you watch

2 Obejrzyj film. Dopasuj elementy ubioru do miejsc, w których są popularne.

China	red jacket
	jellabiya
Canada	fan
	brown boots
Egypt	turban
	silk dress

3 Obejrzyj film ponownie. Zaznacz, czy zdania są prawdziwe (True), czy fałszywe (False).

- Traditional Chinese dresses can have different colours. **True / False**
- On New Year's Day, some Chinese children wear traditional clothes and get money. **True / False**
- Mounties are soldiers. **True / False**
- Every star on the Mounties' jackets means one year of work. **True / False**
- People in Egypt cover most of their bodies because it's very hot there. **True / False**

After you watch

4 Poprzestawiaj litery w nawiasach tak, żeby stworzyć wyrazy, które uzupełnią zdania.

- It is very hot in Egypt, so men often wear a _____ (**B U T R N A**) on their head to protect themselves from the sun.
- _____ (**L I S K**) is a popular material for making dresses in Asia.
- One _____ (**R T A S**) on a Mountie's jacket means five years of work.
- When you go to Africa, it's important to _____ (**C V R O E**) your body to protect it from the sun.
- You can use a fan to cool yourself or to _____ (**H I E D**) your face.
- It looks nice when you give a birthday card to somebody in a colourful _____ (**E P E N L V O E**).

5 Przeczytaj teksty 1-3. Popraw błędy znajdujące się w przekreślonych fragmentach.

- Traditional dresses in China are called *cheongsams*. They are made of ~~wool~~ ^{silk}, and they are very colourful. Boys don't wear cheongsams. They wear a piece of clothing called a *changshan*. Chinese children wear traditional clothes on the Chinese Christmas. They often get red ~~bags~~ with money in it.
- In Canada, police officers who ride ~~motorbikes~~ are called Mounties. Mounties wear ~~blue~~ boots, black ~~jackets~~, red ~~trousers~~, and a hat. The symbols on their jackets say what the police officer does or how important they are. For example, one ~~horse~~ means five years of work.
- In Egypt, men and women wear clothes which cover most of their bodies because they want to ~~be~~ from the sun. Men sometimes wear jellabiyas. And on their heads, they sometimes have a headscarf called a *changshan*.

6 Odpowiedz na pytania.

- Are there any traditional clothes in your country? Are they colourful?

- When do people wear them?



Before you watch

1 Podpisz zdjęcia.

knight ■ king ■ queen
throne ■ crown ■ raven



1 _____



2 _____

3 _____

4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

While you watch

2 Obejrzyj film. Dopasuj zamki 1–3 do miejsc a–c.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Alnwick Castle | a London, England |
| 2 The Tower | b France |
| 3 Mont-Saint-Michel | c the north of England |

3 Obejrzyj film ponownie i zakreśl właściwe odpowiedzi.

- Alnwick Castle is famous because of **Harry Potter films / the queen's crown**.
- At Alnwick Castle, you can **dress up as a king or a queen / watch a Harry Potter film**.
- There are 21 **gates / towers** at the Tower of London.
- At the Tower of London, you can see **the King's or the Queen's crown / an important ceremony**.
- On Mont-Saint-Michel, people can visit a **church / castle** on the mountain.
- On Mont-Saint-Michel, there **is / isn't** a museum and a hotel.

After you watch

4 Uzupełnij zdania wyrazami z ramki.

traitor ■ Kingdom ■ dress up
jewels ■ legend ■ church

- A lot of people in Poland go to _____ every Sunday.
- There are ravens in the Tower of London because the _____ has it that Britain will fall if they leave it.
- The UK means the United _____.
- A _____ is someone who tells secrets about their own country to another country that is its enemy.
- Children around the world _____ as scary monsters for Halloween.
- You can see a lot of queen's _____ in the Tower of London.

5 Przeczytaj trzy SMS-y i wpisz nazwy miejsc, w których są Adam, Jack i Nicole.

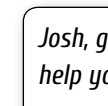
Alnwick Castle ■ The Tower ■ Mont-Saint-Michel



Adam

Hello from ¹ _____ !

It's beautiful here. There is a church at the top of the mountain. I'm waiting with my parents for the sea to come in to see if the mountain really changes into an island!



Josh

Josh, guess where I am on a school trip now! Let me help you: a big castle with ravens and the queen's crown in Harry Potter's country. And it's by a river. I'm so excited! ² _____



Jack



Nicole

Greetings from ³ _____ !

I can't believe how lucky I am! Do you know that this castle is famous from the first two Harry Potter films? There are a lot of costumes we can wear. I'm dressing up as a queen! Just wait for the snaps!

6 Znajdź i przynieś zdjęcie zamku popularnego w twoim kraju. Odpowiedz na pytania.

- Where is it?

- How old is it?

- What can tourists see or do there?



Before you watch

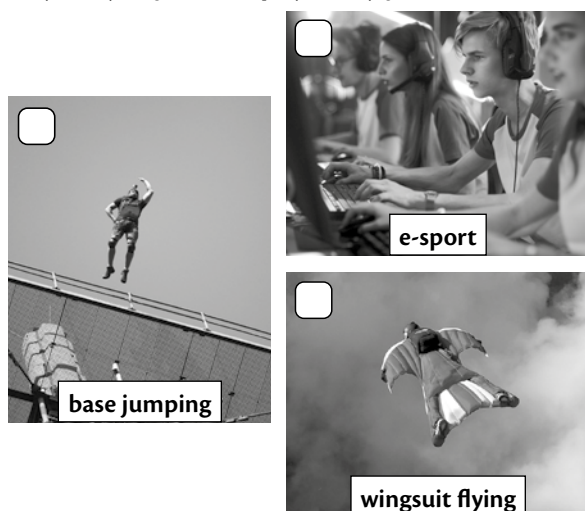
1 Uzupełnij zdania wyrazami z ramki.

quick ■ brave ■ injured
risky ■ safe ■ exciting

- If you get _____ when you do a sport, you should go to a doctor.
- Motor sports are _____ because drivers have a lot of dangerous accidents.
- Sprint runners must be very _____.
- Kite surfing is one of the most _____ sports.
- Chess is _____ because chess players don't get injured.
- Extreme sports are only for _____ people.

While you watch

2 Obejrzyj film i ponumeruj sporty w kolejności, w jakiej się w nim pojawiają.



3 Obejrzyj film ponownie i wybierz poprawne odpowiedzi (A, B lub C). Uwaga! Czasem możliwa jest więcej niż jedna poprawna odpowiedź.

- Base jumpers must be _____.
A short B brave C quick
- Wingsuit flyers _____.
A have got a parachute
B have got a special suit
C jump out of a plane
- In the 2017 International Dota Championships, the best team won _____.
A 2 million dollars
B 10 million dollars
C more than 10 million dollars

After you watch

4 Przenieś przekreślone wyrazy do właściwych zdań.

- Almost every ~~tournament~~ _____ says that he/she feels free when he/she jumps out of a plane.
- The World Cup is the most important football ~~e-sports~~ _____.
- In ~~base~~ _____ flying, you can feel like a bird.
- ~~Parachutist~~ _____ jumping is one of the most dangerous extreme sports.
- Some people say that ~~wingsuit~~ _____ aren't real sports.

5 Przeczytaj wpis i odpowiedz na pytania.

Mike's blog

Hi everyone! Today, I want to tell you about a very special person in my life – my older sister Kate – and her passion. She's 25 and the bravest person I know. Twice a year, she goes to the mountains to do her favourite sport. She has a special suit with wings and a helmet. She jumps off a cliff and flies like a bird for a few minutes before she opens the parachute. Our parents don't like this sport and they are worried that she may get injured or that something even worse may happen to her. But I think this is the most exciting sport in the world and want to try it one day.

- What sport does Kate do?

- How often does she do it?

- Are Kate's parents worried about her?

- Does Mike want to try this sport?

6 Odpowiedz na pytania.

- Do you prefer dangerous or safe sports? Why?

- Are there any unusual sports that people do or play in your country? What are they?

UNIT 4 Around the world



► VIDEO 24

Before you watch

1 Przetłumacz wyrazy na język polski.

English	Polish
squid	
dumplings	
raspberries	
chestnuts	
pancake	
jelly	
cherries	

While you watch

2 Obejrzyj film. Dopasuj jedzenie do miejsc.

Turkey ■ France ■ Thailand



ice cream rolls

1 _____



grilled squid

2 _____



grilled sweetcorn

3 _____



crepe

4 _____



roasted chestnuts

5 _____



dumplings

6 _____

3 Obejrzyj film ponownie i zakreśl błędne informacje w zdaniach 1-4. Popraw je dopiero po obejrzeniu filmu.

- The cook puts some water on the squid.

- The dumplings have vegetables inside.

- The chestnuts are a bit salty.

- You can't have crepes with ham and cheese.

After you watch

4 Uzupełnij zdania właściwymi wyrazami.

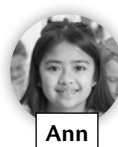
- Chips are not very healthy because they're full of **fat** / **flavour**.
- Raspberry ice cream is my favourite **tasty** / **dessert**.
- I love crepes with **flour** / **peanut butter** and strawberry jelly.
- You need to mix **dessert** / **flour** with eggs and milk to make pancakes.
- A **fat** / **crepe** is a perfect snack for people who like sweet street food.
- Vanilla is my favourite ice cream **flavour** / **flour**.

5 Przeczytaj wypowiedzi trojga uczniów. Napisz, jakie potrawy z filmu opisują.



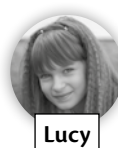
Ted

Every time I visit my cousin, we go to a little café where we have our favourite dessert. It is made from milk, eggs, and flour, and I love it with cherry-flavoured jelly and chocolate.



Ann

When you are in Thailand, you must try this delicious frozen treat. It comes in many flavours, but my favourite is peanut butter. It's best to have this on hot days!



Lucy

My favourite street food is very easy to make. You don't need any flour, milk, or sweetcorn. You just need some chestnuts! Cut them open and roast them for some time over a barbeque. I love them especially around Christmas time!

6 Odpowiedz na pytania.

What street food is there in your country?

Do you often buy it?



Before you watch

1 Podpisz zawody związane ze szkołą.

teacher ■ school caretaker ■ cleaner
librarian ■ cook ■ lollipop lady



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

While you watch

2 Dopasuj osoby do czynności. Obejrzyj film i sprawdź swoje odpowiedzi.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1 school caretaker | A mops the floors |
| 2 cleaner | B helps children to find books |
| 3 lollipop lady | C paints the walls |
| 4 librarian | D makes lunch |
| 5 cook | E helps children to cross the road safely |

3 Obejrzyj film ponownie. Zaznacz, czy zdania są prawdziwe (True) czy fałszywe (False).

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1 School caretakers work inside and outside school. | True / False |
| 2 They don't work during holidays. | True / False |
| 3 In some schools in Japan, children do the cleaning. | True / False |
| 4 The lollipop lady has got a big 'Stop' sign. | True / False |
| 5 Cooks work from early morning. | True / False |

After you watch

4 Uzupełnij zdania wyrazami z ramki.

clear ■ mop ■ repair ■ make
wash ■ cross ■ find ■ rake up

- The cooks at our school _____ very healthy and tasty food for lunch.
- If a sink is broken, the school caretakers _____ it. They also _____ the snow in winter and _____ the leaves in autumn.
- The librarian at our school is always happy to help children to _____ the books that they want to read.
- Outside our school, children can _____ the road only with a lollipop lady or lollipop man.
- The cleaners at our school _____ the floor and _____ the windows every day.

5 Przeczytaj wypowiedzi trojga uczniów. Która osoba pracująca w szkole może pomóc rozwiązać opisane przez nich problemy?



Chris

My little sister is only six and loves borrowing books from the library. The trouble is that the library is opposite our school and she's afraid to cross the road.

There's a lot of soup on the floor in the school canteen and we need to mop it up because somebody may slip and fall over.



Mia



Dean

I think there's a problem with the sink in the toilet because there's a lot of water in the corridor. I'm sure the water is still running. We need somebody to repair it very quickly.

6 Odpowiedz na pytania.

Who works at your school? What do they do?



Before you watch

1 Podpisz zdjęcia wyrazami z ramki.

jewellery ■ boutique ■ cosmetics
suit ■ herbs and spices ■ carpet



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

While you watch

2 Obejrzyj film. Dopasuj produkty do miejsc, w których można je kupić. Uwaga! Niektóre produkty można użyć więcej niż raz.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Rodeo Drive | A dinner, coffee |
| 2 The Grand Bazaar | B cosmetics |
| 3 The Galleria Vittorio Emanuele II | C jewellery |
| | D tea |
| | E herbs and spices |

3 Obejrzyj film ponownie. Zaznacz poprawne odpowiedzi. Uwaga! W niektórych zdaniach obie odpowiedzi są poprawne.

- Rodeo Drive is the name of **a street** / **an expensive shop**.
- Hollywood stars buy **jewellery** / **clothes** from boutiques on Rodeo Drive.
- There are over **60** / **3000** streets in the Grand Bazaar.
- In the Grand Bazaar, you can buy **traditional jewellery** / **amazing carpets**.
- The Galleria Vittorio Emanuele II in Milan is probably the oldest **art gallery** / **shopping centre** in the world.
- Some tourists go to the Galleria Vittorio Emanuele II to take photos of the beautiful **expensive shops** / **architecture**.

After you watch

4 Uzupełnij zdania wyrazami z ramki.

carpets ■ perfume ■ necklace
handbags ■ tea

- A _____ is a piece of jewellery that women wear round the neck.
- British people often have a few cups of _____ during the day.
- Asian _____ are usually beautiful and soft.
- If you want to smell nice, you can use a bit of _____.
- Women often carry cosmetics and mobile phones in their _____.

5 Przeczytaj fragment przewodnika po Rodeo Drive. Wybierz dla niego najlepszy tytuł.

- A A shop only for Hollywood actors
B The names on shop windows
C A shop for rich and famous people



House of Bijan is one of the most famous shops on Rodeo Drive. If you want to go there, you must make a reservation first. Famous actors and rich people buy very expensive perfume, jewellery, and clothes there. The shop is very popular, so a lot of famous people visit it, and you can see their names on the windows of the shop – even American ex-President Barack Obama and Russian President Vladimir Putin have been here.

6 Odpowiedz na pytania.

Are there any amazing shopping places in your country? Where are they? What can you buy there?



▶ VIDEO 27

Before you watch

1 Uzupełnij wpisy wyrazami z ramki.

goal (x2) ■ martial arts ■ goalkeeper
ice rink ■ match ■ injured

The best sport in the world!



Jacques: True! I love being on the ¹ _____.
😊😊😊 And it's the best feeling in the world
when you score a ² _____. ⚡ Unfortunately,
I got ³ _____ last month and I must wait
before I play ice hockey again! 😞😞😞 Can't wait!

Anna: No way! Football is better! ⚽⚽⚽
A football ⁴ _____ is much more exciting
than ice hockey. And the ⁵ _____ has a more
difficult job to do because the
⁶ _____ is much bigger! 🍌🍌🍌

Yoichi: I think individual sports are better than
team sports. In ⁷ _____ like judo or karate,
you don't need other players to help you win.

While you watch

2 Obejrzyj film. Dopasuj sporty do krajów pojawiających się w filmie, w których są bardzo popularne. Uwaga! Dwa kraje nie pasują do żadnego sportu.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 Football | A Argentina |
| 2 Ice hockey | B Japan |
| 3 Martial arts (judo, karate) | C Canada |
| 4 Baseball | D Brazil |
| | E Russia |

3 Obejrzyj film ponownie. Przeczytaj zdania i skreśl te informacje, których nie ma w filmie.

- 1 a The colours of the Olympic rings come from the flags of all the countries in the world.
b The Olympic rings are the symbols of the five main continents.
- 2 a There are 11 players in each football team.
b A football match is 90 minutes long.
- 3 a It's easy to get injured when you play ice hockey.
b There are six players in one team on the ice rink.
- 4 a Baseball was an Olympic sport in 1992.
b Baseball came to Japan from the USA.

After you watch

4 Poprzestawiaj litery tak, żeby stworzyć wyrazy, które uzupełnią zdania.

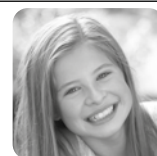
- 1 People who do _____ (**T A M R A L I**) arts learn how to fight well.
- 2 Many people want to _____ (**E R P R E E N T S**) their country at the Olympic Games one day.
- 3 _____ (**U O J D**) is a Japanese martial art.
- 4 People who do _____ (**E A R K A T**) use their hands and legs to fight.
- 5 You must _____ (**T A I N R**) a lot if you want to be good at any sport.

5 Przeczytaj wypowiedzi trojga uczniów (1-3). Zdecyduj, który ze sportów A-D byłby dla nich najlepszy. Uwaga! Jeden sport nie pasuje do żadnego ucznia.

A Ice hockey B Football C Judo D Baseball

1 ☐

Last winter, I did a lot of ice-skating and I think I'm quite good at it. I'd like to play a team sport because it's more fun when you play with others.



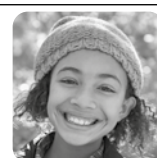
2 ☐

I come from Canada, but I don't want to train to do our national sport. I like being better than others and my friends think I should try something like football or baseball. But in my opinion, individual sports are more fun. It may be interesting to do a martial art, I think.



3 ☐

I love team sports and wanted to do something like play ice hockey or baseball, but I don't have enough money to buy the helmets, gloves, sticks, or bats. So I just want to spend some active time with my friends playing an exciting sport.



6 Odpowiedz na pytania.

What's your favourite Olympic sport?

Would you like to represent your country at the Olympic Games in the future? Why (not)?



Before you watch

1 Wpisz słowa z ramki do odpowiednich kolumn w tabeli.

recycle rubbish ■ oil spill ■ blow up
arrest ■ protect the environment ■ kill

Ecology	Crime

While you watch

2 Obejrzyj film. Dopasuj miejsca do dat oraz do nazw dni.

The world	5 th November	Independence Day
The UK	22 nd April	Bonfire Night
The USA	4 th July	Earth Day

3 Obejrzyj film ponownie. W trakcie oglądania zakreśl błędne informacje w podkreślonych częściach zdań. Popraw je po obejrzeniu filmu.

- Earth Day started in 1980 after a huge oil spill.

- Bonfire Night helps people to remember that ecology is important. _____
- Guy Fawkes was arrested because he killed the king. _____
- On November 5th, people make large doll-type figures of Guy Fawkes and put them under their bonfires. _____
- On the 4th July 1676, some important Americans signed the Declaration of Independence.

- In the evening on 4th July, Americans watch amazing parades on their streets. _____

After you watch

4 Zakreśl wyrazy poprawnie uzupełniające zdania.

- We must care about **ecology** / **oil spills** if we want to have a planet to live on in the future.
- In Poland, people **recycle** / **celebrate** Independence Day on 11th November.

- At every camp, scouts **blow up** / **make** campfires and sing songs in the evening.
- A lot of children enjoy watching **firework displays** / **bonfires** as it reaches midnight on New Year's Eve.
- There are a lot of **parades** / **arrests** in America on 4th July.

5 Przeczytaj trzy wpisy na blogu (1–3) i dopisz odpowiadające im daty z ramki.

5th November ■ 22nd April ■ 4th July

1 Date: _____ x

Today, my aunt is going to take me to a big bonfire in the evening. She says that it is to remember a very important moment in her country's history. About 400 years ago, a man wanted to blow up the parliament building and kill the king.

2 Date: _____ x

I'm visiting my cousin and learning a lot about his country. In the morning, I watched a big parade, then we had a picnic with my cousin's family and friends in the local park. In the evening, I watched an amazing firework display.

3 Date: _____ x

What a day it was! In the morning, I went with my friends to the forest and cleaned it up – we picked up a lot of old rubbish, plastic bottles, and glass. We talked a lot, had a lot of fun, and at the same time, helped to protect the environment. After this, we made a campfire by the river, sang some songs, and played some games.

6 Odpowiedz na pytania.

Are there any special days that you celebrate in your country? What do you do?

What / Who do you remember on these special days?

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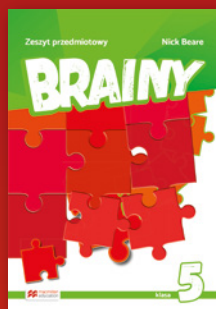
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