

Zeszyt ćwiczeń

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BRAINY



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 2, Lesson 4 oraz Lesson 6) i odzyskaj element aktywujący ćwiczenie AR.



Dostęp do materiałów cyfrowych do *Brainy* klasa 8



1. Wejdź na stronę: www.macmillaneducationeverywhere.com lub pobierz aplikację *Macmillan Education Everywhere* z App Store lub Google Play.
2. Zarejestruj się, aby utworzyć nowe konto – powinno zostać założone przez osobę pełnoletnią (rodzic/opiekun). / Zaloguj się, jeśli już masz konto.
3. Aktywuj kod podany poniżej.

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

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help@macmillaneducation.com

BRAINY

Materiały video dostępne na:
www.macmillandlaucznia.pl/brainy-kl-8
lub po zeskanowaniu kodu QR
za pomocą smartfonu.



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- 1 ★ Complete the table with words from the given categories.

	I like ...	I don't like ...
house and garden	<u>my bedroom</u>	<u>the garage</u>
household chores	_____	_____
eating in	_____	_____
hobbies	_____	_____

- 2 ★★ Over to you! Watch the video and answer the questions.



▶ VIDEO 01

- What musical instruments does Oliver play?

- What does Ruby like drawing?

- What does Jamie sometimes do in the park?

- What is Jamie quite good at?

- What does Hannah do with her little brother?

- What are her favourite types of music?

Grammar hub: Present simple and Present continuous

- 3 ★★ Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- Hi, my name is Tom. I usually _____ (watch) television all day. Today, I _____ (film) a television programme.
- Lucy always _____ (get up) at 10 o'clock. Today, she _____ (go) running from 9:00 until 10:00.
- Andy and Angela often _____ (eat) big bowls of cereal for breakfast. Today, they _____ (eat) fruit and brown bread.

- 4 ★ Use the words to write questions and answers.

Everyday habit

- 1 what / you / eat / for lunch?

I / eat / fish and vegetables

Today

- 2 what / you / eat / now?

I / eat / a salad

Look: state verbs

- 5 ★★ Write sentences using the verbs in brackets and your own ideas.

- I (know) _____ how to _____.
- This exercise (seem) _____.
- I (want) _____ to _____.
- This soup (taste) _____.

- 6 ★★ Complete the description with the words in the box.

left ■ right ■ background ■ next to
middle ■ in front of ■ bottom

This is a picture of a street in Winchester, England. At the ¹ _____ of the picture, there is a wide pavement. There is a woman on the ² _____. Her daughter is ³ _____ her. In the ⁴ _____, there is a man with a bicycle. There are two street musicians on the ⁵ _____. They are ⁶ _____ a shop window. In the ⁷ _____, there are more people.



1 ★★ Write about one of your own holidays.

I went to _____. I travelled by _____,
by _____ and by _____. I stayed in
a _____, a _____ and a _____.
I did three holiday activities: I _____,
I _____ and I _____. I didn't
_____, I didn't _____
or _____.

Grammar hub: Future tenses

2 ★★ Match the sentence halves.

- 1 Tom and Mia ☐ a going to pick up the tent. **▶ VIDEO 02**
2 The plane ☐ b will help Tom with his bag.
3 Tom is sure ☐ c leaves at 2 o'clock.
4 Mia is ☐ d are going to Madagascar.
5 Mia says she ☐ e that he will need a sleeping bag.

3 ★★ Choose the correct words.

- 1 A helicopter is **fast** / **faster** than a ferry.
A plane is **the fastest** / **the faster** form of transport.
2 A youth hostel is **as** / **more** expensive than camping in a tent. A hotel is the **expensive** / **most expensive**.
3 The plane **leave** / **leaves** at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. We **stay** / **are staying** at a campsite.
4 I **help** / **will help** you.
5 I'm sure my holiday **is being** / **will be** exciting.
6 I **exploring** / **am exploring** a rainforest in Brazil.
7 **He** / **Him** likes **she** / **her**, but **she** / **her** doesn't like **he** / **him**.
8 **They** / **Them** like **he** / **him**, but **he** / **him** doesn't like **they** / **them**.
9 **I** / **Me** like **you** / **your**, but **you** / **your** don't like **me** / **my**.
10 I've never been to Spain, but I **love to** / **would love to** go there.
11 My sister never goes on holiday, but she **would like** / **would like to** go to France.

1 ★★ Over to you! Match the sentence halves.

How to revise for your exams:

- 1 Remove ☐
2 It's important to ☐
3 Read over ☐
4 Be ☐
5 Make sure that you get ☐
6 Stick all the key information ☐
7 Create ☐

- a eat the right food.
b eight hours of sleep.
c on post-it notes.
d any distractions, like your mobile phone.
e organised.
f your books slowly and efficiently.
g big posters with lots of information.

2 ★★ 01 Listen to the groups of four words. Write the odd-one-out in each group.

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

3 ★★ Choose the correct words.

- 1 The book isn't **my** / **mine**. It's blue. **Joe** / **Joe's** has got a blue bag. I think this bag is **him** / **his**.
2 That isn't Julia's bag. It's blue, and **her** / **hers** is red.
3 Toby, what colour is **your** / **yours** book?
4 This book is **your** / **yours**. Here you are.
5 There's Cora, that's **her** / **hers** notebook, and the other notebook is **Elizas** / **Elizas'** / **Eliza's**.
6 What about Tom and Tim? **Their** / **Theirs** notebooks are brown. Those notebooks are **them** / **their** / **theirs**.
7 Lucy, I can see **our** / **ours** notebooks. These two notebooks are **our** / **ours**.
8 I want **to get** / **getting** a good grade in the test.
9 I don't mind **to study** / **studying** for the test.
10 I'm good at **to remember** / **remembering** new English words.
11 **Revise** / **Revising** for tests is very important.
12 Laura is a very **slow** / **slowly** runner, but Jim runs very **quick** / **quickly**.
13 She sings very **good** / **well**, but he is **a bad** / **badly** singer.
14 She talks **quiet** / **quietly**, but he is very **noisy** / **noisily**.



▶ VIDEO 03

1 ★ Match the words with the pictures.

high-speed Internet ■ USB cable ■ scroll up
scroll down ■ Bluetooth speaker ■ earphones



1 _____



2 _____



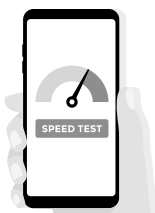
3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

2 ★★ Complete the sentences.

1 I'm going to **ch**_____ the battery in my laptop with this wireless **ch**_____.

2 Can I connect to **w**_____ here?

3 I'm downloading some big files, so I need **hi**_____ -**sp**_____ Internet.

4 I'm very careful about the personal information I put online. I don't want to **sh**_____ too much information about myself.

5 Sometimes, computers **cr**_____ and you have to restart everything.

6 My password doesn't work! I probably need to **re**_____ it.

7 This ink cartridge is empty, so I can't **pr**_____ this document.

3 ★★ Computer equipment Write about devices 1–5. Use the phrases in the box.

I have / haven't got ... ■ I like / don't like ...
My ... is / are ... ■ I think ... are ...

laptop My laptop is quite light.

1 game controller _____

2 keyboard _____

3 touch screen _____

4 ink cartridge _____

5 printer _____

4 ★★ 02 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi osób na temat problemów z obsługą komputera. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu dopasuj do każdej wypowiedzi (1–4) odpowiadające jej zdanie (A–E). Uwaga! Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

This speaker

A has to reset his/her password.

B has to charge the battery.

C hasn't got high-speed Internet.

D says his/her computer crashed.

E can't print out a document.

1	2	3	4
_____	_____	_____	_____

5 ★★ Answer the questions.

How often ...

1 do you reset your passwords?

2 do you have a problem with your printer?

3 does your computer crash?

4 do you have problems with your wi-fi?

5 do you use a Bluetooth speaker?

I reset (one of) my passwords two or three times a week.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

Grammar hub: Past simple

- 1 ★ Complete the text with the correct Past simple forms of the verbs in brackets.



▶ VIDEO 04

The Thomas family have one thing in common – they all love gadgets! Mr and Mrs Thomas ¹ _____ (use) their phones for five hours last weekend. They ² _____ (not use) their laptops, but that's because they get everything they need on their phones. Their daughter, Sophie, ³ _____ (not use) her mobile phone, but she ⁴ _____ (play) on her games console for many hours. Max, Sophie's brother, ⁵ _____ (text) his friends and ⁶ _____ (chat) on social networking sites, but he ⁷ _____ (not play) on his games console.

- 2 ★★ Using computers Write about five activities that you did or didn't do last weekend. Use the expressions in the box.

swipe the screen ■ make backups
download / save / forward / delete a document
install software ■ press a key ■ type my name
send a photo ■ search the Internet

I didn't make any backups.

I swiped the screen on my phone a lot.

- 3 ★★ Complete the sentences about what Joe used to do or didn't use to do.



Joe is a castaway. He's the only person on the island because his yacht has sunk.

- 1 He _____ (have) high-speed Internet.
- 2 He _____ (connect) to wi-fi every day.
- 3 He _____ (swipe) his screen hundreds of times a day.
- 4 He _____ (not sit) on the beach all day.
- 5 He _____ (print out) a lot of things – he used five cartridges every week.
- 6 He _____ (not eat) fish from the sea every day.

- 4 ★★ Imagine that you are on the same island as Joe. Write about your past. Use *I used to* and *I didn't use to*.

- 1 I used to _____
- 2 I _____
- 3 _____

- 5 ★★ Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words and phrases in the boxes.

make ■ go black ■ the touch screen
backups

- 1 My sister was _____ when _____

download ■ crash ■ a film

- 2 While I _____, my computer _____

install ■ drop ■ a glass of water ■ an app
on his computer

- 3 While my dad _____, he _____

- 6 ★★★ Imagine that you and your friends had four problems while you were using a computer. Write about them, using past tenses.

- 1 I _____ when _____
- 2 While we _____, _____
- 3 My friend _____ when _____
- 4 While my two friends _____, _____



1 Answer the questions.

- 1 How do you listen to music now? _____
- 2 How did you use to listen to music? _____

ABC Brainy words

2 Find these words in the text. Match them with the correct definitions.

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1 disaster | ☐ | a a serious discussion with two opposing opinions |
| 2 debate | ☐ | b a person who wants to protect the environment |
| 3 on demand | ☐ | c to say you dislike something |
| 4 object to | ☐ | d to get something any time you want it |
| 5 environmentalist | ☐ | e in many parts of a place, a country, the world, etc. |
| 6 widespread | ☐ | f something very bad that happens |

3 ★★ Przeczytaj tekst. Odpowiedz na pytania 1–5 zgodnie z treścią tekstu.

Streaming - good or bad?

In the early days of the Internet in the 1990s, most people used to listen to music on cassettes and CDs. Then, in 1993, an American band called Severe Tire Damage changed all that. While the band were playing at a concert, some computer experts tried to transmit the music around the world on the Internet. This was the first time that there was streaming music on the Internet. A year later, big name bands like the Rolling Stones were streaming their concerts, and by the year 2000, streaming

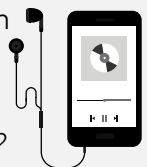
was **widespread**. Now, every minute of the day, millions of people are scrolling up and down or swiping screens to access all types of music **on demand** and free of charge.

There's a lot of **debate** about streaming music. Musicians know that their music is available to people all round the world. However, some musicians say streaming has been a **disaster** because listeners want to get every type of music on demand without paying for it. They don't want to pay for any songs – and the result is that musicians

only get very small payments for their music.

Some listeners say it's difficult to find the music they want on streaming apps. Other listeners say that streamed music doesn't sound very good – many of them think that old-fashioned ways of listening to music, like vinyl records, sound better. In addition, some **environmentalists object to** streaming. They say that streaming music uses up a lot of electricity, which increases pollution.

What do you think about streaming music?



- 1 Which band first used streaming?

- 2 When did streaming become popular?

- 3 Why can free music be a problem for musicians?
Because _____
- 4 Why do some people say streaming apps are difficult to use?
Because _____
- 5 What do some people like about vinyl records?
They say that _____

4 Do you think that streaming music is a good or a bad thing? Write down your opinion, giving reasons to support it.

Speaking

Lesson objectives: *Functions: taking things back to the shop;*
Vocabulary: *returning and replacing goods*

lesson 4 UNIT 1

1 ★ Complete the sentences with the correct words from the boxes.

replace ■ guarantee ■ broken

- I dropped my headphones. Look, this is the part that is _____.
- They aren't working now, but fortunately, they have a _____.
- I need a new pair. If possible, I want the shop to _____ them.

damaged ■ get a refund ■ return

- I can't use my phone. It looks OK, but it's _____.
- It's broken, so I'm going to _____ it.
- I don't want a new one. I want to _____.

2 ★★ Complete the dialogue with the correct phrases (a–e) in the box.

a I'm afraid ■ b I'd rather ■ c a refund ■ d the receipt
e a two-year guarantee

- Shop assistant: Hi, can I help you?
- Customer: Yes. I'd like to return this e-reader. The touch screen isn't working.
- Shop assistant: Have you got ¹ _____?
- Customer: Yes, I have. Here it is.
- Shop assistant: OK. We can replace the touch screen.
- Customer: If it's OK, ² _____ get my money back.
- Shop assistant: ³ _____ we can't do that. You bought it 15 months ago. The guarantee is only for a year.
- Customer: But it's got ⁴ _____. Have a look at the receipt.
- Shop assistant: Oh, that's right. I'm sorry about that. Yes, you can get ⁵ _____, of course.
- Customer: Right, thanks a lot.

4 ★★ 03 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę klienta ze sprzedawczynią. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu uzupełnij luki 1–4 w poniższej notatce. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim.

Item: *Bluetooth speaker*

Reason for return: ¹ _____

Bought on: ² _____

Guarantee details: ³ _____

Decision: ⁴ _____

5 ★★★ You want to return one of the items from the box below. Write a conversation with the shop assistant (SA).

game controller ■ keyboard ■ mouse
printer ■ ink cartridges ■ monitor
laptop ■ earphones ■ Bluetooth speaker

- You: _____
- SA: Oh dear. What's the problem?
- You: _____
- SA: Oh, I see. How long have you had it?
- You: _____
- SA: OK. Would you like to replace it?
- You: _____
- SA: Of course, no problem.
- You: _____

3 ★★ Uzupełnij dialogi. Wpisz w każdą lukę (1–2) brakujący fragment wypowiedzi.

Hi, this laptop isn't working.

¹ _____

1



Oh dear, have you got the receipt?

I would like to return this USB cable. It doesn't work, but I haven't got the receipt.

2



² _____
we can't give you a refund without the receipt. Sorry about that.

Vocabulary 2 and Listening

Lesson objective: using services

lesson 5 UNIT 1

1 ★ Match the words to make correct phrases.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 have your photo | ☐ | a a bike |
| 2 hire | ☐ | b my mobile |
| 3 subscribe to a | ☐ | c taken |
| 4 send | ☐ | d music streaming service |
| 5 top up | ☐ | e a parcel |
| 6 make | ☐ | f repaired |
| 7 set up | ☐ | g some photocopies |
| 8 have your phone | ☐ | h cut |
| 9 have your hair | ☐ | i your social media account |

Q Look: to + infinitive for purpose

2 Look at the pictures. Where did Julia go, and why did she go there? Write sentences.



She went to the photo booth to have her photo taken.



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____

3 ★ 04 Ustłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę babci z wnukiem. W zadaniach 1–4, na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu, z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą (A, B albo C).

- Neil wants to
 - subscribe to a music streaming service.
 - hire a bike.
 - have a social media account.
- What did his brother do yesterday?
 - He had his hair cut.
 - He set up a social media account.
 - He had his phone repaired.
- What did his sister do in the morning?
 - She found a place to have a party.
 - She texted her friends.
 - She went cycling.
- Why is grandma calling?
 - To talk about what she has been doing.
 - To ask the grandchildren to use social media less.
 - To hear what her grandchildren have been doing.

4 ★★ Complete the sentences about Neil's family.

- Neil went to the _____ this morning.
- Neil's sister's name is _____.
- _____, Neil's brother, is older than Neil.
- Neil's sister _____ ride her bike.
- At the end, Neil _____ the phone to his sister.

Train your brain!

5 What did these people do? Use the phrases from exercise 1.

He cut too much off!

1 He/She had _____

I'm sure I made twenty.

2 _____

At last, it works properly.

3 _____

It looks terrible. Is that really me?

4 _____

They should get it the day after tomorrow.

5 _____

Grammar 2

Lesson objective: *Present perfect + ever, never, just, yet, already, for and since; Present perfect and Past simple*

lesson 6 UNIT 1

1 ★ Choose the correct words. Answer the question at the end.

- It's 7 o'clock. I got up at 6:30. I have been up **for** / **since** 30 minutes. I have **ever** / **just** topped up my phone.
- I usually get up at 8 o'clock, but today, it's 7 o'clock and I have **already** / **yet** got up. I haven't had my breakfast **just** / **yet**.
- Yesterday, I got up earlier, at 5 o'clock. Have you **ever** / **already** got up so early?
- My brother always gets up very early. He has been up **for** / **since** 6 o'clock.
- How long have you been up?
I've _____.

2 ★ Complete the time expressions with **for** or **since**.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 _____ six weeks | 4 _____ 13 th August |
| 2 _____ June | 5 _____ 7 o'clock |
| 3 _____ five minutes | 6 _____ a year |

3 ★★ Write sentences about the people in the pictures. Use the Present perfect and the words in the boxes.



just ■ his hair ■ cut

1 _____



already ■ make
a lot of photocopies

2 _____



yet ■ not ■ set up
social media account

3 _____



for ■ subscribe to
Magic Music

4 _____

4 ★★ Write the interviewer's questions.

Use the Past simple or the Present perfect. Then answer the questions.

- 1 you / ever / send an email to the wrong person

- 2 when / you / learn to save files

- 3 what / software / install / on your computer

- 4 how long / be / you / on your smartphone yesterday

5 ★★ Przetłumacz tekst. Wybierz poprawne uzupełnienie luk 1–4. Wybierz literę: A, B albo C.



Do you like challenges? Mike Boyd does – ¹ _____ 2015, he's made videos where he learns new skills in just a few days.

One of his most popular videos is learning to ride a backwards brain bicycle – it has handlebars that go the opposite way than usual! Have you ² _____ ridden a bicycle like that? It's extremely difficult. I'm watching his video now, and he's ³ _____ got on the bicycle. He hasn't fallen off ⁴ _____, but he will in a few

seconds! It's almost impossible to ride at first, but he learnt to do it in four days. Watch the video online – it'll make you laugh!

- | | | |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| 1 A in | B for | C since |
| 2 A ever | B yet | C soon |
| 3 A never | B just | C for |
| 4 A down | B yet | C since |

Train your brain!

6 Read about the people's birthdays and work out the order from the oldest (1) to the youngest (5) person.

Joe ☐ Olivia ☐ Finn ☐ Ava ☐ Wyatt ☐

Joe has just had his 15th birthday. Olivia had her 15th birthday two months ago. Ava had her 15th birthday after Olivia. Finn's 15th birthday was after Ava's but before Joe's. Wyatt hasn't had his 15th birthday yet. It's tomorrow.



★ ★ ★ ★ Quiz – Unusual services from around the world ★ ★ ★ ★

1 What do you remember about unusual services from Australia, Spain and the USA? Match the sentence halves.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1 In three hours, goats can | ☐ | a give you an amazing haircut. |
| 2 When you are in Madrid, you can | ☐ | b help you to install apps on your phone. |
| 3 Alberto Olmedo can | ☐ | c eat a lot of weeds. |
| 4 Older people can | ☐ | d stop using chemicals. |
| 5 The coaches from Teeniors can | ☐ | e ask Teeniors to help them with their devices. |
| 6 With goats, farmers can | ☐ | f go to a hairdresser called Alberto Olmedo. |

2 ★ ★ 🎓 Przeczytaj dwa teksty, z których usunięto po dwa zdania. Dopasuj do każdej luki (1–4) literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie (A–E). Uwaga! Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.



A HOLIDAY ON A TROPICAL ISLAND

Have you ever wanted to have your own tropical island, at least for some time? My friend Tania has won a competition, and her family have gone to an island in the Maldives. They're staying in a **luxurious** house, and they've got the whole island to themselves.

¹ _____ They've been on the island for five days, and they haven't spent any money because everything is free! Her family have hired a yacht, and they've sailed around a lot. ² _____ Tania has already been scuba diving three times. The second time, she saw a shark! She **was relieved** to get back to the beach.

- A Sometimes, the fans have pushed and shouted very loudly to get near me.
B She says that it's very beautiful but deserted and very isolated.



Be famous for a day

My name is Leo. I wanted to see what it was like to be a star, so I've hired a company called *Celebrity Lifestyle* so I can live like a celebrity for one day – today! A driver has driven me in a limousine, and actors have **pretended** to be my fans. ³ _____ At times, it has been a bit **alarming!** I've had my hair cut by a fashionable hairdresser, and I've had my photo taken by paparazzi. It's five o'clock now, and I've been with the paparazzi for half an hour. They've just finished. I've never been so **worn out** in my life! ⁴ _____ Now, I just want to get back to my everyday life.

- C They didn't make a lot of noise on the street.
D They've hired a plane with a pilot too, but they haven't flown in it yet.
E It cost a lot of money, but I've had a fantastic day.

3 Write who says these sentences: Tania or Leo.

- 1 I've seen a lot of people. _____
2 I haven't spent any money. _____
3 One day of this is enough! I'm very tired. _____
4 I was a bit scared the second time. _____
5 My new hairstyle is great. _____
6 I've done a lot of sports. _____

ABC Brainy words

4 Find the meaning of these words from the text in a dictionary. Then write a sentence with each word.

- 1 luxurious _____
2 be relieved _____
3 pretend _____
4 alarming _____
5 worn out _____

Writing

Lesson objective: *a blog (describing a product, explaining a problem, offering solutions)*

lesson 8 UNIT 1

1 ★ Match the sentence halves.

1 I bought a Bluetooth speaker	☐	a a wireless charger.
2 It had	☐	b it wasn't very expensive.
3 I liked it because	☐	c 10 months ago.
4 One day, while I was playing a computer game,	☐	d but the speaker didn't work.
5 I tried to charge the battery,	☐	e it crashed.
6 In the end,	☐	f I decided to take it back to the shop.
7 The speaker had a	☐	g get a replacement.
8 I didn't want	☐	h to get a refund.
9 I decided to	☐	i fingers crossed!
10 They gave me a replacement, and I	☐	j one-year guarantee.
11 I haven't had any problems so far, so	☐	k have had the new speaker for six months.

2 ★ Complete the text with the correct words.

I used to have a really cool smartphone.

I ¹re_____y li_____d it because it was very
²fa_____e. At first it was OK, but ³o_____
d_____, while I was listening to some heavy
rock music, the ⁴t_____h s_____n went black.
The phone was ⁵us_____s!

So, I took it back to the shop. I explained
to the shop manager that the screen wasn't
working. She agreed that the phone was
⁶ba_____y m_____e.

She gave me a ⁷r_____d, and I bought a new
smartphone. The shop manager gave me a pair of
free ⁸ea_____s too! I like them because they're
⁹co_____le. I've had the smartphone for six
months now, and I haven't had any ¹⁰pr_____s!

4 ★★ Complete the sentences for two situations with your own ideas.

My friend wanted to return his Bluetooth speaker.

- 1 They gave him a new one because _____.
- 2 They didn't give him a new one because _____.

I wanted to return my smartphone.

- 3 They gave me a refund because _____.
- 4 They didn't give me a refund because _____.

5 ★★★ Kupiłeś/Kupiłaś urządzenie, które przestało sprawnie działać. Podziel się swoimi wrażeniami na blogu.

We wpisie:

- wyjaśnij, dlaczego kupiłeś/kupiłaś to urządzenie;
- opisz problem;
- poinformuj, jak go rozwiązałeś/rozwiązałaś.

Podpisz się jako XYZ. Użyj od 50 do 120 słów.

Look: (the) other, another, others

3 Circle the correct words.

- 1 I decided to buy **other** / **another** watch.
- 2 I've got some books in the living room, and some **others** / **another** in my bedroom.
- 3 I've used **other** / **others** computers, but this one is the best.
- 4 Can I have **other** / **another** sandwich, please?
- 5 This Bluetooth speaker is good, but I prefer **the other** / **other** one.
- 6 Some students enjoy their maths classes, but **another** / **others** don't like them.

Problems with a high-tech gadget

Six months ago, I bought a _____

1 ★ Find 10 words for computer equipment and computer actions.

FGEARPHONESJRQRESETMYPASSWORDSVMWSHAREKTWIRELESSCHARGERSXCSCROLLDOWNNTW
CQBATTERYZXBNUSSCABLELRWMP CRASHWQLBLUETOOTHSPKERYLCCONNECTOWIFIYFB

2 ★★ Complete the sentences.

- Every week, I top up my _____.
- Once a month, I have my hair _____.
- I want to _____ to a music streaming service.
- My phone is broken, so I want to have it _____.
- I must have my photo _____ for my passport.
- I am going to _____ a social media account.

3 ★★ Complete the conversations.



Boy: I'm afraid the touch screen is ¹ _____. Nothing happens when I touch it.
Father: Oh dear. Has it got a ² _____?
Boy: Yes, for a year, so I can take it back to the phone shop.

Shop assistant: Hi, can I help you?

Boy: Yes. This touch screen doesn't ³ _____.

Shop assistant: Have you got the ⁴ _____?

Boy: Yes, I have, and I've got the guarantee too.

Shop assistant: OK. We can't give you a refund, but we can ⁵ _____ it.

Boy: OK. Thank you.



5 ★★ Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Past simple, used to, the Past continuous or the Present perfect.

In the past, I ¹ _____ (see) my friend every day, but they moved out, and we ² _____ (lose) touch. But one day, I ³ _____ (meet) him in a park. When I ⁴ _____ (see) him, he ⁵ _____ (ride) his bike. I ⁶ _____ (run) towards him, but, while I ⁷ _____ (run), I ⁸ _____ (fall) and I ⁹ _____ (hurt) my leg. He ¹⁰ _____ (see) me, and he ¹¹ _____ (come) to help me. Since then, we ¹² _____ (phone) each other every week.

6 ★★★ Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką tak, aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego (1–2). Nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy.

1 I was doing my homework, and my computer crashed. **WHILE**

My computer crashed _____ my homework.

2 Did you make backups in the past? **USE**

Did _____ backups?

4 ★★ What has Bob done on holiday? Complete the text with the words in the box.

yet ■ already ■ since ■ just ■ for

It's Thursday lunchtime. Bob has ¹ _____ messaged his friends. He hasn't gone to the beach ² _____ Monday, and he hasn't taken any photos ³ _____ two days. He has ⁴ _____ learnt to snorkel. He hasn't sunbathed ⁵ _____.

monday	go to the beach
Tuesday	take some photos
wednesday	learn to snorkel
Thursday	message his friends in the morning
Friday	go sunbathing
Saturday	go home

- 1 ★ Write the phrases in the box in the correct categories.

global warming ■ cut down trees
climate change ■ use public transport
plant trees ■ solar power ■ greenhouse gases
air pollution ■ reduce-reuse-recycle
send rubbish to landfills

Environmental problems	Protecting the environment

Look: compound nouns

- 2 Complete the compound nouns.

Air ¹ _____ and greenhouse ² _____
cause climate ³ _____. We can reduce this
by using solar ⁴ _____.

- 3 ★  Eco-friendly activities Cross out the wrong words in the sentences below.



BE ECO-FRIENDLY!

- Recycle paper, gas, a beach and tin cans.
- Save electricity, water, a street and food waste.
- Do a clean-up on a glass, in a park, on a petrol, on a plastic or by a river.

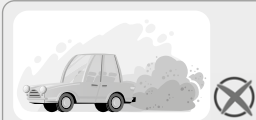
- 4 ★★ Complete the sentences.



- 1 Save the planet! Use less _____ and _____!



- 2 Recycle waste! Don't send it to _____!



- 3 Use public transport – reduce air _____!



- 4 Don't _____ trees! _____ new trees!

- 5 ★★★ Write your own opinions. Use *good* or *bad* and add the reason.

- Planting trees is _____ because _____.
- Landfills are _____ because _____.
- Greenhouse gases are _____ because _____.
- Recycling is _____ because _____.

- 6 ★★  05  Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi związane z ochroną środowiska. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu dopasuj do każdej wypowiedzi (1–4) odpowiadające jej zdanie (A–E). **Uwaga!** Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

This speaker

- often joins in clean-up activities.
- started to worry about the environment 10 years ago.
- has never worried about the environment.
- helps the environment by donating money.
- doesn't do anything to help environmental groups now.

1	2	3	4

Train your brain!

- 7 Join the words to make correct phrases. What's the Earth's message?

greenhouse planting
climate change
gases trees

save

E

the

environment

P!

- 5 _____ the environment!



- 6 Global warming is making the _____ go up!

Grammar 1

Lesson objective: the passive (Present simple, Past simple, Future simple, Present perfect)

lesson 2 UNIT 2

Grammar hub: The passive



VIDEO 07

1 ★ Match the questions about Tom and Mia's inventions with the answers.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Was the brain hat designed to look good? | ☐ a No, it hasn't. |
| 2 Are memories stored in the brain hat? | ☐ b No, it wasn't. |
| 3 Is the brain hat connected to the head? | ☐ c Yes, they will. |
| 4 Will the e-Smell Readers be used by a lot of people? | ☐ d No, they aren't. |
| 5 Has the e-Smell Reader been put on sale? | ☐ e Yes, it is. |

2 ★ Complete the details about how this family recycles things. Use the Present simple passive.



THE ECO-INSPECTOR

This week, the Eco-Inspector visited a family in Bristol. Do you agree with his conclusion?

The family try to be eco-friendly. All the kitchen waste ¹ _____ (put) in the kitchen bin. Plastic and paper things ² _____ (put) in the recycling bins. Every month, photos of unwanted toys ³ _____ (upload) to a recycling site. Some rubbish ⁴ _____ (send) to a landfill. Oil and gas ⁵ _____ (not use) in the house. All their electricity ⁶ _____ (produce) by solar power. The cars ⁷ _____ (charge) with electricity every morning. I think they're doing well.

3 ★★ This is a photo of a rainforest area from 2–3 years ago. Use the Past simple passive to describe what happened there.



4 ★★ The people on the island below are worried. Write what they say about global warming. Use the Future simple passive.



- ice / melt / by global warming

- sea level / increase / by the melting ice

- our island / flood / by the sea

- our houses / destroy / by the flood

- our lives / ruin / by global warming

5 ★★ Complete the report with the Present perfect passive. Use the verbs in brackets.

BRAINYTOWN RECYCLING REPORT

During the last three months, about 60% of our plastic waste ¹ _____ (recycle). The other 40% ² _____ (take) to landfill sites. Garden waste ³ _____ (not recycle) because we don't collect garden waste in winter. About 20% of our food ⁴ _____ (throw away). Most of this ⁵ _____ (send) for composting. All paper products ⁶ _____ (recycle).

not protect ■ cut down ■ not recycle
send ■ not plant

- The trees _____.
- New trees _____.
- The environment _____.
- The rubbish left by the workers _____.
- The rubbish _____ to a landfill.

- 1 ★★♻️ Seasons and weather Read the poster and the article. Complete the table with information about the weather at the festival.

When	Season	Weather
two years ago		
last year		
this year		



THE ECO-FUN FESTIVAL COOKHAM CASTLE

FRIDAY, JULY 15TH TO SUNDAY, JULY 17TH

Join us for three days of eco-fun and music!
Have fun and help to protect the environment at the same time!

The festival will be formally opened at 2:00 pm by our special guest, the eco-comedian C. Level.
Everyone will be given a tree sapling when they arrive – the trees will all be planted at the opening ceremony.
It's going to be hot and sunny this weekend, so come along and have lots of eco-friendly fun!

- All electricity will come from solar panels!
- All the wood and metal from the stage will be recycled!
- Nothing will be sent to landfills!

ABC Brainy words

- 2 Write the opposite. Use a dictionary.

- 1 genuine – _____
- 2 unforgettable – _____
- 3 uninhabitable – _____

- 3 ★★🎓 Przeczytaj teksty: 1. i 2. z ćwiczenia 1.
W zadaniach 1–3 z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstów.

- 1 Text 1 was written to
- A make people think about the environment.
B invite people to an event at a local castle.
C advise people to take warm clothes to the festival.
- 2 Andy wants people to realise that
- A most festivals are eco-friendly.
B some bands will be eco-friendly.
C the event he's describing is the most eco-friendly festival.
- 3 Andy says that
- A he has forgotten the name of the eco-comedian.
B the eco-comedian is very eco-friendly.
C the eco-comedian makes you laugh about serious things.

2

Andy's eco-events page

The Eco-Fun Festival is starting tomorrow! Everything is ready to go!



Top eco-friendly bands from all over the UK have been booked, and the food stalls have been put up!

Most festivals say they are eco-friendly now, but this is the only one that really is **genuine** – it's 100% eco-friendly. This means that it's all about reducing, recycling and reusing things – so plastic cups and straws, oil and gas won't be used anywhere. It's recyclable eco-cups and solar power all the way!

Two years ago, the festival was held in December. That was great, but only if you like freezing foggy weather. ☹️ For the rest of us, it was a nightmare! My tent was **uninhabitable**. Last year, it was held in September, and it was wet, cold and windy. This year, I'm sure it'll be much better!

The Eco-Fun Festival is just what it says it is – it's really good fun! Eco-comedian C. Level's show is **unforgettable**. It's hard to believe, but, although global warming and climate change are not a joke, he'll have you laughing all the time!

One more thing – don't come in a car. There's no parking space for cars at the festival. There's a bus stop near the festival entrance, so come on public transport, on your bicycle, or on foot!

See you there!

- 4 ★★🎓 Uzupełnij w e-mailu luki 1–4 zgodnie z treścią tekstów: 1. i 2. w ćwiczeniu 1.

New message

Hi Mia,

We're going to have an Eco-Fun Festival in the park, and it starts on ¹ _____. I know you don't like serious eco-friendly events, but the Eco-Fun Festival really is good fun. It's a laugh a minute – that's why I'm telling you about it.

The festival takes place at ² _____. We can get there by ³ _____ – it stops near the site. There'll be a lot of people there, so we should get there at ⁴ _____, which is half an hour before it starts. We can have something to eat at one of the eco-food stands.

So, are you going to come to the festival with us? I really hope so!

Lorna

Send

Speaking

Lesson objectives: Functions: doing a survey (asking for clarification and repetition, checking understanding); Vocabulary: eco-friendly activities at home

lesson 4 UNIT 2

1 ★ Write sentences for the situations.

- 1 You want the person to repeat what they said.
(sorry / say)
_____?
- 2 You want to say 'no' in a strong way. (no / definitely)
_____.
- 3 You are not sure what the other person wanted to say.
(sorry / mean)
_____?
- 4 Someone has asked you for permission to do something.
You want to say that it's OK. (sure / ahead)
_____.
- 5 You want to check that the person understands what you said. (do / know / mean)
_____?
- 6 You want to say that you understand what someone has just said. (I / what / mean)
_____.

2 ★★ Complete the text with the words in the box.

eco-friendly ■ install ■ standby ■ change ■ turn
rainwater

**HOW CAN YOU HELP
TO LOOK AFTER THE
ENVIRONMENT?**

**THERE ARE LOTS OF
SIMPLE WAYS TO DO
THAT.**



- * If you still use old-fashioned light bulbs, then
1 _____ them.
- * Do you have solar panels for electricity? If not, you can
2 _____ some.
- * If you use a lot of water in the garden, then it's a good
idea to collect 3 _____ and use it to water
the plants.
- * If you leave the TV on 4 _____, then try
to turn it off when you're not watching. In fact, you
should 5 _____ off all electrical appliances
when you're not using them.
- * Finally, don't use any toxic cleaning products in your
house – only use 6 _____ cleaning products.

3 ★★★ Write three more eco-slogans.

Save water! Collect rainwater for your garden!

Protect _____!
Use _____!

Reduce _____!
Install _____!

Reuse _____!
Don't _____!

4 ★★ 06 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi (1–4). Do każdej z nich dobrać właściwą reakcję (A–E). Uwaga! Jedna reakcja została podana dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

- A I'm afraid I don't have one.
- B Have you got a computer at home?
- C Yes, I know exactly what you mean.
- D How many exactly?
- E I mean that I can't help you.

1	2	3	4
_____	_____	_____	_____

5 ★★★ Uzupełnij dialogi. Wpisz w każdą lukę brakujący fragment wypowiedzi, tak aby otrzymać spójne i logiczne teksty.

- 1
X: That's just not good enough.
Y: _____
again?
- X: I mean that you can do more to protect
the environment.
- 2
X: Do you think this is good enough?
Y: _____ afraid _____.
- X: OK, I'll try to do it better.

Vocabulary 2 and Listening

Lesson objective: *plants*

lesson **5** UNIT **2**

1 ★ Match the words with the correct definitions.

- 1 branch ☐
- 2 herb ☐
- 3 berry ☐
- 4 root ☐
- 5 crops ☐
- 6 trunk ☐

- a a very small fruit that you can eat
- b plants that are grown for people to eat
- c the tall central part of a tree
- d the part of a plant which is in the soil
- e a plant that gives flavour to food
- f the part of a tree that grows from the trunk and has leaves

2 ★ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

soil ■ leaves ■ seeds ■ water ■ mushrooms

- 1 When it doesn't rain, you have to _____ your plants.
- 2 Plants grow better in good _____.
- 3 Some _____ are white, but when you cook them in oil, they turn brown.
- 4 The _____ of this plant are more than three metres long.
- 5 Some _____ are so small that they are difficult to see.

3 ★ 07 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie pięć tekstów. W zadaniach 1–5, na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu, z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą (A, B albo C).

- 1 Which is Joe's favourite tree?

A



B



C

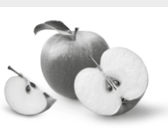


- 2 Which plant is the most dangerous?

A



B



C



- 3 What is the subject of the *Life with Plants* podcast this week?

A



B



C



- 4 What is the woman going to talk about?

- A How to grow herbs.
- B How to use herbs with food.
- C Where herbs come from.

- 5 What is the man's main message to teenagers?

- A It's always fun working with plants.
- B You can help other people when you work with plants.
- C You can earn a lot of money working with plants.

4 ★★ 07 Listen again and complete the sentences with the correct words.

Text 1

- 1 One of his favourite trees has long, thin _____.
- 2 There's an unusual plant with _____ that grow above water.

Text 2

- 3 Apple _____ can be dangerous if you eat too many.
- 4 One of the plants has poisonous roots, _____ and leaves.

Text 3

- 5 Last week, they talked about why farmers have to _____ their crops.
- 6 Most plants have _____ in the soil.

Text 4

- 7 Most herbs are easy to _____.

Text 5

- 8 Working with plants can help to reduce _____.
- 9 Some plant experts help people to grow better _____.

5 ★★★ Write up to three names of plants for these categories.

- 1 Herbs you can use in food:

- 2 Healthy berries:

- 3 Crops that farmers grow in Poland:

- 4 Types of trees in Poland:

- 5 Seeds that people can eat:

- 1 ★★ Use the words and picture cues to make passive sentences. Then rewrite each sentence in the active form.

1 the  cut down by the trees were
Passive: The trees were cut down by the beaver.
Active: The beaver

2 the  been walked on by the have crops
Passive: _____
Active: _____

3 the  eaten by berries are the
Passive: _____
Active: _____

4 the  scared the be diver will by
Passive: _____
Active: _____

- 2 ★★★ Complete the text with the correct active or passive forms of the verbs in brackets. Circle the correct prepositions.



Trees help us in many different ways. For millions of years, trees ¹ _____ (give) us food. Some medicines come from trees too – more than 2,000 years ago, the leaves and bark of willow trees ² _____ (use) ³ from / by the Greeks to make salicin, a form of aspirin.

Wood is used ⁴ from / for building houses and making furniture, boats, fences, etc. In the past, all blocks of flats ⁵ _____ (made) ⁶ by / of metal, bricks and concrete. Nowadays, some blocks of flats ⁷ _____ (made) ⁸ by / of wood.

Trees ⁹ _____ (reduce) global warming. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) ¹⁰ _____ (take) from the air by trees! Finally, trees ¹¹ _____ (improve) our mental health. Our level of stress goes down when we relax near trees. There's no doubt that our lives ¹² _____ (improve) by trees.

- 3 ★★ Put the words in the correct order to make questions about trees. Underline the answers in the text in exercise 2.

- by Who aspirin was discovered ?

- in the past was Where taken from salicin ?

- is the atmosphere What trees taken from by ?

- our mental health How trees is by improved ?

- 4 ★★★ Who are the following things done by? Complete the sentences with the correct passive forms of the verbs in brackets and your own ideas.

- The food in my house (buy) _____
- Last night, dinner in my house (cook) _____
- The classrooms in my school (clean) _____ this evening.
- My favourite song (sing) _____
- The rubbish in the street (collect) _____ on _____

Train your brain!

- 5 Read the text. Then complete the questions and write the answers.

Joe got up at 8:00. He went out at 8:55.
Laura got up at 9:00. She went out at 9:45.
The dishwasher was full at 8:00.
The dishwasher was empty at 8:30.
The rubbish was in the kitchen at 9:00.
The rubbish was outside at 9:30.

1



Who _____ by?
The dishwasher _____ by _____

2



Who _____ ?
The rubbish _____



★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Quiz – Svalbard Global Seed Bank ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

1 ★ What do you remember about the Svalbard Global Seed Bank? Choose the correct answers.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 How many types of seeds can be stored there?
A 4.5 million B 45 million | 4 How many types of seeds did Poland send in 2019?
A 46 B 406 |
| 2 What is the temperature in the seed bank?
A -18°C B -6°C | 5 When was the seed bank opened?
A in 2008 B in 2018 |
| 3 How many types of potato did Ireland send?
A 32 B 302 | 6 Where is the bank?
A in Sweden B in Norway |

2 ★★ Read about the biggest seed collection in the world and answer the questions below.



There are seed banks all around the world, and most specialise in different types of seeds. Svalbard, for example, specialises in keeping the seeds of crops and other kinds of food.

The largest seed bank of all, the Millennium Seed Bank (MSB) in England, wants to collect the seeds of all the plants in the world that are in danger of extinction. To do this, the MSB works with more than 100 organisations in 95 countries around the world. So far, more than 2 billion seeds have been added to the MSB collection.



Tree seeds are an important part of the MSB collection. There are 60,000 species of trees in the world; more than 8,000 of them are **endangered**, and more than 1,000 are almost extinct. The seeds of these trees and other plants are collected by scientists all over the world. Thanks to these scientists, the seeds of 11,000 types of trees have been added to the MSB collection. In years to come, thousands more types of seeds will be added.

The MSB hopes that the seeds will still **germinate** after hundreds of years. To make sure this happens, the seeds are

checked every 10 years. If they germinate, then the seeds are OK. So far, all the seeds are in good condition.

The MSB tries to collect large amounts of each seed. When they have enough seeds, they start to **distribute** them. The seeds are sent wherever they are needed – usually where plants are becoming **extinct** because of global warming or **habitat** destruction. The Millennium Seed Bank is located in a beautiful large park in south-east England. You can visit it and learn more about the valuable work that is being done there.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 How many types of trees are there in the world?
_____ | 3 How many seeds were there in the bank when the text was written? _____ |
| 2 How many types of trees are very close to extinction?
_____ | 4 How often do scientists test the seeds?
_____ |

3 ★★ Read the text again and correct the answers below.

- 1 Q: How is the MSB different to other seed banks?
A: It collects the seeds of plants and trees that look nice in their garden.

- 2 Q: Why do the scientists germinate the seeds?
A: To make sure they taste good.

- 3 Q: Which seed bank specialises in the seeds of crops?
A: The Millennium Seed Bank.

- 4 Q: Where are the seeds from the MSB taken to?
A: To areas where people like growing plants.

Brainy words

4 Complete the sentences with these words.

habitat ■ germinates ■ extinct ■ endangered
distributed

- The place where an animal lives or plant grows is called a(n) _____.
- When a seed produces leaves and roots, it _____.
- A plant or animal that doesn't exist anymore is _____.
- A plant or animal that may not exist soon is _____.
- When something is taken to a lot of people or places, it is _____.

Writing

Lesson objective: a formal email (describing an environmental problem, explaining the possible consequences, presenting an alternative solution)

lesson 8

UNIT 2

1 ★★ Complete the email with the phrases in the box.

Recently ■ We think this is ■ We would also like to suggest ■ If nothing is done
We are writing to complain ■ For these reasons

New message

Dear Sir / Madam,

¹ _____ about the state of the river near our town.

² _____, a lot of rubbish has been dumped into it. ³ _____ a serious problem because the plants and animals are affected by this.

⁴ _____ about this rubbish, the underwater plants will stop growing, and the fish and other water animals will not get enough food. They will die, and the river will become lifeless. And there will be no place for people to enjoy nature and for children to go swimming. ⁵ _____, we think the rubbish must be removed as quickly as possible.

We would like to ask the local council to organise a clean-up operation at the river. We hope that others in the community will join in and help. ⁶ _____ that the council should investigate who is leaving this rubbish.

We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours faithfully,

Class 8, Dunstan College

Send

2 ★★ Match the paragraphs with the content.

- Paragraph 1 ☐ a presenting a solution
Paragraph 2 ☐ b describing an environmental problem
Paragraph 3 ☐ c explaining the possible consequences

Look: *there will/won't be*

3 ★★ Read about the beach and the plans for it. Imagine the consequences of the plans, and complete the sentences with *there will be / there won't be*.



Fedrington Beach is a beautiful place, but it's more than that – it's an important nature reserve. The forest next to the beach is home to thousands of birds and wild animals like deer and badgers, and the sea is home to many fish and even dolphins.

Now, the international company *WasteMaster* wants to cut down the forest and turn all the land into a landfill site for the town's rubbish.

- 1 _____ more rubbish on the beach.
2 _____ injured sea animals.
3 _____ a place for wild animals.
4 _____ any nice places to spend free time in.
5 _____ more pollution.

4 ★★★ Wyobraź sobie, że mieszkasz niedaleko Fedrington Beach. Okoliczne lasy mają być przekształcone w wysypisko śmieci. Napisz do rady miejskiej formalny e-mail w tej sprawie.

W e-mailu:

- opisz problem;
- przedstaw możliwe skutki;
- zaproponuj inne rozwiązanie.

Podpisz się jako XYZ. Użyj od 50 do 120 słów.

New message

Dear Sir / Madam,

I am writing to complain about the plan to ...

Send

Revision workout

Lesson objective: Revision of lessons 1–8

Over to you video 08

page 88

lesson 9 UNIT 2

1 ★ Match the words with the definitions.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1 oil | ☐ | a to change something so that we can use it again |
| 2 reduce | ☐ | b a place where rubbish is stored |
| 3 solar power | ☐ | c to stop using so much of something |
| 4 reuse | ☐ | d a black liquid which we use to make petrol |
| 5 landfill site | ☐ | e to use something again |
| 6 recycle | ☐ | f electricity produced by the heat of the sun |

2 ★★ Complete the sentences.

SIX EASY WAYS TO BE MORE ECO-FRIENDLY

- Change old-fashioned light _____.
- Install solar _____.
- Switch _____ all electrical appliances.
- Collect _____ when it rains.
- Don't leave the TV on _____.
- Use eco-friendly _____ products.

3 ★★ Complete the words below.

- Parts of a tree: l _____ f, t _____ k,
b _____ h, r _____ t, s _____ d
- Plants you can use for food:
c _____ s, h _____ s, b _____ s
- What plants need to grow:
s _____ l, w _____ r

4 ★★ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

gases ■ change ■ pollution ■ protect
warming ■ sea levels

Air ¹ _____ creates greenhouse ² _____.
These cause global ³ _____. The result of this
is climate ⁴ _____ and increasing ⁵ _____.
We must ⁶ _____ the environment!

5 ★★ Number the sentences in the correct order to make two conversations.

- A ☐ Sure – go ahead!

B ☐ No, definitely not!

C ☐ Could I ask you a few questions?

D ☐ Do you think we can ignore global warming?

- A ☐ I'm afraid not. I'm in a hurry.

B ☐ Sorry, what do you mean?

C ☐ I mean, could I ask you a few questions about how you protect the environment?

D ☐ Hi, I'm doing a survey about attitudes to the environment.

6 ★★ Complete the pairs of active and passive sentences.

- | Active | Passive |
|--|--|
| 1 Joe organises an eco-festival every year. | _____ by _____ |
| 2 This year, _____ | This year, some big problems were caused by the visitors. |
| 3 The visitors left a lot of rubbish. | _____ by _____ |
| 4 _____ | Public transport wasn't used by the visitors. |
| 5 The festival has produced a lot of greenhouse gases. | _____ |
| 6 _____ | All the rubbish will be sent to landfills by the town council. |
| 7 Next year, Joe will organise a better festival. | Next year, _____ |

7 ★★ Uzupełnij zdania 1–4. Wykorzystaj w odpowiedniej formie wyrazy podane w nawiasach. Jeśli jest to konieczne, dodaj inne wyrazy. Uwaga! W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy.

- Greenhouse gases are produced when gas _____ (burn).
- Since last year, public transport _____ (use) a record number of people.
- _____ (who / give) the best grade in the last class test?
- We hope that global warming _____ (reduce) sometime in the future.



Listening

- 1 08 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rady dotyczące hodowli roślin. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu odpowiedz krótko na pytania 1–3. Na pytania należy odpowiedzieć w języku angielskim.

- 1 How often should you water your plant?

- 2 How far from a sunny window is a good place for a plant?

- 3 Where is the most important place to look for insects on your plant?

Language functions

- 2 Wpisz w każdą lukę (1–6) brakujący fragment wypowiedzi, tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Wykorzystaj wyrazy podane w nawiasie, ale nie zmieniaj ich formy.

- A
- X: Good afternoon. I ¹ _____ (like) return this wireless charger, please.
Y: Oh dear. What's the problem?
X: It ² _____ (work). I don't know why.
Y: OK. Would you like to replace it?
X: No, thank you. I would rather ³ _____ (back), please.



- B
- X: I'm doing a survey about solar panels.
⁴ _____ (ask) a few questions?
Y: Yes, of course.
X: Have you installed solar panels?
Y: What ⁵ _____ (mean)?
X: I mean, do you have solar panels on the roof of your house?
Y: No, ⁶ _____ (afraid).



Reading

- 3 W zadaniach 1–4 z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstów.

Right now is a great time to pick blackberries in the countryside. They can be found in lots of places, and they're delicious. Make sure you know exactly what blackberries look like – you can get very sick if you eat other, similar types of berries. The leaves, branches and berries should be checked to make sure they're real blackberries.

▲ ▼ **REPLY**

We all know that blackberries are good for you, but be very careful when you buy them. They should always have a sell-by date. Fresh, ripe blackberries are the best to pick up, but remember that, after a few days, they often go soft.

▲ ▼ **REPLY**

- 1 Both texts are about
 - A the health value of eating blackberries.
 - B why eating berries can be dangerous.
 - C finding the best blackberries.



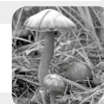
This is my favourite mushroom. It's quite common, and its red top is beautiful, but it can be very poisonous.

I really like this mushroom. It can be found in fields, and it's easy to cook.



Another of my favourite mushrooms. It's delicious, but, unfortunately, it's not very common in England.

I love this mushroom! You can eat it, but it's rare, so we shouldn't pick it.



- 2 This text is about
 - A mushrooms that the writer likes.
 - B mushrooms that you shouldn't eat.
 - C the different colours of mushrooms.



PLANT A TREE, PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Collect your free tree on Saturday between 10:00 am and 5:00 pm.

Please plant your tree on Sunday at the latest.

These trees are young and small, so you can carry them.

Please walk to the collection centre - keep air pollution down.

Prepare the soil before you collect the tree.

- 3 What should you not do?
 - A Plant your tree in soil.
 - B Go to the collection centre in your car.
 - C Plant your tree the day after you collect it.

2:30pm

Nathan,

1 After that, I sent a parcel from the post office. I saw a friend there who laughed at my new haircut!

2 I didn't do it earlier because I had to go to the barber's.

3 My hair was very long, and it didn't look good, so I had it cut.

4 I've just set up my social media account so that we can send each other messages.

Matt

- 4 The correct order of the sentences in this message is
- A 2 – 3 – 1 – 4.
- B 4 – 2 – 3 – 1.
- C 3 – 2 – 4 – 1.

- 4 Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach 1–3 zgodnie z treścią tekstu.



The Computer Hospital is open today!

- ▶ Have you got a problem with your computer? If so, we're at the Town Hall every Saturday from 9:00 am to 1:00 pm.
- ▶ Bring your computer and our volunteers will do their best to fix it. Then make a donation – you decide how much to give.

Look at what our visitors have said:

I couldn't scroll up or down with my mouse. They opened it and cleaned it - and it started working!

★★★★★

My computer crashed, and I couldn't start it again. They told me about the 'safe mode' and started the computer with it. They fixed the issue and now my computer is working again!

★★★★★

I spent a lot of money on a wireless charger, but I couldn't use it. They showed me how it works!

★★★★★

We're here for you!

All donations are used to plant more trees in our town.

- 1 The volunteers at the Town Hall try to _____.
- 2 One of the volunteers used the safe mode to _____.
- 3 If a visitor gives the volunteers money, they use it to _____.

Use of English

- 5 Przetłumacz na język angielski fragmenty zdań podane w nawiasach. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna. Uwaga! W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy.

- 1 These headphones stopped working (*kiedy słuchałem*) _____ to my favourite song.
- 2 (*Używałam*) _____ a tablet last year, but now I prefer my smartphone.
- 3 The plant (*była podlewana*) _____ every day, but it died anyway.
- 4 My sister likes Polish food, but (*nigdy nie jadła*) _____ bigos.
- 5 (*Używam*) _____ a smartphone since 2016.
- 6 The amount of air pollution (*wzrosło*) _____ since last year.
- 7 At 1:00 am, (*spałem*) _____, but a noise woke me up.
- 8 My family (*oglądała*) _____ television when I phoned them.
- 9 We made a lot of salad, but I'm sure it (*zostanie zjedzona*) _____.
- 10 Unfortunately, we can't go to the concert – all the tickets (*zostały sprzedane*) _____.

Writing

- 6 Prowadzisz bloga o rozwiązywaniu różnych problemów. Napisz wpis na blogu.

We wpisie:

- opisz ostatni problem techniczny z jakimś urządzeniem;
- napisz, jak pomogłeś/pomogłaś rozwiązać problem ekologiczny;
- opisz incydent, jaki Ci się przydarzył podczas korzystania z jakiejś usługi.

Podpisz się jako XYZ. Użyj od 50 do 120 słów.

You've got a problem? Perhaps I can solve it! Here are some problems and how I solved them.

I had a problem with my

- 1 ★ Write the phrases from the box in the correct categories.

respecting diversity ■ racism ■ cyber-bullying
supporting a charity ■ donating to a food bank
poverty ■ promoting equality ■ drugs and alcohol

BE A GOOD CITIZEN!

Say  NO to:	Say  YES to:

- 2 ★★ Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

hungry / hunger

- 1 _____ is one of the most serious problems in the world. People who are always _____ often get serious illnesses.

bullied / bullying

- 2 In some countries, _____ is against the law. If you are _____, you should report it to the police.

unemployed / unemployment

- 3 _____ can cause serious problems. People who are _____ for a long time often find it difficult to get a new job.

Look

- 3 ★★ Complete the banners with the words from the box. Add *the* if necessary.

unemployed ■ homeless ■ poor



- 1 There are 200 _____ people in our town.



- 2 We must help _____.



- 3 _____ have problems getting good jobs.



- 4 They're _____ because their jobs are low-paid.



- 5 Most of _____ aren't lazy.



- 6 Many are _____ because there aren't enough jobs.

- 4 ★★  09  Usłyszysz dwukrotnie podcast. W zadaniach 1–3, na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu, z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą (A, B albo C).

- Lucy organised an anti-bullying event
A at school.
B last year.
C this year.
- Lucy won't organise a hunger event because
A families have enough food.
B nobody wants to help the poor.
C people can support the local food bank.
- At the end of the podcast, Lucy
A has decided about which event to organise.
B asks the listeners for their ideas.
C decides to help the unemployed.

Train your brain!

- 5 Read and guess what problem is described in each text (1–5).

- 1 Mr James used to be our neighbour. I saw him sleeping in the park yesterday.

- 2 My friend Amy is behaving strangely, but she isn't drunk.

- 3 Liam used to love going to school, but he hates it now.

- 4 The woman in the supermarket didn't have enough money to buy most of the food she needed.

- 5 My friend Danso is from Ghana. Nobody wants to give him a job here.

Grammar hub: First conditional



▶ VIDEO 09

1 ★ Match the sentence halves.

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| 1 If you put plastic in the organic waste bin, | ☐ | a he will waste a lot of water. |
| 2 If Aiden starts going to school in a shared car, | ☐ | b there will be serious problems around the world. |
| 3 Unless we reduce pollution soon, | ☐ | c they won't recycle it. |
| 4 If Aiden doesn't turn off the tap, | ☐ | d it will help to reduce pollution. |

2 ★ Write the words in the correct order to complete the conditional sentences below.

- about / I / discrimination / talk / when / to / people
_____,
they don't listen.
- about / give / if / bullying / I / people / a leaflet
_____,
they don't read it.
- hunger / if / angry / I / about / get
_____,
people just walk away.
- shouts / me / when / at / she
_____,
I don't listen.
- shout / doesn't / she / if / me / at
_____, I listen.

3 ★★ Complete the information on the classroom board. Use the first conditional.

LET'S BE BETTER CITIZENS!

- People _____ (not be hungry) if we _____ (donate) things to a food bank.
- The poor _____ (suffer) if we _____ (not support) important charities.
- If we _____ (not build) cheap houses, more people _____ (be) homeless.
- If we _____ (respect) cultural diversity, our society _____ (be) fairer.

4 ★★ Which sentences from exercise 3 can we use with *unless*? Write the sentences here.

- _____
- _____
- _____

5 ★★ Crime Make sentences with *if*.

- someone / rob a bank – he or she / go to prison
If someone robs a bank, he or she _____
- someone / steal a bag – he or she / not go to prison

- you / lose your phone – you / not be able to phone your friends

- I / see the thief who stole my bike – I / chase after him

- someone / commit a crime – the police / catch him or her

6 ★★ Przeczytaj tekst. Wybierz poprawne uzupełnienie luk 1–4. Wybierz literę: A, B albo C.

In England, most people say that they respect cultural diversity, but this isn't always true. For example, ¹ _____ fans go to a football match, they sometimes sing racist songs. If a person from another country ² _____ into a house, the neighbours aren't always friendly towards them. When black people try to get a job, ³ _____ more difficult for them than for white people. ⁴ _____ we respect cultural diversity more, the situation will get worse.

- | | | |
|------------|---------|---------------|
| 1 A then | B now | C when |
| 2 A move | B moves | C will move |
| 3 A it was | B it is | C it won't be |
| 4 A If | B When | C Unless |

1 Read the texts in exercise 2 and tick (✓) the topics that are described.

- cyber-bullying ☐ drug use and drug addiction ☐ respecting cultural diversity ☐ racial discrimination ☐
poverty ☐ homelessness ☐ alcohol addiction ☐ being physically handicapped ☐

2 ★★ Przetłumacz teksty. W zadaniach 1–4 z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstów. Zaznacz: A, B lub C.

I'm asking my friends to treat well people of different race or who come from other countries. When people see a **refugee** in the street, they often shout at them. They tell them to go back to their own country. It's horrible to do that. We should help them, but all we do is make them feel unhappy.

It's not fair that people are so horrible to my friend. He's a very nice person, but people make fun of him because he can't walk very well. If this doesn't stop, he will have to go and live in another town. Why can't people respect others who are physically handicapped?

- 1 Both texts are about
A an unhappy friend.
B people from other countries.
C people who get treated badly.

ARE YOU A CYBER-BULLY?



DO YOU SEND BULLYING MESSAGES ON THE INTERNET?



Cyber-bullying is a crime in some countries. Cyber-bullies can go to prison for six months or more.



If you go to prison, you will have a permanent **criminal record**.

- 2 This text tells you
A what to do if you are being bullied online.
B what can happen to cyber-bullies.
C why cyber-bullying can make the victims unhappy.



Help the Homeless

- Come and talk to the homeless.
- Watch videos made by homeless people.
- Listen to our helpers talk about the life of homeless people.
- Make a **donation** – it doesn't have to be big!
- Doors shut at 7:30. If you arrive after that, we won't open the doors for you.

3 What can't you do at the charity event?

- A Arrive late.
B Talk to homeless people.
C Make a big donation.

DO YOU HAVE A FRIEND OR RELATIVE WITH AN ALCOHOL PROBLEM? DO YOU WANT TO HELP HIM/HER?

If so, follow these steps:

- 1 Talk to an expert on the helpline. Write down the expert's advice.
- 2 Learn about different types of alcohol problems and **addiction**.
- 3 Follow the expert's advice.
- 4 Find out about different telephone helplines for alcoholism. Choose one.

4 The correct order of the sentences in the leaflet is

- A 3-1-4-2. B 2-4-1-3. C 4-2-3-1.

Train your brain!

4 Read the charity slogans and write the type of charity for each.

- 1 Imagine a life without any friends or family near you.

This is the slogan of a charity for _____.

- 2 Christmas living on the streets isn't a merry experience.

This is the slogan of a charity for _____.

- 3 A tiny cold room with very little food ... Unhappy New Year.

This is the slogan of a charity for _____.

ABC Brainy words

3 Find these words in the texts in exercise 2. Check their meaning, then make one or two sentences using all of the words.

donation ■ criminal record ■ addiction ■ refugee

Speaking

Lesson objectives: Functions: encouraging and responding to encouragement, hesitating;
Vocabulary: fundraising activities

lesson 4 UNIT 3

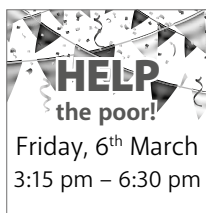
1 ★ Write the names of charity activities.



1 collect _____



2 do a _____



3 organise a _____



4 sell _____



5 set up a cake _____

2 ★ Maya is telling Jasper about her plan. Complete the gaps with the sentences in the box.

What if no one buys the cakes? ■ No way!
Hmm. All right, I'll give it a go.
I'd rather not, thank you.



We're setting up a cake stall to raise money for an anti-bullying charity. Why don't you join us?

1 _____



Why not? It'll be great. And it's for a really good cause.

2 _____



Well, we won't know unless we try.

3 _____



Oh, come on! It'll be more fun if you come too.

4 _____



3 ★★ Complete the sentences below with the words in the box. Then put them in the correct order to make a conversation.

to raise money ■ why don't you ■ OK
rather not ■ come on ■ a go ■ be great

- ☐ Oh, _____! It'll _____!
- ☐ We're selling raffle tickets _____ for an anti-poverty charity. _____ join us?
- ☐ Oh, _____, I'll give it _____.
- ☐ I'd _____, thank you.

Look: expressing hesitation

4 ★ Listen to the conversation and complete it with the correct expressions.

Girl: Joe, do you want to buy a raffle ticket? They're only £1, or 10 for £5.

Boy: ¹ _____ they're a bit expensive.

Girl: But you can win a smartphone!

Boy: ² _____ that sounds good.

Girl: It's a very good phone – one of the best!

Boy: ³ _____, that does sound good.

Girl: And there are other prizes too.

Boy: ⁴ _____, I'll buy 10 tickets.

5 ★★ Uzupełnij dialogi. Wpisz w każdą lukę (1–2) brakujący fragment wypowiedzi.



We're doing a sponsored run for charity. Why

¹ _____ us?



I'd rather not, thank you.



Let's ask our teacher to buy a raffle ticket.



OK. I suppose ² _____ try.

Vocabulary 2 and Listening

Lesson objective: *politics and citizenship*

lesson **5** UNIT **3**

1 ★ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

candidate ■ human rights ■ political party
government ■ votes



Lucinda believes that all people are equal and that all countries should support ¹ _____. She wants to be a politician. First, she must join a ² _____ and be a ³ _____ in an election. If she gets enough ⁴ _____ in the election, she will go to Parliament and be part of the ⁵ _____ or the opposition.

2 ★★ Read the sentences and complete them with the correct words.

- 1 In the United Kingdom, people choose the government they want. The United Kingdom is a _____.
- 2 People choose their government by voting for the political party they like. People vote in an _____.
- 3 In parliament, politicians take part in _____, which means they give their opinions and listen to the opinions of others.
- 4 In parliament, politicians _____, which means that they decide what new rules to make.

🔍 Look: noun or verb

3 ★ Choose the correct words.

- 1 There is **a ban / to ban** on dangerous drugs.
- 2 The government want **a ban / to ban** this drug.
- 3 I think it's important **a vote / to vote** in an election.
- 4 In Australia, every adult must fill in **a vote / to vote** form at every election.
- 5 We are going **a debate / to debate** an important issue this evening.
- 6 There will be **a debate / to debate** about democracy at school this evening.

4 ★★ 11 🎧 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę o parlamencie brytyjskim. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu uzupełnij w poniższej notatce luki 1–4. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim.

THE UK PARLIAMENT – FUN FACTS



- When laws are passed, copies are made with covers of ¹ _____.
- The rules of Parliament say that politicians mustn't ² _____.
- People get lost in the Parliament building because there are 100 staircases, ³ _____ and three miles of passages.
- There are only 427 seats for ⁴ _____.

5 ★★ 11 🎧 Pośluchaj rozmowy ponownie. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu odpowiedz krótko na pytania 1–4. Na pytania należy odpowiedzieć w języku angielskim.

- 1 Why is it a problem to be an old democracy? Everything is done in _____.
- 2 How long has the special leather been used for the covers on the new law documents? _____.
- 3 What is the problem when all the politicians want to be there? They can't all _____.
- 4 What is the biggest problem with the Palace of Westminster? It's _____.

- 1 ★★ Match each sentence (1–3) with a description (A–C). Then write correct conditional name from the box.

zero conditional
first conditional
second conditional

- 1 If you drop a glass on a hard floor, it breaks. ☐
- 2 If you dropped a glass from the top of a building, it would break. ☐
- 3 If you drop a glass on this floor, I think it will break. ☐

- A You're emphasizing that when this happens, the result is always the same.

- B You're making a prediction about something that is probable to happen.

- C You're talking about something that is unusual or imaginary. _____

- 2 ★★ Complete this student's opinions. Use the second conditional.



- 1 If a politician _____ (ask) me for advice, I _____ (give) him/her some good ideas.
- 2 If I _____ (be) a politician, I _____ (support) human rights.
- 3 I _____ (get) very nervous if I _____ (have to) debate serious issues in Parliament.
- 4 If the president _____ (ban) smartphones, everyone _____ (be) very angry.
- 5 I think our society _____ (be) better if everyone _____ (respect) cultural diversity.

- 3 ★★★ Imagine what you would do in these situations. Then write a sentence about each.

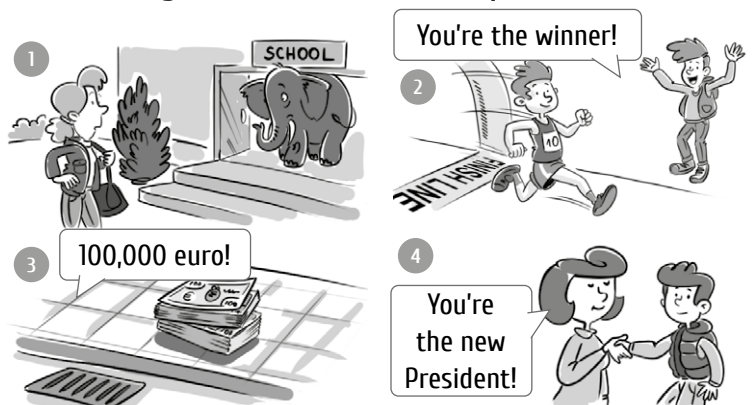
- 1 Your friend gives you a pet crocodile.
If my friend gave me a pet crocodile, I would
- 2 Your school is empty in the morning.
If my school
- 3 Your friend becomes a famous rock star.

- 4 You win a ticket for a space flight.

- 4 ★★  **Uzupełnij zdania 1–5. Zastosuj – w odpowiedniej formie – wyrazy podane w nawiasach. Jeśli jest to konieczne, dodaj inne wyrazy. Uwaga! W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy.**

- 1 If I (be / candidate) _____ for a political party, I would be very nervous on the day of the election.
- 2 What (you / do) _____ if the government banned the Internet?
- 3 If (I / be / you) _____, I would support a different political party.
- 4 (you / support) _____ human rights if you were a politician?
- 5 (your family / be) _____ proud if you were a candidate in an election?

- 5 ★★★ Write *What would you do ...?* questions about the following situations. Answer the questions.



- 1 What would you do if you _____?
I would _____.
- 2 What would you do _____?
I _____.
- 3 What _____?
I _____.
- 4 _____?
_____.



★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Quiz – European Youth Parliament ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

1 What do you remember about the European Youth Parliament? Circle the correct options below.

Every year, ¹40 / 50 countries take part in elections for the European Youth Parliament (EYP). The winners of the elections become EYP ²members / politicians. Every year, there are ³three / five international EYP events. At the events, there are lots of ⁴debates / exams. Candidates for the EYP ⁵learn to pass laws / learn a lot about current events and about how democracy works.

Look: be able to

2 ★★ Write sentences with *be able to* and the words given.

1 If / mayor of my town

If I were the mayor of my town, I would be able to
_____, *but I wouldn't be able to*
_____.

2 If / president of my country

If I _____,
I _____, *but I*
_____.

3 If / ruler of the world

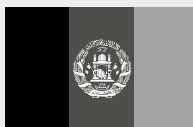
If I _____,
I _____, *but*
_____.

3 ★★ Read the texts below and match the topics (1–5) with the descriptions (a–d).



The UK Youth Parliament

Every year, there are elections for the 369 **members** of the UK Youth Parliament (UKYP). Any young person between 11 and 18 can be a candidate, and all young people from this age group can vote. Over half a million young people vote every year. The UKYP have debates throughout the year. In November, the members of the UKYP **take over** the **House of Commons chamber** for a day! They organise debates and votes in the Houses of Parliament just like politicians do.



The Afghan Youth Parliament

Afghanistan is a country with a very troubled history. It has been invaded by Russia, the United States, the United Kingdom and many more. Now, it's an independent country and a democracy. The Afghan Youth Parliament helps young people to understand how democracy works, and why it sometimes doesn't work. The Youth Parliament members have elections and debates, and make decisions. There are 122 members, and the number of women, **disabled** people, **nomads**, Hindus and **Sikhs** is fixed. For example, there must be at least 1 Hindu and 1 Sikh in the parliament. This is a way to make sure that women and **minorities** are represented.

ABC Brainy words

4 ★★ Match the English words with the correct Polish translations.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1 take over | ☐ a mniejszości |
| 2 minorities | ☐ b przejąć |
| 3 Sikh | ☐ c niepełnosprawny |
| 4 member | ☐ d koczownik |
| 5 House of Commons | ☐ e sala |
| 6 chamber | ☐ f wyznawca sikhizmu (religii z Indii) |
| 7 disabled | ☐ g Izba Gmin |
| 8 nomad | ☐ h członek |

5 ★★ Przeczytaj ponownie tekst z ćwiczenia 3. Odpowiedz na pytania 1–3 zgodnie z treścią tekstu.

- In the UK, what do many young people between the age of 11 and 18 vote for every year?
A lot of young people in the UK vote for _____ every year.
- Why does the article say that the history of Afghanistan is 'troubled'?
It is 'troubled' because _____.
- Why is the number of minority members of Youth Parliament fixed in Afghanistan?
Because they want to make sure that all minority groups _____.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 The history of the country. | ☐ a This topic is only in the UK text. |
| 2 The aims of the Youth Parliament project. | ☐ b This topic is only in the Afghanistan text. |
| 3 A big event each year. | ☐ c This topic is in both texts. |
| 4 The number of members in the Youth Parliament. | ☐ d This topic isn't in either of the texts. |
| 5 The topics that are debated in the Youth Parliament. | ☐ |

Writing

Lesson objective: *an email (giving advice, showing empathy and encouraging, asking for advice)*

lesson 8 UNIT 3

Look: (a) little, (a) few

1 ★ Circle the correct words.

We all have problems in our lives. There's ¹*little* / *a little* we can do to avoid them, but we should always try to solve them. Some of us have ²*few* / *a few* big problems, others have a lot of them. Fortunately, there are ³*few* / *a few* people who have many big problems. We should try to help all people, no matter whether their problems are ⁴*little* / *a little* or big. It's ⁵*little* / *a little* difficult to help other people, but we should try.

2 ★★ Feelings Choose three feelings from the box and write about why people might experience them. Use *some* / *most* / *a few* people.

confused ■ angry ■ down ■ worried
sad ■ nervous

Some people feel *confused* when they *have to speak in another language*.

- 1 _____ people feel _____ when they _____.
- 2 _____ people feel _____ when _____.
- 3 _____ feel _____ when _____.

4 ★★★ Napisz e-mail do Sue.

W e-mailu:

- opisz, co byś zrobił/zrobiła na jej miejscu;
- wyraż współczucie i zachęć Sue do działania;
- poproś o radę w sprawie koleżanki, która jest ofiarą cyberprzemocy.

Podpisz się jako XYZ. Użyj od 50 do 120 słów.

New message

Hi Sue,

Thanks for your message. I'm really sorry to hear that

I hope my ideas help!

Send

3 ★★ Your friend Sue has emailed you about her friend Anna. Read about the problem, then choose phrases to go in each paragraph (1–4) of your reply.

New message

Hi,

My friend Anna is a victim of racism. People shout horrible things at her in the street. Sometimes, they throw rubbish or food at her. She's very unhappy and also very angry. What can she do?

All the best,

Sue

Send

I don't know what to do. ■ I'm sorry she feels ...
Thanks for your message. ■ What would you do?
If I were you ... I'd definitely ...
She won't know unless she tries.
I'm really sorry to hear that ...
I'd like to ask you for some advice.
Although ... ■ She'll feel better if ...
I definitely wouldn't ... ■ Tell her to give it a go.
I'm worried about ...

- 1 Starting paragraph: _____
- 2 Giving advice: _____
- 3 Showing empathy / encouraging Sue: _____
- 4 Asking for advice: _____

Revision workout

Lesson objective: Revision of lessons 1–8

Over to you video 10

page 88

lesson 9 UNIT 3

1 ★ Complete the crossword with the missing words.

Down

1 e_____ for
all people

2 d_____ money
to a charity

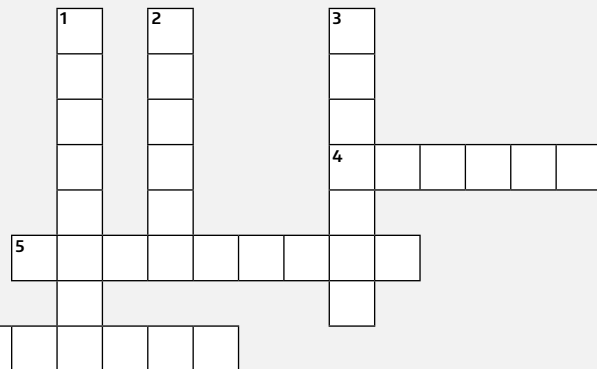
3 support a ch_____

Across

4 a victim of r_____

5 cultural d_____

6 cyber-b_____



2 ★★ Complete the sentences.

- If you live in a(n) _____, you can vote when you are an adult.
- When there is a(n) _____ in the UK, you can vote for different candidates.
- There are candidates for all the biggest _____.
- The party with the most votes forms the _____.
- Politicians take part in _____ about important issues.
- They also _____ laws in parliament.

3 ★ Choose the correct words in the dialogue below.

4 ★★ 12 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi (1–4). Do każdej z nich dobierz właściwą reakcję (A–E). Uwaga! Jedna reakcja została podana dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

- No, thanks. I'd rather not.
- We won't know unless we try.
- I'd like to ask for some advice.
- If I were you, I would talk to your teacher about the problem.
- Oh, come on. It'll be more fun if you join us.

1	2	3	4

5 ★★ Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. There may be more than one possible answer.

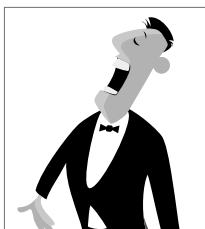
- If Lorna _____ (pack) her school bag in a hurry, she always forgets something.
- If Lorna walks to school, she _____ (get) there late.
- If Lorna arrived on time every day, she _____ (have) more time with her friends.

6 ★★★ Read the clues and work out the correct conditional. Write sentences with *if*.

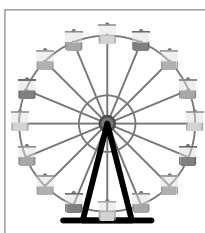
- Clue: *This happens most of the time.*
If Lorna's father _____ (drive) her to school, she _____ (arrive) on time.
- Clue: *Possible future outcome*
If her father _____ (not drive) her to school, she _____ (get) there late.
- Clue: *This is an imaginary situation.*
If Lorna _____ (use) her bicycle, she _____ (not arrive) on time.

- 1 ★ Match each event in the box with the correct picture below.

magic show ■ funfair ■ opera ■ carnival
play ■ ballet



1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____



4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

- 2 ★★ 13 Months and dates Listen to a presenter on Braintown Radio and complete the notes with the events and dates.

- There is a pantomime from _____ January to _____ February.
- The Easter Day procession will be on 11th _____.
- The Marathon will be on 2nd _____.
- Summer starts with a performance of *Swan Lake* on _____ June.
- There's street theatre and poetry reading on _____ July.
- The Harvest Festival is on 23rd _____.
- At the beginning of winter, there is an art fair from 28th _____ to _____ November.
- The traditional circus is from 2nd to _____ December.

Look: *be into*

- 3 ★★ Which events from exercises 1–2 are interesting to you? Which are not? Write sentences using (not) *be into*.

I'm really into funfairs, but I'm not into ballet.

- _____
- _____
- _____

- 4 ★★ Przeczytaj teksty: 1. i 2. Uzupełnij w e-mailu do Micky luki 1–3 zgodnie z treścią tekstów. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim.

1 New message

Hi Julia,

You were asking about the Wild Wood Festival. I went there last year. There are lots of good things about it. The music was great, and there were lots of other performances and events too. There was an amazing magic show and some great poetry slams.

The only problem is that it's really for people in their late twenties to forties or even fifties. There are lots of families with little children but not many teenagers like us. It's also because the tickets are very expensive, and people from older age groups have got more money to spend.

Have a great summer!

Zak

Send

2

The Wild Wood Festival is here!

This year's Wild Wood Festival is going to be better than ever. There's a great band line-up. Unfortunately, there's no magic show this year (but lots of street theatre). As always, there'll be some great poetry reading and the usual funfair.

New message

Hi Micky,

I'm not so sure about our plans to go to the Wild Wood Festival. My friend Zak says that most of the festival-goers ¹ _____ than us. He also says that the festival is ² _____. Another thing is that the festival isn't going to have ³ _____ this year, and I know that's one of the things you were really hoping for. There are still some good things on, of course. Check out their website.

Tell me what you think.

Julia

Send

Train your brain!

- 5 14 Read about Ander, Milo and Atticus. Then listen to three texts and match them with the people.

- ☐ Ander is into ballet, but he hates magic shows, opera, and carnival.
- ☐ Milo hates ballet, but he's really into magic shows and funfairs.
- ☐ Atticus loves opera, and he's OK with ballet and carnivals, but he isn't into magic shows.

Grammar hub: Past perfect



▶ VIDEO 11

1 ★ Choose the correct words.

Tom went to Madrid last year with his parents. He ¹ *wasn't* / *hadn't been* to Madrid before. He ² *went* / *had gone* to an art gallery in Madrid. He ³ *didn't go* / *hadn't been* to an art gallery before that, but his parents ⁴ *visited* / *had visited* many art galleries. Tom ⁵ *came back* / *had come back* to England recently and now wants to go to more art galleries around the world.

2 ★★ Read about Finn's weekend and complete the sentences with the Past perfect forms of the verbs in brackets.



It was Sunday evening.

Finn ¹ _____ (do) a lot over the weekend.

He ² _____ (not take part) in the carnival on Saturday afternoon, but he ³ _____ (go) to a poetry reading. In the evening, he ⁴ _____ (listen) to the orchestra.

On Sunday afternoon, he didn't do anything because he ⁵ _____ (run) a half marathon in the morning. He had late lunch and fell asleep!

3 ★★★ Complete the questions about Finn's weekend. Write short answers.

- _____ (Finn / go) to a poetry reading before he listened to the orchestra? _____.
- _____ (he / listen) to the orchestra before he went to the poetry reading? _____.
- _____ (what / he / do) before he fell asleep? _____.

4 ★★★ Complete the text with the correct Past perfect or Past simple forms of the verbs in brackets.

BRAINYTOWN ONLINE

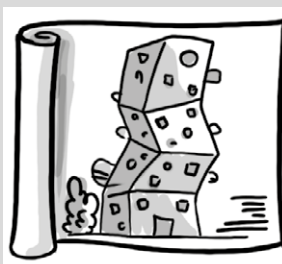
Art competition: Make something beautiful for our town.

Two painters, a fashion designer, an architect and a sculptor are showing their artwork at an exhibition in the town hall.



- There were a lot of problems during the event. The fashion designer _____ (design) an enormous hat for wet weather. The model _____ (fall over) during the competition.

- There was a problem with one of the paintings too. The painter _____ (paint) a self-portrait! During the competition, people _____ (laugh) at it.



- One of the most unpopular pieces of artwork at the competition was the architect's plan. He _____ (draw) a design for a huge tower. Everybody _____ (think) the design was really ugly.

- There was one piece of artwork that everybody liked. The sculptor _____ (make) a sculpture of people dancing in the street. The sculptor _____ (win) the competition.



5 ★★ Przeczytaj tekst. Wybierz poprawne uzupełnienie luk 1–3. Wpisz odpowiednią literę (A–F) obok numeru każdej luki. Uwaga! Trzy wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

A had thought	B did	C had
D exhibition	E thought	F drawing

Charles Edison, a local artist, wanted to take part in an art competition in the town hall. He took his ¹ _____ to the town hall, but it wasn't accepted because the competition ² _____ already finished! Charles was really sad because he ³ _____ he could win the first prize!

- 1 Read texts 1–2 below. What are the authors' attitudes? Match the texts with the opinions (a–c).

Text 1 ☐ a very negative
 b a mixture of positive and negative
 Text 2 ☐ c very positive

1

Festival News

Simon Stark's Latitude Festival daily report, Henham Park, Suffolk – DAY 2



This year's Latitude Festival has been as much fun as ever. This is my fourth time at the festival, and by the end of the first day, I had watched **sets** by two of my favourite bands, I had **doubled up** at a comedy legend's show, and I'd chatted to about 50 people! I'd even made plans to give up everything and start a new life in the countryside. ;-)

Some things don't change. Like every year, they paint the sheep in the fields around the festival. The pink sheep are a famous part of the festival, and everybody loves them. But Latitude has changed, and this year, I think it has been better than ever. Unfortunately, tickets have **sold out** already. Stay tuned for my next daily report tomorrow.

2

Stop the Latitude sheep cruelty!

What does the Latitude Festival mean to you?

Great music? Friendly people?
 Beautiful countryside? Amazing activities?
 Or does it mean **cruelty to animals**?

→ Every year, the organisers paint the sheep pink. They say it's **just for a laugh** and the sheep don't notice anything.

→ We love the Latitude Festival – but the sheep are not toys! It's **the height of cruelty** to paint them pink. It must stop!

Be kind to animals. They're our friends.

BOYCOTT THE LATITUDE FESTIVAL

- 2 ★★ Przeczytaj teksty: 1. i 2 ponownie. W zadaniach 1–3 z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstów.

- The aim of *Festival News* is to
 - tell people about the bands at the festival.
 - give readers a general idea of the festival.
 - compare the good and bad things at the festival.
- The leaflet is for
 - people who like sheep.
 - people who support animal rights.
 - people who want to paint the sheep a different colour.
- The organisation which made the leaflet wants
 - to stop the Latitude Festival.
 - people to be kind to each other.
 - people to respect animals.

- 3 ★★ Uzupełnij w e-mailu luki 1–4 zgodnie z treścią tekstów: 1. i 2. zamieszczonych w ćwiczeniu 1.

New message

Do: Klasa 8c

Temat: Pozdrowienia z wakacji!

Cześć,

pozdrowienia z Anglii z Festiwalu *Latitude* w ¹ _____! Nie uwierzycie, ale właśnie widziałem stado ² _____ owiec, które pasły się obok namiotów! Serio! Ponoć malowanie ich na ten kolor to tradycja. Wiele osób twierdzi, że owcom jest to obojętne, ale są też i przeciwnicy, którzy chcą nawet ³ _____ festiwal.

Lecę na kolejny koncert!

Pa!

Krzysiek

Send

ABC Brainy words

- 4 Check the meaning of the words in bold, then complete the sentences with your own ideas.
- I was **doubled up** at _____.
 - I like to _____ **just for a laugh**.
 - I think _____ is **the height of cruelty**.
 - I think _____ have **sold out**.
 - I'd like to see **a set** by _____.
 - We should **boycott** _____.

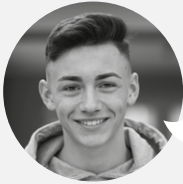
Speaking

Lesson objectives: Functions: expressing wishes and responding to them; expressing surprise; Vocabulary: celebrating

lesson 4 UNIT 4

1 ★★ Complete what Matt says about his friend's birthday party. Use the words and phrases in the box.

wrapped ■ let the fireworks off ■ hid ■ baked a cake ■ threw a surprise party
blew out ■ put up ■ unwrapped



Last week, we ¹ _____ for Toby. Before he got home, we had ² _____ and ³ _____ lots of decorations. We hadn't ⁴ _____ his presents, so we did that quickly. Then came the difficult part. We ⁵ _____ in the trees in the garden with our musical instruments. I had my guitar, Jack had his microphone, and Laura had her drums.

When Toby arrived, the garden was dark. Then Joe turned the lights on and we played *Happy Birthday* full blast. When the song ended, he ⁶ _____ the candles on his cake and ⁷ _____ his presents. Then we ⁸ _____. It was amazing!

2 ★ Put the sentences below in the correct order to make a dialogue.

- ☐ A Great! Thanks a lot. Shall I unwrap it now?
- ☐ B Wow, it's really cool. Thank you very much.
- ☐ C Happy birthday. I've got you a little present.
- ☐ D Sure, go ahead. I hope you like it.
- ☐ E My pleasure. Have a great day!

3 ★★★ Complete the dialogue below.



Boy: Did you ¹ _____ a good birthday?
 Girl: Yes, I did, thank ² _____.
 Boy: Did you ³ _____ a party?
 Girl: Yes, my parents threw a surprise party
⁴ _____ me.
 Boy: Wow! That ⁵ _____ amazing.
 Girl: Yeah, I know! I couldn't ⁶ _____ it.
 Boy: What a nice ⁷ _____!
 Girl: Yeah, it was! I didn't have a ⁸ _____!

4 ★★ Do każdej z opisanych sytuacji (1–2) dobierz właściwą reakcję. Wybierz literę: A, B albo C.

- 1 Dostałeś/Dostałaś prezent i nie wiesz, czy możesz go już odpakować.
 A I love unwrapping gifts!
 B Who wrapped it so nicely?
 C Shall I unwrap it now?
- 2 Kolega podziękował ci za prezent, który od ciebie dostał. Jak zareagujesz?
 A My pleasure! B Thanks a lot! C The same to you!
- 3 Chcesz powiedzieć jubilatce, że takie urodziny to dla ciebie kompletna nowość.
 A Your party experience was new.
 B I've never seen anything like it!
 C I like new experiences.
- 4 Chcesz zakończyć rozmowę, życząc miłego dnia. Co powiesz?
 A What a great day!
 B Have a good day!
 C Good day!

Train your brain!

5 What events are on the birthday invitations?



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

Vocabulary 2 and Listening

Lesson objective: public holidays

lesson 5 UNIT 4

1 ★ Match the sentence halves.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1 He celebrated the | ☐ | a a marching band. |
| 2 He had the | ☐ | b the national flag. |
| 3 He waved | ☐ | c national costumes. |
| 4 Probably, he'd eaten at | ☐ | d anniversary of independence. |
| 5 He'd watched | ☐ | e day off. |
| 6 His children wore | ☐ | f the buildings in the city centre were lit up. |
| 7 In the evening, | ☐ | g a family feast. |



2 ★★ Read about the HONK! festival. Complete the text with the words in the box.

feast ■ entertainment ■ buildings
marching bands ■ costumes ■ anniversary
the flag ■ candles ■ day off



There are HONK! festivals all over the United States. They have ¹ _____ with a difference – they wear crazy ² _____, and they protest about the society and the environment. The original HONK! festival is on the Sunday before Columbus Day. Everyone is relaxed because Columbus Day is a ³ _____. Columbus Day marks the ⁴ _____ of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the Americas, but HONK! festivals aren't patriotic. People don't wave ⁵ _____ of the United States there. In fact, the marching bands often carry political messages that criticise the United States. There are no traditional customs here – people don't light any ⁶ _____, or have a ⁷ _____. And they don't light up any ⁸ _____. But it's all good ⁹ _____ anyway!

3 ★★ 15 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę o festiwalu HONK! Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu uzupełnij luki 1–4 w poniższej notatce. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim.

	HONK! Cambridge
	• She missed half the bands because she ¹ _____

	• Best costume: ² _____

	• The band she liked the most: ³ _____

	• Two bands were protesting about the dangers of ⁴ _____

4 ★★ 15 Listen again and circle the words in the box which correctly describe the event.

fun ■ supporting the United States
something different ■ with serious messages
very healthy ■ just for a laugh
criticising the modern world ■ very serious

Train your brain!

5 Plan an event with marching bands where you live.

What instruments will you play?

What costumes will you wear?

What will your message be?

Grammar 2

Lesson objective: *Past perfect with time expressions: just, already, never, before; by ... / by the time ...*

lesson 6 UNIT 4

1 ★★ Write the words in the correct order to make sentences. Use the Past perfect.

What was the situation like before the Independence Day parade started?

1 put on / had / Joe / a traditional costume / never / before

2 just / had / lit the candles / Angela / in her house

3 already / with his family / Luis / had a feast / had

4 waited / Elisa / in the crowd / had / for two hours

5 a traditional costume / put on / ended / had / before / James / the celebrations

2 ★★ Read what Cora says about the way she organised a party. Use the Past perfect.

1 By 2 o'clock, I _____ (already / put up) the decorations, but I _____ (not make) the cake.

2 I was nervous. I _____ (make) biscuits before, but I _____ (never / make) a cake!

3 By 5:30, I _____ (finish) the cake.

4 The guests started arriving at 6 o'clock. I _____ (just / change) my clothes.

3 ★★ Write about Silas's problem at Mia's party yesterday.

Where are you?

We're at home!

This was Silas's first invitation to Mia's house party.

He ¹ _____ (never / visit) Mia's house before.

By the time he ² _____ (arrive),

Mia ³ _____ (turn off) the music. The guests

⁴ _____ (already / eat) everything. All his

friends ⁵ _____ (just / go) home. Silas

⁶ _____ (not meet) the people who were still

there before. By 10:10, he ⁷ _____ (leave) the party.

4 ★★ You organised an event at school last week. Write about what you had and hadn't done when people started arriving.

1 put out the chairs ✓ (by the time people arrived)

We _____.

2 make the food ✓ (before 5 o'clock)

We _____.

3 clean the classroom ✓ (by 3 o'clock)

We _____.

4 print the information sheets ✗

We _____.

5 put the paintings on the wall ✓ (just)

We _____.

6 open the doors ✓ (already)

We _____.

5 ★★★ Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką tak, aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego (1–4). Nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów. Uwaga! W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy.

1 This was the first time I had made a cake.

NEVER

_____ a cake before.

2 My friend ate his lunch, and then I arrived at his house.

BEFORE

My friend had _____ I arrived.

3 The entertainment started before we arrived.

TIME

By _____, the entertainment had started.

4 The film started a minute before we arrived.

JUST

We _____ the film started.



★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Quiz – National Days ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

1 What do you remember about the national days of the United States (US), Norway (N) and India (I)? Write US, N, or I for each sentence.

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1 Where do people celebrate Independence Day on 4 th July? | ☐ | 4 Where do the girls wear a national costume? | ☐ |
| 2 Where is the royal family part of the celebration? | ☐ | 5 Which country has saffron colour on its flag? | ☐ |
| 3 Where do children fly kites on the national day? | ☐ | | |

2 Read about Gloria's experience of the Day of the Dead in Mexico City. Write the correct labels next to the pictures.

Joe: What was the best part of your trip to your aunt and uncle in Mexico?

Gloria: I think it was the Day of the Dead. I had already been to some traditional events, but this was the best.

Joe: Oh, right, tell me about it.

Gloria: On November 1st, I went to my aunt and uncle's house in the evening. They had just put out an **altar** which they call the *ofrenda*. It had all the favourite food and drinks of the family members who had **passed on**.

Joe: Do they leave the food on the altar?

Gloria: Yes, they do. They always leave it out overnight. Then, in the morning, we went to the **cemetery**. My cousin had gone there early, and she had tidied the **graves**. My aunt put orange **marigold** flowers on the graves, and my aunt and uncle told me about the dead family members.

Joe: Were you in the cemetery for a long time?

Gloria: Yes, for three or four hours. We talked a lot, and we sang some traditional songs! My aunt cried a bit, but most of the time, it was a happy visit and we all remembered good times. Then, about midday, we went home. After we'd given some sugar **skeletons** and **sugar skulls** to the children, we ate a special cake called **bread of the dead** and we drank **Mexican chocolate**. We ate all the food and sweets that had been on the ofrenda, too!

Joe: Is Mexican chocolate like the drinking chocolate we have here in England?

Gloria: No, it's very different. It's very strong, and English drinking chocolate is quite sweet. While we were eating, my uncle **recited** some poems about our dead relatives. They were very funny and we laughed a lot!



1 _____



A² _____ in
a³ _____.



4 _____



5 _____
6 _____
7 _____

3 Answer the questions about the Day of the Dead.

- What happened to the food on the altar in the end?

- What was the date on which they went to the cemetery?

- When were some people sad?

ABC Brainy words

4 Check the meaning of these words. Which two words are not connected with the Day of the Dead in Mexico?

skeleton ■ rows ■ passed on ■ fake ■ recite

Writing

Lesson objective: an email (saying thank you, responding to wishes, talking about past activities, experiences and events)

lesson 8 **UNIT 4**

- 1 ★★ Read the thank you letter below. Complete it with the sentences in the box.**

I think I'm getting better!
Thanks a lot for the guitar.
Everyone really enjoyed my party!
I hope you can come next time!
I had a fantastic birthday party on Saturday.

New message

Dear Uncle Jason and Aunt Emma,

I'm really into music, and I had asked my parents for a guitar, but they said it was too expensive! I was very excited when I unwrapped it because it was exactly what I had always wanted. I've practised a lot since my birthday.

3

Mum had made a cake, and my brother and sister had made lots of food for my friends. By the time the guests came, Dad had put up a sound system and we had some great music.

4

Later on, we went out for pizzas. Dad had given me the money. It was such a surprise! I really enjoyed buying pizzas for all my friends.

5 _____

Best wishes,

Isabella

Send

- 3 ★★ Imagine you had an unforgettable party in an unusual place. Complete the notes about it.**

music - loud, great for dancing, _____

food - _____

games - _____

special surprises - _____

- 4 ★★ ★  Niedawno obchodziłeś/obchodziłaś urodziny w nietypowym miejscu. Jeden z członków twojej rodziny nie mógł przyjść, ale wysłał ci prezent. Napisz do niego e-mail z podziękowaniami.

W e-mail:

- podziękuj za prezent;
- opisz swoje przyjęcie urodzinowe;
- napisz, co niezwykłego wydarzyło się na przyjęciu.

Podpisz się jako XYZ. Użyj od 50 do 120 słów.

Dear _____

It's a pity you couldn't come to my birthday, but

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

 Look: sentences with two objects

- 2 Rewrite the sentences below so that the meaning is the same.**

He gave me a present. He gave a present to me.

1 I told her a story. _____

2 My parents showed _____
me a picture of my _____
aunt. _____

3 _____ My father bought
_____ a computer for my
_____ mother.

4 _____ My friend made this
_____ cap for me.

Revision workout

Lesson objective: Revision of lessons 1–8

Over to you video 12

page 89

lesson 9 UNIT 4

1 ★ Complete the words.

- 1 c _ _ _ _ _ l 4 st _ _ _ t th _ _ _ _ e
2 or _ _ _ _ _ a 5 m _ _ _ c sh _ w
3 p _ _ _ ry 6 b _ _ l _ t

2 ★★ Complete the text below with the words and phrases in the box. There are two extra words.

day ■ let fireworks off ■ wave ■ fly ■ feast
put up decorations ■ anniversary ■ crowds
marching band ■ costumes

National Holidays

Most national holidays have the same sort of events. A national holiday often celebrates the ¹ _ _ _ _ _ of independence. People have the ² _ _ _ _ _ off work, and there is usually a ³ _ _ _ _ _ in the capital. Government buildings usually ⁴ _ _ _ _ _ the flag of their country too. People often have a ⁵ _ _ _ _ _ at home, and they sometimes wear traditional ⁶ _ _ _ _ _ . They also sometimes ⁷ _ _ _ _ _ and ⁸ _ _ _ _ _ .

3 ★★ Complete the dialogue below with the sentences in the box.

Shall I unwrap it now?
Everybody had hidden behind the furniture.
I've got you a small present.
Sure, go ahead!
My friends threw a surprise party.

Grandma: Did you have a good birthday?

Anna: Yes, I did, thank you. ¹ _ _ _ _ _

Grandma: So, what happened?

Anna: When I arrived at my friend's house, I thought it was empty. ² _ _ _ _ _

Grandma: What a surprise!

Anna: Yes, it was.

Grandma: ³ _ _ _ _ _

Anna: Oh, thanks, grandma. ⁴ _ _ _ _ _

Grandma: ⁵ _ _ _ _ _

4 ★★★ Complete the sentences with the words in brackets. Add any other words if necessary, but don't change the words in brackets.



At 1 o'clock, Clara started the marathon.



Four hours later, she finished the marathon.



At six o'clock, she was at the funfair.

1 (had, just)

At five past five, she _ _ _ _ _ the marathon.

2 (went, already, finished)

When she _ _ _ _ _ to the funfair, she _ _ _ _ _ the marathon.

3 (she, finished)

_ _ _ _ _ the marathon by 3 o'clock? No, she _ _ _ _ _ .

4 (she, arrived, by)

_ _ _ _ _ at the funfair _ _ _ _ _ quarter past six? Yes, she _ _ _ _ _ .

5 ★★ 🎓 Przeczytaj tekst. Wybierz poprawne uzupełnienie luk 1–5. Wybierz literę: A, B albo C.

¹ _ _ _ , most festivals were all about music, but now, there are lots of different activities. When you ² _ _ _ to a festival, it's a good idea to try out something new. You might think that a poetry event would be boring, but if you go to one, it often turns out much better than you had expected. Street theatre is another good example of something worth seeing. I ³ _ _ _ never thought that I would like it, but I ⁴ _ _ _ some street theatre last year, and I loved it! Why not try something new yourself? Perhaps you'll discover that you really like listening to an orchestra or learning to do some magic tricks. You'll be happy that you ⁵ _ _ _ it.

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 A Luckily | B Originally | C Unfortunately |
| 2 A go | B going | C gone |
| 3 A has | B have | C had |
| 4 A watch | B watching | C watched |
| 5 A try | B tried | C trying |



Listening

- 1 16 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie pięć tekstów. W zadaniach 1–5, na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu, z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą (A, B albo C).

- 1 Which charity event are the teenagers going to organise?



- 2 What was the last thing the boy did on Independence Day?



- 3 Where is the girl?
 A At a funfair.
 B At an orchestra performance.
 C At a marathon.
- 4 The girl is talking about
 A why she wants to organise a surprise party.
 B why she likes surprise parties.
 C why she is worried about a surprise party.
- 5 The message on the phone is to
 A persuade the caller to give more money.
 B describe some events to the caller.
 C tell the caller what to do next.

Language functions

- 2 17 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi (1–4). Do każdej z nich dobierz właściwą reakcję (A–E). **Uwaga!** Jedna reakcja została podana dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

- A Sure! Go ahead!
 B Yes, I did, thank you.
 C Wow! Great!
 D I want a surprise party.
 E My pleasure.

1	2	3	4

- 3 Wpisz w każdą lukę (1–3) brakujący fragment wypowiedzi, tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Wykorzystaj wyrazy podane w nawiasach, ale nie zmieniaj ich formy.

X: We're going to do a sponsored run.
 Why¹ _____ (join)?

Y: No way! It's not my kind of thing.

X: Come on! It'll be great!

Y: ² _____ (rather), thank you. I can't run very well.

X: That isn't a problem. I'm the same as you – I'm not good at running. But it's not a competition.

Y: Oh, right! OK, ³ _____ (give).

X: That's great! I'll email you all the details.

Reading

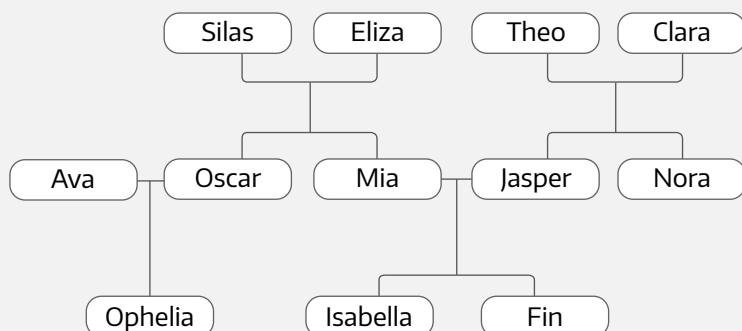
- 4 Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Dopasuj do każdej luki (1–4) literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie (A–E). **Uwaga!** Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

SPECIAL DAYS IN THE UK

The United Kingdom doesn't have an Independence Day celebration, but it has lots of other special days. For example, biscuits are very popular in England, so, of course, there's a National Biscuit Day. ¹ _____ Food celebrations are in fact really popular in Britain. ² _____ It celebrates their invention in London in the 18th century. Another favourite food day in the UK is National Fish and Chip Day, which is on the first Friday in June. ³ _____ Some national days are about supporting a charity. In June, there's Wrong Trousers Day, when children give money to charity and then wear funny trousers at school. In December, there's Christmas Jumper Day. Children, teenagers, and adults wear sweaters with Christmas decorations at school and work. ⁴ _____ There are lots of other special days in the UK – so there's probably one that's exactly right for you.

- A National Sandwich Day is a big celebration and, of course, it's all about sandwiches.
 B It's a good way to learn about the history of the UK.
 C They give money to charity too.
 D It's on May 29th, and it's a good day to share some cookies with your friends.
 E Take care, none of these celebrations are about healthy food!

1 ★ Use the correct words to complete the sentences about the people in the family tree.

Mia is Jasper's wife.

- 1 Nora is Mia's _____.
- 2 Eliza is Jasper's _____.
- 3 Theo is Mia's _____.
- 4 Jasper is Silas's _____.
- 5 Ophelia is an only _____.
- 6 Isabella is Nora's _____.
- 7 Ava is Eliza's _____.
- 8 Oscar is Jasper's _____.

2 ★ Add the missing apostrophes in the sentences below.



- 1 Clara is Theos wife.
- 2 My grandchildrens names are Ophelia, Isabella and Fin.
- 3 Ophelias cousins names are Isabella and Fin.
- 4 My son-in-laws name is Jasper.
- 5 Noras parents names are Theo and Clara.
- 6 Mias mother-in-laws name is Clara.

4 ★★ 18 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi osób mówiących o swoich krewnych. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu dopasuj do każdej wypowiedzi (1–4) odpowiadające jej zdanie (A–E). Uwaga! Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

- A My mother-in-law is very friendly.
- B My nephew is very friendly.
- C My niece is very friendly.
- D My father-in-law isn't very friendly.
- E My sister-in-law is very friendly.

1	2	3	4

3 ★★★ Adjectives for describing people
Describe your classmates and people in your family. Use the words in the box.

clever ■ friendly ■ quiet ■ kind ■ funny
shy ■ sporty ■ helpful



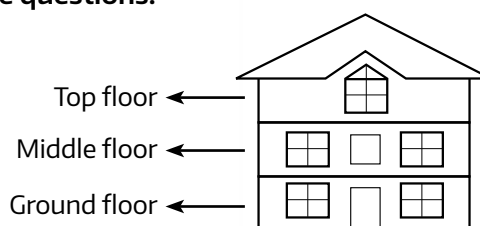
My brother is sporty and funny.

Jakub isn't shy or quiet.

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

Train your brain!

5 Read about the house that Julia lives in. Then answer the questions.



Julia lives in the top flat. Her **flatmate's best mate** lives in the middle flat with one of Julia's **colleagues** and with Julia's **teammate** in the local volleyball team. All her **neighbours** in the ground floor flat are in the volleyball team too. One of them was Julia's **classmate** at school, and the other two are **colleagues** of Mia, who is Julia's flatmate.

- 1 How many people live in the ground floor flat?
- 2 How many people live in the middle floor flat?
- 3 How many people live in the top floor flat?
- 4 How many people are Julia's colleagues?
- 5 How many people in the whole house are in the volleyball team?

Grammar hub: Reported speech



▶ VIDEO 13

1 ★ Match the reports with what Chloe and Harry said.

1 We can look up the rules.

He said that

- a they could look up the rules.
- b they looked up the rules.

2 I'm writing it all down.

He said that

- a he wrote it all down.
- b he was writing it all down.

3 I did it last time.

He said that

- a he could do it last time.
- b he had done it last time.

2 ★★ Report what these people said.

1 Tom I have eaten breakfast.

2 Lucy I went to London in June.

3 James I'm having a snack.

4 Emma (to her nephew) I swim every day.

5 Joe (to his niece) You will get good grades.

6 Ana (to her friend) I can't go to the party.

Use *said* in the sentences.

- 1 Tom said _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

Use *told* in the sentences.

- 4 Emma told _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

3 ★★★ Report what the people said.

- 1 My cousin's best mate can play the guitar well.
He _____.
- 2 I met my cousin's best mate at a football match.
He _____.
- 3 My colleague lives next door to my neighbour.
She _____.
- 4 My colleague will get married one day.
She _____.
- 5 Our flatmate is having a bath.
They _____.
- 6 Our sister-in-law has been together with our flatmate for a month.
They _____.

4 ★★★ Complete the reports. Use *said* or *told* for the first gap and the correct form of the verb for the second gap.



Hi, I'm Amy. I talked to my brother-in-law at a concert a year ago.

I have sung at a lot of concerts.
I studied music at university.
I am learning to play the piano.
I can't play the guitar.



- 1 He _____ that he _____ (sing) at a lot of concerts.
- 2 He _____ her that he _____ (study) music at university.
- 3 He _____ her that he _____ (learn) to play the piano.
- 4 He _____ that he _____ (can / play) the guitar.

5 ★★★ Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką tak, aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego (1–4). Nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów. Uwaga! W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy.

- 1 'I didn't have time to talk to my friends,' said Elena. **HAD**
Elena said that _____ to talk to her friends.
- 2 Tom said to me: 'I have always been shy.' **TOLD**
Tom _____ always been shy.
- 3 'I can't understand my homework,' said Lorna. **THAT**
Lorna _____ understand her homework.
- 4 James and Julie said: 'We are doing our homework together.' **WERE**
They said that _____ homework together.

1 Read the online article and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

Are identical twins really identical?

What is it like being an identical twin? Only identical twins can tell you about this, but they might not all agree. Some identical twins really are as identical as they can possibly be, but others are different in surprising ways.

Mike and Bob Bryan were the world's number one tennis double players. The twins often knew each other's **thoughts**, and that helped them to win their matches. Other players used to say: 'They have twin telepathy!' But there was always one **significant** difference between them: Mike is right-handed, while Bob is left-handed. Other differences **appear** as identical twins get older. For example, sometimes, one twin gets **dementia**, but the other doesn't. Some identical twins can be surprisingly different. Take Amelia and Jasmine, for example. Their mother, Libby, is white, and their father, Tafadzwa, is black.

Before the girls were born, the doctors said, 'The girls are identical twins.' Libby and Tafadzwa thought that meant the girls would have the same skin colour. But they got a surprise: the girls are genetically identical, but Jasmine is white and Amelia is black!



- 1 The article describes four pairs of twins.
- 2 Mike and Bob Bryan are not completely identical twins.
- 3 Mike and Bob Bryan often know what the other is going to do.
- 4 Amelia and Jasmine have different parents.

T / F
T / F
T / F
T / F

2 ★★ Przeczytaj ponownie tekst z ćwiczenia 1. Odpowiedz na pytania 1–3 zgodnie z treścią tekstu.

- 1 Why were Mike and Bob Bryan so successful at tennis doubles matches?
They were so successful because _____
- 2 How many differences are there between Bob and Mike?

- 3 Why were the parents surprised when Amelia and Jasmine were born?
The parents were surprised because _____

3 Report what the people said in the article.

- 1 Other players said that Mike and Bob

- 2 Libby's doctors said that

ABC Brainy words

4 Match the words with the correct meanings.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1 thought | ☐ | a to become visible |
| 2 appear | ☐ | b a serious illness that makes it difficult to remember things |
| 3 significant | ☐ | c very important |
| 4 dementia | ☐ | d an idea in one's mind |

Speaking

Lesson objectives: *Functions: talking about problems, apologising;*
Vocabulary: problems and conflicts

lesson 4 UNIT 5

1 ★★ Match sentences 1–5 with descriptions a–e.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 I'm really very sorry. | ☐ |
| 2 I think I should say sorry to her. | ☐ |
| 3 I think she's very rude sometimes. | ☐ |
| 4 I forgive you. No hard feelings. | ☐ |
| 5 I'm not talking to her now. | ☐ |

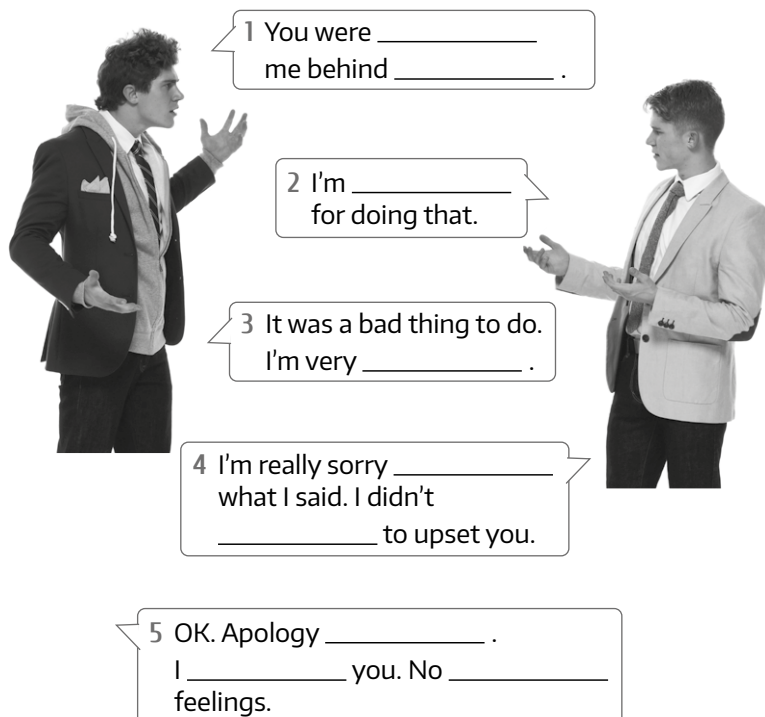
- a She's forgiving her friend.
 b She's apologising to her friend.
 c She's fallen out with her friend, and she's angry.
 d She has upset her friend.
 e She's talking behind her friend's back.

2 ★★ Read about the problems and write what you would say. Use the words in the box.

happen ■ down ■ mean ■ apologise ■ for

- You broke your friend's computer.
I'm _____.
- Your friend is looking unhappy.
You _____.
- You accidentally stand on your friend's foot.
Sorry, _____.
- Your friend has upset his mother.
Why _____?
- You were rude to your friend, but you'll be nicer in the future.
Sorry, _____.

3 ★★ Complete the dialogue below.



4 ★★★ Wpisz w każdą lukę (1–4) brakujący fragment wypowiedzi, tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Wykorzystaj wyrazy podane w nawiasie, ale nie zmieniaj ich formy.

- X: '_____ (matter)? You look really down.
 Y: Yes, I am. I'm very upset.
 X: Why?
 Y: Because you were talking about ² _____ (behind).
 X: Oh, you mean, when I was talking to Emma?
 Y: Yes. She was looking at me and laughing. Were you criticising me?
 X: I was making fun of you, but I don't want ³ _____ (fall) you.
 Y: We've been good friends up to now.
 X: Yeah, that's right. I'm ⁴ _____ (about) I said to Emma. It won't happen again.
 Y: That's OK. I forgive you. No hard feelings!

5 ★★ Read about the problem between you and your best mate Luke. Write the conversation.

I was very angry with my best friend Luke. He really upset me because he hadn't invited me to his birthday party. I talked to him, and he explained that his parents had said that his birthday party was only for his family. He apologised to me for not explaining it before and said that he hadn't meant to upset me. I said that it was OK, and I forgave him. He thanked me, and he said that it wouldn't happen again.

- You: _____

 Luke: _____

 You: _____

 Luke: _____

1 ★ Complete the text with the words from the box.

divorced ■ went on ■ got on ■ broke up
fell in love ■ made up ■ got married
asked ... out ■ had an argument



I met Laura in April 2019. I really liked her, and
1 _____ her _____.
We 2 _____ a date to a restaurant
the next day. We 3 _____ well,
and soon we 4 _____ with
each other. We were very happy, but
unfortunately we 5 _____ and
I 6 _____ with her. After a month,
we 7 _____, and two months later,
we 8 _____. But we didn't get on
well ... After a year, we got 9 _____.

2 ★ 19 Guess the correct answers. Then listen and check.

- How many couples **get divorced** in the UK?
a 28% b 42% c 71%
- How many couples **make up** after **breaking up**?
a 37% b 54% c 61%
- How many couples **make up** six or more times?
a 3% b 11% c 19%
- How many people **cheat on** their partner?
a 20% b 52% c 79%
- Which place in England has the highest rate of **cheating**?
a Liverpool b Stratford-upon-Avon c Oxford

4 ★★ 20 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie fragment podcastu o życiu znanych osób. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu odpowiedz krótko na pytania 1–6. Na pytania należy odpowiedzieć w języku angielskim.

- Where did Luna Grace have an argument?

- Who is Luna Grace with now?

- Where was Astrid Allheart's wedding?

- Who is Astrid Allheart with now?

- Where did Levi Wate go halfway through the wedding?

- Who is Levi Wate with now?

Train your brain!

5 Match the picture-words with three of the phrases. Draw picture-words for the other two phrases from the box in your notebook.

break up ■ go on a date ■ fall in love
get married ■ get divorced



3 ★★ Read and complete the sentences with the correct words.

Laura is in a church. She's wearing a long white dress.

- It's her _____.
- She's the _____.
- She's going to marry the _____.
- Later, they are going on their _____.

Julian used to go out with Mia, but now, he goes out with Nina.

- Julian is Mia's _____.
- Mia is Julian's _____.

Leo's father got divorced. He married Emilia. Emilia has a son, Henry.

- Emilia is Leo's _____.
- Henry is Leo's _____.

Grammar 2

Lesson objective: *reported speech with expressions of time and place; reported speech: commands*

lesson 6 UNIT 5

1 ★★ Report what Tom said last week.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 I met Emma a year ago. | He said that he _____ Emma _____. |
| 2 Emma cheated on me last week. | He said that Emma _____ on him _____. |
| 3 I broke up with Emma yesterday. | He said that he _____ with Emma _____. |
| 4 I feel very sad today. | He said that he _____ very sad _____. |
| 5 I'm going on a date with Myra tomorrow. | He said that he _____ on a date with Myra _____. |
| 6 I'm going to meet her here. | He said that he _____ her _____. |

2 ★★★ Report what these people say.



- 1 I asked a girl out three days ago.
- 2 I went out with her yesterday.
- 3 I cheated on her today.
- 4 I think she will break up with me tomorrow.

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



- 5 I met my boyfriend two weeks ago.
- 6 I broke up with him a week ago.
- 7 I haven't seen him since yesterday.
- 8 He's my ex-boyfriend.

- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

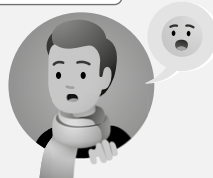
3 ★★ Read what Spoilt Sam says to his friend Helpful Harry. Complete Harry's reports.



- 1 Collect my new hat!
- 2 Wash and polish my car!
- 3 Don't take a long time!
- 4 Don't forget to get some food for today.

5 Tell my colleagues that I can't go to work today.

6 Stop giving me orders!



- 1 Sam told me to _____.
- 2 He told me _____.
- 3 He _____.
- 4 _____.
- 5 _____.
- 6 So I told Sam _____.

4 ★★★ 🎓 Uzupełnij zdania 1–5. Wykorzystaj w odpowiedniej formie wyrazy podane w nawiasach. Jeśli jest to konieczne, dodaj inne wyrazy. Uwaga! W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy.

- 1 My stepbrother (say / he / not) _____ seen his best mate for a long time.
- 2 My stepmother (tell / me / do) _____ my homework before I went out.
- 3 I told (my stepfather / come) _____ to my wedding.
- 4 My girlfriend told me (not / cheat) _____ on her.
- 5 My brother (say / he / ask) _____ my ex-girlfriend out.



★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Quiz – Romeo & Juliet ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

1 What do you remember about *Romeo and Juliet*? Number the events below in the correct order.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A ☐ Romeo hides because the Capulets want to kill him. | C ☐ Tybalt threatens Romeo. |
| B ☐ Romeo asks Juliet to marry him. | D ☐ Romeo meets Juliet and they fall in love. |
| | E ☐ Romeo kills Tybalt. |

2 How well do you know *Romeo and Juliet*? Circle the events that you think happen in the rest of the story.

- 1 Romeo and Juliet invite their families to a big party.
- 2 Romeo thinks Juliet is dead.
- 3 Romeo and Juliet get divorced.
- 4 Romeo kills himself.
- 5 Juliet sees that Romeo is dead.
- 6 Romeo cheats on Juliet.
- 7 Juliet kills herself.

ABC Brainy words

3 ★★ Check the meaning of these words. Circle the words which describe real people.

zombie ■ gang-leader ■ VIP ■ underdog ■ gnome

4 Read the text about different versions of the play from over the years. Work out which character could say the words in 1–6.

Romeo and Juliet makeovers

The story of *Romeo and Juliet* has been retold in many different ways. There are a lot of changes in the new versions: different locations, different times, different characters, and even a different, happy ending.

West Side Story is a musical version of *Romeo and Juliet* set in New York in the 1950s. Two gangs, the Sharks and the Jets, are enemies. Tony, the **gang-leader** of the Jets, falls in love with Maria, whose brother is in the Sharks. The hatred between the gangs leads to a tragic ending.

Warm Bodies is a very different adaptation of the *Romeo and Juliet* story set in the near future, where a young woman living in Canada called Julie meets a mysterious young man called R, who turns out to be a **zombie**. They fall in love, and the story almost ends in tragedy, but then everything changes. At the end, R and Julie are still together, and R has become a human being.

Noughts and Crosses adds racism, discrimination and diversity to the *Romeo and Juliet* story. England is a colony of the African Empire, and Sephy, the daughter of an African **VIP** in London, meets her childhood friend, the **underdog** Callum, after many years. They fall in love,

🔍 Look: subject and object questions

5 Who fell in love with whom? Answer the questions.

- 1 Who does Sephy fall in love with? _____
- 2 Who fell in love with Gnomeo? _____
- 3 Who did R fall in love with? _____
- 4 Who fell in love with Maria? _____

6 Write two *who* questions for each set of words. Then answer the questions.

who ... / fall in love with / Callum

- 1 Who fell _____
- 2 Who did _____

who / fall in love with / Tony

- 3 _____
- 4 _____

but this is illegal, and Sephy and Callum escape and run away. Of course, their future as a couple can only be difficult and dangerous.

For a complete contrast, there's *Gnomeo and Juliet*, in which two garden **gnomes** in a present-day town fall in love and eventually marry. It's a fun film for both children and adults.

These stories show how different the retelling of *Romeo and Juliet* can be. Each version focuses on different aspects of the basic story, but each version still has the timeless quality of the story of *Romeo and Juliet*.

- 1 She said that she loved Tony. _____
- 2 He said that he was a walking dead person, but he then changed for the better. _____
- 3 He asked Juliet to stay there and build a garden with him. _____
- 4 He said that he had just met a girl called Maria. _____
- 5 She said that he had grown a lot since she had last seen him. _____
- 6 He said that they hadn't seen each other since they were 10. _____

Writing

Lesson objective: *an email (describing a problem, giving and justifying your opinion, giving and justifying another person's opinion)*

lesson 8 UNIT 5

- 1 ★ Complete the email below with the phrases in the box.

They told me to ■ The thing is
They said that ■ I suppose
In my opinion
I'm having trouble with

New message

From: Cora To: Amara

Hi Amara,
How are you?

¹ _____ my parents. They want me to go out with Jay, but I think he's boring. I want to go out with Tyler, but my parents don't like him. ² _____ that I think he's really cool.

³ _____, I should be able to choose my own dates. I don't think my parents should choose them. I don't think that I have to go out with dates that my parents like. It's my life, and I should be able to decide what's best for me.

I've talked to my parents.

⁴ _____ go out with Jay first. ⁵ _____ I could go out with Tyler after that. And you know what, I had a great time with Jay, but Tyler was really boring!

⁶ _____ that I have to admit that my parents were right! Speak to you soon!

Cora

Send

- 2 ★★ Use the words from the box to complete the rules for a good date. Add two more rules.

arrive late ■ be encouraging
arrive on time ■ be polite
listen to your date
make fun of your date

You should: _____

You shouldn't: _____

- 3 ★★ Read what the teenagers want to do, then write why you think their parents said 'No'.

What they want to do

1 Lucy wants to go to a party, but it's in another town, and it's going to end at 2 o'clock in the morning.

2 Jack wants to spend the weekend at his friend's house. His friend's parents will be away all weekend.

3 Thea wants to have a party at the house. She wants to invite 50 friends.

Their parents said 'No'.

What reasons could they give?

They said that _____
_____.
They told her to / not to _____
_____.

They said that _____
_____.
They told him to / not to _____
_____.

They said that _____
_____.
They told her to / not to _____
_____.

- 4 ★★ Lucy, Jack and Thea discussed their problems with their parents and reached a compromise. Choose one problem and write about the possible compromises.

Lucy / Jack / Thea said that _____.

His / Her parents said that _____.

They told him / her not to _____.

They told him / her to _____.

Possible compromise: I suppose _____.

- 5 ★★★  Wyobraź sobie, że nie możesz się dogadać z rodzicem/rodzicami w pewnej sprawie, na której bardzo ci zależy. Napisz e-mail do kuzyna z Anglii.

W e-mailu:

- opisz problem;
- przedstaw swój punkt widzenia;
- napisz, jak zamierzasz osiągnąć kompromis.

Podpisz się jako XYZ. Użyj od 50 do 120 słów.

New message

Hi _____,

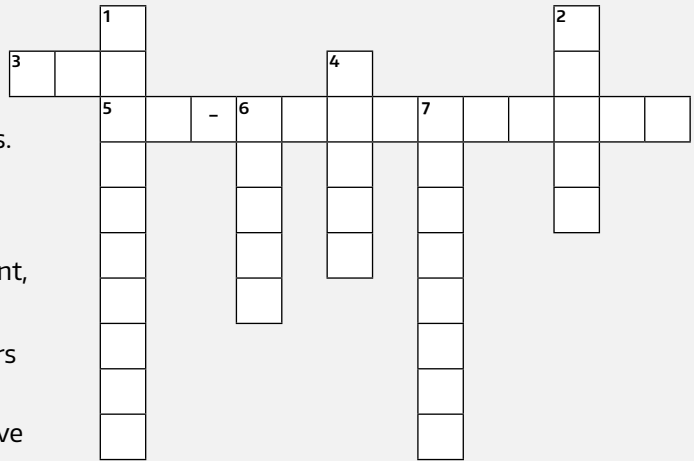
Hope you're OK.

I'm having trouble with my parents.

Send

1 ★ Complete the crossword.

- 1 If your mother marries again, the man she marries is your _____.
- 2 About 20% of people _____ on their partners.
- 3 Have you ever asked someone _____?
- 4 It's never easy to _____ up with someone.
- 5 She was Jack's girlfriend, but they had had an argument, and now she is his _____.
- 6 The bride and _____ are the central characters of a wedding.
- 7 _____ is a person who shares the place you live in when you leave home.



2 ★ Cross out the words that don't go with the beginnings or endings in capitals.

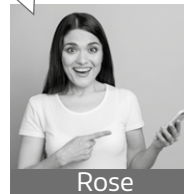
- 1 father / child / sister / son / colleague / **-IN-LAW**
- 2 **STEP** / father / brother / girlfriend / best mate
- 3 **EX-** / girlfriend / grandfather / boyfriend / nephew
- 4 **GET** / on well / married / happened / divorced / mean to

4 ★★★ Write Joe's report of what the people said.

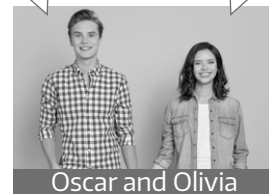
Hello everybody, I'm Joe Jackson, and I'm interviewing more people today!



I met Jasper a year ago. We fell in love and got married ten months ago. Look at this beautiful photo of him!



We went on a date three months ago. We got on very well, and we'll probably get married next year! Don't tell anyone!



3 ★★ Complete the dialogues below.

1 Boy: Mia, I didn't mean to _____ you.
Girl: That's OK. No ² _____ feelings.
Boy: It won't ³ _____ again.

2 Girl: Andy, I'm ⁴ _____ about what I said.
Boy: That's OK.
Girl: I didn't ⁵ _____ it.
Boy: Apology ⁶ _____.

3 Boy: What's up? You look a bit ⁷ _____.
Girl: Yes, I am. I've ⁸ _____ out with Lisa.
Boy: Oh, what happened?
Girl: Well, I was stupid. I talked about her behind her ⁹ _____.
Boy: Oh, I think you should say ¹⁰ _____, then.

- 1 She said she _____.
- 2 She said they _____.
- 3 She told me _____.
- 4 They said they _____.
- 5 They said they _____.
- 6 They told me _____.

5 ★★ Przetłumacz tekst. Wybierz poprawne uzupełnienie luk 1–6. Wybierz literę: A, B albo C.

I had a problem last year. One day, I ¹ _____ an argument with my best friend Laura. My boyfriend was cheating ² _____ me, and Laura didn't want to help me. We fell out, and I ³ _____ her that she wasn't a good friend. The next week, she phoned me and said she ⁴ _____ sorry. She said that she had known about my boyfriend because he had started going out with her sister a month ⁵ _____. She said that she hadn't meant to upset me and that she ⁶ _____ try to be a better friend in future.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 A have | B am having | C had |
| 2 A on | B in | C of |
| 3 A said | B told | C thought |
| 4 A is | B was | C had been |
| 5 A following | B after | C before |
| 6 A could | B will | C would |

1 ★ Name the jobs in the photos.

newspaper delivery boy/girl ■ babysitter
e-sports gamer ■ dog walker
social media influencer ■ app developer



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

2 ★★ Complete the words that describe the jobs from exercise 1.

- 1 An app developer's job is usually **f**____**l**____**t**____**e**.
- 2 A babysitter's job is **p**____**t**____**t**____**e** but really **t**____**g**.
- 3 A dog walker's job is **p**____**y**____**p**____**d**.
- 4 An e-sports gamer's job is **e**____**g** and **s**____**g**.
- 5 A successful social media influencer is **w**____**l**____**p**____**d**.
- 6 A newspaper delivery boy's/girl's job is **b**____**g**.

4 ★★♻️ Workplaces Read the sentences. Write the places where the people work.

- 1 I work in a big building in the city centre. We all sit in front of our computers all day. _____
- 2 A lot of the time we don't do anything, but then suddenly, a fire breaks out and we have to go to another part of the town to help people there. _____
- 3 I love being out in the fresh air, growing crops and looking after the animals. _____
- 4 I make sure that we reuse as much of the rubbish as possible here. _____
- 5 I look after other people's money. Sometimes, people give me more money to look after, and other times, they want some of their money, so I give it to them. _____
- 6 I work in a really noisy place with lots of big machines which make things. _____

5 ★★🎓 Przeczytaj tekst. Wybierz poprawne uzupełnienie luk 1–3. Wpisz odpowiednią literę (A–E) obok numeru każdej luki. Uwaga! Dwa wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

A	B	C	D	E
bored	babysitter	boring	social media influencer	satisfying

My brother had a really bad time with his first job. He thought it would be great making videos all day, but in fact it was very ¹_____. He said that he felt like a ²_____ most of the time because the people he worked with were like little children, and he had to keep them happy. Now, he works in a shop and says that it's much more ³_____.

🔍 Look: -ed / -ing adjectives

3 Choose four jobs from exercise 1 and the list below. Use the words from the box to write about them.

shark photographer, footballer, inventor

boring / bored ■ interesting / interested ■ tiring / tired ■ exciting / excited ■ frightening / frightened

Job: _____
It's a/an _____ job. I would be _____.

Job: _____
It's a/an _____ job. I would be _____.

Job: _____
It's a/an _____ job. I would be _____.

Job: _____
It's a/an _____ job. I would be _____.

1 ★★ Complete the reported questions.

1 Is your job part-time?

I asked the newspaper delivery girl _____
her job _____ part-time.

2 Will your new job be exciting?

I asked the app developer _____ his new
job _____ be exciting.

3 What is your favourite computer game?

I asked the social media influencer _____
his favourite computer game _____.

4 When did you work as a dogwalker?

I asked the babysitter _____ she
_____ as a dogwalker.

5 Which game has been the most difficult?

I asked the e-sports gamer _____
game _____ the most difficult.

6 Who are you talking to on the phone?

I asked the dogwalker _____ he
_____ on the phone.

2 ★★ Report the questions below.

Questions to Luke

Do you want to be
an e-sports gamer?

1 I asked him if he _____

Do you have any
app developer
qualifications?

2 _____

Has your brother
worked in a factory?

3 _____

Questions to Angela

Will you like the job
in the recycling centre?

4 I asked her if _____

Is your sister working
at a hospital?

5 _____

Did your sister like
working at the airport?

6 _____

3 ★★★ Report the questions. Then read the answers and guess the job.



Where do you work?

In parks and on streets.

Where did you work yesterday?

In the park.

How long will you do the job for?

Until I am 70.

Why did you decide to do this job?

Because I like
animals.

What is your favourite animal?

A dog.

1 He asked her _____.

2 _____.

3 _____.

4 _____.

5 _____.

Job: She's _____.

4 ★★★ Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką tak, aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego (1–4). Nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów. Uwaga! W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy.

1 I asked him, 'Do you like your job as a newspaper delivery boy?' **IF**

I asked him _____ job
as a newspaper delivery boy.

2 I asked her, 'When do you work at the hospital?' **WHEN**

I asked _____
at the hospital.

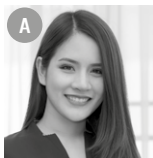
3 I asked him, 'Where is your office?' **WHERE**

I asked him _____.

4 I asked her, 'Have you filled in your application form?' **HAD**

I asked her _____ in her
application form.

1 Read the three posts about first days at work. What are the three jobs?



A Maeve

Job: _____

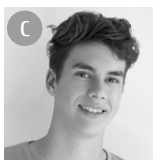
I was looking forward to meeting my new colleagues. When I got there, everyone was working very hard all the time, so there was no time for chatting. It was very quiet and really boring. When I started work on the application, I **realised** that there was a big mistake in it. I told my boss about it, and he agreed. My colleagues didn't like that, and I've never felt comfortable with them since. It doesn't matter that much because at least it's a well-paid job.



B Adeline

Job: _____

I was very excited about my first tournament. The event was in an old warehouse, and, in the competition area, there were about 100 consoles. Most of the other players had been to **dozens of** competitions before that one, so they weren't nervous like me. It was very stressful, and all the other **contestants** were better than me. **Obviously**, I needed more experience. Now, I'm as successful as any of the other competitors.



C Felix

Job: _____

My new job was at an old factory. It was a huge space with small studios where people were filming. I was worried because there was a professional team filming me. At first, I thought that I wasn't good enough. I couldn't concentrate and didn't do very well in the first week, but then I started getting better. Then, the number of people watching me **shot up**, so my boss was very **impressed**. Now, I have over a million **followers**!

ABC Brainy words

2 Check the meaning of the words in the box and use them to complete the text.

realised ■ obviously ■ followers ■ dozens of
contestants ■ shot up ■ impressed



I started work at the studio a year ago. ¹ _____, I was very nervous on the first day, but I soon ² _____ that everyone was very friendly. I was ³ _____ by the quality of the videos that the company produced, so my opinion of the company ⁴ _____. Since I started there, I've made ⁵ _____ videos. Right now, I'm making a video about the ⁶ _____ at an e-sports tournament. I also write a blog about my work and have thousands of ⁷ _____.

3 ★★ Przetłumacz ponownie trzy opisy pierwszego dnia pracy (A–C) z ćwiczenia 1. oraz zdania 1–4. Do każdego zdania dopasuj właściwy opis. Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga! Jeden tekst pasuje do dwóch zdań.

1 The person was nervous.	_____
2 The person's first day was successful.	_____
3 The person didn't get on well with the other people.	_____
4 The person didn't have a successful first week.	_____

4 Complete the reports of questions about jobs.

- I asked Maeve if _____. She said her job was very tiring.
- I asked her whether _____. She said that her first day hadn't been any fun.
- I asked Felix if _____. He said that his first day hadn't been successful.
- I asked him whether _____. He said that he had been more successful the next day.

1 ★ Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

full-time ■ problem ■ form ■ looking
interview ■ experience ■ vacancies
CV ■ apply



- Man: Excuse me. I'm ¹ _____ for a job. I was wondering if you have any ² _____.
- Woman: Yes, we do. We need someone to work ³ _____, five days a week.
- Man: That sounds great. Do you know how I can ⁴ _____ for the job?
- Woman: Yes, I do. Can you fill in this application ⁵ _____ now, and then send your ⁶ _____ to the managers? They'd like to know if you have any work ⁷ _____ in a café.
- Man: Yes, of course. No ⁸ _____.
- Woman: Oh, and could you tell me when you can come for an ⁹ _____?
- Man: Sure, any day from nine to twelve in the morning is fine.

2 ★ Match the sentence halves.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 I was looking | ☐ | a that sounded great. |
| 2 I saw a job advertisement | ☐ | b an application form. |
| 3 I filled in | ☐ | c for a job. |
| 4 I had | ☐ | d my CV. |
| 5 I sent | ☐ | e some work experience in a café. |
| 6 I went | ☐ | f for an interview. |

Look: indirect questions

3 Write indirect questions using the words in brackets.

- Why do you want this job? (could)

- Have you sent your CV? (wondering)

- Can you come for an interview on Tuesday? (like to know)

- What time is the interview? (know)
a _____
b _____

4 ★★★ Uzupełnij dialogi. Wpisz w każdą lukę brakujący fragment wypowiedzi, tak aby otrzymać spójne i logiczne teksty.

- X: Tom, I was wondering ¹ _____ for an interview at 2 o'clock.
Y: At 2 o'clock today? Yes, that's fine.
- X: Could ² _____ you have sent your CV?
Y: Yes, I have.
- X: Do ³ _____ if there are any vacancies for part-time work?
Y: Yes, there are. We need someone to work on Saturday mornings.
- X: I'd like ⁴ _____ you have any experience in office work.
Y: Yes, I do.
- X: I'm ⁵ _____ a job. Do you have any vacancies?
Y: Yes, we do. We need someone who has experience working in shops.

5 ★★ 21 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi (1–4). Do każdej z nich dobrać właściwą reakcję (A–E). Uwaga! Jedna reakcja została podana dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

- A Any morning up to 11 o'clock would be fine.
B Yes, you do.
C I can work on Mondays.
D Yes, we do. We need someone to work on Mondays.
E That sounds great.

1	2	3	4
_____	_____	_____	_____

Vocabulary 2 and Listening

Lesson objectives: *Vocabulary: choosing a job;*
Functions: congratulating and wishing people good luck

lesson **5** UNIT **6**

- 1 ★ Use the words from the boxes to make correct phrases.

long hours ■ customers ■ well in a team ■ abroad
 indoors ■ a lot of money ■ outdoors

work	
serve	
earn	

a training course ■ a qualification ■ people promoted

get	
do	
look after	

- 2 ★★ Write sentences about yourself.
 Use the words from exercise 1.

- I want to _____
- I don't want to _____
- I can _____
- I can't _____
- I don't _____

- 3 ★★ 22 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie fragment rozmowy okresowej z pracodawcą. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu uzupełnij luki 1–5 w poniższej notatce. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim.

Worker's profile

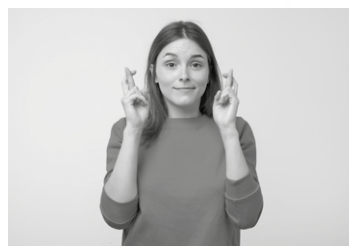
Name of the worker: James Green
 Months at the company: ¹ _____
 Opinion about the job: ² _____
 The worker wants: ³ _____
 Type of training course offered to the worker: ⁴ _____
 Which month does he choose? ⁵ _____

- 4 ★★★ 22 Listen to the dialogue again. Write the woman's questions and requests, then report them.

- How long have you been _____?
 She asked James how long _____.
- Do you like _____?
 She asked James if _____.
- What do you _____?
 She asked James _____.
- Why don't you want to _____?
 She asked James _____.
- Which month is best _____?
 She asked James _____.

Train your brain!

- 5 Read the descriptions of the conversations. Then write the dialogues.



Esme wished me good luck with my interview. I thanked her and crossed my fingers.

- Esme: _____
- You: _____



Milo congratulated Hazel on her new job. She thanked him and said that she was looking forward to it.

- Milo: _____
- Hazel: _____

Grammar hub: Modals of ability and possibility, obligation and prohibition



▶ VIDEO 16

1 ★ Read the situations and choose the correct words.

Situation 1: somebody has problems with passwords

- 1 I **could** / **couldn't** think of a new password yesterday.
- 2 I **can** / **can't** remember my password now.

Situation 2: somebody gives advice about passwords

- 3 You **must** / **mustn't** use different passwords for all websites.
- 4 You **must** / **mustn't** choose your friends' names for passwords.
- 5 You **have to** / **don't have to** choose a password that is easy to remember.

Situation 3: somebody doesn't have problems with passwords

- 6 I **could** / **couldn't** remember my password yesterday.
- 7 I **can** / **can't** get on to all my favourite sites today.

2 ★★ Write the rules for an office. Use the correct words from the boxes.



OFFICE RULES

Start work: 9:00 am

No use of social media!

No phones on the desk

No rules about clothes

must ■ mustn't

- 1 use social media
You _____.
- 2 arrive by 9 o'clock
You _____.

have to ■ don't have to

- 3 wear a suit
You _____.
- 4 leave your phone in your bag
You _____.

3 ★★ Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronouns.

- 1 You bought _____ a T-shirt last week.
- 2 My mother burnt _____ in the kitchen yesterday.
- 3 My friend James doesn't look after _____.
- 4 My cousins taught _____ how to create apps.
- 5 My friend and I hurt _____ during the PE class.
- 6 I hurt _____ on holiday last year.

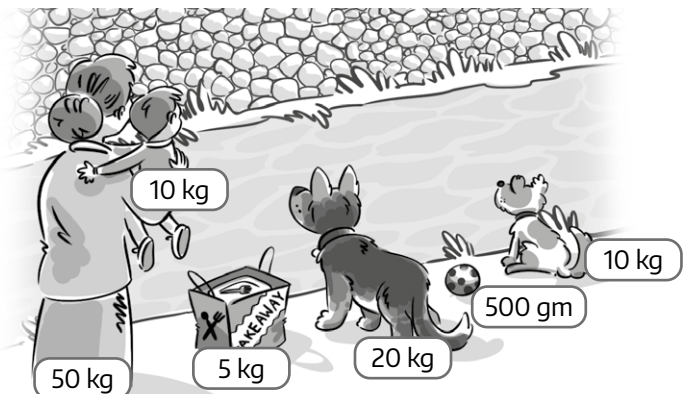
4 ★★★ Rewrite the sentences, using *each other*.

- 1 I looked at him and he looked at me.
We looked at _____.
- 2 He waved to her and she waved back.
They _____.
- 3 Nora gave her sandwich to me and I gave Nora mine.
Nora and I _____.
- 4 Tom wore Joe's cap and Joe wore Tom's.
Tom and Joe _____.

Train your brain!

5 Read about the problems that Julia has. How does she get everything to the other side of the river?

Julia has to cross the river in a boat. She has a baby, a big dog, a little dog, a big takeaway and a ball. The boat is very fast, but it can't carry more than 76 kilograms. She can't swim, but the big dog can. She can't leave the baby by the river. The dogs can hurt each other, so they can't be left on their own, and both dogs want the takeaway. There is a 2-metre wall on the other side of the river.



First, she must ... Then, ... Next, ... Then, ... Finally, ...



★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Quiz – The best job in the world ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

1 What do you remember about Sorelle's job? Choose the correct answers.

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 How long did she work for? | a 1 month | b 3 months | c 6 months |
| 2 What skill did she need for the job? | a editing videos | b swimming | c travelling |
| 3 Where is Sorelle from? | a England | b the Bahamas | c Australia |
| 4 What was <u>not</u> one of her favourite moments? | a swimming with turtles | b staying in a castle | c exploring the rainforest |
| 5 Where did she go to spend time with her boyfriend? | a China | b Morocco | c Costa Rica |

2 Read the text below. Write how many facts there are for each topic (A–E).

0 = no facts 1 = one fact 2 = two or more facts

- | | | | |
|--|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| A The type of work that digital nomads do. | _____ | D How much money digital nomads earn. | _____ |
| B The names of places that digital nomads go to. | _____ | E How many people are digital nomads. | _____ |
| C What digital nomads eat. | _____ | | |



DIGITAL NOMADS

Have you heard of **digital nomads**?

Many people think these nomads always work on the beach and that their lives must be one long holiday. In fact, digital nomads are working all the time. They take their laptops everywhere, and all they need to find is a good wi-fi Internet connection!

There are almost five million Americans who live like this. They have a huge range of jobs, from simple jobs like helping people to set up computers to investing millions of dollars online every day. Other nomads work on digital art or website design, do keep-fit classes, or help people to train their dogs. People often think that digital nomads must earn huge amounts of money, but about 30% of American nomads earn less than 10,000 dollars a year, which is very little. Another **false belief** is that digital nomads can't be older people and must be in their twenties, but about half of them are over forty.

Some people say that being a digital nomad is an **unforgettable** experience. You get to see the world and meet some amazing people. But there are some **downsides** too. You can be very lonely, you can feel **homesick**, and you can **miss** your friends and family. Even some highly successful digital nomads say that, at some point, they're going to give up their nomadic lifestyle.

Over 17 million people in the USA say that they would like to live like a digital nomad. Would you?

ABC Brainy words

3 Check the meaning of the words in the box. Then use them to complete the text below.

homesick ■ false beliefs
nomad ■ miss ■ downsides
unforgettable

A digital ¹_____ can have a(n) ²_____ time, but there are a lot of ³_____ about their lives. There are some ⁴_____ to the life of a digital nomad. At some point, you will feel ⁵_____, or you will ⁶_____ your friends.

4 ★★ 🎓 Przeczytaj ponownie tekst z ćwiczenia 2. Odpowiedz na pytania 1–4 zgodnie z treścią tekstu.

- What work equipment do digital nomads need?
Digital nomads need _____ to work.
- Why do some people think that a digital nomad's life is like a holiday?
Because they believe that digital nomads _____.
- What is the number of American digital nomads?
The number of American digital nomads is _____.
- How much do poorly paid digital nomads earn a year?
Poorly paid digital nomads earn _____ a year.

Writing

Lesson objective: a blog (explaining how you applied for a job and prepared for a job, describing job responsibilities, giving your opinion about your job and colleagues)

1 ★ Complete the conversation with the phrases in the box.

they asked me if ■ they asked me why
so, now I work for ■ we have to
luckily ■ my job is ■ I really enjoy
my colleagues and I can

Welcome to my blog! I'm Leo Green.
I recently applied for a job as an island
caretaker, and here I'm going to write
about how I got the job and what it's like.

First, I saw the advertisement online.
I filled in an application form, then I went
for an interview. ¹_____

I was applying for the job.
²_____, I've done a lot of
survival courses, and they were impressed.
Finally, ³_____ I would
be happy on an island. I said that it would
be perfect.

⁴_____ WeAreCaretakers.
I'm living on an island for six months with
two colleagues. ⁵_____
collect all the waste plastic on the
beaches. I write my blog every day,
and I upload videos when there is a wi-fi
signal.

⁶_____ very tiring,
and sometimes I feel lonely, but
⁷_____ it!
⁸_____ go out for a walk
after work and spend some time together.
Have you got an unusual job? If so, write
to me about how you got the job and
what it's like!

2 ★ Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

- 1 He doesn't feel confident _____ writing blogs on plants and animals.
- 2 He often writes _____ pollution on his blog.
- 3 His followers often comment _____ the blogs he writes.
- 4 Leo applied _____ a job as an island caretaker.
- 5 Leo and his colleagues often talk _____ each other.
- 6 Leo has to fill _____ some forms about the island environment.

3 ★★ You are going to write a reply to Leo Green on his blog. Follow these steps:

➡ Choose a job from the box or any other job.

pet food taster ■ water slide tester ■ gold hunter
chocolate taster ■ pet psychologist

➡ Imagine you were at the job interview. Choose words and phrases to describe it.

friendly ■ enjoyable ■ unfriendly ■ difficult ■ confusing
critical ■ long

➡ Choose words and phrases to describe your job.

work hard ■ have good ideas ■ get a good salary
look after people ■ work late ■ work at the weekend
get promoted ■ go to dangerous places
work with dangerous animals ■ work outdoors

➡ Choose words and phrases to give your opinion of your job.

enjoyable ■ difficult ■ tiring ■ boring ■ lonely
well-paid ■ satisfying

4 ★★★ Niedawno rozpocząłeś pracę dorywczą. Podziel się swoimi wrażeniami na blogu Leo Greena.

We wpisie:

- opowiedz, jak przebiegła rozmowa rekrutacyjna;
- opisz swoje obowiązki;
- wyraż swoją opinię na temat pracy.

Podpisz się jako XYZ. Użyj od 50 do 120 słów.

*Lots of followers have written to me about their unusual jobs.
This is one of my favourite descriptions.*

I recently applied for a job as a/an _____, and here I'm
going to write about how I got the job and what it's like.

First, _____

Revision workout

Lesson objective: Revision of lessons 1–8

Over to you video 17

➔ page 89

lesson **9** UNIT **6**

1 ★ Complete the sentences with jobs and adjectives.

- 1 A ba_____r is a par_-tim_ job.
- 2 An e-s_____s ga____r is a we_-p____d job.
- 3 A d_g wal____r is a sat_____g job.
- 4 A new_____r de_____y boy/girl is a bo____g job.
- 5 An a____dev_____r is not a tir____g job.
- 6 A soc____l med_a inf_____r is an ex_____g job.

2 ★★ Complete the text with one word in each gap.

Find a Job – Joe Dawson

Joe wants to get a good ¹s_____, and he wants to get ²p_____d to an important position quickly. He's happy to work ³i_____ in an office. He doesn't want to work ⁴o_____ or work ⁵a_____d. He doesn't want to ⁶l_____k after people in hospital or ⁷s_____e customers in a shop. He's not good at working in a ⁸t_____m. He doesn't have good communication ⁹s_____. He has never done a training ¹⁰c_____, and he hasn't got any ¹¹q_____. It's going to be difficult to find a job for Joe!

3 ★★★ Complete the dialogues with two words in each gap.

Ryan is looking for a job in a shop.

- Ryan: I was ¹_____ you have any job vacancies.
- Manager: Yes, we need someone to work at the weekend.
- Ryan: Great, that sounds good.
- Manager: You can ²_____ this application form now. ³_____ tell me when you can come for an interview?
- Ryan: Yeah, any afternoon after one is fine.

Amelia is at an interview.

- Manager: Have you sent ⁴_____ with your work experience?
- Amelia: No, but I have it with me. Here you are.
- Manager: Thank you. Why did you ⁵_____ a job here?
- Amelia: Well, because I like working in shops.
- Manager: Do you have any ⁶_____ in shops?
- Amelia: Yes, I do. I worked at a computer shop for a year.

Laura has been offered a new job.

- James: Congratulations on your ⁷_____.
- Laura: Thanks! I'm really looking ⁸_____ it!
- Peter is going to have an interview for a job.**
- Ana: Good ⁹_____ your interview!
- Peter: Thanks. ¹⁰_____.

4 ★★ Complete the sentences below.

Use reflexive pronouns or *each other*.

- 1 Did you and your brother see _____ on television?
- 2 My sister and her friend enjoyed _____ at the party.
- 3 My little brother is only two, but he can get dressed by _____.
- 4 My friend and I bought _____ new laptops last week.
- 5 My computer always turns _____ off.

Use the correct forms of *must*, *can* and *have to*.

- 6 You _____ run in the corridor. It's a school rule.
- 7 Most people in Sweden speak English, so you _____ speak Swedish.
- 8 Do you want to catch the early train? You will _____ get up really early.
- 9 When you ride your bike, you _____ be very careful.

5 ★★★ Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką tak, aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego (1–5). Nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów. Uwaga! W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy.

- 1 He said, 'Did you buy your computer a year ago?'
IF
He asked me _____ my computer a year ago.
- 2 My sister said, 'Will you eat all the cereal?'
WHETHER
My sister asked me _____ all the cereal.
- 3 She said to me, 'What are you thinking about at this moment?'
WAS
She asked me _____ about at that moment.
- 4 My friend said, 'Did you see the marching band?'
SEEN
My friend asked me _____ the marching band.
- 5 I bought an ice cream for my friend and my friend bought an ice cream for me.
OTHER
My friend and I _____ ice creams.



Listening

- 1 23 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie poradę na temat starania się o pierwszą pracę. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu odpowiedz krótko na pytania 1–3. Na pytania należy odpowiedzieć w języku angielskim.

- How can you increase the chance of getting an interview?

- Which two things should you mention in your CV?

- What should you not mention in your CV?

Language functions

- 2 Do każdej z opisanych sytuacji (1–3) wybierz właściwą reakcję. Zakreśl literę: A, B albo C.

- Twój kolega z Anglii zdenerwował swojego kuzyna. Chcesz mu doradzić, by go przeprosił. Co powiesz?
A I think you should apologise to your cousin.
B Why don't you upset your cousin?
C Your cousin should apologise to you.
- Chcesz przeprosić swoją znajomą z USA. Co jej powiesz?
A No hard feelings.
B I think you should say sorry.
C I'm really sorry for what I did.
- Anglojęzyczny kolega przeprosił cię za swoje zachowanie. Co mu odpowiesz?
A Why don't you apologise to me?
B No problem, I forgive you.
C That's OK. It won't happen again.

- 3 Wpisz w każdą lukę (1–4) brakujący fragment wypowiedzi, tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Wykorzystaj wyrazy podane w nawiasach, ale nie zmieniaj ich formy.

- X: ¹ _____ (wondering) you have any vacancies at the moment.
Y: Yes, we need someone to work in the afternoons.
X: Do you know how ² _____ (apply) the job?
Y: Yes, ³ _____ (fill) in this application form now?
X: Yes, of course, no problem.
Y: ⁴ _____ (tell) you can come for an interview?
X: Yes, any afternoon after 4 o'clock.

Reading

- 4 Przeczytaj teksty. W zadaniach 1–4 z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstów.

“

I'm a dog walker. I get quite good money. Some of the dogs are very small, others are huge. All of them are great. But I can't say the same about the owners. One or two of them are OK, but most of them are very difficult to deal with.

”

“

I'm an app developer, which means I write some of the computer codes for apps. There's one other person working with me on the codes, but I can't stand him. I spend all day in front of a computer, and I don't have anyone to talk to ...

”

- Both texts are about
A what the people do at work.
B how much money the people get every week.
C what the people don't like about their jobs.

Are you bored with working in an office?

Working in a team isn't much fun?

Perhaps working at home isn't so bad?

Perhaps you'd like to develop apps all day?

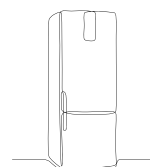
If you've got experience in this area, come and work with us! Communication skills not essential.



- This text is an advertisement for
A people with good communication skills.
B people who have special computer skills.
C people who like working with other people.

Using the office kitchen

- You can put your lunch box in the fridge.
- Leave space for other people's food.
- Take any leftover food home after work.
- Make sure your food box has your name on it.
- Soft drinks take up a lot of space – please avoid if possible.



- What must you not do?
A Write on your food box.
B Leave food in the fridge overnight.
C Put soft drinks in the fridge.

Micky

- 65



Listening

- 1 ★★ 24 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę przeprowadzoną w punkcie wynajmu hulajnóg elektrycznych. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu uzupełnij luki 1–4 w poniższej notatce. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim.

MICKY'S AMAZING ELECTRIC SCOOTERS

Using the scooter from ¹ _____ for two days

Previous experience using an electric scooter: ² _____ hours

Using the scooter in ³ _____

Type of scooter: ⁴ _____ power

Language functions

- 2 ★ Do każdej z opisanych sytuacji (1–5) dobierz właściwą reakcję. Wybierz literę: A, B albo C.

- 1 Jesteś w sklepie odzieżowym. Ekspedientka pokazuje ci podkoszulkę w kolorze zielonym. Chcesz ją przymierzyć, ale wolisz kolor niebieski. Co powiesz?
 - A I haven't seen this T-shirt in blue.
 - B Have you got this T-shirt in blue, please?
 - C I've got a blue T-shirt.
- 2 Pomimo zakazu, twój kolega chce popływać w rzece. Uważasz, że nie powinien tego robić. Co mu powiesz?
 - A You mustn't swim here.
 - B If I were you, I'd swim in the river.
 - C You don't have to swim here.
- 3 Twoja młodsza kuzynka z Anglii chce zjeść całą tabliczkę czekolady na obiad. Uważasz, że nie powinna tego robić. Co jej powiesz?
 - A I'll go with that.
 - B Why don't you do that?
 - C I don't like the sound of that.
- 4 Chcesz iść z kolegą do kina, ale nie odpowiada ci gatunek filmu, który jest dziś wyświetlany. Co mu powiesz?
 - A I don't like going to the cinema.
 - B It's not my sort of thing.
 - C Why do you go to the cinema?
- 5 Twój trener prosi cię, abyś spróbował/spróbowała biec szybciej. Co mu odpowiesz?
 - A I'm running better.
 - B Can you run better?
 - C I'm doing my best.

Reading

- 3 ★★ Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Dopasuj do każdej luki (1–4) literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie (A–E). **Uwaga!** Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

**Bluetooth everywhere!**

How often do you use Bluetooth devices? If you've got a smartphone or smartwatch, then you probably use the Bluetooth function every day. ¹_____ These are the most popular devices nowadays. But how did it all start?

Well, the first Bluetooth consumer products appeared in 1999. The first Bluetooth devices were mobile phones, but customers sometimes said that they weren't easy to use. ²_____ The connection often stopped, and the devices had to be connected again. However, the technology has improved very rapidly, and now most users find it easy to use.

Bluetooth is becoming more popular every year. ³_____ More than a billion entertainment devices, like televisions, headphones and loudspeakers, are sold every year. Some important new areas have opened up for Bluetooth, such as lighting, heating, and security systems controlled from smartphones.

⁴_____ In total, more than four billion Bluetooth devices are sold every year!

- A More than 500 million of these smart house devices are sold every year.
- B They had problems connecting devices.
- C Most people say that Bluetooth is difficult to use.
- D Perhaps you have a Bluetooth loudspeaker or Bluetooth headphones?
- E Nowadays, the variety of devices that use Bluetooth is amazing.



Listening

- 1 ★★ 25 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedź na temat drzew. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu odpowiedz krótko na pytania 1–3. Na pytania należy odpowiedzieć w języku angielskim.

1 Why do trees make their leaves taste bitter?

2 How do the chemicals get to other trees?

3 How do trees react when they get a chemical message?

Language functions

- 2 ★★★ Uzupełnij dialogi. Wpisz w każdą lukę brakujący fragment wypowiedzi, tak aby otrzymać spójne i logiczne teksty.

1 X: Excuse me. I've lost my pencil case.

Y: _____?

X: It's blue and quite small.

2 X: Can I have a ticket to London, please?

Y: _____?

X: A single, please.

3 X: That's £9.50, please.

Y: _____?

X: I'm afraid our card machine isn't working at the moment.

4 X: I need a calculator. _____

_____?

Y: I'm afraid I can't. I'm using it at the moment.

5 X: There's a football match on Saturday. _____

_____?

Y: No, thanks. I'm going to the cinema on Saturday.

6 X: Excuse me, I think that I lost my notebook in this café yesterday.

Y: _____?

X: At that table in the corner.

Use of English

- 3 ★★ Przeczytaj opis ilustracji. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (1–4) jednym wyrazem tak, aby powstał tekst zgodny z ilustracją.



This is a photo of three men watching a storm at the beach. The man on the right and the man in the ¹ _____ are taking photos of the storm.

The tops of the palm trees are bending, so it

² _____ be very windy. The ground is very

³ _____. That's probably because of the sea

water from the waves. It ⁴ _____ be a good idea to go swimming because the sea doesn't look safe.

- 4 ★★★ Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką tak, aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego (1–6). Nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów. Uwaga! W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy.

1 My cousin Tom went to the United States at the age of 18.

WHEN

My cousin Tom went to the United States _____ 18.

2 My brother is taller than my father.

AS

My father isn't _____ my brother.

3 My sister can't go on the roller coaster at the fair because she is too young.

ENOUGH

My sister can't go on the roller coaster at the fair because she _____.

4 Andrew speaks Polish very well.

IS

Andrew's Polish _____.

5 You can learn Spanish easily. **LANGUAGE**

Spanish is _____ to learn.

6 My friend won the school music prize.

BY

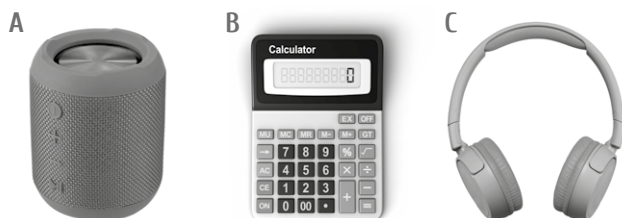
The school music prize _____ my friend.



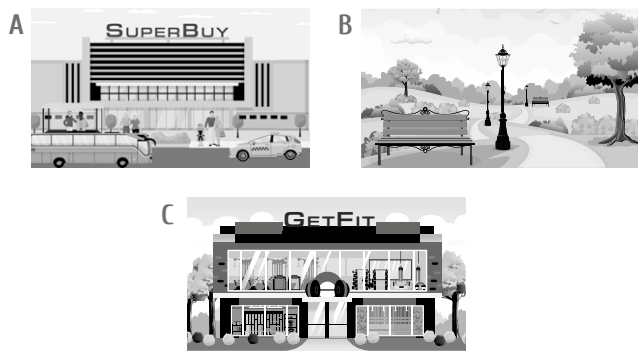
Listening

- 1 ★ 26 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie trzy teksty. W zadaniach 1–3, na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu, z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą (A, B albo C).

1 Which prize did the girl win?



2 Where is the sponsored run going to start?



3 What do the girl's parents think about food banks?

- A They're a waste of money.
B They're important.
C They're for lazy people.

Language functions

- 2 ★ Wpisz w każdą lukę (1–5) brakujący fragment wypowiedzi, tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Wykorzystaj wyrazy podane w nawiasie, ale nie zmieniaj ich formy.

X: Are you doing anything this weekend?

Y: No, nothing special.

X: ¹ _____ (like) go to the cinema on Saturday? There's a new film with Zac Efron on.

Y: No, not really, thanks. I ² _____ (keen) his films.

X: Oh, never mind, then. What ³ _____ (rather) do?

Y: ⁴ _____ (prefer) see the exhibition at the Blue Gallery.

X: You know, I've never been to an art exhibition.

Y: ⁵ _____ (into) modern art. Perhaps you'll like it, too.

X: OK, that sounds great.

Reading

- 3 ★★ Przeczytaj wypowiedzi osób, które pracują dla organizacji charytatywnych (A–C) oraz zdania 1–4. Do każdego zdania dopasuj właściwy tekst. Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. **Uwaga!** Jeden tekst pasuje do dwóch zdań.

A Cyber Safe

We work with victims of cyber-bullying. We help them to recover from bullying. Since last year, we've also helped them to get a lawyer. It is often very complicated and hard to understand. I think that our work is very important, and we're very successful too. Some of the cyberbullies have to pay their victims a lot of money, and some even go to prison.



B A Home For Everyone

There are more than 8,000 people sleeping rough on the streets every night in England. Their lives are very difficult, and we try to find homes for them. Unfortunately, more people are living on the streets every month, so now, we are at the office until late at night. Even with these extra hours, we hardly ever get good results.



C Respect For All

We've been fighting racism for over 20 years. There are two main problems now, online racism and racist violence. I used to love my job, but these problems make it really unpleasant now. Fighting racism is as difficult as it has always been, and we're always busy, but I don't spend any extra time at the office. I really do need some time away from my job.



This person

1 thinks that he/she has more work than in the past.	_____
2 thinks that his/her work is more difficult than in the past.	_____
3 doesn't like his/her work.	_____
4 doesn't think that his/her work is very successful.	_____



Listening

- 1 ★ 27 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedź uczennicy o festiwalu trwającym w jej mieście. W zadaniach 1–3, na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu, z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą (A, B albo C).

- Laura didn't go to
A the street theatre.
B the play.
C the opera.
- Laura can't go to
A the magic show.
B the carnival.
C the funfair.
- Laura is happy about going to
A the ballet.
B the art fair.
C the poetry event.

Language functions

- 2 ★★★ Wpisz w każdą lukę (1–3) brakujący fragment wypowiedzi.

1



Oh gosh! _____



Well, I fell off my bicycle.

2



Hello, sir.

I'd like some apple juice, please.

3



Excuse me, _____ ?

Thank you. That's very good of you.

Use of English

- 3 ★★ Przeczytaj tekst. Wybierz poprawne uzupełnienie luk 1–7. Wybierz literę: A, B albo C.

RETURNING THINGS TO THE SHOP

Have you ever ¹ _____ to return a faulty product to a shop? For example, a shirt that has a hole in it, or headphones that ² _____ working the day after you bought them, or a book with missing pages? If so, it's important ³ _____ how long the shop allows you to return things. Some shops say that you can return items up to a month after you bought ⁴ _____, but other shops only give you a week. Electronic goods usually have ⁵ _____ one-year guarantee. You must always make it clear whether you want the item to be replaced with an identical new one, or you want to get a ⁶ _____. You must always take your receipt to the shop. ⁷ _____ you don't have it, the shop can refuse to help you.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 A have | B has | C had |
| 2 A stop | B stopped | C stopping |
| 3 A to check | B check | C checked |
| 4 A they | B it | C them |
| 5 A a | B the | C some |
| 6 A repeat | B refund | C renew |
| 7 A If | B Unless | C Although |

- 4 ★★ Uzupełnij zdania 1–6. Wykorzystaj w odpowiedniej formie wyrazy podane w nawiasach. Jeśli jest to konieczne, dodaj inne wyrazy. Uwaga! W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy.

- This chair (make) _____ my uncle last year.
- I started my homework five minutes ago, and I (already / finish) _____ it.
- By the time I arrived at the concert, it (already / start) _____.
- This shop (use / close) _____ on Sunday, but now it stays open.
- (what / boring) _____ film!
- This T-shirt is very small. It isn't (big) _____ for me.



Language functions

- 1 ★★ 28 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi (1–4). Do każdej z nich dobierz właściwą reakcję (A–E). **Uwaga!** Jedna reakcja została podana dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

- A Well, I suppose we can try.
 B I see what you mean.
 C I think that I'd rather get my money back.
 D Oh, thank you! Shall I unwrap it now?
 E No problem, no hard feelings.

1	2	3	4
_____	_____	_____	_____

Reading

- 2 ★★ Przeczytaj trzy ogłoszenia firm zajmujących się organizacją imprez (A–C) oraz zdania 1–4. Do każdego zdania dopasuj właściwe ogłoszenie. **Uwaga!** Jedno z ogłoszeń pasuje do dwóch zdań.

A



PARTY PEOPLE

- ☞ We organise brilliant parties for up to 1,000 guests.
- ☞ We can provide our own live band or DJ for your party.
- ☞ A photographer is included in our prices.
- ☞ All our parties take place in a beautiful historic house on the outskirts of London.
- ☞ Choose from three amazing menus – each with a wonderful range of fabulous food.

B



Budget Party
 For people with something big to celebrate ... but only small pockets!

- ➔ Budget Party can organise parties for 50–100 guests.
- ➔ We can find small or medium-sized party rooms in your town!
- ➔ DJs available at low cost.
- ➔ Our prices do not include drinks.

Our prices include snacks from our food truck – it keeps the price down and the guests happy.

Use of English

- 3 ★★ Przetłumacz na język angielski fragmenty zdań podane w nawiasach. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna. **Uwaga!** W każdą lukę możesz wpisać **maksymalnie trzy wyrazy**.

- 1 If you had a lot of money, which charity (**dałbys**) _____ money to?
 2 If you don't understand your homework, what (**robisz**) _____ ?
 3 In 2080, all this rubbish (**będą recyklingowane**) _____ .
 4 Millions of trees (**zostały ścięte**) _____ down since last year.
 5 I (**nigdy nie widziałem**) _____ a whale.

**AMAZING EVENTS****The party of your dreams!**

- * Choose from a list of top live bands to delight your guests.
- * Choose 15- or 30-minute shows with well-known comedians and magicians.
- * No limit on the number of guests.
- * We find the perfect location for you – in the UK or anywhere else in Europe.
- * All types of amazing food are available – our top chefs can make any type of food that you want.

- 1 You can have more than 1,000 guests. _____
 2 The parties are always at the same place. _____
 3 Only very simple food is provided. _____
 4 They offer an alternative to a DJ. _____



71

Egzamin ósmoklasisty

Zadanie 1. (0-5)

 **30** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie pięć tekstów. W zadaniach 1.1.–1.5., na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu, z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

1.1. Which part of the vegetable is the woman going to use?



1.2. Where is Emily?



1.3. What kind of performance has the boy just seen?



1.4. The girl is talking about

A. her brother.

B. her sister.

C. her mother.

1.5. The boy wants to

A. apologise for making a mistake.

B. encourage people to do something.

C. act in a play.

5/ ____

Zadanie 2. (0-4)

 **31** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi na temat pracy. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu dopasuj do każdej wypowiedzi (2.1.–2.4.) odpowiadające jej zdanie (A–E). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga! Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

- A. I believe that working as a teenager teaches you that it is important to work hard.
 B. I have to do something that I don't like if I want a better position at work.
 C. I do not want to work because my parents support me financially.
 D. I am thinking of changing the job that I have now.
 E. I want a part-time job to get some money that doesn't come from my parents.

2.1.	2.2.	2.3.	2.4.

4/ ____

Zadanie 3. (0-4)

 **32** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie komunikat o debacie szkolnej. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu uzupełnij luki 3.1.–3.4. tak, aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddać sens wysłuchanego tekstu. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim. Uwaga! W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy.

MAKE THE WORLD A BETTER PLACE – debate

When? On 3.1. _____ at 12 midday.

Where? 3.2. _____

Debate: Which are the most serious problems in our area?

- homelessness
- unemployment
- 3.3. _____ people taking drugs and drinking alcohol

The topics presented by the special guests:

- food banks
- charities supporting the homeless
- 3.4. _____

4/ ____

Zadanie 4. (0-4)

 **33** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi dotyczące zakupów i usług (4.1.–4.4.). Do każdej z nich dobierz właściwą reakcję (A–E). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga! Jedna reakcja została podana dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

- A. Oh, right, what's wrong with it?
- B. Why don't you try the new shopping centre?
- C. No, I'd rather get a refund.
- D. We won't know unless we try.
- E. What a nice surprise! Thanks!

4.1.	4.2.	4.3.	4.4.

4/ ____

Zadanie 5. (0–3)

Dla każdej z opisanych sytuacji (5.1.–5.3.) wybierz właściwą reakcję. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

5.1. Koledze wyczerpała się bateria w telefonie, a musi zadzwonić do rodziców i pyta, czy może skorzystać z twojego telefonu. Jak wyrazisz zgodę?

A. I don't think I agree.

B. I see what you mean.

C. Sure, go ahead!

5.2. Koleżanka pyta cię o twoje uczucia odnośnie do nowych zajęć pozaszkolnych, w których masz wziąć udział. W jaki sposób przekażesz jej, że nie możesz się ich doczekać?

A. Oh, I'm looking forward to it!

B. My pleasure.

C. You're welcome.

5.3. Kolega ma urodziny. Jak złożysz mu życzenia?

A. Many happy returns.

B. I hope you like it.

C. It'll be great.

3/ ____

Zadanie 6. (0–3)

Uzupełnij rozmowę przeprowadzoną w sklepie. Wpisz w każdą lukę (6.1.–6.3.) brakujący fragment wypowiedzi, tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Wykorzystaj wyrazy podane w nawiasach, ale nie zmieniaj ich formy. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim. **Uwaga!** W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy, wliczając w to wyraz już podany.

Shop assistant: Good afternoon. How can I help you?

Jack: I 6.1. (*like*) _____ return this phone, if possible. I keep trying to turn it on, but the power button does nothing.

Shop assistant: Of course, we'll take care of that. When did you buy it?

Jack: It was a birthday gift from my parents, and 6.2. (*sure*) _____ when they bought it.

Shop assistant: No problem, I 6.3. (*try*) _____ the information from the receipt. Have you got it with you?

Jack: Yes, of course. Here it is. Thank you for your help.

3/ ____

Zadanie 7. (0-4)

Przeczytaj teksty. W zadaniach 7.1.–7.4. z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

Movie workshops! Hurry up!

20th – 21st April (Friday – Saturday)

Come to the movie workshop to learn how to:

- shoot a film,
- write a script,
- record a soundtrack.

There are always lots of people who want to take part, so book your place quickly!

Let us know whether you prefer the Friday or Saturday workshop. Each workshop lasts eight hours and costs £60. You have to pay online at least a week beforehand. Sorry, but there are no refunds if you change your mind.

House burgled last weekend!

Of course, we've contacted the police, but we've also posted the message here because we want to warn everyone in our town about the threat of burglary. If you know a private detective who could help us, please let us know in the comments below.



Hi Matt,

I'm afraid I can't come to your exercise training tomorrow. My father has invited me to his summer house for the weekend, and I have to go. Please do your workout as usual, warm up, and don't stretch too much before you start exercising. Remember to take things slowly and practise your lifting technique before you try any heavier weights.

Good luck, Coach Emily

Text A

I don't have enough time to cook, so maybe we could go to that food fair that's starting today? If you want to, you can invite Pete to come with us. I'm sure he'll love the chicken kebabs!

Dad

Text B

Jack called. He has won the chess tournament, and I think that we should celebrate this in some way. By the time I get home, I'll be too tired to go out, but we can order a Chinese takeaway, sit on the sofa, and watch something good on TV. Let me know what you think.

Mum

7.1. The students can

- A. decide what they do during the workshop.
- B. choose the day of the workshop.
- C. get their money back if they can't come.

7.2. The post was written by

- A. the police.
- B. a private detective.
- C. a house owner.

7.3. The author of the text

- A. gives advice about doing exercise.
- B. warns the reader about the dangers of stretching.
- C. invites the reader to go away for the weekend.

7.4. Both texts are about

- A. going out.
- B. buying food.
- C. celebrating special days.

4/ ____

Zadanie 8. (0-4)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Wpisz w każdą lukę (8.1.-8.4.) literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie (A-E), tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst.

Uwaga! Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

THINK GLOBALLY, ACT LOCALLY

We've become aware that preventing climate change is not just something that governments are responsible for. **8.1.** ____ But being green can mean different things to different people.

If you are rich enough, you can think about limiting the emission of greenhouse gases and preventing global warming by building an eco-friendly house. **8.2.** ____ In order to cut down on the use of petrol, more drivers are buying electric cars.

8.3. ____

You can also protect the environment without spending too much money.

8.4. ____ So, think about how you can use fewer things, use things again, and find a new use for something. And remember that we can all do something to protect the environment.

- A. One of the simplest ways is to follow the reduce-reuse-recycle rule.
- B. Using public transport is a fantastic way to limit the use of fossil fuels.
- C. That's why many people around the world are deciding to live environmentally friendly lifestyles.
- D. They aren't very popular yet, but we can expect to see more of them on the roads in the future.
- E. One of its main features are the solar panels that produce natural energy.

4/ ____

Zadanie 9. (0-4)

Przeczytaj trzy zaproszenia na imprezy towarzyskie (A-C) oraz zdania 9.1.-9.4.

Do każdego zdania dopasuj właściwe zaproszenie. Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli.

Uwaga! Jedno z zaproszeń pasuje do dwóch zdań.

A. Grandparents' anniversary

Dear Jacob,

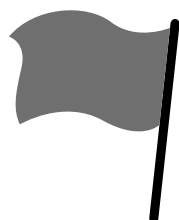
It's our 40th wedding anniversary this year, and we really want to celebrate it!

We've invited all the people that we love, so expect a big crowd. 😊 Grandma wants everyone to try her exceptional cooking, so you should get ready for the feast of a lifetime. We're going to have the party on Sunday at 4 pm, and it will go on for a very long time, so you may choose to have the next day off school.

Hope you can come!

Grandad

B. The Independence Day Parade



40 years of independence!

JOIN THE PARADE or wave your flags from the pavement!

*local marching bands

*lit-up buildings

*firework display

**From 2 PM
onwards**

C. Street theatre performance

the LOOK IN THE MIRROR! street show – Saturday 10 PM



Our alternative street theatre shows how we behave every day. Next Saturday night, we're planning a performance that will continue for six hours without a break. We want you to see both the beauty of our traditions and the bad things we say or do without understanding how they influence others.

9.1.	You can learn something about customs there.	
9.2.	It's a celebration of freedom.	
9.3.	This event will last until early Sunday morning.	
9.4.	There is going to be a lot of food there.	

4/ ____

Zadanie 10. (0-3)

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij w e-mailu luki 10.1.–10.3. zgodnie z treścią tekstu tak, aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddać jego sens. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku polskim.

Your itinerary

Means of transport	Time	Important information
Plane	Departure: 7:30 Arrival: 9:15	You have to be at the airport at least two hours before take-off. Don't forget your passport, of course.
Train	Departure: 9:45 Arrival: 10:53	Platform 3. The station is connected to the airport. Buy a single ticket – it hasn't been decided how you're going to travel back home yet.
Ferry	Departure: 12:20 Arrival: 13:50	Be ready to show your student ID when you get on the ferry.

Kubo,
dostałem właśnie plan naszej podróży na kurs językowy i wygląda na to, że czeka nas długa, ale ciekawa wyprawa. Pobudka będzie bardzo wcześnie, bo na lotnisku musimy być najpóźniej o **10.1.** _____. No i nie zapomnij o paszporcie! Kiedy wylądujemy, przesiądziemy się na pociąg. Pamiętaj, żebyśmy kupili bilety w **10.2.** _____. Ostatni etap naszej podróży to przeprawa promem. Koniecznie musimy zabrać z domu legitymacje szkolne, bo trzeba je będzie pokazać przy **10.3.** _____.
Mam nadzieję, że tak jak ja nie możesz się doczekać tego wyjazdu.
Zuza

3/ ____

Zadanie 11. (0-3)

Przeczytaj tekst. Spośród wyrazów podanych w ramce wybierz te, które są poprawnym uzupełnieniem luk 11.1.-11.3. Wpisz odpowiednią literę (A-F) obok numeru każdej luki. Uwaga! Trzy wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

A. down	B. crash	C. charge	D. set	E. share	F. out
---------	----------	-----------	--------	----------	--------

THE TROUBLE WITH MORDERN TECHNOLOGY

People may criticise modern technology, but sometimes they are forced to realise how important it is when something goes wrong. For example, some people complain when computers 11.1. ____, but they never feel happy when everything works OK. They scroll 11.2. ____ the news on their mobiles all the time, and get angry when they need to 11.3. ____ the battery. So, instead of getting angry the next time that you can't connect to wi-fi, stop for a moment and feel grateful for every time that it has worked, OK?

3/ ____

Zadanie 12. (0-4)

Przeczytaj tekst. Wybierz poprawne uzupełnienie luk 12.1.-12.4. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

The pandemic situation has changed our lives in 12.1. _____ of ways. Besides wearing masks and keeping a safe distance from each other, we 12.2. _____ that we don't need to go to shopping centres so often. Online products are usually cheaper and 12.3. _____ to our houses in a day or two. However, with online shopping, we can't touch the products and can only see what they look like in photos. It's also true that we can only pay 12.4. _____ credit card with most online shops. So, as with everything else, there are positive and negative aspects of doing online shopping. And which do you prefer: buying things online or going to the shop?

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 12.1. A. some | B. many | C. a lot |
| 12.2. A. have also learnt | B. will also be learning | C. also learn |
| 12.3. A. are delivering | B. are delivered | C. have delivered |
| 12.4. A. by | B. on | C. for |

4/ ____

Zadanie 13. (0-5)

Uzupełnij zdania 13.1.–13.5. Wykorzystaj w odpowiedniej formie wyrazy podane w nawiasach. Nie należy zmieniać kolejności podanych wyrazów, natomiast trzeba – jeśli jest to konieczne – dodać inne wyrazy, tak aby otrzymać zdania logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów.

Uwaga! W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy, wliczając w to wyrazy już podane.

- 13.1. She said that she couldn't help me because she (*not / have*) _____
_____ a car.
- 13.2. The animals are really hungry because they (*not / feed*) _____
_____ yet.
- 13.3. By the time I got home, my parents (*already / go*) _____
to work.
- 13.4. If my parents (*not / give*) _____ me any money,
I'd find a holiday job.
- 13.5. Unless we organise a school fair, we (*not / be*) _____
able to raise enough money.

5/ _____

Zadanie 14. (0-10)

Współorganizujesz międzynarodową debatę szkolną na temat ważnych problemów społecznych. W e-mailu do organizatorów z pozostałych krajów:

- **opisz problem, którym chciałbyś/chciałabyś się zająć w trakcie debaty;**
- **napisz, dlaczego uważasz, że należy się zająć tym problemem;**
- **doradź, w jaki sposób można się przygotować do tej debaty.**

Pamiętaj, że długość wypowiedzi powinna wynosić od 50 do 120 słów (nie licząc wyrazów podanych na początku wypowiedzi). Oceniane są: umiejętność pełnego przekazania informacji, spójność, bogactwo językowe oraz poprawność językowa.

Dear Sir/Madam,

[illegible]

10/ _____

TOTAL: 60/ _____

SUMMER'S HERE!

1 ★ Complete the sentences about the Brainy Magazine in your Student's Book.

First, read the content page of the Brainy Magazine:

I can learn about _____ on page _____.

The most interesting section is _____ because I like _____.

The section called _____ is also interesting because _____.

The information on page(s) _____ seems _____.

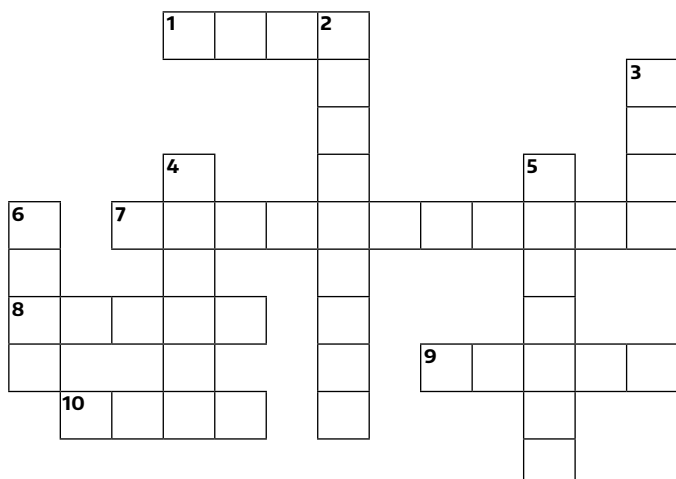
Now look through the Brainy Magazine.

The game on _____ might be _____.

The listening activity for exercise _____ on page _____ sounds _____.

2 ★★ Complete the crossword with places that people go to in summer.

- 1 A house with fields and animals around it.
- 2 Very high things that you can climb.
- 3 A large area of water, but smaller than a sea.
- 4 A place with a lot of trees.
- 5 A smaller place than a town, in the countryside.
- 6 A place in a town or city with open green space and trees.
- 7 A very large area outside towns and cities with farms, fields, and trees.
- 8 A very long stretch of water that flows into a sea or lake.
- 9 A place with sand next to a sea.
- 10 A large town.



■ **Read all about it! pp98-99**
Interesting facts about summer

■ **The Brainy podcast p100**
Celebrating the summer solstice

■ **Over to you! p101**
Making plans. What's on this summer?

■ **Around the world! pp102-103**
The summer holidays ... and back to school!

■ **Projects pp104-105**
How to make a summer bucket list / playlist

■ **Train your brain! pp106-107**
It's puzzle time!

■ **The Big Brainy Quiz p108**
What's your score?

3 ★★ Listen to Astrid and Alex. Choose the correct answers.



¹ *She'd rather / She'd rather not* do exercise in the small park.

² *She'd like to / She wouldn't like to* climb a mountain.

³ *She's going to change / She's not going to change* the furniture in her bedroom.

⁴ *He'd rather / He'd rather not* go to Australia in summer.

⁵ *He'd like to / He wouldn't like to* stay at the lake for longer.

⁶ *He'd change / He wouldn't change* the name of the band.



4 ★★★ Write correct questions about Astrid and Alex. Match them with the answers.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 she / like / travel / this summer | a Yes, they have. |
| 2 her friends / ever / climb a mountain | b No, he hasn't. |
| 3 he / ever / be / Australia / before | c He's written some great songs. |
| 4 what / he / write | d Yes, she would. |

READ ALL ABOUT IT!

1 ★★ Read the texts (1–5) and the final sentences (a–e). Match the sentences to the texts.

STRANGE SUMMER FACTS

1 The Year without a Summer

The summer of 1816 was one of the strangest summers ever because it ... just never happened! The northern hemisphere was cold all the time, and it snowed and rained day after day. Later on in time, scientists realised that the terrible weather had been caused by a huge volcanic eruption in Southeast Asia, which left large amounts of dust in the air. ☐

2 Goats go crazy in summer!



Why do goats in Morocco climb up trees every summer? Well, they're looking for delicious **argan** fruit! They love the **bitter** taste and spend hours

in the trees looking for the fruit. Each tree can get **crowded**, with ten or more goats on its branches at the same time. ☐

3 Artificial City Beaches



Almost every year, summer gets hotter than the summer before. As a result, summer is a difficult time for city people, and one **solution** is to build so-called beaches alongside

ivers. The best **artificial** beaches are in France. Many sandy beaches can be found alongside the river Seine during summer. ☐

4 Happy Summer

Are people really happier in summer than winter? A group of scientists in the United States decided to investigate this question. They used a computer to analyse the **content** of over 500 million **tweets** written by more than two million people. They found out that people really do use more positive language as the days get longer and warmer. ☐

5 The Longest Day

The summer **solstice** can be on June 20th, 21st or 22nd, and it's the day with the longest daylight and shortest night of the year. After the summer solstice, it's still summer, but the hours of daylight get a little bit shorter every day. We always think of a day as having 24 hours, but the day of the summer solstice is often a tiny bit longer or shorter. ☐

- a So, June, for example, really is a happy time!
- b Unfortunately, you can't swim in the river because it isn't safe.
- c The longest summer solstice was in 1912 – the day lasted 24 hours and four milliseconds!
- d One strange consequence of this summer was that a young female author, Mary Shelley, used the time to write a story which became famous all round the world, the story of Frankenstein.
- e Tourists love to take photos of these amazing animals.

2 ★ Read the texts again. Write T (true), F (false) or NI (no information).

- 1 The Paris beaches are next to a river. _____
- 2 *The Year Without a Summer* was caused by global warming. _____
- 3 Tourists love the taste of argan fruit. _____
- 4 People write happier posts in summer. _____
- 5 All days are exactly 24 hours. _____

ABC Brainy words

3 Check the meaning of the words in the box, then complete the sentences with them.

tweets ■ artificial ■ solution ■ bitter ■ argan
crowded ■ solstice ■ content

- 1 Those flowers aren't real – they're _____.
- 2 I think that the _____ of this newspaper is very good.
- 3 People who don't like _____ drinks usually put sugar in them.
- 4 There is no simple _____ to the problem of global warming.
- 5 City streets are often _____.
- 6 _____ is the name of a tree that grows in Morocco.
- 7 Don't believe all the _____ that you read on social media.
- 8 I like the summer _____ because it's still light in the evening then.

THE BRAINY PODCAST

- 1 ★★  35 Listen to the Brainy Podcast about summer solstice parties. Complete the lists of tips.

Six tips to organise your own summer solstice party

- 1 Best locations: your garden, a friend's garden, _____ or _____
- 2 Optimal number of guests: _____
- 3 Best finishing time: between _____ and _____
- 4 Starting time: between _____ and _____ o'clock
- 5 Food: barbecue, homemade, _____
- 6 Activities: treasure hunt, _____

- 2 ★★ Read this email invitation to Daniel's summer solstice party. Complete the invitation with the words in the box.

sunrise ■ overnight ■ midnight
mosquitoes ■ sunset ■ treat ■ bonfire

Hi there,

I'm going to have a summer solstice party on June 21st, and I hope that you can come. It's going to be from 8 o'clock, just before ¹ _____, until ² _____.

My family are all going to help with the food, so you don't need to bring anything. My grandmother is going to make a special cake as a ³ _____!

We're not going to have a ⁴ _____ because they aren't safe. If you bring a tent, you can camp ⁵ _____ in the garden, and we can all watch the ⁶ _____ in the morning. We've got some special candles to get rid of the ⁷ _____!

Tell me if you can come ASAP.

Send

- 3 ★★  36 Listen to Daniel tell his friend Rob about the summer solstice party. Complete the information below about problems at the party and plans for next year.

Problems: _____

Changes for next year: _____

- 4 ★★★ You're going to organise your own summer solstice party. Write some ideas for your party in the table below, then write an email invitation for your friends.

Location	
Number of guests	
Starting time	
Finishing time	
Food	
Activities	

From: _____

To: My friend list

Hi everyone,

See you then!

Send

OVER TO YOU!

- 1 ★ Oscar and his mother are deciding where to go on holiday. Read what they say, then match sentences 1–5 with Mother (M) or Oscar (O).



Mother

I love street fairs and carnivals in big cities. Dancing in the street is my idea of fun. My friend Freya lives in London, and I'd love to stay with her.



Oscar

I'm not a big city person. I'm very interested in ecology and want to find out more about ecosystems all over the world. My cousin Oliver lives on an eco-friendly farm in Cornwall, near the Eden Project. Spending a week on an eco-friendly farm is the sort of thing I'd like to do.

- 1 Staying on a farm is not my sort of thing. _____
- 2 Staying in London is my idea of an awful holiday. _____
- 3 I'd rather go to the Eden Project. _____
- 4 I'd prefer to go to an event with music. _____
- 5 The carnival sounds more exciting than the Eden Project. _____

- 2 ★★ Use the words given and add more words to make correct sentences for Oscar and his mother.

- 1 Oscar: I / prefer / go / quieter / place. _____
- 2 Oscar: Cornwall / cheap / London. _____
- 3 Oscar: I / rather not / go / noisy place. _____
- 4 Mother: I / rather / go / exciting place. _____
- 5 Mother: Notting Hill Carnival / sound / exciting / the Eden Project. _____
- 6 Mother: The carnival / cheap / event in London. _____

- 3 ★★ Oscar is trying to persuade his mother that the Eden Project is the best place to visit. Choose the correct words in the sentences below.

Oscar: Look! The Queens of the Stone Age are going to play at the Eden Project in July!

Mother: They're good, but I'd ¹**prefer / rather** to watch a singer like Michael Bublé. Anyway, there are lots of concerts on every night in London.

Oscar: Yes, I know, there are ²**more / most** concerts in London, but they're also ³**more expensive / most expensive** than the concert in Cornwall. And look at these beaches! They're really beautiful, and they're all in Cornwall.

Mother: And look at all the surfers! I've never tried surfing.

Oscar: Well, you can surf in Newquay. It's ⁴**the better / the best** place to surf in England, and look! There's a club just for women surfers.

Mother: Now, that's really interesting!

Oscar: And look at these cool cafés and restaurants in Padstow, near Newquay. They're some of the ⁵**more famous / most famous** eating places in England. The restaurants in Padstow are ⁶**cooler / the coolest** than any restaurants in London!

Mother: Yeah, they look really lovely!

Oscar: Yeah, and they're not the most expensive ones. They're much ⁷**cheaper / cheapest** than the ones in London. We could go out every night in Cornwall.

Mother: You know, I'm beginning to like the idea of having a holiday in Cornwall.

- 4 ★★ You're going on holiday with your parents. Think of a place you'd like to visit, and write five sentences to persuade your parents.

- 1 I'd like to go to _____.
- 2 There are lots of _____.
- 3 There are the coolest _____.
- 4 You can _____.
- 5 And, more than anything, we can _____.

AROUND THE WORLD!

1 ★★ Read the text and complete the sentences.



Most pupils in England look forward to the summer holidays, but what do they do during this time?

Well, families spend most of the summer in England.

About 60% of parents think that their children spend too much time indoors, even when it's hot and sunny. 32% of parents say that summer holidays are tiring, and 34% go even further and say that summer holidays are exhausting. A lot of parents also say that they run out of money during the summer holidays.

About 50% of students fly abroad with their families for at least a week of the holiday period. Most families who have holidays abroad give two reasons for doing this. First, they say that it's because summer in England is sometimes cold, wet, and windy, and that they can be sure of hot, sunny weather in their holiday destination. Second, they say that holidays abroad are often cheaper than holidays in England.

By the end of the summer holidays, about half the number of students are looking forward to going back to school, and some of them go even further and say that they can't wait to start school again.

- _____ of parents think that their children should spend more time outside.
- About _____ of parents get very tired during the summer holidays.
- About _____ of students go to other countries in summer.
- They usually spend _____ days or more in other countries.
- About _____ of the students have a positive attitude to the end of their summer holidays.

ABC Brainy words

2 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the phrases from the box.

look forward to ■ run out of
spend time ■ can't wait
go even further ■ exhausting

- I like _____ in the park in summer.
- I _____ to go on holiday to Spain.
- A lot of parents give their children a bit of money every week. Some parents _____ and give their children extra money in summer.
- I am _____ my party next month.
- Some children get bored during the summer holidays because they _____ things to do.

3 ★★ 37 Listen to Ana talking about her plans for the summer holidays. Add the missing words and circle the correct relative pronouns.

- _____ is the country **who** / **where** she is going to stay.
- _____ is the month **when** / **where** she is going to France.
- _____ is the person **who** / **whose** invited Ana.
- _____ is the language **which** / **when** she is going to speak.
- _____ is the sport **where** / **which** she is going to practise.
- _____ is the person **who** / **whose** bike she is going to use.

4 ★★★ Imagine that you're going to spend your summer holidays in England. Plan your holiday!

- Choose a different location in England for each week.
- Each week must have one main activity and at least one extra activity.

	Location	Main activity	Extra activities
week 1			
week 2			
week 3			
week 4			

BRAINY PROJECTS

- 1 🎧 Over to you! Watch a video of students talking about their bucket lists. Match each student with two things that they want to do.



▶ VIDEO 18

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|---|--|
| 1 Olivia | _____ | a | wants to learn Portuguese. |
| | | b | wants to see the Northern Lights. |
| 2 Josh | _____ | c | wants to go whale watching. |
| | | d | wants to perform on stage in London. |
| 3 Emily | _____ | e | wants to perform on stage in Iceland. |
| | | f | wants to climb Mount Everest. |
| 4 Harry | _____ | g | has performed in a band with a friend. |
| | | h | wants to learn German. |

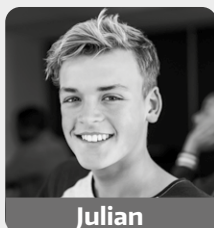
- 2 ★ Read the text where two students talk about activities that they have done from their bucket lists. Complete the texts with the words and phrases in the box.

going whale watching ■ sleeping under the stars
cheap ■ expensive ■ fascinating
disappointing ■ holiday ■ house



Olivia

At the top of my bucket list was
1 _____.
I'd always wanted to do that. My family
and I went for short 2 _____
to Iceland and there were lots of whale
watching trips there. I chose one
that was 3 _____ because
the people at the hotel recommended it. Unfortunately,
the whales never came close to the boat and we
couldn't really see them. The whole experience was
very 4 _____.



Julian

I've got a lot of expensive things
on my bucket list, but, at the moment,
I can only do 5 _____
things. One of those things
is 6 _____.
I stayed with my aunt and uncle
at their 7 _____ in a remote part of Scotland.
There weren't any streetlights, and there were
only a few houses, so we could see thousands
of stars at night. Some nights, we camped in tents
and watched the stars for hours and hours. It was
8 _____!

- 3 ★★ Imagine that you have done one of the activities on your bucket list. First, answer the questions about the activity. Then, write a short description of the activity.

- 1 What activity was it? _____
- 2 Where did you do it? _____
- 3 Was it cheap or expensive? _____
- 4 How did you feel about it? _____

- 4 ★ Write a short music playlist for a special purpose during your summer holidays.

My music

Playlists

[+] Create playlist

Summer Songs

Add song

- 1 the name of the song
- the name of the singer or band
- information about the song, when it was popular, why you like it, etc.

MY SUMMER PLAYLIST FOR _____

- 1 _____

- 2 _____

- 3 _____

- 4 _____

TRAIN YOUR BRAIN!

1 Over to you! Watch the video and answer the questions.



▶ VIDEO 19

- 1 What does Emily want to do after university?
- 2 How many students want to learn to drive?
- 3 What does Josh want to save money for?
- 4 How many students want to go to other countries?
- 5 How many students don't have any work plans?
- 6 Which cities does Harry want to work in?

2 ★ Read the sentences, match them with the people and write their names.



Andrew would rather go swimming than take photos.

Jack would like to go swimming, but he would hate to take photos.

Joe would rather not go swimming or take photos.

Tom would hate to go swimming, but he wouldn't hate to take photos.

4 ★★ Do the quiz. Answer YES or NO. Then write what the different answers mean.

- 1 I'd rather climb a mountain than read a book about mountains. _____
- 2 I'd prefer to swim in the sea than go to an aquarium. _____
- 3 Running in the countryside sounds more fun than painting a country scene. _____
- 4 Doing some sport in the park sounds better than taking photos of trees. _____
- 5 Running in a city marathon is more exciting than going to a city museum. _____
- 6 I'd rather ride a bike in a forest than look for interesting fungi and animals. _____

- Most of your answers are YES.

You like to be very active and _____

- Most of your answers are NO.

You prefer _____

- Equal numbers of YES and NO answers.

You enjoy _____

5 ★★★ Read the clues, find the letters, write them in the boxes, and read the message.

Unit 1 – It's the first letter of the name of the YouTube star from Unit 1.

Unit 2 – It's the second letter of the name of the animals that produce a greenhouse gas.

Unit 3 – It's the fourth letter of the name of the kind of drink that Jack is worried about.

Unit 4 – It's the first letter of the name of the month when there's a firework display in Brainytown.

Unit 5 – It's the second letter of the name of David's sister.

Unit 6 – It's the fifth letter of the third word of the job that the woman who cried at her interview does now.

Unit 7 – It's the fourth letter of the name of the girl who is talking to a boy about her summer holiday.

Unit 8 – It's the fifth letter of the first name of the boy who invented ice pops.

1	2	3	4
—	—	—	—

5	6	7	8
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—

3 ★★ Find the answers to these questions in this Unit of your Student's Book.

★★ The Braintwister Quiz ★★

- 1 In which country do students have 13 weeks of summer holidays?
(Clue: it's one of the most popular destinations for British holidaymakers.) _____
- 2 Who sang a summer song that isn't about having a good time? _____
- 3 In which season are the most dangerous animals on earth at their worst? _____
- 4 Whose invention contains a lot of added sugar? _____
- 5 Which month is named after the son of the sister of a famous Roman? _____

THE BIG BRAINY QUIZ

1 ★★★ Find the Extra Quiz answers in Units 1-6 to enter the Brainy Hall of Fame!

The Extra Big, Extra Brainy Quiz!

1 Which greenhouse gas do cows produce in large quantities?

2 When were cassettes invented?



3 What three things does Alberto Olmedo cut hair with?

4 Where do the Teeniors work?

5 What do the goats on Bob Kidd's farm eat?

6 Where does the post office encourage you to send a coconut?

7 What kind of music was popular in the 1940s, besides classical music?

8 What type of music appeared in the 1950s?

9 What do plants use to make sugar and oxygen?

10 What do bees carry from flower to flower?



11 In which country is the Svalbard Global Seed Bank?

12 What percentage of 16-24-year olds in England have volunteered to do charity work?

13 What is the name of the place where the British Government meets?

14 How many people went to the Edinburgh Festival Fringe every year?

15 Who is the patron saint of Scotland?

16 When do people in Ireland wear green clothes?

17 Which animal did St George kill?

18 What do people in India fly on August 15th?

19 Who does Romeo fall in love with?



20 How many countries did Sorelle Amore visit for her job?

**YOUR
SCORE**

20 Go straight to
The Brainy Hall of Fame!



0-19 Check that you know the answers now,
then come and join us in the Brainy
Hall of Fame!



UNIT 1 ► VIDEO 06

1 Watch the video. Match the people with the games. Then circle the games that you play.

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Charlie used to play | ☐ | a plays Candy Crush. |
| 2 Now, Charlie | ☐ | b plays FIFA®. |
| 3 Rosie used to play | ☐ | c plays racing games. |
| 4 Now, Rosie | ☐ | d doesn't play any computer games. |
| 5 Jamie used to play | ☐ | e Minecraft. |
| 6 Now, Jamie | ☐ | f Donkey Kong. |
| 7 Amy used to play | ☐ | g Tetris. |
| 8 Now, Amy | ☐ | h Pac-Man®. |

2 Watch the video again and complete the sentences. Which of the teenagers is most like you?

- Charlie probably got bored with _____ because he played it too much.
- Rosie is at level _____ in Candy Crush.
- Rosie likes Candy Crush, but she also plays _____ games and _____ games.
- Both Charlie and Jamie enjoy _____ games.
- Amy thinks that computer games are _____.

UNIT 2 ► VIDEO 08

1 Watch the video. Read the sentences below and decide if they are true (T) or false (F).

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 In Lucy's house, the recycling is collected every week. | T / F |
| 2 Jack's family recycle glass, cartons and tins. | T / F |
| 3 Lucy and Jack talk about the importance of recycling. | T / F |
| 4 Megan doesn't recycle anything. | T / F |
| 5 Daniel's parents want to make sure he recycles his rubbish. | T / F |
| 6 No one in the video talks about recycling cardboard. | T / F |

2 Watch the video again and complete the sentences with the correct words.

- Before you eat a banana, you have to take off the banana _____.
- Clothes, blankets, and pillows are made from _____.
- People who drink tea often use tea _____.
- The type of rubbish that goes to landfill sites is called _____ waste.
- Milk can be bought in bottles or other _____.
- Vegetable waste can be recycled into _____ for the garden.

UNIT 3 ► VIDEO 10

1 Watch the video and answer the following questions.

- Has Josh done his charity event yet?

- Who does Josh's charity help?

- How much money did Megan raise for the GOSH foundation?

- Does Daniel help at a soup kitchen now?

- How did Daniel raise over £2,000?

- What did Emily do to raise money?

- How much money did Emily raise?

2 Watch the video again and circle the correct names.

Who talked about				
1 a charity event in another country?	Josh	Megan	Daniel	Emily
2 doing the same thing next year?	Josh	Megan	Daniel	Emily
3 doing something different next year?	Josh	Megan	Daniel	Emily
4 two events?	Josh	Megan	Daniel	Emily

UNIT 4 ► VIDEO 12

1 Watch the video. Match the students with their favourite weather and time of year.

- | | | |
|---------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Jamie | ☐ | a snowy weather |
| 2 Emma | ☐ | b sunny weather with a soft wind |
| 3 Dylan | ☐ | c sunny weather in autumn |
| 4 Ruby | ☐ | d sunny but not too hot in spring |

2 Watch the video again. Read the sentences below and decide if they are true (T) or false (F).

- Jamie doesn't like cold, wet and windy weather. T / F
- Emma likes the weather when it's very hot. T / F
- Emma likes the colour of trees in autumn. T / F
- Dylan likes going to the park when it's hot. T / F
- Dylan thinks that people get together more in snowy weather. T / F
- Ruby likes the flowers in sunny weather. T / F
- Ruby is good at surfing. T / F

UNIT 5 ► VIDEO 15

1 Watch the video. Answer the questions below.

**Daniel**

- 1 What job has his father had up to now?

Lucy

- 2 Where did her mother go to school? _____
- 3 What will her mother's new job be? _____

Jack

- 4 Did Jack's grandad grow up with his brother?

Emily

- 5 Where did her father meet her mother? _____
- 6 What job did her father have after he got married?

2 Watch the video again. Choose the correct answers.

- When was Daniel's father born? **1954 / 1964**
- Where did Daniel's father grow up?
Marlow / Oxford
- What happened to Jack's grand-uncle?
He died in the war. / He was adopted.
- How long were Jack's grandfather and his brother separated? **17 years / 70 years**
- Where did Emily's parents go after university?
Australia / Canterbury
- How many children are there in Emily's family?
two / three

UNIT 6 ► VIDEO 17

1 Watch the video. Match the words to make correct sentences.



1 Daniel wants to be	a teacher.	He	is passionate about it.
2 Megan wants to be	a school bus driver.	She	has already studied a lot about it.
3 Josh wants to be	an actor.	He	has always been fascinated with vehicles.
4 Emily wants to be	a dancer.	She	loves working with children.

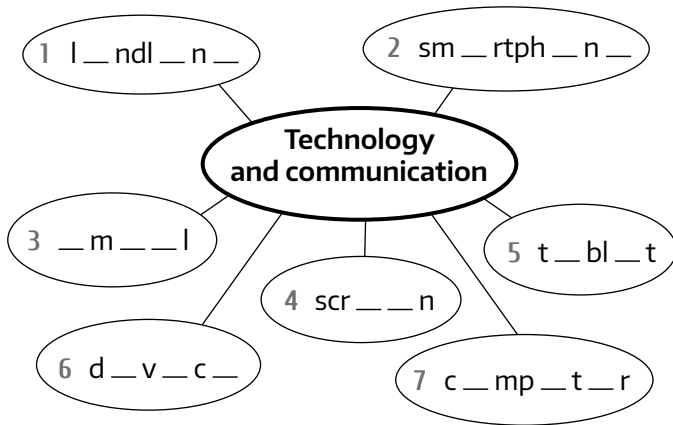
2 Watch the video again. What do the students say about the jobs? Match each name with two sentences.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 1 Daniel | a You have long working hours in the week. |
| | b You don't have to work on weekends. |
| 2 Megan | c You must be extremely reliable. |
| | d You don't have to stay in the same place. |
| 3 Josh | e You must be very friendly. |
| 4 Emily | f You have to love the art. |
| | g You can travel the world. |
| | h You must be reliable. |



Before you watch

1 Complete the words with the missing vowels.



While you watch

► First viewing

2 Watch the video. What is it about?

- a Popular social networking sites
- b How different age groups use technology
- c How technology is changing

► Second viewing

3 Decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Teenagers are spending less time on their phones and tablets. T / F

- 2 Social networking sites are still very popular with teenagers. T / F

- 3 More than half of teenagers have got smartphones. T / F

- 4 Email is more popular with teenagers than with adults. T / F

- 5 Five percent of people over 65 own a tablet. T / F

► Third viewing

4 Answer the questions.

- 1 Why are teenagers so confident with technology?

- 2 What do teens use their computers, smartphones and tablets for?

- 3 How do adults use technology in a different way from teenagers?

After you watch

5 Match numbers a–e with information 1–5.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| a 67 | ☐ | d 77 | ☐ |
| b three | ☐ | e nine | ☐ |
| c 64 | ☐ | | |

- 1 number (%) of adults that regularly use email
- 2 number (%) of teens that have a smartphone
- 3 amount (%) of communications that teens use a landline for
- 4 average number of hours that a person spends in front of a screen every day
- 5 amount (%) of communications that adults use a landline for

6 Answer the questions for you. Write full sentences.

- 1 Which technological device do you use the most? What do you use it for?

- 2 How is the way your parents and grandparents use technology different from the way you use it?



► VIDEO 14

The language of emotion

Culture byte

Before you watch

- 1 Match the words in the box with definitions 1–8. Use a dictionary if necessary.

effect ■ express ■ expression ■ intense
involuntary ■ on demand ■ perform ■ tears

- 1 A look on someone's face that shows what their thoughts or feelings are _____
- 2 When a movement or reaction is made suddenly or without control _____
- 3 Show a feeling on your face or by your behaviour _____
- 4 Do something in front of an audience to entertain them _____
- 5 With a lot of emotion _____
- 6 Drops of liquid which fall from your eyes when you cry _____
- 7 Something you are able to do whenever you want _____
- 8 A change which is produced in one person by another person _____

While you watch

► First viewing

- 2 Watch the video. Circle the correct sentences.

- a It isn't always possible to control our facial expressions.
- b Actors learn how to control their emotions.
- c Sophie is crying because she is sad.

► Second viewing

- 3 Decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false sentences.

- 1 People's faces can only make six basic expressions. T / F

- 2 Our facial expressions aren't the only way of expressing emotion. T / F

- 3 Actors can't control how they feel when they perform. T / F

- 4 People and some animals can cry when they're sad. T / F

- 5 When people cry, we can understand how they're feeling. T / F

► Third viewing

- 4 Answer the questions.

- 1 Which technique do a lot of actors use to help them express emotions on stage?

- 2 Why is crying a powerful way to express emotion?

- 3 Do humans need words to express how they feel?

After you watch

- 5 What can you remember? Complete the sentences in your own words.

- 1 The six basic expressions we first learn to identify are _____.
- 2 Before she goes on stage, Sophie _____.
- 3 Scientists think that humans _____.

- 6 Answer the questions for you. Write full sentences.

- 1 Do you prefer sad films or comedies?

- 2 Which actors do you think are good at performing intense scenes?

- 3 Which facial expressions do you think you make most often?

Macmillan Polska Sp. z o.o.
Al. Jerozolimskie 146A, 02-305 Warszawa
A division of Macmillan Education Limited
Companies and representatives throughout the world
ISBN 978-83-8152-388-2
Pack ISBN 978-83-8152-488-9

Text, design and illustration © Macmillan Polska 2020
Written by Nick Beare
Egzamin ósmoklasisty written by Jacek Łagun
and Czesław Kiński

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First published 2021

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Designed by Mikołaj Ostaszewski, Pracownia DTP
Aneta Osipiak-Wypiór and didi-art
Page make-up by Pracownia DTP Aneta Osipiak-Wypiór
and didi-art

Illustrated by Wojciech Górski pp. 9 (Ex3), 11 (Ex3, Ex5),
14 (Ex3), 31 (Ex5), 36 (Ex4), 38 (Ex5), 60 (Ex5), 72 (Ex1)

Cover design by Mikołaj Ostaszewski, Studio-eF,
Pracownia DTP Aneta Osipiak-Wypiór, Pracownia
Graficzna s.c. M.& P. Ferenc and didi-art
Cover photograph by Getty Images

Authors' acknowledgements

The author would like to thank everyone at Macmillan
Polska for their help, encouragement, hard work,
brilliant ideas, resourcefulness and patience. In addition,
special thanks go to the illustrator of *Brainy klasa 8*:
Wojciech Górski.

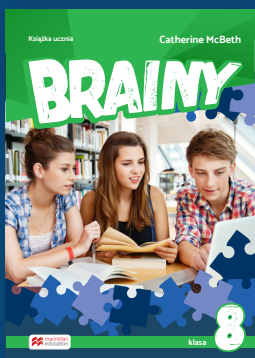
The authors and publishers would like to thank
the following teachers who contributed to
the development of the course by taking part in lesson
observations and focus groups: Aleksandra Baron,
Anna Bogumił, Magdalena Fimowicz-Wasiak, Jolanta
Głodek, Łukasz Herman, Bogusława Jurczak, Katarzyna
Kaczanowska, Dominika Kinach, Katarzyna
Komarnicka, Magdalena Kozłowska, Aleksandra
Krawczyk-Majchrzyk, Wiesława Krzeczowska-
Dawiec, Małgorzata Kuriata, Justyna Lange, Anna
Mościcka, Urszula Ostrowska, Ewa Piotrowicz-Fiksa,
Katarzyna Piwowska, Aleksiej Riabczyński, Anna
Sotomska, Anetta Stochmal, Anna Strzecha, Marzena
Śliwińska, Bartłomiej Tomczyk, Krystian Uszto, Justyna
Wasek, Hanna Wilk, Bożena Wójcik.

The authors and publishers would like to thank
the following for permission to reproduce their
photographs: **Alamy/BE&W** pp 21, 39 (Ex2);
iStock pp 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25,
26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 (Ex1, Ex3),
40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57,
58, 59, 60, 61, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 75, 76, 77,
80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87.

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Printed and bound in Poland
2025 2024 2023 2022 2021
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

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ISBN 978-83-8152-488-9



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