Zeszyt ćwiczeń

Together

dla 7 klasy

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macmillan education

Welcome unit page 4	Vocabulary: daily routine, clothes, events and free time activities, chores, feelings and emotions	
	Vocabulary	**Grammar**
Unit 1 Culture matters page 6	• types of art, the media and social media • works of art, ways to see art Pronunciation: intonation	• there is / are + a / an , some / any / no • there is / are + (too) many , (too) much , a lot of / lots of , a few , a little, How much / many …? • there was / were
Unit 2 Your time, your choice page 16	• interests and free time activities, habits • customs and traditions: expressions with adjectives, expressions with verbs Pronunciation: /s/ and /z/	• past simple • used to • who / that , which / that , when , where , whose
Unit 3 Getting around page 26	• public transport: adjectives, verbs, nouns • getting around: nouns, verbs Pronunciation: word stress in compound nouns	• past continuous to describe a past scene • past continuous and past simple with when and while
Unit 4 Imagine that! page 36	• inventions and discoveries: nouns, verbs • artists, materials Pronunciation: double consonants cc	• present and past simple passive: affirmative and negative sentences • present and past simple passive: questions, short answers, Wh- questions
Revision Units 1–4 pages 46–47		
Unit 5 Shop smart! page 48	• buying and selling • promotions • returning and replacing goods • describing goods Pronunciation: /t/ and /d/ at the end of a word	• present continuous, be going to and will • first and zero conditional
Unit 6 People at work page 58	• popular jobs, places of work • describing personal qualities and skills • describing jobs, choosing a profession Pronunciation: double consonants with one sound	• present perfect with yet and already • present perfect with for and since • present perfect and past simple
Unit 7 Our wonderful world page 68	• mammals, birds • insects • types of plants • plants: useful words Pronunciation: dipthong /e ə/	• can , could , be able to • may for possibility
Unit 8 Sunny days page 78	• weather and climate: adjectives, nouns • geographical directions and locations • extreme weather • natural disasters Pronunciation: / θ / and /ð/	• regular and irregular adverbs • comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs • quite , very , really with adjectives and adverbs • too and (not) enough with adjectives
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Grammar: present simple; present continuous for things happening now and temporary actions; plural nouns; a / an , the , zero article; subject and object pronouns; past simple; have to ; should / shouldn't

Reading and culture	Speaking	Writing
• Modern Art Museums in Europe	• making, accepting and refusing suggestions, expressing preferences	• post for a website
• A holiday that helps	• asking for, giving and justifying opinions	• email about an interesting day
• A different way to travel	• starting and ending a conversation, asking for clarification and checking understanding	• story about a journey
• Inventors and their inventions	• expressing feelings and emotions, sympathising	• email about a school competition
• My TOP 3 amazing shops	• returning and exchanging goods in a shop, asking for a refund	• blog post about saving money
• Why not … work in the tech industry?	• talking about experience, personal qualities and skills	• email about a careers event
• Animal sanctuaries	• making requests and replying to them, asking for and giving permission	• blog post about a photo competition entry
• What's the weather like where you are now?	• giving warnings and instructions	• email about a holiday and holiday weather

Lesson 1

1 Complete the blog post with the words in the box.

've	am	does	don't
get	gets	go	is	like

I always [1]_____ up early. I [2]_____ having a lot of time to have breakfast. My sister [3]_____ completely different! She usually [4]_____ up late and runs to the bus stop. [5]_____ I tired in the afternoon? Only on Wednesdays because I [6]_____ got volleyball practice. But I always [7]_____ to bed early to get enough sleep. What time [8]_____ my sister go to bed? I [9]_____ know exactly, but I think late!

2 Complete the sentences with the present continuous forms of the verbs in brackets. Complete short answers.

1 I can't talk now because I _____ (revise) for the science test.
2 Which languages _____ (they / learn) this year?
3 A: _____ (you / listen) to me?
B: Yes, I _____. I can't find my phone.
4 A: _____ (Monica / take) a shower right now?
B: No, she _____.

3 Complete the dialogue with the correct forms of the verbs in the box. Use present simple or present continuous.

need	not like	study	think
use	we/have got	you/want	

Leo: Can I borrow your tablet, Rita?
Rita: Sorry, I [1]_____ it at the moment. How about in an hour? I [2]_____ it to finish my homework.
Leo: Sure. [3]_____ some tea?
Rita: Yes, please! [4]_____ any biscuits?
Leo: No, we haven't. There's some dried fruit.
Rita: I [5]_____ it that much. But I [6]_____ it's a good idea to eat something healthy. I 'm so tired.
Leo: We [7]_____ really hard this term.

Lesson 2

4 Write the missing plural or singular forms of the nouns.

Singular	Plural
skirt	[1]_____
[2]_____	teeth
hobby	[3]_____
child	[4]_____
[5]_____	women
dress	[6]_____
[7]_____	people

5 Complete the dialogues with a / an , the or –.

1 A: Can you see me? I 'm wearing _____ orange T-shirt and _____ shorts.
B: I'm not sure. Are _____ shorts green?
A: Yes, and I've got _____ yellow cap, too!
B: Oh, I see you. Don't move!
2 A: Is Dad having _____ tea and sandwiches with us?
B: No, he 's going to _____ shoe shop near his office. He needs to buy _____ boots for our trip to _____ Scotland.
3 A: Let's visit that clothes shop. There 's _____ cool hoodie in _____ window.
B: Do you think they speak _____ English? I can't ask about the size in _____ French.

6 Complete the sentences with the correct object pronouns.

1 I can't find my red scarf. I always leave _____ in my jacket, but it 's not there.
2 Joe 's got a lot of friends. He usually meets _____ after school.
3 Grandma lives in Cornwall. We often visit _____ in the summer.
4 My sister often helps _____ with my maths homework. She 's really good at it.
5 Our neighbours have got a cat. They sometimes ask _____ to feed Fluffy when they 're on holiday.
6 We 've got a new student in our class, Andy. I really like_____ – we 're both hockey fans.
7 I can't hear _____. I don't think the microphone on your laptop is working.

Lesson 3

1 Complete sentences 1–5 with the names of events.

1 Yesterday 's y___ c__ss was difficult, but the teacher helped us a lot.
2 Did you meet any famous writers at the b__k f__r?
3 We got lost during the tr __s__e h__t, but it was fun.
4 The best gamers in our town played in the es___ts t__r__m__t.
5 We planted about 50 trees at the c__s__v___on w_r_s__p.

2 Complete the sentences with the past simple forms of the verbs in the box.

be buy learn study swap

1 Dorothy _____ some clothes at a clothes swap last week.
2 I _____ how to work well with other actors yesterday.
3 We _____ late for the concert, so we didn 't hear the first song.
4 My friend _____ a new book by her favourite author last weekend.
5 Andy _____ really hard last night for his maths test.

3 Complete the dialogue with the past simple forms of the verbs in brackets.

Mia: [1]_____ (you / have) a nice weekend, Josh?
Josh: Yes, I did. I [2]_____ (not go) out, but I had fun. I [3]_____ (play) a new video game with my brother. What about you?
Mia: I [4]_____ (stay) at home and helped my parents on Saturday. On Sunday, I [5]_____ (meet) Jessica, and we wanted to go cycling, but the weather [6]_____ (be) awful. Luckily, we [7]_____ (find) a good film at the cinema.
Josh: What film [8]_____ (you / see)?
Mia: We watched The Boy and the Heron , and we [9]_____ (love) it!

Lesson 4

4 Read the table and complete the dialogues with the correct forms of have to . Use short answers where needed.

Dad	Monday	Tuesday	Saturday
Mum	Wednesday	Thursday	Tuesday
Jenna and Phil	Friday	Saturday	Thursday

1 Jenna: _____ (we) take the rubbish out on Fridays?
Phil: _____.
2 Dad: Do Jenna and Phil have to vacuum on Tuesday?
Mum: _____.
3 Jenna and Phil _____ water the plants on Thursday.
4 Phil: _____ (Dad) vacuum on Saturday?
Jenna: _____.

5 Choose the correct option.



I think it's important to know how you feel and name emotions. Last month, I learnt it's OK to be [1] angry / bored when my brother takes my things without asking. But it isn't a good idea to be [2] upset / scared with him for days. Going for a walk and then discussing the problem is much better. Walks also help me when I'm [3] excited / nervous before important exams. There 's one thing I should learn to do, though. I should feel [4] proud / confident of my good marks at school. I 'm sometimes [5] bored / unhappy when I make a mistake on a test. But who doesn 't make them?

6 Complete the dialogues with the correct forms of should and the words in the box.

join not start she/do

1 A: I'm always so stressed before the tests.
B: I'm not surprised. You _____ revising the night before.
2 A: My sister hasn't got any friends and she 's a bit lonely. What _____?
B: I think she _____ a school club. She can meet friends there.

1 Culture matters

Lesson 1 Vocabulary and listening

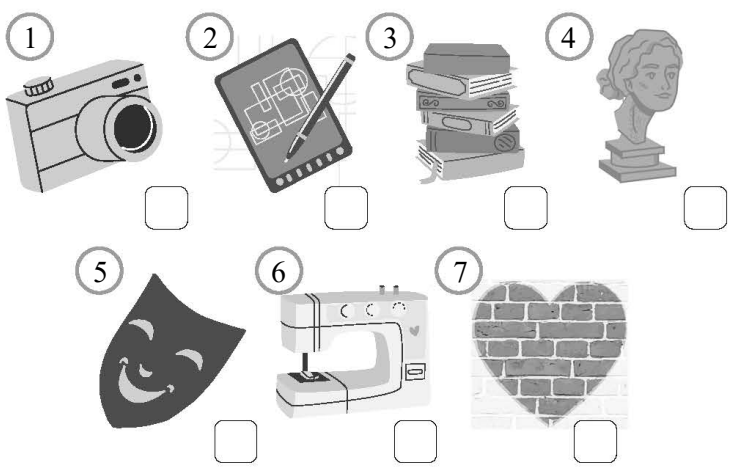
▶AUDIO 01

1 Let's start!

Complete the words with the missing letters.

1 I've got my c _____a with me because I want to make a f _____m.
2 It's a good idea to wear c _____e s_____s when you go to a d_____e class.
3 She loves m _____c and can play the g _____r very well.
4 Don't forget to bring your s _____k to the p _____g class.

2 Match words a–g with pictures 1–7.



a street art
b fashion design
c literature
d digital art
e photography
f sculpture
g theatre

3 Match the sentence halves.

1 I love reading, so I want to study ___
2 The Kissis a very famous ___
3 There is a lot of amazing ___
4 He's interested in fashion design ___
5 This computer program can help me create ___
6 My aunt gave me a new camera for my birthday because ___

a sculpture by Rodin.
b and makes his own clothes.
c literature at college.
d digital art.
e I'm really into photography.
f street art all around Barcelona.

4 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

check out creates follow looking read shares subscribe

Olga

Hey Matt, [1]_____ this blog. It's called 'My Camera Your Art'! It's by this guy called Yanni. He [2]_____ photos of street art from around the world.

Matt

Oh yes, I love that blog. In fact, I [3]_____ Yanni already, and I [4]_____ to his blog. His photography is amazing.

Yes, it is. I'm [5]_____ through his article about Buenos Aires at the moment. It's very good. He [6]_____ really interesting content.

Oh, I [7]_____ the headline about his trip to Buenos Aires, but I didn't look at the whole article. I'll read it later.

5 01 Posłuchaj nagrania. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu odpowiedz na pytania 1–3. Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź: a, b lub c.

1 Ewan wants to ___.
a invite Meg to his Art Club
b find out about digital art
c learn how to draw pictures

2 On his website, Ewan writes about ___.
a photography
b digital art
c video games

3 Meg suggests they go to ___.
a a sculpture show
b a camera show
c a photography show

CHARGE YOUR GRAMMAR!

▶VIDEO 01

1 Match the sentence halves.

1 There's a ___
2 There are ___
3 There aren't ___
4 Are there any ___
5 There's a lot ___
6 There isn't much ___

a a few nice sweaters in the wardrobe.
b of work.
c new fashion show in the Arts Centre.
d any photos of your mum here.
e time.
f clothes for boys in the garage?

2 Choose the correct option.

1 There aren't any / no cinemas in my town.
2 There is / are some rubbish in the river.
3 There are lot / lots of cars on the road.
4 There is / are no cafés in this part of town.
5 There's a / some big sculpture in the park.
6 There isn't a / any bookshop near my house.
7 Is / Are there any good places to eat here?

3 Uzupełnij dialog. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać jeden wyraz.

A: What's your village like, Nicole?
B: It's very small. There aren't [1]_____ cafés or restaurants.
A: Really? How [2]_____ shops are there?
B: Just two.
A: Are there a lot [3]_____ people?
B: No, there [4]_____. I think the total population is just 200. There [5]_____ a primary school, but there 's [6]_____ secondary school here. My school is in the nearest big town.
A: So, how do you get there?
B: There are a [7]_____ buses that go there every day.
A: Do you like living in such a small village?
B: It's OK. Sometimes in the summer there are [8]_____ many tourists because it 's a very beautiful place. But in the winter, it 's very quiet.

4 Complete the emails with the words in the box.

believe few look lots of many question there 's worry

Hi Rachel,
How are you?
Great news! Jack wants me to make a video about a typical English village for his website. Can you [1]_____ it? So, I'm looking for a good location. Guildford is a really beautiful town, but it 's quite big. It's got [2]_____ interesting places and [3]_____ a very old castle, but there are too [4]_____ tourists there in the summer. The [5]_____ is, is there a better, quieter place nearby?
Tony

Hi Tony,
How exciting! Don't [6]_____, I've got some ideas. There are a [7]_____ very pretty small towns near Guildford. Here 's a picture of Godalming, for example. Just [8]_____ at these old houses! It would be perfect for your video.
Rachel



5 Challenge! Look at the information about Dullsville. Write five sentences to describe it. Use: any, no, a few, a little, a lot of, some .

Dullsville

Cafés:	2	Restaurants:	0
Public transport:		Supermarkets:	3
		Parks:	4

Rubbish on the streets:

There are a few cafés in Dullsville.
There _____
_____
_____
_____

1 Let's start!

Match a–d with 1–4 to make phrases about social media.

1 read	a an influencer
2 subscribe	b through an article
3 follow	c to a blog
4 look	d the headlines

2 Match words a–e with descriptions 1–5.

1 a very old painting that we can find on a wall or a ceiling, usually underground ___
2 a painting or drawing of the countryside ___
3 a painting or drawing of a person ___
4 a form of art that often includes sound, movement and space ___
5 a painting on the wall of a room or building ___

a a portrait
b a mural
c a cave painting
d a landscape
e an installation

3 Choose the correct option to complete the dialogues.

1 A: I don't understand this cave / modern art painting. Is that a person or a tree?
B: I don't know. But you can ask the artist. She's just over there.
2 A: How can we make this wall look more interesting?
B: We could paint a landscape / mural of our favourite superheroes on it.
3 A: Did you like the installation / portrait in that room?
B: Yes, I did. There were lots of mirrors and bright lights. It was awesome!
4 A: Can you believe it? We're looking at the hands of people from 10,000 years ago!
B: I know! These cave paintings / installations are amazing!
5 A: I don't really like landscapes / portraits. Pictures of trees and flowers are boring.
B: I agree. I prefer landscapes / portraits, with pictures of real people.

4 Complete the texts with the words in the box.

digital arts festival immersive exhibition online exhibition virtual tour

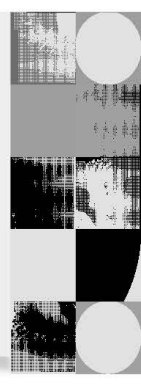
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Wherever you are in the world, you can come on a [1]_____ of our gallery and explore our [2]_____ of beautiful modern art. Just click on a painting to find out more.




Things to do in Barcelona in November

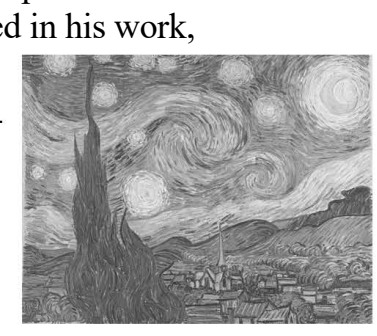
- The [3]_____ in Barcelona presents exciting computer-created art in museums and galleries around Barcelona.
- Experience art all around you in an amazing [4]_____ at MoCo Museum.



5 Complete the text with the words in the box. There is one extra word.

immersive installation landscape mural online portraits

Van Gogh is one of my favourite artists. I love his [1]_____ painting The Starry Night, which shows a dark blue sky with bright yellow stars. I've got a [2]_____ of it on my bedroom wall – my brother painted it! Van Gogh also painted many [3]_____ of his friends and there's even one of his doctor, Dr Gachet. I want to go to an [4]_____ exhibition of his work in London – you can stand in the middle of the room and see his pictures all around you. If you're interested in his work, you can also see an [5]_____ exhibition of his paintings on the official Van Gogh website – it's amazing.



CHARGE YOUR GRAMMAR!

▶VIDEO 02

1 Choose the correct option.

1 There was / were an ice sculpture.
2 There wasn't / weren't any portraits of famous people.
3 A: Was / Were there any of your friends at the festival?
B: Yes, there was / were .
4 There was / were some theatre shows.
5 A: How many theatre shows was / were there?
B: I'm not sure.

2 Complete the sentences. Use was / wasn't or were / weren't.

1 There _____ a really good exhibition at the Tate Modern last week.
2 There _____ also an installation in the Turbine Hall.
3 There _____ a lot of space because there _____ too many people at the exhibition.
4 There _____ any books about the exhibition in the shop, but there _____ some great postcards.

3 Look at the information about Donmere Park Festival. Then write questions and answers with there was / there were .

Donmere Park Festival

Music	Food	Drinks	Dancers	Bands
✓	✗	✓	✗	✓

1 Was there any music at the festival?
Yes, there was.
2 _____ food at the festival?
_____
3 _____ drinks at the festival?
_____
4 _____ dancers at the festival?
_____
5 _____ bands at the festival?
_____

4 Uzupełnij tekst. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać jeden wyraz.

Hi Alfie,
How was the school concert last night?
[1]_____ there any good bands?
[2]_____ there a prize for the best performance? How many singers were [3]_____?
I wasn't at the concert because I was at my cousin's party. [4]_____ was some great food and there [5]_____ some really good music. There [6]_____ much space because [7]_____ were a lot of my cousin's friends at the party, but there [8]_____ any of our classmates there. Maybe they were all at the concert!
Dawn

Over To You!

5 Write a reply to Dawn. Use the notes below.

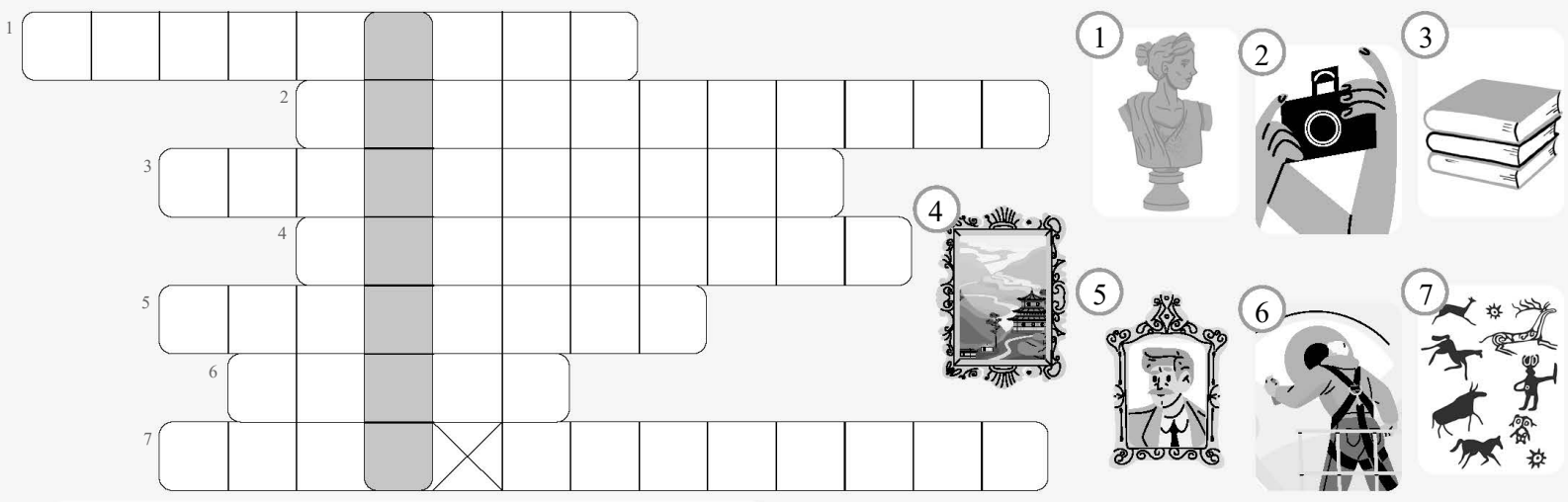
School concert:
- No prize for best performance
- Lots of good bands
- One singer
- Three dancers

How was the Art Festival on Sunday?
- interesting art?
- good sculptures?
- number of people there?

Hi Dawn,
Thanks for your email.
The school concert was …

1 Half-unit revision

1 Look at the picture clues and complete the crossword. Then find the mystery word.



The mystery word is: _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

2 Find five phrases for social media and three names of ways to see art hidden in the maze. Write them under the correct heading below.

check	out	headlines
website	a	the
online	content	read
exhibition	create	exhibition
virtual	tour	immersive
an	follow	online
influencer	share	photos

Social media phrases	Ways to see art
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

3 Complete the blog post with the words in the box.

's any are aren't few little lot lots no some

I'm at the School Summer Fair today. There are [1]_____ of people here and there isn't [2]_____ rain – hurrah! There are a [3]_____ dancers on the stage at the moment and there [4]_____ also a band playing, so there 's a [5]_____ of noise. There 's a food stall, but there 's only a [6]_____ food now – there [7]_____ any burgers ☹ and there [8]_____ just a few sandwiches. There are [9]_____ sculptures at the art stall, but there are [10]_____ amazing paintings. I think I'll buy a painting for my bedroom.

4 Use the picture clues to complete the dialogues.

1 ? 

A: How many paintings were there at the gallery?
B: There were lots of paintings at the gallery.

2 ?

A: Was _____ music at the party?
B: No, _____ at the party.

3 ? 

A: Were _____ flowers in the kitchen?
B: Yes, _____ on the table.

4 ?

A: How _____ traffic _____ in the village yesterday?
B: There _____ in the village yesterday.

▶VIDEO 03 ▶AUDIO 02

1 Read the title of the text. Predict what type of text this is.

a an article about places to see modern art
b a description of the writer 's favourite pieces of modern art
c an essay about why modern art is important

2 02 Read the text quickly and listen to it. Check your prediction for exercise 1.

3 Write L (Louisiana Museum of Modern Art), G (Guggenheim Bilbao) or P (Pompidou Centre) for each sentence below.

1 You can spend some time reading here. ___
2 This place isn't in the middle of the city. ___
3 Nature is all around this place. ___
4 It isn't the only place in the world with this name. ___
5 You can see very large sculptures of animals here. ___

4 Odpowiedz na pytania 1–6 zgodnie z treścią tekstu.

Louisiana Museum of Modern Art

1 How far is Copenhagen from the museum?

_____

2 What can you see out of the windows?

_____

Guggenheim Bilbao

3 How many galleries are there?

_____

4 Who created Puppy ?

_____

Pompidou Centre

5 Where is the Pompidou Centre?

_____

6 Why does the Pompidou Centre look unusual?

_____

MODERN ART MUSEUMS

in Europe

Let's find out about three amazing modern art museums in Europe!

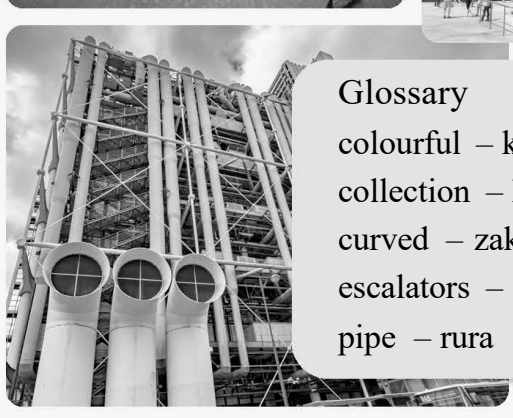
The Louisiana Museum of Modern Art is very different from a typical, busy, city museum. Although it is only 40 km from Copenhagen – the capital of Denmark – it is near a big lake with trees on all sides of the building. There are beautiful sculptures in the gardens and views of the lake from the windows of the museum. There is also a lot of space for visitors to sit down and think about the art.

The Guggenheim Bilbao in Bilbao, Spain is famous not only for the art inside the building, but also the actual building. It has curved walls and there are 19 galleries inside the building. There are also some fantastic sculptures outside, including Maman by Louise Bourgeois – a big metal spider, and Puppy by Jeff Koons – a 12.4-metre-tall dog made of colourful flowers. You can also see other versions of Maman in Japan, the UK, the USA, Canada, South Korea and Qatar. There are three other Guggenheim art museums around the world: in New York City, Venice and Abu Dhabi.

The best place to see modern art in France is probably the Pompidou Centre in Paris. As well as a huge collection of modern art, there is also a big public library at the Centre with more than 350,000 books. The Pompidou Centre is famous for the brightly-coloured pipes around the building. These pipes look great, but they 're also useful: the green pipes are for water, the blue are for air, the red for the escalators , and the yellow are for electricity.







Glossary
colourful – kolorowy
collection – kolekcja, zbiór
curved – zakrzywiony
escalators – schody ruchome
pipe – rura

▶AUDIO 03 ▶VIDEO 04

1 Look at the dialogue on page 16 of the Student 's Book. Complete the sentences with Andrea or Magda.



1 _____ doesn 't like theatre.
2 _____ wants to go to a music festival.
3 _____ doesn 't enjoy festivals with lots of people.
4 _____ wants to take some photos of street art.
5 _____ suggests looking at some street art on Sunday morning.

2 Match the sentence halves.

1 Shall	a give that a miss.
2 I'll	b next weekend?
3 That	c about going to the art gallery?
4 How	d we see a film tonight?
5 What about	e to go in the afternoon.
6 I'd love	f sounds perfect.

3 Complete the dialogues with one word in each gap.

1 A: How _____ going to the school concert tonight?
B: Thanks, _____ music isn't really my thing.
2 A: There 's a street art festival in London this weekend. _____ we go?
B: I'd _____ stay at home. I 'm not feeling very well.
3 A: I can't go to the immersive exhibition on Thursday. _____ about Saturday morning?
B: That _____ perfect!
4 A: Do you want to go to the free festival in the park tomorrow morning?
B: I'd _____ to go in the afternoon. I've got a guitar lesson in the morning.

4 Complete the dialogue. Use the words in brackets.

A: There 's a new art gallery opposite the library. [1]_____ (how, go) there at the weekend?
B: Thanks, but [2]_____ (art, thing).
A: Oh, OK.
B: I [3]_____ (rather, listen) to some music. There 's a new band playing at the music café on Saturday evening. [4]_____ (shall, go)?
A: [5]_____ (sound, perfect). Let's meet there at 8.
B: I [6]_____ (prefer, get) there a bit earlier. It gets very busy. What about 7?
A: Brilliant!



5 Choose the best meaning for each phrase.

1 Football isn 't really my thing.
a I like football, but I 'm not very good at it.
b I don 't like football.
2 How about getting tickets?
a Do you want to get tickets?
b Did you get tickets?
3 That sounds perfect!
a I like that idea.
b I don 't understand that idea.
4 I'd rather stay in.
a I don 't want to stay in.
b I don 't want to go out.
5 I'll give that a miss.
a I'd prefer not to go.
b I'd love to go.

6 03 Listen and follow the instructions to respond to the suggestions and questions.

- Say 'no ' to the suggestion.
- You prefer the electronic music night at the Victoria Hall.
- Accept the suggestion.

1 Look at Beth's post on page 17 of the Student's Book. Then complete the summary using words from her post. Write two to five words in each gap.

Beth wants to know if she is a [1]_____ _____. She's really into reading and she often reads e-books because [2]_____ for her bedroom. She also loves photography and she is learning some great hacks from an [3]_____. As well as photography and reading, she loves visiting [4]_____. She usually goes to online exhibitions because [5]_____ in her town.

2 Put the sentences in the correct order to make a post about culture.

- ☐ a I also follow an influencer who is a famous portrait painter.
- ☐ b I don't play any instruments. However, I know a lot about classical music.
- ☐ c To start with, I just love art – especially modern art.
- ☐ d There was an exhibition of his paintings in my town last month.
- ☐ e Finally, I love listening to music.
- ☐ f I've got lots of books about modern art at home.

Write it Right!

When you want to include several different points in your writing, you can use different phrases to introduce each new point.

First point: Firstly, To begin/start with

Next few points: Another (interest/place/hobby), I also (like/play/enjoy)

Last point: Finally,

3 Match the sentence halves.

1 I also	a with, I love art and try to go to exhibitions once or twice a month.
2 Finally,	b I go to an Arts Club every Saturday morning.
3 To begin	c form of art I love is sculpture.
4 Another	d spend a lot of time reading about famous artists.

4 Choose the correct option to complete the post.

x



Hi!

I'm really interested in culture.

To start [1] with / at, I play the guitar, the piano and the violin. I love going to concerts and listening to music. There are [2] any / some great musicians in my town. How [3] about / is where you live?

I also love [4] photograph / photography. I haven't got a very good camera, but I take lots of photos with my phone. There [5] were / was a really interesting exhibition of nature photography at the library last month. I also subscribe to a photography blog. [6] Do / Are you subscribe to any blogs about art or culture?

[7] First / Finally, I love making things. There's a Craft Club at my school, and I'm learning how to make jewellery there.

So [8] what / how do you think? Am I a culture vulture?

5 Write a post for a website about your interest in the arts. Include some information about at least one of the topics below.

- an online influencer who talks about music/fashion/art/dance
- arts events in your area
- online exhibitions
- Arts/Music/Crafts Clubs in your area

Remember to organise your ideas into paragraphs. Use different phrases to introduce new points and check your work carefully. Write 100–120 words.

1 Complete the dialogues with one word in each gap.

1 A: Do you f_____ any influencers online?
B: Yes, I do. I s_____ to a digital artist's blog. It's really interesting.
2 A: Is there any s_____ a_____ in your town?
B: Yes, there's an amazing m_____ on the wall outside our school.
3 A: I love your m_____ a_____ paintings. They're really interesting and unusual.
B: Thank you! You can see more of them in an o_____ e_____. Here's the link to the website.

___ /6 points

2 Complete the text with the words in the box.

check out immersive exhibition
landscapes look through
portraits virtual tour

Monet is my favourite artist. There was a(n) [1]_____ of his work in our town last week. It was great to see his paintings all around me. I really love his [2]_____ – his paintings of gardens and flowers are beautiful.

Monet's [3]_____ are also amazing. My favourite is called La femme à la robe verte and it's a painting of his wife in a big black coat and a long green dress.

If you want to find out more about Monet, you can [4]_____ the official Claude Monet website and [5]_____ some articles about this incredible artist. You can also go on a(n) [6]_____ of Monet's house and garden on the website. It's really interesting.

___ /6 points

3 Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.

1 There are too ___ people in the park today!
a much b some c many
2 There ___ a little rain today, but it isn't very cold.
a is b are c be
3 There aren't ___ hotels in my town.
a much b no c any
4 How ___ traffic is there at the weekend?
a many b much c any
5 There are a ___ of cafés near my house.
a lot b lots c some
6 There ___ any information about this film online.
a aren't b isn't c not

___ /6 points

4 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of there was / there were .

1 _____ a lot of noise at the party.
2 _____ any good bands at the concert last night.
3 How much rain _____ last night?
4 _____ many people at the arts festival?
5 _____ any food in the cupboard.
6 _____ some beautiful paintings at the exhibition.

___ /6 points

5 Put the dialogue in the correct order.

☐ a Thanks, but modern art isn't really my thing. How about going to the electronic dance concert at the Brighton Centre?
☐ b That sounds perfect!
☐ c I'll give that a miss. I don't really like that kind of music.
☐ d There's a great installation at the new art gallery. Shall we go?
☐ e Yes, good idea. She's a great actress. Let's meet at the cinema at 7.
☐ f OK. What about going to the cinema? We could always see the new Florence Pugh film.

___ /6 points

6 Check your progress!

21–30 points	11–20 points	1–10 points
Well done!	Not bad!	Catch-up p. 15

Ready for more? Extra Challenge , p. 15

Catch-up

1 Choose the correct option to complete the phrases.

1 check out a website / online
2 create an influencer / content
3 read the headlines / a platform
4 follow an article / influencer
5 share photos / a website online
6 look through / out an article

2 Match pictures a–e with words 1–5.

1 mural
2 landscape
3 theatre
4 fashion design
5 cave painting



3 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 There is / are a portrait exhibition at the museum.
2 There was / were lots of students in the café.
3 How much / many books are there in your bag?
4 How much / many space was there in your old classroom?
5 Are / Is there any lessons today?
6 Were / Was there a lot of noise at the festival?

Extra Challenge

4 Look at the photo. Imagine you went to this street art festival yesterday. Write five sentences to describe it. Use there was / wasn't / were / weren't and some of the words in the box.

cars children modern art
people rain sculptures



5 Find one wrong word in each sentence. Replace the words with the correct ones and rewrite the sentences.

1 I subscribe at a very interesting blog about modern music.

2 There aren't any book on my desk.

3 Is there an information about the immersive exhibition online?

4 I want to check about my friend's new blog.

5 There are a little problems with my website.

6 There are too much noise – I can't do my homework!

2 Your time, your choice

Lesson 1 Vocabulary and listening

▶AUDIO 04

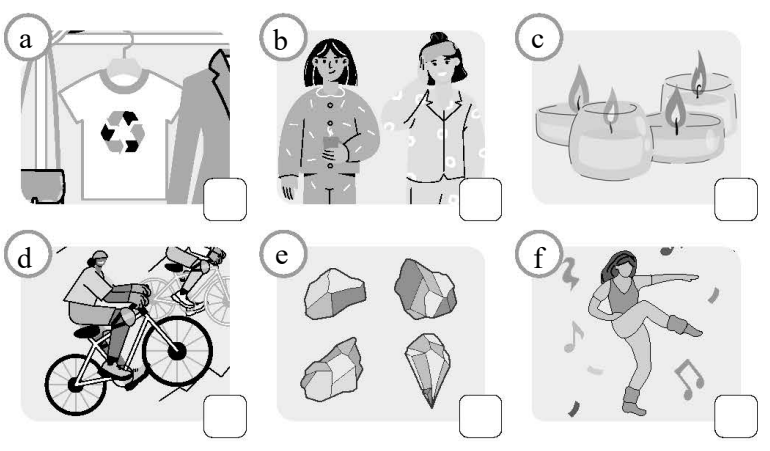
1 Let's start!

Choose the correct option to complete the phrases.

1 put your clothes / sports away
2 make comics / phones
3 play a musical jewellery / instrument
4 do a study / sport
5 charge your phone / instrument

2 Match pictures a–f with phrases for interests 1–6.

1 collect rocks
2 do Zumba
3 go mountain biking
4 have a sleepover
5 make candles
6 upcycle old clothes



3 Complete the dialogue.

A: What do you usually do at the weekend?
B: I do [1] v_____ on Saturday morning. I go to a local animal shelter and look after the cats.
A: Oh, that sounds amazing.
B: Yes, it is! Then I take photos of the cats and [2] e_____ them when I get home. The animal shelter uses the photos on their website.
A: Do you [3] h_____ out with your friends as well?
B: Yes, I usually see my friend Erin on Sunday morning. We [4] s_____ the Internet together, or sometimes we [5] u_____ our old clothes. Look – I made this bag from an old pair of jeans! And in the afternoon, I do my homework and then I go [6] m_____ b_____ with my brother. I got a new bike for my birthday and it 's awesome!

4 Complete the messages with the words in the box.

do have sleep stay update write

Hi Sadie!
What do you usually do on Saturday? I always [1]_____ up late on Friday nights, so I 'm really tired on Saturday mornings! I usually [2]_____ a video call with my cousins before lunch on Saturday and then I do my homework. I [3]_____ my study app after that and then I [4]_____ my diary before I go to bed.



Hi!
I usually [5]_____ nothing in the morning – I like to [6]_____ in, but today I got up early because I need to revise for my maths test on Monday 😟.

5 04 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie czworo nastolatków opowiadających o tym, co robią w niedziele. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu dopasuj zdania A–E do osób 1–4. Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo.

This speaker:
A often does sport in the afternoon.
B doesn 't sleep in on Sundays.
C doesn 't spend time with other people in the afternoon.
D takes photos of their upcycled clothes.
E makes things in the morning.

1	2	3	4
_____	_____	_____	_____

CHARGE YOUR GRAMMAR!



1 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 I didn't like / liked poetry at all.
2 Did you use / used to sign every poem with a glitter gel-pen?
3 Why did you use to spell / spelled your name this way?
4 Ericspend / spent a lot of time at home.
5 You used to write / wrote very romantic poems.

2 Write the past simple forms of verbs 1–10.

1 read	_____	6 eat	_____
2 see	_____	7 spend	_____
3 find	_____	8 listen	_____
4 know	_____	9 make	_____
5 study	_____	10 do	_____

3 Rewrite the underlined phrases with used to .

1 Billy was scared of spiders when he was eight.
Billy used to be scared of spiders when he was eight.

2 Did you do a lot of homework in those days?
_____

3 We didn't like hip-hop music when we were at primary school.
_____

4 My cousins walked to school when they lived in France.
_____

5 Did they go to bed at 11 pm when they were children?
_____

6 She didn't eat many vegetables when she was younger.
_____

4 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

did didn't have those to use wasn't went

A: What games did you [1]_____ to play when you were a kid? [2]_____ you have lots of video games?
B: No, I [3]_____. We didn't [4]_____ a computer in [5]_____ days. I used [6]_____ hang out with my friends. In the summer, we [7]_____ swimming in the river.
A: Really? Was it very cold?
B: No, it [8]_____.

5 Write sentences from the prompts. Use used to where possible, or the past simple.

1 we / swim / in the sea / every day / when I / be / a child.
_____

2 you / go / to the cinema / with your friends / yesterday?
_____

3 He / not / do / a lot of sport / when / he / be / younger.
_____

4 My uncle / leave / school / ten years ago.
_____

Over To You!

6 Write sentences about things you used to do or didn't use to do when you were younger. Use the words in the box or your own ideas.

be scared of drink eat have live in play with

I didn't use to drink tea when I was younger, but now I love it!
_____

1 Let's start!

Complete phrases 1–6 with the words in the box.

comics diary late old clothes
the Internet volunteering

1 stay up _____
2 make _____
3 surf _____
4 upcycle _____
5 do _____
6 write my _____

2 Complete the text with the words in the box.

atmosphere clothes custom event
food music tradition venue



I'm here at Purbeck Valley Farm – an amazing [1]_____ – for the Purbeck Valley Folk Festival. This four-day [2]_____ is always very popular and there are lots of people here today. The [3]_____ is fantastic and everyone is having a great time. At the moment, I 'm watching some Morris dancers who are wearing very colourful [4]_____. Morris dancing is an ancient [5]_____ in England and it's really interesting. I 'm also listening to some folk [6]_____. I want to try some local [7]_____ later – Dorset apple cake is very famous and it looks delicious! Yesterday, there was a 'Beard Off' competition. It's an unusual [8]_____ at the Purbeck Valley Folk Festival where people take part in a competition to find the biggest or most creative beard!

3 Match the sentence halves.

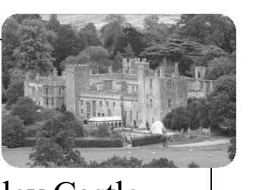
1 I'm a big fan of folk
2 She wears very colourful
3 There was a fantastic
4 I had some of the local
5 The May Day parade is an ancient
6 The party was at the old castle and

a clothes and has purple hair at the moment.
b food yesterday – it was very spicy!
c music and I love playing it on my violin.
d we all thought it was an amazing venue.
e tradition and everyone comes out onto the streets to see it.
f atmosphere at the concert last night – everyone was dancing.

4 The words in bold are in the wrong places. Replace them with the correct words.

1 A: What did you think of the craft market?
B: It was wonderful. I bought a beautiful parade _____ there.
2 A: Your sister is a really good singer!
B: Thank you! She's going to take place _____ in a music competition next week.
3 A: Why are you standing at the window?
B: I want to watch the overnight _____.
4 A: It's a very long journey to go to Edinburgh just for the day.
B: I know. I think we should stay part _____ and then drive home the next day.
5 A: When does the festival take souvenir _____?
B: I think it's next weekend. We should get tickets now.

5 Complete the text.



Do you want to come to the Fantasy Forest Festival? It's a three-day [1] e_____ that takes [2] p_____ at Sudeley Castle in Winchcombe. It 's a really [3] a_____ venue and you 'll have a great time. Last year, the [4] a_____ was fantastic. People dress as characters from science-fiction films and fantasy novels, and they wear [5] c_____ clothes. You can [6] t_____ part in a competition for the best costume. Also, you can stay [7] o_____ in the camping field – you don 't even need to bring a tent. And there will be lots of stalls, so you can buy some [8] s_____ and presents for your friends.

CHARGE YOUR GRAMMAR!

▶VIDEO 06

1 Match the sentence halves.

1 This is the square ___
2 This is the man ___
3 I can't wait for the day ___
4 I packed the outfit ___

a when we go to the festival.
b where they hold the festival.
c which I want to wear for the show.
d whose sister is planning the parade.

2 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 Mr Granger is the man who / whose bike we bought.
2 This is the park where / which I go for a run every afternoon.
3 Sunday is the day when / who we visit our grandparents.
4 She's the student which / who lives next to the hospital.
5 I lost the bag where / which you gave me for my birthday.

3 Complete the text with the correct relative pronouns: when, where, which, who or whose.

Anton



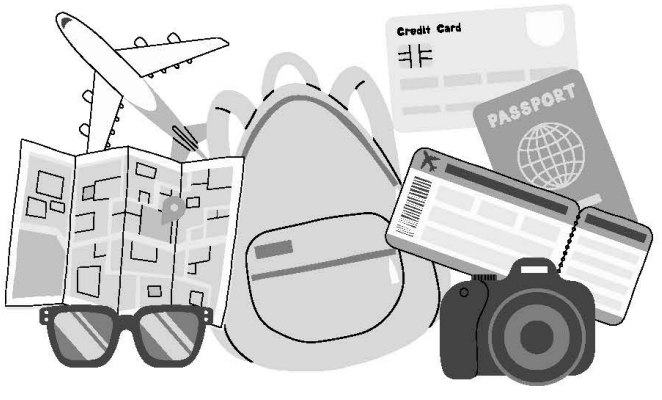
My favourite holiday was last summer [1]_____ I spent a week in Greece with my cousins, [2]_____ live in Corfu. The house [3]_____ they live is by the beach, so we went swimming every day. There was a great restaurant on the beach [4]_____ served really amazing food and we often went there for lunch. We also met a girl [5]_____ father owned a boat and on the last day we all went sailing together. I want to go back to the same place next year!

4 Rewrite the sentences as one sentence, using the correct relative pronouns.

1 He is wearing a red jacket. I don't like it.
I don't like the red jacket which he is wearing.
2 Nora is a girl. She went to a folk festival last weekend.
Nora is the _____.
3 This is a bookshop. I bought your birthday present here.
This is the _____.
4 Henry is a student. His sister took part in a famous singing competition.
Henry is the student _____.
5 My favourite day is Sunday. I always sleep in then.
My favourite day is Sunday _____.
6 I took some photos yesterday. I want to edit them.
I want to edit the _____.

5 Challenge! Complete the sentences with the correct relative pronouns and your own ideas.

1 The person _____ tells the best jokes in my family is _____.
2 The place _____ I love to spend time when I feel sad is _____.
3 Something _____ I always take with me when we go on holiday is _____.
4 The person _____ voice is the loudest in my class is _____.
5 Something _____ I will never forget is the time _____ I _____.



2 Half-unit revision

▶AUDIO 05

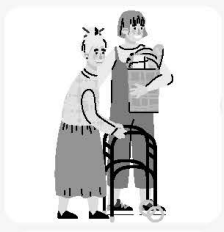
1 Look at the pictures and correct the sentences.



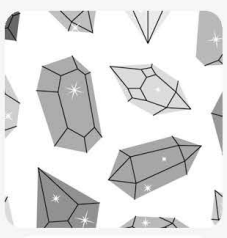
Monday



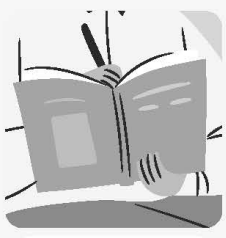
Tuesday



Wednesday



Thursday



Friday

1 Hanna edited photos on Monday.
She didn't edit photos. She upcycled old clothes.

2 She made candles on Tuesday.

3 She did nothing on Wednesday.

4 She hung out with her friends on Thursday.

5 She did Zumba on Friday.

2 05 Listen to the interviewer's questions 1–5 and match them with answers a–e.

a Very colourful! I loved the dancers' hats.
b Excellent! I bought some local biscuits as souvenirs for my friends back home.
c It was fantastic! Everyone was really friendly and happy.
d Very interesting. There were some great folk singers.
e OK, but not amazing! It was a big tent in the middle of a field, and we were all a bit cold.

1	2	3	4	5

3 Complete the first half of sentences 1–5 with the correct form of used to and the verbs in brackets. Then match the first halves with the correct second halves a–e.

1 I _____ (not eat) fruit, ___
2 They _____ (take) the bus to school, ___
3 We always _____ (get up) early, ___
4 They _____ (go) camping on holiday, ___
5 She _____ (not do) a lot of exercise, ___

a but now they cycle there.
b but now we sleep in at the weekend.
c but now she goes to the gym every day.
d but now I love apples, bananas and pears.
e but now they stay with their grandparents.

4 Complete clues 1–5 with the correct relative pronouns. Then match photos a–e with clues 1–5.

1 It's the city _____ you can visit the Louvre art gallery.
2 He's the artist _____ painted the Mona Lisa.
3 It's a place _____ you can borrow lots of books.
4 It's a thing _____ you use to take photos.
5 It's a time of the year _____ it often snows.



▶VIDEO 07 ▶AUDIO 06

1 Choose the best definition for words 1–3.

1 basic
a very complicated and difficult
b very simple

2 marine
a from the sea
b from the sky

3 opportunity
a a possibility to do something
b no possibility to do something

2 06 Posłuchaj nagrania i przeczytaj tekst. Do każdej wypowiedzi A–C dopasuj tekst 1–3.

A ‘In the morning, the children came running towards us, shouting ‘Teacher! Teacher!’ It was amazing!’

B ‘My favourite day was when we helped to clean some baby turtles – they were so cute!’

C ‘At the end of every day I was really tired, but it was good to know that children will now have a safe and clean place where they can study.’

3 Read the text again. Are sentences 1–6 True (T) or False (F) or is the information Not Mentioned (NM)?

1 You have to pay some money to visit the places in the article. ___
2 Volunteers in Tanzania will learn how to build things. ___
3 They have to work for 40 hours every week. ___
4 Volunteers in Thailand will teach other people how to prepare food. ___
5 They will work in the sea and on the beach. ___
6 Volunteers in Jamaica must already have some teaching experience. ___

4 Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach 1–4 zgodnie z treścią tekstu. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie dwa wyrazy.

1 You can take part in these volunteering experiences if you are _____ years old.
2 In Tanzania, you can visit the Maasai tribe and find out about their _____.
3 In Thailand, you will find out about _____ and the animals and plants that live there.
4 A working day for volunteers in Jamaica is usually_____ hours long.

Glossary
coral reef – rafa koralowa
reggae music – muzyka reggae



A holiday that helps

Did you know that you can go on holiday and help other people at the same time? Volunteering is a great way to travel and do something different on your holiday. Here are three volunteering holiday experiences for students aged 16 or over.

1 Tanzania
Help to build classrooms at a nursery school. Local builders will teach you the basic skills you need. You will work in small groups with other people who are the same age as you. Over two weeks you will do 40 hours of work, but you will also have lots of time to learn about the ancient traditions of the Maasai tribe and visit the beautiful local national park.

2 Thailand
Learn how to dive and help to protect marine life at the same time! In this exciting volunteering opportunity, you will collect important information about the animals and plants which live in the coral reefs. During your time off, you can learn how to prepare the local food at a cooking class. You will also spend a day helping to clean up a beach and then enjoy a beach barbecue in the evening!

3 Jamaica
Work in a local school, and help children to read and write. In a typical day, you will work for around six hours, starting at 8 am. You will prepare posters and flashcards which teachers can use in the classroom, teach songs and play games and sports with the children. In your free time, you can buy souvenirs for your family in the town of Mandeville and listen to lots of reggae music!



▶AUDIO 07 ▶VIDEO 08

1 Look at the dialogue on page 30 of the Student 's Book. Match the sentence halves.



1 Bart wants to find out about ___
2 Julie plays video games ___
3 When she was a child, she used to make jewellery ___
4 She also wrote a diary ___
5 Sam thinks that reading is ___
6 He feels that video games are ___

a and candles.
b boring.
c with her online friends.
d relaxing.
e teen interests.
f every evening.

2 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences. Then write A (asking for opinions), G (giving opinions) or J (justifying opinions) next to each sentence.

1 To be honest / opinion , I don't really like it. ___
2 Just / Guess look at these beautiful necklaces I made. ___
3 In my guess / opinion , they're a waste of time. ___
4 What's your think / view on modern art? ___
5 How do you feel / think about reggae music? ___
6 I have / do a great time making comics for my friends. ___
7 Personally / Just , I think they're really boring. ___
8 How's / What 's your opinion about doing volunteering? ___

3 Uzupełnij dialog. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać jeden wyraz.

A: I'm doing a survey on music. What 's your opinion [1]_____ folk music?
B: [2]_____, I think it's a bit boring. I mean, it's just not my [3]_____.
A: Oh, OK. And [4]_____ do you feel about classical music?
B: Well, I [5]_____ a great time playing the clarinet in my school orchestra, so in my [6]_____, classical music is great! What 's your [7]_____ on it?
A: I [8]_____ it's relaxing to listen to. But I prefer hip-hop. [9]_____ listen to this song. It 's awesome!
B: [10]_____ be honest, I don 't really like it. Sorry!

4 Uzupełnij dialog. Wpisz w każdą lukę brakujący fragment wypowiedzi, tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Wykorzystaj wyrazy podane w nawiasach, ale nie zmieniaj ich formy.

A: [1]_____ (how / feel) modern art?
B: [2]_____ (opinion), some modern art is really interesting, and some is terrible. [3]_____ (guess) different people like different things. [4]_____ (your / view) modern art?
A: It's [5]_____ (just / thing). I don't really understand it. [6]_____ (to / honest), I think artists like Monet and Van Gogh were much better than today 's modern artists. [7]_____ (just / look) this painting by Monet. It's really beautiful.
B: [8]_____ (personally / think) a lot of Monet paintings look the same. Sorry!

5 07 Listen to the questions. Use language for giving and justifying opinion to reply.

1 Look at Sarah's email on page 31 of the Student's Book and answer questions 1–5.

1 When was the activity day?

_____

2 What did Sarah do before the Zumba class?

_____

3 What did the Zumba teacher use to do?

_____

4 Did Sarah have to pay for the activity day?

_____

5 What does she suggest at the end of her letter?

_____

2 Choose the correct option to complete sentences 1–6.

1 I'd like to tell you / I'm telling you about a really interesting activity day.
2 First / At first, I went to a talk which was about volunteering in the community.
3 I met a girl who was being / used to be in my Basketball Club there.
4 I loved the workshop who / where I learned about collecting rocks.
5 What do you feel / think about doing an activity day together some time?
6 Shall / Are we talk about it when I see you next week?

3 Match sentences 1–6 with the best descriptions a–f.

1 Personally, my favourite part of the day was the swimming race! ___
2 The football coach was really friendly and I learned a lot from her. ___
3 It was at the sports centre in my town. ___
4 I'm writing to tell you about the one-day sports event which I went to last week. ___
5 In the morning session, we learnt how to play padel. ___
6 It started at 9 am and finished at half past four. ___

a giving information about a place
b introducing the topic
c expressing an opinion
d describing an activity
e giving information about time
f describing someone

4 Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto pięć zdań. Wpisz w każdą lukę 1–5 literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie A–F, tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo.

Hi Sandy,

How are you? [1]___ I'm writing to tell you about the music event I went to last Saturday.

It was at Elizabeth Park and there were hundreds of people and lots of activities. [2]___ He taught us all how to sing one of his songs. [3]___ Some of the questions were really difficult, but it was great fun.

Personally, the singing competition in the afternoon was my favourite activity. [4]___

How about you? Do you have events like this in your town? [5]___

Love,

Alex

A I didn't win, but I really enjoyed it.
B Some of the people there were really good musicians.
C In the morning, I listened to a local singer.
D Did you have a good weekend?
E Are they your thing?
F Then, I took part in a music quiz.

Write it Right!

If you are describing an interesting day in the past, make a plan first. Write notes to answer these questions: What did you do?, Where did you go?, Who did you go with?, Who did you meet there?, Did you enjoy it?, Why / Why not?

5 Think about an interesting day from your last holiday. Make notes about it, using the headings below. Write three to five words for each heading.

Where When Activities People Opinion

6 Wróciłeś/Wróciłaś z wakacji. W e-mailu do kolegi poznanego za granicą:

- opisz miejsce, do którego pojechałeś/pojechałaś,
- napisz, co robiłeś/robiłaś,
- wyjaśnij, który dzień był najbardziej udany i dlaczego.

2 Lesson 8 Language revision

1 Match the words in box A with the words in box B to make names of interests and habits.

A

collect do edit go
have make stay up surf

B

a sleepover candles late
mountain biking nothing
photos rocks the Internet

_____

_____

_____

___ /8 points

2 Choose the correct answer.

1 The arts festival is usually a two-day __ in May.
a custom b tradition c event

2 Did you buy any __ when you were on holiday?
a parades b souvenirs c venues

3 She usually hangs __ with her friends on Saturday afternoon.
a out b in c up

4 We decided to stay __ at a campsite near the venue.
a place b overnight c part

5 They watched the __ from their hotel window.
a atmosphere b custom c parade

___ /5 points

3 Complete the dialogue with used to where possible or the past simple.

A: What sports [1]_____ (you / play) when you were a child, Grandad?

B: I [2]_____ (not like) playing sport when I was at primary school. My friends were much bigger and faster than me. But then, when I [3]_____ (go) to secondary school, at the age of 11, I [4]_____ (join) the football team.

A: [5]_____ (you / practise) a lot at the weekend?

B: Yes, I did! And in the school football tournament in 1982, I [6]_____ (score) five goals! That was the best day of my life.

___ /6 points

4 Complete the sentences with the relative pronouns in the box.

when where which who whose

1 She's the girl _____ brother works with my dad.

2 He bought the jacket _____ was in the shop window.

3 Last year, I met the author _____ wrote my favourite book.

4 This is the house _____ my best friend lives.

5 Do you remember the time _____ you dropped your phone in the swimming pool?

___ /5 points

5 Complete the conversation with the phrases in the box.

how do you feel I guess just look at
they're just not my thing
to be honest what's your view

A: [1]_____ on study apps?

B: [2]_____, I don't really like them. [3]_____ about them?

A: [4]_____ they're OK. I don't use them for all subjects, but they're useful for practising new vocabulary.

B: Hmm, well [5]_____. But I really like making my own flashcards. [6]_____ these flashcards I made yesterday. They're much better than a study app.

A: They are pretty cool.



___ /6 points

6 Check your progress!

21–30 points	11–20 points	1–10 points
Well done!	Not bad!	Catch-up p. 25

Ready for more? Extra Challenge , p. 25

Catch-up

1 Complete the names of these activities and habits.



a w_____ my d_____
b s_____ i_____
c d_____ v_____
d h_____ a v_____ c_____

2 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 We ate some delicious local food / unusual customs when we were in Spain.
2 She's wearing a pink dress with orange shoes and a red hat – she loves folk music / colourful clothes .
3 Hyde Park in London is an ancient tradition / amazing venue for rock concerts in the summer.
4 Let's go to the market and stay overnight / buy some souvenirs .
5 There was a fantastic atmosphere / one-day event at the football match last night.

3 Choose the correct answer.

1 He's the man ___ teaches folk music at the community centre.
a which b who
2 That's the shop ___ I bought some beautiful souvenirs.
a when b where
3 I know the girl ___ project won a prize at the science fair.
a whose b who
4 It was early in the morning ___ we saw someone in our garden.
a when b which
5 That's the bag ___ I lost two days ago.
a who b which

Extra Challenge

4 Find one wrong word in each sentence and replace it with a word in the box.

atmosphere	do	out	part
where	who		

1 Last Saturday, I took place in a Volunteering Day at my local park.
_____
2 It's a place which I often go in the summer.
_____
3 My friends and I love hanging over there when the weather 's good.
_____
4 Everyone had a great time at the Volunteering Day, and the custom was fantastic.
_____
5 I met Mrs Garcia there. She 's the woman what used to be my geography teacher.
_____
6 I hope to make some more volunteering there next month.
_____

5 Give your opinion about these activities and habits.

surfing the Internet
Personally, I really enjoy surfing the Internet.
I can learn lots of things about the world.

doing volunteering
_____
_____
_____
_____

sleeping in
_____
_____
_____
_____

collecting things (e.g. rocks, action figures)
_____
_____
_____
_____

3 Getting around

Lesson 1 Vocabulary and listening

▶AUDIO 08

1 Let's start!

Label pictures 1–6 with the words in the box.

cheap clean comfortable
expensive fast slow

1  _____

2  _____

3  _____

4  _____

5  _____

6  _____

2 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 My journey was very uncomfortable / safe because there were lots of people on the tram.
2 Hurry up! I don't want to leave / miss the bus!
3 It isn't very safe / punctual to cycle on this road because the cars move very fast.
4 The 8.49 bus to Leeds is punctual / delayed because of bad weather.
5 The bus leaves / gets off from Stop C, opposite the hospital.
6 She got on / in the train and found a seat by the window.
7 They paid the driver and got out of / off the taxi.
8 Call me when you get in / off the plane.

3 Match the sentence halves.

1 She got off ___
2 We missed ___
3 The train was ___
4 He got in ___
5 We got on ___
6 I hope the tram is ___

a our stop, so we were late for school.
b the train and looked for some empty seats.
c the car and drove to the supermarket.
d the bus and walked to the park.
e punctual today because I've got an exam.
f delayed and when it arrived, it was very full.

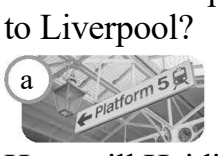
4 Complete the text with the words in the box. There is one extra word.

bus driver e-ticket luggage
passengers platform ticket inspector
timetable traffic jam

I went to stay with my aunt last month. I usually cycle to her house, but I had a lot of [1]_____ with me, so I decided to take the bus. I checked the [2]_____ _____ and found a nine o'clock bus to her house from outside the library. When I got on, the bus was full of [3]_____. It was a very uncomfortable journey. There was a big [4]_____ in the town centre, so the bus was really slow. It stopped at the town hall and a(n) [5]_____ got on. He said hello to the [6]_____ _____ and then started checking everyone's tickets. When he came to me, I couldn't find my ticket. I started to feel very worried. Then I suddenly remembered that I had a(n) [7]_____ on my phone. He looked at my phone and then he looked at me. 'This ticket is for St Albans,' he said. 'You're on the wrong bus!'

5 08 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery teksty. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu odpowiedz na pytania. Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź: a, b lub c.

1 Where should passengers wait for the train to Liverpool?

a 

b 

c 

2 How will Heidi travel to her friend's house?

a 
b 
c 

3 Which ticket did the boy get?

a 

b 

c 

4 The girl is late because ___.
a there was a big traffic jam
b the weather was bad
c she didn't look at the correct timetable

CHARGE YOUR GRAMMAR!

▶VIDEO 09

1 Use the verb forms in the box to complete sentences 1–5.

was talking wasn't paying
were having were sitting
were you hiding

1 Where _____?
2 Ada _____ to you.
3 Ada and Will _____ fun.
4 You _____ on the platform.
5 Will_____ attention.

2 Put the words in the correct order to make past continuous sentences and questions.

1 you going where were ?
_____
2 to she talking wasn't us .
_____
3 he was football playing ?
_____
4 the weren't listening teacher to we .
_____
5 bus getting were we off the .
_____

3 Complete the dialogue with the past continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.

Stella: What [1]_____ (you / do) about half an hour ago, Mum?
Mum: Half an hour ago? I [2]_____ (listen) to some music on my headphones. Why?
Stella: I [3]_____ (try) to call you, but you [4]_____ (not answer) your phone.
Mum: Oh … sorry. Why [5]_____ (you / call) me?
Stella: Well, Sam and I [6]_____ (walk) home from football practice and it [7]_____ (rain) really hard. So we [8]_____ (hope) you could come and get us in the car.
Mum: Aha! That's why you're so wet.
Stella: Yes!

4 Wybierz poprawne uzupełnienie luk 1–8. Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź: a, b lub c.

"My [1]___ and I were travelling to Rome to visit my friend's grandparents. We [2]___ chatting about our trip and making lots of plans. An elderly lady was sitting opposite us. She [3]___ listening to us because she was reading a book. All [4]___ a sudden, she stood up and started singing. All the other people on the train were [5]___ at her. It was very strange. Then one of the passengers took a violin out of his bag and started playing music. But that wasn't [6]___. Another person started dancing. We realised it was a flash mob*! Someone [7]___ filming it on their phone. Have a [8]___ at the video online – it's amazing!"

1	a person	b child	c bestie
2	a were	b was	c wasn't
3	a were	b weren't	c wasn't
4	a of	b in	c for
5	a look	b looking	c looked
6	a anything	b all	c that
7	a is	b were	c was
8	a watch	b look	c see

* a flash mob is when a group of people arrange to do a very quick surprise performance in a public place

Over To You!

5 Write one positive and one negative sentence about what you were doing at these times last week.

three o'clock yesterday
At three o'clock yesterday, my friends and I were walking home from school. We weren't sitting in the classroom.

9 am on Saturday morning
_____
_____

1 pm last Thursday
_____
_____

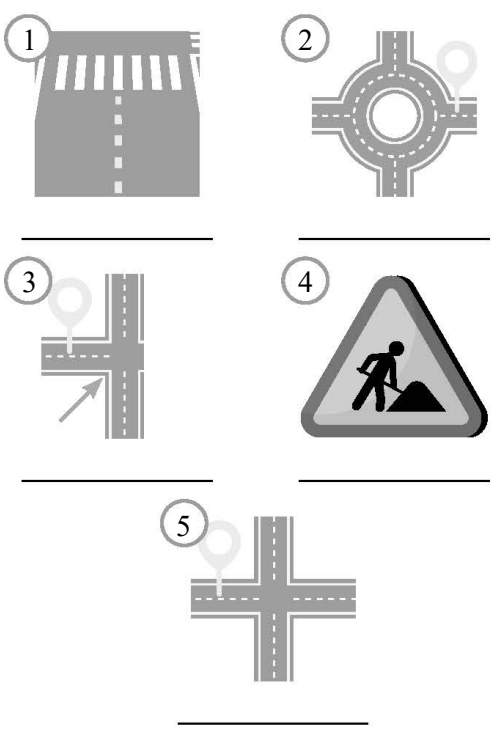
1 Let's start!

Match words a–d with 1–4 to make public transport words.

1 bus	a table
2 time	b jam
3 ticket	c driver
4 traffic	d inspector

2 Label pictures 1–5 with the words in the box.

corner crossroad roundabout
sign zebra crossing



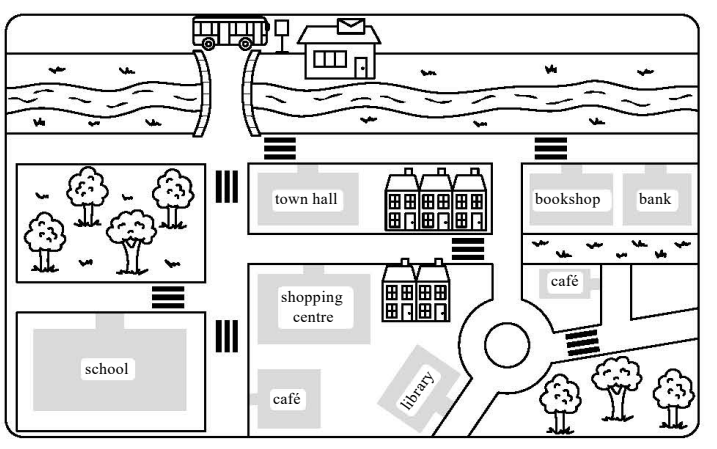
3 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 Go past the park and our house is on the corner / sign.
2 The car stopped because someone was waiting at the corner / zebra crossing .
3 Turn right. When you get to the zebra crossing / crossroad , go straight on.
4 Turn left at the roundabout / traffic jam .
5 Follow the crossroad / sign to the shopping centre.



4 Look at the map. Complete the directions from the library to the bus stop with the words in the box.

corner cross follow left
roundabout take zebra crossing x2



Turn [1]_____ out of the library and then [2]_____ the left turn at the [3]_____. Cross the road at the [4]_____ and go straight on. Then turn left. [5]_____ the road until you get to the [6]_____. Cross the road there and then turn right and [7]_____ the bridge. The bus stop is on the [8]_____, next to the post office.

5 Look at the map in exercise 4 again. Complete these directions from the school to the town hall.

Turn [1]_____ and [2]_____ the road at the zebra crossing. Then turn [3]_____ onto the main road. At the [4]_____ go straight on. Cross the road at the zebra crossing and then turn [5]_____. The town hall is on the [6]_____.

6 Look at the map in exercise 4 again. Write directions from the post office to the bank.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

CHARGE YOUR GRAMMAR!

▶VIDEO 10

1 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 While I was visiting London, I made / was making a video of Trafalgar Square.
2 The dogs ran into a fountain while their owner didn't watch / wasn't watching .
3 When I finished / was finishing filming, I took some photos.
4 When Ada was making the video, she counted / was counting the buses.

2 Match the sentence halves.

1 While I was sitting on the bus, ___
2 While she was looking for her ticket, ___
3 Bella was driving to work ___
4 They were crossing the bridge ___
5 When he got to the bus stop, ___
6 I lost my ticket ___

a she missed her stop.
b when they saw a dog in the river.
c I saw my old PE teacher.
d while I was running for the train.
e he took his phone out of his bag.
f when she heard the news on the radio.

3 Complete the text with the past simple or past continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.



A funny thing happened when I [1]_____ (sit) on the bus yesterday. While I [2]_____ (look) at my phone, a girl [3]_____ (sit) next to me. She [4]_____ (take) a sandwich out of her bag and started eating it. While she [5]_____ (eat) her sandwich, a man with a dog [6]_____ (get) on the bus. The man sat opposite us. The dog [7]_____ (look) at the girl's sandwich when the bus [8]_____ (stop) again, very suddenly. The girl dropped the sandwich on the floor and the dog immediately [9]_____ (eat) it! Poor girl!

4 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one.

1 While she was doing her homework, her brother arrived home.
She _____
when her brother _____.
2 I was watching TV when it started to rain.
It _____
while I _____.
3 They were walking to school when they found some money on the road.
While they _____,
they _____.
4 While you were sleeping, I made your birthday cake.
You _____
when _____.
5 We saw a snake while we were crossing the road.
We were _____
when we _____.

5 Challenge! Write sentences from the prompts.

1 When / I / get / home / my dad / dance / in the kitchen.
_____
_____
2 She / walk / to the library / when / she / meet / her friend.
_____
_____
3 While / you / finish / your homework / I / make / dinner.
_____
_____
4 Where / you / go / when / I / see / you / on the bus?
_____
_____
5 When / my cousins / get off / the plane / it / snow.
_____
_____
6 I / hurt / my leg / while / I / run / to the station.
_____
_____

3 Half-unit revision

1 Choose the correct option to complete each phrase. Then reorder the letters to make a noun for getting around.

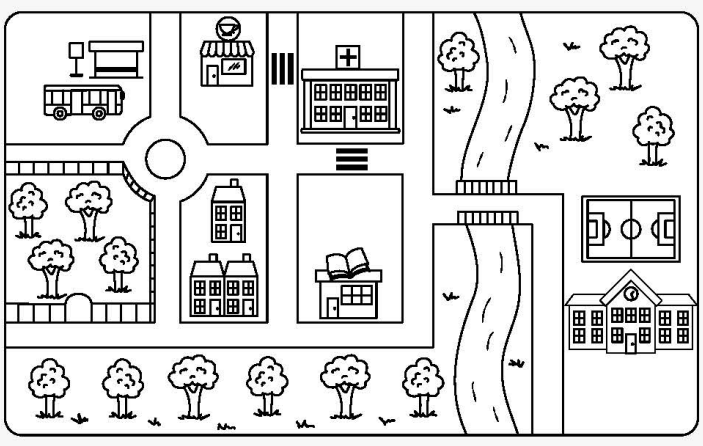
1	follow	TS	the right
		OS	the signs
2	get on	ROU	the taxi
		ZEB	the bus
3	cross	OU	the bus stop
		CR	the bridge
4	take the	IG	crossroad
		SI	first left
5	miss	NG	a train
		AB	a ticket
6	show	RA	your ticket
		ND	the bus stop

Mystery word: _____

2 Look at the map below. Read the text. Where did the person START their journey? Tick (✓) the correct place.

I turned left and went straight on. Then I turned left again. At the roundabout I turned right. I went straight at the crossroad and then I turned right. I turned left and crossed the bridge. At the end of the road I turned right and the school was on my left.

at the bus stop ☐ at the bookshop ☐
at the park ☐ at the hospital ☐
at the café ☐

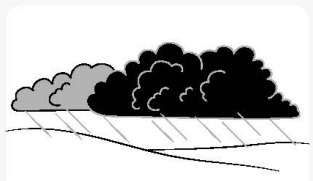


3 Write sentences from the prompts. Use the past continuous. Then complete sentences a–d below.

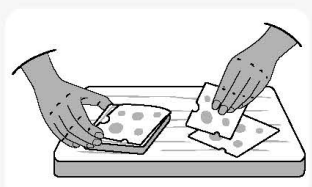
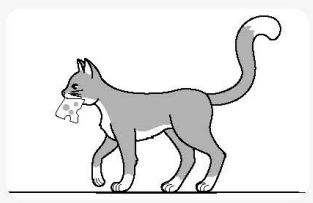
1 Jade / not play / a sport.
_____
2 Claire / travel / on public transport.
_____
3 Bob / not / study.
_____
4 Erica / prepare / lunch.
_____

a _____ was sitting on the bus.
b _____ was making some food.
c _____ was playing tennis.
d _____ was doing his/her homework.

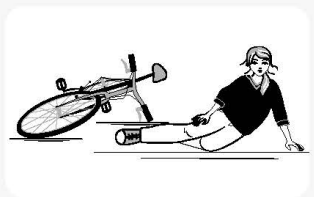
4 Write sentences from the pictures clues 1–4 and the prompts.

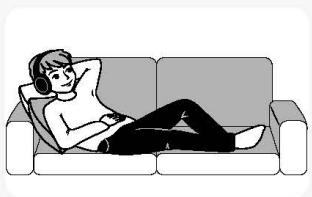
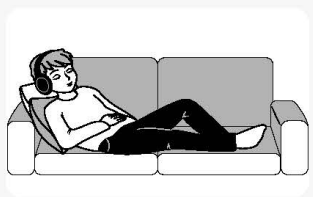
1 Julie / wash / car / start / rain.
_____

2 Harry / make / sandwich / the cat / eat / the cheese.
_____




3 Sara / fall off / bike / cycle / to school.
_____

4 Finn / listen / to music / fall asleep.
_____

▶VIDEO 11 ▶AUDIO 09

1 Look at photos a–c. Guess where these types of transport are. Match photos with countries 1–3. Then read the texts quickly and check your ideas.

1 Norway ___
2 Guatemala ___
3 The Netherlands ___

2 09 Read the text and listen to it. Check your ideas to exercise 1.

3 Przeczytaj teksty A–C ponownie. Do każdego zdania 1–4 dopasuj właściwy tekst: A, B lub C. Jeden tekst pasuje do dwóch zdań.

1 This type of transport is for people who are visiting the city. ___
2 This type of transport doesn't have windows. ___
3 You can find this type of transport in three different cities. ___
4 In the past, this type of transport was in another country. ___

4 Complete the sentences with a number.

1 The hill in Trondheim is _____ metres high.
2 The amphibious bus can travel at _____ kilometres per hour.
3 Guatemalan bus drivers bought the school buses in the USA when the buses were _____ years old.
4 The first amphibious bus in Rotterdam was in _____.
5 People first used the Trampe bike lift in _____.

5 Decide if the sentences are True (T) or False (F).

1 The texts are about buses in different parts of the world. ___
2 The buses in Guatemala aren't new. ___
3 Animals are not allowed on the buses in Guatemala. ___
4 The amphibious bus can travel very fast on the water. ___
5 You have to have your bicycle with you when you use the Trampe bike lift. ___

A different way to travel

A Chicken Buses

a



In Antigua, Guatemala, passengers are waiting to get onto their bus. The bus station is full of buses painted in bright colours, with lots of interesting pictures and patterns. The buses in Guatemala are called chicken buses because some of the passengers bring chickens onto the bus! But these buses used to be American school buses, and they took children to school in the USA. For ten years, the buses were on the roads in the USA. Then Guatemalan bus drivers bought them, drove them to Guatemala and redecorated them.

B Amphibious Bus

b



How do you like to travel? Do you prefer to go on the bus or to travel by boat? In Rotterdam, in the Netherlands, you can do both! There's an amphibious tourist bus which takes people around the city and along the River Maas. It can travel at around 12 km/h on the water and it's a great way to see Rotterdam. Tourists first travelled by amphibious bus in Rotterdam in 2010 and now there are also amphibious buses in Amsterdam and in Lübeck, Germany.

C Bike Lift

c



Riding a bike is a great way to stay healthy and it's good for the environment. But it isn't easy when you want to cycle up a steep hill. In Trondheim, Norway, there is a solution to this problem. The Trampe bicycle lift opened in 1993, and it helps cyclists get to the top of the 130-metre hill. You press a button, put your left foot into your bicycle pedal and your right foot onto the lift and wait for the lift to push you up the hill!

Glossary
amphibious – ziemnowodny
steep hill – strome wzgórze
pedal – pedał
redecorate – odnowić, zmienić wystrój

3 Lesson 6 Speaking

AUDIO 10
AUDIO 11

VIDEO 12

1 Look at the dialogue on page 44 of the Student 's Book. Answer questions 1–5.

1 Where was Bart 's travel card earlier in the day?

_____

2 Who offers to buy a ticket for Bart?

_____

3 Who finds Bart 's travel card?

_____

4 What was he doing when he found the travel card?

_____

5 Why does he have to go?

_____

2 Complete phrases 1–6 with the words in the box.

get it mean new saying up

1 I don 't _____ it.
2 Are you _____ you missed your bus?
3 How 's _____ going?
4 Catch _____ soon.
5 What 's _____?
6 Do you _____ you lost my phone?

3 Choose the correct option to complete the dialogue.

A: How 's it [1] going / to go ?
B: Good, thanks. I 'm a bit worried about tomorrow, though.
A: I [2] can 't / don 't get it. Why are you worried about tomorrow?
B: The maths test!
A: What do you [3] mean / new ? Is there a maths test tomorrow?
B: Yes! Mr Truman was talking about it last week!
A: Oh no! I wasn 't at school last week.
B: Are you [4] saying / speaking you didn 't know about the test?
A: Yes! I've [5] got / have to go! I need to start revising.
B: OK! Good luck!

4 Match responses a–d with sentences 1–4.

1 What 's new? ___
2 I've got to go. ___
3 How 's it going? ___
4 What do you mean? ___

a Fine, thanks.
b It's my phone. I can 't find it.
c OK, see you later.
d Not much.

5 Complete the dialogue with the phrases in the box.

Catch up soon Do you mean Fine, thanks
How are you I don 't get it I've got to go

Sadie: Hi Gerry.
[1] _____?
Gerry: [2] _____,
but I 'm feeling sad.
Sadie: [3] _____.
Gerry: Pedro isn 't very well at the moment.
Sadie: [4] _____ your cat is sick?
Gerry: Yes. Oh, my bus is here! Sorry, but [5] _____.
Sadie: [6] _____!

6 10 Listen and choose the best response.

1 a Fine, thanks.
b Yes, please.
2 a What do you mean?
b Catch up soon.
3 a I mean I don 't feel well.
b What 's new?
4 a Yes, I do!
b I've got to go.

7 11 Listen and respond. Use the words and the clues below.

- 👍
- ?
- left it at home?
- ?
- My 🚌 is here. I've …

1 Complete the sentences with the information from the story on page 45 of the Student 's Book.

1 Madeline and her mum _____ before they went to the station.
2 They wanted to visit _____.
3 They bought some food _____.
4 They talked to _____ on the train.
5 They got off the train because _____.
6 They had lunch in _____.

2 Put the sentences in the correct order to make a short story.

- [ ] a I climbed on the bus and got my book out of my bag. It was a long journey and the book was very boring. While I was reading, I fell asleep.
- [ ] b He came to the bus stop to meet me and we had a delicious lunch in Edinburgh. Finally, we went to the cinema and then I took the bus back home.
- [ ] c Last weekend, I visited my friend in Edinburgh.
- [ ] d Luckily, the final stop was Edinburgh. I jumped off the bus quickly and called my friend.
- [ ] e Then, all of I sudden, I heard a loud voice saying, 'Final stop!' It was the driver, and I was the only person on the bus!
- [ ] f First, I walked to the bus station and bought a ticket. The sun was shining and I felt very hot and tired.

Write it Right!

When you write a story about a journey, you should try to use different verbs of motion.

For example, you can use:

go to / come to / travel to / visit	a place
take	a bus / a train / a taxi
get on / get off	a bus / a train
jump / climb on / climb off	a bus / a train / a bike
walk / run / hurry / rush / cycle	to a place

3 Look at the short story in exercise 2 again. Underline the verbs of motion.

4 Rewrite the sentences using some of the verbs of motion in the Write it Right! box.

1 I went to my aunt 's house.
I visited my aunt.
2 We went there by train.
_____
3 We went to the park.
_____
4 They went to the museum.
_____
5 He went there by bike.
_____

5 Use the prompts to write full sentences.

1 Last weekend, / bus / to beach.
_____
_____
2 While / sit on bus / start talk / girl next to me.
_____
3 She / very friendly / chat about lots of things.
_____
_____
4 It / start to rain / while / talk.
_____
_____
5 When bus / arrive at beach / very cold and wet.
_____
_____
6 We / go / to a café / have lunch together.
_____
_____

6 Write a story about a journey. Include the following information:

- Where did you go and why?
- What did you do on the journey?
- Who did you talk to / meet?
- How did you feel?
- What happened at the end?

Remember to use time expressions and linkers.

Write 100–140 words.

3 Lesson 8 Language revision

1 Match words a–f with definitions 1–6.

1 a person who travels on public transport ___
2 bags that you take on a journey ___
3 list of times when buses, trains, etc. arrive and leave ___
4 be too late for a train, bus, etc. ___
5 lots of vehicles on the road, not moving or moving slowly ___
6 not late ___

a traffic jam c passenger e miss
b punctual d timetable f luggage

___/6 points

2 Przeczytaj tekst. Spośród wyrazów podanych w ramce wybierz te, które są poprawnym uzupełnieniem luk 1–6. Wybierz odpowiednią literę A–F obok numeru każdej luki.

A corner	B cross	C crossroad
D first	E off	F signs

How to find my house

I can't wait to see you tomorrow! You need to take the 37 bus from the train station. Get [1]___ the bus at the library. Then [2]___ the road and follow the [3]___ to the park. When you get to the park, take the [4]___ left and then go straight on at the [5]___. Go past the bookshop and our house is on the [6]___.

___/6 points

3 Write sentences from the prompts. Use the past continuous.

1 We / listen / to / our favourite song.
_____

2 She / not / read / her / magazine.
_____

3 What / you / do / yesterday / at / two o 'clock?
_____

4 Why / your brother / laugh / at me?
_____

5 At six o'clock yesterday, / I / make / dinner / for my family.
_____

6 they / walk / to school / at eight o 'clock?
_____

___/6 points

4 Choose the correct option to complete the dialogue.

A: I saw you at the café yesterday while I [1] waited / was waiting for the bus. Who [2] did you talk / were you talking to?
B: Oh, that was my cousin, Sheba. She was staying with us last week, but she [3] went / was going back to Paris this morning.
A: [4] Did she take / Was she taking the train or the bus?
B: The train. She was lucky that she [5] didn't miss / wasn't missing it. She [6] walked / was walking to the platform when she dropped her ticket. The ticket inspector didn't want to allow her onto the train. Luckily, another passenger found the ticket on the ground and gave it back to her.

___/6 points

5 Put the dialogue in the correct order.

☐ B: That's because you're looking in the wrong place.
10 B: Bye! Catch up soon!
☐ B: Yes, it's in your pocket!
☐ B: Fine, thanks. What's new?
☐ B: I don't get it. Are you looking for something?
☐ A: Yes, I am. I can't find my phone.
☐ A: Oh, thank you! Now I'm late – I've got to go!
1 A: How's it going?
☐ A: What do you mean? Can you see it?
☐ A: Not much. Oh no! Where is it?

___/8 points

6 Check your progress!

22–32 points	11–21 points	1–10 points
Well done!	Not bad!	Catch-up p. 35

Ready for more? Extra Challenge , p. 35

Catch-up

1 Complete the words and phrases 1–5 with the missing letters.



1 l_____
2 z____ c_____
3 c_____
4 b__ d_____
5 p_____

2 Match the words to make phrases.

1 get off	a the bridge
2 get to	b the second left
3 cross	c the bus
4 take	d your ticket
5 show	e the bus stop

3 Complete the sentences with was or were.

1 Why _____ she running?
2 My friends _____ waiting for me at the bus stop.
3 Ricardo _____ listening to the teacher.
4 _____ it raining yesterday afternoon?
5 You _____ watching TV for hours last night!
6 _____ they walking to the station when you saw them?

Extra Challenge

4 Match the endings of the phrases with their beginnings. Then complete the sentences with the correct forms of the phrases.

all of	straight on
miss	a sudden
go	the left
cross	the bus
on	the bridge

1 Hurry up! I don't want to _____.
2 The school is on the other side of the river. You have to _____ to get there.
3 My house is _____, next to the supermarket.
4 I was talking to my friend when _____ I heard a loud noise.
5 Turn left and then _____ until you come to the roundabout.

5 Uzupełnij dialog. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać jeden wyraz.

A: Who [1]_____ you talking to on the phone earlier?
B: Aunty Nicky. She [2]_____ telling me how to get to her house. I 'm going to see her later today.
A: What time does your train [3]_____?
B: I don't know. I'll look at the [4]_____. … Here it is. Three o'clock.
A: That's in 15 minutes. You should hurry – you don't want to [5]_____ your train!
B: How do I [6]_____ to the train station from here?
A: [7]_____ the signs to the hospital and then [8]_____ the first left.
B: OK, thanks!

6 Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1 While I was _____, I _____.
2 My friend _____ when _____.
3 It _____ when _____.
4 We _____ while _____.
5 They were _____ when _____.

4 Imagine that!

Lesson 1 Vocabulary and listening

▶AUDIO 12

1 Let's start!

Complete the words for definitions 1–5.

1 It's got two wheels. You ride it. b___
2 You can save photos, documents and other things onto this. m_____ s____
3 You use this to communicate with other people. m_____ p____
4 You wear these when you want to listen to something. w _____ h_____
5 This is a computer programme that can talk to you. c_____

2 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 It's very hot in here. Can you switch on the nuclear energy / air conditioning ?
2 The wi-fi / microwave isn't working! I can't go online.
3 My aunt has a flu penicillin / vaccine every winter.
4 If your meal is cold, you can heat it up in the microwave / air conditioning .
5 We need electricity / wi-fi to make our fridge work.
6 I need to buy a new light bulb / electricity for the lamp in the sitting room.
7 Penicillin / Air conditioning was a very important invention in the history of medicine.
8 We can use wi-fi / nuclear energy to make electricity.

3 Complete definitions 1–6 with the correct words in exercise 2.

1 _____ is a way to go online that doesn't need cables.
2 You use a _____ to make drinks and food hot.
3 You use a _____ in a lamp so that you can see things better.
4 We can use _____ to produce electricity.
5 _____ can make a room colder when the weather is hot.
6 Most children have _____s when they are babies to help prevent diseases.

4 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 She __ an amazing comic book about her dog.
a explored b invented c created
2 My father __ the house that we live in.
a invented b designed c produced
3 I think we should __ different ways to solve this problem.
a invent b explore c produce
4 My mum works for a company that __ computers.
a produces b explores c creates
5 Do you know who __ the bicycle?
a explored b invented c produced
6 This was my idea, but my brother helped me to __ it.
a invent b create c develop

5 12 Posłuchaj wypowiedzi na temat Leonarda da Vinci. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu uzupełnij luki 1–3 w poniższej notatce.



Renaissance Man

Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519) was an artist, scientist and inventor from Italy. His first job was as an assistant to [1]_____. Da Vinci produced thousands of pages of designs and inventions in his notebooks. These pages include designs for a musical instrument, a helicopter and a [2]_____. He also loved to watch and draw pictures of [3]_____. His most famous painting, the Mona Lisa, is now at the Louvre Gallery in France.

6 12 Listen to the talk in exercise 5 again. Decide if the sentences are True (T) or False (F).

1 Leonardo da Vinci didn't go to school. __
2 He started work when he was 18. __
3 He produced designs for bridges and buildings. __
4 30,000 people come to see the Mona Lisa every year. __

▶AUDIO 13

CHARGE YOUR GRAMMAR!

▶VIDEO 13

1 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 The soda maker was / were created for making sparkling water.
2 It isn't / aren't used any longer.
3 They was / were given to us as a wedding present.
4 A new model is / are used in our home every day.

2 Complete the sentences with the present simple passive forms of the verbs in brackets.

1 These computers _____ (not produce) in Germany.
2 Pasta _____ (make) from flour, eggs and oil.
3 The flowers _____ (not water) every day.
4 Our homework _____ (always / check) by our teacher.
5 All the paintings on our walls _____ _____ (choose) by our students.
6 Their car _____ (not drive) very often.

3 Rewrite the sentences using the passive forms. Use the present simple passive or the past simple passive.

1 Lots of people visit this museum.
This museum _____.
2 Someone invented the wheel about 5,500 years ago.
The wheel _____ _____.
3 Marie Skłodowska-Curie discovered polonium and radium.
Polonium _____ _____.
4 Elephants don't eat meat.
Meat _____.
5 I didn't design this bag.
This bag _____.
6 They don't produce coffee in the UK.
Coffee _____.

4 Uzupełnij tekst. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać jeden wyraz.



Have you [1]_____ of a Popsicle®? It's an American brand of ice cream with a [2]_____! Popsicles [3]_____ made from ice cream on a stick. They [4]_____ invented by Frank Epperson in 1905 when he was just 11 years old. He was playing outside and had a cup with a drink in it. At the end of the day, he forgot his drink. When he found it the next morning, the drink was frozen with the stick in the middle of it. He tried it and loved it! Frank's invention [5]_____ called a Popsicle now, but it [6]_____ always called that. His first name for it was 'Epsicle' because his surname was Epperson. But when Frank was older, the name [7]_____ changed to Popsicle.

Over To You!

5 13 How good is your general knowledge? Use the prompts to write sentences in the present or past simple passive. Guess if they are True (T) or False (F). Then listen and check your answers.

1 Portuguese / speak / in Brazil. ___
_____
2 Romeo and Juliet / write / by Suzanne Collins. ___
_____
_____
3 The planet Mars / discover / in 1610. ___
_____
4 50% of the Earth / cover / in water. ___
_____
5 Books / sell / in libraries. ___
_____
6 Paper / invent / in China. ___
_____

1 Let's start!

Complete words and phrases 1–5 with the words in the box.

air light micro nuclear wi

1 _____ bulb
2 _____ energy
3 _____-fi
4 _____ conditioning
5 _____wave

2 Look at photos 1–5 and write the names of the people who create these things.



1 a_____
2 d_____ a_____
3 g_____ d_____
4 s_____
5 p_____

3 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 My friend is a sculptor / graphic designer and produces leaflets and magazines.
2 My brother bought a new camera because he wants to be a photographer / architect .
3 She's an amazing digital artist / architect and designs beautiful buildings.
4 If you want to be a sculptor / digital artist , you will need a very good computer.
5 My dad is a sculptor / graphic designer and we have lots of his art in our garden.

4 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 We're moving house tomorrow, so we're packing all our books into ___ boxes.
a cardboard b cotton c stone
2 My desk is made of ___ and the legs are metal.
a rubber b wool c wood
3 I like your ___ trousers! Are they new?
a stone b leather c cardboard
4 She lives in the old ___ house on the corner.
a rubber b stone c cotton
5 My sister gave me a warm scarf made of ___ for my birthday.
a metal b plastic c wool
6 I never buy ___ bags when I go to the supermarket.
a plastic b stone c wood
7 These boots are made of ___ and they're great for long walks in the rain.
a rubber b metal c cardboard
8 I like wearing ___ shirts in the summer.
a plastic b wood c cotton
9 My water bottle is made of ___ and gets quite hot in the sun.
a leather b cardboard c metal

5 Complete the text with the words in the box. There are two extra words.

architect cardboard digital artists
graphic designer metal photographer
plastic sculptor wood

NEW blog POST!

My Favourite Artists

Andy Goldsworthy is a British [1]_____, who creates sculptures out of natural materials, like [2]_____ and stone. He's also a very good [3]_____ and often takes pictures of his art.

One of my favourite [4]_____ is a painter called David Hockney. He uses his computer and even his phone to make amazing pictures. I've got a poster of one of his pictures – it's a cactus in a [5]_____ pot – I love it!

I'm also very interested in building design and really like the [6]_____ Renzo Piano. He designed The Shard in London. It's the tallest building in the UK, and it's made out of [7]_____ and glass. Isn't it amazing?



CHARGE YOUR GRAMMAR!

▶VIDEO 14

1 Match answers a–d with questions 1–4.

1 When was it installed? ___
2 Was it made from recycled metal? ___
3 Is he often portrayed in his mum 's art? ___
4 Who was it designed by? ___

a No, he isn't.
b Yesterday.
c Will's aunt.
d Yes, it was.

2 Match the sentence halves.

1 Were these posters ___
2 When was ___
3 Is German ___
4 Where are ___
5 Was your brother ___

a Andy Warhol born?
b Honda cars made?
c taught by Mrs White when he was at school?
d designed by your friend?
e spoken in Switzerland?

3 Complete the dialogue with the present or past simple passive forms of the verbs in brackets.

A: Wow! Look at that amazing sculpture!
[1] _____ (What / call)?
B: The Kelpies. 'Kelpie' is the word for a magical water horse.
A: [2] _____ (they / make / from metal)?
B: Yes, they are. They 're made from steel.
A: [3] _____ (Who / they / design / by)?
B: A sculptor called Andy Scott.
A: [4] _____ (When / the sculpture / finish)?
B: In 2013. It's next to a big main road and each head is 30 metres high!
A: [5] _____ (it / visit) by many people?
B: Yes, it is! More than 850,000 people visit The Kelpies every year.

4 Write passive questions and short answers.

Present simple passive

1 these computers / produce / in the USA?
_____
(✓) _____

2 the library / use / by many people?
_____
(✓) _____

3 this sculpture / make / from stone?
_____
(✗) _____

Past simple passive

4 this picture / paint / by Picasso?
_____
(✓) _____

5 your clothes / design / by Chanel?
_____
(✗) _____

6 these buildings / finish / in 1999?
_____
(✓) _____

5 Challenge! Look at the information below. Write questions and answers. Use the passive forms.

Golden Bridge, Vietnam

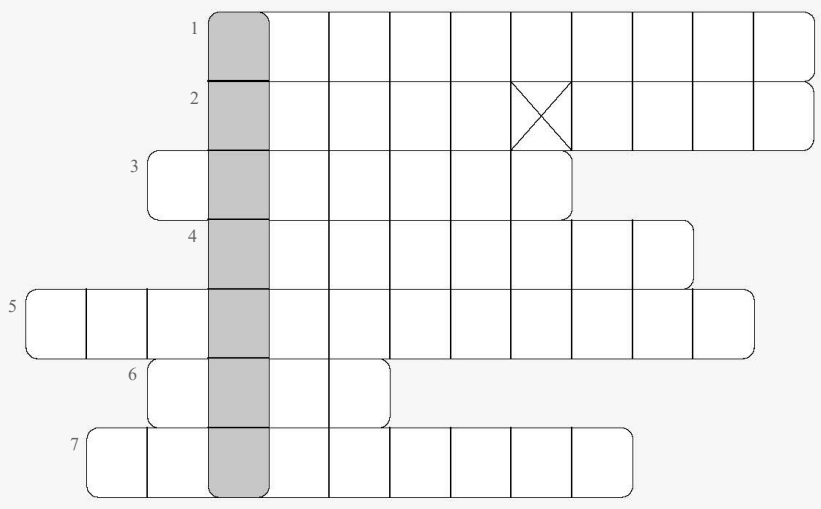


Built:	2018
Architects:	Vu Viet Anh, Trần Quang Hùng, Nguyen Quang Huu Tuan
Material:	Metal
Number of visitors per year:	Around 5 million

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

4 Half-unit revision

1 Look at the clues and complete the crossword. Find the mystery material. Think of one item in your bag that is made from this material.



1 This medicine was discovered by Alexander Fleming in 1928.
2 You need this to make a lamp work.
3 People have this because they don't want to get a disease.
4 An artist who makes statues is called a …
5 This person needs a camera for his/her job.
6 You need this to go online.
7 This person designs buildings.

The mystery material is _____.
One thing in my bag that is made of this material is _____.

2 Read the clues and choose the correct answer. How good is your general knowledge? Can you answer these questions?

1 Shirts and dresses are made of this. It comes from a plant.
a leather b cotton c plastic
2 This is hard and usually brown.
a cardboard b stone c wood
3 This is used to make a lot of toys. It's hard and you can wash it.
a plastic b cardboard c cotton
4 Knives, forks and spoons are usually made of this. It's often silver in colour.
a rubber b leather c metal
5 You can find this on the ground. It's hard and it's used to make buildings.
a stone b rubber c leather
6 This is made from paper. It's often used to make boxes.
a cotton b wood c cardboard

4 Join the words and phrases to make four questions. Then match them with the answers below.

Where	these	these	produced	written by?
Were	your	the	checked by	made?
Who	was	cars	songs	your teacher?
Was	were	homework	dress	in Japan?

1 _____
Yes, it was.
2 _____
Billie Eilish.
3 _____
No, they weren't.
4 _____
In India.

3 Write passive sentences. Use the present or past tense. Then tick (✓) the correct option.

1 This language / speak / in / Monaco.
_____
Japanese ☐ French ☐ Spanish ☐
2 This fruit / grow / in / Spain.
_____
oranges ☐ bananas ☐ pineapples ☐
3 This / material / make / from animals.
_____
cotton ☐ leather ☐ metal ☐
4 This / song / sing / by Lady Gaga and Bradley Cooper.
_____
Side to Side ☐ Crazy in Love ☐ Shallow ☐
5 This machine / invent / by / Karl Benz.
_____
car ☐ computer ☐ microwave ☐

▶VIDEO 15 ▶AUDIO 14

1 Look at photos A–B of inventors and their inventions in the text. Guess the answers to the questions.

	A	B
1 Which picture shows a radio?	☐	☐
2 Which picture shows a way of flying?	☐	☐
3 Which invention is older?	☐	☐
4 Which inventor won a prize for his invention?	☐	☐

2 14 Read the text quickly and listen to it. Check your answers to the questions in exercise 1.

3 Read the text again and complete the sentences with Lilienthal or Marconi.

1 _____ was called the flying man.
2 _____ was from Italy.
3 _____'s ideas were used by more famous inventors.
4 _____'s inventions are in a museum in Germany.
5 _____ used electricity in his invention.
6 _____'s inventions are in a museum in the UK.

4 Uzupełnij zdania 1–6 zgodnie z treścią tekstu.

1 Lilienthal used _____ and _____ to make his gliders.
2 _____ invented planes, using some of Lilienthal's ideas.
3 Lilienthal flew in his gliders more than _____ times.
4 Marconi liked learning about _____ and _____.
5 He invented the radio at the age of _____.
6 In 1909, he won _____.

5 Decide if the sentences are True (T) or False (F).

1 Lilienthal sat in gliders when he flew them. ___
2 He had an accident in a glider. ___
3 Most people thought Marconi's first invention was amazing. ___
4 In 1901, his radio sent signals over a very long distance. ___

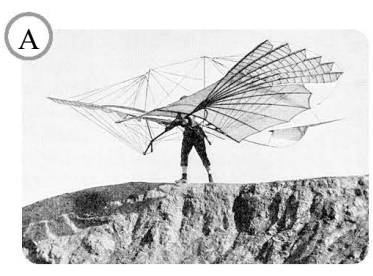
Glossary
aviation – lotnictwo
crash – rozbić się
distance – odległość
glider – szybowiec
signal – sygnał

Inventors and their inventions

As a professor of science education, I love looking at the history of inventions and their inventors. These are two of my favourite inventors.

Most people know that planes were invented by the Wright brothers. But before the Wright brothers, there was Otto Lilienthal. Lilienthal was known as the flying man because he was very interested in aviation. He designed 16 different kinds of gliders. The gliders were made from wood and cotton. Lilienthal wore the gliders like big wings and jumped off the tops of hills. He made more than 2,000 flights between 1891 and 1896, and the Wright brothers used many of his ideas when they designed their planes. Today, you can see some of his gliders at the Otto Lilienthal Museum in Germany. Unfortunately, in 1896, his glider crashed and Lilienthal died.

A



B



Another of my favourite inventors is the Italian inventor, Guglielmo Marconi. He was born in 1874 and was always very interested in physics and electricity. He wanted to find out how to send signals through the air using electricity. In 1896, when he was only 22 years old, he invented the world's first radio. This radio sent and received signals over a distance of about 16 kilometres. At first, people didn't think that his invention was very useful, but he developed his ideas and, in 1901, his new radio sent a signal from the UK to the USA. He won the Nobel prize in 1909 and is now famous for his inventions. If you want to see some of Marconi's radios, visit the History of Science Museum in Oxford, England.

▶AUDIO 15 ▶VIDEO 16

1 Look at the dialogue on page 58 of the Student 's Book. Decide if the sentences are True (T) or False (F).



1 Sam enjoyed the school trip. ___
2 Julie shows Sam some photos from the science museum. ___
3 The spaceship model is made of wood. ___
4 The hologram was created by a scientist. ___
5 Mr Jackson gives Sam a cap from the science museum. ___
6 The school is planning a trip to an aquarium. ___

2 Choose the sentence that means the same.

1 It sounds brilliant.
a I think it is probably very good.
b I can hear it very well.
2 It's incredible!
a I don't believe you. b I think it's great.
3 I'm feeling down.
a I'm happy. b I'm not happy.
4 What a pity!
a I feel sad for you.
b I feel happy for you.
5 I was so disappointed.
a I was happy about the situation.
b I was not happy about the situation.

3 Match sentences 1–5 with responses a–e.

1 How are you feeling? ___
2 This is for you. It's a book about design. ___
3 I'm feeling down at the moment. ___
4 We went on a trip to the Art Museum. ___
5 Look at this painting. It was created by AI! ___

a It sounds brilliant.
b How interesting! Thank you.
c Really? It's incredible.
d What a shame.
e Much better, thank you.

4 Uzupełnij dialogi. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać jeden wyraz.

1 A: I didn't go to the party because I was ill.
B: What _____ shame you didn't come.
2 A: _____ are you feeling?
B: Much better, thank you.
3 A: Look! Here's a picture of my uncle 's art exhibition.
B: _____ interesting!
4 A: We're going to an exhibition about inventors next week.
B: That _____ brilliant. I think inventions and inventors are really interesting.
5 A: Did you enjoy the trip to the aquarium?
B: I couldn't go because I had the flu. I _____ really down all day.

5 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

disappointed	excellent	feeling	it
lovely	pity	sounds	



A: Hi Rob. What a [1]_____ you couldn't come to the Design Museum yesterday. [2]_____ was amazing.
B: Yes, I was so [3]_____.
A: Look, I got you this T-shirt from the shop.
B: How [4]_____! That's really kind of you.
A: How are you [5]_____ now?
B: I'm much better, thanks.
A: I made a video about our trip to the museum. Do you want to see it?
B: Yes, that [6]_____ really interesting.
A: [7]_____! I'll send it to you.

6 15 Listen and respond with phrases from this lesson.

1 Look at the Dan 's email on page 59 of the Student 's Book. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences about him.

1 Dan is older than / younger than 15.
2 The photo shows his friend 's robot / his robot .
3 The robot in the picture has / hasn 't got a battery.
4 He thinks this kind of competition is a bad / good idea.

2 Match the sentence halves.

1 There was a competition ___
2 My jacket was made ___
3 I didn 't win and I felt ___
4 Do you like ___

a of leather and metal.
b really down.
c designing clothes?
d for fashion designers at my school.

Write it Right!

When you describe emotions, you can use adverbs of degree to show how strongly you feel about something.

You can use very, really, incredibly to show a strong feeling . ☹

I felt really / very / incredibly down.

You can use a bit, quite, slightly to show a less strong feeling . 😐

I felt a bit / quite / slightly down.

3 Use the adjectives in the box and the adverbs of degree to answer questions 1–3.

nervous proud upset

1 How did you feel before the exam?

_____

2 How did you feel when you won first prize?

_____

3 How did you feel when your invention didn 't work?

_____

4 Przeczytaj tekst. Spośród wyrażeń podanych w ramce wybierz te, które są poprawnym uzupełnieniem luk 1–8.

an amazing competition
for graphic designers it's incredible
learnt a lot metal and wool tell me
the best sculptor was made

Hi Michelle!
How are you? Did you have a good weekend?
I'd like to tell you about [1]_____ _____ which my school organised. It was a competition to find [2]_____ _____ and I won! I was really surprised and also very happy. My sculpture was made of [3]_____ _____. My friend Sam got second prize. His sculpture was amazing. It was a statue of a dog. Its head [4]_____ from a cardboard box and its legs were made of rubber boots.
I think [5]_____!
I [6]_____ about how to make things while I was creating my sculpture. I really want to make some more in the future. There 's another competition [7]_____ in the summer. Have you ever made a sculpture? Write and [8]_____.
Bye!
Katie

5 Write sentences from the prompts.

1 it / make / of / cotton / rubber.

_____

2 you / ever / design / bags?

_____

6 Uczestniczyłeś/Uczestniczyłaś w szkolnym konkursie plastycznym. W e-mailu do kolegi z Wielkiej Brytanii:

- poinformuj, jaki to był konkurs,
- opisz, kto go wygrał oraz jego/jej zwycięską pracę artystyczną,
- opisz swoje odczucia.

1 Label photos 1–6 with the names of materials.



1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____

4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

___ /6 points

2 Choose the correct words to complete sentences 1–6.

1 It's a good idea, but we need to create / develop it so that it's even better.
2 Alexander Graham Bell invented / explored the telephone.
3 Did you know that you can use a potato to develop / produce electricity?
4 My uncle designed / developed the poster for our village fair.
5 This sculpture was explored / created by Henry Moore.
6 We produced / explored lots of different ideas before we made our decision.

___ /6 points

3 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of be and the verbs in brackets.

1 We can't go out today because the road _____ (cover) in snow.
2 In the past, many children's toys _____ (make) of wood.
3 10,000 cars _____ (produce) here every week.
4 I'm sorry, English _____ (not speak) here.
5 The microwave _____ (invent) in 1945.
6 Computers _____ (not use) at my school when I was a child.

___ /6 points

4 Make questions in the present and past simple passive from the prompts.

Present simple passive

1 your car / wash / every weekend?
_____
_____
2 these dresses / design / in the UK?
_____
_____
3 What / these plates / make / of?
_____
_____

Past simple passive

4 this cake / make / by / your brother?
_____
_____
5 When / these houses / build?
_____
_____
6 Who / the bicycle / invent / by?
_____
_____

___ /6 points

5 Complete the dialogues.

1 A: What a s_____ you missed the match last night.
B: Yes, I was so d_____.
2 A: There's a Salvador Dalí exhibition next week. Do you want to come?
B: Oh yes, that s _____ brilliant.
3 A: Look at this picture! My sister drew it and she's only five.
B: Really? It's i_____!
4 A: H_____ are you feeling?
B: I'm much better, thanks.

___ /5 points

6 Check your progress!

20–29 points	11–19 points	1–10 points
Well done!	Not bad!	Catch-up p. 45

Ready for more? Extra Challenge, p. 45

Catch-up

1 Complete words 1–6 with the missing letters. Then write them under the correct heading.

1 v_ _ _ine
2 ru_ _ _r
3 c_tt_ _
4 ar_ _ _te_ _
5 mi_ _ _wa_ _
6 sc_ _ _tor

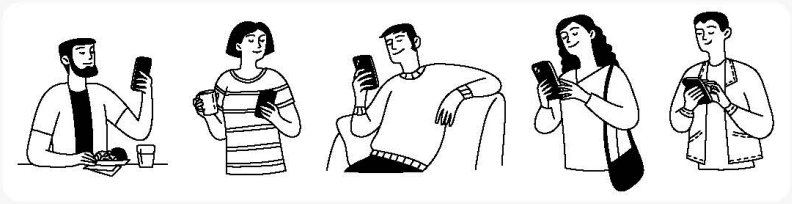
Materials	Artists	Inventions
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

2 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 My desk is / are made of wood and metal.
2 This book were / was written in 1892.
3 The children is / are taught Spanish and French at school.
4 These photographs wasn't / weren't taken last year.
5 The pictures in the gallery are / is painted by local artists.
6 This song isn't / aren't played on the radio very often.

3 Rewrite the questions in the passive.

1 Who designed this jacket?
Who was this jacket designed by?
2 When did someone invent the motorbike?
When _____ the motorbike _____?
3 Where do people grow bananas?
Where _____ bananas _____?
4 Did someone build this castle in 1756?
_____ this castle _____ in 1756?
5 Do people use plastic to make these phones?
_____ these phones _____ of plastic?



Extra Challenge

4 Find and correct the mistakes in each sentence. Rewrite the sentences correctly.

1 This painting was create by a digital artist.
_____
2 The castle are made of stone.
_____
3 Plastic and metal was used to make this phone.
_____
4 Who your bag was designed by?
_____
5 Was penicillin invent by Alexander Fleming?
_____
6 The electricity for this building is by nuclear energy produced.
_____

5 Complete the sentences and guess the country.

Oranges / grow / here.
_____
Picasso / born / here in 1881.
_____
The euro / use / in this country.
_____
Paella / eat / here.
_____
The Alhambra / build / in this country / between 1238 and 1358.
_____

The country is _____.

6 Now write sentences in the passive about Poland. Use the words in the box and your own ideas.

born grow invent
produce speak use

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

1–4 Revision Units 1–4

Vocabulary

1 Use the words in boxes A and B to make collocations. Then complete sentences 1–5 with the correct phrases.

A

cave fantastic fashion
nuclear ticket

B

atmosphere design energy
inspector painting

1 Lights, music and happy people at the concert created a/an _____.
2 When I came to the science class, the teacher was talking about _____.
3 I used to be afraid of the _____ on the train because I often forgot my travel card.
4 There was a beautiful example of a/an _____ on the wall, which showed animals and plants.
5 We saw some amazing 16th-century clothes at the exhibition about the history of _____.

2 Choose the correct option.



Last weekend, we went on a trip to Brighton. We left early in the morning and got [1] on / up a bus. Unfortunately, a lot of people decided to go out of London that day, so our bus moved slowly because of a [2] crossroad / traffic jam. We [3] missed / took our train, but we weren't worried because these trains [4] leave / follow every 10 or 15 minutes. But the next train was [5] punctual / delayed and we waited for an hour on the [6] platform / venue with other annoyed passengers. We arrived in Brighton at noon, but at least it was still sunny!

Grammar

3 Complete each sentence with one word.

1 I didn't _____ to make candles when I was younger. Now I love it!
2 What film _____ you watching when I called?
3 The first electric washing machine _____ designed by Alva J. Fisher.
4 _____ your parents use to wear a uniform at school?
5 _____ I was editing a photo, my computer stopped working.
6 How many computer games _____ developed every year now?

4 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box. There are two extra words.

a an any many much some too
where which

Ava: Did you go anywhere last weekend?
Tom: Yes! We visited a modern art gallery [1]_____ has a new exhibition.
Ava: Were there [2]_____ people?
Tom: Yes, there were [3]_____ many visitors. We waited for [4]_____ hour to get in.
Ava: That sounds tiring. Were there [5]_____ interesting sculptures?
Tom: There was [6]_____ cool statue of a cat. It was made of old T-shirts.
Ava: I'd love to go and see it. Is it the gallery [7]_____ we went together last year?
Tom: No, it's the one next to the Science Museum.

Use of English

5 Uzupełnij zdania 1–3 tak, aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego. Wykorzystaj wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, ale nie zmieniaj ich formy. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy.

1 We stayed overnight at a very cheap hostel. WHERE
The hostel _____ overnight was very cheap.
2 Nancy M. Johnson invented the first ice cream maker in 1843. BY
The first ice cream maker _____ Nancy M. Johnson in 1843.
3 Wooden houses aren't built in my town these days. DON'T
They _____ wooden houses in my town these days.

▶AUDIO 16

Language functions

6 Dla każdej z opisanych sytuacji wybierz właściwą reakcję: a, b lub c.

1 Koleżanka proponuje wspólne wyjście na wystawę. Jak uprzejmie odmówisz?
- a Sorry, but I've got to go.
- b I'll give that a miss, if that's alright.
- c What a pity you can't go.

2 Nie zrozumiałeś/zrozumiałaś, co powiedział kolega. Co powiesz?
- a What do you mean?
- b How's it going?
- c What's your view on this?

3 Znajomy pyta Cię o opinię na temat podkastu, który Ci polecił. Co odpowiesz?
- a I'd rather listen to a podcast.
- b How lovely! Thank you.
- c It's just not my thing.

Listening

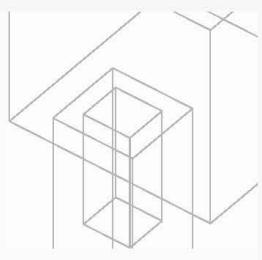
7 16 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu uzupełnij luki 1–5.

Teens and social media
- About [1]_____% of British teenagers use social media regularly.
- Teens use social media to find people who have the same [2]_____.
- 80% of people aged 16–24 get their [3]_____ from social media platforms.
- About half of them use social media to share their own [4]_____.
- [5]_____ tests are difficult for teens who use social media regularly.



Reading

8 Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto trzy zdania. Wpisz w każdą lukę 1–3 literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie a–d, tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo.



Bjarke Ingels is one of the most famous architects today. He was born in 1974 in Copenhagen, Denmark. [1]___ Ingels loves exploring how people live and how buildings can be good for the planet.

One of his most famous buildings is the LEGO® House in Denmark. It looks like it was made of LEGO blocks!

Another exciting building is CopenHill in Copenhagen, which was designed to produce clean energy. [2]___ You can climb one of the walls and there's a ski slope on the roof.

Bjarke Ingels used to study art because he wanted to make cartoons. [3]___ Later, he developed his own company. Many buildings were designed by his team. Some were made with wood, plastic, stone or recycled materials. His buildings were created to be useful and beautiful.

- a It also serves as an activity centre.
- b This building isn't very tall and is used as an office.
- c He's known for designing buildings that are fun, modern and eco-friendly.
- d But then he became interested in architecture and studied it in Barcelona.

Writing

9 Razem z rodziną wybrałeś/wybrałaś się do innego miasta na festiwal muzyki folkowej, który zrobił na Tobie duże wrażenie. W e-mailu do swojego znajomego z Irlandii:
- wyjaśnij, dlaczego zdecydowaliście się na udział w tym wydarzeniu,
- opisz krótko Waszą podróż na ten festiwal,
- opowiedz o najciekawszych atrakcjach.

5 Shop smart!

Lesson 1 Vocabulary and listening

▶AUDIO 17

1 Let's start!

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

bank card cheap cool second-hand

1 This T-shirt was really _____ – just €10!
2 My jacket isn't new, it's _____.
3 I love your boots – they're really _____!
4 I can pay for the shopping with my _____.

2 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 My aunt gave me a gift card / coin for my birthday, so I can choose my own present.
2 The trainers cost €15, so I gave the shop assistant a €20 banknote / change and he gave me €5 coin / change .
3 Felix really wants to buy a new laptop, but he can't compare / afford it at the moment.
4 A: Did you buy that bag at the shop on the High Street?
B: No, I afforded / ordered it online.
5 Before I buy anything, I always look online and compare / order prices.
6 Look! I found a €2 change / coin in my pocket!

3 Match the sentence halves.

1 I couldn't find the shoes I wanted at the shop, ___
2 Don't forget to take the change out of your pockets ___
3 I've compared prices for these trainers ___
4 I haven't got any money, ___
5 I've counted all my banknotes and coins ___
6 I didn't spend any pocket money last month, ___

a and now I know the best place to buy them.
b so I ordered them online.
c so now I can afford to buy a new video game.
d and I've got €43.25 in total.
e before you put those trousers in the washing machine.
f but I've got a gift card for this shop.

4 Complete the notice with the words in the box.

bargains discount free off offer sales save

Do you want to [1]_____ some money?

Our [2]_____ start on Thursday 24th August and you can get some amazing [3]_____!



Buy one and get one [4]_____ on all our phone cases!

Get 50% [5]_____ the usual price: these bags were €60 each – now they're only €30!

Students can get a [6]_____ on all our pens, notebooks and rulers.

Our headphones are on special [7]_____ – just €45.

5 17 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedzi czterech nastolatków na temat zakupów. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu dopasuj zdania a–e do osób 1–4. Jedna wypowiedź nie pasuje do żadnej osoby.

a This speaker forgot something important.
b This speaker bought something that wasn't new.
c This speaker got a present for a friend.
d This speaker doesn't usually buy shoes online.
e This speaker used a present to get a bargain.

Speaker 1	Speaker 2	Speaker 3	Speaker 4
_____	_____	_____	_____

CHARGE YOUR GRAMMAR!

▶VIDEO 17

1 Match the sentence halves.

1 Are you ___
2 I'm going ___
3 I hope I ___
4 I'm ___
5 I'm sure my friends ___

a 'll get a bargain in the sales.
b won 't mind.
c to meet my friends at the shopping centre.
d doing anything in the afternoon?
e visiting a pet shelter.

2 Choose the correct answer.

1 We probably ___ banknotes in the future.
a aren 't using b don 't use c won 't use
2 They ___ to go shopping with their friends.
a will b are going c going
3 I think I___ move to France when I 'm older.
a will b 'm going c am
4 He ___ me tomorrow at 6.40.
a 's calling b calls c to call
5 I hope he ___ his birthday present.
a 's going to like b 'll like c 's liking

3 Uzupełnij dialog. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać jeden wyraz.

A: What are you [1]_____ to do at the weekend?
B: On Saturday morning, I [2]_____ visiting my cousins. They live in London.
A: Oh, that 's exciting! [3]_____ you taking the train there?
B: Yes, I am. I hope the train [4]_____ be late because we want to do lots of things.
A: Are you going [5]_____ go shopping?
B: [6]_____! You know we all love shopping! And I 've got a present for my aunt Tilly. It 's a wireless speaker for her phone.
A: I'm [7]_____ she 'll love it! I hope you have a really great trip!
B: Thank you! I[8]_____ wait!

4A Look at the sentences below. Decide if they are predictions (PR), plans (PL) or arrangements (AR).

4B Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Use the present continuous, be going to or will.

1 AR I_____ (play) tennis with my brother at four o 'clock tomorrow.
2 _____ We _____ (go) on holiday to Spain next summer.
3 _____ In the future, robots _____ (do) all our shopping for us.
4 _____ I think it probably _____ (not rain) tomorrow.
5 _____ My teacher _____ (not give) us any homework today.
6 _____ You _____ (come) to my house for lunch on Saturday.

Over To You!

5 Write sentences about your plans, predictions and arrangements. You can use the ideas in the box or your own ideas.

learn a new sport go on holiday
go shopping go to the beach
meet friends no money
rainy/sunny/hot/cold
shop online study a language

Write a prediction about the future of shopping.

Write a prediction about the weather tomorrow.

Write about an arrangement you have for tomorrow.

Write about an arrangement you have for the weekend.

Write about a plan you have for the summer.

Write about a plan you have for next year.

1 Let's start!

Complete the phrases for buying and selling with the missing letters.

1 c__p___ pr___s
2 on s__c__l o___r
3 s__e m___y
4 g__ a b_r____
5 o_d__ o_l___

2 Match phrases a–d with speech bubbles 1–4.



1 I really liked these shoes yesterday, but now I don't like them.



2 Do you have something to show that you bought the jacket in this shop?



3 I tried the jeans at home and they're too small. Can I give them back and get a bigger size?



4 This watch is broken. Can I have my money back?

a ask for a refund ___
b change my mind ___
c ask for a receipt ___
d exchange something ___

3 Choose the correct option to complete the dialogues.

1 A: I bought this yellow scarf for my aunt, but she doesn't like the colour. Can I exchange / change it for a purple one, please?
B: Yes, of course. Do you have the refund / receipt ?

2 A: These headphones don't work with my laptop. Can I have money / a refund , please?
B: No problem. I'm so sorry they don't work.

3 A: I liked this cushion when I saw it online, but now I've changed my mind / receipt .
B: Oh dear. I hope you can get / change your money back.

4 Match definitions a–f with adjectives 1–6.

1 fashionable ___
2 faulty ___
3 used ___
4 damaged ___
5 handmade ___
6 brand new ___

a not working properly
b broken
c following a style that is popular
d completely new
e made by a person, not by a machine
f second-hand

5 Complete the texts with the words or phrases in the box. There is one extra word.

brand new change my mind damaged
fashionable faulty get my money back
handmade receipt refund used

Last weekend, my friend and I went to an arts and crafts fair. I bought a [1]_____ hat from someone who makes all her own clothes. My friend bought a toy car made of wood for her brother. Unfortunately, when she took it home, it was [2]_____ and didn't work properly. She didn't have a [3]_____, but she went online and found the email address of the man who sold it. When she contacted him, he agreed to give her a [4]_____.

I'm so angry! This phone is [5]_____ – I bought it this morning – but the screen is [6]_____. Now I have to go back to the shop and try to [7]_____.

My cousin is very [8]_____ and always looks amazing. He often buys [9]_____ clothes from second-hand shops and then upcycles them and makes them look really cool.

CHARGE YOUR GRAMMAR!

▶VIDEO 18

1 Choose the correct option.

1 If you don't mind, I write / 'll write it on the other cup.
2 I won't be surprised if I see / 'll see your art in a gallery!
3 When you fix / will fix something, you give it new life.
4 If I break my favourite cup, I ask / will ask you to help me.
5 When something 's broken and repaired, it becomes / will become even more beautiful.

2 Complete the first conditional sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1 If you buy this bag, you _____ (not have) enough money for the bus home.
2 She _____ (return) the jeans if they are too big.
3 If they don't leave soon, they _____ (be) late for class.
4 I'll order the book online if it _____ (not be) in this bookshop.
5 If we _____ (wait) for the sales, we 'll get some bargains.
6 He won't be happy if he _____ (not get) a refund for the damaged bowl.

3 Match the sentence halves to make zero and first conditional sentences.

1 When he goes to bed late, ___
2 If I stay up late tonight, ___
3 When we forget our homework, ___
4 If we don't do our homework at the weekend, ___
5 They'll go shopping tomorrow ___
6 They save money ___

a our teacher gets angry.
b I won't feel good tomorrow morning.
c we 'll do it before we go to school on Monday.
d when they compare prices before they go shopping.
e he always feels tired the next day.
f if they finish their homework tonight.

4 Write zero and first conditional sentences from the prompts.

Zero conditional

1 I / eat a lot of sweets / I / feel sick.
_____
2 it / rain / I / take / an umbrella to school.
_____
3 Yasmin / get money for her birthday / she / spend it on clothes.
_____

First conditional

4 this dress / too big / I / exchange it.
_____
5 Harry / not like / the jacket / he / not buy / it.
_____
6 the laptop / be / on special offer / I / get it.
_____

Over To You!

5A Read the sentences. Then write first conditional sentences with the ideas in brackets.

1 I don't want to do my homework tonight. (not do homework tonight / feel stressed tomorrow)
If I don't do my homework tonight, I 'll feel stressed tomorrow.
2 My new laptop doesn 't work. (laptop is faulty / ask for my money back)
_____
3 Rob's cat looks sick. (cat is sick / take her to the vet)
_____
4 I think the weather will be good tomorrow. (sunny tomorrow / we go to the park)
_____

5B Look at the sentences from 5A again. In your notebook, make new first conditional sentences with your own ideas.

1 If I don't do my homework tonight, I'll do it before school tomorrow.

5 Half-unit revision

1 Complete the phrases. Then rearrange the letters in the grey boxes to complete the sentence below.

1 save ☐☐☐☐☐
2 ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ prices
3 ☐☐☐ my money back
4 get a b ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
5 ask for a r ☐☐☐☐☐
6 gift ☐☐☐☐
7 ☐☐☐☐☐☐ my mind





I bought this camera yesterday, but it 's _____!

2 There are five things in the shopping centre lost property office. Read clues 1–5 and match each person with things a–e.

1 Rosa didn't buy anything new. ___
2 Ted isn't happy because it doesn't work. ___
3 Annie got something from a craft fair. It isn't something to wear. ___
4 Luca dropped his shopping bag on the way out of the shop. ___
5 Eric bought something brand new to wear. ___

a a faulty speaker
b a fashionable hoodie
c a damaged toy
d a used jacket
e a handmade mug

3 Write questions about the future from the prompts. Use will, going to or the present continuous. Then write answers with your own ideas.

1 robots / choose our clothes for us / in the future?
_____
My answer: _____
2 what / you / do / tomorrow morning?
_____
My answer: _____
3 we / use / bank cards / in the year 2050?
_____
My answer: _____
4 you / go to the beach / next summer?
_____
My answer: _____

4 Match advice a–e with problems 1–5. Then write first conditional sentences.

1 I don't have enough money for new trainers. d
2 I don't understand the homework. ___
3 I don't want to feel tired tomorrow. ___
4 I want to win more tennis games. ___
5 I'm hungry. ___

a go to bed early
b eat some fruit
c practise every day
d save your pocket money every week
e talk to your teacher

1 If you save your pocket money every week, you'll have enough money for new trainers.
2 _____
_____
3 _____
_____
4 _____
_____
5 _____
_____

▶VIDEO 19 ▶AUDIO 18

1 Match pictures a–d with words 1–4.

a  b  c  d 

1 herb ___ 3 perfume ___
2 jar ___ 4 weigh ___

2 18 Read the text quickly and listen to it. Match photos A–C with texts 1–3.

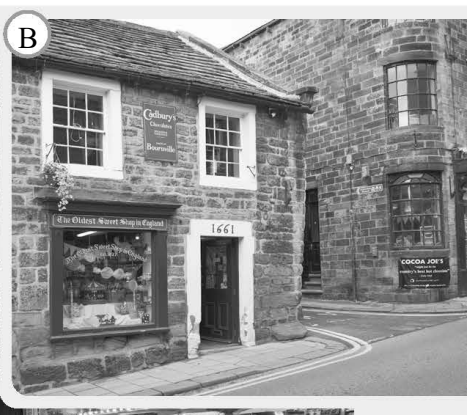
3 Write EL (El Ateneo Grand Splendid), TO (The Oldest Sweet Shop in the World) or SM (Santa Maria Novella Pharmacy) for each sentence below.

1 You can make yourself smell good with products from this place. ___
2 This place sells something you can eat. ___
3 You can have a drink here. ___
4 This place is more than 200, but less than 500 years old. ___
5 This place didn't use to be a shop. ___
6 The people who worked here spent time in the garden. ___

4 Odpowiedz na pytania 1–6 zgodnie z treścią tekstu.

1 How many books are there in El Ateneo Grand Splendid?
_____
2 When did it become a bookshop?
_____
3 How old is 'The Oldest Sweet Shop in the World '?
_____
4 Where does it keep its sweets?
_____
5 Who lived next to the Santa Maria Novella Pharmacy?
_____
6 What did they use to sell, but don't sell now?
_____

A 

B 

C 



My TOP 3 amazing shops

Hi guys!
Today, I want to tell you about three of the most interesting and unusual shops in the world. I'd love to visit them. What do you think?

1 El Ateneo Grand Splendid is in Buenos Aires, Argentina. It's a huge bookshop with around 120,000 books. But it wasn't always a bookshop. When it first opened in 1919, the building was a theatre and then a cinema. In 2000, it was converted into a bookshop. The stage is now a café, and if you want to relax and read, there are lots of comfortable chairs everywhere.

2 If you like sweets, you'll want to visit 'The Oldest Sweet Shop in the World ', in Pateley Bridge, England. This shop opened in 1827, but the building is even older – nearly 400 years old! The shop sells all sorts of traditional sweets. You choose your favourite flavours from big glass jars, then the sweets are weighed and put into paper bags for you to take home. Delicious!

3 When the Santa Maria Novella Pharmacy in Florence, Italy, opened in 1221, it was part of the church next to it. The monks who lived there had a herb garden and made medicines from the herbs. They started selling these herbal medicines to people. Soon, they also started producing perfumes from their herbs and flowers, and these became very popular. The shop doesn't sell medicine today, but you can still buy beautiful perfumes there.

Glossary
convert – przekształcić monk – mnich

▶AUDIO 19 ▶VIDEO 20

1 Look at the dialogue on page 74 of the Student 's Book. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 Franky says the trainers are too small / big .
2 He / His mother bought the trainers.
3 Franky doesn 't want to / wants to exchange the trainers.
4 The shop has / doesn 't have his size of the green trainers.

2 Complete sentences 1–6 with the words in the box.

afraid back exchange mind possible refund

1 Can I _____ this blue bag for a green one?
2 I've changed my _____.
3 This doesn 't work – can we have a _____, please?
4 Is it _____ to return this speaker?
5 I'm _____ it's too small.
6 Can I get my money _____?

3 Do każdej z opisanych sytuacji wybierz właściwą reakcję: a, b lub c.

1 Chcesz zwrócić wadliwy produkt w sklepie. Jak wyjaśnisz powód zwrotu?
a I'm afraid it's faulty.
b Can I swap this, please?
c I'd like to return this.
2 Jak w sklepie poprosisz o zwrot pieniędzy?
a Can I swap this for a larger size?
b Can I get my money back?
c I'm afraid I don 't like it.
3 Chcesz zwrócić produkt do sklepu. Co powiesz sprzedawcy?
a I'll get it.
b Is it possible to return this?
c Can I exchange this for the one with a bigger screen?
4 Chcesz wymienić kupiony produkt na inny. Jak zapytasz o to ekspedienta?
a I'd like a refund, please.
b I've changed my mind.
c Can I swap this for a different hoodie?

4 Choose the correct option to complete the dialogue.

A: Hello, can I help you?
B: Yes, I'd like to [1] return / refund these headphones, please.
A: OK. Do you want to [2] change / exchange them for some other headphones?
B: No, thank you. Can I [3] swap / get a refund, please?
A: No problem. Do you have your [4] receipt / mind?
B: Yes, here it is.
A: Thank you.

5 Uzupełnij dialog. Wpisz w każdą lukę brakujący fragment wypowiedzi, tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Wykorzystaj wyrazy podane w nawiasach, ale nie zmieniaj ich formy.

A: Hello, can I help you?
B: Yes, please. I bought this bag yesterday, but I 'm [1] _____ (afraid, like) it.
A: Oh dear. Is there a problem with it?
B: No, but [2] _____ (changed, mind).
A: I see. Do you have the receipt?
B: Yes, here it is. Is [3] _____ (possible, return) it?
A: Yes, you can do that. Do you want to choose a different bag?
B: No, thank you. [4] _____ (can, money), please?
A: Of course.

6 19 Listen and follow the instructions to return something to a shop.

- Ask to return a phone case.
- You have the receipt.
- Say no. Ask for your money back.
- Give a reason.
- Thank the shop assistant.



1 Look at Katy's post on page 75 of the Student 's Book. Then complete the summary using words from her post. Write between 2–3 words in each gap.

Katy's blog post is about how to manage [1]_____. She says that it's important to [2]_____ every week. She suggests saving about 20% of your [3]_____. She also says it's a good idea to [4]_____ before you spend money. She says that you pay less for fashionable clothes if you go to a [5]_____.

2 Choose the correct option to complete the phrases from a blog post.

1 Firstly / At first, let's think about shopping.
2 Today 's post is everything / all about saving money.
3 Try to read / read some reviews before you buy something.
4 If you don 't save any money, you don 't / won 't have enough to buy the things you want.
5 Next, let's say / talk about how you manage your money.
6 Finally / At last, remember that money can 't buy everything!

Write it Right!

Keep your advice friendly.
If you want to give advice, you can use the imperative:

Try to compare prices before you buy!

Don't let your money manage you.

But your blog will sound more friendly if you also include some other phrases:

It's a good idea to read some reviews first.

It isn't a good idea to spend all your pocket money every week.

Why don 't you compare prices before you buy?

You need to think about how much money you spend on unnecessary things.

3 Rewrite the advice below to make it sound more friendly. Use the words in brackets.

1 Look for blogs about saving money. (need)

_____

_____

2 Don 't buy things just because your friends have them. (good idea)

_____

_____

3 Download some apps to help you manage your money. (why)

_____

_____

4 Przeczytaj tekst. Spośród fragmentów zdań a–f wybierz te, które są poprawnym uzupełnieniem luk 1–5. Jeden fragment nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

a isn't a good idea to
b or are they adverts
c think about reviews
d buy things that you don 't need
e go shopping with your friends
f wait for a few weeks

Hi everyone! Today 's post is all about shopping. Do you often go shopping? Do you sometimes [1]___? If the answer is 'yes', you need to learn some shopping skills!

Firstly, let's talk about what you buy. Ask yourself, 'Do I really need this? ' It [2]___ buy lots of unnecessary things. If you buy things you don 't need today, you won 't have money for important things next week.

Next, let's [3]___. If you read reviews before you buy something, you 'll know more about it. Read lots of reviews and think about where they come from. Are they real reviews [4]___?

Finally, why don 't you make a list of the things that you want? Then [5]___. Do you still want them? It's a good idea to wait before you buy!

5 Napisz post na bloga o wydawaniu pieniędzy.

- Opowiedz, na co młodzi ludzie zwykle wydają pieniądze.
- Napisz, dlaczego nie powinni wydawać za dużo pieniędzy.
- Opisz, jak mogą mądrze wydawać swoje pieniądze.

5 Lesson 8 Language revision

1 Choose the correct answer.

1 I want to buy these headphones, but I can't ___ them.
a change b save c afford

2 I try to ___ €2 a week.
a exchange b order c save

3 This game is ___ special offer – only €25!
a on b at c for

4 I couldn't find this book at my local shop, so I ___ it online.
a asked b ordered c afforded

5 I'm afraid I've ___ my mind about this T-shirt.
a got b exchanged c changed

6 It's a good idea to ___ prices before you buy something.
a save b compare c afford

___ /6 points

2 Complete the text with the words in the box. There are two extra words.

back brand new exchange faulty
off receipt refund return

Last weekend, I went shopping with my aunt. I bought a [1]_____ speaker for my phone. I was really pleased because I got 50% [2]_____, so it only cost €15. But when I tried to use it at home, it was [3]_____ and it didn't work. I took it back to the shop the next day and asked for a [4]_____. They asked for my [5]_____ and then they gave me my money [6]_____.

___ /6 points

3 Choose the correct option to complete the dialogue.

A: What [1] are you doing / will you do tomorrow?
B: I [2] 'm meeting / going to meet my friend Ana at the sports centre at 10 for a game of tennis. How about you?
A: I think it[3] 's being / will be sunny tomorrow, so I [4] 'll go / 'm going to go for a cycle ride. In the afternoon, I [5] 'll take / 'm going to take the train to London and do some shopping. It's my dad 's birthday next weekend and he [6] 's inviting / 's going to invite all his friends to our house for a big party on Saturday afternoon.

___ /6 points

4 Complete the first and zero conditional sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Zero conditional

1 We _____ (take) the bus when we _____ (go) to the shopping centre.
2 If I_____ (not sleep) well, I _____ (feel) tired the next day.
3 When he _____ (want) to buy something new, he _____ (compare) prices online first.

First conditional

4 If you _____ (not wait) for the sales, you _____ (not get) a bargain.
5 I_____ (give) Paul your message if I_____ (see) him.
6 They _____ (be) very surprised if they _____ (not pass) the test.

___ /6 points

5 Complete the sentences with the correct words or phrases.

1 These jeans are too small. I hope I can g_____ my m_____ back.
2 I bought this lamp yesterday, but I'm a_____ I d_____ like it.
3 Is it p_____ to r_____ this skateboard, please?
4 These wireless headphones are damaged – I 'd l_____ a r_____, please.
5 Can I s_____ this jacket f_____ a smaller one, please?
6 I've c_____ my m_____ – I don't want a new camera now.

___ /6 points

6 Check your progress!

21–30 points	11–20 points	1–10 points
Well done!	Not bad!	Catch-up p. 57

Ready for more? □ Extra Challenge , p. 57

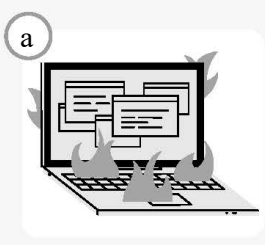
Catch-up

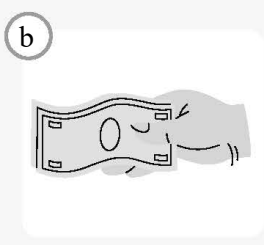
1 Choose the correct option to complete phrases 1–6.

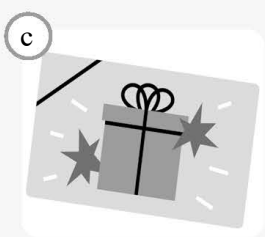
1 ask for a receipt / exchange
2 get my money / refund back
3 change my receipt / mind
4 on special prices / offer
5 get / save a discount
6 compare bargains / prices

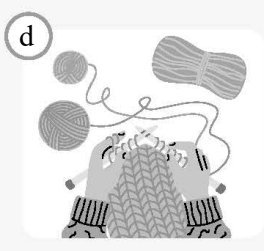
2 Match words 1–5 with pictures a–e.

1 banknote ___
2 coin ___
3 damaged ___
4 gift card ___
5 handmade ___

a 

b 

c 

d 

e 

3 Choose the correct option to complete sentences 1–5.

1 Where are you going to meet / meeting your friends next week?
2 We probably don't / won't win the match.
3 If I don't leave now, I miss / 'll miss my train.
4 When I get / 'll get angry, my face goes red.
5 He 's taking / takes his exam tomorrow afternoon.

Extra Challenge

4 Uzupełnij dialog. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać jeden wyraz.

Rosa: Hey Mum – I really want to buy this bag, but I can't [1]_____ it.
Mum: Well, [2]_____ you save your pocket money every week, you 'll have enough money to buy it next month.
Rosa: That's true, but it 's on [3]_____ offer at the moment. It will probably be more expensive next month.
Mum: Do you have to buy a [4]_____ new bag? I'm sure there are some very nice used bags online.
Rosa: I know, but I really like this one.
Mum: Why don 't you use the [5]_____ card that your aunt gave you?
Rosa: That's a great idea! Thanks, Mum!
Mum: And remember to keep the [6]_____. You might change your [7]_____ about the bag after you 've bought it.

5 Find and cross out the extra word in each sentence.

1 If it rains tomorrow, we 'll to stay at home.
2 He 'll return the jacket tomorrow if that he doesn 't like it.
3 We 're going to be ask for our money back.
4 You can get a 50% off if you wait for the sales.
5 I want to save it money, so I always compare prices before I buy.
6 These jackets are on the special offer at the moment.
7 We probably won 't not use banknotes and coins in the future.

6 Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1 If it rains tomorrow, _____ _____.
2 If I don't go to school next week, _____ _____.
3 I always feel _____ when _____ _____.
4 If you want to save money, _____ _____.
5 Next month, I 'm going to _____ _____.
6 In the future, I think I 'll probably _____ _____.

6 People at work

Lesson 1 Vocabulary and listening

▶AUDIO 20

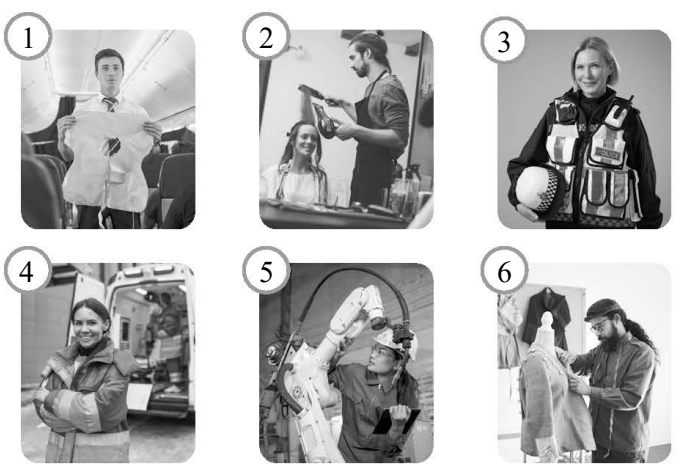
1 Let's start!

Match workplaces a–e with people 1–5.

1 nurse	a laboratory
2 pilot	b film studio
3 actor	c plane
4 scientist	d hotel
5 receptionist	e hospital

2 Label photos 1–6 with the words in the box.

fashion designer flight attendant
hairdresser paramedic police officer
robotics engineer



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

3 Choose the correct option to complete the definitions.

1 A(n)social worker / accountant helps people and families who have problems.
2 A paramedic / lawyer gives medical help if there is an accident.
3 A computer programmer / fashion designer creates clothes.
4 A(n)accountant / police officer gives advice to people and companies about money.
5 A flight attendant / computer programmer creates software and apps.
6 A robotics engineer / lawyer gives advice about what you are allowed and aren't allowed to do.

4 Complete the text with the words in the box. There is one extra word.

court factory home office office
police station salon the community



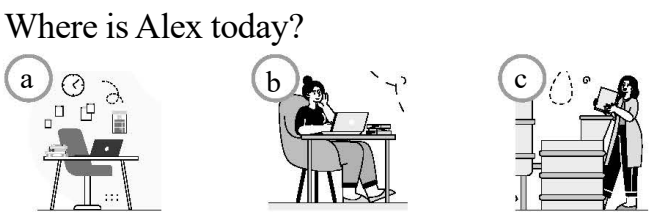
I'm trying to decide what job I want to do in the future. I know that I don't want to spend all my time working in one place, so I don't think I want to work in a(n)[1]_____. I've got a desk in my bedroom and a computer, so I could set up a [2]_____ and run my own business, but I think it would be a bit lonely. My dad is a robotics engineer and he spends all his time in a(n)[3]_____, fixing machines that make cars. My mum works in a(n)[4]_____ because she's a hairdresser. Maybe I could be a police officer. Then I could work in [5]_____ – meeting and talking to different people – but I could also spend time at a(n) [6]_____.

5 20 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery teksty. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu odpowiedz na pytania. Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź: a, b lub c.

1 What time does the School Careers Fair finish?



2 Where is Alex today?



3 What is Amy's sister's job?
a paramedic
b police officer
c social worker

4 How much are two tickets for the exhibition on Sunday at 3 pm?
a £15 b £30 c £40

CHARGE YOUR GRAMMAR!

▶VIDEO 21

1 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 We 've yet / already been to the salon.
2 Have you ever / never done anything on time?
3 You haven 't noticed my new phone yet / already !
4 Has Olivia lent you her phone yet / already ?
5 I've ever / never seen such terrible conspirators!

2 Write questions and answers from the prompts. Use the present perfect.

1 A: you / finish / your homework / yet?
B: yes
_____
_____

2 A: your brother / start / his new job / yet?
B: no
_____
_____

3 A: the students / leave / the classroom / yet?
B: no
_____
_____

4 A: Harry / tidy / his room / yet?
B: yes
_____
_____

5 A: you and Celia / see / this film / yet?
B: yes
_____
_____

3 Look at exercise 2 again. Write sentences with yet and already .

1 I've already finished my homework.
2 My brother _____.
3 The students _____.
4 Harry _____.
5 We _____.

4 Uzupełnij dialog. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać jeden wyraz.

A: Have you made any plans for the weekend [1]_____?
B: Yes, I [2]_____. I'm going to go to the Careers Show in London. I've [3]_____ booked my ticket.
A: Oh, that sounds interesting! I don 't know what I want to do when I leave school.
B: Well, you should think about places that make you happy. I 'd hate to [4]_____ all day in an office, for example. I want to work in the community.
A: Yes, I agree with you. Office jobs just don 't give me a good [5]_____. My cousin works for a fashion designer and she loves it.
B: How did she get that job?
A: She sent some photos of her own clothes to the designer – he loved them, and the [6]_____ is history!
B: [7]_____ she designed anything in her new job yet?
A: No, she [8]_____. She's helping with emails and sales at the moment. But that 's [9]_____! She's only had the job for a couple of months.

Over To You!

5 Write sentences about what you have and haven 't done today. Use the present perfect with yet and already . You can use the ideas in the box or your own ideas.

chat to friends check social media
have a shower have breakfast
send a text message

I haven 't chatted to any friends yet today.
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

1 Let's start!

Complete the names of places for jobs 1–4.

1 A lawyer works in a c_____.
2 A hairdresser works in a s _____.
3 An accountant works in an o _____.
4 A social worker works in the c _____.

2 Complete the descriptions with the words in the box.

a great listener a natural leader
ambitious creative
good at solving problems patient

1 Someone who is _____ can think of answers when there are difficult questions or situations.
2 Someone who is _____ is able to wait for a long time or be in a difficult situation and not get angry.
3 Someone who is _____ wants to be very successful.
4 Someone who is _____ is good at telling other people what to do.
5 Someone who is _____ will let other people talk.
6 Someone who is _____ has lots of ideas.

3 Choose the correct option to complete the dialogue.

A: Have you heard the news about Anna? She got that job that she really wanted!
B: That's amazing, but I 'm not surprised. She 's always been very [1] creative / ambitious . Is it a [2] challenging / well-paid job?
A: Yes, it is! The money is really good. But of course it 's very [3] stressful / satisfying . I wouldn 't want to do it!
B: Yes, I know what you mean. I want to find a [4] well-paid / satisfying job where I can help people, but I 'm not so interested in the money.
A: Well, you 're very [5] patient / ambitious and helpful, so I think you should be a social worker. It 's [6] challenging / satisfying , but I think you would really enjoy it.
B: That's a good idea.

4 Complete the text.



Have you decided what you want to do when you leave school yet?

If you want to get [1]w_____ e_____ while you're still at school, contact local shops and companies. They sometimes have [2]p_____-t _____ jobs that you can do in the evenings or after school. This can be a great way to [3]e_____ money and prepare for your future.

Or you can wait until you pass all your exams and have some qualifications, and then try to get a [4]f_____-t _____ job, working 9 to 5, five days a week.

Come and talk to us at the Careers Office to find out more!

5 Complete the text with the words in the box. There is one extra word.

creative earn full-time part-time
patient satisfying stressful well-paid
work experience



Last month, I got my first job, working at an after-school club for 5 to 7 year olds. It's a [1]_____ job, just working two afternoons a week, but it means I can [2]_____ some money and save for the future. The job isn 't very [3]_____ – it's only €8 per hour, and it 's quite [4]_____ because the children sometimes argue and fight, but I'm really enjoying it! I'm very [5]_____, so I think I'm quite good with young children. In the future, I want to be a graphic designer. I 'm [6]_____ and I love designing posters and cards for my friends, so I think it would be a very [7]_____ job for me. I 'm trying to get some [8]_____ at a local design studio over the summer holidays.

CHARGE YOUR GRAMMAR!

▶VIDEO 22

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

did for have haven't left since

1 You _____ worked long enough to get a pay rise yet!
2 I haven't felt so tired _____ last summer.
3 _____ you finished your first day at work?
4 I _____ the restaurant ten minutes ago.
5 I've wanted to ask the same question _____ an hour.
6 _____ you like the staff?

2 Put the time expressions in the box under the correct heading.

27th May a few days a long time August five minutes half past ten last Christmas months ten years yesterday

For	Since

3 Complete the sentences with the present perfect simple forms of the verbs in brackets.

1 I _____ (have) this job for two months.
2 She _____ (work) in this office since 2019.
3 James _____ (not speak) to Paul since their argument last night.
4 My parents _____ (be) married for 15 years.
5 I _____ (not see) Marta since the weekend.
6 We _____ (not eat) anything for five hours.

4 Choose the correct option to complete the dialogue.



A: How long [1] have you worked / did you work at this salon?
B: I [2] was / 've been here for six years. I [3] 've got / got a part-time job here when I was still at school.
A: [4] Have you ever met / Did you ever meet any famous people in your job?
B: Yes, I [5] have / did ! I [6] cut / 've cut a famous singer 's hair last month. But I can't tell you her name.
A: [7] Have you talked / Did you talk to her?
B: No, I [8] didn't / haven 't. She [9] 's had / had her phone with her and she was talking to her manager.

Over To You!

5 Write questions from the prompts. Then write true answers about yourself. Use for or since where possible.

How long / you / study / English?
How long have you studied English?
I've studied English for five years.
How long / you / live / in your house?
When / you / start / at this school?
How long / you / know / your best friend?
What time / you / get up / this morning?

6 Half-unit revision

▶AUDIO 21

1 Read the clues and choose the correct job for each person. There is one extra job.

computer programmer flight attendant
hairdresser paramedic social worker



Jack, John, Joe and Jim all have different jobs.
Jack and Joe wear special clothes for their jobs.
Jack and John help people who have problems.
Jim spends a lot of time in front of a mirror for his job.
Jack is scared of flying.
Joe can't drive.
John sometimes works in an office.

Jack is a _____.
Joe is a _____.
John is a _____.
Jim is a _____.

2 21 Listen and complete the missing letters in the adjectives to describe people 1–5.

1 The woman is a g____ l_____.
2 The boy is g___ at s_____ p_____.
3 The woman is a_____.
4 The man is a n_____ l_____.
5 The woman is c_____.

4 Fred likes to boast*. Complete the dialogues with his friends. Use the present perfect or the past simple.

*boast: talk a lot about yourself and things you are proud of

Bob: I'm going to Paris next week!
Fred: Really? I / go to / Paris / ten times. I / visit / the Louvre / when I was three years old.

_____

_____

Jen: We're moving to a new house on Friday.
Fred: Really? We live in a castle. We / live / there / for ten years. We / buy / it / from the King of Spain.

_____

_____

Yas: I'm singing in my school concert tomorrow.
Fred: Really? My sister / take part / in lots of singing competitions. She / win / first prize / national competition / last year.

_____

_____

Tom: I love Lady Gaga's new song!
Fred: Lady Gaga? She's my best friend. I / know / her / since 2023. We / meet / in Rome.

_____

_____

3 Sylvia has made a list of all the things she wants to do in order to get her dream job. Write sentences about what she has and hasn't done. Use the present perfect with yet and already.



To get my dream job, I need to:

get some work experience	✓
pass all my exams	✗
talk to my uncle	✗
read lots of books about law	✓
visit a court	✓
go to university	✗

Can you guess?
What is Sylvia's dream job?

1 She's already got some work experience.
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____

She wants to be a _____.

▶VIDEO 23 ▶AUDIO 22

1 Predict what personal qualities you think people need for these jobs. Write one adjective for each job.

robotics engineer _____
website designer _____
video games developer _____

2 22 Read the text quickly and listen to it. Check your predictions for exercise 1.

3 Uzupełnij luki 1–7 zgodnie z treścią tekstu. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie dwa wyrazy.

The article is about three young people and their jobs in the [1]_____ industry. Gregor has been interested in how things work since he was a [2]_____. Now he 's a robotics engineer. His robots are in hospitals where they help with [3]_____. Natasha works in her [4]_____. She designs websites and she thinks her job is very [5]_____. Priyanka worked as a [6]_____ when she was at university. In her job as a games developer, she [7]_____ computer code for video games.

4 Read the text again and decide if the sentences are True (T), False (F) or they are Not Mentioned (NM).

1 Gregor doesn 't earn a lot of money. —
2 He likes his job because he 's doing something helpful. —
3 Natasha didn 't learn her design skills at school or university. —
4 Her clients often pay a lot of money for their websites. —
5 Priyanka started working for the company after she left university. —
6 She creates the characters and stories for videos games. —

Glossary
client – klient
self-employed – samozatrudniony

ABOUT ME SUBSCRIBE

Why not … work in the tech industry?

In this week 's blog post, I speak to three young people about their jobs in tech and why they love them.



Gregor is a robotics engineer for a small company in the USA.
I make robots to help with surgery in hospitals. It 's a challenging job, but it 's very well-paid. When I was a child, I loved looking at my toys and trying to understand how they worked. I think that 's an important skill for a robotics engineer. You have to be quite patient! I've had this job for two years and I really enjoy it because it 's interesting and I know that I 'm helping people.



Natasha is a website designer. She is self-employed .
I left school when I was 18 and taught myself how to design websites. Now I work from my home office, creating websites. For my job, it 's really important to be a good listener and to understand exactly what the client wants. Some people want their website to look fun, with lots of bright colours and cool music. Others prefer a very calm, clear website that 's easy to use. It 's a really satisfying job.



Priyanka is a video games developer for a big company in India.
I've always really loved playing video games, and I 'm good at solving problems, so this is my dream job! I studied maths and computer science at university and I also worked part-time as a games tester. Now I work full-time at the same company as a video games developer. I work in a team with games designers. They think of the characters and the story for the game and then I write the computer code for it.

Comments: 34

AUDIO 23
AUDIO 24

VIDEO 24

1 Look at the dialogue on page 88 of the Student 's Book. Read the sentences below and decide if they are True (T) or False (F).

1 Rachel is a volunteer at the Summer Camp. ___
2 This is Bart's first interview. ___
3 Bart had a full-time job last year. ___
4 Bart has never worked with children before. ___
5 Bart wasn't late for his interview. ___
6 Bart gets the Summer Camp job. ___



2 Match the sentence halves.

1 I've already ___
2 I organised a ___
3 I'm really good at ___
4 I'm patient ___
5 I worked ___
6 I'm good with ___

a and creative.
b listening to people.
c worked as a dog walker.
d for my aunt last summer.
e animals.
f folk music concert last year.

3 23 Listen to the questions and choose the best response.

1 a I worked at a holiday camp last summer.
b I'd like to be a teacher.
c I'm patient and helpful.
2 a No, I haven't, but I love working with children.
b Yes, I am. I'm very organised.
c No, I can't. But I'm a natural leader.
3 a I enjoy working in a team.
b I had a part-time job at a sports shop.
c I've never had an interview before.

4 Choose the correct option to complete the dialogues.

1 A: Why do you think you 'd be a good / good at games tester?
B: I love played / playing video games and I'm good for / at solving problems.
2 A: Have you ever / never worked at a hospital?
B: Yes, I have / did . I have been / was a volunteer at the hospital café last year.
3 A: What did you do in your last / before job?
B: I organised / have organised the children 's games for a Sports Club.

5 Complete the dialogue. Use the information in brackets to write Tara 's answers.

Mrs Gib: Thanks for coming. So, you 'd like to work part-time at our dance school?
Tara: 1 _____ (right).
Mrs Gib: Have you ever had a job?
Tara: 2 _____ (part-time job, last year).
Mrs Gib: What did you do?
Tara: 3 _____ (shop assistant, clothes shop).
Mrs Gib: Why do you think you 'd be a good assistant at our dance school?
Tara: 4 _____ (hard-working, good with children).
Mrs Gib: Have you got any experience of working with children?
Tara: 5 _____ (taught guitar, after-school club for younger children).
Mrs Gib: Well, that all sounds marvellous. You 've got the job!
Tara: 6 _____

6 24 You want to work as a video games tester. Look at the information below. Then listen and answer the questions.

Your personal qualities:	organised, good at solving problems
Past work:	babysitter, part-time job at a computer store
Past experience:	took part in a video game competition last year

1 Look at Allie's email on page 89 of the Student 's Book. Then complete the summary using words from her email. Write one or two words in each gap.

Allie went to a [1]_____ at her school last week. The first talk was by a [2]_____ called Jason. The job is sometimes [3]_____ and if you want to do this, you need to have good [4]_____. She enjoyed the workshop by the [5]_____. She thinks that this kind of job is challenging, but also very [6]_____. Finally, she went on a [7]_____ of a factory to find out about working as a [8]_____.

2 Choose the correct option to complete sentences 1–6.

1 How stressful ___!
a is that b to be this c isn't it
2 Working as a lawyer ___ so satisfying.
a is being b must be c should be
3 I liked the talk by the hairdresser ___.
a too much b the best c well done
4 At the ___, I went to a workshop about the tech industry.
a last time
b finally
c end of the day
5 Her job ___ very challenging.
a can be b so is c must have
6 Write and ___.
a say it b tell me c know this

Write it Right!

When you write an email to a friend, you can use some informal colloquial phrases to show how you feel about something.

How exciting/interesting/stressful is that!
It sounds like a really difficult/challenging/creative job.
Doing that job must be so boring/amazing/interesting.
I'd absolutely love/hate to do a job like that.
I was surprised/interested to find out that it 's very well-paid / it 's a very creative job.

3 Read facts 1–3 about jobs. Then respond to them using a phrase from the Write it Right! box.

1 Lawyers don 't earn very much money for the first few years.
I was surprised to find out that it 's not very well-paid.
2 Hairdressers can find out a lot of interesting information about their clients.
_____
3 Accountants have to take a lot of exams while they 're working.
_____

4 Complete paragraphs from an email about a careers day. Use the notes below.

JOB	Tony: hairdresser, Franky: police officer, Ella: fashion designer
HOW LONG	Tony: since 2024, Franky: two years, Ella: she left art college
SKILLS	Tony: good communication skills, Franky: patient, Ella: creative
MY OPINION	Tony: satisfying, Franky: stressful, Ella: challenging

First, I went to [1]_____. He 's worked [2]_____. He has to talk to a lot of people in his job, so [3]_____ are very important. Doing a job like that [4]_____.

Then, I went to a workshop [5]_____ called Frankie. He 's been [6]_____. People are sometimes angry or very upset when they see a police officer. How [7]_____! If you want to be a police officer, [8]_____.

I liked the talk by a [9]_____. Ella's worked as a fashion designer [10]_____. We saw a video of some of her designs. Sometimes she has to design clothes very quickly for a big show, so her job [11]_____.

Being [12]_____ important.

5 Write an email about a Careers Fair at your school. Include the following information:

- the people that you saw and their jobs,
- how long they 've been working,
- the personal qualities they need for their jobs,
- your opinion of their jobs.

Write 100–120 words.

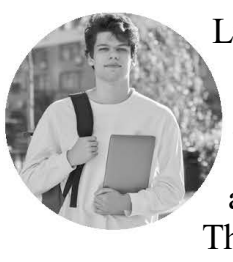
6 Lesson 8 Language revision

1 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

1 My uncle is a l_____. He works in a c_____, helping people who have problems with the law.
2 I love travelling, so I really want to be a f_____ a_____ when I leave school.
3 My brother is very good at maths and he works as an a _____. I visited his o_____ last week.
4 I'm very interested in medicine, but I don't want to work in a hospital, so I've decided to become a p _____.

___ /6 points

2 Choose the correct option to complete the text.



Lucas is[1] ambitious / patient and really wants to get a [2]well-paid / stressful job and [3]work / earn a lot of money. He studies hard and is a [4]natural leader / great listener. The other students in his class always listen to him and follow his suggestions. He wants to get work [5]job / experience at a laboratory in the summer because he's hoping to work as a(n) [6]accountant / robotics engineer when he finishes university.

___ /6 points

3 Complete the dialogues with the present perfect forms of the verbs in brackets.

1 A: _____ (you / plan) your summer holiday yet?
B: Yes, I _____. We're going to go camping with my cousins.
2 A: How long _____ (Sarah / live) in Croatia?
B: She _____ (be) in Split since 2023.
3 A: _____ (your sister / get) a new job yet?
B: No, she _____.

___ /6 points

4 Complete the dialogues with yet, already, for or since.

1 A: I've [1]_____ planned what I want to do when I leave school. I'm going to be a flight attendant.
B: Cool. Have you talked to anyone about your plans [2]_____?
A: Yes, I have. My cousin's worked as a flight attendant [3]_____ five years, and she's given me lots of information about the job.
2 A: I've had a part-time job at the museum [4]_____ 2023, but we're moving to Manchester soon, so I have to find a new job.
B: Really? Do you know what you want to do?
A: No, I haven't decided [5]_____, but I've [6]_____ written my CV.

___ /6 points

5 Use the prompts to complete the interview.

A: Have you ever had a job?
B: Yes / work / for aunt / have / part-time job / last summer.
_____
_____
A: What did you do?
B: work / swimming coach / local Sports Club.
_____
_____
A: Great! Why do you think you'd be a good shop assistant?
B: good communication skills / helpful / friendly.
_____
_____

___ /6 points

6 Check your progress!

21–30 points	11–20 points	1–10 points
Well done!	Not bad!	Catch-up p. 67

Ready for more? Extra Challenge, p. 67

Catch-up

1 Match a–f with 1–6 to make words for jobs.





1 robotics	a designer
2 police	b attendant
3 flight	c engineer
4 social	d programmer
5 fashion	e officer
6 computer	f worker





2 Choose the correct option.

1 a place where hairdressers work
a salon / a court
2 a job in which someone creates clothes
a flight attendant / a fashion designer
3 an adjective for a job in which you earn a lot of money
well-paid / stressful
4 a job that is eight hours a day, five days a week
part-time / full-time
5 an adjective for a person who has lots of new ideas
patient / creative
6 an adjective for a job that is sometimes difficult
challenging / satisfying

3 Choose the correct option to complete sentences 1–5.

1 I haven't had breakfast yet / already today.
2 She's worked at this salon since / for two months.
3 We haven't seen her since / for nine o'clock this morning.
4 We've yet / already read your CV.
5 Has your brother started his new job yet / already ?

Extra Challenge

4 Three of the sentences below use the present perfect simple or the past simple incorrectly. Find and correct the mistakes.

1 Have you had breakfast yet?
_____
2 She's visited her friends last weekend.
_____
3 They didn't finish their homework yet.
_____
4 We went to the Careers Fair on Thursday.
_____
5 Tom knew Harry since they started primary school together.
_____
6 I've already played this computer game.
_____

5 Complete the email with the past simple or the present perfect forms of the verbs in the box.

decide	give	have	not find
send	speak	work	write

Hi Billy,
I really want to get a job when I leave school. I [1]_____ already _____ emails to lots of companies and I [2]_____ them my CV, but I [3]_____ a job yet. Yesterday, I [4]_____ to my careers advisor at school. She [5]_____ at the school for two years, but before that she [6]_____ a job at a video games company. She [7]_____ me lots of really useful advice. How about you? [8]_____ you _____ what you want to do when you leave school?
Cameron

6 Na lekcji doradztwa zawodowego rozmawialiście o różnych zawodach. W e-mailu do kolegi/koleżanki poznanego/poznanej za granicą opisz swój wymarzony zawód.

- Opisz, jaka to praca i jakich umiejętności wymaga.
- Wyjaśnij, dlaczego ten zawód Cię interesuje.
- Zapytaj kolegę/koleżankę o jego/jej wymarzony zawód i dlaczego o nim marzy.

7 Our wonderful world

Lesson 1 Vocabulary and listening

▶AUDIO 25

1 Let's start!

Match animals a–d with descriptions 1–4.

1 It has fur, paws and a tail. ___
2 It has feathers, a beak and claws. ___
3 It has fins and a tail. ___
4 It has a tail and claws, but it doesn't have fur or feathers. ___

a a parrot
b a shark
c a crocodile
d a cat

2 Label photos 1–6 with the correct animal names.

1 
b_____ b_____

2 
b_____

3 
g_____ e_____

4 
A_____ f_____

5 
r_____ s_____

6 
b_____ s_____

3 Write the animal names in the box under the correct heading.

Arctic fox bee black rhino blue whale fly hedgehog pigeon seagull

Six legs	Four legs	Two legs	No legs

4 Complete the dialogues with the words in the box.

bat eastern grey kangaroo hedgehog ladybird pigeon red squirrel

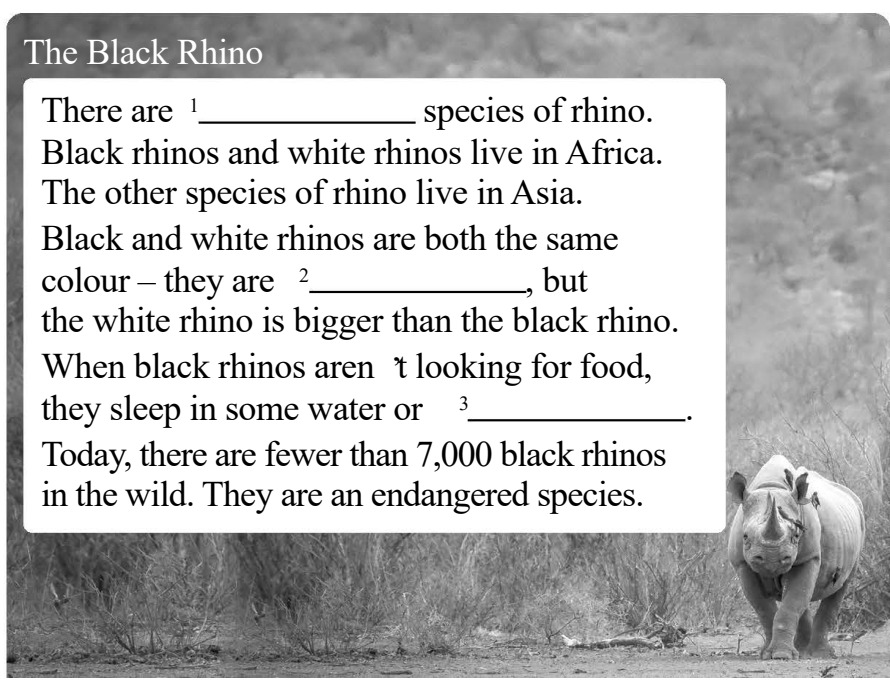
1 A: What's your favourite animal?
B: Well, my favourite animal can fly, but it isn't a bird.
A: Oh, is it a(n) [1]_____?
B: No, it isn't an insect.
A: I know! It's a(n) [2]_____!
B: That's right. How about you?
A: My favourite animal is from Australia and it's got very strong legs. It's the [3]_____.
B: Cool!

2 A: Look – I can see a(n) [4]_____ in the garden. It's climbing that tree.
B: Wow, it's got beautiful fur. And there's a big [5]_____ at the top of the tree.
A: Yes, we get a lot of birds in our garden. We also sometimes have a(n) [6]_____ that comes into the garden at night. Our dog tried to play with it, but he got a spine in his nose!
B: Oh dear!

5 25 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedź Rianne na temat ulubionego zwierzęcia. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu uzupełnij luki 1–3 w poniższej notatce.

The Black Rhino

There are [1]_____ species of rhino. Black rhinos and white rhinos live in Africa. The other species of rhino live in Asia.
Black and white rhinos are both the same colour – they are [2]_____, but the white rhino is bigger than the black rhino.
When black rhinos aren't looking for food, they sleep in some water or [3]_____.
Today, there are fewer than 7,000 black rhinos in the wild. They are an endangered species.



CHARGE YOUR GRAMMAR!

▶VIDEO 25

1 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 My cat, Lucio, could dance / to dance !
2 Eliane is able give / to give you a high-five!
3 My fish can't do / to do any tricks.
4 My parrot can open / opening all the doors in the house.
5 He was able understand / to understand a few simple words.

2 Complete the sentences with can , can 't, could or couldn 't.

1 Blue whales _____ live for a very long time – about 90 years!
2 Steller's sea cows didn 't have teeth, so they _____ bite.
3 Penguins _____ fly, but they _____ swim very well.
4 Some lizards _____ change colour.
5 Big dinosaurs _____ climb trees because they were very heavy.
6 Dodos _____ run very fast – much faster than humans.

3 Look at the information below. Complete sentences 1–9 about Kate and Greg with the correct forms of be able to .

	Five years ago	Now
speak English	Greg ✓ Kate ✗	Greg ✓ Kate ✓
swim well	Greg ✗ Kate ✗	Greg ✗ Kate ✓
drive a car	Greg ✗ Kate ✓	Greg ✓ Kate ✓

Five years ago, …
1 Greg _____ English.
2 Kate _____ English.
3 Greg and Kate _____ well.
4 Greg _____ a car.
5 Kate _____ a car.

Now …
6 Greg and Kate _____ English.
7 Greg _____ well.
8 Kate _____ well.
9 Greg and Kate _____ a car.

4 Uzupełnij tekst. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać jeden wyraz.



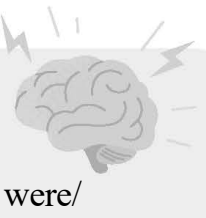
Woolly mammoths lived in Europe, Asia and North America for about 700,000 years when Earth was much colder than it is today. They were [1]_____ – about 4 metres tall – and they had thick fur. Because of their thick fur, they were [2]_____ to live in very cold temperatures. They [3]_____ also walk very long distances to find food. We don 't know why they became extinct, but one possible reason is that they [4]_____ find places to live and eat when Earth became warmer.

Today, the closest animal to a woolly mammoth is an elephant. Everyone knows [5]_____ elephants are able [6]_____ walk for many kilometres when they are looking for food, just like woolly mammoths. Today, sadly, there are only about 450,000 elephants in the wild and they are [7]_____.

5 Write questions from the prompts with be able to . Then write the correct answers.

1 crocodiles / swim?
Are crocodiles able to swim? Yes, they are.
2 blue whales / climb trees?
_____
3 dodos / run fast?
_____
_____
4 the Tyrannosaurus rex / fly?
_____
_____

Over To You!



6 Write sentences about things you were/ weren 't able to do in the past, and things you can/can 't do now. Use the ideas in the box or your own ideas.

speak Italian swim ride a bike
run very fast write computer code

_____
_____

1 Let's start!

Match words a–e with words 1–5 to make names of animals.

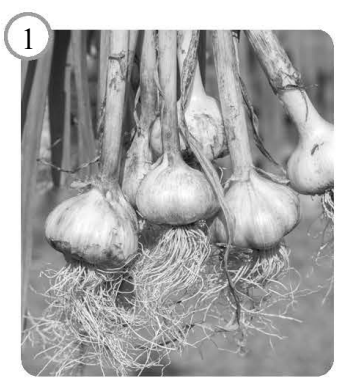
1 eastern grey	a squirrel
2 red	b bear
3 blue	c kangaroo
4 brown	d eagle
5 golden	e whale

2 Match descriptions 1–6 with the names of plants and trees in the box.

bamboo chestnut tree daffodil
daisy pine tree sunflower

1 This is a white flower with yellow in the middle. _____
2 This flower is yellow and is very tall! _____
3 Pandas love eating this. _____
4 You can eat the nuts from this tree. _____
5 This flower is yellow and it's usually one of the first flowers of spring. _____
6 This tree is green all year. _____

3 Label photos 1–4 with the correct names of plants and trees.

1 

_____

2 

_____

3 

_____

4 

_____

4 The words in bold are in the wrong places. Replace them with the correct words.



For my science project last summer, I decided to ground [1]_____ my own garlic plants. First of all, I got some roots [2]_____ from the garden centre. I put them in a pot and watered them. Then, when I saw some seeds [3]_____, I moved the plants out of the pot and put them in the grow [4]_____. You have to be very careful when you do this because you don't want to break the leaves [5]_____. My garlic plants grew very quickly, and now I have lots of delicious garlic to make my favourite pasta sauce.

5 Complete the email with the words in the box.

daffodils daisies ground
grow oak seeds sunflowers

Hi Flora,

How are you? I'm staying with my aunt and uncle in Scotland at the moment. They have an amazing garden. There's a very old [1]_____ tree in the middle of the garden – I think it's more than 300 years old! And all around the bottom of the tree, there are beautiful yellow [2]_____. They've got lots of [3]_____ in their garden as well – they look like little white and yellow stars on the grass. My aunt and uncle have got a greenhouse in their garden – it's a special building for plants and it's made of glass. They [4]_____ lots of plants there. They put the [5]_____ into pots and then when the plants are bigger, they take them out of the pots and put them into the [6]_____. Next to the greenhouse, there are some very tall [7]_____. You can watch them move with the sun during the day. It's amazing!

I'll take some photos and send them to you tomorrow!

Billy



CHARGE YOUR GRAMMAR!

▶VIDEO 26

1 Put the words in the correct order.

1 behind He sofa may the be .
_____

2 new The might cat place in be a .
_____

3 hear noise may He the .
_____

4 may He the bathroom be in .
_____

2 Complete the sentences with may or may not .

1 The sky is very dark. I think it_____ rain later.
2 He _____ answer your email now. He 's very busy at the moment.
3 We _____ have any lunch. We had a really big breakfast and we 're not very hungry.
4 My friends _____ come to the animal rescue centre with me. They love animals!
5 These sunflowers _____ grow even taller. They're only one metre tall and sunflowers can grow up to five metres.
6 This_____ be Emma 's water bottle. It's pink and Emma hates the colour pink!

3 Complete the sentences with may or may not and the verbs in the box.

be buy come grow see watch

1 I _____ some garlic plants in my garden. I love garlic!
2 Hanna _____ to your party tomorrow. She 's got a bad cold.
3 I don 't know what that tree is, but it _____ an oak tree.
4 I _____ that nature documentary this evening. I 'd prefer to play a video game.
5 If you're out in the garden late at night, you _____ a hedgehog.
6 He _____ a new laptop. It's very expensive and he hasn 't got a lot of money.

4 Rewrite the sentences so that they mean the same. Use may or may not .

1 He never eats fruit. It 's possible that he doesn 't like it.
He never eats fruit. He may not like it .
2 It's possible that we will visit the botanical gardens tomorrow.
We _____.
3 It's possible that they won 't see any black rhinos at the safari park.
They _____.
4 I think that these sunflowers will grow bigger.
These sunflowers _____.
5 She isn't at school today. It 's possible that she doesn 't feel well.
She didn 't go to school today. She _____ _____.
6 I think we won 't get our exam results tomorrow.
We _____.

Over To You!

5 Read situations 1–6 below. Then write your own responses with may or may not .

1 I can't find my homework.
It may be in your bag.
2 I can see a cute animal in that tree. It 's got red fur.
_____
3 Tim didn't eat any pizza.
_____
4 The shop at the animal rescue centre has got some great posters.
_____
5 This flower is small and white, with yellow in the middle.
_____
6 Tessa isn't answering her phone.
_____

7 Half-unit revision

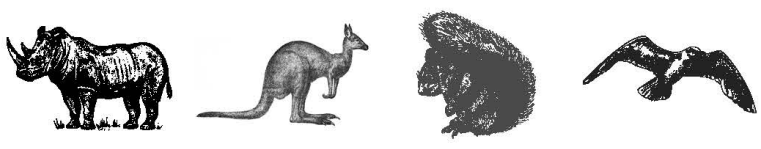
1 Complete the descriptions with the names of animals in the box. There are three extra names.

Arctic fox bat bee
black rhino brown bear butterfly
eastern grey kangaroo
red squirrel seagull

DO YOU KNOW?



1 It's got wings and it lives near water. It isn't black. It's a(n) _____.
2 It can fly and it's got fur and claws. It's a(n) _____.
3 It loves honey, but it isn't a bee. It's a(n) _____.
4 It flies and it loves flowers. It's got six legs. It can be lots of different colours. It's a(n) _____.
5 It carries its babies in a big pocket of fur. It can jump very high. It's a(n) _____.
6 It's got fur and four legs. It's white in the winter, but not in the summer. It's a(n) _____.



3 Complete the first halves of sentences 1–5 with can , could , can't or couldn't. Then match them with the second halves a–e.

1 I _____ find my umbrella yesterday, ___
2 She _____ run very fast, ___
3 He _____ read when he was four ___
4 I _____ drive a car, ___
5 When I was in Paris last summer, I _____ understand anyone ___

a so she always wins the school races.
b because I don't speak French.
c so I got very wet.
d but I can ride a bike.
e and his favourite book was Winnie the Pooh .

4 Read the information. Then write a sentence with may . Use the ideas in the box.

be a ladybird be at school
grow very tall not be open on Sundays
not go to the cinema tonight
not know your number

1 I sent an email to the animal rescue centre, but they didn't reply.
_____
2 Jake isn't at home.
_____
3 There are some sunflower seeds in the ground here.
_____
4 There's a black and red insect on your bag!
_____
5 We haven't got any money.
_____
6 Harry didn't call me yesterday.
_____

2 Follow the instructions and collect the letters. Then put the letters in the correct order to make a word for a plant or tree.

Take the first letter of a very tall yellow flower with delicious seeds.
Take the first letter of a yellow flower that you see in the spring.
Take the last letter of a black insect that is a verb and also a noun.
Take the second letter of a plant that you can eat.
Take the second letter of a tall green tree that smells great.

What have you got? a _ _ _ _ _

▶VIDEO 27 ▶AUDIO 26

1 Match words 1–3 with their definitions a–c.

1 rescue ___ 2 treat ___ 3 socialise ___

a give medical help
b save someone or something from a dangerous situation
c spend time with others in a friendly way

2 Read the text quickly. Match photos a–c with places 1–3.

3 26 Read the text and listen to it. Choose the correct option to complete sentences 1–4.

1 The elephants at the Sheldrick Wildlife Trust stay there for their whole lives / a few years .
2 Sometimes they come back because they have got their own calves / want to visit the baby elephants .
3 The Australia Zoo Wildlife Hospital treats kangaroos and wallabies / a lot of different animals .
4 The MONA Foundation helps chimpanzees to do circus tricks / make friends with other chimpanzees .

4 Uzupełnij zdania 1–6 zgodnie z treścią tekstu. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy.

1 Baby elephants at the Sheldrick Wildlife Trust learn how to live in a herd from _____.
2 At lunchtime, the keepers give the elephants _____.
3 There is a lot of work for the vets at the Australia Zoo Wildlife Hospital between the months of _____.
4 In the spring, many animals are trying to find _____.
5 Before they came to the MONA Foundation, many of the chimpanzees were in circuses or they were _____.
6 The chimpanzees at the MONA Foundation live with other chimpanzees in _____.

Glossary

calf, calves – cielak lub słoniątko
herd – stado
orphaned – osierocony
trick – sztuczka

Animal sanctuaries

There are animal sanctuaries around the world that help to look after orphaned , sick or endangered animals. You can visit them and find out more about these amazing places.

1 / Sheldrick Wildlife Trust, Kenya, Africa

The Sheldrick Wildlife Trust rescues orphaned baby elephants and helps them to get stronger. It slowly introduces them to other, older elephants so that they can learn how to live in a herd . Finally, after several years, the elephants can go back into the wild. When these elephants have their own calves , they often come back to show their babies to the people who helped them in the past. You can visit the Sheldrick Wildlife Trust and see the baby elephants. If you go at lunchtime, you may see them getting their bottles of milk from the keepers. It's very cute!

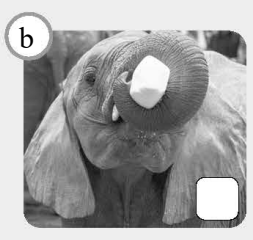
2 / The Australia Zoo Wildlife Hospital, Queensland, Australia

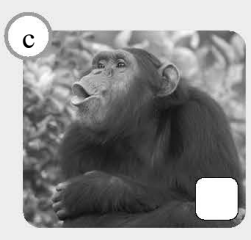
The vets and nurses at the Australia Zoo Wildlife Hospital treat around 10,000 animals every year. They may see a kangaroo with a broken leg after a road accident or a wallaby joey (a baby wallaby) that has lost its mum. They may look after a sea turtle that has eaten plastic in the ocean or a baby bird that has fallen out of a tree. The busiest time of year at the hospital is spring (September to February) when a lot of animals start moving around, looking for food and water. Visitors can even have a tour of the hospital and watch the vets at work.

3 / The MONA Foundation, Girona, Spain

The MONA Foundation helps chimpanzees who have come from circuses or who have been pets. These animals have often had a very difficult life. Because they have never lived in the wild, they aren't able to socialise with other chimpanzees. At the MONA Foundation they can meet other chimpanzees and learn how to make friends and live together in a group. You can visit the centre and find out about the chimpanzees and their stories. But the animals won't do any circus tricks because this is a place for them to live like natural animals in the wild.

a 

b 

c 

▶AUDIO 27 ▶VIDEO 28

1 Look at the dialogue on page 102 of the Student 's Book. Match the sentence halves.

1 They can't get a cat because ___
2 Andrea wants to ___
3 Andrea's mum can't ___
4 Andrea thinks that growing vegetables ___
5 Andrea's mum thinks that Andrea 's plan ___
6 Andrea wants to use her mum 's computer ___

a help Andrea.
b is easy.
c for her homework.
d Franky has got allergies.
e is a good idea.
f plant seeds in the garden.

2 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences. Then write M (making a request), R (responding to a request) or P (asking for permission).

1 I'm afraid / sure we can't grow veggies in the garden. ___
2 Do you mind / afraid if I borrow your laptop? ___
3 I'm not able / sure about that. ___
4 Could / Do you help me with my homework? ___
5 Mind / Can we use the library? ___
6 I am / can do that for you. ___
7 How / What if we plant daffodils here? ___
8 May / Will I have a glass of water? ___

3 Uzupełnij dialog. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać jeden wyraz.

A: Hi Dad. [1]_____ I use your phone?
B: [2]_____, but where 's yours?
A: I think I left it at Joe's house. [3]_____ you mind if I call him on your phone?
B: Yes, that 's absolutely [4]_____.
A: Thanks.
[a few minutes later]
A: Yes, it is at Joe 's house. Could [5]_____ drive me there, please? I really need it.
B: I don't [6]_____ much time now. I 've got a video call at three o 'clock. I [7]_____ be able to take you at four o 'clock, OK?
A: Thank you.

4 What can you say in each situation? Write the sentences using the words in brackets.

1 You want to go with your family to the Botanical Gardens tomorrow. (what)
_____

2 Your friend wants to visit the Animal Rescue Centre at the weekend, but you 're busy. (afraid, busy)
_____

3 Your sister wants to borrow your football. You need it for a football match. (not sure)
_____

4 You want permission to have a barbecue in the garden on Sunday. (may)
_____

5 Your friend wants to use your bike. You agree. (fine)
_____

5 Complete the dialogue. Use the ideas in the box.

grow seeds in pots in the classroom
help me find some pots
put up a poster about the club in the classroom
start a Gardening Club

A: Hello Mrs Green. Can I ask you a question?
B: Yes, of course.
A: [1]_____?
B: [2]_____.
We don 't have a garden at the school.
A: [3]_____?
B: Will you look after them and keep the classroom tidy?
A: Yes! [4]_____?
B: Sure. I think I have some pots at home.
A: [5]_____?
B: That's absolutely fine.
A: Thank you!

6 27 Listen to the questions. Respond and use the prompts below.

• ✓
• don 't have time
• no – I need it
• not sure / don 't have any cheese

1 Look at Tim's blog post on page 103 of the Student 's Book and answer the questions.

1 What competition did Tim win?

_____

2 What did he take a photograph of?

_____

3 Where can you see the photo now?

_____

4 What did he use to take the photo?

_____

2 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences from a blog post.

1 I've got some / the amazing news.
2 I win / won a competition to visit the Sheldrick Wildlife Trust in Kenya.
3 I visited the elephant nursery that / where I saw lots of baby elephants.
4 The keepers were gave / giving them bottles of milk.
5 I couldn 't / didn 't believe my eyes!
6 I took / made a great photo of a herd of elephants.
7 My photo is on / at display in the hall.

Write it Right!

When you are writing an informal article for a blog post, you can use some colloquial expressions to introduce information:

Did you know that …?, By the way, …, You may be surprised that …, What 's special about this photo/plant/animal is that …

They can make your article seem friendly and draw the reader 's attention to interesting information.

3 Rewrite the sentences to be more informal and friendly. Use the words in brackets.

1 Blue whales are longer than three buses put together. (surprised)

_____

2 There are about 5,000 different species of ladybird. (know)

_____

3 Hedgehogs are allergic to milk. (special)

_____

4 There are around 500 pairs of golden eagles in Scotland, but none in England. (way)

_____

4 Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto pięć zdań. Wpisz w każdą lukę 1–5 literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie, tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo.

x

Hi everyone!



Have you ever been to Wakehurst Gardens?

[1]___ You can see lots of different kinds of plants and trees there. One of my favourite places at the Gardens is the Millennium Seed Bank. [2]___

I took a great photo of a dormouse there. It was climbing down a tree. [3]___ They usually sleep all day and then come out at night.

[4]___ It may be on their website, too. I haven 't checked yet, so I 'm not sure. [5]___ It hasn't got a great camera, but I 'm really pleased with the photo.

A Did you know that it 's difficult to see dormice during the day?
B By the way, I used my sister 's old phone to take the photo.
C It's an amazing botanical garden in West Sussex.
D My photo is at the local art gallery.
E The oldest tree there is more than 600 years old!
F It has seeds from more than 40,000 different plant species.

5 Write a blog post about a wildlife photo that you took. Include information about:

- the place where you took the photo,
- the plant/tree/animal that you photographed,
- how you took the photo and why it is special,
- where people can see it.

Remember to include all the points mentioned above. Use colloquial phrases to introduce new information. Organise your blog post into clear paragraphs.

Write 120–150 words.

1 Complete the words for animals, birds and insects.

four legs and fur	two legs and feathers	six legs and wings
b___n b__r	b___k s__n	b__
A____c f__	p____n	b_____y

__/6 points

2 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 The ___ on many trees change colour in the autumn.
a roots b seeds c leaves
2 We planted some daffodils in the ___.
a seeds b ground c bamboo
3 Did you know that you can ___ many herbs indoors in pots?
a ground b root c grow
4 There are some very tall ___ in the forest near our house.
a pine trees b daisies c garlic plants
5 ___ are very pretty yellow plants.
a Daffodils b Bamboo c Daisies
6 The ___ in our garden is 200 years old.
a garlic plant b oak tree c sunflower

__/6 points

3 Complete the text with the words in the box.

able aren't can can't could to weren't



Everyone knows that hippos spend a lot of time in water. But do you know why? It's actually because they [1]_____ able to stay cool in the hot sun. Although they love water, they have very heavy bodies and so they [2]_____ swim. However, they are [3]_____ to walk along the bottom of a river because their legs are very strong.

Tigers, on the other hand, are very good swimmers. They [4]_____ swim at around six kilometres per hour.

What about dinosaurs? [5]_____ the Tyrannosaurus rex swim? Most scientists think they probably [6]_____ able to swim. They were able [7]_____ run fast though, and they were very scary!

__/7 points

4 Complete the sentences with may or may not and the verbs in the box.

be rain run see watch

1 I've hurt my leg. I _____ in the race tomorrow.
2 I don't know where Maisie is, but she _____ at her friend's house.
3 If we're lucky, we _____ some red squirrels in the forest.
4 It _____ today. There aren't any clouds in the sky.
5 I've finished my homework, so I _____ a film this evening.

__/5 points

5 Use the prompts to complete the dialogue.

A: invite / some friends / to a party tomorrow?
Do [1]_____.
B: (✓) That's [2]_____.
A: borrow / your speakers / for the party?
May [3]_____?
B: Sure.
A: you / help / choose some music for the party?
Could [4]_____?
B: afraid / not / much / time
I [5]_____.
A: Oh, OK. I / order / some pizza / for dinner tonight?
Can [6]_____?
B: Yes, no problem.

__/6 points

6 Check your progress!

21–30 points	11–20 points	1–10 points
Well done!	Not bad!	Catch-up p. 77

Ready for more? Extra Challenge , p. 77

Catch-up

1 Match animals 1–6 with the names in the box. There are two extra names.

bat bee black rhino brown bear
hedgehog ladybird pigeon seagull



2 Rewrite sentences 1–5 using the correct forms of be able to .

1 My dog can climb trees.

_____

2 He couldn't see the golden eagle at the top of the tree.

_____

3 Giraffes can't swim very well.

_____

4 We could speak Japanese when we were four.

_____

5 Camels can live for up to 15 days with no water.

_____

3 Complete the sentences with may or may not and the verbs in the box.

be climb come make see

My friends and I are going to go walking in Snowdonia National Park tomorrow.

1 ✓ We _____ a mountain.
2 ✗ The weather _____ very good.
3 ✓ I _____ some seagulls.
4 ✗ My brother _____ with us.
5 ✓ I _____ some sandwiches for my friends.

Extra Challenge

4 Find one wrong word in each sentence and replace it with a word in the box.

aren't could do
leaves may were

1 The roots of the chestnut tree are long and green. ___
2 Everyone knows blue whales can't able to breathe underwater. ___
3 Woolly mammoths can live in very cold places because of their thick fur. ___
4 Can you mind if I use your headphones? ___
5 We are able to play with the cats at the animal rescue centre last weekend. ___
6 I can be able to finish my work early today. ___

5 Read the information below. Then write a dialogue between Marek and his dad.

Marek wants to visit the animal rescue centre on Saturday, but his dad is working at the weekend. Marek also wants to organise a bake sale to raise money for the animal centre. He wants his dad to help him. His dad says OK. Marek asks if his friend Ewa can help with the bake sale. His dad says OK.

Marek: Dad, can we _____?
Dad: _____.
Marek: Oh, OK. But _____?
Dad: _____.
Marek: And _____?
Dad: That's _____.

6 Niedługo przyjeżdża do Ciebie koleżanka ze Szkocji. W e-mailu do niej:

- zaproponuj wizytę w azylu dla dzikich zwierząt (animal sanctuary),
- opisz, jakie zwierzęta można tam zobaczyć i co potrafią robić,
- poinformuj, jak możecie pomóc pracownikom podczas wizyty.

8 Sunny days

Lesson 1 Vocabulary and listening

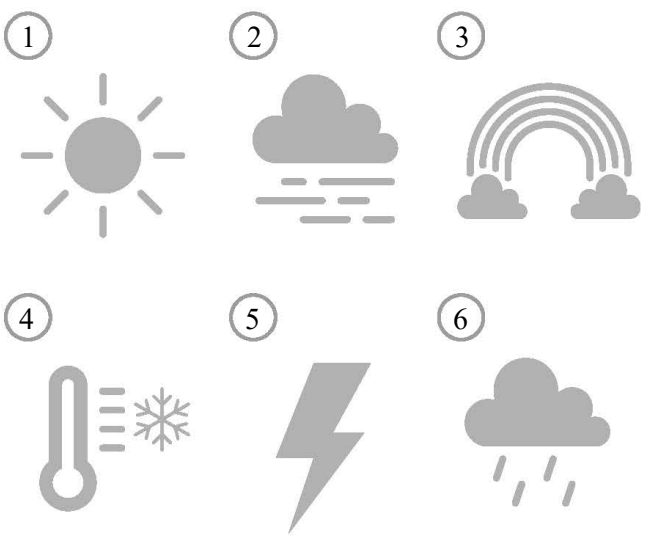
▶AUDIO 28

1 Let's start!

Put the letters in the correct order to make adjectives for the weather.

1 rostmy _____
2 nyusn _____
3 gogyf _____
4 ynows _____
5 uldocy _____
6 nizeerfg _____

2 Match words a–f with pictures 1–6.



a frost ___ d rainbow ___
b shower ___ e fog ___
c sunshine ___ f lightning ___

3 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 Be careful when you go outside – it 's very icy / cool today.
2 My dogs always get really scared when they hear heat / thunder during a storm / shower .
3 Now that it 's winter, it 's often frosty / cool in the mornings and there 's ice on the road.
4 It's really frosty / boiling today. Remember to drink lots of water, try to stay humid / cool and keep out of the sun.
5 It often gets very hot and icy / humid during the summer months.
6 I don 't really like the heat / frost – I prefer the weather in winter.

4 Complete the compass with the correct words.

1 north

8 _____ 2 _____
7 _____ 3 _____
6 _____ 4 _____
5 _____

5 28 Posłuchaj nagrania. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu odpowiedz krótko na pytania 1–3.

1 Where is Cornwall?
_____
2 What happened on the second night of her holiday?
_____
3 What was the weather like on the last day of their holiday?
_____

6 28 Listen again. Decide if the sentences are True (T) or False (F).

1 The weather was very good at the beginning of the holiday. ___
2 They saw a rainbow on the third day of their holiday. ___
3 They went to the beach on the day after the storm. ___
4 There wasn 't any rain on the last day of their holiday. ___



CHARGE YOUR GRAMMAR!

▶VIDEO 29

1 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 The sun shines more brighter / brightly in Plymouth than in most of the UK.
2 I want to go somewhere sunniest / sunnier than last year.
3 Last year's class trip didn't go well / good .
4 We can easily / easy get there by noon.
5 We agreed fastly / fast !

2 Complete the table with the correct forms of the adjectives and adverbs.

Adjective/Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
good	_____	_____
_____	easier	_____
difficult	_____	_____
_____	more heavily	the most heavily
badly	_____	_____

3 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 That was ___ storm since 2017!
a badly b worse c the worst
2 She answered all the questions very ___.
a easily b easier c easy
3 I can jump ___ than my brother.
a highly b higher c highest
4 He is ___ at swimming than he is at running.
a better b best c well
5 We walked ___ than we did yesterday.
a far b furthest c further
6 You can buy this more ___ online.
a cheaper b cheap c cheaply

4 Complete sentences 1–5. Use the correct forms of the adjectives or adverbs in brackets.

1 It's much _____ (warm) than it was yesterday.
2 The children are playing _____ (noisy) in the garden.
3 I walked 35,000 steps today. That 's the _____ (far) I've ever walked.
4 The _____ (fast) car in the world can go _____ (fast) than 400 kilometres per hour.
5 She swims more _____ (slow) than her friend.

5 Complete the email with one word in each gap.

New message

Hi Bob!
We 're staying in Scotland for a week with our cousins. When we first arrived here, it was really cold and we were [1]_____ disappointed. But today the weather 's much better [2]_____ it was yesterday. My cousins say that the weather changes all the time in Scotland. No [3]_____ people talk about it a lot! I played tennis with my cousin Seb this morning after breakfast. I can run [4]_____ quickly than him, but he 's [5]_____ best player in the family and he won every game. He 's an amazing tennis player! This afternoon we want to visit Loch Lomond, but we 're going to take our umbrellas because it might rain later. It 's really difficult to make plans because one minute there 's sunshine and the [6]_____ minute there 's fog and rain! But it doesn 't matter. I think Scotland is the [7]_____ beautiful place in the world, so a little bit of rain is OK! I hope you 're having a good time in Paris.
Selina

Over To You!

6 Think about the things that you and your friends can do. Write sentences using the comparative or superlative forms of the words in the box.

difficult	fast	funny
good	scary	slow

My friend is the funniest person I know.
_____
_____
_____

1 Let's start!

Complete the words in the definitions.

1 You sometimes hear t _____ when there 's a storm.
2 You sometimes see a r _____ after a storm when the sun shines.
3 You sometimes see l _____ during a storm.
4 The adjective 'b_____' means very hot.
5 You sometimes see f _____ on the ground when it 's very cold.

2 Match the sentence halves.

1 We couldn 't get to school after the blizzard ___
2 We 're not allowed to take long showers ___
3 My little brother always hides under the bed when there 's a thunderstorm ___
4 There was a terrible hailstorm this morning and the hailstones ___
5 We couldn 't leave the house during the tornado ___
6 The temperature was above 35°C for two weeks ___

a because the wind was blowing so strongly.
b because he 's scared of loud noises.
c because of all the snow on the road.
d broke our car windows.
e during the heatwave last summer.
f because there is a drought at the moment.

3 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 During a hurricane / drought , it's important to keep your windows and doors closed.
2 Lightning hit a tree in our garden during the blizzard / thunderstorm last night.
3 There is a drought / tornado at the moment, so please try to save water.
4 The wind blew my brother 's bike into the road during the heatwave / tornado .
5 There was a metre of snow in our garden after yesterday 's hailstorm / blizzard .
6 During last summer 's tornado / heatwave , we were allowed to wear shorts to school.

4 Match the definitions a–f with the names of disasters 1–6.

1 avalanche ___
2 earthquake ___
3 flood ___
4 forest fire ___
5 tsunami ___
6 volcanic eruption ___

a a large amount of water
b a very big and dangerous wave in the sea
c sudden movement of the ground
d when burning rocks suddenly come out of the top of a mountain
e sudden movement of a large quantity of snow
f a large dangerous fire that burns lots of trees

5 Complete the news articles with the words or phrases in the box. There is one extra word/phrase.

avalanche blizzard drought
flood forest fires heatwaves
thunderstorm tornado

DAILY NEWS

Climate change means that more places are experiencing [1]_____ and long periods of hot weather. With no rain for four weeks, there was a(n) [2]_____ in the south-east of the country and there have also been several [3]_____ in the national park.

Today | MON | TUES | WED | THURS | FRI | SAT

The icy weather continues and there is a(n)[4]_____ warning for the weekend with more snow forecast. Please be very careful if you are travelling to the mountains, as there may be a(n) [5]_____.

NEWS

The school is closed today because of a(n) [6]_____ after yesterday 's [7]_____ and heavy rain.

CHARGE YOUR GRAMMAR!

▶VIDEO 30

1 Choose the correct option.

1 Is our classroom big enough / too to store bottled water?
2 Thousands of people are really / too desperate because of the flood.
3 I think it might be really / too small for all the bottles.
4 We can tell everyone quite / enough easily using social media.
5 We are enough / too young to go there.

2 Look at the table and complete the sentences about Tony and Nula with quite , very or really . Then fill the table with emojis to show your feelings and complete sentences 3, 6, and 9.

Tony	😀	🙂	😐
Nula	🙂	😐	😀
Me	_____	_____	_____

It's boiling hot today.
1 Tony is _____ happy.
2 Nula is _____ happy.
3 I'm _____.

There are lots of thunderstorms today.
4 Tony is _____ happy.
5 Nula is _____ happy.
6 I'm _____.

It's icy and cold today.
7 Tony is _____ happy.
8 Nula is _____ happy.
9 I'm _____.

3 Choose the correct meaning for each sentence.

1 I was too cold.
a I wanted to be warmer.
b I wanted to be cooler.
2 It's warm enough in here.
a I want it to be warmer.
b I don't want it to be warmer.
3 The food isn't hot enough.
a It's too hot. b It's too cold.
4 They're too noisy.
a They should be noisier.
b They should be quieter.
5 This homework is easy enough for us.
a It isn't difficult. b It is difficult.

4 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 tired feels He today quite .
_____
2 is It football too play rainy to .
_____
3 strong carry She to bag isn't this enough .
_____
4 swim really can quickly They .
_____

5 Use the words in the box to complete the text.

enough x2 quite really too



I feel [1]_____ happy today. It's snowing outside and I love snow! My sister is [2]_____ upset because she doesn't really like the cold weather. She thinks it's [3]_____ cold to play outside. I really want to make a snowman. There is some snow on the ground, but it probably isn't snowy [4]_____ to make a snowman. Yesterday, it was really cold and it was also windy [5]_____ to fly our kites in the park. That was amazing! Winter is my favourite season.

Over To You!

6 Read the information and then write sentences from the prompts.

1 It's quite warm today.
not / enough / swim / in the sea.
_____
2 It's very snowy. enough / go / skiing.
_____
3 There's a lot of ice on the roads.
too / icy / go / running.
_____

8 Half-unit revision

▶AUDIO 29

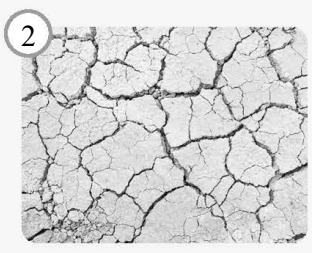
1 29 Listen and write the correct weather word.

fog	frost	rainbow
shower	sunshine	thunder

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

2 Label photos 1–6 with the correct names of extreme weather events. Then rearrange the highlighted letters to make a weather adjective.

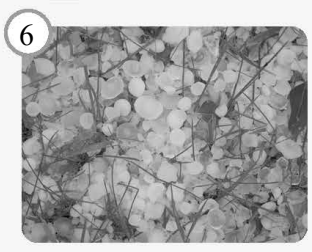
1 
_ _ _ _ _ _ _

2 
_ _ _ _ _ _ _

3 
_ _ _ _ _ _ _

4 
_ _ _ _ _ _ _

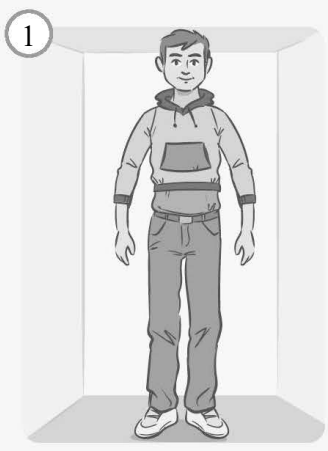
5 
_ _ _ _ _ _ _

6 
_ _ _ _ _ _ _

The weather today is _____.

4 Look at the pictures. Write two sentences with too and not enough and the adjectives in the box for each picture.

big	cheap	cold	expensive
fast	slow	small	warm

1 

2 

3 

4 

1 The jumper is _____.
It isn't _____.
2 The weather is _____.
It _____.
3 The tortoise is _____.
It _____.
4 The laptop is _____.
It _____.

3 Write sentences from the prompts. Then complete sentences a–c below with the correct name.

1 Yasmin ran / quick / Harry / and / slow / Ted.
Yasmin ran more quickly than Harry and …
2 Harry ran / slow / Rick but / far / Ted.
_____
3 Rick ran / quick / Yasmin and / far / Harry.
_____
_____
4 Ted ran / fast / Rick.
_____
_____
5 Yasmin ran / far / Rick.
_____
_____

a _____ ran the furthest.
b _____ ran the fastest.
c _____ ran the most slowly.

1 Match photos A–C with the captions 1–3.

1 Floods in South Korea. ___
2 Heavy snow in New Zealand. ___
3 Forest fires in Greece. ___

2 Read the text quickly. Write the correct name to complete the sentences.

1 _____ likes cold, snowy weather.
2 _____ wants to swim, but can't.
3 _____ wants to have some rainy weather soon.
4 _____ didn't live at home for some time last year because of the weather.

3 Przeczytaj ponownie tekst, z którego usunięto trzy zdania. Wpisz w każdą lukę 1–3 literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie, tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo. Następnie posłuchaj nagrania i sprawdź swoje odpowiedzi.

A Last July, we had more than 40 cm of rain in 24 hours.
B Sometimes we have very bad avalanches after heavy snow.
C There have also been some forest fires near our house.
D It was scary because they can be quite dangerous.

4 Uzupełnij luki 1–11 zgodnie z treścią tekstu. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać jeden wyraz.

The weather is very [1]_____ in Greece at the moment and there hasn't been any [2]_____ for nearly a month. Maria was worried about the forest [3]_____ near her house. She can't swim in the [4]_____ because there isn't enough water in it. Arlo's favourite season is [5]_____. Now there is a lot of snow because there was a big [6]_____ yesterday, but he hasn't been [7]_____ this year yet. Last week, a hailstorm damaged the [8]_____ of his house.
The month of [9]_____ is very rainy and humid in Seoul and there are usually a lot of [10]_____. Last year, Kwan stayed with his grandparents because there was a [11]_____ and lots of water came into his house.



What's the weather like where you are now?

Maria, Thessaloniki



I'm in Greece, and there's a really bad drought here at the moment. We've had a lot of heatwaves this summer. Last week, the temperature was higher than 40 °C for five days and we haven't had any rain at all for more than three weeks. [1]___ I was really worried because I could see the smoke from our house. I usually go swimming in the lake when it's really hot, but I can't do that this year because it's too dry and the lake has very little water. It feels quite humid today, so I'm hoping that there will be a big thunderstorm soon.

Arlo, Tasmania



Here in New Zealand, it's winter time. I love skiing and snowboarding, so winter is my favourite time of year. It hasn't been snowy enough to go skiing yet this year, but then there was a big blizzard last night, so now we have lots of snow on the ground. Last week, although there wasn't any snow, it was very cold, and there was a hailstorm while I was playing football with my friends. We ran inside really quickly because the hailstones were very big! [2]___ We didn't get hurt, but they damaged our roof.

Kwan, Seoul



It's rainy today, it was rainy yesterday, and it will probably be even rainier tomorrow! I think the rainy weather is getting worse every year because of climate change. ☹ July is the wettest and also the most humid month of the year in South Korea. It's our monsoon season and we usually get a lot of typhoons as well at this time of year. [3]___ There was a big flood in my street and we had to stay with our grandparents for a week because there was so much water in our house. I hope that doesn't happen again this year.

Glossary
damage – uszkodzić, zniszczyć
monsoon – monsun
smoke – dym
typhoon – tajfun

▶VIDEO 32

1 Look at the dialogue on page 116 of the Student 's Book. Choose the correct option to answer the questions.

1 Where is Franky going for the weekend?
a His aunt's house.
b His grandmother 's house.
2 What does Jack say about the weather?
a It's very cold.
b It's very hot.
3 What are Franky and Jack going to do at the weekend?
a Go to a match.
b Go to the beach.
4 When is Franky going?
a tonight
b tomorrow

2 Choose the correct option to complete the warnings and instructions.

1 Look out / at ! There's a spider in your shoe.
2 Remember buy / to buy a ticket.
3 Do / Be careful! The plate is hot.
4 You shouldn 't wear / to wear sandals to climb this mountain.
5 I must warn to you / you that the sea 's very cold today.
6 Mind / Be mind that glass!

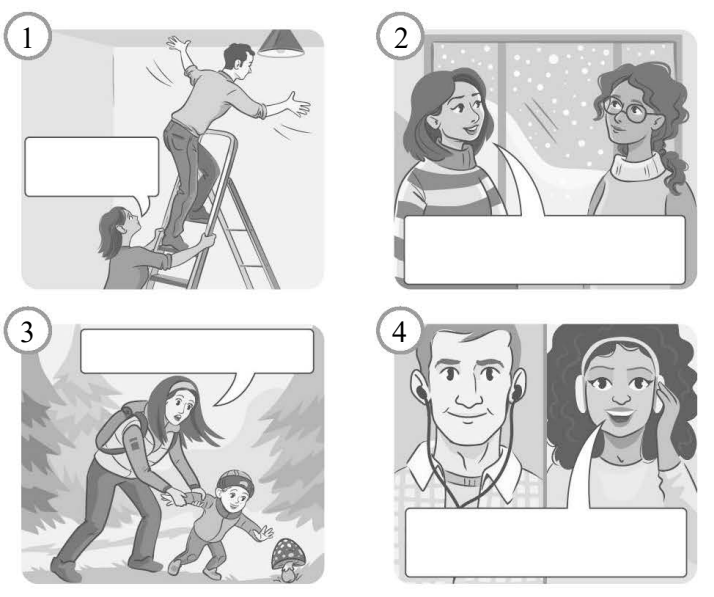
3 Read the situations and choose the best reaction.

1 Your friend is planning a trip to South Korea for next July.
a Make sure you take an umbrella.
b Watch out! Take an umbrella.
2 You are crossing a busy road with a friend.
a I must warn you that the traffic is usually bad at this time.
b Mind that car!
3 Your sister is picking up a very heavy plate.
a Be careful! It's very heavy.
b Remember to bring a plate.
4 Your cousin is doing a project on extreme weather.
a You should watch some videos about extreme weather.
b Look out! The weather 's really bad today.

4 Complete the dialogue to give warnings and instructions. Use the words in brackets.

A: [1]_____ (careful)! You're standing on my paintbrush!
B: Oh, I'm really sorry. What are you doing?
A: I'm painting my room.
B: [2]_____ (should / put) some newspaper on the floor before you start painting.
A: Good idea. [3]_____ (watch)! There's a mug of tea on the floor behind you!
B: Well, put it on the table! You [4]_____ (can't / careful). Do you want me to help you? I 'm going out now, but I can come back this afternoon.
A: Yes, please! [5]_____ (remember / wear) some old clothes. And [6]_____ (sure / bring) a paintbrush. I've only got one paintbrush here.
B: No problem. See you later!

5 Complete the speech bubbles with phrases for warnings or instructions.



1 _____! You're going to fall off the ladder!
2 _____ wear a coat and a hat when you go out.
3 _____! It's poisonous!
4 We 're going to go swimming in the lake. _____ bring your swimming costume.

1 Look at Lily's email on page 117 of the Student 's Book. Answer the questions.

1 Who did Lily visit in Miami?

_____

2 Why did they leave the beach early?

_____

3 What did she enjoy the most?

_____

4 How long was her holiday?

_____

5 Why did they come home early?

_____

2 Choose the correct option to complete the phrases from an email about a holiday.

1 Our trip to the Lake District was the best we 've ever had / we went to .
2 One day / On a day there was a big blizzard.
3 My favourite part of the holiday it was / was the trip to the Brontë Museum.
4 Now for the worse / worst part.
5 It was much rainier than it is / than is in Poland.
6 Write and say me / tell me about your holiday.

Write it Right!

When you describe time in the past, you can use different ways to explain what happened when:

We stayed with our friends for two weeks .

On the first day , we visited the castle.

We spent the first five days in the mountains.

After three nights at the campsite, we moved to a hotel in the town.

One morning, we saw an elephant by the river!

Our bus arrived two hours late / early .

3 Complete sentences 1–5 with time expressions. Use the words in brackets.

1 _____ (day), there was a hailstorm.
2 _____ (third / night), we saw the northern lights.
3 _____ (four hours), we arrived at the station.
4 I spent _____ (first / two days) at my uncle 's house in Rome.
5 We camped on the island _____ (five / nights).

4 Complete gaps 1–6 with phrases a–f.

a On the first morning
b Now for the worst part
c for the weekend
d spent two hours
e My favourite part of the trip
f half an hour late

Subject: weekend

Hi Jacob!
I hope you 're having a great time in London. I 've just come back from an amazing trip. I went to Manchester to stay with my grandparents [1]___. I got there on Friday evening. The train arrived [2]___ because there was a big thunderstorm, so I got very wet while I was walking to my grandparents ' house. [3]___, it was quite warm and we went to Heaton Park. It's one of the biggest parks in the UK and it 's really beautiful. Then it started to rain, so we went to the Manchester Museum. We [4]___ at the museum – it's the most interesting museum I 've ever been to! [5]___ was on Sunday morning when we walked around the Northern Quarter. There are lots of cool shops and cafés there – much cooler than the shops in my village at home!
[6]___. On Sunday afternoon, we took a bus to Salford Quays. While we were on the bus, there was a big hailstorm and the hailstones broke one of the windows on the bus! It was quite scary!
Anyway, write and tell me about your weekend!
Felix

5 Now write an email about your holiday. Include the following information:

- where you went and who you went with,
- what you enjoyed and what you didn 't enjoy,
- the different kinds of weather during your holiday.

Remember to organise your ideas into paragraphs, use time expressions and comparatives and superlatives to describe your experiences. Check your work carefully. Write 100–120 words.

8 Lesson 8 Language revision

1 Complete the sentences with the weather nouns.

1 There is often a r_____w when it 's sunny after a storm.
2 The l_____g hit a tree in our garden.
3 The f_____g is very thick and I can 't even see my hands!
4 Can you hear the t _____r? It's very loud!
5 We 'll stay at home until the s _____m has finished.
6 I don 't really like the h_____t. I prefer cooler weather.

__ /6 points

2 Complete the words for the definitions.

1 a b_____ :
heavy snow with strong winds
2 a d_____ :
a long period of time with no rain
3 a h_____ :
a period of time with very hot weather
4 a h_____ :
a storm with very strong winds
5 an e_____ :
sudden movement of the ground
6 a f_____ _____ :
when a lot of trees in one place burn

__ /6 points

3 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words in brackets.

1 What is _____ (interesting) book you have ever read?
2 Rachel finished the homework _____ (quick) than all the other students.
3 My brother walked _____ (far) than I did.
4 They work _____ (hard) than their cousins.
5 He sings _____ (quiet) out of all the singers in the choir.
6 I slept _____ (good) than I did yesterday.

__ /6 points

4 Complete the sentences with too or enough and the adjectives in brackets.

1 He doesn 't run _____ (fast) to take part in the race.
2 This coffee is _____ (sweet) for me. It tastes really good.
3 It's _____ (late) to call your grandmother now. It 's half past 11!
4 You didn 't study _____ (hard) to pass the exam.
5 This question is _____ (difficult). I don 't understand it.
6 Do you think it 's _____ (warm) to swim in the sea today?

__ /6 points

5 Complete the dialogues.

1 A: I'm going to the supermarket.
B: M_____ s_____ you take a bag with you. And d _____ f_____ to buy some cat food at the supermarket.
A: Oh yes, OK. L_____ o_____! You nearly sat on the cat.
B: Oops! Sorry!

2 A: M_____ t_____ tree! You 're driving too fast!
B: Yes, sorry.
A: And b _____ c_____! The road is really icy today.
B: OK! And you s_____ shout at me while I'm driving. I always feel nervous when you shout!



__ /6 points

6 Check your progress!

21–30 points	11–20 points	1–10 points
Well done!	Not bad!	Catch-up p. 87

Ready for more? □ Extra Challenge , p. 87

Catch-up

1 Put the words under the correct heading.

blizzard boiling frosty heat
heatwave humid icy shower storm

Wet	Cold	Hot

2 Label photos 1–5 with the correct names.

1

t_____o

2

a_____e

3

t_____m

4

f_____d

5

v_____c e_____n

3 Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1 Can you work more quiet / quietly , please?
2 It's too / enough early to go to bed. It 's only 8.30!
3 It's the most / more beautiful place in the south of England.
4 It isn't snowy too / enough to go skiing today.
5 We walked much furthest / further than we did yesterday.
6 She was ill last week, but now she feels better / best .

Extra Challenge

4 Find and cross out the extra word in each sentence.

1 No don 't wonder people here always take an umbrella with them.
2 We were so much disappointed when it began to rain.
3 Can you speak more than slowly, please?
4 This coat isn't too warm enough. I feel really cold.
5 It rained much the more heavily yesterday.
6 One minute there 's a blizzard and the next to minute there 's a heatwave!
7 It's the most of dangerous place in the world for avalanches.
8 Make that sure you bring a towel to the beach.

5 Your friends are planning a trip to the mountains next weekend. Use the notes below or your own ideas to write some instructions and warnings for them.

bring a map
don 't wear trainers
tell your friends about your plans before you leave
the weather gets bad quickly in the mountains
wear climbing boots

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

6 Jesteś na obozie językowym w innym kraju. W e-mailu do koleżanki z Irlandii:

- poinformuj, gdzie odbywa się obóz,
- opisz, jak wygląda Twój dzień,
- napisz, jaka jest pogoda i czym różni się od pogody w Twoim kraju.

5–8 Revision Units 5–8

AUDIO 31

Vocabulary

1 Guess and write the names of the animals and plants in photos 1–8.



1 b_____
r_____
2 g_____
e_____
3 g_____
p_____
4 d_____
5 b_____
6 b_____
w_____
7 b_____
s_____
8 c_____
t_____

2 Choose the correct answer.

1 This tram has an old ticket machine. It only accepts ___.
a sales b coins c receipts
2 I can't work as a flight ___. I'm afraid of flying.
a accountant b engineer c attendant
3 My uncle is a lawyer. He goes to ___ about once a week.
a court b factory c salon
4 Some windows in our house were broken during the ___ last night.
a heatwave b drought c hailstorm

Grammar

3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. There are two extra words.

able can't could going to may will

1 The paramedics weren't _____ to arrive quickly because of the flood.
2 Special offer today: if you buy two books, you _____ get one free.
3 _____ you ride a bike when you were six years old?
4 Eve is _____ spend her holiday in the south of France. She can't wait!

4 Choose the correct answer.

[1]___ you ever thought about your future job? Some of you may say you're [2]___ young to decide and I understand that. I guess I started thinking about it [3]___ than my friends at school, but I had a good reason for that. I [4]___ to be a robotics engineer since I was ten. It's an ambitious job and I need to be good at maths and science, so I study these subjects the [5]___. And it won't be a problem if I [6]___ my mind. I will be well prepared for my final exams!

1 a Did b Have c Were
2 a too b enough c more
3 a the earliest b earlier c early
4 a've wanted b wants c wanted
5 a hardest b hardly c harder
6 a will change b changed c change

Use of English

5 Przetłumacz na język angielski fragmenty zdań podane w nawiasach, tak aby otrzymać zdania logiczne i poprawne gramatycznie. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy.

1 _____ (Czy Diego wymienił) the damaged speaker for a new one yet?
2 _____ (Kiedy zamawiam) things online, I ask my parents to pay for them by card.
3 Andy _____ (nie jest wystarczająco cierpliwy) to work as a computer programmer.

Language functions

6 31 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi. Do każdej z nich dobierz właściwą odpowiedź a–e. Jedna odpowiedź została podana dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

a Sure. Have you got a receipt?
b I've already packed it.
c I'm a great listener.
d That's absolutely fine. Do you know the code?
e I haven't worked yet, but I've been a volunteer.

1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___

▶AUDIO 32

Listening

7 32 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie program radiowy. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu odpowiedz na pytania 1–5.

1 What can the listeners learn from the programme every week?

_____

2 Where might today 's information be useful for the listeners?

_____

3 What is the first thing you should do when there 's an eruption?

_____

4 What can be a shelter during an eruption?

_____

5 What should you do when you 're inside the building?

_____

Reading

8 Przeczytaj teksty 1 i 2. Uzupełnij w e-mailu Michała luki 1–5 zgodnie z treścią tekstów, tak aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddać sens podanych informacji. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku polskim.

1

From: John Carter To: Michał Nowak
Subject: Summer job idea

Hi Michał,
Have you found a summer job yet? I think I've got something you may be interested in. The Botanical Garden is looking for students to work during the summer. The job is part-time, well-paid and quite satisfying if you love nature because you look after the plants and help the visitors find their way around the park.
I think it's a great chance to earn some money and get work experience. I 've already had my interview and I hope I 'll get the job. Why don 't you do it, too? I'm sending the advert with more details.
John

2

BOTANICAL GARDEN

Summer job offer for students. Join our team this summer!

Working hours: four days a week, six hours per day
Pay: £12 per hour
Qualities required: patient, friendly, good at solving problems, a natural leader when helping groups of visitors
Tasks: watering plants, selling tickets, cleaning the grounds, looking after visitors
About the job: challenging but satisfying, surrounded by old oak trees, pine trees, daisies, sunflowers, and more

Interviews between June 20th and 25th!

From: Michał Nowak To: Lena Kowalska
Subject: Praca wakacyjna

Cześć, Lena!
Dostałem właśnie od Johna e-mail, w którym opowiedział mi o pracy w niepełnym wymiarze godzin w ogrodzie botanicznym. Brzmi to całkiem interesująco, bo praca jest głównie na świeżym powietrzu i jest [1] _____ w porównaniu z innymi pracami dla uczniów w mieście. Można zarobić nawet 12 funtów na godzinę! Praca polega na pomaganiu odwiedzającym oraz zajmowaniu się ogrodem, np. podlewaniu roślin i [2]_____ terenu. John już [3]_____, a ja zamierzam umówić się wkrótce. Może chciałabyś do nas dołączyć? Myślę, że świetnie sprawdzisz się w opiekowaniu się grupami zwiedzających, bo jesteś [4]_____. Musimy odbyć rozmowę kwalifikacyjną przed [5]_____. Co o tym sądzisz?

Writing

9 Podczas wycieczki szkolnej odwiedziliście kilka miejsc pracy. Zredaguj na blogu wpis, w którym:

- poinformujesz, jakie miejsca odwiedziliście i kogo w nich poznaliście,
- które z miejsc spodobało Ci się najbardziej i dlaczego,
- zapytasz czytelników, czy uczestniczyli w podobnych wycieczkach lub zajęciach.

1–4 Get ready for the exam 1–4

AUDIO 33
34, 35

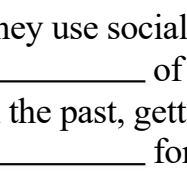
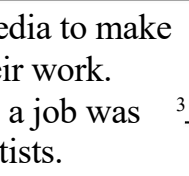
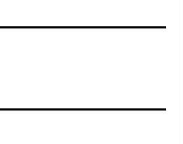
Listening

Exam tip

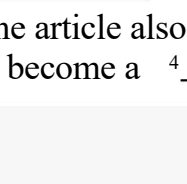
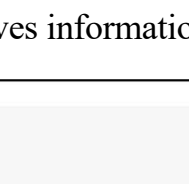
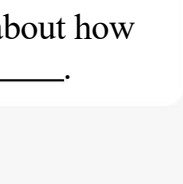
Zanim wysłuchasz nagrania, opisz zdjęcia lub ilustracje w pytaniach 1–3 i zastanów się, czym zdjęcia lub ilustracje się różnią. Zwróć uwagę na to, że odpowiedź na dwa ostatnie pytania wymaga zrozumienia sensu całej wypowiedzi. Nie skupiaj się na pojedynczych wyrazach, gdyż mogą one sugerować błędną odpowiedź.

1 33 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie pięć tekstów. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu wybierz właściwą odpowiedź: a, b lub c.

1 What is Ellen interested in now?

a  b  c 

2 What is the winner 's sculpture made of?

a  b  c 

3 Where are the speakers?

a b c

4 Mark left the message to ___.
a ask Sue about her opinion
b give directions c make a suggestion

5 What is Claudia talking about?
a some interesting customs
b what she was wearing
c her website

2 34 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu uzupełnij w poniższej notatce luki 1–4 tak, aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddać sens wysłuchanego tekstu.

The article is about jobs in art and culture.
Art influencers post vlogs about the history of art or teach [1]_____.
They use social media to make [2]_____ _____ of their work.
In the past, getting a job was [3]_____ _____ for artists.
The article also gives information about how to become a [4]_____.

Language functions

Exam tip

Zanim wysłuchasz nagrania, przeczytaj uważnie opcje odpowiedzi. Są to reakcje na to, co rozmówcy powiedzą w nagraniu. Zastanów się, czego dowiadujesz się z tych reakcji, np. czy zdanie wyraża opinię, preferencje czy odmowę. Następnie spróbuj wymyślić pytania lub wypowiedzi, które pasują do tych reakcji.

3 35 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi. Do każdej z nich dobierz właściwą reakcję a–e. Jedna reakcja została podana dodatkowo.

a To be honest, I 'm not a great fan. You can 't cycle on it!
b I'd prefer to cross the bridge and take a bus.
c No, sorry. Go past the bridge and then take the first left.
d Do you mean another bridge in the centre? There are already four of them.
e I'll give that a miss if that's alright. I'm busy this weekend.

Speaker 1	Speaker 2	Speaker 3	Speaker 4

Exam tip

W poniższym ćwiczeniu dialogi zwykle składają się z dwóch krótkich wypowiedzi. Kluczowe jest zrozumienie ich obu. Na podstawie wypowiedzi, w której nie ma luki, zastanów się, jaki jest sens całego dialogu, np. czy rozmówcy proponują coś, wyrażają emocje lub proszą o wyjaśnienie. Następnie pomyśl jakie znasz zwroty związane z tymi sytuacjami, i sprawdź, który z nich pasuje do luki.

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

1 X: What a _____ come to the immersive exhibition with us.
Y: I was so disappointed I missed it.
2 X: How about going to a Zumba class?
Y: Thanks, but I _____ stay at home and do nothing. I 'm so tired.
3 X: What _____, Sally? Should we check the timetable?
Y: Yes, I mean we should do this or ask someone for help.

Reading

Exam tip

Zanim przeczytasz teksty 1 i 2, przeczytaj e-mail, aby dowiedzieć się, jakich informacji w nim brakuje, np. daty, godziny, nazwy lub innych szczegółów. Dzięki temu szybciej odnajdziesz potrzebne informacje w tekstach w języku angielskim.

5 Przeczytaj teksty 1 i 2. Uzupełnij w e-mailu do Gosi luki 1–5 zgodnie z treścią tekstów, tak aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddać sens podanych informacji. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku polskim.

1

Check out our Culture Centre this JULY! We're back with our popular courses and workshops!

Digital Art Course – Learn how to edit photos, create content and share your work online. Every Friday at 5 pm. Free for students under 15 years old.

Upcycling Workshop – Use your old clothes to design modern art-inspired costumes. Saturday, 15th July, 10 am. Free for everyone.

Photography for Beginners – Discover how to take photos of landscapes, murals and people. No special equipment needed – you can use your phone camera. Every Tuesday from 6 pm. to 7.30 pm. £5 per lesson.

2



Charlie:
I took part in the Photography for Beginners course last summer and I loved it! The teacher is amazing, everyone helps each other and the atmosphere during the lessons is fantastic.
My sister attended the Upcycling Workshop last month and she really enjoyed it. She upcycled her old jean jacket and it looks so cool now. Just look! We both recommend the Centre!

Subject: Kursy w Domu Kultury tego lata x

Cześć, Gosiu!
Nie mogę się doczekać, kiedy przyjedziesz do Manchesteru w te wakacje. Dużo się będzie działo w naszym lokalnym Domu Kultury. Właśnie sprawdziłem program i jest kilka warsztatów w [1]_____, które mogą Cię zainteresować. Pierwszy z nich to kurs fotografii dla początkujących, gdzie będzie można się nauczyć robić piękne zdjęcia [2]_____.
Przeczytałem opinie o kursie i jedna z osób, która w nim uczestniczyła, chwali nauczyciela, [3]_____ i pomoc innych uczestników.
Zajęcia zaczynają się o[4]_____, więc spokojnie zdążymy na nie po Twoim kursie angielskiego.
Myślę, że wspaniale będzie też wybrać się na warsztat przerabiania starych ubrań, inspirowany [5]_____. Może zabierz ze sobą jakieś stare dżinsy? Zaraz wyślę Ci zdjęcie kurtki, którą zrobiła jedna z uczestniczek.
Daj znać, co o tym myślisz.
Pozdrawiam, Wojtek

6 Przeczytaj opisy trzech wynalazków A–C oraz zdania 1–4. Do każdego zdania dopasuj właściwy opis. Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Jeden z opisów pasuje do dwóch zdań.

A Wi-fi
Thanks to wi-fi we can connect our computers, phones and even vacuum cleaners to the Internet without any cables. And we can do it at home, at school or on public transport. But before the development of modern wi-fi in the late 1990s, the idea of wireless connection came a long way. Also, a lot of people helped to create it, including the inventor of the telegraph, Guglielmo Marconi and a famous Hollywood actress Hedy Lamarr and her friend, composer and pianist George Antheil.

B Air conditioning
The first modern air conditioning system was invented in 1902 by Willis Carrier in the USA. His machine was designed to control temperature and keep the air dry and clean in a place where books and newspapers were printed. Soon, people started using air conditioning in offices, cinemas and, finally, at homes, making it easier to live and work in hot parts of the world. Today, it is also used to protect all kinds of equipment and food from high temperatures.

C Electricity

Electricity was known in ancient times, but it was only in the late 19 th century that inventors such as Thomas Edison and Nikola Tesla found ways to use it in everyday life. Edison created the first light bulb that worked a long time, while Tesla developed systems for sending electricity from one place to another. This invention changed the way people live, work and share information. However, producing electricity needs a lot of energy and that is bad for the environment.

1 This invention was first built for a workplace.	___
2 Some artists helped to create this invention.	___
3 There are some negative sides of this invention.	___
4 People knew about it for centuries, but didn ’t know how to use it.	___

Use of English

7 Przetłumacz na język angielski fragmenty zdań podane w nawiasach, tak aby otrzymać zdania logiczne i poprawne gramatycznie. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy.

1 Jessie read _____ (kilka nagłówków) of online articles, but she didn ’t find anything interesting.

2 While I _____ (aktualizowałem) my study app, my phone stopped working.

3 _____ (Nie było żadnych) jumpers made of wool, so I bought a warm hoodie.

4 This building ’s official name isn ’t Big Ben. It _____ (nazywa się) the Elizabeth Tower.

Exam tip

Przeczytaj uważnie tekst i zastanów się, jakich części mowy brakuje w lukach, np. czasownika, rzeczownika lub przymiotnika. Czy czasownik powinien być w czasie przeszłym, czy teraźniejszym? Czy rzeczownik powinien być w liczbie pojedynczej, czy mnogiej? Znajdź odpowiedzi pośród wyrazów w ramce i sprawdź, czy po ich wstawieniu zdanie ma sens.

8 Przeczytaj tekst. Spośród wyrazów podanych w ramce wybierz te, które są poprawnym uzupełnieniem luk 1–3. Trzy wyrazy nie pasują do żadnej luki.

collect discovered explore
landscapes paintings produced

How do we know so much about the way people lived thousands of years ago? Scientists [1]_____ caves, ruins of buildings and underground spaces to find information. They can learn a lot from cave [2]_____ discovered around the world. One of the most famous places with this type of art is the French cave Lascaux, where hundreds of pictures of animals were [3]_____ in 1940 by four boys. The cave is now only open to scientists, but you can visit its replica to see horses, bulls and deer painted around 20,000 years ago.



Writing

Exam tip

Odnieś się do wszystkich trzech punktów z ćwiczenia. Rozwiń każdą informację, np. jeśli piszesz, że wizyta w jakimś miejscu Ci się nie podobała (I didn ’t like the visit very much), wyjaśnij dlaczego (Traditional museums aren ’t my thing. Also, there were a lot of people and I didn ’t see much). Zwykle warto przekazać informacje w tej samej kolejności, w jakiej podane są w poleceniu. Po napisaniu pracy sprawdź, czy mieści się ona w limicie wyrazów.

9 Byłeś/Byłaś niedawno w Muzeum Techniki. Zredaguj na blogu wpis, w którym:

- wyrazisz opinię na temat wizyty i uzasadnisz ją,
- opiszesz wynalazek, który jest bardzo ważny w Twoim codziennym życiu,
- zapytasz czytelników, czy odwiedzają muzea techniki i co o nich myślą.

Podpisz się jako XYZ
Użyjod 50 do 120 wyrazów .

Sunday ’s Blog
Yesterday, I visited the Museum of Technology.
It was …

AUDIO 36
AUDIO 37

Listening

1 36 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery osoby, które opowiadają o podróżach. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu dopasuj zdania a–e do osób 1–4. Jedno zdanie nie pasuje do żadnej osoby.

This speaker:

a didn't like their holiday because it was too hot.
b is enjoying their trip because they prepared for it.
c didn't go on holiday because of a natural disaster.
d wants to go to the south of Europe on their next holiday.
e talks about someone who wanted to save money.

Speaker 1	Speaker 2	Speaker 3	Speaker 4

Exam tip

Poniższe ćwiczenie polega na uzupełnieniu luk w notatce. Pamiętaj, że wyrazy, którymi należy uzupełnić luki, zazwyczaj usłyszysz w nagraniu. Często jednak zdanie, w którym się pojawią, będzie inne od tego, które musisz uzupełnić. W nagraniu możesz usłyszeć np. The shop assistant asked me for the receipt, but I didn't have it with me , a zdanie do uzupełnienia będzie sformułowane np. tak: Jess didn't get her money back because she forgot to bring ___.

2 37 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu uzupełnij w poniższej notatce luki 1–5 tak, aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddać sens wysłuchanego tekstu.

- Sophie works in a [1]_____.
- She decided about her future career when [2]_____.
- Sophie's first work experience taught her to be a [3]_____.
- Working with [4]_____ was stressful.
- Sophie's advice: be [5]_____ and try different jobs.

Language functions

Exam tip

Przeczytaj uważnie opis sytuacji. Zastanów się, jakich zwrotów lub wyrażeń można użyć w danej sytuacji. Następnie sprawdź, czy któraś z odpowiedzi zawiera te zwroty lub wyrażenia. To pomoże Ci wybrać właściwą odpowiedź.

3 Dla każdej z opisanych sytuacji 1–2 wybierz właściwą reakcję: a, b lub c.

1 Chcesz pracować jako wolontariusz. Rekruter pyta Cię o doświadczenie. Co odpowiesz?
a I'm a natural leader.
b I've helped at an animal shelter.
c I'd like to work in a team.

2 Chcesz użyć ładowarki kolegi. Jak zapytasz o pozwolenie?
a Do you mind if I use your charger?
b Have you brought your charger?
c May I charge your phone?

Exam tip

Przeczytaj cały dialog, tak aby zrozumieć jego sens. Zastanów się, jakimi częściami mowy są wyrazy podane w nawiasach. Jeśli jest to przymiotnik (np. ready), prawdopodobnie należy użyć z nim czasownika be (np. I'm ready. Are you ready?). Sprawdź, czy zdanie, które uzupełniasz, jest twierdzące, pytające czy przeczące, i dostosuj do niego formę czasownika.

4 Uzupełnij dialog. 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: Hello, how can I help you?
Y: Hi, I bought this jacket last week, but it's faulty. You see, a button is missing here. [1]_____ (exchange) for a good one?
X: No problem. What's your size?
Y: Small. And [2]_____ (afraid) I need it in blue.
X: Sorry, we only have a red jacket in this size.
Y: I see. Well, can I [3]_____ (money) back?
X: No problem. [4]_____ (receipt), please.
Y: Here you are.

Reading

5 Przeczytaj teksty. W zadaniach 1–2 z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą: a, b lub c.

×

I think I've got an idea for our project! How about we plant some flowers, like daisies or sunflowers, and write a diary about how they grow? I know it 's still winter, but some flowers take many weeks to grow. If we start now, we might see some flowers in May or June. Let 's find out which plants grow the fastest and how to look after them. If we don 't find any flowers like that, we might try growing vegetables. What do you think?

Gardening workshop!

Would you like to have your own vegetable garden, but don 't know how to start?

Look no further! We 'll show you how to grow the most popular plants. You 'll find out what ground to use, which seeds to choose, and how to look after the plants to enjoy your first carrots or onions this summer! You don 't need to have any experience or equipment at the beginning. If you just want to find out if this is for you, we will lend you everything you need. The workshop costs £10 and there are discounts for students.

1 Both texts are about ___.
a learning to grow plants
b studying spring flowers
c creating a vegetable garden

x

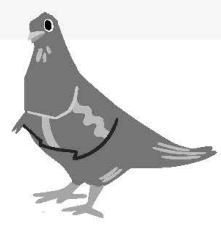
Hello! I really love the jumpers you offer. Are they handmade? Also, if I buy one and it's faulty or too big, will I be able to return it and get my money back? I 'm asking because it says they 're used. Also, do you think you will be able to deliver the jumper before next Friday if I order it today? I still can 't decide which one I like most, but if I can return it, I can just give it a try.

2 Ella wrote this message to ask for ___.
a opinion b advice c information

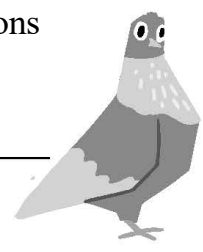
Exam tip

Przeczytaj tekst, aby dowiedzieć się, o czym on jest. Następnie skup się na pierwszej luce. Przeczytaj ponownie zdanie poprzedzające lukę oraz zdanie po luce. Jakiej informacji brakuje pomiędzy tymi zdaniami? Sprawdź, które z podanych zdań zawiera tę informację, i wybierz to, które wydaje Ci się najbardziej odpowiednie. Następnie przeczytaj fragment ze wstawionym zdaniem, aby upewnić się, że jest on spójny i logiczny.

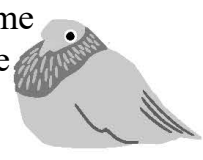
6 Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto trzy zdania. Wpisz w każdą lukę 1–3 literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie, tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo.



Many of us might not have a very positive opinion about pigeons. They can make our windows, cars and balconies dirty. But that doesn 't change the fact that they are really interesting animals.



There are well over 300 species of pigeons around the world. You can meet them on almost every continent because they can find food and shelter anywhere. [1]___ They live by the seaside and on islands, like Nicobar pigeons – close relatives* of the famous extinct bird, the dodo.



Pigeons are intelligent and they have some amazing skills. They can find their way home from very long distances. [2]___ It's possible that pigeons became people 's first pets thousands of years ago.



These birds find their partners for life and look after the young together. The young, fed by both parents, stay with them until they are able to find their own food. [3]___ Pigeons that are a few months old can start a family and lay eggs.

*relatives – krewni

a Before that, they stay with their parents all the time, which is why we never see them.
b We don 't know why so many pigeons chose to live there.
c You can see rock pigeons in almost every city and hear wood pigeons in many forests in Europe.
d That's why people used them to carry messages in the past.

Use of English

7 Przeczytaj tekst. Wybierz poprawne uzupełnienie luk: a, b lub c.

The sales season can be exciting. Black Friday, Cyber Monday or summer sales are so popular because for many people buying something [1]___ feels like winning a competition. But we need to remember that these shopping events aren't organised to help us [2]___ money. Quite the opposite is true – their only goal is to make people buy more.

How to avoid mistakes? First of all, before you buy a product, make sure you can afford it and ask yourself if it's useful [3]___. Some offers, like 'get one free' or 'get 50% off', look great, but they can make you buy extra things. If you [4]___ your mind, don't be afraid to walk away. Also, the discounts during these sales might not be as big as the shops say. Compare [5]___ in different shops to choose the best offer.

1	a well	b cheaply	c cheapest
2	a save	b spend	c earn
3	a really	b quite	c enough
4	a change	b will change	c changed
5	a refunds	b prices	c coins

Exam tip
W poniższym ćwiczeniu warto przyjrzeć się temu, jakie struktury gramatyczne są sprawdzane. Często możesz napotkać takie pary struktur, jak: past simple i present perfect, too + przymiotnik i not + przymiotnik + enough. Słowo podane drukowanymi literami zazwyczaj zawiera wskazówkę, jakiej struktury należy użyć, np. jeśli jest to HAD, możliwe, że należy użyć czasu present perfect (np. have had, haven't had).

8 Uzupełnij zdania 1–3 tak, aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego. Wykorzystaj wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, ale nie zmieniaj ich formy. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy.

1 We bought this car three years ago. HAD
We _____ this car for three years.

2 Jessica isn't relaxed enough to enjoy the film. TIRED
Jessica _____ to enjoy the film.

3 The last time I saw uncle Jim was at his 40th birthday party. HAVEN'T
I _____ uncle Jim since his 40th birthday party.

Exam tip
Przeczytaj uważnie zdanie i zastanów się nad jego znaczeniem. Zdecyduj, czy zdanie jest twierdzące, czy przeczące, i poszukaj wskazówek, jakiej struktury gramatycznej musisz użyć. Jeśli w zdaniu występuje np. słowo if, możliwe, że jest to zdanie warunkowe. Jeśli w luce występuje przymiotnik, zastanów się, czy musisz wpisać go w stopniu wyższym lub najwyższym, czy może utworzyć od niego przysłówek.

9 Uzupełnij zdania 1–3. Użyj właściwych form wyrazów podanych w nawiasach. Dodaj inne niezbędne wyrazy. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy.

1 If you don't send all the details, we _____ _____ (not answer / quick).

2 The ostrich _____ (run / fast) of all the birds in the world.

3 When it _____ (rain / heavy), there's a flood in the nearby river.

Writing

Exam tip
Po napisaniu tekstu sprawdź, czy nie zawiera on błędów ortograficznych lub gramatycznych. Jeśli używasz wielokrotnie tych samych słów, spróbuj je zastąpić innymi: zamiast wyrazu nice, możesz użyć great, fantastic, interesting lub beautiful. I like możesz zastąpić np. I'm a fan of (something) albo I'm keen on (something).

10 Kupiłeś/Kupiłaś coś używanego w brytyjskim sklepie internetowym. Niestety, produkt nie spełnił Twoich oczekiwań. Napisz list do swojego angielskiego kolegi, w którym:

- poinformujesz go, co kupiłeś/kupiłaś i dlaczego,
- wyjaśnisz, jaki jest problem z produktem,
- zapytasz kolegę o jego doświadczenie w zakupach online i poprosisz o radę.

Podpisz się jako XYZ
Użyj od 50 do 120 wyrazów.

Hi Michael,

A few weeks ago, I found …

1 My words

Types of art

digital art /ˌdɪdʒɪtl ˈɑːt/ sztuka cyfrowa
fashion design /ˈfæʃn dɪzaɪn/ projektowanie mody
literature /ˈlɪtrətʃə(r)/ literatura
photography /fəˈtɒgrəfi/ fotografia
sculpture /ˈskʌlptʃə(r)/ rzeźbiarstwo
street art /ˈstriːt ɑːt/ sztuka uliczna
theatre /ˈθɪətə(r)/ teatr

The media and social media

check out a website /tʃek aʊt ə ˈwebsaɪt/ sprawdzić stronę internetową
create content /kriˈeɪt ˈkɒntent/ tworzyć treści
follow an influencer /ˈfɒləʊ ən ˈɪnfluənsə(r)/ obserwować influencera/influencerkę
look through an article /lʊk θruː ən ˈɑːtɪkl/ przeglądać artykuł
read the headlines /riːd ðə ˈhedlaɪnz/ czytać nagłówki
share (photos) online /ʃeə (ˈfəʊtəʊz) ˈɒnˈlaɪn/ udostępniać (zdjęcia) w internecie
subscribe to (an online platform) /səbˈskraɪb tuː (ən ˈɒnˈlaɪn ˈplætfɔːm)/ subskrybować (stronę internetową)

Works of art

cave painting /ˈkeɪv peɪntɪŋ/ malowidło jaskiniowe
installation /ˌɪnstəˈleɪʃn/ instalacja
landscape /ˈlændskeɪp/ pejzaż
modern art painting /ˈmɒdᵊn ɑːt ˈpeɪntɪŋ/ obraz w stylu sztuki współczesnej
mural /ˈmjʊərəl/ mural
portrait /ˈpɔːtrət/ portret

Ways to see art

digital arts festival /ˈdɪdʒɪtl ɑːts ˈfɛstɪvl/ festiwal sztuki cyfrowej
immersive exhibition /ɪˈmɜːsɪv ˌeksɪˈbɪʃn/ wystawa immersyjna
online exhibition /ˈɒnˈlaɪn ˌeksɪˈbɪʃn/ wystawa online
virtual tour /ˈvɜːʧuəl tʊə/ wirtualne zwiedzanie

Real English

Don't worry, there 's a solution.	Nie martw się, jest na to sposób.
Just look at that!	Spójrz tylko na to! / Popatrz!
The question is, is there a town nearby?	Pytanie brzmi, czy w pobliżu jest jakieś miasto?

Making, accepting and refusing suggestions; expressing preferences

Shall we go?	Idziemy?
Thanks, but theatre isn 't really my thing.	Dzięki, ale teatr to raczej nie moja bajka.
I'd rather go to the techno music festival.	Wolałbym/Wolałabym pójść na festiwal muzyki elektronicznej.
How about getting tickets?	Może kupimy bilety?
I'll give that a miss.	Daruję to sobie.
I'd love to go to town and take photos.	Chciałbym/Chciałabym pójść do miasta i zrobić zdjęcia.
What about Sunday afternoon?	A co powiesz na niedzielę po południu?
Brilliant!	Świetnie!
I'd prefer to go in the morning.	Wolałbym/Wolałabym iść rano.
That sounds perfect!	Doskonale!

Reading and culture

contemporary	współczesny
exhibit	eksponat
food for thought	materiał do przemyśleń
stick	przyklejać
taped	przyklejony taśmą

Interests and free time activities

collect rocks /kəˈlekt rɒks/ zbierać kamienie

do volunteering /duː ˌvɒlənˈtɪərɪŋ/ być wolontariuszem/wolontariuszką

do Zumba /duː ˈzʊmbə/ tańczyć zumbę

edit photos /ˈedɪt ˈfəʊtəʊz/ edytować zdjęcia

go mountain biking /gəʊ ˈmaʊntɪn ˈbaɪkɪŋ/ jeździć na rowerze górskim

hang out with my friends /hæŋ aʊt wɪð maɪ frendz/ spędzać czas z przyjaciółmi

have a sleepover /hæv ə ˈsliːpəʊvə/ nocować u kogoś, organizować nocowankę

make candles /meɪk ˈkændəlz/ robić świeczki

surf the Internet /sɜːf ðiˈ ɪntənet/ surfować po internecie

upcycle old clothes /ˈʌpsaɪkl əʊld kləʊðz/ przerabiać stare ubrania

Habits

do nothing /ˈduː nʌθɪŋ/ nic nie robić

have a video call with my grandma /hæv ə ˈvɪdiəʊ kɔːl wɪð maɪ ˈgrænmɑː/ mieć wideorozmowę z babcią

sleep in /sliːp ɪn/ pospać dłużej / wylegiwać się w łóżku

stay up late /steɪ ʌp leɪt/ siedzieć do późna / późno chodzić spać

update my study app /ʌpˈdeɪt maɪ ˈstʌdi æp/ aktualizować aplikację do nauki

write my diary /raɪt maɪ ˈdaɪəri/ pisać pamiętnik

Customs and traditions: expressions with adjectives

amazing venue /əˈmeɪzɪŋ ˈvenjuː/ niesamowite miejsce

ancient tradition /ˈeɪnʃənt trəˈdɪʃən/ starożytna/ dawna tradycja

colourful clothes /ˈkʌləfəl kləʊðz/ kolorowe ubrania

fantastic atmosphere /fænˈtæstɪk ˈætməsfɪə/ fantastyczna atmosfera

folk music /ˈfəʊk mjuːzɪk/ muzyka ludowa

local food /ˈləʊkəl fuːd/ lokalne potrawy

one-day event /ˌwʌn deɪ ɪˈvent/ wydarzenie jednodniowe

unusual custom /ʌnˈjuːʒuəl ˈkʌstəm/ nietypowy zwyczaj

Customs and traditions: expressions with verbs

buy a souvenir /baɪ ə ˌsuːvəˈnɪə/ kupować pamiątkę

stay overnight /steɪ ˌəʊvəˈnaɪt/ zostać na noc

take part in a competition /teɪk pɑːt ɪn ə ˌkɒmpəˈtɪʃən/ brać udział w konkursie

take place /teɪk pleɪs/ mieć miejsce, odbywać się

watch a parade /wɒtʃ ə pəˈreɪd/ oglądać paradę

Real English

What else did you do?	Co jeszcze robiłeś/robiłaś?
That's a weird phone!	Co za dziwny telefon!
In those days …	W tamtych czasach…
Isn't it cute?	Czy to nie jest urocze?
I'm not sure I agree.	Nie jestem pewien/pewna, czy się zgadzam.

Asking for, giving and justifying opinions

What 's your opinion?	Jakie jest Twoje zdanie?
Personally, I think video games are fun!	Osobiście uważam, że gry wideo to dobra zabawa!
What 's your view on this?	Jakie jest Twoje zdanie na ten temat?
In my opinion, reading is more interesting.	Moim zdaniem czytanie jest ciekawsze.
I guess it 's relaxing.	Chyba jest odprężające.
How do you feel about video games?	Co sądzisz o grach wideo?
They 're just not my thing.	To po prostu nie moja bajka.
To be honest, I think they 're a bit boring!	Szczerze mówiąc, uważam, że są trochę nudne.

Reading and culture

food bank	bank żywności
in need	w potrzebie
make a difference	robić coś wartościowego
opportunity	możliwość
pack	pakować

3 My words

Public transport: adjectives

delayed /dɪˈleɪd/ opóźniony
punctual /ˈpʌŋktʃuəl/ punktualny, na czas
safe /seɪf/ bezpieczny
uncomfortable /ʌnˈkʌmftəbl/ niewygodny

Public transport: verbs

get in /get ɪn/ wsiadać (do samochodu)
get off /get ɒf/ wysiadać
get on /get ɒn/ wsiadać (do autobusu, pociągu, samolotu)
get out of /get aʊt əv/ wysiadać (z samochodu)
leave /liːv/ odjeżdżać
miss /mɪs/ spóźnić się (na pociąg, autobus)
show your ticket /ʃəʊ jɔː ˈtɪkɪt/ pokazywać bilet

Public transport: nouns

bus driver /ˈbʌs ˌdraɪvə/ kierowca autobusu
e-ticket /ˈiː tɪkɪt/ bilet elektroniczny
luggage /ˈlʌgɪdʒ/ bagaż
passenger /ˈpæsɪndʒə(r)/ pasażer/pasażerka
platform /ˈplætfɔːm/ peron
ticket inspector /ˈtɪkɪt ɪnˌspektə/ kontroler/kontrolerka biletów
timetable /ˈtaɪmteɪbl/ rozkład jazdy
traffic jam /ˈtræfɪk dʒæm/ korek uliczny

Getting around: nouns

corner /ˈkɔːnə(r)/ róg
crossroad /ˈkrɒsrəʊdz/ skrzyżowanie
roundabout /ˈraʊndəbaʊt/ rondo
sign /saɪn/ znak (drogowy)
zebra crossing /ˌzebrə ˈkrɒsɪŋ/ /ˌziːbrə ˈkrɒsɪŋ/ przejście dla pieszych

Getting around: verbs

cross the bridge /krɒs ðə brɪdʒ/ przejść/przejechać przez most
cross the road /krɒs ðə rəʊd/ przejść przez ulicę
follow the road / podążać drogą
follow the signs /ˈfɒləʊ ðə saɪnz/ podążać za znakami
get to the bus stop /get tə ðə ˈbʌs stɒp/ dotrzeć do przystanku autobusowego
take the first left /teɪk ðə fɜːst left/ skręcić w pierwszą ulicę w lewo
take the second right /teɪk ðə ˌsekənd raɪt/ skręcić w drugą ulicę w prawo

Real English

All of a sudden she heard a noise.	Nagle usłyszała hałas.
But that wasn ’t all.	Ale to nie był koniec.
Have a good look at this picture.	Przyjrzyj się dobrze temu obrazkowi.

Starting and ending a conversation; asking for clarification and checking understanding

How ’s it going?	Jak leci?
What ’s new?	Co nowego? / Co słychać?
I don ’t get it.	Nie rozumiem tego.
Do you mean you can ’t find it?	Chcesz powiedzieć, że nie możesz jej znaleźć?
Seriously?	Serio? / Mówisz poważnie?
Are you saying you found my travel card?	Chcesz powiedzieć, że znalazłaś moją kartę?
I’ve got to go.	Muszę iść.
Catch up soon!	Do zobaczenia wkrótce!

Reading and culture

creative	twórczy
driverless	autonomiczny, bez kierowcy
highwayman	rozbójnik napadający na podróżnych
land	lądować
large	wielki
stagecoach	dyliżans
steam	para, na parę
top speed	maksymalna prędkość
view	widok

Inventions and discoveries: nouns

air conditioning /ˈeə kəndɪʃənɪŋ/ klimatyzacja
electricity /ɪˌlekˈtrɪsəti/ elektryczność
light bulb /ˈlaɪt bʌlb/ żarówka
microwave /ˈmaɪkrəweɪv/ mikrofalówka
nuclear energy /ˌnjuːkliər ˈenədʒi/ energia jądrowa
penicillin /ˌpenɪˈsɪlɪn/ penicylina
vaccine /ˈvæksiːn/ szczepionka
wi-fi /ˈwaɪ faɪ/ Wi-Fi

Inventions and discoveries: verbs

create /kriˈeɪt/ tworzyć
design /dɪˈzaɪn/ projektować
develop /dɪˈveləp/ rozwijać
explore /ɪkˈsplɔː(r)/ badać, odkrywać
invent /ɪnˈvent/ wynaleźć
produce /prəˈdjuːs/ produkować, wytwarzać

Artists

architect /ˈɑːkɪtekt/ architekt/architektka
digital artist /ˌdɪdʒɪtəl ˈɑːtɪst/ artysta cyfrowy / artystka cyfrowa
graphic designer /ˌgræfɪk dɪˈzaɪnə(r)/ grafik/graficzka, projektant graficzny / projektantka graficzna
photographer /fəˈtɒgrəfə(r)/ fotograf/fotografka
sculptor /ˈskʌlptə(r)/ rzeźbiarz/rzeźbiarka

Materials

cardboard /ˈkɑːdbɔːd/ karton
cotton /ˈkɒtn/ bawełna
leather /ˈleðə(r)/ skóra
metal /ˈmetl/ metal
plastic /ˈplæstɪk/ plastik
rubber /ˈrʌbə(r)/ guma
stone /stəʊn/ kamień
wood /wʊd/ drewno
wool /wʊl/ wełna

Real English

The Hollow Flashlight is a torch with a difference.	Hollow Flashlight to latarka inna niż wszystkie.
It isn't an everyday printer.	To nie jest drukarka do codziennego użytku.
Have you heard of Kindly?	Słyszałeś/Słyszałaś kiedyś o 'Kindly'?

Expressing feelings and emotions; sympathising

How are you feeling?	Jak się czujesz?
What a shame you couldn 't come.	Jaka szkoda, że nie mogłeś/mogłaś przyjść!
The science museum was amazing!	Muzeum Nauki było niesamowite!
I was so disappointed.	Byłem bardzo zawiedziony. / Byłam bardzo zawiedziona.
I felt really down all day.	Czułem/Czułam się naprawdę przygnębiony/ przygnębiona cały dzień.
How interesting!	Jakie to interesujące!
Really? It's amazing!	Naprawdę? To niesamowite!
The trip sounds brilliant!	Ten pomysł na wycieczkęa brzmi wspaniale!
What a pity you couldn 't come.	Jaka szkoda, że nie mogłeś/mogłaś przyjść!
How lovely!	Jak cudownie!
Excellent!	Wspaniale!

Reading and culture

observe	obserwować
permanent	stały
rooftop garden	ogród na dachu
runway	pas startowy
simulator	symulator
typhoon	tajfun

5 My words

Buying and selling

afford /əˈfɔːd/ mieć na coś pieniądze
banknote /ˈbæŋknəʊt/ banknot
change /tʃeɪndʒ/ drobne
coin /kɔɪn/ moneta
compare prices /kəmˈpeə ˈpraɪsɪz/ porównywać ceny
gift card /ˈgɪft kɑːd/ karta podarunkowa
order online /ˈɔːdə ɒnˈlaɪn/ zamawiać przez internet

Promotions

get a bargain /get ə ˈbɑːgɪn/ kupić po okazyjnej cenie
get a discount /get ə ˈdɪskaʊnt/ otrzymać zniżkę
get 50% off /get ˌfɪfti pəˈsent ɒf/ otrzymać 50% rabatu
get one free /get wʌn friː/ dostać jeden (egzemplarz) gratis
on special offer /ɒn ˌspeʃəl ˈɒfə/ w ofercie specjalnej
save money /seɪv ˈmʌni/ oszczędzać pieniądze
the sales /ðə seɪlz/ wyprzedaż/wyprzedaże

Returning and replacing goods

ask for a receipt /ɑːsk fɔːr ə rɪˈsiːt/ poprosić o paragon
ask for a refund /ɑːsk fɔːr ə ˈriːfʌnd/ poprosić o zwrot pieniędzy
change my mind /tʃeɪndʒ maɪ maɪnd/ zmienić zdanie
exchange something /ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ ˈsʌmθɪŋ/ wymienić coś
get my money back /get maɪ ˈmʌni bæk/ odzyskać pieniądze

Describing goods

brand new /ˌbrænd ˈnjuː/ zupełnie nowy
damaged /ˈdæmɪdʒd/ uszkodzony
fashionable /ˈfæʃnəbl/ modny
faulty /ˈfɔːlti/ wadliwy
handmade /ˌhændˈmeɪd/ robiony ręcznie
used /juːzd/ używany

Real English

Probably!	Prawdopodobnie!
I can't wait!	Nie mogę się doczekać!
I'm sure he 'll love it!	Jestem pewny/pewna, że mu się spodoba!

Returning and exchanging goods in a shop; asking for a refund

I've changed my mind.	Zmieniłem/Zmieniłam zdanie.
Can we get our money back?	Czy możemy odzyskać nasze pieniądze?
I'd like to return some trainers.	Chciałbym/Chciałabym zwrócić te buty sportowe.
I'm afraid I don 't like them.	Obawiam się, że mi się nie podobają.
Can we have a refund, please?	Czy możemy prosić o zwrot pieniędzy?
Can we exchange them for these green ones?	Czy możemy wymienić je na te zielone?
I'd like a refund, please.	Chciałbym/Chciałabym prosić o zwrot pieniędzy.
Is it possible to return this?	Czy można to zwrócić?
Can I swap this for a yellow one?	Czy mogę to wymienić na żółte?

Reading and culture

antiques	antyki
carpet	dywan
ceramics	ceramika
covered market	zadaszony targ
crowds	tłumy
flea market	pchli targ
lively	tętniący życiem
thief	złodziej/złodziejka
vintage	zabytkowy

Popular jobs

accountant /əˈkaʊntənt/ księgowy/księgowa

computer programmer /ˈprəʊgræmə(r)/ programista komputerowy / programistka komputerowa

fashion designer /ˈfæʃn dɪzaɪnə(r)/ projektant/ projektantka mody

flight attendant /ˈflaɪt ətendənt/ steward/ stewardesa

hairdresser /ˈheədresə(r)/ fryzjer/fryzjerka

lawyer /ˈlɔɪə(r)/ prawnik/prawniczka

paramedic /ˌpærəˈmedɪk/ ratownik medyczny / ratowniczka medyczna

police officer /pəˈliːs ɒfɪsə(r)/ policjant/ policjantka

robotics engineer /rəʊˈbɒtɪks ˌendʒɪˈnɪə/ inżynier robotyki

social worker /ˈsəʊʃl wɜːkə(r)/ pracownik socjalny / pracowniczka socjalna

Places of work

court /kɔːt/ sąd

factory /ˈfæktəri/ fabryka

fashion design studio /ˈfæʃən dɪˌzaɪn ˈstjuːdiəʊ/ studio projektowania mody

home office /ˌhəʊm ˈɒfɪs/ praca zdalna

office /ˈɒfɪs/ biuro

police station /pəˈliːs steɪʃn/ posterunek policji

salon /ˈsælɒn/ salon (np. fryzjerski)

the community /ðə kəˈmjuːnəti/ społeczność

Describing personal qualities and skills

a great listener /ə greɪt ˈlɪsənə/ dobry słuchacz

a natural leader /ə ˈnætʃərəl ˈliːdə/ urodzony przywódca

ambitious /æmˈbɪʃəs/ ambitny

creative /kriˈeɪtɪv/ kreatywny

good at solving problems /gʊd ət ˌsɒlvɪŋ ˈprɒbləmz/ dobry w rozwiązywaniu problemów

patient /ˈpeɪʃnt/ cierpliwy

Describing jobs

challenging /ˈtʃælɪndʒɪŋ/ wymagająca, pełna wyzwań

satisfying /ˈsætɪsfaɪɪŋ/ satysfakcjonująca

stressful /ˈstresfl/ stresująca

well-paid /ˌwel ˈpeɪd/ dobrze płatna

Choosing a profession

earn money /ɜːn ˈmʌni/ zarabiać pieniądze

get a part-time job /get ə ˌpɑːt ‘taɪm dʒɒb/ dostać pracę na część etatu

get work experience /get wɜːk ɪkˈspɪəriəns/ zdobywać doświadczenie zawodowe

have a full-time job /hæv ə ˌfʊl ‘taɪm dʒɒb/ pracować na pełen etat

Real English

I’d hate to spend all day in an office.	Nie chciałbym/chciałabym spędzać całego dnia w biurze.
I work remotely.	Pracuję zdalnie.
They don ’t give me a good vibe.	Nie przypadły mi do gustu.
That’s life!	Takie życie!
The rest is history!	A reszta to już historia.

Talking about experience, personal qualities and skills

I have been a babysitter and I did a bit of work for my uncle last year.	Byłem opiekunem/Byłam opiekunką do dzieci i w zeszłym roku trochę pracowałem/ pracowałam u mojego wujka.
I was a helper in my uncle ’s greengrocer ’s.	Pomagałem/Pomagałam w warzywniaku mojego wujka.
I’m helpful and I’m very organised.	Jestem pomocny/pomocna i bardzo dobrze zorganizowany/ zorganizowana.
I organised a volleyball competition for my birthday party last year.	Zorganizowałem/Zorganizowałam turniej siatkówki na moje urodziny w zeszłym roku.
I’m really good at solving problems.	Świetnie radzę sobie z rozwiązywaniem problemów.
I’m brilliant at following instructions.	Doskonale wykonuję polecenia.
I’m good with younger children, too.	Dobrze dogaduję się także z młodszymi dziećmi.

Reading and culture

apprentice	czeladnik/czeladniczka
artisan	rzemieślnik/rzemieślniczka
brand	marka
classical guitar	gitara klasyczna
fabric	tkanina
silver	srebrny

7 My words

Mammals

Arctic fox /ˈɑːktɪk fɒks/	lis polarny
bat /bæt/	nietoperz
black rhino /blæk ˈraɪnəʊ/	nosorożec czarny
blue whale /ˌbluː ˈweɪl/	płetwal błękitny
brown bear /braʊn ‘beə/	niedźwiedź brunatny
eastern grey kangaroo /ˌiːstən greɪ ˌkæŋgəˈruː/	kangur olbrzymi/szary
hedgehog /ˈhedʒhɒg/	jeż
red squirrel /ˌred ˈskwɪrəl/	wiewiórka pospolita

Birds

black swan /ˌblæk ˈswɒn/	łabędź czarny
golden eagle /ˌgəʊldən ˈiːgl/	orzeł przedni
pigeon /ˈpɪdʒɪn/	gołąb
seagull /ˈsiːgʌl/	mewa

Insects

bee /biː/	pszczoła
butterfly /ˈbʌtəflaɪ/	motyl
fly /flaɪ/	mucha
ladybird /ˈleɪdibɜːd/	biedronka

Plants

bamboo /ˌbæmˈbuː/	bambus
chestnut tree /ˈtʃesnʌt triː/	kasztanowiec
daffodil /ˈdæfədɪl/	żonkil
daisy /ˈdeɪzi/	stokrotka
garlic plant /ˈgɑːlɪk plɑːnt/	czosnek
oak tree /ˈəʊk triː/	dąb
pine tree /ˈpaɪn triː/	sosna
sunflower /ˈsʌnflaʊə(r)/	słonecznik

Plants: useful words

ground /graʊnd/	grunt, gleba
grow /grəʊ/	hodować, rosnąć
leaf/leaves /liːf/liːvz/	liść/liście
root /ruːt/	korzeń
seed /siːd/	nasiono, ziarno

Real English

They were huge!	Były ogromne!
Everyone knows they aren ’t able to move fast.	Każdy wie, że nie potrafią się szybko poruszać.
Sadly, many are endangered.	Niestety, wiele z nich jest zagrożonych wyginięciem.

Making and replying to requests; asking for and giving permission

I’m afraid we can ’t have a pet.	Obawiam się, że nie możemy mieć zwierzątka.
Can we grow plants and vegetables in the garden?	Czy możemy uprawiać rośliny i warzywa w ogrodzie?
I’m not sure about it.	Nie jestem pewien/ pewna.
Could you help me at the beginning?	Czy na początku możesz mi pomóc?
I may be able to help a little, but I don ’t have much time.	Mogę trochę pomóc, ale nie mam zbyt dużo czasu.
How about growing carrots and broccoli?	A może posadzimy marchew i brokuły?
Do you mind if I invite Magda tonight?	Czy nie masz nic przeciwko temu, żebym zaprosił/zaprosiła Magdę dziś wieczorem?
That’s absolutely fine.	W porządku. / Nie mam nic przeciwko temu.
May I use your computer?	Czy mogę skorzystać z Twojego komputera?
Sure.	Jasne.

Reading and culture

bison	bizon
diamond python	pyton diamentowy
eucalyptus	eukaliptus
geyser	gejzer
spectacular	widowiskowy
turquoise	turkusowy
wallaby	walabia (gatunek małych kangurów)
wolf	wilk

Weather and climate: adjectives

boiling /ˈbɔɪlɪŋ/	upalny
cool /kuːl/	chłodny
frosty /ˈfrɒsti/	mroźny
humid /ˈhjuːmɪd/	wilgotny
icy /ˈaɪsi/	lodowaty

Weather and climate: nouns

fog /fɒg/	mgła
frost /frɒst/	mróz
heat /hiːt/	upał
lightning /ˈlaɪtnɪŋ/	błyskawica
rainbow /ˈreɪnbəʊ/	tęcza
shower /ˈʃaʊə(r)/	przelotny deszcz
storm /stɔːm/	burza
sunshine /ˈsʌnʃaɪn/	słońce
thunder /ˈθʌndə(r)/	grzmot

Geographical directions and locations

north /nɔːθ/	północ
south /saʊθ/	południe
east /iːst/	wschód
west /west/	zachód
north-east /ˌnɔːθ ˈiːst/	północny wschód
north-west /ˌnɔːθ ˈwest/	północny zachód
south-east /ˌsaʊθ ˈiːst/	południowy wschód
south-west /ˌsaʊθ ˈwest/	południowy zachód

Extreme weather

blizzard /ˈblɪzəd/	zamieć śnieżna
drought /draʊt/	susza
hailstorm /ˈheɪlstɔːm/	gradobicie
heatwave /ˈhiːtweɪv/	fala upałów
hurricane /ˈhʌrɪkən/	huragan
thunderstorm /ˈθʌndəstɔːm/	burza z piorunami
tornado /tɔːˈneɪdəʊ/	tornado

Natural disasters

avalanche /ˈævəlɑːnʃ/	lawina
earthquake /ˈɜːθkweɪk/	trzęsienie ziemi
flood /flʌd/	powódź
forest fire /ˈfɒrɪst faɪə/	pożar lasu
tsunami /tsuːˈnɑːmi/	tsunami (wielka fala spowodowana trzęsieniem ziemi)
volcanic eruption /vɒlˈkænɪk ɪˈrʌpʃən/	wybuch wulkanu

Real English

We were so disappointed.	Byliśmy bardzo rozczarowani.
So far so good!	Jak na razie wszystko w porządku!
No wonder people talk about the weather a lot!	Nic dziwnego, że ludzie tyle rozmawiają o pogodzie!
One minute there 's a storm and the next minute there 's sunshine.	W jednej chwili jest burza, a w następnej – świeci słońce.

Giving warnings and instructions

Be careful!	Bądź ostrożny/ostrożna!
Watch out!	Uważaj!
I must warn you.	Muszę Cię ostrzec.
Get some (sun cream)!	Zabierz (krem do opalania)!
Make sure you bring a water bottle.	Pamiętaj, żeby wziąć butelkę wody.
You can't be too careful.	Ostrożności nigdy za wiele.
Hey, look out!	Hej, uważaj!
Mind that (car)!	Uważaj na tamten (samochód)!
Remember to bring a …	Pamiętaj o zabraniu…
Don't forget to tell …	Nie zapomnij powiedzieć…
Don't touch it!	Nie dotykaj tego!
You should/shouldn 't speak to …	Powinieneś/Powinnaś porozmawiać z… / Nie powinieneś / Nie powinnaś porozmawiać z…

Reading and culture

emergency supplies	zapasy awaryjne
shelter	schronienie
siren	syrena alarmowa
weird	dziwny

Macmillan Polska Sp. z o.o.
Al. Jerozolimskie 134,
02-305 Warszawa
A division of Macmillan Education Limited

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W przypadku jakichkolwiek wątpliwości dotyczących bezpieczeństwa produktu w ramach GPSR EU prosimy o kontakt: bezpiecznyprodukt@macmillan.pl

ISBN 978-83-8152-904-4
Pack ISBN 978-83-8437-013-1
Text, design and illustration © Macmillan Polska 2026

Written by Katherine Stannett and Maria Braun

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First published 2026

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Designed by Studio Muffi and Françoise Bazil
Page make-up by didi-art Andrzej Wiciński
Illustrated by Milena Molenda pp 82 (tr), 84 (br); Katarzyna Grochowska pp 28 (tr), 30;

Cover design by Studio Muffi and didi-art Andrzej Wiciński
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Printed and bound in Poland
2030 2029 2028 2027 2026
10 9 8 7 6 4 3 2 1