

0 Starter 0.1 Generation Z

p4

Vocabulary: Phrasal verbs Grammar: Present simple and present continuous

🤝 Uzupełnianie luk w tekście jednym wyrazem

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Vocabulary: Friends and family Grammar: present perfect simple and present perfect continuous

🤝 Transformacje (zadanie otwarte), Tłumaczenie fragmentów zdań (zadanie otwarte)

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Phrasal verbs • Present simple and present continuous

Complete the dialogues with the correct forms of		Choose the correct options.
the appropriate phrasal verbs. The first letters are given.		1 The film <i>shows / is showing</i> how teenagers can make a difference.
Lara Hi, Jane, it's Lara.		2 They don't always see / aren't always seeing their
Jane Lara! How did you ¹ f out what my number was?		grandmother on Sundays – it <i>depends / is depending</i> if she's away or not.
Lara 2 it up online. You've got it on your		3 What do you like / are you liking doing at the weekends?
social media page! Not very good security!		4 Maria <i>goes / is going</i> out with a guy from Barcelona.
Jane Well, never mind. It's great to hear you! We can		5 What do you do / are you doing right now? Have you
³ c up on all the news. Let's meet.		got five minutes for a chat?
Lara I'd love to. I wanted to ask you to 4 h		got five fillinates for a chat.
me out. I'm thinking of 5 t up surfing	4	Complete the questions and answers with the
and I know you were a keen surfer.		correct forms of the words in brackets.
Jane Of course. Let's meet for a coffee tomorrow.		1 X: How often (your
		parents / do) exercise?
The next day		Y: (they / go / swim)
Jane Lara! Lovely to see you. Look, I came		about once a week.
⁶ a this photo of us at school. You haven't changed at all!		
•		2 X: What (you / look up)? Y: (I / search) for some
Lara I remember that photo. We were so close when we were ⁷ g up. What happened?		information for my geography homework.
Jane Well, I was determined to get 8 a in		
my career and I lost contact with everyone.		3 X: (you / understand) the exercise (we / do)
It's stressful at times, but I couldn't do		at the moment?
⁹ w the excitement, the travel and		Y: (no / not)
the money!		(I / not / understand) any of these exercises.
Lara Right. Well, about surfing		4 X: (your grandfather /
		know) how to use his smartphone?
Complete the sentences with one word from box A		Y:(yes / do)
and one word from box B.		(he / teach) my dad how to use his right now.
A came catch do find get growing		5 X: (you /read) the
came catch do find get growing		newspaper at the moment?
help look take		Y:(no / not)
B across ahead out (x2) up (x4) without		(you / want) to borrow it?
N S	5	Complete the text with one word in each gap.
1 I was tidying my room when I		Danny lives in the city. Abigail lives in the country.
some old photos and spent the rest		This week they ¹ living in each other's
of the afternoon looking at them.		homes. What ² they think?
2 Ed seems to a new		Danny I'm finding 3 a lot about country life.
hobby every week, then quickly gets bored with it.		I think Abigail is lucky. She is growing 4
3 I couldn't music in my		in a beautiful, clean, quiet area. She's got lots
life, I love it too much.		of friends and she often meets them after
4 When my grandfather was		school. Of course, she ⁵ out a lot at
he had to work in his parents' shop.		home. She looks after the animals on the farm
5 I can't imagine not having the Internet when I want		and she cooks, but I think it's a great life.
toinformation.		They've got wi-fi and that's the only thing
6 My parents want to		I couldn't do 6!
more about the history of our family, but it isn't		Abigail There is lots to do here in the city. It's easy to
easy to know where to get the information from.		up a new sport or hobby because of
7 I don't see my cousins very often, but we meet		all the clubs. And I love the shops. Every time
every summer and with each other's news.		I go out, I 8 across something
		new. And life is easier because I don't have so many jobs to do. But I miss our animals.
8 In my family we all each other I clean the house, babysit for my		so many jobs to uo. Dut i illiss oui allillidis.
little brother and sometimes go shopping.	-	
9 Even with a university education, it's quite hard to		
and the second s		

_____ in your chosen career.

2

Friends and family • Present perfect simple and present perfect continuous

1 Complete the mini-dialogues with one word in each gap. The first two letters are given.



1	X: Why haven't you invited Craig to the picnic?
	Y: Well, he's not really a 1 cl friend. He's
2	just an ² ac really. X: I feel lonely here in London.
_	•
	Y: How can you be lonely? You've got two great 3 fl living with you and lots of
	⁴ co at work.
3	X: My sister has just had a baby.
	Y: Really? So you're an uncle. Have you got
	a ⁵ ne or a ⁶ ni?
4	X: Have you got any ⁷ si?
	Y: Well, I've got a * ha br,
	does that count?
5	X: How do you know Josh?
	Y: He's my ⁹ tr bu when we go
	on holiday and my 10 te when we play
	rugby.
6	X: I don't get on with my 11 siin-
	la
	Y: You haven't got one. Your brother is ten, I don't
	think he's married yet! You've got a 12 st
	and I know you don't get on with her because
	every time I go to your house, you are arguing

2 Complete the text with the words from the box. There are six extra words.

with her!

acquaintance classmates cousins great half mate neighbours nieces relatives roommates siblings stepsister twins workmate

This is a photo of my brother's wedding. That young man in the suit is his best ¹ from					
	e's really funny. He's with				
•	from school a	•			
a ³	from his office. The e	lderly couple			
next to him a	re our next-door 4	, Mr and			
Mrs Green. T	Mrs Green. They haven't got any 5, so				
they became part of our family. When we were young,					
they were like our uncle and aunt. That woman is my					
real aunt and	the girls with her are her	daughters,			
my ⁶	$_{\rm max}$. They are 7	as you			
can see - the	ey look exactly the same. V	Ve all get on			
quite well. And the elderly man sitting down is my					
brother's wife's grandfather no, wait a minute, he's					
her ⁸	grandfather. He's 1	04 years old!			

3	ре	omplete the sentences with the correct present erfect forms of the verbs in brackets. Use the ontinuous form where possible.
	1	My sister (just / pass) her driving test. She's really pleased.
	2	It (rain) recently, so the ground is all wet.
	3	I (do) my homework all morning, but I haven't finished yet.
	4	Sandra (want) to be a film director since she was a child.
	5	We (study) hard recently because we've got exams soon.
	6	I'm tired because I (run) ten kilometres!
4		Complete the second sentence so that it means e same as the first one. Use the word in capitals.
	1	My face is red because I stopped running a few seconds ago. HAVE My face is red because I
	2	We arrived here at ten o'clock and it's eleven o'clock now. SINCE
	3	We ten o'clock. This is the first time I have played volleyball. BEFORE I
	4	Sam's roommate moved in three months ago and now they are best friends. KNOWN Sam three
	5	months and now they are best friends. The sky was dark earlier and it is still getting darker. HAS
		The sky all afternoon.
5	1	Translate into English.
	1	My (siostrzeniec
	_	i bratanica kłócą się) since they arrived.
	2	Jackie (mieszka

-	Translate into English.
1	My(siostrzeniec
	i bratanica kłócą się) since they arrived.
2	Jackie (mieszka
	ze swoją przybraną siostrą od) two weeks.
3	My neighbour
	(był w Nowym Jorku). Do you want to ask him about anything before your trip?
4	My dad remarried when I was sixteen. His new wife
	has three children, so since that moment,
	(mam troje
	rodzeństwa).
5	(Moja mama
	próbuje) to contact her relatives in Australia for over
	a year but without success.



ESTINATIO



Vocabulary 1

Experiences • Holiday activities • Travel collocations

1	Match the sentence halves. There are two extra
	endings.

- 1 We're going on a backpacking
- 2 We've been getting fit because we plan to do some
- **3** We have to pack
- 4 But we need to take sleeping
- 5 Then we'll have a city
- 6 I've got a list of must-see
- a guesthouses rather than hotels as they are cheaper.
- b places such as the main square and Jewish quarter.
- c holiday to the Polish mountains.
- d break in Kraków, which is full of amazing architecture.
- e light as we will be carrying our
- backpacks from hostel to hostel.
- f sightseeing and maybe go on a few cultural tours.
- g bags so that we don't have to pay extra for bedding.
- h quite demanding trekking in the mountains.

Complete the text with the words and phrases from the box.

adrenaline pumping budget hunt for on foot rent resorts run into soaking up theme park tourist attractions vast sums wander

■ Thomas tra	avel	8
7-750		are looking for . Get your
•	, enjoy the rides at a or have a beach ho	local
many popular ⁵ mountains, try one	on the of our trekking brea	ne coast. If you like aks, staying in
	are sure to 6	
a culture tour to a b	ne interests as you. H nistoric town? You co or on two wh	an explore the eels if you
	_a bike!	
	scovering the muse If you like sl	
11	_ interesting souver	nirs in the local
•	n just sit in a café wa	O
pass by and 12	the at	mosnhoro

5		omplete the sentences with travel collocations. ne first and last letters are given.
	1	On our walk, we stopped at a dd beach miles from anywhere, which we had all to ourselves for the whole day.
	2	The view of the mountains was bg - I had never seen anything so amazing.
	3	I bought a fabulous coat in the fa market that is held on Sundays in Madrid.
	4	My dream is to see the se of New York from the Statue of Liberty – especially the Empire State Building.
	5	My grandparents went on a three-day train journey across Canada. They said that they had seen some sg scenery.
	6	We spent the morning wandering around the wg streets of the old town.
	7	The snowy pk of Mt Ararat is easily visible from Yerevan, the capital of Armenia.
	8	I wanted to go to a re destination and

Decide which collocation in each group is not possible.

1 deserted / private / secluded / winding beach

I succeeded - the nearest shop is 25 km away!

- 2 breathtaking view / adrenaline / sight / speed
- 3 stunning / remote / dramatic / ever-changing
- 4 towering / snowy / mountain / valley peaks
- 5 secluded / city / urban / distinctive skyline
- 6 winding skyline / street / alleys / paths

5 Complete the comments with the new collocations from exercise 4. There may be more than one correct answer.

1	I loved the	– one minute
	mountains, the next desert or	rainforests.
	All on one small island!	
2	London has a very	with fa

- skyscrapers like the Shard, the Gherkin and, of course, the observation wheel - the London Eye.
- **3** The distance to the hostel in a straight line was only 2 km, but we had to walk along which was about 5 km in total. a(n) _
- with beautiful 4 We found a(n) golden sand, which only a few other people knew
- 5 When the clouds lifted, we realised that we were surrounded by ____, all of which were over 3,000 metres above us.
- **6** We were driven at a(n) and had to ask the driver to slow down.



Past tenses: past simple, past continuous, past perfect

- 1 Choose the correct options.
 - X: Where were you last summer?
 - Y: I¹ travelled / was travelling. In Europe.
 - X: All summer?
 - Y: Longer than that. From April to September, so it ² was / was being six months in total.
 - X: So, which countries 3 did you go to / were you going to?
 - Y: Let me think. I ⁴ didn't go / wasn't going to all of them, but I ⁵ visited / was visiting a lot.

 More than I expected. I ⁶ met / was meeting a Czech girl while I ⁷ stayed / was staying in a hostel in Germany and she ⁸ invited / was inviting me to her house near Prague. That was great!
 - X: How long odid you stay / were you staying in each place?
 - Y: It varied. If I ¹⁰ had / was having a good time, I stayed longer. The longest I ¹¹ stayed / was staying anywhere was Berlin. I really ¹² loved / was loving Berlin I could easily live there.
- 2 Read the WATCH OUT box. Then join the sentences using the words in capitals. Make any other necessary changes.
 - 1 It was getting dark. The bus started climbing into the mountains. AS
 - 2 The bus suddenly stopped. I was sleeping. WHILE
 - 3 I was looking out of the window. I noticed something moving it was a bear. WHILE
 - 4 It turned and looked at me. I was watching it. AS
 - 5 I was trying to switch my phone on to use the camera. It disappeared. WHILE

WATCH OUT

past simple and past continuous

The past continuous gives background information – in a separate sentence or in the same sentence with the past simple.

A storm was coming and it was getting dark. Suddenly, all the lights in the town went out. As / While the plane was taking off, a passenger stood up and shouted 'I want to get off!'



3	Complete the sentences with the past perfect
	forms of the verbs in brackets

1 E	By the time I arrived in Mexico, I
(already / visit) ten different countries.
2 7	Fom (always / like) travelling by
t	rain, but he decided to travel to Kenya by plane.
3 E	By the time the plane landed, we
S-	(travel) nearly 3,000 kilometres.
4	didn't find the hotel until I
(drive) around the neighbourhood several times.
5 I	(not realise) there were
a	ncient ruins there until I read about them in
t	he online guide.
6 _	(Liam / ever / be) to see live
r	nusic before he went to the concert with you?

4 Complete the text with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

The sun 1 (shine). Another glorious,
summer day 2 (come). People
(get) ready for a day off the beach.
But not me. I 4 (work) in a shop.
I was bored and miserable, but I 5
(not have) enough money to go on holiday.
Suddenly, I got a phone call from my friend Julia.
She ⁶ (ask) me if I ⁷
(want) to go on a free package holiday with her –
she's a travel journalist and a holiday company
8 (invite) her to spend a week at a new
holiday resort in the Caribbean. I 9
(never / be) on a package holiday before, so I said
'Yes – of course!' It was the best holiday ever –
absolutely fantastic! However, at the end of
the flight back, while we ¹⁰ (get off)
the plane, I ¹¹ (fall) down the steps.
To tell the truth, I 12 (text) my parents
and I 13 (not look) at the steps. Luckily,
I wasn't hurt very badly, but I was very embarrassed!

5*	Complete the sentences with the correct forms
	of the words in brackets. Add any other necessary
	words. Write up to four words in each gap.

1	I saw smoke coming out of one of the engines as (we / plane / land).
2	Before I went to France last year,(I / never / be) abroad.
3	Steve found a job in Greece, but (he / not / tell) anyone about it until he came back six weeks later.
4	(while / we / wander)
	around in the old city, we found a wonderful little café.
5	We were stuck in traffic because
	(there / be) an accident earlier and

they were trying to move the damaged lorries.

Making a complaint



Put the conversation in the correct order and match it to photo A or B.

- a Why on earth didn't you try them on before we came here?
- **b** I doubt that will work, but let's see ... Actually, it feels OK.
- c My foot hurts.
- d It doesn't look so bad. I've got some plasters here. Put one on and see how you feel.
- e What's wrong?
- f Problem solved. Come on. Only another fifteen kilometres to go.
- g What's up with it?
- h I thought they would be OK. Look at my foot. I've got a blister.
- It's these new boots. They're rubbing the back of my foot.

Choose the correct options.

- 1 X: Excuse me. Could you help me with my rental car? Y: What's up with it?
 - **X**: _____ every time I close the door, the light inside the car goes on.
 - A It happens that
 - B What happens is that
 - C It all started when
- 2 X: What's the problem here?
 - **Y:** _____ a clue.
 - A I haven't got
 - B I don't know
 - C I seem to have lost
- 3 X: The last train has just left.
 - **Y:** ____ now?
 - A What's the matter
 - B Why on earth did we miss it
 - C What are we supposed to do
- 4 X: I want to go on holiday, but I'm nervous about going abroad.
 - Y: A package holiday _
 - A would be the best option for you
 - B is worth a try, I suppose
 - C doesn't make any difference



Rearrange the phrases and label them as problem (P), solution (S) or annoyance (A).

1	should / know / how / I	
2	with / there's / problem / perhaps / a	
3	a / I / worth / suppose / try, / it's	_
4	until / never / problems / any / had / l'd	_
5	help, / doubt / see / but / it'll / let's / l	_
6	doesn't / difference / that / any / make / no,	_
7	to / I / time / try / every	
8	have / before / should / checked / you	_
9	a / be / idea / good / might / to / it	

Complete the mini-dialogues with some of the phrases from exercise 3.

- 1 X: Let's knock on this door and see if we can stay the night.
- 2 X: I can't check in online.
 - **Y**:

the airline's website.

- **3** X: You should take a travel sickness tablet before the flight.

I've tried it before and I still felt bad.

4 X: How do we get to the airport from here?

I've never been here before.

5 X: You always get stopped by security at airports.

Y: I think it's this tattoo. I had it done.

Describe the extra photo in exercise 1. Use the phrases below to help you.

It looks as if she ...

She seems to be ...



An article about a holiday with a difference and without a fortune

- Read the text. Match organisations 1-3 to the people: Layla, Grace and Jamie.
 - 1 Warm Showers
 - 2 PodVolunteer
 - 3 Couchsurfing
- Read the text again and match questions 1-6 to parts A-F. One part matches two questions.

Which part

- 1 refers to someone who would repeat their holiday experience?
- 2 focuses on a holiday offer where visitors are not charged for a place to stay?
- 3 mentions a person who was particularly helpful?
- 4 is about people that will provide accommodation, as well as possibly taking visitors to see local tourist attractions?
- 5 describes the effect that someone's holiday has had on their life?
- 6 concentrates on a holiday that could be beneficial for both young visitors and the place they stay in?
- Read the text again. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)? Find information in the text to support your answers.
 - 1 The article warns young people about T/F the possible dangers of travelling.
 - 2 Warm Showers has hundreds of members. T / F
 - 3 PodVolunteer holidays all last a week. T/F
 - 4 Layla visited places in Barcelona that T/F weren't mentioned in her guidebook.

T/F

- 5 Grace is unhappy that she didn't go on holiday to the beach.
- **6** Other travellers gave Jamie suggestions T/F about where to go.
- Read the text again and answer the questions.
 - 1 What advantage do the three types of holiday share?
 - 2 What should you do before getting in touch with someone on Warm Showers?
 - What can you do when not working during your time with PodVolunteer?
 - 4 How did Layla travel while in Barcelona?
 - 5 What is the intention of the writer of the article?



Is it possible to have a holiday with a difference without spending vast sums? Yes! We've looked into how young people can have a holiday that fits their budget and here are some ideas. Remember, whatever you decide to do, do your research first, never agree to stay anywhere you don't feel safe and always let someone know where you will be.

- A biking holiday is a good way to get fit and explore the countryside, and it needn't be expensive if you sign up with Warm Showers. It's an online community of bike-lovers who are willing to host touring cyclists and provide free accommodation for them. There are more than 100,000 members in over 160 countries. Enrol today and, as a member, you can search for hosts, check out their profiles and get in touch if you think they're suitable.
- Volunteer holidays are a great way to broaden your horizons. PodVolunteer have a wide range of overseas projects, such as conservation or community development, that you can join for as little as one week. It's an enriching experience and a chance to gain new skills. You'll also have free time to wander around and explore the area while you're there.
- Staying in cities can be expensive, but Couchsurfing has changed that. The social networking site has more than fifteen million members, with almost half a million hosts offering free accommodation in 200,000 cities around the world. Hosts will often help visitors to discover the famous sites and less well-known places so they can soak up the local atmosphere. The mobile app allows you to get hold of other users nearby, so it's a great way to meet fellow travellers.
 - 'After just a few days in Barcelona, I felt completely at home in the city, and could get around easily on foot and by public transport thanks to my outstanding host Carmina. I got a real insight into local culture and the best places to visit - places that aren't in any guidebook. It was the highlight of my trip!' Layla
 - 'My two-week stay in Peru has been life-changing. I've made friends from all over the world, learnt new skills and worked alongside scientific researchers to help conserve the rainforest. It was a chance to get out of my comfort zone and be challenged and, at the same time, know that my work has contributed to something meaningful - much better than lying on a beach somewhere!' Grace
 - 'The site was easy to use and I stayed with six different hosts. Meeting other cyclists was brilliant and I got some great tips for local routes to try out. I'd definitely do it again.'

Travel safety • Accidents and emergencies • First aid

Complete the mini-dialogues with one word in each gap. The first letters are given.	Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in brackets.		
 1 X: Why are you so late? Were you stuck in ht? Y: Yes. There was a c a which blocked the road. Luckily, it wasn't too serious. 	Going on scout camp? Make sure you have a stress-free time with these handy tips		
 2 X: I've just got back from a skiing trip. Y: I guessed that because of the p c on your leg! So, how do you feel about skiing now? 	1 Take out travel (insure). Your scout group might do this for you but check, just in case. It's easy to lose something (value) such as a phone or camera and they are expensive to replace.		
 3 X: How was your day at the seaside? Y: Terrible. We spent the morning on a c b with no room to move, then we had a seafood lunch, and in the afternoon I got an u s because the food 	2 If you are going on a camp abroad, you might be asked to get (vaccine) against different illnesses. Don't forget. You might not even be allowed to travel without a vaccination certificate.		
hadn't been cooked properly. 4 X: I had to pay a fine on the train because of a It I probably dropped it while I was running for the train.	If you are camping near a lake or somewhere wet, you will need insect (repel). You don't want to spend every evening hiding in your tent while everyone else is enjoying themselves.		
Y: When are you going to start downloading tickets to your phone?	4 Listen to your scout leaders. Don't risk your (safe) while doing activities.		
2 Complete the texts with the words from the box. diarrhoea emergency insurance kit mishaps poisoning rash repellent vomiting wipes	Your scout group will probably take basic first aid equipment, but they might not have a tick (remove) tool. Take one with you, just in case. These tiny creatures can cause a lot of problems.		
	On't worry! As long as you are careful, you'll have a wonderful time!		
TRAVEL 1 CAN HAPPEN TO ANYBODY. WE CAN'T PREVENT THEM, BUT WE CAN OFFER COMPREHENSIVE TRAVEL 2 SO YOU CAN BE SURE OF FINANCIAL	4 [★] Complete the email with the correct phrases. The first and last letters are given.		
HELP IN A(N) 3	✓ New message — ✓ X		
Hi Louise, The rainforest is amazing, but the insects are terrible! We brought lots of mosquito 4 which seems to be working, but there are lots of other little creatures which it doesn't stop. George got bitten on the arm and has come out in a(n) 5 from his wrist to his elbow! See you soon - if we survive!	Dear Mum and Dad, The summer camp in Slovenia is brilliant! We went whitewater rafting, which really got our ¹ ae pg and had some tiring mountain walks. Today we went to Venice. We had to get up at 4 am because the journey took about three hours. I loved walking along the ² wg as and 3 hg for ss in the shops and 4 fa ms. We climbed a tower for a wonderful view of the ⁵ cy se and, amazingly, when we started		
Holiday blues	6 wg ad away from the famous 7 tt as, we found some quiet squares and canals where the only people we 8 rn io were locals.		
My advice for backpackers is to take lots of antiseptic 6 in your first aid 7 We were camping wild with no toilets or running water, apart from a stream. I had a bad case of food 8 and	Tomorrow, we're going to Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia. See you soon, Helen		
9 (no toilet, remember) and Marcus was 10 all the time. That's what happens when you can't clean your hands properly.	P.S. Thanks for putting some ⁹ mo rt in my first aid kit. It's been very useful. Rachel was bitten so badly she ¹⁰ ce out in a rh, so I've been sharing it with her.		

Three stories about accommodation

- Complete the dialogue with the correct forms of the verbs do or make.
 - X: Chris rang. He says that he's just spent the day working as an extra in a film in Croatia.
 - Y: He's 1 it up. He often tells stories that aren't true.
 - X: No, he's sent some photos and a link to a video. Apparently they are ² _____ a novel into a film. It is set in Venice, but the buildings there have all been ³ up, so he's somewhere that looks a bit like Venice looked in the 19th century. Here's the video.
 - Y: Turn it up. I can't 4 _____ out what he's saying.
 - X: That's as loud as it will go. Well, we can just watch it without sound.
 - Y: He looks very thin. Some home-cooked food would ⁵ him good.
 - X: He's only been away for a week. He hasn't lost weight that quickly.
 - Y: We should go out there and take him to a restaurant. We could get a flight tomorrow.
 - X: I told you before, I'm not flying again until they away with all the security rules, taking shoes and belts off and everything else. You spend more time queuing and waiting than you spend flying.
- Complete the text with one word in each gap.

Film locations in Poland

The biography of Władysław Szpilman, a pianist and composer from Warsaw, was made 1 a film by Roman Polański in 2002. A lot of the film was made in studios in Potsdam, Germany, but some outdoor scenes were filmed in Warsaw. However, although the action took place in parts of the city west of the river, filming took place in Praga, on the east side, where many old buildings still survived and hadn't been ² up unlike those in the west.

Surprisingly, some desert scenes in the film Pharaoh were also filmed in Poland – no, we aren't 3 this up. The Błędowska Desert is Europe's only natural desert. So, if you think some clean desert air will do you 4 _____, don't bother flying to the Sahara, take a walk in the Silesian Highlands.

Finally, Bridge of Spies was set in Berlin, but some of it was filmed in Wrocław. Tour guides will show you locations from the movie. Take a tour with a local English speaking guide and wear special earphones so that you don't have any problems making 5 what they are saying, even on a windy day. Unfortunately, the recreated Berlin Wall was done 6 _____ with when the movie was finished.

1 Listen to recordings 1-3 and match them to photos A-C.







2 ..._ 3

1 Usten again and choose the correct options.

Text 1

- 1 What helped the men to decide to set up Airbnb?
 - A They couldn't afford accommodation while attending a conference.
 - B There was a lack of accommodation for conference participants.
 - C They realised that a local conference was the chance for them to earn some money.

Text 2

- 2 Which of these is true?
 - A The building in which the girls' flat was located was run-down.
 - B The host came to meet the girls at the airport.
 - C The host had left a gift for the girls in the flat.

Text 3

- 3 Which of these might be a complaint by the speaker?
 - A I often can't get in to my flat as they lock me out.
 - B I doubt that I'll be able to live here much longer.
 - C I dread the weekends because of all the noise.
- 4 What can we say about Airbnb from the text?
 - A Everyone is in favour except for hotel owners and employees.
 - B It has become unpopular among residents in cities which attract a lot of tourists.
 - C Increased costs are causing customers to look at alternative accommodation.

Present and past habits



- Choose the correct options. There may be more than one correct answer.
 - 1 When I was younger, we *lived / used to live / would live* in a remote cottage. Now we live in a town.
 - 2 Once, years ago, my sister and I asked / used to ask / would ask our parents to take us to a theme park, but they said 'No'.
 - 3 As a child, I didn't enjoy / didn't use to enjoy / wouldn't enjoy going to the beach because I didn't like sand.
 - 4 When my mum lived in London, she *rented* / *used to rent* / *would rent* a bike in the summer to get around. In winter she got the bus.
 - 5 Rob's aunt *rang* / *used to ring* / *would ring* him every week when he was a child.
 - **6** Bognor Regis, on England's south coast, was / used to be / would be a popular holiday resort, but not many people come here now.
- 2 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. Write up to five words including the word *used*.

1	It was hard at first, but drinking decaffeinated					
	coffee is becoming normal for me now.					
	It was hard at first, but					
	drinking decaffeinated coffee now.					

- 2 Adrian always avoided spending a lot of money, but he's changed since he started work.
 Adrian never ______, but he's changed since he started work.
- **3** He would always read travel magazines and now he's a travel journalist.

He _____ travel magazines and now he's a travel journalist.

4 A 5 am start is no problem – that's the time I always get up.

A 5 am start is no problem, up at that time.

5 Do you think international business travellers quickly find flying a completely normal, unexciting activity?

Do you think international business travellers quickly _____?



Complete the dialogue with the correct forms of the verbs from the box. There may be more than one correct answer.

get (x2) like live talk use
X: Jack's always ¹ about his holidays. I think he makes half the stories up.
Y: Jack's alright. I didn't use ² him, but I'm getting ³ to him now. Where did he say he went to this year?
X: Poland. He said he walked across the mountains into Slovakia. That's impossible, I'm sure.
Y: Ask Tomek. He used 4 near the mountains in Poland. Hey, Tomek, is it possible to walk from Poland to Slovakia across the mountains?
Z : Yes, of course. Last summer, I took groups of walkers over the mountains every day. I had to get up at 4 am every morning.
A: Did it take you long to get used 5 up at that time in the morning?
Z: I never ⁶ used to it!

A DIGITAL

Choose the correct options.

NOMAD

I 1 _____ in an office in London. I was a marketing executive, thinking of new ideas of selling smartphones.



of selling smartphones.

I 2 _____ there for three years when I realised that I didn't want that kind of life anymore. I never 3 _____ to the noise or the journey to work. There rarely 4 ____ any free seats on the underground when I got on, so, usually, I 5 ____ in the middle of the crowded carriage, trying not to fall on someone when the train stopped suddenly. Not only that, but the couple in the flat above mine 6 ____ arguing. One day, I 7 ____ my shopping when I suddenly decided that enough was enough. So, here I am in Dharamsala in India, doing my job online. I've decided to become a digital nomad.

- 1 A had worked
 - C would work
- 2 A was
- C had been
- 3 A got used
 - **C** used
- 4 A had been
 - C was
- **5** A would stand
 - C got used to standing
- **6** A used to always
 - C were always
- 7 A did
 - C used to do

- B used to work
- D was always working
- B used to be
- D was being
- B had used
- D was getting used
- B used to be
- D would be
- B had stood
- D was always standing
- B had always
- D would always
- B had done
- D was doing

Grammar and vocabulary practice

Complete the tips with one word in each gap.

Mo	ore tips for travellers!
SEV	/ILLE
	around ¹ foot or use the metro and trams. to Isla Mágica – a great ² park with fun s.
Loo	up the atmosphere in the old city. k for bargains in one of the ⁴ markets. I don't have to spend vast ⁵ on
hote	els – stay in one of the friendly hostels.
	nd as always
ha to	uke some antiseptic ⁶ to keep your ands clean, keep your valuables safe and don't forget of the control of the contro
	at you can leave your first aid ⁸ at ome – there are plenty of chemists!
	omplete the words for the definitions. The first tters are given.
1	It's a town which is mainly dedicated to holidays. r
2	It is a problem you can get from eating food which hasn't been cooked properly. food p
3	It is a word which means the amount of money yo have calculated for a specific purpose. b
4	It's an adjective which means a long way from anywhere. r
5	It's an adjective which describes roads or paths which aren't at all straight. w
6	It's a health problem you might have when you ear or drink something that your stomach isn't used to d
7	It's another word for a small accident or problem. m
8	It's the word for the top of a mountain. p
C	omplete the dialogue with one word in each gap
	Hurry up, we'll miss our train. What's wrong?
	I ¹ to have lost my passport.
	: What? Where?
Y:	I haven't got a(n) ² I was wandering in the old part of town. Then I ran some Poles and we went to a café
X:	Why on 5 didn't you leave your passport here in the hotel? Well, it might be a goo 6 to go back to the café and ask if anyone has found it.
Y:	lt's ⁷ a try, I suppose.
	Before you go, have you ⁸ looking in your backpack?
Y:	No, just a minute Here it is! Problem solved.

4 Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in brackets.

	A HOLIDAY IN GEORGIA?	
	With its 1 (snow) peaks, some of which are over 5,000 metres high, it has some of the most 2 (breath) and 3 (drama) scenery I have ever seen. It's also a very	CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF
	friendly and safe country. You can carry ⁴	
5	Translate into English. Write up to four words in each gap.	
	1 On the first evening, I realised that I(zapomniałem płynu na komary).	
	2 I'm not (przyzwyczajon	y
	do włóczenia się po) new places on my own. 3 Why on earth (ciągle	
	gubisz) the most valuable things on your holidays?	
	4 Every time we were in Marrakesh, we (wyszukiwaliśmy pamiątki) at the great	-
	bazaar on Jemaa el-Fna.I (nigdy nie dostałem) in a rash until my trip to Scandinavia.	
6	Complete the second sentence with up to five words so that it means the same as the first one. Use the word in capitals.	
	1 It probably won't work, but let's see. DOUBT, but let's see.	
	2 My mum would always take an extra bag for all the medicine she thought we might need. USED My mum an extra bag for all the medicine she thought we might need.	
	3 James had this annoying habit of playing music while I was watching TV. ALWAYS James while I was watching TV.	
	4 2019 was the first time I travelled by plane. HAD	
	Before 2019, by plane. 5 People who move to a foreign country generally stop feeling foreign after a year or two. USED People who move to a foreign country generally there after a year or two.	

A formal letter of complaint

- Read the letter quickly and answer the questions. 1 Why is the writer making a complaint?
 - 2 What does the passenger want?

	\boxtimes	New m	essage			. ≥ ×
Α	Dear	Sir/Mad	am,			
В	to Za	_	o ¹ 5 July of this y ded by your air	•		
C	peop but the after some answ wors	ole were here was the plan e passen vered the e, when	s began when already waitin s no one at the ned start of th gers tried to co ir telephone c check-in even e two others re	g in a long que desk until abo e check-in tim ontact the airli alls. To make ² tually started,	eue to check out fifteen m ie. During thi ne, but nobo only one des	in, inutes is time, ody
	time would to the flight not the but it found happ	for our f d wait fo e boardi t had left he only o t was difi d an airli bened, bo	hecking in our ight to leave. I or us. As soon a ng gate. It was on time with ones who were icult to find ar ne representa ut he refused t med us for bei	However, I was as we got throu then that we conly half the p e dissatisfied w ayone to help u tive and explai o listen to our	s sure that th ugh security, realised that assengers. W vith the situa us. Eventually ined what ha	e plane we ran the /e were tion, y, we
D	resolo provi proce befor 1 ⁶ refur	ving this ided me edure wa re the pa nded. We	ost grateful for issue. Firstly, I with a full exp as so badly org ssengers had that payn had to buy tid line in order to	would ⁵ lanation of wh lanised and wh had a chance thents for the fl kets for a fligh	ny the check- hy the plane to board. Sec ight should b it to Zagreb v	left ondly, oe with
E	Hook	forward	l to your prom	pt reply.		
F	Your	s faithful	ly,			

Read the letter again and match functions 1-6 to sections A-F.

1	Expectations	-
2	Closing phrase	
3	Salutation	7
4	Ending phrase	12
5	The reason for writing	

Read the letter again and complete it with the words from the box.

6 More details of the problem

appreciate believe complain concerns matters support

Read the WATCH OUT box and complete the letter with the phrases from the box.

> afterwards as soon as by the time during meanwhile once

I am writing to complain about a coach tour we booked to see a concert at the Roman amphitheatre on 12 August. I booked seats ¹ I heard about the tour because the hotel receptionist told us that the concerts are extremely popular. He also said it was the cheapest and best tour available. ² , I discovered that there are cheaper tours with other companies and that the receptionist receives money from your company for persuading customers to buy tickets.
At 6 pm, we could see the coach in the nearby car park, but there was no sign of the driver. 3, the driver was in the reception area chatting to the receptionist. We were not aware of this until one of our group went to ask the receptionist if she knew where the driver was. 4 he realised that it was getting late, he ran to the coach and we were able to depart.
the journey, the driver made several extra stops to buy fruit and vegetables from stalls at the side of the road. 6 we finally arrived, the concert had already started. Although we had bought the most expensive seats, some other people had taken them and we had to stand until the end of the show.

WATCH OUT

when vs while vs during

The problems began when we arrived at the airport. While we were checking in our luggage, I noticed that it was time for our flight to leave.

During this time, some passengers tried to contact the airline.

Do the writing task.

Niedawno kupiłeś/kupiłaś miesięczny bilet Eurorail uprawniający do podróży koleją po Europie - według załączonej ulotki na całym kontynencie i we wszystkich pociągach. W trakcie podróży okazało się, że bilet nie zawsze był honorowany. Napisz list formalny z zażaleniem (200–250 słów) do firmy sprzedającej bilety Eurorail, w którym opiszesz swoje doświadczenie oraz przedstawisz oczekiwania wobec niej.



Prompts: some trains needed an extra payment, some countries didn't recognise the ticket, etc.

Daniel Trumpf

VOCABULARY

- Choose the correct options.
 - 1 X: Let's sit here and get in / soak up the atmosphere. Y: You mean the smell of stale chip oil and car exhaust fumes?
 - 2 X: The old medina of Fez is an amazing place with its narrow alleys.
 - Y: I know, I got / wandered around it three times trying to find my hotel.
 - **3 X:** These taxi drivers are crazy!
 - Y: I know. You don't have to go to a theme park to get your adrenaline thumping / pumping in this country!
 - 4 X: Did Simon take you to all the local souvenirs / tourist attractions in Manchester?
 - Y: Well, he took me to the Manchester United football ground, museum and shop!
- Complete the conversation with the words and phrases from the box.

deserted beach fit our budget on foot mishap ran into rented bikes resort safety travel insurance winding alleys

- X: So how was your holiday?
- Y: Fantastic. We went to the island of Spetses in Greece. We stayed in Dapia. It's not really a holiday _, it's the main port, but it's still beautiful and has loads of cafés and shops. Cars are banned on the island, so we 2 a local shop to explore the island, which was much easier than getting around 3 X: Did you find a(n) 4 somewhere where
- you could avoid the crowds?
- Y: Not really. The island is quite close to Athens so a lot of Greeks go for the weekend. We even some friends of my parents from London. But the crowds mean that the
 - ___ of the towns are full of interesting shops.
- X: Sounds great! So what did you like best?
- Y: I think the windsurfing and other water sports.
- X: Windsurfing! Risking your 7 water? I hope you took out 8
- Y: It isn't dangerous. The worst 9 can have is falling into the warm water. How about you, did you go anywhere?
- X: No, with moving house, going on holiday didn't _ this year. Maybe next year. I've always wanted to visit the Teardrop of India.
- Y: Sounds nice. Where is it? India's a big place.
- X: Ha ha. Check it out yourself!



GRAMMAR

- Choose the correct options. Then write the underlined events in the order they happened. Sometimes more than one thing happened at the same time.
 - 1 | arrived / was arriving at the safari camp tired but happy at 8 pm.
 - 2 After dinner, I went / was going to my tent to sleep.
 - 3 My flight used to leave / had left at 4 am, so it had been a long day!
 - 4 I couldn't sleep. I couldn't get used to hearing / hear the sounds of the jungle all around me.
 - 5 Then I remembered / was remembering my MP3 player.
 - 6 I'm from London. I'm used to living / I used to live on a busy street with traffic outside my window. It doesn't disturb me at all.
 - 7 I had got / got my earphones out and put them on. I fell asleep / was falling asleep soon after I had switched on / was switching on the MP3 player. Was it some kind of ambient music? No, it was a recording of traffic noises. Perfect!
 - 8 Suddenly, I was feeling / felt a hand shaking me.
 - **9** It was the safari guide. While the other guests waited / were waiting impatiently in the jeep, I quickly was getting / got dressed.
 - **10** Before long, we were on our way. 'Right,' said the guide, 'I hope you've all put on plenty of mosquito repellent. They are very aggressive at this time of year.' As he was talking, I was feeling / felt the first bite. In my hurry, I forgot / had forgotten to spray myself.

1	6	
2	7	
3	8	
4	9	
5	10	

		_		_	_	_		_
ROUND-UP	1	2	3	4	-5	6	7	8

Complete the text with one word in each gap.

Last year I ¹ to London with my family.
I had never ² there before. We ³
a really good time and 4 all the popular
tourist attractions. My favourite was the London Eye,
a giant ferris wheel in London. The Eye ⁵ to be
the world's tallest wheel, but now there 6
three taller wheels in China, Singapore and America.
It's not only popular with visitors: people spend vast
of money to come to London and get married
on the wheel! There have been more than five hundred
weddings on it since 2000. By the time I got back home
from the trip, I ⁸ started making plans about
what to do on my next visit! I want to see some of the
famous flea ⁹ and also go to Primrose Hill
from the top of which you can get an amazing view of
London's famous and distinctive 10 I like
London. You don't need to 11 vaccinated and
there's not much risk of 12 poisoning – even
in the cheanest cafés and restaurants

Matura Practice

LISTENING

T I:	
Ihic	norcon
11115	person
	P

Α	admits that their mistake meant they couldn't see anything.	Speaker 1	
В	explains that reduced prices have helped camping's popularity.	Speaker 2	
C	talks about a piece of advice that they needed, but no one gave them.	Speaker 3	
D	says that they love camping, but can't live without certain comforts.	Speaker 4	
Ε	describes something that was a reminder of their holiday neighbours.	Speaker 5	

F points out something that camping doesn't need.

READING

2 Przeczytaj tekst. Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź, zgodną z jego treścią.

In the 1939 novel *The Grapes of Wrath* the author, John Steinbeck, told the fictional story of an Oklahoma family who, because of a bad drought, were unable to make a living on their farm. Since they couldn't pay back their debts, their bank took their home away and the family were forced to travel westwards towards California. On the way, they and other 'Okies' took temporary farming jobs. Even in California, work was difficult to find.

Almost fifty years later, another book was published which shows that, despite all our technological advances, life for many remains the same. *Nomadland: Surviving America in the Twenty-First Century* by Jessica Bruder tells the stories of ordinary Americans who can no longer afford to live a normal working class, or even middle class lifestyle. So they cut down on expenses by selling their homes, or giving up their rental agreements, and buying a mobile home to live in, often alone. The other nomads, living and on the move like them, are their family, helping out in times of trouble but remaining independent for as long as possible.

The family in *The Grapes of Wrath* travelled on Route 66, a road which starts in Chicago and passes through Oklahoma on its way to Los Angeles. This took them through Texas, New Mexico and Arizona before they reached California. Route 66 itself became an important part of American culture, after a song was written about it and it became a huge tourist attraction for a while with holidaymakers enjoying the ever changing scenery and romantic sounding towns. Now, Route 66 has disappeared, replaced by Interstate 90. With the possibility for cheap air travel and the loss of the iconic earlier highway, the main highways in the Midwest of the USA are once again being left more and more to those who have to travel rather than those who travel for fun.

One major difference between *The Grapes of Wrath* and *Nomadland* is that, in the first book, the family had a definite destination in mind where they hoped to start a better life. They never knew what they would find along the way and just hoped there would be some work available. The people featured in *Nomadland* are not aiming to reach a specific point. They are permanent travellers and willing to go anywhere, although there are places which they go back to annually for seasonal work. One of these places is Fernley in Nevada, where a huge warehouse offers seasonal work, especially in the months leading up to Christmas. Once the New Year arrives, however, the nomads move on to take up different work.

Some people say that *Nomadland* is a modern day *Grapes of Wrath* and just as heartbreaking, which is understandable. However, others who have read the book have a different reaction. Some are keen to buy their own van and hit the road, to enjoy the freedom that the nomadic lifestyle seems to offer. That's certainly not the way of living that anyone who ever read *The Grapes of Wrath* would opt for.



- 1 How are the people in Nomadland and The Grapes of Wrath similar?
 - A They are made homeless by debt.
 - B They travel to find work.
 - C They come from different backgrounds.
 - D They travel with their families.
- 2 In paragraph 2, what does the phrase 'life for many remains the same' refer to?
 - A the same as their lives have always been
 - B the same as their lives always will be
 - C the same as characters in The Grapes of Wrath
 - D the same as other people in Nomadland
- 3 What, according to the writer, is true both now and when The Grapes of Wrath was written?
 - A People travelling from east to west in the USA take Route 66.
 - B There are lots of people driving in the Midwest of the USA for fun.
 - C People driving on the main Midwest roads tend to be there out of necessity.
 - D Route 66 attracts a lot of tourists to the USA.
- 4 What can we deduce from the final paragraph?
 - A Nomadland is slightly more positive than The Grapes of Wrath.
 - B The fact that there are still nomads today is extremely sad.
 - C Not as many people enjoyed The Grapes of Wrath as Nomadland.
 - D People are wrong to compare Nomadland to The Grapes of Wrath.

USE OF ENGLISH

Uzupełnij każdą lukę, przekształcając jeden z wyrazów z ramki. Dwa wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo.

breath	broad	desert	repel	rich	strength
--------	-------	--------	-------	------	----------

In a vote for the best beach in Britain, Balnake	eil Beach
in the far north of Scotland would come very	high on
the list. This remote place is often completely	,
¹ , even in the summer, despite	the
endless golden sands and the ²	views.
Perhaps it is because the sea is extremely colo	d or
maybe it's just too far from any major towns	

The north of Scotland is	s a wonderful place. Come and
visit and ³	your life, but don't forget to
bring some 4	not for mosquitoes,
but for Scotland's own	equivalent, the midge.
Beware - they bite! For	tunately, they don't like
the wind and rain, two t	things the north of Scotland
is known for. And perha	ps another reason why beach
lovers tend to go elsew	here.







4	Uzupełnij zdania, wykorzystując wyrazy w nawiasach
	w odpowiedniej formie. Możesz dodać inne
	wyrazy. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie
	cztery wyrazy, wliczając w to wyrazy już podane.

1	I'll never (get / use / be) in a country with such big spiders!
2	lt's a bit annoying, to tell you the truth. Marian (always / run / into)
	people she knows wherever we are in the world.
3	Someone broke into our room and stole my phone
	out luckily, (we /
	take / out) travel insurance before we left.
4	This skyline (use /
	be / complete) different to how it looks now.
5	While (I / hunt / for)
	souvenirs, my friends went to a theme park.

Z opcji A-D wybierz właściwa odpowiedź.

The sleepy town of Paczków located in the south of
Poland near the border with the Czech Republic is
a great place to go sightseeing. Because of its small size,
it's easy to get ¹ on foot. Paczków is one of the
few towns in Europe to still have almost all of its
medieval walls standing. The town won't get your
adrenaline 2, but you can spend a pleasant day
here before moving on to the dramatic ³ of the
Table Mountains, about an hour's drive to the west.
Paczków hasn't always been Polish. Although it was
officially granted town rights by the Bishop of Wrocław
in 1254, it became part of Austria in 1526 and later,
in 1871, part of the German Empire. During this time,
it ⁴ be called Patschkau. However, it became
Polish again in 1945 when the borders of Poland were
changed at the end of World War II.

1	A away	B around
	C across	D about
2	A thumping	B bumping
	C pumping	D dumping
3	A view	B scenery
	C destination	D skyline
4	A would	B was used to
	C used to	D got used to

WRITING

Przeczytaj polecenie i wykonaj zadanie.

Niedawno przebywałeś/przebywałaś w hotelu, w którym zarezerwowałeś/zarezerwowałaś pobyt z kilkumiesięcznym wyprzedzeniem. Po przyjeździe zorientowałeś się / zorientowałaś się, że wybrany przez Ciebie pokój o podwyższonym standardzie został przydzielony komuś innemu. Nie udzielono Ci wyjaśnień w tej sprawie, jak również nie usłyszałeś / nie usłyszałaś przeprosin od personelu za zaistniałą sytuację. Napisz list formalny z zażaleniem (200-250 słów) do dyrekcji, w którym opiszesz problem oraz przedstawisz swoje oczekiwania wobec osób zarządzających hotelem.

2 FUTURE SOLUTIONS



Vocabulary 1

Technology • Adjectives to describe technology

1 Put the verbs into the correct gaps.

1	hings to do today:
'	Scam a new password
2	Post some antivirus software
3	Set comments about my friends' holiday photos
4	Install my social media profile with a new photo and details about my new school
5	Learn more about how to recognise emails that are trying to update you with some kind of trick

2 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

domestic appliances driverless cars embedded emotionally interactive host implant muting unfollow virtual assistants

1	You can pay a company a little bit to
	your website - it's very cheap if you use a shared
	server.

2	! My dad says that he never wants to have	
	a microchip	. He says that to have
	something like that	somewhere
	in his body would make him f	eel like a robot!

3	I don't like to people completely
	on social media because it seems rude, but
	might be a good alternative.
	We could still be friends, but I wouldn't have to see
	all their posts!

4	 We have around fifteen different 	
	in our house, and on top of this all our mobile	
	phones, laptops and tablets, of course.	

5	It will be great when _	and robot
	are	- there will always be
	someone there to help	us and be sympathetic.

⁶ I think that _____ will be better for long-distance journeys on motorways rather than short ones on busy roads around town.



3 Replace the underlined words with the	
	adjectives. The first and last letters are given.

1	I can't work out how to use this app – it really isn't
	<u>intuitive</u> ur-fy.
2	That job wouldn't be <u>possible</u> fe for me – it takes two and a half hours to get there by train from where I live.
3	I find the new mind-reading invention <u>fascinating</u> ig. It's incredible to think that this will be possible.
4	Is it true that products are deliberately designed to become old-fashioned od so that people have to buy new ones?
5	The new mobile phone that they have brought out state-of-the-art and really <u>up-to-date</u> c g -e e compared to other phones.
6	I'm supposed to have <u>high-speed</u> b <u>d</u> Internet, but look how long it takes to load a web page.
7	This app is OK, but a bit problematic d e

4* Read the WATCH OUT box and choose the correct options.

because it can't link to your social media.

Polish author Stanisław Lem's collection of short stories The Cyberiad was written in 1965, but it doesn't seem at all 1 user-friendly / dated. Maybe because, as well as featuring 2 state-of-the-art / feasible technology, which the book's two heroes create, the stories are also about greed and power, topics that will never become ³ outdated / defective. In one story, the inventors use 4 leading-edge / high-speed technology to prevent a war by giving the soldiers on both sides a collective consciousness. The stories are ⁵ fascinating / archaic, thought-provoking and very funny. One which seems especially true is when they destroy an undefeatable enemy with a very 6 up-to-the-minute / old-time method - repeatedly sending it forms to fill in, and returning them saying they have been completed wrongly, causing the monster to slowly diminish in size until it is so small it can no longer be a threat.

WATCH OUT

Collocations with technology

More words to describe technology can be found in Macmillan's Thesaurus.

Adjectives meaning modern:

a____d, l___g-e___e, s___e-o__-t___-a___t, u___-t___-t____e

Adjectives meaning old-fashioned:

d____d, o____e, a____c, o___d -t___e

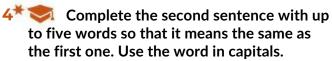


The future

- Choose the correct options.
 - 1 X: Do you think scientists will cure / are going to cure all diseases one day?
 - Y: I hope so. If I pass my exams, I'm going to study / I'm studying medicine so that I can be a researcher.
 - 2 X: Oh no! I'm late. My train leaves / is leaving at 10:30. I won't get there in time.
 - Y: Don't worry, I'll take / I'm taking you in my car.
 - 3 X: Here's your tablet.
 - Y: Watch out! It's too close to the edge, it's starting to move, it's going to fall / it'll fall!
 - 4 X: When do you meet / are you meeting Lara?
 - Y: When she finishes / will finish work, although she's
- Complete the sentences with the correct future forms of the verbs in brackets. There may be more than one correct answer.

1	Once we	(read) the raw data, we will
	write about the research.	

- **2** We'll go to the exhibition after Jane__ (arrive).
- 3 By this time tomorrow, we (publish) the results online so everyone can read them.
- 4 James has just won an award. The presentation ceremony __(be) next Tuesday at 10 am.
- 5 X: Jack's feeling upset because Cheryl has left him.
 - Y: Really? OK, I ____ (go) and see him later and try to cheer him up.
- (not wander around) Rome this time tomorrow after all - the airline has just cancelled the flight!
- 7 By the time you find a pair of shoes you like, (try on) every pair in the shop.
- 8 They'll need another break at about 10 pm. By then, they (work) for over fourteen hours with only an hour off for lunch.



- 1 I plan to be on the way to the beach at this time tomorrow. DRIVING This time tomorrow, to the beach.
- 2 Scientists say that there's a good chance that people could have houses on Mars one day. PROBABLY

Scientists have predicted that people one day.

- 3 If I pass my exams next month, my plan is to study English at university. GOING **English at university**
- if I pass my exams. 4 Mark starts his summer job as a waiter on
- Monday, 4 July. WORKING By Monday, 11 July, Mark as a waiter for a week.
- 5 There's a coach at four o'clock that I want to catch. AT I must go now because the coach



Complete the message on the right with the correct forms of the verbs from the box in the future continuous, future perfect or future perfect continuous. Use the message on the left.

fly not finish not sleep save $sit(x_2)$ stand wear work



New message	- ≥ ×
Hi Leo,	
Thanks for the message. I know we a	aren't rich, but this is crazy! On the 5th
we ¹ to New York. T	hat's OK, but according to your plan,
the same evening we ²	on a bus to Phoenix! By the time
we get to Phoenix, we ³	on the bus for four nights.
We probably 4 muc	h at all because it will be very
uncomfortable. There won't be time	5
our speech, we ⁵ th	
York in! Then you want us to leave at	
⁶ by that time. What	
or something? He ⁷	
about some amazing new piece of s	oftware, and we'll have to leave!
Why don't we get a job? It's June, so	
the conference starts, we 8	
	be able to afford a flight to Phoenix
and a few nights in a cheap motel. W	/hat do you reckon? B.

1

Giving a presentation



Put the words in brackets in the correct order to		
complete the sentences.		
(let's / to / of /		
topic / the / turn) pedestrianised zones in cities.		
² (of / a / this /		
example / is / good) the centre of Munich in Germany.		
³ (that / a / fact /		
is / it) traffic pollution is a major cause of illness and premature death. ⁴		
(to / is / support / evidence / strong / there) the belief		
that traffic-free zones make cities more liveable for		
their inhabitants. Of course, oil companies and car		
manufacturers argue that having fewer roads for cars means more traffic jams and an increase in pollution.		
frealis more trainic jams and air increase in poliution. 5		
argument / with / is / the / this) it assumes that car		
use will stay the same even if cities become less car		
friendly. ⁶ (that /		
final / is / point / my) the global warming crisis means		
that we have to change the way we lead our lives. Let's do it in a way which benefits as many of us as		
possible.		
pessione.		
Complete the phrases with one word in each gap.		
1 Why do I believe this? Well, in the first,		
there is evidence all around us.		
2 There is of course the problem of cost.		
In to this, there is also the worry about		
government surveillance.		
3 The third point I want to concerns the problems of genetically modified plants.		
4 There are several why I believe that		
politicians are not taking this matter seriously		
enough.		
5 My final is that it is up to all of us to		
play our part.		
6 To things up, we have a choice to carry		
on doing the way we are or do something to fix the		
problems facing the world.		

7 That's _____ from me, thank you for listening.

	_ traditional ideas do not
lways need to be replac	
ne old-fashioned schoo	
100	t we should not encourage
hildren to look at scree	
•	me people are so excited
screen is better. 4	ney believe everything on
	g with mobile phones and
	0-30 years. Who knows what
	our eyesight and brains will be?
	_, if students get used to
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	os it will encourage them to
	, these are tion, but we should resist
•	ous benefits for our children.
hank you for listening.	ous perients for our enhancer.
ord in each gap.	tician's speech with one
	Maman
adies and gen	
	talking about the
	ly, I want to assure everyone
• •	ut you and work hard on your
	our cities can be people
-	I'll go ² to discuss d bike lanes later, but first,
	topic of cars. Our scientists
	e them greener and more fuel
fficient than ever befor	_
the work they are doir	ng on electrical cars.
Vhy ban cars if they are	clean? I sometimes think
• • •	e cars and drivers rather than
•	ment. Some people need cars
he opposition say that	
	with this argument is
nat you might want to b n a number 12 bus! Fin	ouy a new bed! Try getting that
our attention to the pe	
ear Market Street. Thre	
ave closed down in the	
ecause customer numb	_mmeasumatzm
ave fallen so much.	3 =
doubt whether their	
wners are fans	
car-free zones.	
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	211
	THE WAY
	W TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PARTY
	Section 1988
	Committee of the commit

2

An online article on the power of innovation



POWER OF INNOVATION

FOOD CRISIS

4 By 2050, eighty percent of the world's population will be living in urban areas. Floating farms on seas and lakes near cities could enhance food production and ensure sufficient supplies of food for their inhabitants. A Spanish company, Forward Thinking Architecture, has designed a 24m-tall three-level 'Smart Floating Farm', with units of 350m x 200m that can be linked up together as necessary. The bottom level contains a fish farm. The fish are fed by plants that drop down from the middle layer. 3 are also vital for the healthy growth of the fish which feed on them. On the top level, a solar-powered roof will provide almost all the necessary power. The units are self-sufficient and each will produce around 1.7 million kilograms of fish and 8.1 million kilograms of vegetables per year.

CLEAN ENERGY

Will coffee power replace other conventional fuels? The clean technology producer, Bio-bean, collects and processes 50,000 tonnes of coffee waste, the waste from ten percent of coffee drunk in coffee shops in the UK each year. The coffee waste is converted into biofuel to power buses, and biomass pellets which can be used to heat buildings. 4 _____ Coffee 'coal' is used for barbecues and coffee 'logs' to burn on open fires. Bio-bean promotes a sustainable use of waste resources and the company hopes to expand.

The world is facing some serious problems. Science Today looks at four innovations that could help.

FIGHTING POLLUTION

2 Robot technology may solve the problem of water pollution. Researchers at Bristol University have developed a small floating robot, called Row-bot, that 'feeds' on dirty water. The device has a microbial fuel cell (MFC) which is a small artificial stomach that digests harmful bacteria and produces electrons. ¹ _____ Since the Row-bot fuels itself, it can continue to operate independently. In the future, scientists will use the same concept for land and air pollution-eating robots.

BIOMETRIC IDENTIFICATION

'Brainprint' technology could replace passwords, making access to computers and other devices far more secure. Researchers at Binghamton University in the USA discovered that people have a unique 'brainprint': their brain's activity when it reacts to certain words or images. In the study, a computer correctly identified people by their brainprint with 100% accuracy. _ However, scientists are making huge strides in this area and, in the future, brainprints will be able to verify users everywhere.

- Look at the photo and the headings and predict if statements 1-5 are true (T) or false (F). Then read the text and check your predictions.
 - 1 The text talks about solutions to problems that exist in the world now. T/F
 - 2 None of the innovations mentioned are T/F currently in use.
 - 3 One of the texts is about a new type of farming. T/F
 - There is information about an environmentally friendly source of power. T/F
 - 5 One of the texts is about computer-game technology. T/F
- Read the WATCH OUT | SKILLS box. Then read the article again and match sentences A-E to gaps 1-4 in the text. There is one extra sentence.
 - A Here they are grown in liquid which contains essential nutrients.
 - **B** These then provide power to move the machine to new areas to continue its work.
 - **C** The company also offers two new products.
 - **D** Scientists, though, have identified a problem which has yet to be solved.
 - **E** At present, the technology requires using sophisticated equipment, which makes it unfeasible for everyday use.

WATCH OUT | SKILLS

Referencing

Sentences taken from the text contain clues about what might come before and after them in the text, e.g.

- a Here This word refers to a place mentioned before the gap.
- b These This word implies a noun in plural form in the previous sentence.
- c Two new products This phrase introduces something which will be talked about after the gap.
- Read the text again and complete the summary with up to three words in each gap.

The article looks at new technology which could
improve our lives. The Row-bot is designed
which is polluted. The brainprint
might one day mean that passwords to protect data
will become ² Fewer and fewer
people are living ³ areas nowadays
and floating farms will provide inhabitants of cities
with both 4 Finally, the 50,000
tonnes of coffee waste processed by Bio-bean is only
a ⁵ of the total waste from coffee.
Just think how much clean energy we could get if we
used the other nine-tenths, too.

Appearance • Body parts and internal organs

1	Choose the correct options.	4 Complete the dialogues with one word in each gap. The first letters are given
	1 Jenny has got a pierced ear / back / stomach.	The first letters are given.
	2 That's a nice bracelet on your nose / elbow / wrist.	1 X: I need to pee.
	3 Her cheeks / shoulders / knees go red when she's	Y: Again! You've got a weak b!
	embarrassed. 4 You'll hurt your <i>chest / bone / spine</i> lifting heavy	2 X: This s is from when I tried to pick up some broken glass and cut myself.
	weights like that.	Y: Did it hurt?
	5 There's not enough room for my toes / fingers / muscles in these boots.	3 X: How long have you had that b?Y: Since I was born!
2	Complete the collocations with the words from the box.	4 X: Show me your pY: To read my future? I don't believe in such things.
		•
	ankle blood feet head leg 1 I got a twisted when I slipped on the wet rocks.	 5 X: Have you revised for biology? Y: Yes, v carry blood around the body, the p helps your digestive system and you use your l to breathe.
	When I fell, I was covered in mud from to toe.My sister's got the same sized as me,	6 X: I once downloaded an app to check my weight. It said that I was not just overweight but
	so I can borrow her shoes when she lets me.	o Y: What did you do?
	4 We always pay extra on the plane for a seat with plenty of room.	X: I uninstalled it.
	5 Some people say that the Royal Family have blue	7 X: My j hurt – knees, elbows,
	. but I think it's red like everyone else's.	wrists, all of them.
_	, but I think it's red like everyone else's.	wrists, all of them. Y: Capsaicin can help. It's found in chilli peppers.
3	Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words from the box. Each set of sentences uses	
3	Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words from the box. Each set of sentences uses the same word in each gap. intestine kidney knuckle lean	Y: Capsaicin can help. It's found in chilli peppers.
3	Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words from the box. Each set of sentences uses the same word in each gap.	Y: Capsaicin can help. It's found in chilli peppers. 5* Choose the correct options. Why do people have virtual ¹ workers / assistants /
3	Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words from the box. Each set of sentences uses the same word in each gap. intestine kidney knuckle lean liver mole slender 1 Your are the long tubes carrying waste food from your stomach. Another word for the is guts. 2 Someone who is is quite small and thin. A(n) lead in a race or other	Y: Capsaicin can help. It's found in chilli peppers. 5* Choose the correct options. Why do people have virtual ¹ workers / assistants / followers to switch the lights on and off? Exactly! I can't understand why people need domestic ² appliances / implants / hosts like fridges
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3	Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words from the box. Each set of sentences uses the same word in each gap. intestine kidney knuckle lean liver mole slender 1 Your are the long tubes carrying waste food from your stomach. Another word for the is guts. 2 Someone who is is quite small and thin. A(n) lead in a race or other competition means that there isn't much difference between the two competitors. 3 are small brown animals which live underground on the skin appear when cells in the skin grow in a group instead of being spread evenly throughout the skin. 4 Your are the joints at the start of your fingers. A white ride is one which is very scary. You hang on to the seat so tightly that	Y: Capsaicin can help. It's found in chilli peppers. 5 Choose the correct options. Why do people have virtual ¹ workers / assistants / followers to switch the lights on and off? Exactly! I can't understand why people need domestic ² appliances / implants / hosts like fridges to be connected to the Internet. I've got a(n) ³ cutting / up-to-the / intuitive-edge fridge like that. It tells me what to buy when I'm running out. You could use an old- ⁴ dated / fashioned / embedded method - like looking! What do you guys think of the use of surgery to create the perfect body? Terrible. OK, but sometimes it's necessary for example getting rid of ⁵ scars / moles / knuckles after a bad injury or a large ⁶ pancreas / kidney / birthmark that

is slim can also be called_

because it looks a little bit

like a ______.

7 The _____ bean gets its name

An interview about intelligent technologies

١.	Put the crossed-out verbs into the correct gaps.	WATCH OUT SKILLS Predicting information
	 Before we decide what to do, we have to draw the pros and cons of each plan of action. We don't know for sure what will happen, but we 	In a note-taking task, you can predict the type of information you are listening out for. Look at exercise 4 and complete the predictions.
	can suspend the effects of our action	1 name of game 4
	by looking at past data.	2 a number 5
	3 Don't make up your mind too quickly. Use alternatives which may have the same	3 a name 6
	or a better outcome.	6 00 00 interpretable intermitation and complete
	4 We're going to work together to consider solutions to the problem.	4 \(\int_0 03 \) Listen to the interview and complete the notes. Use one or two words or a number in each gap.
	5 It is impossible to imagine conclusions from such a small sample.	1 AlphaGo – beat a top player at the game of
	6 Sometimes, when we have no concrete facts, we just have to brainstorm our intuition.	2 Amazon: uses about robots in its warehouses
	7 There's no rush. Let's identify	3 Name of virtual employee:
	judgment until we have more data to work with.	4 Name of factory robot:
	8 This is an amazing invention. Just predict the possibilities of such a device!	5 Robot waiter duties: take orders and
2	Complete the presentation with the phrases from exercise 1 in the correct forms.	6 Robot chef skills: learn recipes, cook meals, and
	We have been looking at ways of developing the home	5 03 Sisten to the interview again and
	delivery business to save money and improve the service offered. Firstly, we ¹ to	complete the sentences with up to four words in each gap.
	the problem of getting parcels to people in the shortest time. At first, everyone started to talk about drones, but we also wanted to ² such as 3-D printers. Once we had come up with some	新教育 医角头
	ideas, we ³ of each one. For example, drones seem perfect, but there are issues	
	of weight limits and customer safety. We couldn't agree on the best way to proceed, so we tried to 4 of different future technological	THE
	changes. As an example, developments in 3-D printing might greatly reduce the need for home deliveries. There's no way of knowing what the future will bring but, by 5, we could assume that	
	the market will increase for the foreseeable future.	
	We also looked at some case studies of companies which had succeeded and some which had failed.	1 AlphaGo became in 2016.
	It was difficult to 6 from the limited sample we had but	2 While winning the game, the computer demonstrated
3	O3 You are going to listen to an interview	qualities which more closely resembled characteristics of
	about technology. Look at some words from the	3 The number of robots in the online shopping
	recording and guess which topics a-d will be mentioned. Then listen and check.	company's warehouse more than in a year.
	outificial intelligence	4 The virtual employee is a robot, but one with which
	artificial intelligence assembling computer program	it is possible to
	control-responsive interact intuitive robotics service industries take over train warehouses	5 If you are in a bank, you might go to her in order to
	a The dangers of robots taking control from humans	6 Once you have shown the factory robot how to do a task, it can then
	b The possibility of robots doing certain jobsc The difficulties of manufacturing robots	7 Robot waiters are becoming more common in Asia,
		but haven't been used

d A new industry dedicated to robot servicing

Other futures: be about to; be due to; be + infinitive • Future in the past



1 Choose the correct options.

- 1 X: I'm going to get a new phone. This one is about to / was going to give up.
 - **Y:** Apple is *about to / due to* release its new iPhone next month. Try to wait until then.
- 2 X: On TV yesterday, someone said that cash would / is to disappear in the next twenty years.
 - Y: Really? I was due to / was going to buy a new wallet. Maybe I won't bother.
- 3 X: They were going to / are to build a new wind farm here last year. I wonder what happened.
 - Y: Well, building is to / is due to start next Friday, but I doubt if it will.
- 4 X: According to some people, space tourism is about to / was going to take off in a big way soon.
 - **Y:** I was sure people *are to / would* go on holiday to the Moon back in the 1990s.
- 5 X: Driverless cars are on their way. We would / are to build new roads for them next year.
 - Y: I went in one on a test ride. I was convinced we were going to / were due to crash at any moment.

2 Complete the pairs of sentences using the correct future forms and the verbs in capitals.

1	U	PLOAD will / be to
	а	Our IT department
		everyone's medical records to a new super
		computer soon.
	b	You said you
		the photos to your website so where are they?
2	Αl	RRIVE be going to / be due to
	а	They yesterday,
		but their flight was cancelled.
	b	The package
		sometime today.
3	T	AKE PLACE be due to / will
	а	The operation on my dad's spine
		this Friday.
	b	I thought the show
		as soon as the lessons finished.
4	ВІ	ECOME be about to / be going to
	а	Alex a research
		scientist, but he discovered he could earn more
		in finance.
	h	Nanorohots

an essential part of the healthcare industry.



3	Complete the second sentence with up to five
	words so that it means the same as the first one.
	Use the word in capitals.

1	The official start of the race is planned for
	3 pm. DUE
	The race 3 pm.
2	The idea was to set up a drone delivery business, but they didn't do it. GOING
	They a drone
	delivery business, but they didn't do it.
3	Organisers say that the protest will take place in the town square. TO
	The protest in the
	town square.
4	'I'm sure we will find life on Mars,' he said
	excitedly. WOULD
	He was find life on
	Mars.
5	Hurry up. The film will start in a few
	seconds. ABOUT
	Hurnyun Tho film

4* Complete the text with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Do you love your smartphone?
Some tech experts believe that by 2025 smartphones 1 (probably be)
obsolete and that we 2 (use)
augmented reality (AR) technology instead.
They predict that we 3
(be able to) do everything, from watching TV
to searching online, using AR glasses. However,
other tech experts think that by 2025, technology
4(move) in a different direction.
They predict that smartphones 5
(still / be) in use, although much more
sophisticated than they are today.
Many experts believe that some exciting
developments will take place in the very near
future. Curved phones 6(about /
take off) - you can already see a few in the shops.
And what about screens? For a long time, people
assumed that they (get) smaller
and smaller. But then everyone started using their
phones much more for games and films and
screens got bigger again. What is more important
is our attitude to phones. They contribute huge
amounts of waste. As soon as a new model
⁸ (come) out, we want it. I didn't
think people ⁹ (still / be) so
excited about phone designs after all these years,
but I was wrong. How long 10
(you / use) your current phone when you
replace it? A year? Two years? Five years?

Grammar and vocabulary practice

	omplete the sentences with the correct words rmed from the words in brackets.	3
1	Why did you decide to (follow) Jane?	
	Did she do something to upset you?	
	Are you talking to me or having a conversation with your virtual (assist) again?	l
3	My dad's computer equipment is very(date) – it only has 512 MB of RAM!	
4	This gadget is meant to be (intuition), but I can't work out how to use it at all.	
5	The problem with this (argue) is that, in real life, people don't always act logically.	
6	If our kitchen robot became emotionally	
	(interact), it might tell you to stop eating so many unhealthy snacks!	
	omplete the text with one word in each gap. ne first and last letters are given.	
FRA	NKENSTEIN	ì
	novel Frankenstein, the writer Mary Shelley	
	nt up ideas that were far ahead of their time.	
Vritte	n several decades before cars had even been	
	ed, let alone ¹ ds ones, the main	4
	ter of the book, Dr Victor Frankenstein,	
natter	tist, believes that it is ² pe to bring to life. Not with ³ ed microchip	
	ts but by collecting bits of dead bodies and	
-	he power of an electrical storm. However,	
_	esn't predict how his creation will react to its	
	kistence. It not only has a heart to pump the blood	
and 4 I	s to allow it to breathe, but also	
	to enable it to think and act independently.	
	absolutely ⁵ fg story. Instead of autiful creation he hoped for, he makes	
	ster which becomes the villain of the story.	
	Shelley's story be seen as a warning about	
	fic development? Will our robots and smart	
d	c appliances rise up against us as	
	Frankenstein's monster rose up against	
	him? It's something to think	
	about. Once created,	5
ÉM.	we won't just be able to turn off our creations	3
	or ⁷ m e them	
1	like an unwanted follower	
	on social media. Many ideas	
THE P	that some people consider	
Me II	useful may actually be quite	
1	8 pc	
	in the future.	
	The question is,	
-	will we be able to solve the problems	
	to solve the problems	

5	Complete the text with one word in each gap.
	Today I'm going to begin by talking about the human body, and specifically, as you can see on the screen, our ¹ Yes, those parts which connect two
	bones together – knees, ankles, hips and so on. These
	do an amazing amount of work. Let's imagine you walk
	about 5 km a day. That means, by the time you retire, you will 2 walked about 100,000 km.
	That's a long way. 3 addition, for many of us,
	for a lot of the time, they will probably have
	4 carrying more weight than they were
	designed for. All of which means that they may well start to wear out before we do! Fortunately, robotic-
	assisted surgery is a rapidly developing area. Cutting-
	technology can create a 3-D virtual
	model of the problem area, making the surgeon's job
	easier and more efficient. Great news for sufferers!
	I'll go 6 to discuss this in more detail in a few minutes, but if anyone has
	any questions, please feel ⁷
	to ask now. Anyone? No, OK, in a few minutes
	we'll 8 looking at some
	examples of robotic-surgery from around the world, but
	let's have a short break first.
+	Choose the correct paraphrase.
	1 So, to conclude, there is a reason to be optimistic
	about the future.
	A to turn to the topic B to go on to discuss
	C to sum upThe biggest advantage is that it is so easy to
	operate.
	A up-to-date B user-friendly
	C feasible to control
	3 The speech is planned to start at 5 pm.
	A will have started B is due to start
	C is about to start
	4 There is strong evidence to show that my ideas are correct.
	A support my ideas B discuss my ideas
	C draw attention to my ideas
	Translate into English. Write up to five words in each gap.
	1 How did you get that(blizne na łokciu)?
	2 Phone me when
	(prześlesz pliki) to the host server.
	3 I don't understand why CDs
	(są staromodne), but cassettes have
	become quite trendy!
	4 I was sure that the hotel (bedzie miał szybki) Internet.
	5 I would like to
	(zwrócić państwa uwagę na) this graph.

An article

- 1 Read the three middle paragraphs of an article and choose the best title for it.
 - a How cities have developed
 - b The problem of urban areas
 - c The future for our cities
 - One solution might be building upwards.

 It's only a matter of time before vertical mini-cities, complete with gardens, offices, sports facilities and shops are built. Experts predict that this will solve the problem of lack of land as well as reducing the need for travel within the city.
 - 2 _____ However, in the near future, 3-D printing will have reduced these drastically. A family in France is already living in a home that was produced by a mobile 3-D printer. It is thought that, someday soon, we could print all our buildings, making fast, affordable housing available for everyone.
 - 3 <u>Sooner or later</u>, we will all be living in homes with geothermal pumps and solar panels. As well as helping the planet, these developments will have the added benefit of reducing people's fuel bills.
- 2 Look at the beginnings of the article below. Which do you prefer? Why? Underline words and phrases which you think make it more interesting.
 - A Our towns and cities are getting more crowded. Before long, eighty percent of the world's population will be living in cities. Supply of land is limited and demand is high. As a result, cities are expanding as new houses are built on the outskirts and the resulting traffic brings more pollution and more problems. We know what the problems are but how can we solve them?
 - B At the moment, cities are very crowded. They are very crowded and there is a high demand for land. This means that cities are getting larger because homes are built outside the present city limits. This also means that there is more traffic and more pollution. Now, we need to find a way to solve these problems.
- **3** Match writing techniques 1–5 to endings a–c.
 - **1** A rhetorical question to address the reader personally
 - 2 An appeal to emotions
 - 3 An informal comment directed at the readers
 - 4 Encouragement to get involved
 - **5** A criticism of a person or group

- It's clear that there are still problems in our cities. People are suffering and their lives aren't about to get better in the near future. It seems that governments are more interested in money than people and only technology offers residents a better future.
- So, should we be optimistic or pessimistic? In the short term, problems will remain, and even get worse, but, in the long run, the future for our cities looks bright. Let's hope so.
- Many people believe that technology can solve all the world's problems and it would be nice to think they were correct. Perhaps if those of us lucky enough to live in the world's richer countries took the first steps, others around the world would see the benefits and follow our example.
- 4 Read the WATCH OUT | SKILLS box. Then read the middle paragraphs of the article in exercise 1 again and match topic sentences a-e to paragraphs 1-3. There are two extra topic sentences.
 - a Construction costs are also an issue.
 - **b** We can learn from cities throughout the world.
 - c It goes without saying that cities need to adapt.
 - d People's behaviour also needs to change.
 - **e** Technology can make homes more environmentally friendly.

WATCH OUT | SKILLS

Topic sentences

The topic (=the first) sentence of a paragraph informs the reader what the paragraph is going to be about. The rest of the paragraph then gives more detail. Topic sentences help the reader to understand the text more easily. They are very useful for scanning the text.

We had a great time on holiday. On the first day we went for a walk in the mountains ...

I have a few questions which I hope you will be able to <u>answer.</u> Firstly, what is the minimum age for volunteers on the project?

5	Match the underlined time expressions in exercises
	1, 2 and 3 to the correct categories.

1	Nowadays:
2	Soon:
3	One day:

6 🤝 Do the writing task.

Coraz więcej osób decyduje się na przeprowadzkę do dużego miasta w poszukiwaniu pracy. Napisz **artykuł** (200–250 słów), w którym omówisz konsekwencje tego zjawiska i przedstawisz przykłady rozwiązań technologicznych, które mogą spowolnić lub odwrócić ten trend.

VOCABULARY

- Read the clues and complete the words. The first and last letters are given.
 - 1 keep following someone on social media, but block posts from them temporarily: m_
 - 2 slim, not fat: I n
 - 3 joints at the bottom of the fingers where they join the back of the hand: k
 - 4 computer that controls and communicates other computers: h __t
 - 5 thin and delicate, usually in an attractive way:

 - 6 very overweight: o____
 - 7 things which are put under the skin or into someone's body: i_
 - 8 a form of high-speed Internet: b
 - 9 we have two of them inside us and they take in and give out air when we breathe: I
 - 10 organs in the body which help to remove waste products and filter the blood: k_
- Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words from the box. There are two extra words.

assist communicate conclude defect judge possible solve value

Ig Nobel

Scientific research is responsible for so many inventions which have improved our lives - from renewable energy to medical breakthroughs. But, sometimes, people might question the value of some research. This could be because the inventions in some way, so they can cause more problems than they solve. However, even when the ideas work, some people may wonder why we need the products. Is a virtual ² which does basic tasks for us really necessary? If an idea is bizarre enough, it might be chosen as an Ig Nobel award winner. These are awarded to people who, in the 3 of the organisers, have tried to identify 4 to problems which really don't need to be solved. As an example, the winner of the 2020 Psychology Award was given to two researchers looking into the link between narcissists and appearance, specifically eyebrows. The researchers came to the ⁵ that distinctive eyebrows do actually reveal a narcissist's personality.

Perhaps the best innovation seen at the awards is the idea thought up by the organisers. One aspect of award shows that can be annoying is when speeches go on too long. The Ig Nobel awards ceremonies feature an eight-year old girl who stops this happening by marching to the stage and saying loudly: 'Please stop. I'm bored.' Imagine the 6 of such an idea - it could be used at political speeches, on chat shows or when radio DJs get carried away!

GRAMMAR

- Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences.
 - 1 X: On Saturday, we will go to the cinema I booked the tickets online yesterday.
 - Y: OK, I'm paying you when I meet you at the cinema.
 - X: Oh no! You are going to pay me at the cinema last time, but you didn't turn up and I never got my money back.
 - 2 X: I'm stuck in traffic, so I'm sorry, but I'm being late. Don't worry, though, I will be arriving by 12:55 pm.
 - Y: I'm sure you will, and at one o'clock you are having your lunch break.
 - X: Well, by the time I arrive, I will be driving for five hours. I'll be exhausted!
 - 3 X: At three o'clock tomorrow, I will have been doing my English homework.
 - Y: But we are having PE at three o'clock on Thursdays.
 - X: I know, but I won't be able to do it because I will be forgetting my PE kit.

ROUND-UP 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Choose the correct options.

Teen innovator

When she was only sixteen, South African schoolgirl Kiara Nirghin 1 has won / had won / won an award for inventing a super-absorbent material to help soil retain water, which she developed after a severe drought in her home country. Her research



and experiments took a lot of work and time, especially as she didn't have vast

² sums / costs / valuables to spend on them. Other materials were already available, but these were ³ intuitive / outdated / problematic because they contained toxic chemicals and weren't biodegradable. Kiara discovered that it would be ⁴ intriguing / feasible / cutting-edge to create a material from waste products which were cheap and environmentally friendly.

Kiara is now at university and, because she 5 graduates / would graduate / is about to graduate in a few years' time, she is busy with her studies. But she's also working to encourage other girls to consider careers in STEM (science, technology, engineering and maths). Kiara hopes that they 6 will have used / will use / will be using their skills to help their communities. She realises that girls are not used to ⁷ study / studied / studying sciences in her country, but she believes this situation will change. By the time Kiara leaves university, she is sure she 8 will have inspired / inspires / is inspiring a generation of girls to follow her into science.



LISTENING

1 04 Usłyszysz pięć wypowiedzi związanych z wyprawami w kosmos. Do każdej wypowiedzi 1-5 dopasuj zdanie A-F. Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo.

This speaker

A compares two motivations for space travel.

B emphasises the work that has been done to make commercial flights possible.

C questions the safety record of the company involved.

D is critical of both the effects and causes of commercial space travel.

E adds a personal comment to a factual announcement.

Speaker 5

F justifies something they are about to do.

READING

Przeczytaj dwa teksty związane z tematem bioniki. Wykonaj zadanie pod każdym tekstem.

Text 1

Summer Camp Nightmare!

A few of you have contacted me about summer camp work. Before you sign up, let me tell you what happened to me last year!

The camp was aimed at 15-18-year olds and was a sports camp, on which the children spent their mornings doing organised sports and, in the afternoon, either went on excursions or had independent free time. The latter was unsupervised, but there were numerous rules in place and restrictions regarding what was allowed. The organisers had informed the parents about them in an information pack they sent out to everyone who had booked a place.

The first of these free time sessions took place on the third afternoon of the camp. I was feeling relaxed, like the other helpers, as the group seemed very sensible and there were none of the problems that I'd faced the previous year. Some of the children played sports on the pitch in front of the accommodation, some went to a nearby beach with a couple of the helpers who decided to keep an eye on them. The others wandered off into the forest alone.

Not long after the session had started, one of the children came running out of the forest. He was as white as a sheet and breathlessly indicated that we should follow him. After a few hundred metres we came to a fenced-off area of rocks where there were several warning signs not to climb on them. Unfortunately, one boy, Jamie, had taken this not as a warning but as a challenge. He'd fallen from quite a height together with a large rock which had literally smashed his right arm! His arm looked really bad, hanging loosely from his side and, judging from the screams, he was obviously in agony.

As I phoned for an ambulance, the leader of the camp had the far more unenviable task of phoning the boy's parents. Perhaps because of shock, they didn't say much and we were spared explaining the situation to them in person as they needed to stay with their son in hospital. Needless to say, the unsupervised free time periods came to an end. Yet, the children didn't seem to mind. Like us, they just wanted to get home as soon as possible. We visited Jamie after we got back and were shocked to find that his arm had been so badly damaged that it had to be amputated.

Jamie bravely told us that he was due to get something called a Hero Arm. It's a prosthetic arm which can be made on a 3-D printer. Indeed, a few months later, Jamie was wearing his new arm, which looked impressive although only the hand and wrist were visible. He gave us a thumbs up and a high five, and signed his name on a piece of paper. He then produced a tennis ball to show us how he could grab the ball when we threw it to him. He's now told us that he's going to sign up for next year's camp and his aim is to win the tennis competition. As long as he doesn't go climbing, I'm going to support him in any challenges he undertakes there.

Comments: [5]

Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź, zgodną z treścią tekstu.

- 1 What does the writer say about the free time activities?
 - A None of the students were looked after.
 - B The students could do what they liked.
 - C Parents knew about them before the camp started.
 - D The students had to spend the time within sight of the accommodation.
- 2 How did the workers first realise something was wrong?
 - A From the appearance of the boy who came to get them.
 - B From the length of time the students were away from the camp.
 - C From the sight of the injured arm.
 - D From the sound the wounded boy was making.

- **3** What can we deduce about the situation after the accident took place?
 - A The writer regretted he didn't have a chance to explain to the boy's parents what had happened.
 - B The helpers tried to end the camp before the official finishing date.
 - C The children's reaction to the accident was different to the helpers' reaction.
 - D The decision to cancel the free time activities was made by the helpers.
- 4 What didn't the boy show the writer?
 - A How he could hold a pen and write
 - B Some common hand signals
 - C How the new arm connected to his elbow
 - D His ball catching skills



Text 2

The future is bionic

The word bionic is a combination of biology and electronics and can refer to any application of biological features to improve human-made technology. By studying lotus flowers, scientists were able to create paint which repelled dirt and water. They have created ships which shared the properties of dolphin skin to help them move through the water more easily. And they are currently studying how human limbs and organs work in order to make copies of them.

There have been artificial limbs in one form or another for hundreds of years although they weren't always comfortable or user-friendly. Now, modern technology is making it possible to produce replacement limbs which are astonishingly lifelike. One of the most important developments in prosthetic limbs has been the linking of them to muscles so that they can move in a similar way to real ones. The other huge benefit has been to make them lighter and enable users to wear them for much longer without discomfort. Nowadays internal organs such as lungs or the pancreas can be replaced, which means that patients no longer need to wait for someone to die and donate their organs.

The fact that there is an artificial alternative for virtually every part of the body has led to a group of scientists deciding to collect examples of these man-made limbs and organs from around the world in order to create a complete person – a modern day Frankenstein's monster. The one thing it lacks is a functioning brain, so it needs a computer to control it.

All this is leading to an interesting philosophical question. How much of a person can we replace before they stop being a human? One of Stanisław Lem's stories is about a racing driver whose body parts are replaced so many times due to accidents that, in the end, the company which makes the replacement limbs claims that the driver is now their property, not an independent human being. Most people would probably say that someone remains a human 'until we replace the brain'. For now, that isn't a possibility, but who knows what the future will bring?

	Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij zdania 5–8 zgodnie z jego siedem wyrazów.	treśc	ią. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie
	 5 Technology which is bionic is supplemented	 rtable	·
	USE OF	ENGL	ISH
3	Uzupełnij drugie zdanie tak, aby oddać sens zdania wyjściowego. Użyj podanego wyrazu. 1 A holiday by the sea will make you feel better. DO A holiday by the sea 2 We need to identify the advantages and disadvantages of this procedure. PROS We need to identify of this procedure. 3 The plan was to test the product on volunteers, but we couldn't recruit any. GOING We the product on volunteers, but we couldn't recruit any. 4 Hopefully, these scars will become invisible within a few weeks. DISAPPEARED Hopefully, these scars within a few weeks. 5 Early mobile phones were huge and really heavy. BE Early mobile phones huge and really heavy.		 Z opcji A-C wybierz poprawne tłumaczenie fragmentu zdania podanego w nawiasie. 1 When we went on holiday, Dad (często gubił) some important documents, like his passport. A had often lost B would often lose C was often used to losing 2 (Czy znajdziesz) a solution to the problem before we run out of money? A Would you discover B Will you be discovering C Will you have discovered 3 My parents are very emotional as my sister (wychodzi za mąż). A would get married B was due to get married C is about to get married 4 When I last looked at my social media account, (nikt nie zamieścił) any comments. A no one had posted B no one would post C no one used to post

WRITING

5 Przeczytaj polecenie i wykonaj zadanie.

Gdy pracownik firmy zachoruje, zazwyczaj, aby móc pozostać w domu, musi odwiedzić lekarza, otrzymać od niego zwolnienie lekarskie i przedstawić je swojemu pracodawcy. Napisz **artykuł** (200–250 słów), w którym omówisz trudności wywoływane tą sytuacją i przedstawisz rozwiązania technologiczne, które mogą rozwiązać ten problem.

5 CONSUMERISM



Vocabulary 1

The consumer society • Sales and advertising

Complete the text with one word in each gap. The first letters are given.

Windowswear is a New York company which offers a special tour for fashion fans. They take you 1 w	
Is it best to rent some space on huge ⁷ b	a special tour for fashion fans. They take you 1 w
in the city centre with eye-catching visuals? Or perhaps it's smarter to hire an ⁸ a a so that they could design an ⁹ a c with effective slots for TV adverts during ¹⁰ c	out about how shops reach their target customers.
an ⁹ a c with effective slots for TV adverts during ¹⁰ c	in the city centre with eye-catching visuals?
slots for TV adverts during 10 c	aso that they could design
b ?	slots for TV adverts during 10 c
	b?

_			_	
7	Match	the	senten	ce halves

M	atch the sentence hal	ves.	
1	If you are on a tight	20	
2	High-street	-	
3	If something is good	1	· · · · · ·
4	When people shop		
5	A carrier		Big.
6	If you are short of		Calo
7	If you pick up a real	- 1	suie
8	A purchase		* * * *
9	If you get ripped		-
10	Packaging		

- a value for money, it means the price isn't too high.
- b money, you haven't got much.
- c is the plastic or other material that products are wrapped in when you buy them.
- d off, you pay more than you should for something.
- e stores are shops in the main shopping areas.
- f budget, be careful about how much you spend.
- g bag is something you use to put shopping in.
- h bargain, it means you've found something cheap.
- i around, they check many places before buying anything.
- j decision is when you decide whether to buy something or not.

Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in the box.



endorse	estimate	place	produce	SuStaili	value
The fashic	n industry	as it is t	today is no	ot 1	
, .	erts claim v			• ,	
•	clothing ev		•		:h as
twenty ye	ars ago. Co	•			
2			es and sel		that
•	ntinue to co		•	•	
	sing campa	_	•		
•	oducts, the	•		•	
4			that custo		their
•	irst. And o		•		
5			eness of sp		
•	. If an item		•	•	
	it once, thr		•	•	•
	is age of di	•	-	. ,	
6		_	ed too quid	•	•
about whe	ether our n	ew pur	chase will	last a lon	g time.

4* Prefixes can be used to form verbs, nouns or adjectives. Match the prefixes to their meanings, and then use them to complete the sentences.

1 anti	a not enough
2 under	b in favour of
3 over	c before
4 post	d against
5 pre	e too much
6 pro	f after
1 Of course I'mi	ndependence – I want my
country to be free!	
2 This shirt ispric	ed. I'm going to look for
something cheaper.	
3 The shop on the corne	er isstaffed. There are
huge queues as only o	ne till is open.
4 I went on a big	-war protest march because
I believe in peace.	
	romnatal depression
after they give birth.	

6 The new game won't come out until next year,

sure of getting it the moment it goes on sale.

but I have _____purchased a copy so that I can be



Modal verbs: present and past

1	Match the sentence halves and choose the correct options.	3	Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. Use one of the two modal
	1 If the supermarket is closed, you could /		verbs in capitals.
	don't have to go to		1 It would be a good idea to go to the shops this
	2 The company has reduced my wages twice, so I think I <i>should / have to</i>		weekend, or you will miss all the bargains. HAD BETTER / MAY
	3 I hate this summer camp. We must / have to		You the shops
	4 You mustn't / don't have to buy anything if		this weekend, or you will miss all the bargains.
	5 You can't / don't have to take more than two		2 Anna says she saw me at the mall yesterday,
	6 Aunt Helen has some health problems, so she shouldn't / might		but that's impossible. NEEDN'T / CAN'T Anna it's
	7 Mum says that I have to / can		impossible!
	8 I'm so tired. I must / have to		3 Customers can fill in a feedback form, but it's optional. DON'T HAVE TO / MUSTN'T
	a go to piano lessons every Saturday, but I'd prefer to meet my friends.		Customersbecause it is optional.
	b items of clothing into the changing rooms at one time. It's the rules.		4 Is it OK if I watch a film tonight, or were you planning on watching something else? MAY / SHOULD
	c the store that's open 24/7.		, or were you
	d you can't find anything you like.		planning on watching something else?
	e apply for early retirement.		5 We bought tickets in advance, but there were lots
	f go to bed earlier tonight.		of empty seats. NEEDN'T / SHOULDN'T
	g start looking for a new job.		Webecause
	h get up at 6 am every day!		there were lots of empty seats.
2	Complete the dialogue with the verbs from the box.		6 It's forbidden for customers to take food outside. MUSTN'T / NEEDN'T
			Customers
	can can't have may must mustn't ought		outside.
	How can the shopping centre survive in the future?	4	Complete the text with one word in each gap.
	X: It ¹ be difficult being a shopping	-	Complete the text with one word in each gap.
	centre manager these days as Internet shopping is		Corner shops or shopping malls?
	taking off. How ² you continue to		There are many reasons why people might prefer
	attract customers and make profits?		a large shopping mall. First of all, you don't
	Y: Well, you are right that it is challenging and we		to spend hours looking for a parking
	³ to adapt and move forward. But we		space. Also, parking is free so you ²
	 panic. There are several things that happen in the future. One is 		spend as long as you like in the shops without worrying. You won't be thinking 'I had 3
	a destination centre where the shops are centred		pay for three hours, not two, just in case it takes a long
	around a large attraction, such as an indoor ski		time'. Also, everything is under one roof - even the car
	slope or concert space. The Morocco Mall in		park sometimes, so you won't be worrying that you
	Casablanca has an aquarium and you can go scuba		should 4 taken a coat and umbrella if it
	diving! Something like that 6 to attract people who could then do shopping as well.		starts raining while you are out. And there's so much
	X: I'm sure it will. I ⁷ wait to see one of		more than shops. You 5 want to rest
	these amazing places!		for a while, which is easy when there are cafés and
	these amazing places:		food outlets nearby.
			So, why do some people still use the old-fashioned
	Continue of the state of the st		corner shop? Well, firstly, the service is more personal.
			They might suggest which product you 6
C N			try, not because they will earn more money, but because
			they know you and what would be best for you. Besides,

as you have 7_

__ park quite far away, you

not to buy so many things because you

will have to carry them back to the car. So, you are more likely to buy just what you need, not all the products that are on special offer and look tempting.

Making a decision







1	Complete the dialogues with one word in each gap. The first letters are given. Which two photos are they discussing?
	X: I was looking at some photos from anti-fur demonstrations to try to get some ideas about our protest. What do you think of these?
	Y: I¹p this one because it is very visual and striking. It's my firm²o that, if you want to change people's attitudes, you have to shock them.
	X: I'm not sure. I'm simply not a ³ f of blood! I've seen other photos of people with bloody hands or a fur coat which is leaving a trail of blood. To be ⁴ h, I don't think I could wear or carry anything like this.
	Y: Well, what about the other idea? A catchy slogan. I saw one which said 'Fur is dead'. It can mean that the fur industry can't continue to exist and also that fur is from dead animals.
	 X: Well, if I⁵ w to choose one, it would be the slogan. I think it's definitely the ⁶ b choice. When you ⁷ c the two, the first shocks, but it might also put some people off. The second makes people think. That's why I would ⁸ o for something similar. Y: OK, so we just need a slogan. Let's think of
	something original.
2	Choose the correct options.
	1 X:Shall we choose this one? Y:
	A Well, it's definitely the cheaper option.B That's the way I see it.
	C That's why I'd opt for it.
	2 X:Which one do you like best?
	Y:

A To be honest, none of them suit me.

C It might be good, but I wouldn't choose it

A As regards the other options, I wouldn't

C It's the only option that I understand!

B If I were to choose one, I'd choose this one.

B I'm simply not a fan of it.

because of the cost. **3** X: Why do you prefer this one?

choose them.

Tł	- ·			
	The way I			
2	The other two op	•	ust not	
2	my		antions	-
	As			noise ==
	is definitely the			
	Another argumen			
	Quite frankly, nor		e options real	lly
	to I		't an for	
				8
	If I were to			
7	I sincerely	U16	1L	8-
X:	om exercise 3.		ome of the p	
X: Y:	om exercise 3. 1 Why?		_, I'd go for th	ne billboa
X: Y:	om exercise 3. 1 Why?		_, I'd go for th _ people will	ne billboa walk pas
X: Y: X:	om exercise 3. Why? them every day a	nd won't b	_, I'd go for th _ people will	ne billboa walk pas
X: Y: X: Y:	om exercise 3. Why? them every day and Not TV commerci	nd won't b	_, I'd go for th _ people will e able to avoi	ne billboa walk pas id the ima
X: Y: X: Y:	om exercise 3. Why? them every day and Not TV commercion No, 3	nd won't b	_, I'd go for th _ people will e able to avoi them is	ne billboa walk pas id the ima
X: Y: X: Y:	om exercise 3. 1 Why? 2 them every day and Not TV commercion No, 3 technology has meaning to the service of th	nd won't b ials? nade it so e	_, I'd go for th _ people will e able to avoi them is easy for peop	ne billboa walk pas id the ima s that le to skip
X: Y: X: Y:	om exercise 3. 1 Why? 2 them every day and Not TV commercion No. 3 technology has methem. And who we	nd won't b ials? nade it so e vatches TV	_, I'd go for th _ people will e able to avoi them is easy for peop	walk pas walk pas id the ima s that le to skip /?
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X: Y: X: Y:	them every day and Not TV commercion No, 3 technology has method. And who we have cheap. 5 designed billboard.	nd won't b ials? nade it so e vatches TV	_, I'd go for the people will eable to avoin them is easy for people now anyway billboards i	walk pas walk pas id the ima s that le to skip /? s that the a well-
X: Y: X: Y:	why? them every day an Not TV commerci No, 3 technology has methem. And who we are cheap. 5 designed billboard anything else. 6 technology has methem.	nd won't b als? nade it so e vatches TV d will attra	_, I'd go for the people will e able to avoin them is easy for people now anyway billboards in the cust	walk pastid the imast that sele to skip of the the the awell-omers the control of
X: Y: X: Y:	why? them every day and Not TV commercion No, 3 technology has methem. And who we have cheap. 5 tesigned billboard anything else. 6 pop-up ads on the	nd won't b ials? nade it so e vatches TV d will attra	_, I'd go for the people will eable to avoid them is easy for people now anyway billboards in ect more cust	walk pas walk pas id the ima s that le to skip /? s that the a well- omers th
X: Y: X: Y:	them every day and Not TV commercion No, 3 technology has methem. And who we have cheap. 5 designed billboard anything else. 6 pop-up ads on the grounds, product	nd won't brials? nade it so evatches TV d will attra	_, I'd go for the people will eable to avoid them is easy for people now anyway billboards in adverts at specific tin movies –	walk pas walk pas id the ima s that le to skip /? s that the a well- omers th
X: Y: X: Y:	why? them every day and Not TV commercion No, 3 technology has methem. And who we have cheap. 5 tesigned billboard anything else. 6 pop-up ads on the	nd won't b fals? nade it so e vatches TV d will attra e Internet, placemen use them. ⁷	_, I'd go for the people will e able to avoid them is easy for people now anyway billboards in the customer customer customer adverts at specific tin movies -	walk pastid the imast sthat sle to skip y? sthat the awellomers the ports
X: Y: X: Y:	them every day and Not TV commercion No, 3 technology has methem. And who we have cheap. 5 designed billboard anything else. 6 pop-up ads on the grounds, product think we should upper services.	nd won't b ials? nade it so e vatches TV d will attra e Internet, placemen use them. 7	_, I'd go for the people will end to avoid them is easy for people now anyway billboards in adverts at spatial movies -	walk pastid the imast sthat sle to skip y? sthat the awellomers the ports
X: Y: X: Y: X:	them every day and Not TV commercion No, 3 technology has methem. And who we have cheap. 5 designed billboard anything else. 6 pop-up ads on the grounds, product	nd won't brials? nade it so evatches TV d will attra e Internet, placemen use them. 7 ————————————————————————————————————	_, I'd go for the people will end to avoid them is easy for people now anyway billboards in adverts at span to movies -	walk pastid the imast sthat sole to skip y? Is that the awell-omers the ports I don't to annoy

He/She doesn't look too ...

It's possible that ...

I'd say that ...

Y:_



An article about wasting food

Scan the text and find words and phrases for definitions a-e below.

- a the people who live in a house or flat when they are considered as a single unit (paragraph 2)
- **b** safe or good enough to eat (paragraph 2)
- c a large hole in the ground where rubbish is buried (paragraph 2)
- d changing the way something is shared between people (paragraph 3)
- e remain aware of and informed about (paragraph 4)

Read the text quickly and choose the best summary.

The text is about

- a the cost of food and how we can eat more cheaply.
- b the cost of the food we waste and how we can waste less.
- c the cost for governments of dealing with waste food and their actions to prevent this waste.

Read the text again and choose the correct options.

1 Who does the writer blame most for the problem of food waste?

A consumers

B supermarkets

C farmers

D everybody

- 2 What point does the writer make about food waste?
 - A It is the main product in landfill sites.
 - B It is more polluting than the cars on our roads.
 - C It is a bigger problem in the UK than elsewhere.
 - D It contributes considerably to global warming.
- **3** What can we say about Arash Derambarsh?
 - A His campaign is based on what happened in France.
 - B He is now campaigning in different countries.
 - C He brought in a new law about food waste in France.
 - D He had the idea of selling misshapen vegetables in supermarkets.
- 4 How can Fresh Pantry help consumers?
 - A By suggesting how much food is needed for meals.
 - B By telling them when food they have bought has to be eaten by.
 - C By identifying in which supermarkets products can be found.
 - D By creating a shopping list for them.

Read the WATCH OUT | SKILLS box. Look at the underlined words in the text. What do they refer to?

	•						<i>a</i> \
1 it	٠ (ทล	ıra	gr	ar:	าท	1)

- 2 this (paragraph 2)
- **3** it (paragraph 3)
- 4 others (paragraph 3)
- 5 it (paragraph 4)

WHAT A WASTE!

Do you ever think about what happens to the food we don't eat? If not, you should. When it comes to food waste, the statistics are frightening. According to the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP), roughly one-third of all food produced each year is wasted - 1.3 billion tonnes of it - and we are all culprits: farmers, the food industry, shops and restaurants and individual consumers.

It's time to sound the alarm bells because food waste seriously affects people and our planet. With a world population of over seven billion, shockingly around 800 million people still go hungry and just twenty-five percent of that wasted food could solve the crisis. Hunger isn't the only problem. The cost to the environment is high, too. In a single year, the average UK household throws away around £800 worth of edible food which ends up in landfill, generating five million tonnes of greenhouse gases. It's hard to imagine the scale of this pollution, but to put it into perspective, preventing this would be like taking 2.2 million cars off UK roads.

In response, there is a growing zero-food-waste movement aiming to change our consumption habits. It's an uphill struggle to get the message across to people and change their behaviour, but there have been some positive developments. Since 2016 in France, it has been illegal for supermarkets to destroy edible food; instead it has to be donated to charities or food banks. Arash Derambarsh, who campaigned for the law, is trying to get similar measures adopted worldwide. Meanwhile, some UK supermarkets are taking action, for example, by selling strangely shaped crops, which although perfectly edible, were previously thrown away, or by donating all unsold food to charity. Many restaurants in Europe are also redistributing unused food to charities, while others, such as the Real Junk Food Project, only serve meals created from food that would have ended up in landfill.

Small changes can have a big impact, and you can help, too. Organising your fridge and cupboard so that foods you need to use first are at the front is a good strategy. Plan your weekly menu and only buy the things you need for it. Apps can be a big help here. Fresh Pantry, for example, keeps track of the items that you have in your fridge, freezer and cupboards and their expiry dates. The app allows you to see what food you need to use up and also to plan your shopping list around the food you have. Finally, cook smaller portions to avoid leaving food on your plate.



WATCH OUT | SKILLS

Reference words

Pronouns and other reference words in a text help you to understand how different pieces of information are connected to each other.

Responsible shopping and nutrition

Choose the correct optic	ns.
--------------------------	-----

- 1 X: Shall I book / order a table at the Chinese restaurant this evening?
 - Y: No, let's get a snack / take-away. Then we can watch the football match while we're eating.
 - **X**: You just don't like leaving a recipe / tip for the waiter!
 - Y: They don't have waiters there. It's self-service / fast-food.
 - X: Oh, that's right. Last time we were there, you took so much it was almost falling off the plate.
- 2 X: Beth's coming to dinner, what shall we have? Something with a cream sauce?
 - Y: No, she's allergic to all dairy / cereal products.
 - X: OK, what about a meal / roast?
 - Y: No, she's a vegetarian. But she eats fish. Have we got any salmon / rolls?
 - X: Yes, we have. And I'll boil / chop some new potatoes and some green beans to eat with it.
 - Y: Great.

2	Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.
	The first letters are given.

- go on a c_____ diet. A w_ ____ and v____ diet is **1** Don't go on a c_ ____ diet is what you need.
- 2 Eggs are r_____ in protein, so we should eat them more often.
- 3 If you want to r_____ your carbon footprint, eat local food.
- 4 I forgot my glasses, so I couldn't read the n_ information labels in the supermarket.
- 5 I'm going to limit my meat c_____, but I'm not going to become a vegetarian.
- trade certification means that the produce is ecological and the workers who produce it are paid properly.
- **7** Fish is a l -carbohydrate alternative to meat. __, too. And it's tastier and less f_
- 8 I love buying seasonal produce from the local ____ at the fruit and veg market.

4 Complete the dialogue with one word in each

- X: Have you been thinking about what I told you about ethical shopping?
- Y: I have, yes, but, as you know, I'm a bit 1 _____ of money right now. I'm more worried about getting good ² for money and making sure

I don't get ripped 3___ _ than about buying things which are ethically produced.

- X: It doesn't have to be a choice. You can buy second-hand clothes in charity shops. ____ up a real bargain It's possible to 4_ sometimes. And, because you aren't buying new clothes, you are reducing your carbon
- Y: That's a good idea. I like vintage clothes. But food is different. The supermarket is far cheaper than the local market.
- X: It isn't always. I was buying eggs the other day because, as a vegetarian, I need something which is rich 6 _____ protein. In the supermarket, you can get eggs for about 80p, but free-range eggs are almost £2. There's a woman at the market who has her own hens. She sells really fresh eggs for £1.50 and they're twice the size of the supermarket eggs. Plus I feel better knowing they are cruelty-7 If you want to save money, cut down on your meat consumption.
- Y: What, 8 vegan?
- X: No, eat meat once a week, fish twice a week and vegetarian food four times a week. Oh, and don't buy a plastic carrier 9 _____ every time you go shopping. Remember to take your reusable one!

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

calories	carbon	cruelty	labels	local	low	organic
	reusable	vegan	vegeta	arian	zero	

VICKY'S VEG

and price!

Come and buy your fruit and vegetables at Vicky's Veg and help to save the planet! All our food comes from ¹ _____ vendors, which means that you can reduce your footprint when you shop here. To help you achieve 3 _____ our grocery bags are 4_ _ and, when you bring one back for your next purchases, we give you a ten percent reduction on EVERYTHING. telling you about None of our food comes in plastic packaging – who needs 5 the nutrition the food contains when you are buying fresh fruit and vegetables. _____ because you want to eat ⁷ And if you are thinking of going 6 -free food, we can guarantee that our eggs come from completely free-range hens which spend their whole lives happily wandering around and eating only 8 _ food products. Our vegetables are ⁹_



Shop at Vicky's Veg. You deserve it!

Three stories about corporate responsibility







Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

ethical inhumane labour manufacturers sustainable violations wage

Sa	THINK BEFORE YOU BUY CLOTHES ay NO to:
1	child
2	working conditions
3	human rights
4	major putting local companies out of business
Sa	ay YES to:
5	a decent minimum
6	practices in all workplaces
7	regulations enforced by law
8	the use of resources in the production of all clothes

Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in brackets.

an item of clothing suits you or looks good on you, but it is also something we say to mean 'well done!' So, if you wear something cool that is made from 1 (sustain) resources and which is produced using 2 (ethics) practices, then the phrase can be applied to you with both meanings. It's also the name of an app which helps you to be an eco-shopper! Look up any brand, any
major ³ (manufacture), and the app will tell you all about them. Do they care about ⁴ (safe) regulations? Do they make sure that none of their overseas workers have to endure ⁵ (human) working conditions? Do they pay a decent wage? The app has been around since 2015, and in that time it has given its assessment of over three thousand brands. Good on them, and good on you if you follow their recommendations!

1 took at the three photos and guess the correct option. Then listen and check.

What do the three texts have in common?

- a They compare the fashion industry with other industries.
- b They show how badly workers are treated in different countries.
- c They look at problems in fashion and farming and how they can be solved.

05 SListen again and choose the correct options.

Text 1

- 1 Which of these does the girl mention?
 - A An app which compares different shops.
 - B Information which is written on the label of the clothes.
 - C A recording of someone involved in making the clothes.
- 2 Which of these best describes her friend's reaction? A enthusiastic B unimpressed C intrigued

Text 2

- 3 What do we find out about Sabina's work in Africa?
 - A She didn't work as long hours as the other workers.
 - B She didn't have the right clothing.
 - C She felt sorry for the other workers.
 - D She cut herself while working.
- 4 What can we say about Sabina now?
 - A She is working for an ethical clothing company.
 - B She is doing something to help women in other countries.
 - C She doesn't buy as many clothes as before.
 - D She wants to volunteer with Fair Trade again.

Text 3

- 5 What was wrong with the initial change in the law after the two disasters?
 - A Nothing changed in the workplaces after it was introduced.
 - B International companies didn't have to follow the rules.
 - C It concentrated on buildings rather than people.
 - D It was easy to avoid following the regulations.
- 6 Which of these did Hasan Ashraf not find?
 - A Companies following the rules about building regulations.
 - B A lack of safety equipment for workers.
 - C High levels of noise in the factories.
 - D Conditions in factories which could damage workers' lungs.
- 7 What makes the presenter optimistic about the future?
 - A The changes made by local companies after protests by staff.
 - B The study by the International Labour Organisation.
 - C The findings of Hasan Ashraf's research.
 - D The influence of international companies in Bangladesh.

Present and past wishes and regrets



Choose the correct options.

- 1 My younger brothers are arguing again. I wish they don't do / hadn't done / wouldn't do that.
- 2 I'm exhausted! I wish I had gone / went / would go to bed earlier last night.
- 3 This dress is beautiful, but I can't afford it. I wish I would have / had / had had more money.
- 4 Why is Marion taking so long? I wish she hurried / would hurry / had hurried up!
- 5 Sometimes, when I smell bacon cooking, I wish I wasn't / I'm not / I hadn't been a vegetarian!
- 6 I'm on a yacht for a three-day cruise. It's the first day, I feel sick and I wish my parents didn't force / wouldn't force / hadn't forced me to sign up.
- Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in capitals.

BE / CAN / SHOP	
I bought this T-shirt i	in the first shop I went to. If only
	around a little before I made
	n much better T-shirts and much
cheaper ones. If only	l ² remember
where I put the recei	ipt, I'd be able to take it back.
I sometimes wish I 3_	more careful.
BE / INTRODUCE /	WEAR
I used to watch fashi	on shows. I like fashion, but I wish
they ⁴	fur. If only the government
5	a new law making it illegal. I wish
6	the Prime Minister. I'd change
the law!	
KNOW / LEAVE / U	SE

nutritious. The writing is so small I can't read the label.

____ my glasses at home.

_ whether this food is

larger print. If only

Complete the text with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

About My Brother

I wish they 8_

My older brother is a waiter. He didn't want a job, but my parents said that it was time he (find) one. And he did, though, frankly speaking, I'm amazed he's still working because he's always complaining. 'I wish _ (not be) so many there 2 customers,' 'I wish they 3 (leave) me more tips!' 'If only I 4 (not forget) that customer's order.' I'd rather he (not complain) all the time, but some of the stories are quite funny. Tomorrow, I'm going away on a summer camp for two weeks. It's time I 6 _ (start) packing, but Ed has just come home and wants to share his problems again. I'd rather he 7 (help) me with my stuff for a change.

Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. Use one of the words from the box in each sentence and the correct forms of the underlined verbs.

	only (x_2) rather time wish (x_2)
1	Not enough shops <u>have</u> a zero-waste policy.
	Ifpolicy.
2	I didn't know my friend had become a vegan and
	I served her a meat lasagna!
	I had become
	a vegan. I wouldn't have served her a meat lasagna!
3	The government should have <u>banned</u> all plastic
	carrier bags by now.
	It's plastic carrier bags
4	I <u>read</u> how big my carbon footprint is and now
	I feel very guilty.
	I my carbon
	footprint is. It made me feel guilty!
5	Please can we not go to any more shops.
	I'd more shops.
6	It annoys me that my parents still buy cheap eggs
	from hens which are treated cruelly.
	If cruelty-free eggs.

5* Complete the text with one word in each gap.



I'm from London but, two years ago, my family moved to Rye in Sussex. Dad said it was high we got away from the traffic and noise of the city. At first I didn't want to go. Ί² ____ I didn't have to leave you,' I said to my friends. 'If 3 ____

could come with us!' Of course, I * to go,				
I didn't have any choice.				
When I got to my new school, I was still feeling a bit				
depressed and I acted quite badly. I know I shouldn't				
said some of the things I said, and I know				
I 6 have been a nightmare to teach! But,				
slowly I got used to living in a quiet old town by the				
sea. One day, Mum and Dad were talking to me and				
asked if I would ⁷ we moved back to London.				
I thought for a moment and said, 'No, I like it here.				
This must 8 one of the nicest towns in the				
country, and it's only now that I 9 see how				
lucky I am to be here and not in the centre of London.'				
I don't know who was more surprised – them or me!				
Since then, I have been a much better student, and				
I am now involved in a campaign to save the local				
shops from giant supermarkets and shopping centres.				
It's time ¹⁰ all appreciated the town we live in.				

Grammar and vocabulary practice

Choose the correct options.

- X: You've got a lot of clothes. You said you were going ¹ window- / around- shopping!
- Y: Well, I did at first. But Harry insisted we went into that new 2 high- / brand- street store. We both picked ³ up / off some real bargains.
- **X:** Let me have a look. Thirty euros for this worn-out shirt? And it isn't even a very good 4 brand / packaging! You got ripped 5 up / off, if you ask me.
- Y: Wearing clothes that look old is in fashion now. I think it's good 6 value / bargain for money. Anyway, I'm starving, let's eat.
- X: OK, how about a burger?
- Y: You know that I've gone ⁷ organic / vegan. We can get a falafel at this café here - there are no animal products in it and it's delicious. And they only sell fair 8 vendor / trade products there. Plus, it's time you tried something new.
- X: OK, but if I don't like it, I'll get a burger on the way out of the shopping centre.

appeal choice fan frankly opt

Complete the dialogues with the words from the box.

L	sincerely vendors way
1	X: Why don't you eat meat?
	Y: I believe that going vegan is better for me and the planet.
2	X: We can buy this one or that one. This is on
	special offer. That's why I'd for it.
	Y: speaking, neither of these options
_	to me, not even at a bargain price.
}	X: We can shop at the supermarket or buy food grown and sold by local
	Y: Yes, it might not be cheap, but it's definitely the better
4	X: The I see it is that we should shop
	in the local shops so they don't go out of business.
	Y: I understand your argument, but I'm simply not
	a of walking from shop to shop
	with heavy bags.
	Translate into English. Write up to five words
in	each gap.
1	(Powinieneś był
	poczekać) until you found a real bargain.
2	(Szkoda, że nasze
	miasto nie ma) a food market.
3	
	(Musiato byc) lots of
	(Musiało być) lots of people in the shopping centre – the car park was full.
4	people in the shopping centre – the car park was full (Wolałbym, żebyśmy
4	people in the shopping centre - the car park was full
•	people in the shopping centre – the car park was full (Wolałbym, żebyśmy nie jedli) here – their food isn't always fresh. Ask the waiter what's in it.
•	people in the shopping centre – the car park was full (Wolałbym, żebyśmy nie jedli) here – their food isn't always fresh.
5	people in the shopping centre – the car park was full. (Wolałbym, żebyśmy nie jedli) here – their food isn't always fresh. Ask the waiter what's in it. (Ta potrawa może nie być) low in calories. I've just realised that
	people in the shopping centre – the car park was full. (Wolałbym, żebyśmy nie jedli) here – their food isn't always fresh. Ask the waiter what's in it. (Ta potrawa może nie być) low in calories.

Choose the correct options.

The Clean Clothes Poland campaign has several					
aims. Firstly, it is campaigning for a fair wage for all					
clc	othing workers throughout	the	e world. It's ¹		
	airer proportion of profits				
We	ent to the workers. This $^{2}_$		_ to be a global		
ca	mpaign so that companies	car	n't keep moving their		
fac	ctories to countries where	prc	tections don't exist.		
Ar	nd it must be a living wage,	no	t a legal ³ wage		
wł	nich is often not enough to	su	rvive on.		
Se	condly, there is a campaigr	n fo	cused on Bangladesh.		
	e Clean Clothes campaign				
	tter safety ⁴, but also				
	y compensation to employ				
-	cidents and injuries that ha				
	third campaign is to stop th		·		
	ndblasting jeans to make th	-			
	n lead to deadly lung disea				
	orkers haven't got proper s		-		
an	e authorities ought ⁵ b d it is the group's ⁶ b	olie	of that the fashion		
inc	dustry should stop marketi	no ·	the worn jeans look		
	nally, the Change Your Sho				
	oe buyers not to make ⁷				
	price but on environment important to find out how				
	ere made because the cher				
	ather can be dangerous for				
	ater and soil pollution.	VVC	nkers and cause an,		
	•				
	is 8 be a much better				
	ith your help, the Clean	JUI	es campaign can neip		
ω	create it.				
1	A time	D	wish		
_		_			
_	C rather	D	only		
2	A must	В	could		
	C has	D	should		
3	A ethical	В	overvalued		
	C minimum	D	sustainable		
4	A placement	В	consumption		
	C production	D	regulations		
5	A ban		to be banned		
	C to ban	D			
6	A firm	В	preferred		
U	C frank	D	favoured		
7		_			
/	A value	В	P		
	C vendor	_	endorsement		
8	A can't	В	ought		
	C need	D	could		



A formal letter of enquiry

1	Look at some people or institutions you might write a letter of enquiry to. Write F (formal), I (informal) and N (neutral) for the style of the letter. There	4	Answer the questions to check your answers to exercise 3. 1 Why is Oscar writing the letter?
	may be more than one correct answer. 1 The headteacher of your school.		8
	 2 A host family you stayed with while on an English course abroad. 3 An elderly English-speaking relative 		2 Where did he find the information worrying him?
	who you don't know very well. 4 An Internet booking site to report a problem about accommodation.		What is he worried about and why?
	 5 A student from a different country who you met on your English course abroad. 6 A summer camp which is offering seasonal work which you would be interested in applying for. 		What questions does he want the company to answer?
2	Look at the sections of a letter of enquiry and put them in the order you would write them.		5 What does he expect the company to do now?
	 a What action you would like the recipient of your letter to take b A reference to the source of information which prompted your inquiry 	5	Complete the second sentence with up to five words so that it means the same as the first one. Use the word in capitals.
	c Your questions which you would like the person/company to answerd An explanation of your concerns and		1 I am writing in connection with the advert for summer work. RESPONSE
	feelings on the topic e A short single-sentence summary giving the overall purpose for writing		I am writing the advert for summer work. 2 I'm slightly worried about the effect of your
3	Read the letter of enquiry below and put the paragraphs in the correct order. Use the ideas in exercise 2 to help you.		business on smaller retailers. REGARDING I have the effect of your business on smaller retailers. Could you please send me more details of the
a	I would be very grateful if you could let me know if you use recycled paper and, if not, where you source the paper from. Please also inform me of your company's policy on deforestation and other important environmental issues.		offer? GRATEFUL I
b	Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. I look forward to hearing from you soon.		lyou soon.
d	Dear Sir/Madam, Yours faithfully, Oscar Jiménez		5 I hope you will consider this matter. EARNEST I hope you will consideration.
e	I am writing to ask about the origin of the paper used for the titles published by your company.	6	Do the writing task.
f	We know that this process leads directly to the extinction of animal and plant species, and it is also one of the most important factors in global warming. There are many renewable sources of paper available nowadays, and I am sure that many people like myself would be happy to pay a little extra knowing that this is helping the environment.		Niedawno zobaczyłeś/zobaczyłaś reklamę przenośnych paneli słonecznych służących do ładowania niewielkich urządzeń domowych i do zainstalowania na balkonie. Napisz list formalny (200–250 słów) do producenta, w którym wyjaśnisz, dlaczego jesteś zainteresowany/zainteresowana tym produktem
g	I have some concerns about the effects of paper use on the environment. As the owner of a large collection of books, I take an interest in the way they are produced. Lately, to my great surprise, I discovered that the paper used to print them is usually not recycled. To make matters worse, according to an article I have recently read, the publishing industry is contributing to the problem of deforestation worldwide.	42-	i zadasz dodatkowe pytania na jego temat.
	1 2 2 4 5 6 7		

VOCABULARY

Use the underlined clues to complete the				
sentences with one word in	each gap.			
hungry that you can't conce	 Do they call it a(n) diet because you get so hungry that you can't concentrate when you drive?! X: I'm on a(n) budget at the moment. 			
Y: Does that mean that who	en you have more money			
you'll be on a loose budge 3 X: Why are you weighing you	our food?			
Y: I'm making sure I have a(r				
diet – 200g of chips and				
4 X: Sandra says she's				
Y: It is quite ironic because	15 50			
5 If eggs are in protein?				
6 You can't leaveif y				
I reduce my carbon				
7 X: I bought a shirt and found sleeve, but they won't give				
Y: Well, you've definitely be	•			
8 X: Cheese and onion crisps?	137			
chicken-flavoured crisps.	•			
Y: Yes, but I read that it's im				
things, in other words, to				
so I bought a giant variet	y pack with six different			
smaller packets in it.				
Match the people to the top	ics they are talking			
about.	ies they are taiking			
1 'This says that it contains 5.	.9g of fat			
and 14g of sugar.'	8			
	2 'Eat seeds, not bread, green vegetables,			
not rice or potatoes'	2 2			
3 'A ham sandwich every day				
three times a week and a bu				
4 'I've had these for three year still in good condition despite	•			
with heavy shopping every	•			
5 'The eggs are from free-ran	취 장			
the cosmetics aren't tested	_			
and the milk comes from co	ows which live			
in the fields.'				
6 'Sam thinks we'll need abou				
for food while we're on holion it will be more like £100.'	day, but I think			
7 'I bought this product becau	use George Clooney			
advertises it and I trust him				
8 'I paid extra for these boots				
lasted for years, they're incre				
and totally waterproof. In fa	•			
a bargain.'	· ·			
a cruelty-free products	e an underestimate			
b good value for money	f reusable bags			
c a nutrition information	g low-carbohydrate			
label	products			

h meat consumption

d celebrity endorsement

2

GRAMMAR

Correct the mistakes in the sentences.
The concert last night was amazing – you should came!
2 I had some really tasty grain with my meal last night, full of healthy carbohydrates. I wish I can remember its name because I want to buy some more
3 We're too late! If only we set off earlier.
4 It's time you clean your room – everything's so dirty
5 Suzy, you don't have to make so much noise. Granny is asleep.
6 I'd rather James doesn't cook dinner this eveningeverything he makes tastes horrible!
7 You've been ill for a week now. You really ought see the doctor.
8 I can't remember how the documentary ended.

ROUND-UP 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

I must fall asleep.

Complete the text with one word in each gap.

Natio				-hanc
Ward	Irob	e D	ay	

You may not 1 _____ heard of it before, but

25 August is a day on which people are encouraged not to go out and spend vast ² on new clothes but, instead, search the second-hand shops and try to ³ up a bargain, which will help your budget and the planet. It's ⁴ we all changed our shopping habits and not just on 25 August.
The problem is that people are so 5 to going shopping as a leisure activity rather than as something that needs to be done, that it can be difficult for them to change their habits. Well, on second-hand wardrobe day you don't 6 to stay away from the shops but, instead, take a look at those which sell second-hand clothes.
Why buy second-hand? Because otherwise, when people no longer want their old clothes, they will simply throw them away. Instead of hanging in your wardrobe, they ⁷ be lying in landfill sites. And the great thing about fashion is that it goes round in circles. Something that used to ⁸ _ fashionable might look old-fashioned this month, but could be the must-have style next month.
If you don't believe us, listen to Julie Sawyer, a student from Manchester, 'Last Saturday, I was ⁹ to go shopping in the usual boutiques when I heard a news item about National Second-hand Wardrobe Day, so I decided to check out the second-hand shops

instead. I wish I 10 _____ known about it before

- I could have saved a fortune!'



LISTENING

	Sam's challenge not to spend any money started on a day which is also famous for
	than usual.
	The books <i>The Moneyless Man</i> and <i>The Moneyless Manifesto</i> were written by a man who is very experienced at money.
	Sam doesn't need to spend money on personal items because he and don't want. In order to be able to get his bike fixed, Sam had to rather than give them cash.
	READING
	rzeczytaj tekst, który został podzielony na cztery części A–D. Dopasuj je do pytań 1–5. W jednej części ekstu znajdują się odpowiedzi na dwa pytania.
tek	
	which paragraph does the author

5 explain why employees need more legal protection?

- Have you ordered a takeaway by phone recently? Or perhaps called for a taxi to come to your home? If so, you might have used an app rather than calling the restaurant or a taxi company by phone. Such apps link workers with customers and, when a worker responds and provides the service, they receive a portion of the fee. This is what is known as the gig economy, whereby more and more people, instead of receiving a regular weekly wage, are paid for each, individual task they do.
- B Some employees have no complaints. If you don't like getting up early, you don't have to. If you want a holiday, you don't need to ask. A student doing this sort of work can simply stop when exams are looming and then start up again as soon as the holidays begin. Of course, if you are trying to raise a family or pay off a debt, then the lack of a guaranteed wage is a considerable drawback. Also, if there are no customers, there are no earnings. In a survey of gig workers in Europe and the US, McKinsey Global Institute found that gig workers could be split into four main groups. Thirty percent took the job because they enjoyed being a free agent. This group could include parents of young children who never know when they will be needed. Forty percent took the jobs to earn a little bit of cash but didn't want a full-time job. This could include students for whom it is like the pocket money they used to get at home. Fourteen percent of gig workers had failed to find a permanent job, and sixteen percent had alternative employment but needed extra because it wasn't enough to live on.
- One reason companies like having gig workers is that they aren't legally responsible for them, so there is no holiday pay, no pension and, when there aren't many customers, they can tell the workers they aren't needed at all. However, some companies seem to exploit their workforce. Numerous workers had to sign an agreement not to work for anyone else so, if the company they were working for didn't have anything for them to do, they were stuck. Now, some governments are cracking down on unfair contracts and laws are being introduced to give gig workers more rights. A court in the UK agreed that taxi drivers should be entitled to paid holidays, a minimum wage and a pension. But will laws which protect one section of the workforce be universally welcomed? After all, if a company is giving you holiday pay, should they not also be allowed to dictate when you can and can't take the holiday?
- As well as workers' rights, there are other concerns about how the gig economy affects the overall economy. As the entire organisation can be run using an app, the company involved can be based anywhere in the world, and with a dedicated team of accountants, can also ensure that they pay as little tax as possible. The companies involved can also put other companies out of business by charging much lower prices for their services, which are impossible to match when you have to pay staff and office costs. And while customers might welcome the lower prices, what will happen when all of the competition has disappeared? They might find out that they have to pay more than in the past when one company controls the entire market.

The world is changing fast and technology can make it a better place, but more and more people agree that it's essential that governments ensure that no one is using that technology to give themselves an unfair advantage over the rest of society.



USE OF ENGLISH

Uzupełnij każdą lukę, przekształcając jeden z wyrazów z ramki. Dwa wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo.

drama endorse follow produce snow sustain

Which is the most environmentally friendly country in the world? Well, in a recent survey, Switzerland came top. The country is well-known for its _____ scenery. Close your eyes and you might imagine grassy hills and cows with bells around their necks or the 2 peaks of the Alps. With all the open spaces, it is no surprise that Switzerland has low air and water pollution. However, it isn't in the top ten countries for _____ food. Top of the list is France. It has done more than most countries to prevent food waste and promote healthy lifestyles. As France used to be more famous for its delicious creamy sauces and cheeses, this is an amazing achievement. It's time other countries their example and started to change their attitudes towards food as well.

Uzupełnij zdania, wykorzystując wyrazy podane w nawiasach w odpowiedniej formie. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy, wliczając w to wyrazy już podane.

1 Don't remain in ignorance, it (time / you / find) out the truth about the meat industry.

- 2 If only (we / have / much) time to explore the town. We only spent three hours there and there was so much more to see.
- 3 Don't buy this cheap speaker. This other one (be / definite / good) choice.
- 4 Cathy (must / eat / thing) that was badly cooked in the restaurant because she had food poisoning later that night.
- **5** So, we have looked at technology and education. (let / we / turn) the topic of technology and medicine.
- 6 You've spent all our money, the last bus has gone and my phone has just died.

What_ (be / we /

suppose) do now?

Uzupełnij każdą lukę jednym wyrazem.

ECO Europe

to be difficult to find organic food unless there was a local farm that you could trust. As factory farms grew bigger and bigger and farmers ² to use more and more chemicals and antibiotics to keep the animals and food 'healthy', it looked as if the food industry was never 3 to improve. However, consumers are now demanding better standards. To help meet those standards there is now a programme called ECO Europe - Quality and Tradition. Companies that meet the high standards required can use the Euro leaf symbol on their packaging. This design shows the twelve stars of the EU flag on a green background in the shape of a leaf. This symbol guarantees that the products come from sustainable sources and from farms where the animals, the soil, the water and the landscape are all respected and protected. Soon it will be as well-known as the fair labels that you can see on coffee

and other products.



WRITING

Przeczytaj polecenie i wykonaj zadanie.

Niedawno przeczytałeś/przeczytałaś artykuł na temat trudnych warunków pracy w fabrykach odzieżowych działających w niektórych krajach rozwijających się. Napisz list formalny (200-250 słów) do firmy produkującej ubrania Twojej ulubionej marki, w którym wyrazisz obawy związane z jej procesem produkcyjnym i sprecyzujesz, jakie dodatkowe informacje chciałbyś/chciałabyś od niej otrzymać.

4 HEALTH AND FITNESS

Vocabulary 1

	(E) 21-V(E)
	E18294E
	200
۲	23130.3
	1117
-	D 2 2 18
	▶VIDEO 12

	Doing sport • Sport competitions • For sport of doing sport	Positive and negative effects VIDEO 12	
1	Complete the names of sports in each category. Some letters are given.	4 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words from the box.	
	1 Team sports: vo, ho, 2 Individual sports: go,	be compete injure involve strong (x2)	
	ju	 If you want to your muscles, you should get a personal trainer to advise you. Unfortunately, his career ended early because of sports-related 	
2	 Choose the correct options. 1 I really pushed myself to the record / limit / break in the marathon last week – I was absolutely exhausted at the end of it. 2 I need to start going to the gym and get into shape / form / condition. I spend too much time at my desk! 3 He's very talented, but he loses / lacks / misses the determination to succeed at the highest level. 4 He trained hard every day for a month and was in peak shape / form / goal by the day of the race. 5 When you're training for an event, push / set / get yourself a goal every day and try to accomplish that. 6 Our team didn't come / get / win first, but we got second place. 7 I'm so down / away / out of condition – I get breathless just walking up the stairs. 	3 Sonia is fiercely and hates losing. 4 You need a trainer and a psychologist to help develop your physical and mental 5 Take out special insurance for activities a high degree of risk. 6 Sean has under a lot of pressure lately. 5 Complete the sentences with the correct words formed from the words in the box. Some letters are given. compete determine develop injure person 1 The twenty rs raced around the track as quickly as they could. 2 I'm ed to do better this year. 3 If you get a al trainer, you will do exercises created especially for you.	
	 8 It was the fastest he had ever run, so a personal goal / limit / best for him. 9 My coach has identified a way in which I can guarantee to attain / obtain / retain my goals. 	 4 He fell badly but, fortunately, he got up and was completelyed. 5 There is someed land on the edge of the town which could be turned into an athletics field. 	
3	Complete the text with the words from the box. There is one extra word. attained condition determination first limit peak personal set shape		
	Amazing Sifan Sifan Hassan was born in Ethiopia, but she arrived in the Netherlands as a refugee in 2008. Although she has never lacked ¹ , even she could never have imagined that, thirteen years later, she would be a double Olympic gold medal winner. Sifan entered three competitions at the Tokyo Olympics:	Just eleven hours later, with her shoulder and leg still hurting from the fall, she won gold in the 5,000 m final. There was no time to relax, though. She had to get herself into 5 for the 10,000 m. This time, she didn't just win gold, she didn't just beat her own 6 best time, she broke the world record by over ten seconds. She really was unstoppable!	
	the 1,500 m, the 5,000 m and the 10,000 m. She not only had to be in ² form just to qualify for the Olympic team, but she also had to really push herself to the ³ as the events were so close together that she had to run six races in just eight days.	Whatever goals Sifan had ⁷ herself before the tournament, she most certainly not only ⁸ them but exceeded these objectives by more than anyone could have imagined.	
	Then, in a race to qualify for the final of the 1,500 m, she fell at the beginning of the final lap. However, she	TANKA SA	



quickly got up and still came 4



the stadium.

Relative clauses • Reduced relative clauses

1	Complete the questions with the correct relative pronouns. Write it in brackets if it is optional.	Cross out any words which can be left out. In one sentence, two parts can be crossed out.
	Then choose the correct options. 1 What is the piece of equipment some sports people wear to protect their head? a helmet	 Anyone who is blocking the path of the golfers will be asked to leave. The FIFA World Cup is a tournament which is watched by millions of fans all over the world. He dropped the trophy which had been handed to him just seconds earlier. Everyone who was at the match said it was the best they had ever seen. The roads which were leading to the stadium were crowded with supporters. The trainers who were next to the track shouted at the athletes as they ran past. Everyone who is taking part in the tournament should arrive before 9 am. The people who were running in the marathon were able to drink water which was provided by the organisers.
	5 What do we call the person makes sure the rules are followed during a game of tennis?	4* Complete the text with one word in each gap.
	a referee b judge c umpire	Exclusively from Ireland
2	Join the sentences using a relative pronoun. Add commas and make any other changes if necessary. Write D (defining clause) or N (non-defining clause). 1 Oh, no, it's the same referee as we had in our last match. He sent off two of our players. Oh no, it's the same referee	Hurling is a sport ¹ is almost exclusively played in Ireland. It is said to be one of the fastest ball games in the world. The ball, ² is solid and made of cork covered in leather, can travel at speeds of up to 150 km/h. The sport has a very ancient history with references in Irish tales, which describe games ³ were played by the mythological hero Cú Chulainn, about ⁴ there are many legends. He is the central figure in a series of stories from the beginning of the first-century BC. Cú Chulainn means 'Hound of Culann' in Irish. According to the legend, Cú Chulainn, 5 original name was Sétanta, got his new name after killing a ferocious dog with his hurley, 6 is the stick used to hit the ball. The modern game is played in Ireland during the summer and autumn, 7 the weather there is a little better. Thousands of people, for 8 it is the highlight of the sporting year, watch it live or on TV. Nowadays, the sport is used to integrate children 9 families have immigrated to Ireland from Eastern Europe and Africa. It's also popular in countries ¹0 there are strong Irish communities, from North America to Australia.
	 5 Mark's going to come to the tournament with us. His dad used to be a professional racing driver. Mark is going to come to the tournament with us. 6 Let's get together outside the stadium. We can meet by the café. We always meet there. Let's get together	
	– hy the caté outside	

gap.

2

Paraphrasing and speculating

Complete the dialogue with one word in each

X: Let's begin. The rule is you can't say the name of	about assume based chances clear could
the sport. You have to describe the equipment.	judging say tell
Y: OK.	
X: So, in my picture, I don't know what you	X: First, I would like you to describe the photo and then
it in English. It's something you use	answer the questions below it. Are you ready?
instead of a ball. The sport is quite like tennis.	Y: Well, um, basically, it's some kind of sports event.
You have a racket and a net.	We can see a competitor in the foreground and
Y: What does it look like?	behind him there are some spectators. 1
X: It's difficult to describe. The end is ² of	on the man's clothes, I'd 2 it is
rubber, and it looks ³ it has feathers,	in Scotland because he is wearing a kilt, you know.
but sometimes they are plastic.	We could ³ that it is the famous
Y: I know! It's a shuttlecock. You 4 it for	Highland Games, or something like that.
badminton.	It's 4 that the man needs to be
Computed the distance with the compatitions of	incredibly strong to carry the tall wooden pole. I can't really 5 whether it's a race or not.
Complete the dialogue with the correct forms of the words in brackets. Do not change the order of	I mean, he ⁶ be running with the pole,
the words. Add any other necessary words. Which	or he might be ⁷ to throw it as far
picture are the speakers talking about?	as he can. So, how is he feeling? Well, actually,
picture are the speakers talking about.	8 by the size of the pole, I think,
A B A	the ⁹ are that he's really tired,
	but also determined to win and show off his strength.
	WATCH OUT SKILLS Conversation fillers
	-
	We use conversation fillers to think what to say next.
	Well is used at the beginning of a sentence.
	So is used in a similar way, often before a question.
	You know is used to check that the listener
Villary last at this whate of lease that he count from	understands or agrees.
X: Hey, look at this photo of Jason that he sent from Australia.	I mean is used to explain a point or idea just made.
	Basically can be used to summarise ideas or
Y: Nice. It's 1 (hard / sure) if he's	emphasise the most important point.
in the middle of a game or just having his photo	Actually can be used for emphasis, especially before giving an opinion.
taken.	
X: He ² (might / just / finish)	Something like that can be used after an example to show that it might not be exactly the one given.
a match.	show that it might not be exactly the one given.
Y: Or he ³ (could / about) to	
start one.	4 Complete the gaps to make logical mini-
X: 4 (judge / by) clean clothes,	dialogues. Write up to two words in each gap.
I don't think he's started playing yet. What sport is	1 X: I learned how to windsurf in one afternoon.
that anyway? I can see ⁵	Y: Really, I was under that it was
(appear / be) three wooden sticks.	a very difficult sport.
Y: It's 6 (clear / you / not)	2 X: How do you think Bea will do in the 100 m race?
a cricket fan. That's the wicket. The other side try to	Y: The that she'll win again, like
hit that with the ball, he has to stop them with his	she always does.
bat and, when he hits the ball a long way, he scores	3 X: I took this photo at the football match yesterday.
runs.	Y: I can't really the team are
X: ⁷ (it / obvious) the expression	winning or losing. Some people in the crowd are
on his face that he's enjoying himself.	smiling and some look miserable.
Y: What expression? He's wearing a helmet!	

(base / what) I can see,

I wouldn't even say for sure that it is Jason!

Complete the description with the words from

clear could

Describe the extra photo in exercise 2 using some

of the phrases from this lesson.

the box.

An article about sports camps and the world of work

- Read the sentences with underlined words and pair up synonyms. Write the answers below the sentences.
 - **1** Exotic plants thrive in the hot weather on the island.
 - 2 We've had a few setbacks, which has slowed down our progress.
 - 3 Try to speak French in class. The teacher will help you, not <u>humiliate</u> you!
 - 4 After his illness, he bounced back to full fitness.
 - 5 You're doing well in training and, if you keep on track, you'll definitely get into the team.
 - 6 Old people in the care home seem to become happy and healthy when they have lots of visitors.
 - Don't let a few problems put you off trying again.
 - 8 We will have to think carefully about the results of the experiment and what they mean.
 - Don't worry, he's fit and strong and should soon recover from the injury.
 - 10 When I missed the goal, my teammates made me feel embarrassed and ashamed in front of everyone.
 - 11 My job is to make sure everyone in the group acts in a way that will result in their success.
 - 12 I want you to reflect on your behaviour and think about how to change it.
- Read the text quickly and choose the best title.
 - a The skills you need to work at a sports camp
 - **b** Team work isn't just for sports players
 - c The benefits of sports camp in other areas of life

- Read the brochure and match headings A-H to paragraphs 1-6. There are two extra headings.
 - A Staying focused
 - **B** Setting objectives
 - **C** Working with others
 - D Accepting criticism
 - **E** Dealing with problems
 - **F** Avoiding mistakes
 - G Treating yourself and others well
 - **H** Following and leading
- Read the text again and answer the questions.
 - 1 In paragraph 1, what ideas does the word *similarly* link?
 - 2 What are the two key skills needed in sports and work that the writer identifies?
 - 3 What is the aim of having mixed-gender sports at the camp?
 - 4 How can sport prepare you to focus better at work?
 - 5 What is the most important ability prospective employers are likely to be interested in?
 - 6 What is the writer's intention in writing this text?

At our acclaimed sports camps, your talent isn't the only thing that will benefit - your future career will, too. Here are just some of the skills you'll develop that can empower you and help you on the road to success in any job.

Resilience, which is the ability to recover after disappointments and difficult experiences, is perhaps the most important quality you can learn. Stress, failure and frustration are part of sport, and being able to recover quickly is important. Similarly, in any job you'll face setbacks, but people who can bounce back are better prepared to succeed.

Scientific research has shown that the best teams thrive on good communication, whether it's negotiating, discussing mistakes and strategy, or giving feedback together as a group. Another set of skills needed all relate to cooperation between team members. These include problem-solving strategies and how to resolve conflict in a peaceful and positive way. These are all teamwork skills which are extremely useful in most working environments as well as team sports.

You can't do well in sport if you don't respect other people. Any team sport requires an environment where everyone can enjoy themselves and know that their opinions will be taken seriously. Our mixed-gender sports help to encourage such an attitude. In sports, as in all areas of life, no one should be excluded, threatened, humiliated or insulted. Such behaviour certainly won't be tolerated on or off the field at our camps.

_ It's easy to be distracted by what's happening around you or by your own problems, but when you train or play a game, you have to concentrate and ignore other things. The ability to do this will help you keep on track with work. You may not be in the public eye, but your teammates will notice your performance, as will your colleagues and managers at work.

Another important aspect of sport is the ability to give, take and follow instructions, which is a skill that is equally important in later life, whether you're the boss or the newest company member. Just as being a team captain is a great way to improve leadership skills, obeying instructions while showing initiative demonstrates you are an excellent addition to any group.

_ A necessary part of sport is setting realistic long- and short-term goals. What do you want to achieve? How are you going to get there? Who can help you? Having experience of doing this will certainly help you in any job. When you have goals, you also have to assess your progress. Knowing how to reflect on this and evaluating your own abilities are useful skills that any employer will value.

Diseases of affluence • Mental health, addictions and eating disorders

- What are the people talking about? Choose the correct options.
 - 1 I think I got it from a restaurant. I noticed the chicken was a bit undercooked, but I still ate it - and I suffered later! allergic reaction / food poisoning
 - 2 Some people think that, because I am in a wheelchair, there's also something wrong with my mind. I can't move my legs, but my mind works perfectly! disability / injury
 - 3 Whenever people get sick at school, I can guarantee I won't catch anything. My body just seems to be able to fight off colds and flu. allergic reaction / immune system
 - 4 I noticed after eating an apple that my tongue started itching. It wasn't very serious, but I guess it's my body's way of telling me I shouldn't eat them. high blood sugar level / allergic reaction
 - 5 I've tried everything counting sheep, doing exercise in the evening, reading a book in bed, avoiding coffee - but still, I'm wide awake at 3 am. virus infection / sleeplessness
- Complete the brochure with one word in each gap. The first and last letters are given.

THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 1	
	 Is the modern world bringing you down? Do you find yourself following the Western dt full of sugar, fat and additives?

_e-eat crisps, chocolates • Do you ² b and other snacks to cheer yourself up? • Do you have a 3 s y routine – sitting at a desk all day and in front of the television all evening? If the answers to these questions are 'Yes', come for a stay at the Clean Living Centre. Many of the problems that affect us are what we call diseases of 4 c n. These can be simple 5 a that just make us tired, stressed and a little overweight, or they may have more serious consequences such as type 2 **s** due to overconsumption of unhealthy food. The list could also include 7 $^{\rm r}$ $^{\rm y}$ diseases because we smoke, breathe traffic fumes or simply don't get enough exercise, as well as ⁸ c_____r diseases resulting from too much food and too little exercise blocking our arteries and putting pressure on our hearts. At the Clean Living Centre we combine fresh air, healthy food and an active lifestyle to overcome these problems.

But, remember, after you leave us, you have to continue

e-t g illnesses away.

to follow the same kind of lifestyle in order to keep

	e in the wrong place. Write which word should ppear in each place (1–9).
1	A(n) <u>lifestyle</u> disease is a very serious and incurable one which can often only be prevented by changing our diet and lifestyle.
2	Acne is another name for high blood pressure.
	A(n) <u>autoimmune</u> disease is a problem caused by the way we live our lives.
	Mental is another word for a feeling of worry and stress.
5	Anxiety is the name given to spots which appear on the face and sometimes back, usually in our teenage years.
6	A(n) <u>chronic</u> ulcer is an open sore on the lining of the stomach. It isn't caused by spicy food, but spicy food can make the pain much worse!
7	Hypertension problems are problems of the mind.
8	A(n) <u>cell</u> is the smallest unit that can live on its own and these are found in all living organisms.
9	A(n) peptic disease is caused when your body's
	defences attack your own body by mistake. omplete the dialogue with the words from the box. here are two extra words.
	omplete the dialogue with the words from the box. here are two extra words. ailments cardiovascular civilisation condition diabetes diet goal lifestyle limit
T	omplete the dialogue with the words from the box. here are two extra words. ailments cardiovascular civilisation condition
TI X:	omplete the dialogue with the words from the box. here are two extra words. ailments cardiovascular civilisation condition diabetes diet goal lifestyle limit respiratory sedentary shape Can we stop for a moment. I'm exhausted. When you said we should push ourselves to the 1, I didn't think you meant it literally. You're out of 2 You should get into 3 It's because of your 4
Ti X:	omplete the dialogue with the words from the box. here are two extra words. ailments cardiovascular civilisation condition diabetes diet goal lifestyle limit respiratory sedentary shape Can we stop for a moment. I'm exhausted. When you said we should push ourselves to the 1 I didn't think you meant it literally. You're out of 2 You should get into
Ti X:	omplete the dialogue with the words from the box. here are two extra words. ailments cardiovascular civilisation condition diabetes diet goal lifestyle limit respiratory sedentary shape Can we stop for a moment. I'm exhausted. When you said we should push ourselves to the 1 I didn't think you meant it literally. You're out of 2 You should get into 3 It's because of your 4 lifestyle. When did you last do some exercise?
Y:	omplete the dialogue with the words from the box. here are two extra words. ailments cardiovascular civilisation condition diabetes diet goal lifestyle limit respiratory sedentary shape Can we stop for a moment. I'm exhausted. When you said we should push ourselves to the 1, I didn't think you meant it literally. You're out of 2 You should get into You're out of 2 You should get into It's because of your 4 lifestyle. When did you last do some exercise? I ran for the bus on Friday, but I missed it.
Y:	omplete the dialogue with the words from the box. here are two extra words. ailments cardiovascular civilisation condition diabetes diet goal lifestyle limit respiratory sedentary shape Can we stop for a moment. I'm exhausted. When you said we should push ourselves to the 1
Y: X: Y: X: Y:	omplete the dialogue with the words from the box. here are two extra words. ailments cardiovascular civilisation condition diabetes diet goal lifestyle limit respiratory sedentary shape Can we stop for a moment. I'm exhausted. When you said we should push ourselves to the 1 John didn't think you meant it literally. You're out of 2 You should get into 3 No, I the bus on Friday, but I missed it. So, you walked to work? Well done. No, I waited for the next one. There's a nice café near the bus stop. I had a lovely cake there. You need to set yourself a(n) 5 No, I missed it. No in the first one. A 10 km walk with a 500 m climb. Anyone can do it.
Y: X: Y: X: X:	omplete the dialogue with the words from the box. here are two extra words. ailments cardiovascular civilisation condition diabetes diet goal lifestyle limit respiratory sedentary shape Can we stop for a moment. I'm exhausted. When you said we should push ourselves to the 1

X: Have we got any sandwiches?

X: Raw carrots? I'll never make it!

Y: No, but there are some raw carrots here and we can

have lunch at the hostel when we get there.

3 Read the sentences. Eight of the underlined words

the **9 l**_

A talk at a school event

- 1 Choose the correct options.
 - 1 You've got *indigestion / concussion* because you ate too quickly.
 - 2 When I hit my head, I suffered from blurred *memory / vision* for a while, but I'm better now.
 - 3 When someone in a movie is *unconscious / slurred*, people usually slap them hard or throw water on their face. I don't think either idea is very good!
 - 4 When we were young, we used to spin round very quickly, then stop and lift our heads up. We felt so *dizzy / unconscious*, that we often fell over.
 - 5 Are you cold? You keep shivering / jolting.
 - **6 X:** I hate flying. Oh no, I think I'm going to throw out / up.
 - **Y:** There's a special paper bag in the pocket in front of you! Grab it, quickly!
 - 7 Someone passed *off / out* on the train, but luckily there was a nurse in the same carriage who knew what to do.
 - 8 Is Jackie OK? Her brain / speech seems slurred to me.
- **2** Complete the texts with one word in each gap. The first letters are given.

What problems has studying caused you?

I was so exhausted after all my studying that I collapsed in the middle of the exam. I was for about forty-five minutes.

Elaine I had ² b vision because I was doing online tests until the middle of the night.

I was so nervous before the oral exam that

I a t _____ up in the school toilet. Luckily,

not in the exam!

Emily I look calm before exams, but I have a strange feeling in my stomach. Maybe it's 4 i_____ after eating so many snacks to stay awake!

Harry I keep myself awake with coffee and energy drinks. Then, I start feeling 5 d_____ and feel as if I'm going to 6 p_____ out.

I get really nervous. I ⁷ s _____ so much that I find it difficult to hold my pen. Last year, my teacher thought I must be cold – but it was June and 30°C outside!

Paul I told my parents I suffered from

8 m_____ loss, which is why I failed the
exam, but they knew it was because I hadn't
studied hard enough.

- - 1 'Good morning and welcome to our school on this special day.'
 - 2 'Please follow the student leading your group to the gym ...'
 - **3** 'Our first guest is Natalie, who is a nutritionist and fitness instructor.'
 - 4 'She will give you valuable information about helping your children to get into shape.'
 - 5 '... the talk will focus on the problems suffered by students in the lead-up to exams, something very important to me at this time.'
 - 1 Who is speaking?
 - a a student
 - b a teacher
 - c a guest speaker
 - 2 Who is she talking to?
 - a other students
 - **b** students and teachers
 - c parents of students

3 What is the overall topic of the talk?

- a exam stress
- **b** student health
- c school facilities



4 07 S Listen again and complete the table.

4 4 507	Listen again and	complete the table.			
Who?	What?				
Arianna	Information about: • what the school has achieved this month • plans for the following week • talk about a room where students				
	Where?	When?			
	Main gym	At ²			
Who?	What?				
Natalie	 Talking about: how to improve children's health signs that show us that something is wrong with our children 				
	Where?	When?			
	3	At 11:45 am			
Who?	What?				
Jonathan	 Explaining: how to help students at exam times the importance of eating healthily and not ⁴ 				
	Where?	When?			
	Main hall	At 2:30 pm			

Determiners



Choose the correct options.

- 1 I downloaded a fitness app, but all of the / the whole of the exercises were too difficult for me.
- 2 We were talking about health the other day and most / most of us admitted we were out of shape.
- 3 I don't want this shirt or that one. I don't like either them / of them.
- 4 X: I finished the quiz in five minutes and got every question / of the questions correct.
 - Y: Wow! And as for me, it took me ten minutes and I got most of / most answers wrong!
- 5 I helped Jackie and Sandra with their homework and neither them / of them thanked me.
- 6 X: When the school year finished, the whole of / whole class thanked Miss Davies for all her help.
 - Y: Really? All them / of them?
- 7 I asked my classmates about their lifestyle during exam time and every of / every one of them said they stayed up late revising.

all both either every most neither nor or whole

Complete the mini-dialogues with the words from the box.

1 X: Which gym should I join? Mario's or PushIT? of them look good.
Y: Don't you want to go to the local gym? Mario's PushIT are very
close to your house. How will you get there?
X: by bus on my bike.
2 X: This is an amazing hospital. Did you know that patient has their own room?
Y: It must cost a fortune for heating and lights.
X: No, it doesn't. The hospital and
all the equipment are powered by solar energy.
Y: What do the patients think of that? Aren't they
worried they could have an operation on a cloudy day?
X: Well, I didn't talk to of them,
but of the patients I met seemed to
think it was a good idea. Only two of them asked
if the hospital has an emergency generator!
Complete the sentences with another, other, others,
the other or the others.
1 Three of the group felt fine after eating the meal. suffered from food poisoning.
2 I enjoyed that pizza. Shall we get one?
3 What's the difference between the beginning of the alphabet and a rare blood type?
One is ABC and is AB, see?
4 Some days appear to go by very quickly while never seem to end.
5 I'm on a diet. The Western diet diets just don't fill me up!

4		Complete the	text with	one word in	each gap.
---	--	--------------	-----------	-------------	-----------

	Complete the text with one word in each gap.
Αt	t the 2021 Olympic Games in Tokyo, as well as
	ateboarding, surfing and karate, ¹ sport
	as added to the list of Olympic sports: climbing.
ln	speed climbing, competitors have to climb a fifteen
m	etre wall in the fastest time possible.
2	climbing wall in the world for this
CC	ompetition is exactly the same, so there are no
SU	rprises for the competitors. It's just a test of speed.
Po	olish climber Aleksandra Mirosław won the event,
ar	nd broke the world record, but even this didn't mean
sh	ne had won a gold medal. There were two
3	events she had to take part in. To get
gc	old, the competitors had to achieve the best overall
	ore from 4 of the events. The speed
	imbing was the first of the three final events and,
	ter seeing her win gold, the ⁵ of Poland
	as cheering her on. Unfortunately, 6 the
	ouldering walls event ⁷ the lead climbing
	vent went well for Aleksandra, and she even failed to
	in the bronze medal.
	ne and Akiyo Noguchi
	om Japan ⁸
	nished on sixty-four points ut, because the Japanese
	imber had beaten
	eksandra in two of the three
	vents, she got the medal.
	owever, nothing can take
	vay Aleksandra's world record
	nd that's what most 9
th	e viewers who watched her
at	the Olympics will remember.
	Translate into English. Write up to four words
in	each gap.
1	(Albo gramy w tenisa)
	or golf this afternoon, there isn't time to play both.
2	(Przez większość
	czasu) during PE lessons, we do exercises and other
	non-competitive activities.
3	Charles is the sort of
	(człowieka, dla którego) pushing himself to the limit
	is a regular occurrence.
4	Is it alright if I have
	(kolejny kawałek tego) delicious cake?
5	Unfortunately, Sara is an example of an athlete
	(której kontuzje
	spowodowane sportem) brought her career to
	a premature end.
6	I was suffering from indigestion the
	(cały dzień) after our meal out.
7	X: Do you remember the time
	(kiedy miałem zanik pamięci)?
	Y: I do, the question is whether you remember it!
8	It'll be a great match.
	(Obaj gracze są w) peak form and it's

difficult to predict the winner.

3

Grammar and vocabulary practice

Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

> acne ailments attain condition determination goal obvious shape threatening Western

		۶
9	s seriously about improving Here's what I've decided eved so far.	7
to set myself a(n) ³ month – go to the I think that is some even though my Pt 5! My fr after my first gym s	ed to get into 1,	
time – well, nothing	ve about: rom any ⁷ for a l g life- ⁸ anyway! iet is very bad for us,	_

Complete the dialogue with the correct forms of the words in brackets. Write up to two words in each gap.

so I started eating a lot of food from the Far East. I love Chinese food! Since I stopped eating fast food, my 10 _____ has started to clear up, and I've lost 3 kg! So, everything is going well. How about you?

How's your fitness?

	2r-·
Billy	So, if you see someone pass out, you have to (tight) clothing, is that right?
Jess	No! You have to ² (loose) – unless you want them to stop breathing!
Billy	What if I have ³ (digest) – what's the best cure for that?
Jess	Well, to stop it happening again, I would eat less, but if you still have problems, go to the chemist's for some medicine.
Billy	OK, last question. Can you ⁴ (strong) muscles more quickly by doing much more exercise than usual?
Jess	You can if you don't mind suffering some kind of 5 (injure). What are all these bizarre questions for? You've never been interested in health and fitness before.
Billy	I'm revising for a test about health and fitness I want to get a better mark than Lucy.
Jess	Well, at least you ⁶ (compete) in something!

Choose the correct options.

An	amazing	ach	ievemer	ıt
	8			-

If you met Kasia Orzechowska at home, you wouldn't
think she was someone out of the ordinary. She lives
in Vienna and works as a doctor. However, she is also
someone for 1 exercise and adventure
are really important. In 2019, she won the Desert Ultra
marathon, a race which is an incredible 250 km in length
and ² a high degree of risk. Not only that,
but it took place in the Namibian Desert in Africa,
temperatures can reach 35°C. 4 runner in
the race has to carry their own backpack with water
and safety equipment in it, and it is run
in five stages – 50 km at a time.
Is that amazing enough? Well, here's
⁵ fact about Kasia. She had
never run an ultramarathon before
she won the race. She really pushed
herself to the 6, breaking
the course record with a time of
thirty-two hours and fifty-seven minutes.
In the final stage, she had the fastest time of all the other
competitors – male or female!

1	Α	who	В	which	C whom	D	whose
2	Α	involves	В	forms	C contains	D	develops
3	Α	which	В	when	C where	D	that
4	Α	All of the	В	Each	C The whole	D	All the
5	Α	other	В	all the	C the other	D	another
6	Α	peak	В	limit	C goal	D	top

	Complete the second sentence with up to five
w	ords so that it means the same as the first one.
U	se the word in capitals.
	•
1	Cameron was vomiting all night. UP
_	Cameron all night.
2	Everyone in the crowd stood up to cheer the
	team. THE
	stood up to
	cheer the team.
3	Sylvia bumped her head and she then suffered from
	blurred vision for a few minutes. BUMPING
	, Sylvia suffered
	from blurred vision for a while.
4	I don't think these are the sort of people you should
-	be spending your time with. WHOM
	I don't think these are the sort of people
	spending your
	time.
_	
5	Charles isn't competitive and Brian isn't competitive either. NOR
	competitive.
6	You find ghosts in places like this! KIND

_____you find ghosts!

An informal email with advice

1	Read the email and answer the questions.	New message — ∠ ×
	a What's the relationship between Klaus and Daria?	Hi Klaus,
	b Why is Daria writing to Klaus?	Thanks for your email. ¹ Congratulations on completing your climb of Mount Kilimanjaro! ² The photos look amazing. And thanks for the kind words
	c What information was included in Klaus' email?	you sent about my paintings. They mean a lot to me. One day I hope I'll be able to invite you to my exhibition!
	d What do Klaus and Daria have in common?	3 I'm planning on going with a group to either Wales or Scotland. Scotland looks more beautiful, but the hills are much bigger. Which would you suggest?
	Which seems to be Daria's preferred destination: Scotland or Wales?	The walking won't be very difficult, but the organisers still suggest getting into shape. a gym? If so, which machines are the most useful? Would I need a personal trainer?
		⁵ Hope to see you soon!
		6 Daria
201	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

2 Read the text again. Complete the gaps with phrases a-f.

- a Cheers,
- **b** I'm so proud of you!
- c Well, that's all for now.
- **d** How are you?
- **e** Anyway, I thought I'd write to ask you about hill walking.
- f I was wondering if you could give me some advice.

3 Match 1-8 to a-h.

1	Long time no see!
2	Congratulations on passing your driving test!
3	Thanks for the kind words
4	I can't quite believe it has happened.
5	You asked me for advice about avoiding sports
	injuries.
6	, but 7
8	Well, that's all for now.

- **a** Another good idea is to get into a routine: an hour's walking, cycling or swimming every day,
- **b** I keep pinching myself to see if this is real!
- **c** You did it!
- d Take care!
- e The best thing would be not to try to do too much.
- f How's life?
- g you must keep it up even in bad weather.
- **h** They meant a lot to me.

4	Complete the sentences from an email that Klaus
	sent back to Daria. The first letters are given.

т	L III L, Daria:		
2	2 I was w if you ha	ad started your trai	ning
	yet.		
3	Thank you for b	in me.	
4	l keep p myself	to see if this is real.	
5	5 I thought I'd w t	o tell you that I hav	'e
	started planning my next tri	p – to the Himalaya	as!
6	i'll be leaving in October. If	you want to meet ι	ıp,
	the best thing w	be to arrange	
	something in September aft		•
7	7 Have you t abou	ıt which holiday to	go
	on yet? I prefer Wales. Scot	land is more specta	cular,
	but it has midges – little bit	•	
	choose Scotland, m	s yo	ou
	take lots of repellent!		
8	Well, that's afor	now.	
9	P Tc,		
	Klaus		

5 🥏 Do the writing task.

W swoim ostatnim e-mailu koleżanka pochwaliła Ci się, że udało się jej dotrzymać postanowień noworocznych na dany rok – zmieniła dietę na zdrowszą, a siedzący tryb życia na aktywny. Kolejnym jej celem jest przekonanie rodziców, aby pozwolili jej zostać wegetarianką, jednak każda próba podjęcia tego tematu kończy się kłótnią. Napisz do koleżanki **e-mail**, w którym:

- poinformujesz ją, co ostatnio porabiałeś/porabiałaś,
- pogratulujesz jej i skomentujesz oba osiągnięcia,
- udzielisz rady, jak rozwiązać jej problem,
- zachęcisz ją, aby nadal realizowała swoje plany.

Długość tekstu powinna wynosić od 100 do 150 słów.



VOCABULARY Complete the sentences with one word in each

_	p. The people's names give you a clue to the nswers.
1	William Davies decided to eat this kind of food because he thought it had something to do with cowboys.
	He follows the
2	Cynthia Franklin likes to win at everything.
2	She always wants to
3	<u>Usain Peterson</u> 's doctor told him to take it easy because he was very stressed.
	It was true that he had been a lot of
4	Paula Brown ran the 100 m in 13.6 seconds. She didn't win, but she was still happy.
_	It was a time for her.
5	<u>Penelope Stevens</u> has started doing weight training in the gym.
	Her aim is to develop her
6	Russell Davies worked in a mine and got dust in his lungs.
	He now suffers from a bad
_	
7	Oliver Oscar Chambers stopped training and is not
	at all fit anymore. He is completely
8	Paula Ullman suffers every time she eats spicy food because she's got an open sore on the lining of her stomach. She's got a
9	Belinda-Ellen sometimes eats a lot of food at one time.
	She has problems with
	when she is depressed.
	omplete the sentences with one word in each gap. ne last two letters are given.
1	Chrissie always wants to win. She'sly competitive.
2	How can I getto shape without making too much of an effort?
3	I never do activities which involve a high degree ofsk. I prefer to be safe.
4	Ary lifestyle is very bad for you – get up and do some exercise!
5	The medical staff here deal with lifeng diseases every day. It's a very stressful job.
6	You could be a champion, but youck determination.
7	My grandmother suffers fromty and
•	gets upset when she is in a difficult situation.
8	When youet yourself a goal, make sure
	you attain it.
Q	One cause of ne 2 dishetes is a had diet

2

		GRAMMAR
3	C	orrect the mistakes in the sentences. There may
	be	e more than one correct answer.
	1	Nick banged his head when falling off his bike, what means he can't go to school tomorrow.
	2	The pitch where we played on was very wet due to all the rain.
	3	I'm depressed. Every of the players at the tennis club are better than me.
	4	Mountaineers have to be very fit. Most of climbers in my group are in peak form.
	5	Neither Sara or I have ever won a game of table tennis.
	6	The all crowd was on their feet with excitement during the match.
4	se ar	se the information in the riddles to complete the entences using the relative pronouns in capitals and any other necessary words. What are the asswers to the riddles?
	1	Mary has four daughters. They all have a brother. A woman,
		Mary, has four daughters. WHOSE
		Mary has four daughters
		a brother. WHO
		How many children does Mary have?
	2	A man is standing on one side of a river. His dog is on the other side. The man calls the dog. The dog crosses the river. It doesn't use a boat, bridge or tunnel. It doesn't get wet.
		There is a man WHO
		and WHOSE. The dog,,
		crosses the river without getting wet. WHICH How?
		ROUND-UP 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Complete the text with one word in each gap.

_	
	A few months ago, I decided that I¹ to make some changes to my life and start doing regular exercise. I² to go running, but I gave up because the nearby streets are full of traffic. A girl, Katy, is in the same class as me at school, told me that she does CrossFit. It's basically an intensive kind of workout that 4 of us do every day. Katy told me that her gym was giving new members a special introductory 5 of three months for the price of two. That sounded like good 6 for money, so I signed up. My CrossFit monitor at the gym, 7 name is Lucy, is quite demanding, but she is also very supportive. She also keeps a well-stocked first-aid 8 just in case! After I had 9 going for about a month, I started feeling much stronger. If I keep improving.
	I started feeling much stronger. If I keep improving,
	my fitness will 10 reached a very high level
	by the end of the year.



LISTENING

- 08 Usłyszysz dialog w klubie fitness. Na podstawie informacji z nagrania uzupełnij luki 1-4. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie siedem wyrazów.
 - 1 One interesting rule in water polo that the receptionist mentions is that players aren't of the water.

2 The receptionist tells Mark that he can go to one water polo session without having to pay for it to sign up for more

- 3 One mistake that people make with Trangleball, which Mark also makes when he asks about it, with an i.
- 4 A great advantage of Trangleball is that it outdoors at the club, so it isn't restricted to one particular season of the year.
- 08 Usłyszysz ponownie ten sam dialog. Na podstawie informacji z nagrania odpowiedz na pytania 1-4.
 - 1 What two general topics of information does Mark tell the receptionist about himself?
 - 2 How often can club members play games of Trangleball?
 - 3 How does the use of a pyramid affect the game of Trangleball?
 - 4 What is the main aim of the sports at the club?

READING

3a Przeczytaj teksty. Dopasuj do każdego zdania 1-3 właściwy tekst A-D. Jeden tekst nie pasuje do żadnego zdania.

What's on at the Health Club? Latest news ...

Text A

Health talk

Are you feeling tired or unfit? Perhaps you have put on weight recently. On Friday, 17 June, here at the Highlands Health Club, we are pleased to welcome nutritionist Dr Pamela Carey, who is going to talk to us about the dangers of the Western diet, overcoming bad lifestyle habits and eating healthily on a budget. Tickets are free to members and £1 to non-members. You must reserve a place in advance as we only have room for two hundred people and we anticipate a high demand. Please click on the link below to reserve your place. Members should write their name and membership number in order to get their free ticket.

New message



From: Highlands Health Club To: Purchaser

Text B

Dear Sir/Madam,

Thank you for booking a ticket for the talk on 17 June. The talk will begin at 19:00, but we would like to encourage you to arrive in good time. The hall will be open from 18:00 and snacks and drinks will be available. Once the talk starts, the doors will be shut and no one will be admitted. This is on account of problems caused by late arrivals at a previous talk, which audience members complained about. The talk is due to last for approximately ninety minutes and will be followed by an opportunity for audience members to ask questions to Dr Carey.

Highlands Health Club

Text C

18 Park Lane, Strathpeffer

Open 7 days a week, 365 days a year 08:00-21:00 Free Parking

The Highlands Health Club offers a range of membership schemes to suit your needs and budget

> Contact us on our website or by phone on 4218111362

Text D

Hi, don't forget that we're going to the talk at the health club today.

Don't worry, I haven't forgotten. Do you want me to pick you up?

Nigel

That would be nice. I was thinking about walking, but if you could give me a lift it would be great. Thanks.

We should get there at about 6:30 pm so I'll try to get to your house by 6:15.

Is fifteen minutes enough time to get there?

It will be if you are ready to leave as soon as I arrive.

I will be. What are you going to wear? Something smart?

Not very. I mean, I won't wear jeans and a T-shirt, but I'm not going to wear a tie!

OK, I understand. I'll try to find something suitable. See you at 6:15. Thanks again.

Which text

- 1 contains an offer of help?
- 2 provides a reason for a decision?
- **3** gives information about regular working hours?



3b Przeczytaj ponownie teksty A-D i zgodnie z ich treścią uzupełnij luki 4-7 w poniższym e-mailu. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie dwa wyrazy.

🔲 New me	ssage	
Hi Lucy, I'm going to a tais a qualified finteresting. I need hopefully, this wowhich I lack. I she friend Nigel has and I have accept the talk is taking to try to get the about the different and see if any of a l'm not sure wolast for about nican finish now	ed to do something will help to give me ould start by walki offered to give me oted. g place at a local fit re early, so I'm goir ent 6 them suit me. I'll phen that will be. The nety minutes but, a transfer in as I promised to ly nice but a little im	g about my fitness so, the determination ng to the talk, but my ses eness club. We are going ng to try to find out that they offer bhone when I get home he talk itself is due to after that, the audience ould be interesting.

USE OF ENGLISH

4 Uzupełnij każdą lukę, przekształcając jeden z wyrazów z ramki. Dwa wyrazy nie pasują do żadnej luki.

can consume drama endorse have place

5	Uzupełnij obydwa zdania z każdej pary tym samym			
	wyrazem.			
	1 a Lintend to be in	form by	the end o	

1	а	I intend to be in form by the end of
		the year.
	b	Unfortunately, we couldn't see the
		of the mountain because it was hidden by clouds.
2	а	I must have passed for a few
		minutes.
	b	I'm sorry, I didn't realise how of condition I was.
3	а	I was the impression that people here took care of their fitness.
	b	The manager of the team is pressure after four defeats in a row.
4	а	My trainer tried to my attention to
		the dangers of over-exercising.
	b	It's impossible to any conclusions
		from these results.
5	а	I can't out what this says.
		The writing is too small.
	b	I wanted to lose weight, but nothing I did seemed
		to any difference.

6 Przetłumacz fragmenty zdań na język angielski.

1	You could look for some bargains in the old town,		
	but		
	(większość tamtejszych pamiątek) are made of chear		
	plastic and will fall apart before you get home!		
2	It (musia		

- 2 It ______ (musiało być zatrucie pokarmowe) as everyone who ate the same meal was sick at the same time.
- 4 Wish me luck. I'm running against an athlete ______ (którego rekord życiowy) for the 100 metres is three seconds faster than mine!

WRITING

7 Przeczytaj polecenie i wykonaj zadanie.

W ostatnim e-mailu Twój kolega poinformował Cię o kontuzji, której doznał, grając w piłkę nożną kilka miesięcy temu. Dzięki rehabilitacji wrócił już do formy, jednak póki co lęk przed ponownym urazem odbija się na jakości jego gry. Nie wie, jak sobie poradzić z tym problemem. Napisz do kolegi **e-mail**, w którym:

- wyrazisz współczucie z powodu jego kłopotów ze zdrowiem,
- pogratulujesz mu powrotu do formy i poprosisz o opis treningu, który mu w tym pomógł,
- udzielisz mu rady, jak rozwiązać jego problem,
- zaproponujesz miejsce i termin spotkania, aby uczcić sukces kolegi.

Długość tekstu powinna wynosić od 100 do 150 słów.

5 ART & COMMUNICATION



Vocabulary 1

Communication · Memory and the mind

	Communication Memory and the	THING				
1	Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in capitals. There are two extra verbs in each group. 1 ASSURE / CONFESS / INSIST / REVEAL	 Complete each pair of sentences with the same word. 1 a People think you painted this picture. You'll have the same word. 				
	a The filmmakers asked everyone at the premiere not to the plot twist. b The delivery company me that	to own before someone finds out it wasn' you. b When I've soaked the atmosphere, I will sit down and paint a picture.				
	they would take great care of my paintings when taking them to my new house. 2 PERSUADE / POINT OUT / PROCESS / SURPRISE	2 a Jess can't keep anything herself. She's a real gossip.b OK, in this exercise, I want you to push				
	a It was my teacher who me to take up art. He could see I had a natural talent.	yourselves the limit. 3 a Right, if we have finished with that topic, let's move to something else.				
	b Some of the judge's decisions me, especially the choice of the winning photo, which I thought was very unimpressive.	 b We can rent bikes or get around foot. 4 a You should open to people more, trust them and tell them about yourself. 				
2	Complete the sentences with the words from the box.	b Do you know why Liam suddenly threw? Had he eaten something bad?				
	appeal captures criticise figure got highlights illustrates interpret rejected	 5 a I don't want to butt on your conversation, but I wanted to ask one thing. b After playing in the grass, I came out a rash 				
1		6 a OK, let's get into groups and bounce ideas each other.				
7	Picasso's <i>Guernica</i> is an anti-war painting which 1 the horrors of war brilliantly but not in a traditional way. The artist 2 his	b Enjoy the market. Try not to get ripped7 a Thanks for sticking for me. I really				
Zaraken i	message across using other images. For example, a light bulb surrounded by glowing spikes represents the fires caused by the bombing.	appreciate that.b To sum things, I'd just like to say that we are here to help you whenever you need us.				
Y	Sometimes, with modern art, it can be difficult to 3 out what the artist is trying to say.	4* Read the WATCH OUT box. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of some of the verbs from exercise 3.				
	I don't want to 4 the artists because I know a lot of people enjoy their work, but those that try to shock without a reason just don't	1 In basketball, you can't run and hold the ball, but you can run and the ball.				
	to me, I'm afraid. But I must say I love Picasso's work, especially Guernica.	2 Be careful in the children's zoo – the goats might you with their horns.3 I find it very difficult to to a diet for				
446		very long.				
	Yes, it really 6 the fear and sorrow of the people. It's amazing.	4 By the time I am thirty, I want to a Jaguar and a yacht.				
		WATCH OUT Phrasal verbs				
	You know, despite his unique style, Picasso The idea of abstract art. He said there was no such thing. You have to start with reality and then change it to your own vision. That's why it is quite easy to Picasso's message. If we	In English, many verbs change their meaning when a particle is added to them to form a phrasal verb. The man owns three flats and a house in the countryside.				
274 177 177 177 177 177	look at <i>Guernica</i> again, the light bulb is next to an oil lamp which ⁹ the use of modern	Jill owned up to breaking the vase.				

technology to destroy a traditional community.



Conditionals (zero, first, second and third) · Alternatives to if

- Correct the mistakes in the sentences by crossing out one word in each of them.
 - 1 I wouldn't be understand what any of these paintings were about if you weren't here to explain.
 - 2 The artist always stops to chat to people if he has had time.
 - 3 If you will walk under a ladder, you will have bad luck.
 - 4 If I have had more money, I would buy one of these paintings.
 - There is an outdoor art exhibition in the park every Sunday but, if the weather is bad, they would hold it
 - 6 If there are any tickets still available, I will be get some for us.
- Choose the correct options.



If I 1 hear / will hear about a new app that's out, I always like to try it. So, last week, I tried the Find Street Art app on my smartphone - and I loved it! If you like street art and exploring outside, then I'm sure you 2 will enjoy / would enjoy using it, too. It helps you locate street art in

some cities and is regularly updated. I installed it before going to London, and if

I hadn't had it, I ³ wouldn't enjoy / wouldn't have enjoyed my trip so much. You do have to be careful, though. If you 4 don't pay / wouldn't pay attention to your surroundings, people can take advantage of you. This happened to a friend of mine - he was using the app and someone stole his phone. If he 5 check / had checked behind him, the thief 6 won't have managed / wouldn't have managed to steal it. I once saw someone using this app while riding a bike, but that's silly. I 7 wouldn't do / wouldn't have done that if I was on my bike - it could cause an accident. If I 8 asked / ask my friends to recommend an art app, most of them would say this one!

WATCH OUT

will/would vs can/could/may/might

First conditional

If it is sunny on Saturday, we can go swimming. (It is possible)

If it is sunny on Saturday, I might / may / could go swimming, (I'm not sure if I will)

Second conditional

If I had more money, I could buy some new clothes. (It would be possible)

If I had more money, I might buy some new clothes. (I'm not sure if I would)

Third conditional

If they had had more time, they could have gone to the exhibition. (It would have been possible) If they had had more time, they might have gone to the exhibition. (I'm not sure if they would have)

3	Read the WATCH OUT box and complete the
	dialogues with one word in each gap. There may be
	more than one correct answer.

1	X: What will you do if you can't get your phone fixed?
	Y: I'm not sure. If no one can fix it, I
	get a new one, or I try to find a second-hand one.
2	X: Where would you go if you could choose any country in the world?
	Y: If I had a choice I don't know, I

	as long as in case provided unless			
1	I'll text you the directions you get lost again.			
2	They can watch TV that they have finished their homework.			
3	You'll understand the homework you listen to the teacher's instructions.			
4	I won't go to the party you go with me, too.			
5	Mark will pass his exams he studies			
6	We'll send you an email the			
	Internet connection is working.			
7	She wouldn't tell anyone you said			
	you wanted her to.			
4				
				
W	Complete the second sentence with up to five ords so that it means the same as the first one. se the word in capitals.			
W	se the word in capitals. I need to recharge my phone so I can send a message. ABLE			
W	ords so that it means the same as the first one. se the word in capitals. I need to recharge my phone so I can send a message. ABLE If I don't recharge my phone,			
w U 1	ords so that it means the same as the first one. se the word in capitals. I need to recharge my phone so I can send a message. ABLE If I don't recharge my phone,			
w U 1	ords so that it means the same as the first one. se the word in capitals. I need to recharge my phone so I can send a message. ABLE If I don't recharge my phone,			
w U 1	ords so that it means the same as the first one. se the word in capitals. I need to recharge my phone so I can send a message. ABLE If I don't recharge my phone, to send a message. Grace may send Joe a text – it depends on whether she has enough time. FINDS			
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w U 1 2	rords so that it means the same as the first one. se the word in capitals. I need to recharge my phone so I can send a message. ABLE If I don't recharge my phone,			
w U 1 2	rords so that it means the same as the first one. se the word in capitals. I need to recharge my phone so I can send a message. ABLE If I don't recharge my phone, to send a message. Grace may send Joe a text – it depends on whethe she has enough time. FINDS Provided Grace send Joe a text. If I don't send my mum a text to say that I have arrived safely, she will worry. UNLESS My mum her a text saying that I have arrived safely. Amy's phone bill was really high because she had made a call to Australia. SO			
w U 1 2	rords so that it means the same as the first one. se the word in capitals. I need to recharge my phone so I can send a message. ABLE If I don't recharge my phone,			

5 I'll buy a new camera, but only if you come to the

to the shop with me to give me advice.

shop with me to give me advice. LONG

I'll buy a new camera

Hypothesising · Questioning other people's point of view

- Choose the correct options.
 - X: Did you hear? There is every 1 chance / doubt that our art lessons will stop next year unless the school can raise some money for a proper art studio.
 - Y: Sure, but how 2 pessimistic / realistic is that? If it ever 3 happens / appears, I'll be amazed.
 - X: I agree. It's sad, though. Art lessons allow us to use our imagination and become better people.
 - Y: That's 4 debatable / understandable, isn't it? I mean, I can see where you're 5 heading / coming from, but for most students art lessons are just a time to relax. It's all very 6 much / well to say that art is important in 7 principle / practice, but we also need a computer room, a language lab, science laboratories. Are you 8 thinking / saying that art is more important than those subjects?
 - X: Without a shadow of a 9 chance / doubt! What would the world be like without Van Gogh's paintings!
 - Y: Well, you're 10 entitled / allowed to your opinion, though I really doubt whether Van Gogh went to a school with an art studio!
- Complete the comments with one word in each gap. The first letters are given.

HOW DO YOU KNOW SOMETHING IS A WORK OF ART? Sam For me, it has to show that the artist has a talent, not just some strange idea like dead sharks cut in half or a messy bed. I think the 1 s unlikely to change. In fact, there's 2 e chance that there will be more and more similar people trying to become rich. If they 3 i some kind of qualification that artists had to pass. it would be something. Gloria You're 4 e to your opinion, Sam, but I think art should provoke strong emotions. As long as there is a reason for the artwork, it is art. And Tracey Emin's 'My bed' was wonderful. Sam Are you ⁵ s that, if I put my bed in a museum, it isn't art, but if I then say this represents the loneliness of my existence, it is? Gloria Well, that's rather simplistic, but that's correct.

	feels they have to agree with them?
Sam	Jack, you are right 9 w a shadow of a doubt. It's like the story of the king's new clothes. No one wants to be seen as a fool, so they all pretend they can see something that doesn't exist.

Re Gloria's earlier comment. <u>It's all ⁶ v</u>

but that's 7 d

well saying that some of this modern art is amazing,

how wonderful their friends' works are and everyone

, isn't it? Don't you

that these so-called artists all say

3	Complete the mini-dialogues with one word in each gap.
	1 X: If there was ever a tattoo exhibition, there is every that I would be selected as a living artwork!
	Y: Maybe, though I'm not optimistic. Frankly, I that they would be interested in your badly drawn hearts and misspelt Japanese proverbs.
	X: Well, you're entitled to your, but I'm proud of them.
	2 X: There is a memes art prize. One of mine could win.
	Y: Well, sure, but realistic is that? I mean, some of the memes you see are really professional.
	X: you saying that my memes aren't good?
	Y: Well, er, yes, but doubt, your work will improve in the future.
4	Complete the dialogue with the correct forms of the words in brackets and one or two other words to complete the phrase.
	X: Now this is an iconic photo from 1989 and the protests in Tiananmen Square. That man standing up to the tanks. It's photos like that which can change the world.
	Y: How¹ (real) that? I think the situation in all countries with authoritarian regimes ² (like) change. In fact, there ³ (be) chance that it will get worse.
1363	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

(say) that photos can't change

(debate), isn't it? Public opinion

(frank) doubt it. Anyway, let's not

Y: No, of course not. What I'm saying is that public

ended the war in Vietnam, public opinion brought

an end to the Iron Curtain in Europe, public

argue. It is an amazing photo with the contrast

of the authorities. I wonder what happened to

between the small, frail individual and the power

opinion won't change the world.

opinion will save the planet!

(pessimist)!

public opinion? 5

the 'tank man'.

X: 6

A review of street art

1 Scan the text about four street artists and match photos A and B to two of them.



- 2 Read the text. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)? Find information in the text to support your opinion.
 - 1 Some of Mademoiselle Maurice's artwork was made with help from other people.

T/F

2 Pez's work has the ability to make people feel happy.

T/F

3 DALeast's work is usually about people.

T/F

T/F

4 According to the writer, the most incredible thing about Christian Guémy's work is the fact that he uses stencils to do

his portraits.

- Read the text again and match sentences A-E to gaps 1-4 in the text. There is one extra sentence.
 - A It really makes you think about the people and what they might be feeling or may have experienced.
 - **B** However, this was later replaced by a smiling blue fish character.
 - **C** Artists from all cultures and backgrounds show off their skills to similarly mixed audiences.
 - **D** Not surprisingly, this has led some people to compare the artist's work to more traditional painters.
 - **E** It is an art form which has always symbolised hope, love and peace.
- 4 Complete the summary of the text with up to three words in each gap.

The text introduces us to street art and how it has finally form. It points out that its inclusiveness makes it unique in the art world. It then introduces four well-known street artists. The first, Mademoiselle Maurice, became intrigued by origami while and now makes her own, sometimes with the help of other people. Pez, an artist from Barcelona, got his inspiration from comics. His works include a(n) 3 . As well as having exhibitions all over the world, Pez's work has also been featured in books and on the Internet. DALeast, a Chinese artist who specialises in pictures of animals, makes you think that he is creating artwork from metal, but he achieves his 3-D effects with paint. The fourth artist, known as C215, uses his art to highlight social problems. His characters have incredibly 4 have a strong effect on the people who see them. Although he's French, his work has appeared in several countries around the world.

Stars of the street art scene

Street art is a growing phenomenon. Although it took a while before gaining acceptance as an art form, it is now an exciting addition to the arts, and what's more, it is completely inclusive. ¹ Here are just a few we recommend watching out for.

The young French artist Mademoiselle Maurice spent a year in Japan, where she became fascinated by origami (folding paper to create shapes). ² _____ That's the reason why, when she returned home, she started using folded paper to create 3-D street art, in the hope of spreading a similar message. Some shapes are small, others gigantic, covering whole buildings. Two of her popular works were created using thirty thousand pieces of origami folded by hundreds of volunteers, an impressive feat! One is a decorated stairway. The other is a laughing person, which is unusual for this artist because most of her works are abstract.

If you want to see some superb street art from Spain, check out the work of Pez. His career began in his hometown of Barcelona, where he painted murals influenced by comics. Pez used to sign his works, and quickly became well-known. This symbol of positivity became his new signature. His works are simple but stylish and typically have bright colours and, of course, smiles. Pez has had exhibitions worldwide, including Venezuela, France and America, and his work has been published online and in several books. Just looking at his paintings makes people cheerful, and what more can you ask from someone than that?

Chinese-born artist DALeast uses a bizarre and unique technique to create his artwork. It looks like it's made up of pieces of metal which form incredible shapes – usually animals such as deer, birds or dragons – but in fact he uses paint to create the illusion of 3-D sculptures. Each artwork looks like a solid thing that you could touch and communicates an energy and sense of movement that is really captivating.

Finally, Christian Guémy, known as C215, is another remarkable French artist. For years, he's been using stencils to create portraits of people such as refugees, the elderly and the homeless. His idea is to draw attention to them and to social problems. The most stunning thing, though, is the expression he gives to each person's eyes. ⁴ _____ He's popular internationally and he's created works not just in his native country of France, but also in many others, including Morocco, Brazil and India.

So, keep an eye out in your area. You never know where the next street art superstar might be perfecting their skills.

Fine arts

Choose the correct options.

- 1 I don't know whether fashion design / installation is an art form. Sometimes, I'm not even sure if it has anything to do with clothes!
- 2 I really love photography / photographers, especially when the images are in black and white.
- 3 My favourite painter / painting? I guess Monet, especially his picture of the bridge and the flowers in the river.
- 4 The town wants to put a sculpture / graffiti of a historic local person in front of the town hall, but they don't know who to choose.
- 5 I don't mind graffiti / graphic art when it looks nice, but I hate it when walls are covered in rude words.

Complete the poster with the words from the box.

clay drawings fashion graffiti graphic installation paintings photography sculpture

ART EXHIBITION OPENS TODAY

There is something for everyone at our new exhibition:

1	design including clothes from Gucci, Dior and
	many more top designers.
2	art with an amazing 3-D map of the world and
	stunning sound and vision show.
3	from around the world including a selection of
	works by French impressionists never seen before in this country.
4	A garden with works in stone, metal and glass.
5	An interactive art wall where you can add your
	own works!
6	Some early Van Gogh done in red or black chalk
	or charcoal - remember pencils hadn't been invented at that time
7	A must for anyone interested in An exhibition of
	pictures taken worldwide showing conflicts, nature and the world
	around us.
8	Hand-made and painted pots from all over the
	world.

Examples of ______ design including comic book covers,

Choose the correct options.

Igor Mitoraj was a Polish artist who took up sculpture after a trip to South America. Although he had started out working with bronze and a sort of 1 - terracotta (terra cotta is Italian for 'baked earth') in 1979, after visiting Italy, he moved ²_____ to something else – marble, although he used other materials when necessary. Igor created statues and 3_ in a classical style, but his works often show only a part of a body or face. Why? What message was he trying to get ? There are two possible ways to 5 ____ his style. One is that often Greek or Roman statues are damaged and his works show the same sort of damage. The other is that the statues 6 the fragility of the human body and our suffering, especially as we age.

1	Α	sketch	В	clay	C	canvas	D	carving
2	Α	up	В	in	С	away	D	on
3	Α	busts	В	murals	C	landscapes	D	artistry
4	Α	around	В	along	С	across	D	away
5	Α	interpret	В	reveal	C	capture	D	criticise
6	Α	reject	В	highlight	С	appeal to	D	figure out



The underlined words are in the wrong places. Write which word should appear in each place.

What a mess!

clearly oil paintings.

What happens when you put an enthusiastic but clueless ¹ artistry in charge of an exhibition? Come and see for yourself! A jumbled collection of 2 carvings by a random selection of artists. And some of the labelling was wrong, with one room of paintings marked ³ mural when they were

product packaging, CD covers and more.

What a waste of 4 self-portrait and paint! I only saw the paintings. I couldn't face anything else. There were ⁵ statues _____ of fields in the autumn, paintings of fruit bowls and ⁶ watercolours flowers, there was even a(n) bust _ covering one wall, which seemed to show a scene from a western, and one of the artists had painted a 8 curator of himself. Perhaps he should have taken a selfie instead! But, none of them could be called a(n) 9 still life In fact, the 10 canvas of most of the people involved was at a similar level to that shown by a Year 10 art class at the local school.

This wasn't perfect, but it's nice to see a local gallery trying something different. Da Vinci's 11 exhibits and drawings were, of course, magnificent, but I had to battle through the crowds to catch a quick glimpse of them. There were some interesting 12 landscapes from wood with really incredible details. Some of the 13 sketches in the garden were fun. I wasn't impressed with the marble 14 masterpiece of an elderly gentleman in the entrance hall, but it turned out that it wasn't an exhibit but a likeness of the director of the gallery.

A presentation: STEM or STEAM?

1 Complete the definitions with the names of the jobs from the box.

animator architect camera operator graphic designer inventor mathematician scientist video game designer

1	A(n)	is a person who designs
	buildings. Some of them	
	artists.	
2	A(n)	could be a chemist,
	a physicist, an astronome	er, a biologist or work in
	another similar field.	
3	A(n)	is responsible for coming
		e necessary computer code
	and testing their ideas to	see if they work.
4	A(n)	works with numbers to
	try to solve problems.	
5	A(n)	is a person who creates
	multiple images which co	ombine to appear as if they
	are moving.	
6	A(n)	_ isn't the same as
	a photographer. This per	
	movies, TV shows or onl	ine videos.
7	A(n)	_ is someone who thinks up
	new ideas for gadgets or	devices.
8	A(n)	creates visuals either

2 Complete the text with the correct jobs. The first letters are given.

using computer software or by hand.

JOBS IN VISUAL ARTS



Thinking of a career in visual arts? If you are imaginative and love creating things with your hands from wood, stone, metal and other materials, then consider being a 1 s_ Is your dream to work with digital and film cameras and combine technology with creative visual skills on films or TV programmes? Then why not be _? Do you have a good sense of humour and love drawing? Then you could consider being a 3 c_ Are you interested in buildings and how they are constructed? Are you good at drawing? Then a career as an 4 a _____ could be a good option. If you think you could create drawings for books, technical manuals or advertisements, then how about becoming an ⁵ i_ Would you like to do skilled work with your hands while using traditional methods? Then aiming to be an ⁶ a of some kind could be your thing, whether it's a baker, a jewellery designer or a carpenter, to name just a few possibilities.

3 Look at the photo and try to guess the answer to the question.

and which of the jobs from exercise 1 do you think he did?
Name:
Jobs: <u>artist</u> ,,
-

- 4 09 Listen to the presentation and check your answers to exercise 3. Which statement a-c below best describes the main idea of the talk?
 - **a** STEM students do not think that studying art is relevant for their careers.
 - **b** Studying art and STEM subjects prepares young people better for their future careers.
 - **c** Most employers prefer employees to study STEM rather than STEAM subjects.

In both the LIK and the LISA, the rate of growth of jobs

5 09 Listen again and complete the summary with up to three words in each gap.

in STEM fields is almost ¹
as the rate for other jobs. Now, many educators
believe that students should be encouraged to study
STEAM subjects. These are STEM subjects with
the ² Many years ago,
there was no division between these subjects
and this approach has many advantages. Integrated
learning helps us to use our theoretical knowledge in
³ such as farming. Being able
to see connections and understand the 'bigger picture'
is something that interests employers because they
want people who can understand complicated ideas.
A high ⁴
in STEM subjects will be vital in many
different fields in the future, but
STEAM can help train our brains
in the right way to develop
all the skills we need.
- PER PRI
PI
UNIT 5 59

Mixed conditionals



- Correct the mistakes in the sentences. There may be more than one correct answer.
 - 1 If I wouldn't have any homework this afternoon, I'd practise the guitar.
 - 2 If we hadn't had to wait for Toby to arrive yesterday, we won't have missed the train.
 - 3 If he isn't so moody, he would have more friends.
 - 4 She will have been very happy if she had been chosen to play in the match last Saturday.
 - 5 I wouldn't answer my phone if the call would be from an unknown number.
 - 6 If you could change one thing about yourself, what would it have been?
- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets

LII	ie verbs in bracket	5.
1	If you	(not eat) so much earlier
	you	(not feel) sick now.
2	Stop looking at my	exam paper. You
	(know) the answers if you
	(study).
3	If you	(go) to bed earlier last
	night, you	(not be) tired now.
4	I know I haven't go	ot any phone calls. If anyone
		(call) me while I was out,
	Ĭ	(see) a message on the screen.
5	If Da Vinci	(not paint) the
	Mona Lisa, which p	painting
	(attract) the most v	visitors today?

(not know) each other now if my parents

(not find) work in this town ten years ago.

6 It's strange, isn't it? We

3 Complete the dialogue with the verb forms from the box.

didn't spend had had got hadn't bought lived wasn't would be would have would have been able would have gone would have got wouldn't have failed

enough to swim in	in Greece, we
2	to go swimming last month.
Y. I know I was then	e in May three years ago and the
	nan it is here in August.
	more free time, we
4	again last year,
but he's always w	
•	oliday with friends this year,
but I can't afford i	
	so many clothes last
month, you ⁶	
to go camping at I	
	dn't look so good today, would I?
	rother enjoying university?
, , ,	e ⁷ better
grades last year, h	e ⁸ at
	sity now. He wanted to study
	better grades
	such a good sports player.
X: I don't understand	
Y: He was in three so	hool teams. There wasn't any
time to study.	,
X: I know what you r	mean. If I 11
all my time paintir	
the exam last wee	·
Y: But it was an art e	xam!

4 Complete the text with one word in each gap.

The empty frames of the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum

The biggest art theft in history took place at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum in Boston in 1990 when thirteen works of art were stolen, including paintings by Rembrandt and Vermeer. The museum will pay \$10 million for information about the paintings, as 1 as the information leads to their safe return, of course. How did it happen? If museums own valuable paintings, they 2 guards and security systems. The paintings that nothing goes wrong. Unfortunately, at the Stewart Gardner Museum, human error allowed the thieves to get away with their crime. They did this by dressing up as police officers and asking the guards to let them __ followed the rules of their job, they wouldn't have opened in as part of an investigation. If the guards 4_ still be on display today. Regrettably, they trusted the uniforms and the two the doors and the paintings 5 fake police officers soon handcuffed them and left them locked in the basement. The criminals then had several hours to remove the paintings from their frames and take them to their getaway van. The works have never been found and the empty frames are still hanging on the walls of the museum.

They will remain there, empty, ⁶ _____ the paintings are returned one day.



Complete the dialogues with the correct forms of the

Grammar and vocabulary practice

Choose the correct options.

The painter Degas once said: 'Art is not what you see, but what you make others see.' Horace, a Roman poet, said: 'A picture is a poem without words.' Like poems, it is sometimes difficult to 1 capture / reject / interpret the artist's ideas. And Kenyan-Mexican actress Lupita Nyong'o said that 2 mural / clay / canvas can be dirt in the wrong hands, but art in the right hands.

Alfred Eisenstaedt, a photojournalist was talking about working in war zones when he said: 'When I have a camera in my hand, I know no fear', but I think this is also important when talking about people's character. Artists, actors, writers, even comedians are often quite shy. They find it hard to 3 talk / open / own up to people, so they let their work talk for them.

Another interesting quote is from Claude Debussy, who claimed that: 'Art is the most beautiful of all lies.'

I think this is basically what Degas said. You use your ⁴ curator / artistry / exhibit to present the world as you want people to see it, to 5 appeal / stick / highlight its injustice or exaggerate its beauty. But, however you do it, it's just your version of the truth.

Complete the dialogue with one word in each gap. The first letters are given.

painting styles like 1 w_

Mine's a rose, it's amazing.

X: What! Let me see, where?

Y: I'm just kidding. It's a heart shape.

mountains in the background and people working in a field in the foreground.

Z: Mine's a teddy bear!

Y: Mine's a 9 L

X: I'm trying to think of some unusual types of art. Not

or oil paintings,

not 2s	of famous people standing in
the town squ	are or a portrait or ³ s
<u> </u>	Something less obvious
Y: Sorry to 4 b	in, but do you two want
coffee? I'm go	oing to order some.
X: Yes, get us ca	ppuccinos, please. Now, where was I?
	ere just about to suggest we should
⁵ b	some ideas off each other about
different art f	orms. How about ⁶ cout
of wood or ev	ven ice. The detail is incredible. I don't
know how the	ey do it. Or a huge ⁷ m
covering an e	ntire wall showing a historical event.
X: That's too obv	vious. Come on, you must have some
better ideas t	han that!
Y: Hey, don't let	him criticise your ideas like that.
⁸ S	up for yourself! Here you are.
Three cappuc	ccinos. Maybe these will help us come
up with some	thing.
X: Look! This is v	what I was talking about! Look at the
pictures they	have made in the foam of the coffee.

painting with a range of

verbs in capitals. Add any other words it necessary.
1 CAN / CHOOSE / SELL
X: If you own one painting,
which one?
Y: That's easy. I would get the most expensive one and then I it.
2 GO / NOT BE / PERSUADE
X: If we to the art exhibition this morning, we bored now.
Y: If you me to go to the modern art exhibition this morning, I'm sure I would be far more bored than I am right now! 3 ALWAYS BE / NOT BE / SEND
X: If it for your advice, I wouldn't have become a video game designer. Thanks for all your encouragement and help.
Y: You're welcome. I here
to help you, as long as you me
pre-release samples of all your games, of course.
Complete the second sentence with up to five words so that it means the same as the first one. Use the word in capitals.
1 All the information about the paintings is on the
gallery's app which Nick hasn't got, so he doesn't
know anything about them. HAD
Ifapp before h
came here, he would be able to find out information about the paintings now.
2 If the gallery doesn't reduce the entrance fee, a lot of people won't go to any exhibitions again. REDUCES
A lot of people won't go to any exhibitions again entrance fee.
3 I don't think Marcie and I would have become fans of Turner if his painting hadn't been shown in the movie <i>Skyfall</i> . FOR
, I don't think Marcie and I would have become fans of Turner.
4 You can think what you like, but everyone here still thinks you are wrong. ENTITLED
You .
but everyone here still thinks you are wrong.
Somplete the sentences with the correct forms
of the words in brackets. Add any other necessary words. Write up to four words in each gap.
1 Hi, honey, I'm just ringing to say that I will finish
work at six o'clock
(provide / not / be) any problems.
2 When I look back at my school days, I realise
I would never have passed my exams if
(it / not / be) for my teachers.
Wait a minute, let me see if I understood you. (be / you / say) art

should never be political?

An opinion essay

- Read the opinion essay in exercise 2 and choose the best summary.
 - a The writer offers several arguments both for and against photography as an art form, but, in the end, decides that it is a valid form of art.
 - **b** The writer mentions one argument against photography as an art form, but otherwise argues throughout in support of it as art.
 - c The writer mentions arguments for and against photography as an art form, but he/she doesn't come to a conclusion about it at the end.
- Read the essay and choose the correct options.



Should photography be considered an art form? Ever since the camera was invented, people have been arguing about whether photos are art or not. There is sometimes a feeling that it is not a valid art form since it is felt that anyone could achieve the same results with the same equipment. As far as I 1 believe / am concerned, this point of view is mistaken and photography is, without doubt, an art form.

It could 2 seem / be argued that art is the expression of human creativity to produce works appreciated for their emotional power, beauty or ideas. Therefore, if we accept that the world's great photographers create photos that make us think and look at the world differently, we should certainly accept photography as art.

On the other hand, some people 3 prefer / claim that photography is not art due to the fact that it is merely a mechanical recording of images. However, it is clear that not everyone is capable of taking artistically valid photos, as the images need to be composed and technically perfect so that the photo captures what the photographer wants to communicate.

To sum up, I am of the 4 opinion / belief that photography shares many similarities with other art forms. The reason why I say that is that we can appreciate and be affected by wonderful photos just as much as any other art. Furthermore, photography is about the photographer's artistic 'vision', not only the technology used to create it.

3	Look at the underlined words in the text and choose
	the correct synonyms below. There may be more
	than one correct answer.

1 since (paragraph	1)	
a because	b because of	c as
2 Therefore (parag	graph 2)	
a As a result	b Since	c Consequently
3 due to (paragrap	h 3)	
a because of	b since	c as
4 as (paragraph 3)		
a because	b since	c due to
5 The reason why	I say that is that (p	oaragraph 4)
a Because of th	is b This is due to	o the fact that
c As a result of	thic	

Complete the sentences with the words and phrases from the box.

as because because of due due to the fact

L	since the reason why I say that is
1	that the artist was ill, the opening
_	night of the exhibition had to be postponed.
2	I disagree that photography is an art form
	that digital-editing programmes
	have made it impossible to know whether what we
	can see is the same as the photo that was originally
	taken.
3	to the heavy traffic, we were late
	arriving at the show.
4	She's stopped using a digital camera
	she prefers
	the results she gets from an old-fashioned one.
5	The performance at the open-air theatre was
•	cancelled the bad weather.
C	omplete the characteristic features of an opinion
es	ssay. Write one word in each gap.
1	There are usually paragraphs.
	In the and paragraphs,
_	the writer indicates their own opinion.
3	In the paragraph, the writer usually
•	includes arguments which back up their own ideas.
1	In the paragraph, the writer mentions
4	arguments against their own idea.
_	
Э	The writer justifies reasons and links ideas with
,	words such as <i>because</i> , <i>since</i> and to.
6	The style of writing is quite and
	avoids contractions.

Do the writing task.

5

Czy aby zostać artystą potrzebny jest talent, czy można nim zostać dzięki odpowiednim szkoleniom i praktyce? Napisz **rozprawkę** (200–250 słów), w której wyrazisz swoja opinie wsparta argumentami oraz uwzględnisz przeciwny punkt widzenia.

VOCABULARY

1	Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.
	The first letters are given.

- X: OK, I'm going to describe some art memes and you ____out which have to try to 1 f painting they are of.
- Y: OK. So, this is a classic painting, an ² o painting. It's a ³ m one of the greatest paintings ever by a person who also drew _ and even invented things years before they existed. A picture of a woman. In one meme, she is wearing a face mask and she's called
- X: This is easy. It's the Mona Lisa. My turn. This is a very famous picture of a man. Apparently, there are different versions: paintings and drawings, but I'm not sure if the artist used oil or 5 w The style is strange, but the picture _____ the anxiety of human condition really well. Well, that's how experts ⁷ i_____ it. Anyway, the man looks upset, he has his hands up over his ears. One meme says: Oh no! I've become a meme!
- **Y:** Is it the *Scream*?

Corona Lisa.

- on to something X: Yes. OK, let's 8 m else now. We can test each other on memes using _____ rather than paintings, but nothing too obvious like the Venus de Milo or Rodin's Thinker. Try to make it more difficult.
- Complete the text with the words from the box. There are two extra words.

appeal canvas curator exhibits illustrate message open own reject stick

If you enjoy looking at art in museums and galleries but are tired of the usual 1_ collected by a professional ² ___, then why not head to Boston to the Museum of Bad Art. They don't take just anything and 3 artworks which have been made to be deliberately bad. The paintings in the museum are all by people who tried hard but failed. Although some might question a gallery for displaying such poor paintings, one of the founders of the museum said that it's good to 4 these artists and support them. Even bad art can get its 5 _____ across in some way. These paintings might not 6 ______ to everyone. However, they are not a waste of ⁷ but sincere attempts at a difficult skill. up to having a painting in the Museum of Bad Art, or would you be ashamed?

GRAMMAR

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs from the box. Add any other necessary words.

be get give go hand in promise read visit

- 1 Provided that I don't have a lot of work to do this weekend, _____ sailing.
- 2 If I could go to any art gallery in the world, the Prado in Madrid.
- 3 I won't be satisfied with my progress this year unless _____ at least eighty percent in the exam.
- __your project last week when it was due, it would be better for you now.
- 5 If my dad was more ambitious, his boss _ him a promotion last year.
- 6 People would be more impressed by this exhibition if there _____ more information about the exhibits.
- 7 I'll show you the painting as long as _____ not to criticise it too much.
- 8 I wouldn't have heard of Joaquín Sorolla if we _ a text about him in Spanish last week.

ROUND-UP 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Complete the text with one word in each gap.

Going to an art gallery didn't use to be very exciting, especially for children, who 1 _____ not have appreciated the paintings as much as their parents or teachers. You wandered ² large, quiet halls, where notices and security guards made sure you knew that you ³ _ not touch the paintings or other exhibits. Despite the peace and quiet, you could never relax by the most popular paintings, 4 _____ always had a big crowd in front of them.

However, with new technological developments, things are changing. Have you ever looked at a piece of art and wished you ⁵ _____ step into it and be part of it? Well, an Australian company, Grande Experiences, is making this dream come true. Their exhibition, the Lume, uses cutting-6 technology to create a space where visitors can see the paintings all around them. If you go to one of their exhibitions, you 7_ _ experience a multisensory world. Great masterpieces will appear above you, below you, behind and in front of you. Specially selected music will enhance the experience and, by the time you leave ninety minutes later, your ideas of galleries will 8 _ changed forever.

Grande Experiences are helping galleries worldwide to set up their own Lume exhibitions. They then become one of the biggest tourist 9 in the city just like the Louvre in Paris or the Tate Gallery in London. If one comes to your town, don't miss it!



LISTENING

10 Usłyszysz wykład na temat filmu Loving Vincent. Odpowiedz na pytania zgodnie z treścią nagrania.
 1 What difference does the speaker mention about most films and Loving Vincent?
 2 Why didn't the film-makers advertise worldwide for artists when they first had the idea for the film?
 3 What did the new artists have to learn about?
 4 Why was the fact that no film had been made in this way before a problem?
 5 When making her recommendations, what factual piece of information does the woman give?

READING

2 Przeczytaj tekst, który został podzielony na cztery części A-D. Dopasuj je do pytań 1-5. W jednej części tekstu znajdują się odpowiedzi na dwa pytania.

In which paragraph does the author

- 1 give an explanation of Vivian's choice of subject matter for her photos?
- 2 show evidence of someone else's affection for Vivian?
- 3 explain the situation which led to Vivian's discovery?
- 4 describe a possible influence on Vivian's future interest?
- 5 describe Vivian's personality?

Vivian Maier was an extraordinary woman although, while she was alive, no one realised it. She was a private person who rarely, if ever, opened up to people. A private person who, despite spending her free time taking thousands of photos, kept them to herself and never showed them to anyone. The children who she looked after, later described her as a sort of eccentric Mary Poppins like character and their fond memories of their former nanny led them to provide the money she needed for a small flat when she retired to prevent her from becoming homeless.

The photos, kept secret for so many years, are now the reason we remember her. From 1951, she spent all her free time wandering the streets with a camera in her hand, firstly in New York and then, from 1956, here in Chicago, where she spent the rest of her life. The photos show street scenes and provide an invaluable picture of urban life in the second half of the 20th century. Many focus on poorer parts of the city, evidence of her strong political views. She was a committed socialist and feminist, and would always stick up for the less fortunate in society, her photos showing solidarity with their fate.

Her childhood is also interesting although there are gaps in our knowledge. As a young child, she lived in New York with her mother and a woman called Jeanne Bertrain. Jeanne was a critically praised photographer who specialised in portraits. At the time, Vivian would have only been about five or six years old and it is unknown what, if any, effect Jeanne had on the child. We do know that, after moving to Chicago, she was fortunate enough to find work with a relatively well-off family whose home was big enough for Vivian to have her own bathroom, which she was able to use as a darkroom to develop her photos.

When the children grew up, her position came to an end and, although she found other work, none offered her the space she needed for her hobby. She continued to take photos and built up a huge collection of undeveloped rolls of film. On retirement, she was forced to put these in storage due to a lack of space and, when she was no longer able to pay the fees, the collection was sold off. Fortunately, one of the purchasers quickly realised how significant the photos were. When he uploaded some of them online, it wasn't just critics but ordinary people who found the city scenes, the faces of the people and the landscapes fascinating. Now, thanks to Vivian's legacy, we can appreciate her amazing talent and her photographs which highlight the

changing face of our city.



USE OF ENGLISH

Uzupełnij obydwa zdania z każdej pary tym san wyrazem.			
	1	а	If you want to succeed, you have to push yourself to the
		b	The government should set a(n) or the number of houses people can own.
	2	а	You have to pull out the with this special removal tool.
		b	When I looked at my exam paper, I saw one and lots of crosses.
	3	а	Does the fancy dress party have a special, like film characters, or can we
		b	come as anything we want? There was a problem at the park when one of the rides stopped working with people high up in the air.
	4	а	It's nice to wander around and up the atmosphere.
		b	I know it's Wet Monday, but you could just use a little bit of water and not completely me!
	5	а	Can I try a larger pair of shoes? These are too
		b	Why are you on such a(n) budget this week? Are you saving up for something?
4		-	cji A–C wybierz tę, która najlepiej oddaje sens óżnionego zdania lub jego fragmentu.
		Be th A B	efore we go into the museum, please remember at you <u>aren't allowed to</u> touch the exhibits. mustn't needn't
	2	ĺ۷	don't have to won't go on a diet <u>unless my doctor suggests</u> it ecause I've heard that it can be quite dangerous.
	3	B C	if my doctor recommends if my doctor doesn't advise as long as my doctor suggests ne new gallery <u>should open</u> on 24 June, and
		l r A B	eally want to be there on the first day. will have opened was going to open is due to open
	4	O tir A B	h dear, what's <u>the problem</u> with your phone this me? up off
	5	<u>l'r</u> pa A B	out n only here because I saw your advert for art-time staff on the Internet. I wouldn't have been there if I hadn't seen I would have been there if I had seen I wouldn't be here if I hadn't seen

5	Uzupełnij drugie zdanie tak, aby oddać sens zdani	ĉ
	wyjściowego.	

1	Because Peter is lazy, he didn't finish his project on time. WOULD
	If Peter wasn't so lazy,
	his project on time.
2	The painting was too cheap to have been
	an original by Renoir. BEEN
	It original painting by
	Renoir because it was too cheap.
3	Can we go to the photography exhibition instead of the modern art exhibition? WENT
	Do we have to go to the modern art exhibition? I'd the photography
	exhibition.
4	I'll figure out how to do this if you stop interrupting me. THAT
	I'll figure out how to do this
	interrupting me.
5	By the end of the year, my art collection will be
	twice as big as it was last year. DOUBLED
	By the end of the year, my art collection
	size compared to last
	vear

WRITING

6 Przeczytaj polecenie i wykonaj zadanie.

Wiele osób jest zdania, że sztuka powinna odzwierciedlać problemy życia codziennego i odpowiadać na nie, bo tylko wtedy coś znaczy. Napisz **rozprawkę wyrażającą opinię** (200–250 słów), w której przedstawisz swój punkt widzenia i argumenty go popierające oraz te wykorzystywane przez jego krytyków.



6 MEDIA & ENTERTAINMENT



Vocabulary 1

TV programmes and films • TV and film adjectives

	 Toy Story Jaws The Omen 	a science-fiction filmb romantic comedyc animated film	appalling baffling convincing engrossing gloomy gripping hilarious profound
	 4 Star Wars 5 Superman 6 La La Land 7 Crazy About Her 8 God of War 9 Friends 10 You Can Dance 11 Masterchef 12 Pointless 	d musical e horror film f superhero movie g thriller h cookery show i action game j sitcom k talent show I game show	 I didn't enjoy the film because everything was so and sad: from the broken relationship to the rainy weather. The film has a(n) plot with the mystery impossible to solve until the last scene. It is incredibly exciting! The film conveys a(n) message about how our behaviour is destroying the planet. The special effects were so that I screamed. I felt as if the alien was really in the room!
2	the words in capita	s with the correct forms of lls.	5 It was a(n) film. We couldn't stop laughing!
1 AIR / CREW / SCRIPTWRITER / SET Some modern day Batman films might be quite thought-provoking, but the original TV series, which was on 1 from 1966–1968 was very different. Although there was always danger, usually from one of the famous villains: the Joker, the Riddler, the Penguin and the Cat Woman, the shows were light-hearted and fun. During fights, words such as Pow! and Oof! flashed up on the screen in bright colours. The 2 wrote some hilarious lines, and I'm sure the film		y Batman films might be quite ng, but the original TV series, which from 1966–1968 was very gh there was always danger, of the famous villains: the Joker, renguin and the Cat Woman, the hearted and fun. During fights, w! and Oof! flashed up on the olours. The 2 wrote les, and I'm sure the film	 6 The two main male characters looked very similar, which made the story at times. I didn't know who was who. 7 The story of her travels in nineteenth-century Africa was totally What a fascinating woman! 8 I don't know why they made this film. Everything _ the plot, the acting, the special effects - was! Don't bother going to see it. 4* Complete the post with the American equivalents of the British English words. Some letters are given.
	to laugh at times	The film ⁴ was also y the Bat Cave, which was full of	I love ¹ films / m and I love going to the local ² cinema / mo th Yesterday I went to
	2 CAST / LOCATION When Batman redirector Tim Burther Joker 'disturbector so into given his own 5 called Joker. The the reasons for her one of the Niro and Zazion of the seasons for her one of the seasons for her of the seasons for	on called both Batman and ed characters'. The Joker was eresting that, in 2019, he was film, without Batman, film examines his character and is criminal activity and has a great totably Joaquin Phoenix, Robert e Beetz. Some of the movie was in New York,	see the latest Marvel film with a friend. It was popular, but I didn't have to stand in a ³ queue / li for tickets because I'd bought them online. I always get some snacks – ⁴ crisps / po ch, a ⁵ fizzy drink / so, maybe some ⁶ sweets / ca My friend told me not to bother and he bought a giant packet of crisps in a ⁵ shop / st near the cinema because they were cheaper. But the person collecting the tickets noticed them and my friend had to give the packet to him. After the film finished, I wanted to stay right until
į.	•	set of stairs, now called The Joker is large numbers of fans.	the end, but the cleaners came in to get rid of the *rubbish / tr before the next viewing, so we left. My friend collected his crisps from the guy who had taken them before the film, and we stood

the 10 car park /pa_____ lo____ eating crisps

a ¹¹ taxi / ca_____ home, but my friend's mum gave me a lift in her car, so I saved some money!

and discussing the film. I was going to get





The passive · have/get something done

Choose the correct options.

- 1 The best freshly baked bread sells / is sold / has sold by the baker in Derby Road.
- 2 Colin was thrown out of the exam for cheating. He had already warned / had already been warning / had already been warned twice.
- 3 The film starred / was starring / was starred one of the best actors in the world.
- 4 The film will show / will be shown / will have shown on TV next week.
- 5 I can't believe that my favourite series has been cancelling / has cancelled / has been cancelled after only five episodes.
- 6 I heard that one of the Hollywood studios is going to remake / be remade / have remade Jurassic Park.
- 7 Wake up, you're missing the action! The hero is attacking / has attacked / is being attacked by the evil warrior chief. It's really exciting!
- Rewrite the sentences in the passive. Start the sentence with the underlined words and use the words in capitals. Use the agent only if necessary.
 - 1 The TV channel aired the TV show at 9 pm to attract the biggest audience. WAS
 - 2 Ex-actors are conducting the studio tours. BEING
 - 3 We will contact the winner of the competition. BE
 - 4 You can buy tickets online. BOUGHT
 - 5 Someone is going to tell the audience when they should laugh. BE
- Complete the sentences using the correct forms of have/get something done and the words from the box. Add any other necessary words.

cut deliver home-cinema system / install living room / paint phone / steal scene / shoot

- 1 I don't go to the supermarket anymore. I order my shopping online and
- 2 When he didn't have much money, he grew his hair long, but now he goes to a hairdresser's and
- from my coat pocket while I was in town. So now I have to buy a new one.
- I've chosen a lovely pale grey for the walls.
- 5 By the time the director is satisfied, he _about fifty times!
- **6** My friends in their basement recently. It's almost like being at a real cinema!

Complete the text with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

P
100
h
ot
ie
,
:)
e
_

5*	Complete the sentences with the correct forms
	of the words in brackets. Add any other necessary
	words. Write up to four words in each gap.

1 The main part in the film _

	(be / give / the) director's son, and he was appalling!
2	The actress was (have /
	hair / do) while everyone else was ready for filming.
3	I'm not sure I want to see this film. It
	(receive / some / awful) reviews.
4	I moved seats soon after the film started. The one
	(I / have / give) was next
	to someone who was talking on a mobile phone.
5	By the time we have watched all the Lord of the
	Rings and Hobbit films,
	(we / will / watch) over seventeen hours of film!

	(110) 11111/11111111111111111111111111111	
6	The part of Indiana Jones could	
	(not / have / play) by anyone else	
	except Harrison Ford!	
7	Ellie must be watching a film.	

	Line mast be watering a min.	
(I / be / ring) her for ages, b		
	hasn't answered.	
3	You always know in advance who the prize	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Describing trends

Replace the underlined words with the correct forms of the words from the box.

gradual illustrate is mirrored in rise stay steady X: Cinema owners are worried. Y: Why? X: Well, cinema audiences in the UK had remained reasonably 1 level before the Coronavirus epidemic. In fact, in 2018, 177 million tickets were sold, compared to 157 million in 2014 and the number of people attending films ² remained the same in 2019. Y: I don't see a problem! X: The problem is not overall audience levels, but levels amongst teenagers and young adults. Look, this graph 3 shows how the percentage of viewers aged 15-24 is falling. From 2009 to 2011, there was quite a sharp 4 increase in the number of this age group going to the cinema from just over 30% to 35%. However,

Y: Why does this matter if they are selling tickets?

when just 29% of all cinema goers were aged

decline every year until the last year of this survey

15-24. This decrease in the UK 6 corresponds to

figures from the USA and Canada.

after that there was a(n) 5 steady

- X: Because young people are getting out of the habit of going to the cinema and may be less likely to take their own children in the future.
- Choose the correct options.

So, how can we attract young people? Obviously, they have different tastes in films to older people. That is why we see so many superhero adventures, which are aimed at the 15-25-year-old market. In this data 1 chart / set, we can 2 show / observe the differences in genres preferred at different ages. Some of the findings might surprise you. Let's look at family and animated films. In the survey, these were most popular amongst the 7–11 age group. There was then a sharp ³ decline / trend in the number of people watching them, with the 15-24 age group the least likely to enjoy these films. However, the number of viewers watching them then went ⁴ *upward / downward* again, probably as they became parents themselves and started taking their children to the cinema. Horror film statistics are interesting. Fifty-four percent of the money that horror films earn is from 15-24-year-olds. Their popularity then drops ⁵ dramatic / dramatically as people get older. Drama films show an opposite ⁶ growth / trend with over 44s being the most likely to watch them. Finally, a word about romance films. They reach a peak in the 25-34 age group, then there is a 7 steady / sharp but not large fall before they become more popular again as people get older.

Complete the sentences with one word in each gap. The first and last letters are given.

CINEMA VIEWING HABITS

I read the report about declining cinema visits by young people. I think it reflects a 1 w____ _d. They don't go to the cinema so often, they don't go to live sports or concerts so often, and they don't buy music so often. Why? Everything is so expensive nowadays. Julian

_e that action films are popular amongst all age groups. Make more of them and encourage families to go together. Stella

To get a 3 **b**____ **e**, we need to r p_ look at viewing figures in urban and rural areas. Public transport is getting worse and worse so, if there is no cinema nearby, young people will only go if their parents give them a lift.

 \mathbf{L} , the trend in cinema attendance is _s. It isn't surprising. When people buy fifty-inch TV sets and subscribe to streaming services, why would they go to the cinema? Dhani

WATCH OUT

grow vs grow up

You've grown since I last saw you. (you are bigger/taller than you were) This is the town where I grew up. (spent my childhood/teens)

Complete the text with one word in each gap.

this diagram, we can see that overall		
TV viewing figures have ² gradually		
since 2010 from about 250 minutes a day to just		
under 200 minutes. There was a small rise in 2020,		
but this doesn't ³ a wider trend		
⁴ viewers but rather the unique		
situation in that year when cinemas and other		
forms of entertainment were closed. However,		
to get a ⁵ picture, we need to look		
at the different age groups. We can see a definite		
correlation ⁶ age and viewing habits.		
The fall in the ⁷ of minutes of television		
that people aged under 44 watched was much more		
dramatic than the overall decrease. In fact, we can		
⁸ that viewing hours for younger		
people fell even in 2020. It seems clear that young		
people are rejecting television, and it is difficult		
to see what the traditional television companies		
can do to reverse this.		



An online article about celebrities

- Read the sentences and predict if they are true (T) or false (F). Then read the text and check your ideas. Find information in the text to support your opinion.
 - 1 Both humans and monkeys observe the behaviour of important individuals to improve their own situation.

2 Finding out about other people's lives helps us to function better socially.

3 The media shape people's tastes in the kind T/F of stories they want to read.

T/F

T/F

Read the text again. Match questions 1–5 to paragraphs A-D. One paragraph matches two questions.

In which paragraph does the author

- 1 explain why there is so much gossip in the media?
- 2 discuss the accuracy of gossip?
- 3 point out that gossip doesn't have to be a problem for those it is about?
- suggest that celebrities' lives are more interesting than our own?
- examine a possible origin of our love of celebrity gossip?

Complete the summary of the text.

The text looks at celebrity go	ossip and highlights its
advantages to everyone invo	olved from the publicity
agents, who make ¹	from
their work, the readers, who	share ²
with both pe	eople from the past and
other primates, the newspap	ers, for whom celebrity
gossip guarantees increased	sales, to some celebrities
themselves, who need the p	ublicity in order to
increase ³	The writer also
mentions publicity agents, w	ho know exactly which
4	and which should be kept
out. The writer finishes by ex	xamining to what extent it
5	trust celebrity gossip and
compares a big story to the	discovery of gold.

Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the main purpose of the text?
 - a To analyse the science behind some celebrity
 - b To examine why we are interested in celebrity gossip.
 - c To persuade us that it's wrong to like stories about celebrities.
- 2 Which sentence in paragraph B is the writer's opinion?

3	Find three examples of idioms in the text. Do you think these make the text sound more or less formal?
	100



Celebrities are big news - literally. We love hearing about what they've been doing and especially about their mistakes. But why?

A Research has shown that, in evolutionary terms, there are advantages to knowing about the behaviour of those in high social positions. Biologist Daniel Kruger believes it is a tactic - also a common practice of other primates, such as monkeys - that has helped us survive. Throughout history, learning what key individuals did gave people a better chance of improving their own status. Of course, nowadays, knowing about celebrities doesn't affect our lives, but wanting to know is perhaps in our genes.

B There are other reasons, too. Psychologists believe that gossiping is a way of bonding. Sharing bits of information about others can make us feel closer to our listeners and more included in a group. It is an easy way to start or continue a conversation and have a social interaction we might not otherwise have had. Additionally, humans are constantly comparing themselves to others socially and gossip gives us the information to do this. Finally, it seems clear that, for some people gossiping about celebrities is a way of escaping the routine of their lives.

- **C** For newspapers, magazines and TV shows, gossip is a clever form of marketing, since celebrity interviews and gossip sell. Ultimately, however, what is in the news is a reflection of our tastes and, if we are more likely to pick up a newspaper or magazine out of curiosity, knowing it contains celebrity gossip, it will continue to dominate the media. For the celebrities themselves, celebrity gossip is a double-edged sword. On the one hand, it keeps people in the news and helps them to earn money through social media or traditional advertising. On the other hand, once in the public eye, it is often impossible to escape from the attention. That's where publicity agents are worth their weight in gold - making sure the newspapers get a steady stream of positive news and ensuring that anything negative remains hidden.
- **D** Can we trust celebrity gossip? Whether such stories are the result of a publicity agent or something that celebrities would rather keep out of the news, it is often difficult to separate fact from fiction. They are rarely complete hoaxes but often exaggerated. Of course, occasionally, a journalist will break a big story which is so exciting that it doesn't need to be changed at all. It's like striking gold, the dream of every reporter and publisher and often the nightmare of every celebrity, and it can run for weeks, with new details emerging to keep the readers' interest going. Whatever the reason for the amount of celebrity gossip, it seems that it is here to stay.

Holidays and family occasions • Family

Choose the odd word out. Add one more word to each group. 1 acquaintances, cousins, relatives, 2 brother-in-law, half brother, full brother, 3 mates, colleagues, siblings, 4 wedding, funeral, honeymoon, 2 Match the sentence halves. 1 Don't be late to the church for the wedding 2 Thirty-five people came to our last family 3 We want to have a small wedding 4 Diana says she's expecting another 5 You left the information about the next of 6 It's my three month-old niece's 7 Spouses is the word for 8 Paul's barbecue wasn't much of a feast – a reception for close family only. b kin blank. They won't know who to contact in an emergency. c husbands or wives. d christening on Saturday and I'm a godparent. e service, or your new bride will be angry! f I'm still hungry! g gathering! It was quite a big do. h baby in May.		4 Complete the text with one word in each gap.	
		The Crown The Crown is a popular TV series about Britain's Royal Family. It starts with the Queen's 1 ceremony in 1947, when she and Prince Philip got married and continues into the 21st century. This has meant that changes have been needed to the 2, with Olivia Coleman taking over from Claire Foy in the role of the Queen and actors playing other parts, notably Prince Philip, the Queen's husband and their four children, Prince Charles and his three 3, Anne, Andrew and Edward. The series is filmed in a studio just outside London and on 4 in the UK and overseas. Although popular, there have been criticisms that it isn't always accurate, especially season 4 in which Charles and Diana took centre stage. The writers have shown Princess Diana favourably and everyone else, even Diana's 5, the Queen and Prince Philip, as unlikeable. Prince Charles and his second wife, Camilla, turned off comments on their social media accounts while the programme was on 6 because reactions to them were so negative. In season 4, we see Charles and Diana meeting, their 7, when Charles asked her to marry him and she said yes, their fairytale wedding and Diana becoming pregnant. We then follow the 8 break up and the couple's divorce up until Diana's famous tell-all 9 on British television. Will The Crown get its own 10 series	
7		Harry and Meghan in California? Well, they have signed a deal with Netflix, so it is possible!	
3	 Complete the dialogues with the words from the box. anniversary ceremony engagement expecting X: Hello, Sandra, how are you? Y: I'm OK. Simon asked me to marry him and I said yes We're having our party on Saturday. Would you like to come? X: Yes, that's great. Wow! It's very soon. You've only ju started going out. You aren't a baby, are you? Y: No! We're just sure that we're right for each other, so why wait? X: How was your sister's fifth wedding? Y: Terrible. She had a big argument with her! Dave's mum can be very difficult. X: Did the argument spoil the? Y: Sort of. There was so much noise that the neighbour called the police and the local TV station turned up. So, the party ended up being! 	3 X: There's a church in South Korea that holds mass weddings. There can be three thousand couples all getting married at the same time. What an amazing that must be. Y: It might be awkward. What if the different get mixed up! X: Imagine the wedding reception. There must be huge amounts of food! A real! Y: Imagine the group photo and asking people if they can find you in it! 4 X: Can you help me fill this form in? Who is my 'next of'?	

A discussion about a documentary

	omplete the sentences with one word in each ap. The first and last letters are given.	
1	It's annoying when advertisers get rs of blogs to click on links to other websites, but I guess that's the price to pay for having free content.	
2	It's strange. I worked out the mathematical puzzle in a completely different way to you, but we both got the same rt in the end.	
3	In this optical illusion, you have to decide whether the light is getting cr or further away.	
4	This hotel website doesn't get ud very often – they still have 2018 prices on it!	
5	It's almost impossible to get a waiter's an in this restaurant.	
6	Did you get the jb as a movie extra? Yes? Well done!	
Replace the underlined parts of the sentences using the verb <i>get</i> and the words from the box. Write up to five words in each gap.		
around away down into on over		
1	My father has never really <u>recovered emotionally</u> <u>from</u> my mother leaving him.	
2	I've got so much revision to do for the exams next week – it's really <u>making me feel unhappy</u>	
3	He wasn't accepted into the football team – they said he wasn't good enough.	
4	We've been a bit lazy and haven't started clearing up after the party	
5	yet – we'll do it in the morning. I love going to the cinema; a good film really allows	
	you to escape from	
6		
	2 3 4 5 6 Rus W 1 2 3 4	



- **a** Teenagers' social skills are adapting to the new reality of social media.
- **b** Teenagers are losing social skills because of their addiction to technology.
- Social media and technology are making teenagers lonelier than before.

4 11 Stisten again and choose the correct options.

- **1** What is special about our brains in early childhood and the teen years?
 - A They are amazing in early childhood.
 - B They learn, develop and adapt both in early childhood and in the teen years.
 - C They send information to nerve cells.
 - D They are much more sensitive to information than later in life.
- 2 How did researchers study teenagers' brains?
 - A They asked teenagers to use Instagram while they were looking at photos.
 - B They made brain scans while teenagers were talking on their phones.
 - C They made brain scans while teenagers were using a social media app.
 - D They asked teenagers to compare Instagram with a different social media app.
- **3** Which of these is Lucy's opinion rather than scientific information?
 - A A chemical in our brains makes us want to repeat enjoyable actions.
 - B Some people become addicted to the Internet and can't stop using it.
 - C Likes and shares show teenagers that others have enjoyed their online posts.
 - D With face-to-face interaction, we know what people think from their facial expressions.
- 4 What did scientists find out about memory and social media?
 - A Being active on social media may improve short- and long-term memory.
 - B Our memory becomes worse because we can access information on our phones whenever we like.
 - C If you exercise while checking your friends' posts, your working memory will improve.
 - D It is better for your brain to avoid using social media as much as possible.

5	11	Complete the sentences with up to
	eight w	ords in each gap.

1 Without nerve cells, the brain wouldn't

	other parts of the body.
•	Research showed that 'likes' on social media have
	an as enjoyable
	activities such as eating chocolate.
3	The problem with dopamine is that some people are unable to stop
Ļ	A 'like' or retweet is the equivalent of to what we are saying.
5	Multitasking has aon our memory.



Advanced passive forms



- Choose the correct options.
 - 1 Why didn't Caroline ask us to the wedding? We should have invited / been invited.
 - 2 The actor said he would never appear in this film series again, but here he is. He must have offering / have been offered a lot of money.
 - 3 Being / Been photographed every day must be very tiring and stressful.
 - 4 I want the next scene to be / being filmed on location, not in the studio.
 - 5 I wish I knew how you avoid to be / being criticised by your mother-in-law!
 - 6 You want to get married next week? A wedding can't be / being organised that quickly!
- Complete the text with the correct passive infinitive or passive gerund forms of the verbs in brackets.

People often ask me how I got	into set design. Well,
I went to art school and after 1	(ask)
to work on a film during my tir	
I enjoyed designing sets. When	n I left art school,
I was lucky enough ²	(offer) a job as
a set designer. I couldn't believ	
(give) the opportunity to be cre	eative so early in my
career was amazing. However,	the first director
I worked with had a very clear	
wanted. Although I didn't mind	d ⁴ (tell)
what to do, and I learned a lot,	I prefer having a bit
more freedom and I am often g	given more
independence. Sometimes, I ar	•
⁵ (ask) to researc	ch the sets, too. If you
have historical sets, for examp	le, these are expected
6 (recreate) so the	
authentic. After all, no director	
(tell) that his or her film is famo	
furniture is from the wrong pe	
my career was 8 (
set design on a TV series set in	n Russia in the 1820s.

- Rewrite each sentence in two ways using the
 - passive voice. Start with the words given. 1 The director showed the producers the finished version of the film. The finished_ The producers 2 The cinema will send us the tickets in an email. The tickets_ 3 The critics gave the film bad reviews, but lots of people enjoyed it. The film_ Bad reviews 4 The studio promised the female actors more money. The female actors ______ More money_

- Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. Use the passive.
 - 1 We hoped that they would offer us a part in the film they were making in our village. We hoped to _
 - 2 It was a very great honour for me to be interviewed by the famous TV presenter. Being
 - 3 Your christening can't have taken place here as it wasn't built when you were a baby.
 - 4 The local cinema should reduce ticket prices in order to attract more people.

You_

Ticket prices

5 The contestants were offered the chance to win a holiday of a lifetime.

The chance

- **6** I loved it when my parents took me to the cinema when I was young. I loved being _
- 5^{*} Complete the text with the correct passive or causative forms of the verbs in brackets.



Research which ¹ year by The Harris Poll show popular than films over the l	s that TV has become more
² (carry ou	ut) across the USA and
targeted all age groups. The results showed that now,	
larger TVs ³	_ (purchase) and that
a wider audience ⁴	(attract) by cable
and digital channels than by most major films. The report	
concludes by indicating what cinemas may need to do to	
counteract this trend and suggests that they should	
⁵ (more co	omfortable seats / install)
and that more offers could 6	
(include) with the price of a cinema ticket, such as free	
refreshments. If not, this could spell the end of the	
cinema in the USA and in ot	her countries, too.
We hope that the report ⁷ _	(take)
seriously by cinema owners, and that the proposals	
8 (implement) soon.	

Grammar and vocabulary practice

1 Choose the correct options.



TV streaming sites have allowed us to binge-watch our favourite TV shows. That is, sit and watch episode after episode, all night if you want to. You might find it ¹ gripping / baffling to think that anyone would want to do this, but surveys show that there has been a ² wider / dramatic increase in the number of people watching series in this way. The figures for watching traditional TV channels have ³ risen / declined sharply and we can see a ⁴ correlation / reflection between these statistics and the increasing numbers using streaming channels. Of course, the television companies make the plots as ⁵ noticeable / engrossing as possible to ensure people can't tear their eyes away from the screen.

This has changed the nature of television. In the past, with limited numbers of channels, everyone watched the same programme at the same time. At school, work or at family 'a gatherings / ceremonies, one topic of conversation would be about television shows. Now, we can't do this. It would, of course, be 'appalling / convincing to spoil someone's pleasure of watching the last episode by giving away the plot. So, no one mentions it. Even the cast and 'kin / crew working on the series have to keep quiet until they are fairly sure that everyone who is going to watch the series has done so. As for reviewers who have binge-watched the series themselves, they are obliged to place a warning in big letters at the top of their article: 'Contains spoilers'.

2 Complete the dialogues with one word in each gap. The first letters are given.

1	X: Oh wow. I can't stop laughing. That film was h ! Especially the old couple.
	Was it filmed on I? It didn't look like a film s
	Y: That was a film of my brother's wedding r The old couple are his
	il It wasn't funny fo
	us, it was a disaster!
2	X: I watched a brilliant chat show last night. It was
	a tainterview with
	an actress – I've forgotten her name. Anyway,
	she talked about her family and also about work
	she does with the homeless. It was incredibly
	moving. When they die, she always goes to the
	fso that there is at least one
	person there. She also tries to contact the
	homeless person's next of k to let
	them know.
	Y: Do you think it was true? I mean actors are paid
	to act. They can sound very c ever
	when they're making things up.

Complete the second sentence with up to five words so that it means the same as the first one. Use the word in capitals.
1 The actor wanted people to recognise him for his acting, not his looks. RECOGNISED The actor for his acting,
not his looks.
2 We prefer someone to tell us what to do, rather
than us getting it wrong. BEING
We prefer, rather than
getting it wrong.
3 The screenwriter is rewriting the ending to the film because the director thought it was too gloomy. HAVING
The director of the film
because he thought it was too gloomy.
4 Sorry we're late, but there was so much traffic on the roads. DELAYED
Sorry we're late. If we
traffic, we would have arrived on time.
5 They had to go through security, and then they were allowed on set. BEFORE
they had to go through
security.
6 My dad asked the DJ to play his favourite songs at my parents' wedding, and he was the only person dancing to them! GOT
At my parents' wedding, my dad
by the DJ, and he was the only
person dancing to them.
Translate into English.
1 The number of people commenting on my posts (pozostaje na
stałym poziomie od) a long time – it's still zero!
2 The(Wybór
obsady nastąpi) after the directors have interviewed
and watched all the actors who are interested.
3 (Zaręczyny
ogłoszono) on a live blog from Los Angeles.
4 The couple's wedding was perfect.
They
(mieli zaplanowany każdy szczegół) by experts.
5 People were walking in front of the camera while (scena była kręcona).
(Scena była kręcona).



An article with a review

Read the review and choose the best summary.

- a It is a neutral assessment of the good and bad points of the series.
- **b** It is positive about every aspect of the series.
- c It is mainly positive, but includes some negative points.

9 home blog Sherlock is a British TV series, with four seasons so far, which tells the story of detective Sherlock Holmes and his faithful companion Dr Watson. It is based on the famous stories by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, but it is set in modern-day London rather than the Victorian era of the original. With their unique characters and entertaining plots, there have been many exciting and compelling on-screen versions over the years. However, this one is perhaps the best-loved and most successful version of all.

The most impressive thing about the series is the cast. Benedict Cumberbatch is awesome as Sherlock Holmes, and Martin Freeman changed Dr Watson's character from a bit of a fool to a valuable ally. They have both won awards and so have the writers and the show itself.

I am sure the series will appeal to all ages because the plots are fascinating and cleverly updated to the modern day. Each episode of the first three seasons was brilliant entertainment. I must say though, that the fourth season was nothing special. It just wasn't as entertaining as I'd expected. All of a sudden, the plots became ridiculous, far too confusing for most people. As a result, viewing figures, which had remained steady at around 11-12 million, declined sharply with the final episode attracting just 5.9 million. What a disappointment after the earlier episodes!

If you haven't seen this wonderful series, I highly recommend the first three seasons, but you might prefer to miss season four.

Read the text again. Tick (V) the eight elements which you expect to find in a review. Which paragraph are they mentioned in?

а	the name of the series	
b	the cast	
С	who would like the film	
d	other films the cast have been in	
е	the location	
f	the writer's recommendations	
g	a list of the writer's favourite series	
h	information about awards	
i	statistics about the programme's popularity	
j	good and bad points about the show	

Find eleven positive and two negative adjectives in the review from exercise 1.

- Read the WATCH OUT box. Then look at the sentences from the review in exercise 1 and choose the correct answers.
 - 1 '... there have been many exciting and compelling on-screen versions over the years.' gripping / amazing / stunning / ridiculous
 - a Which word has the nearest meaning to the underlined adjective?
 - b Which word has a completely different meaning?
 - c Which word(s) could modify the underlined adjective? very / absolutely / completely
 - 2 'Benedict Cumberbatch is awesome as Sherlock Holmes ...'

good / gorgeous / outstanding / dreadful

- a Which word has the nearest meaning to the underlined adjective?
- b Which word is positive, but has a completely different meaning?
- c Which word(s) could modify the underlined adjective? utterly / very / absolutely
- 3 '... the plots became ridiculous ...'

heartbroken / devastated / terrible / fascinating

- a Which word has the nearest meaning to the underlined adjective?
- b Which two words describe someone's feelings?
- c Which word(s) could modify the underlined adjective? totally / completely / utterly

WATCH OUT Modifiers: base & extreme adjectives

We can modify base adjectives (e.g. cold, happy), using very or extremely.

We can modify extreme adjectives (e.g. freezing, overjoyed) with completely, absolutely, totally or utterly. Really is a modifier for both types.

5 (Complete the	e exclamations	with H	low or	What
-----	--------------	----------------	--------	--------	------

1	X:	a stunning city! Where is this film set?
	Y: Bruges, in Be	gium.
	X: Belgium?	wonderful! I'm going
	there next me	onth.
2	X:	ridiculous is this plot!
	Y: I know, and _	appalling acting!
3	X:	dreadful is this dialogue!
	Y: I know	a waste of time this film is!

Do the writing task.

Na anglojęzycznej stronie internetowej z artykułami i ciekawostkami dla osób uczących się języka angielskiego, znalazłeś/znalazłaś informację o konkursie na recenzie serialu telewizyjnego nakręconego w XXI wieku, który trzeba koniecznie obejrzeć lub za wszelką cenę uniknąć. Napisz artykuł z recenzją (200-250 słów), w której podzielisz się z czytelnikami swoimi wrażeniami na temat takiego serialu i polecisz bądź odradzisz jego obejrzenie.

VOCABULARY

Complete the sentences with one word in each gap. Some letters are given.

I love old films, but the effects are . At the end of sometimes ¹ ap the James Bond film From Russia With Love, Bond and the 'Bond girl' are in Venice except, it's really obvious that they aren't! I don't like black and white movies - they look _! Was it always dark and foggy in those days? Some film-makers think they are making something worthwhile with a deep, message about society, but often they aren't as thought-provoking as they think - no names mentioned! What's the most disappointing 4 s series you've seen? For me it's Law and Order: LA. The original series was much better when it was set in New York. It wasn't terrible, the ⁵ C were really good, especially Alfred Molina, but it just wasn't the same. I enjoy it when news reporters are live _ and someone walking by stops and starts making silly faces into the camera! Yes, or a tell-all 7 in_ when the star

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

doesn't tell all, but walks out because they

don't like the questions.

anniversary christening expecting festivities gatherings honeymoon reception scriptwriter shots spouses It's my parents' 25th wedding 1 month and we are secretly making a film for them. I'm the camera operator, my brother is the ² and my older sister is doing the editing. We've already ___ of them around the house filmed some 3 and chatting with relatives at family 4 We're also going to add some scenes that were filmed at their wedding 5 and other notable events in their lives, such as their 6 which they spent hiking in the Scottish Highlands, or when my mum was ⁷ __ her first baby (my sister). They are organising a special party to celebrate their big day, and we want the film to be the highlight of the 8 _____. I hope they enjoy it.

GRAMMAR

- 3 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.
 - 1 She hates be told what to do by a director who is younger than she is, but there is no one still alive who is older!
 - 2 We had taken our photos by lots of people who thought we were famous. We were pleased until someone told us we looked like a couple of local criminals, not film stars!
 - 3 We should give our money back by the cinema owner. The sound went off three times during the film.
 - 4 We asked why the traffic wasn't moving and they told us it was because a documentary was making in the village about traffic congestion!
 - 5 The star hoped be given an award for his acting- and received a Golden Raspberry.
 - 6 You hair looks amazing. Who did you cut it by?

ROUND-UP 1 2 3 4 5 6 **7 8**

4 Choose the correct options.

Five rules for making instructional videos

You won't be able to teach people online ¹ *if / unless* your instructional video is clear and appealing. We studied over 1,000 well-ranked instructional videos and found out the things ² *that / whose* made them successful.

- 1 If your video is short and to the point, it ³ must / will be judged more positively.
- 2 More interesting videos were the ones 4 where / which the viewers were asked questions that made them curious.
- 3 The personality of the instructor is important because this makes viewers keep watching. Viewers preferred 5 be / being told what to do by someone 6 which / that was relaxed or funny.
- 4 Following instructions can be difficult. It ⁷ may / must help if the video combines the presenter speaking with written instructions. It is worth ⁸ making / getting your video made or checked by a professional or asking someone to help you so you can ⁹ bounce / butt ideas off each other.
- 5 What is becoming increasingly important is some kind of real-world setting. Making your video on location could really help, as viewers want to see how things happen in real life.

Finally, try to relax. Practise speaking into a camera and watch the results. You don't want to look as if you are about to ¹⁰ pass / fall out or throw up with nerves!



LISTENING

1 12 Usłyszysz cztery wypowiedzi na temat spontanicznych reakcji. Do każdej wypowiedzi 1-4 dopasuj zdanie A-E. Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo.

This speaker talks about

A the humorous reaction of a famous person.

B a person who is more talented than the celebrity they are with.

C the level of skill that the person obviously had.

D the performance being less entertaining than the reactions it provokes.

Speaker 3

Speaker 4

E changing their mind about the event while talking.

READING

2 Przeczytaj dwa teksty związane z serialem telewizyjnym Friends. Wykonaj zadanie pod każdym tekstem.

BEST FRIENDS FOREVER

Text 1

Back in the 1990s, teenagers, students and young professionals all found something they had in common: the sitcom *Friends*. In Britain, it went on air on Friday evenings and for many it marked the start of the weekend. Jess Daniels was one of those fans. Even though the cast were a decade older than her, and unlike anyone she knew in real life, she immediately felt she could relate to them and their lives.

It all started on 28 April 1995. Jess and her friends had read about this amazing new series from the USA, but had to wait almost a year before it came to the UK. Excitedly, in those days before mobile phones or widespread access to the Internet, they gathered at Jess's house not really knowing what to expect. Jess was hooked from the very start, finding the conversations, jokes and action completely engrossing, turning away just to tell the others to be quiet. When it finished, she looked at all the others with a big smile on her face. 'That was brilliant!' she said. 'No, it was appalling!' she heard back. From then on, Jess tuned in on Friday evenings alone.

Jess's best friend, Abigail, who stood by her at all times, tried to discover what it was that she found so entertaining about the show. I love the fact that the characters all have their faults and can be annoying, hide secrets, be unfaithful and let each other down, yet at the same time underneath, they are very likeable and sympathetic people. And despite all their problems they know they always have each other to turn to.'

Friends accompanied Jess when she went to university. Had anyone asked her, she would have said it openly - yes, she did prefer spending time with them to being with other students.

After graduating, she moved to London and found a shared apartment. This was it! Her life was about to turn into the life she had spent almost ten years watching. Soon she was disappointed again. There were occasional meals together and chats in the communal living room, but never the closeness she had hoped for.

In 2004, the series came to an end. On the evening of the final episode, everyone in the flat was getting ready to go out to a party. Jess couldn't say why she wanted to stay at home. She knew none of her flatmates would understand.

When they came home, sometime after midnight, she was still there, in tears, watching a video of the episode she had recorded. As they watched with her, Jess became aware of their looks and giggles, and the feeling of déjà vu became overwhelming. Before the episode came to an end, she went to her bedroom and slammed the door shut. 'I really wish *Friends* could be here instead of my real flatmates,' she thought as she lay on her bed. Soon she drifted off into a nightmare in which ... she was sitting on the sofa in the café from the show, Central Perk, not with the characters she loved so much, but with all the people she knew who ridiculed the show!

Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź, zgodną z treścią tekstu.

- 1 What does the writer say about her early reactions to the show?
 - A She decided to live in a flat like the characters when she reached the same age.
 - B She noticed similarities between the characters and her friends.
 - C She felt a connection to the characters straightaway.
 - D She had a feeling that the series would last a long time.
- 2 What change happened after the first episode?
 - A Jess no longer went out on Fridays.
 - B Jess was no longer friends with the same people.
 - C Jess no longer watched the series so regularly.
 - D Jess no longer watched the series with other people.

- 3 What quality do the characters share with her and Abigail?
 - A loyalty
 - B stability
 - C honesty
 - D reliability
- 4 Which of these happened first chronologically on the evening of the final episode?
 - A The writer started crying.
 - B The writer went to her room.
 - C The writer's flatmates started watching the programme.
 - D The writer became upset with her flatmates.



THE FRIENDS PHENOMENON

Text 2

In 2014, Netflix announced that they were paying \$120 million for the rights to show a TV series for the next four years. This is not an excessive amount in the television world, however, this wasn't a new show, but the sitcom *Friends*, which had first appeared on air twenty years earlier. Even more remarkably, having extended the contract for a fifth year, Netflix then lost the programme. Warner Media outbid them, paying \$85 million a year for the show's rights. If the figures seem unbelievable, it has to be remembered that this is a series that seems to get more and more popular as time goes by. The final episode was watched by 52.5 million people in the USA, and the reunion special in 2021 broke viewing records all over the world. Most importantly, many of their fans are now in the all-important 35-54 age group, beloved of advertisers because of their wealth and relatively extravagant shopping habits.

Although the cast are now global superstars, none had achieved great success before *Friends*. They had to audition for the parts along with around a thousand other young hopefuls. They immediately made the parts their own and audience figures, which started at just over twenty million in the USA for the first episode, gradually increased to thirty million by the end of the first series. They then remained steady throughout the next nine series, with two notable highpoints: the final episode mentioned above and an episode from the second series that followed the Superbowl American Football Final on television and, in fact, recorded an even higher number of viewers at 52.9 million. However, how many of these were genuine fans of the show and how many were football supporters too tired or lazy to change channels or switch off the television is impossible to calculate.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about *Friends* is its worldwide appeal. After the reunion special, interest in the original series surged once more. Figures from the USA showed that, in 2021, it was the eighth most in-demand streamed show. At the same time, it was the fourth most popular show globally. One reason is that the stories are universal and show the same sorts of problems that young people all over the world face. Another factor is the language. A survey has found that *Friends* is the most popular show amongst people learning English. Which means that the common greeting 'How are you?' may soon be replaced by Joey's famous catchphrase 'How you doing?' Who needs the verb *to be* anyway?

Uzupełnij zdania zgodnie z treścią tekstu. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie siedem wyrazów.

- **5** The writer was surprised by the amount of money paid by Netflix for *Friends* because it was a lot for
- **6** The age group most attracted to *Friends* also tends to have a _____
- **7** Apart from two special occasions, viewing figures didn't
- **8** People all over the world not only watch the series, but also use *Friends*

USE OF ENGLISH

- Z opcji A-C wybierz zdanie najlepiej oddające sens zdania wyjściowego.
 - **1** The chances are the idea will be a success.
 - A I'm pretty sure the idea will succeed.
 - B The idea is unlikely to succeed.
 - C I have no idea if the idea will be a success.
 - 2 I get on very well with my in-laws.
 - A I have a good relationship with my husband's spouses.
 - B My wife's siblings and I are good friends.
 - C My relationship with my husband's parents is very good.
 - **3** There has been a sharp rise in complaints recently.
 - A The growth in the number of complaints has been gradual.
 - B There has been a dramatic increase in the number of complaints.
 - C The number of complaints has remained steady recently.
 - 4 Do you mind if I butt in?
 - A I'd like to change topic if I may.
 - B Could I say something?
 - C Can I own up to something?

- 4 Uzupełnij obydwa zdania z każdej pary tym samym wyrazem.
 - **1** a I'd just like to _____ out that this is a completely new, never-before-seen film.
 - b I understand your _____ of view, but I'm afraid I disagree.
 - **2** a By looking at this data ______, we can see some interesting trends.
 - b The crew were still on the film _____ when the cameras started filming.
 - 3 a The reason I wouldn't _____ this actor for the part is because he is too old.
 - b If you're going to the shopping centre, see if you can _____ up a bargain in the sales.

WRITING

5 Przeczytaj polecenie i wykonaj zadanie.

Wybierasz się do kraju anglojęzycznego na kurs językowy. Jednym z etapów testu jest zredagowanie tekstu w języku angielskim.

Napisz **recenzję** (200–250 słów) na temat filmu inspirowanego książką, którą czytałeś/czytałaś. W tekście uwzględnij opinię o elementach, które Ci się podobały, jak i tych mniej udanych, oraz poleć lub odradź oglądanie filmu potencjalnym widzom.

WELCOME HOME



Vocabulary 1

Buying and selling property • Relocation • Mobility

1	Complete the sentences with one word in each gap. The number of letters is given in brackets.	4 Complete the sentences with one word in each gap. The first letters are given.
	1 I like living in a(n) (8) house. It means that we don't have any houses attached to ours.	1 There is a gym for the r of the building which is open twenty-four hours a day.
	2 We live in a(n) (8) house – there are	2 T buildings usually date from
	eight houses together and ours is in the middle. 3 I wouldn't want to live in a(n)	the 19 th century or early 20 th century and are found in the city centre. Sometimes they were built as
	(5) unless there was a lift!	flats, but often they were made up of houses which
	4 My grandparents have bought a(n)(8)	have since been divided into separate apartments.
	because they wanted a house without stairs.	3 What a does the building have? A children's playground, a secure car park, lifts and
2	Choose the correct options.	fast fibre-optic Internet.
	1 If something is affordable, it means that it is expensive / reasonably cheap / a bargain.	4 How dare you call my beautiful beach hut a hideous rd
	2 An estate agent is someone who buys, sells and rents <i>houses / holidays / tickets</i> .	s! It took me two years to build it with rubbish that was washed up onto the beach.
	3 Another term for a rural area is a town or city /	It is a work of art!
	the countryside / somewhere exciting.A property can be any kind of area / purchase /	WATCH OUT Confusing words
	building.	stairs / staircase
	5 If someone advertises a rustic property, you would	A staircase consists of the individual stairs and all the other parts such as the handrails. It is generally found
	expect it to have a very modern / traditional country / unique style.	indoors and links one floor to another. However,
	6 When a friend says they like going off the beaten	informally, quite often, people refer to the whole
	track when on holiday, you know they like to go	construction as 'the stairs' rather than the staircase.
	to tourist attractions / hiking in the countryside /	steps / stairway Steps are similar in meaning to stairs, but are generally
	to places which most people don't visit.7 A lot of people associate the word 'chalet' with	found outdoors, such as the Spanish Steps in Rome.
	wooden holiday houses / brick terraced streets /	A stairway is a set of steps leading up and down and
	blocks of flats.	giving access to another place or part of a building. Americans are more likely to refer to the stairs in their
	8 Your friends say they are fed up with the hustle and bustle of city life. They need <i>a better job / more</i>	home as the stairway than British people.
	excitement / peace and quiet.	
3	Complete the advert with the words from the box.	5* Complete the sentences with the words in capitals.
3		1 RURAL / RUSTIC
	affordable beaten bustle estate fully-furnished hustle property rural	a The house is located in a quiet area.
	runy-rurnished hustle property rural	b The kitchen is designed in a traditional style.
-		c describes the architecture and
	Beautiful ¹ in a quiet ² area, well off the ³ track and far from the	furniture, describes the area.
	well off the 3 track and far from the 4 and 5 of city life.	2 AMENITIES / FACILITIES
	The cottage is ⁶ with a well-equipped kitchen.	a The most impressive in our block are
	You can rent the cottage at a surprisingly ⁷	the gym and swimming pool.
	price for a minimum of one week.	b I expected some basic kitchen such as an oven, a sink and a fridge, but the house
	For more details,	didn't even have these.
N	please contact the ⁸ agent	c are things which make an action
	dealing with the cottage	easier make life more comfortable,

on 23212576.

convenient or enjoyable.



Reported speech (statements, questions and commands)

1		omplete the reported sentences. Change the rms of the verbs if necessary.	3	Choose the correct options and complete the sentences using the verbs in capitals.
	2	'I can't find my keys anywhere,' said Rob. Rob said that he find his keys anywhere, so I helped him look for them. 'Nothing in the kitchen works!' The people who were staying in the chalet were angry. They told us that nothing in the kitchen!		BE / BE ABLE TO / TAKE You ¹ said / told the house ² in the centre of town. You ³ said / told I ⁴ walk to school. You ⁵ didn't say / didn't tell me that it 6 an hour! BE / BREAK / NOT PLAY I've ³ said / told you before 8 football in the garden. I 9 said / told you 10
		'I've never lived in a detached house.' Paul says that he in a detached house. 'I'm looking for an apartment in the centre of town.'		careful. Now Mr Banks from next door ¹¹ says / tells that you ¹² his window with your ball! CAN / LEAVE / MEET / NOT KNOW
		You said last week that you for an apartment in the centre of town, and I've found something that would be great for you!		Hello, Mr Jackson. I'm ringing about the apartment. You ¹³ said / told that we ¹⁴ look at it today. You ¹⁵ said / told us that you ¹⁶ us at 6 pm. I've just rung your secretary and she ¹⁷ said /
2	Cl	noose the correct options.		told that you 18 work at 3 pm and that
	1	'I saw Martin yesterday,' said Lisa.		she ¹⁹ anything about our meeting.
		Lisa said that she had seen Martin the day before / the following day and, from the way she said it, I knew I was going to hear some juicy gossip!	4	Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one.
	2	'I left my bag here and now it's gone,' said Nikki. Nikki said that she <i>had left / has left</i> her bag <i>here / there</i> and that it was gone, so I took her to the lost		1 'Please don't tell anyone my new address,' said Carole as we were walking home. As we were walking home, Carole
	3	property office and, fortunately, it was there. 'Did you get the email I sent you?' asked my friend. My friend asked me <i>had I / if I had</i> got the email he'd sent me. I had to admit that I had read it and apologised for not responding.		We stayed in the apartment last year and decided to go back there next year,' said Marcel. Marcel said
	4	'I'll phone the estate agent about this advert tomorrow,' said Joe last week. Joe said / told that he would phone the estate agent		Gan I come and stay with you in your new apartment?' Monica asked me. Monica
		about this / that advert tomorrow / the following day.		
	5	Do you know if he decided to rent the apartment? 'Please could you empty the bins before you leave the house,' asked the owner.		4 Janet asked me what time we had to leave the apartment on our last day. 'What?'
		The owner asked us to empty / could we empty the		asked Janet.
		bins before we <i>left / would leave</i> the house but, in fact, my wife had already told me to do that while		5 'How many bathrooms does the apartment we are going to rent have?' asked Sophie. Sophie
		she was packing our bags.		Soprific
T.			5*	Complete the text with one word in each gap.
		her previous visit. She also ² England, ³ me that some of season. She said that, when she got summer when everything is open. Interestingly, quite a few	said t said t e of t home	ay about it? hat the prices ¹ gone up quite a lot since that the car park was expensive. Katie, a visitor from he exhibits ⁴ closed because it was out e, she would tell her friends ⁵ go in
r r i	ne t ne ⁸ n he	that the exhibits related to World War II were the most in to publish her name. I asked her 'ser opinion, the house '10 a bit boring, but she had been been been been out of ten. He said that he was referenced.	also l	ting. I talked to another visitor from England, who asked _ she had enjoyed her trip and she said that, liked the park. Finally, I met a happy visitor from Slovenia,

Negotiating • Apologising • Asking for permission

- Look at the mini-dialogues between Ashley and her friend Simone and choose the correct options.
 - A: There's a Digital Nomad Village by the sea in Croatia. You can work during the day and then go swimming in the evening. And it's much cheaper than a flat here in London. How would you ¹ think / feel about us going for a few months?
 - S: I could go 2 along / away with that!
 - **S:** ³ *Supposing / Unless* we share a room. It would be cheaper.
 - A: I think it 4 can / might be better if we had separate rooms. I like having my own space and it's difficult to sleep with your snoring!
 - **S:** Would you ⁵ *mind / agree* if I printed the application form on your printer? Mine's broken.
 - A: Of course, no problem.
 - **S:** Are we ⁶ *allowed / supposed* to work there without a visa?
 - A: Yes, and we don't have to pay Croatian tax, either.
 - **S:** I'm ⁷ *afraid / aware* I have changed my mind. Let's go next year instead.
 - **A:** No, I don't want to wait another year. Maybe a better ⁸ *acceptance / solution* would be for me to go alone and, if you change your mind, you come out and join me.
- 2 Ashley is speaking to Luka to find out some information about the Digital Nomad Village in Croatia. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

along fair feel give might supposing sure would L: So, Ashley, how would you 1 coming out here during the summer to see the village, before you make up your mind? A: I'm not 2 _ that's a good idea. I think it be better if I ask you a few questions on the phone first. **L:** OK, ⁴ _____ we have a video chat? It would be cheaper than a phone call. A: 5 _____ enough, let's 6 it a try! _ it be OK if we talked after 6 pm? I usually get home by 5:30. L: Yes, I could go 8

at 7 pm British time? **A:** Great. Talk to you then.

How about Tuesday

_ with that.	

3	Ashley and Luka are having a video chat. Complete
	their conversation with one word in each gap.
	The first and last letters are given.

L: Ashley, I'm ¹ a_____y sorry for being late.

A: No, problem.

L: So, Ashley, have you read the brochure?

A: Yes, I love the idea of the Digital Nomad Village.

Do you ² m_____d if I ask a few questions?

L: I'm ³ a _____ d that won't be possible.

A: What?

L: Just kidding. That's what we're talking for. Ask away.

A: Oh, OK. So, are we ⁴ a_____d to have guests stay with us at the village?

L: Yes, but you would have to inform the management and, of course, it can't be a long-term stay. We're not a place for people to have free holidays!

A: Fair ⁵ e____h, I understand completely. Would it be ⁶ a____t if I signed a two-week agreement to see how I get on? And then, if I am happy, I could extend it.

L: Yes, but maybe a better ⁷ s____n would be if you signed a long-term agreement and then, if you didn't like it, you could cancel with two weeks' notice. I say this because someone else might make a reservation for the room and then, when you decided to stay, you would find that there was no space available.

A: OK, that's a good ⁸ i____a, as long as I can cancel at any time.

L: Yes, of course.

A: Great, so I'll make the reservation online tonight, then I'll call you tomorrow to cancel.

L: What!?

A: Just kidding!

L: Oh! You got me back! I was just about to say that I'd like to 9 a _____e for the joke earlier, but I don't think I have to now!

4 Choose the correct paraphrase.

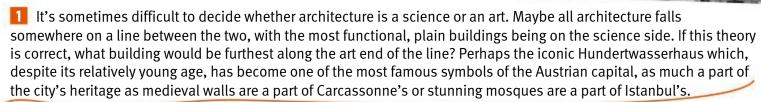
- 1 I can't go along with that idea.
 - A I don't understand that idea.
 - B I don't mind that idea.
 - C I don't agree with that idea.
- 2 Would it be alright if I thought about it for a few more days?
 - A How would you feel about thinking about it for a few more days?
 - B I think it might be better to think about it for a few more days.
 - C Do you mind if I think about it for a few more days?
- 3 Maybe a better solution would be to rent a flat.
 - A I'd like to apologise for renting a flat.
 - B Perhaps it would be preferable to rent a flat.
 - C Let's give renting a flat a try.

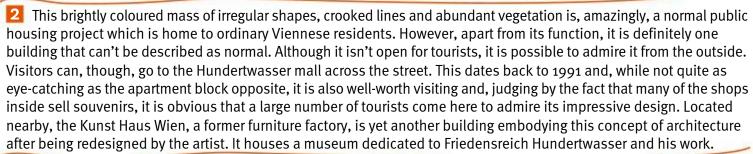
An article about a world-famous building

1 Scan the text and match the dates to the events.

- 1 1928 a Hundertwasser discussed mixing plants and buildings.
- **2** 1952 **b** The Hundertwasserhaus was completed.
- **3** 1972 **c** Hundertwasser was born.
- 4 1977 d The Hundertwasser mall was completed.
- **5** 1985 **e** Hundertwasser was asked to design a building.
- 6 1991 f Hundertwasser's first exhibition took place.

The straight line leads to the downfall of humanity





Hundertwasser was born in 1928 and, even at the age of eight, his school report noted his unusual sense of colour and form. His career as an artist really took off when he had his first exhibition in Vienna in 1952. After the war, he had studied art, first in Vienna and then in Paris, where he changed his name. By the time he returned for his exhibition, he was no longer Friedrich Stowasser but Friedensreich Hundertwasser. After becoming a success, he spent many years in France, painting and writing and later restoring an old boat on which he spent much of his time during the following years sailing around the world.

It was in 1972 that he appeared on a television programme on which he demonstrated the art of roof forestation, early evidence of a growing interest in architecture, town planning and the environment. In 1977 the mayor of Vienna invited him to create an apartment building in the city. Although he already had a vision of what he wanted to create, it still took six years before work could start on the building, with Hundertwasser being unimpressed with architect Josef Krawina's original models and diagrams. Once these problems were resolved and construction work was able to start, it still took two more years before the building was completed in 1985. There are fifty-three apartments and four offices in the building, along with 250 trees and bushes. The floors are uneven and tiles are irregular as, in Hundertwasser's view, straight lines are unnatural or, as he once said: 'The straight line leads to the downfall of humanity.'

2 Read the text and choose the correct options.

- 1 In the first paragraph, what is definitely a fact?
 - A That architecture is a combination of art and science.
 - **B** That the Hundertwasserhaus is the nearest a building has come to a work of art.
 - C That the Hundertwasserhaus is deserving of its status as an iconic building.
 - D That the Hundertwasserhaus is one of the most well-known buildings in Vienna.
- **2** Which of these ideas about the Hundertwasserhaus is the writer's own <u>opinion</u>?
 - A That the vegetation is abundant.
 - B That the function of the building is a surprise.
 - C That the mall is popular with tourists.
 - D That the mall is less visually interesting than the apartment block.

- 3 Which of these events happened last?
 - A Hundertwasser changed his name.
 - B Hundertwasser went to Paris.
 - C Hundertwasser studied art in Vienna.
 - D Hundertwasser had his first exhibition in Vienna.
- 4 Why did the Hundertwasserhaus take so long to complete?
 - A Hundertwasser and the architect had conflicting visions of the design.
 - B Because of the shape of the building.
 - C While designing it, Hundertwasser discovered the idea of combining plants and buildings.
 - D When asked to build it, Hundertwasser had no idea about what sort of building he wanted.



7.5 Vocabulary 2

Banks • Finances

Complete the sentences with one word in each gap. The first letters are given.

8 I have it all worked out. £800 for bills, £400 for

savings. That leaves me a little bit left over for

emergencies and holidays.

food, £100 for clothes, £80 for going out and £200

HOW ARE YOU WITH MONEY?	average current debt ends mortgage order property rates stable utilities
I'm trying to ¹ s money because I want to buy a house, and I didn't want to ² b any money from my family. The bank will only ³ l me eighty percent of the price, which means I will need about £40,000! I ⁴ e quite good money at work, but it soon goes. One thing I have started doing is to pay for everything in ⁵ c I think it helps me to realise how much I am spending. I also look for ⁶ d and special offers in shops.	 X: The bank told me they won't give me a credit card until I am financially 1 What does that mean? Y: Prove to them that you can make 2 meet and you are unlikely to get in 3 X: If I could do that, I wouldn't need a credit card! Anyway, what 4 do you have to pay for and how do you remember to pay for them at the right time? Y: Gas, water, electricity, phone, rubbish collection
I pay by ⁷ c because I hate collecting coins. They fill up your ⁸ w and make it really heavy and bulky in your pocket. I know what you mean, Simon, but I have a separate ⁹ p for coins and I keep it in the car for parking meters. At home, believe it or not, I've still got a ¹⁰ p b! I've had it since I was about five years old. Match the sentences to the topics from the box.	and I pay for them all with a standing 5 X: Great. By the way, how can anyone on a(n) 6 income afford to purchase 7? Y: By taking out a(n) 8 Do you think they have hundreds of thousands of pounds in the bank? X: As for banks, why do you keep all your money in a(n) 9 account which doesn't pay any interest? Y: Because the interest 10 are so low that it's not worth bothering to open a savings account. 4 Replace the underlined words using the word in brackets.
average income bank transfer fixed expenses interest rate monthly budget overdraft standing order taking out mortgage	1 I want to send some money from my account to my sister's account. I want to (transfer) from my
 I spent £500 with my bank card, but I only had £400 in my bank!	account to my sister's account. 2 How many people do you send money to each month? How many people do you
the 3 rd of every month. 5 I won't be a minute, I'm just sending some money from my bank to a holiday cottage rental company in Spain.	 5 Complete the sentences with the correct words formed from the words in brackets. 1 On my wages, not even the smallest flat is
 6 I want to know why it's 0.4% for savers, but about 5% for borrowers! 7 They say that it's about £25,000 a year, but that ignores the fact that there are lots of people earning less and a few earning millions, which makes the figures meaningless. 	 (afford). 2 I'd like to set up a(n)(stand) order to pay my utility bills. Can you help me? 3 I can have this phone for free. Well, I have to make twenty-four(pay), but they are added to my phone bill, so I won't notice them.
9. I have it all worked out COOD for hills CAOD for	4 This house certainly is off the (beat)

Complete the dialogue with the words from the box.

track - the nearest town is 10 km away.

I earn and spend £1,400 every month.

(finance) stable? I think so.

Talking about insurance

- 1 Choose the correct options.
 - 1 In the film A Night at the Opera, Groucho Marx was offering an accident insurance claim / policy which guaranteed that customers were fully protected. 'If you lose a leg ... we'll help you look for it!'



- 2 It's about time the insurance company contacted us. We *filled / filed* our claim over a month ago, and we're *entitled / renewed* to our money.
- 3 Don't just *restart / renew* our insurance first check to see if there are better offers with lower annual *reimbursements / premiums*.
- 4 I didn't read the small *print / text*, so I didn't realise that it didn't *cover / entitle* us for any losses due to burglary unless we had an alarm.
- 5 Our insurance agent told us we would get full *premium / reimbursement* for all the damage after the storm.
- **6** You should take *up / out* extra insurance now that you've started collecting valuable coins and stamps.
- 2 Complete the text with one word from the box in each gap.

claim comprehensive covered entitled policy premium print reimbursement renew take out

When you ¹ an insurance
² , it means that, if something goes
wrong, you are ³ to receive money to
pay to fix the problem. The most common things
that people get insurance for are health, homes
and the things in them, cars and driving and travel.
It's best to get a(n) ⁴ insurance policy
because you know that, whatever happens, you will
be given some money. If you get a cheaper policy,
you have to read the small ⁵ carefully
because you might find things aren't 6,
for example, storm damage to a house. Or, when you
file a(n) ⁷ , you might find out that you
will only receive a(n) ⁸ for anything
over €200. So, if it costs €201 to fix your car, they will
only give you €1 back!
Another thing that people hate is that companies
don't really care about existing customers. They
know that most people will ⁹ their
policy at the end of the year without thinking.
So, the annual ¹⁰ for old customers
is often much higher than for new customers.

3	13 Listen to three texts and match them to
	the topics below. There is one extra topic.

a	Deliberately confusing policies.	
---	----------------------------------	--

- **b** Regretting not taking out insurance.
- **c** Making a suspicious request.
- **d** Waiting for a claim to be assessed.

4 13 Listen again and choose the correct options.

Text 1

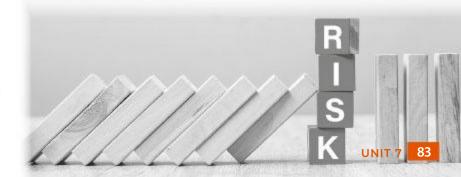
- 1 From what we hear, we can say that
 - A the woman is concerned that she hasn't received money from the insurance company.
 - B the woman is angry with her neighbour for being irresponsible.
 - C the woman is grateful to the man for saving her some money.

Text 2

- 2 What does the woman question?
 - A The existence of a storm in the area.
 - B The amount of money charged for the work.
 - C The validity of the receipt.
- **3** What is the first thing Mr Carstairs should have done?
 - A He should have found an approved company.
 - B He should have contacted the insurance company.
 - C He should have asked for an official receipt.

Text 3

- 4 The reason the speaker gives for the prank working is that
 - A the customers trusted the coffee bar employees.
 - B the customers read the rules but not thoroughly enough.
 - C the offer was too good to worry about negative consequences.
 - D the customers had signed up for similar offers in the past.
- 5 The term 'the small print'
 - A refers exclusively to insurance documents.
 - B is misleading, as it refers to something else than the name suggests.
 - C is misunderstood even by university graduates.
 - D refers to clauses in contracts which are dishonest.
- **6** Two of the problems mentioned by the speaker show how policy holders
 - A may not receive any money at all.
 - B may not receive money as quickly as they wish.
 - C may not actually be insured at all.
 - D may not receive as much money as expected.



Reporting verbs



1 The owners of the building promised	a us to book the apartment for a week
 2 The estate agent persuaded 3 The estate agent admitted 4 The owner accused 5 The estate agent claimed 6 The owner thanked 7 The estate agent congratulated 	 a us to book the apartment for a week. b us for writing such a positive review of the chalet. c that it was the best house for that price. d for leaving such a mess. e to fix the broken toilet that afternoon. f us on making such a good decision. g us of damaging the fence in the garden. h charging extra for rentals and keeping the money.
Complete the sentences with the correct repoverbs. 1 My brother taking some books my room without asking and apologised. 2 Our neighbour to call the police football came over his fence again! 3 My parents me of making a meswith my friends and, what could I say? It was after a few weeks, the emails stopped coming 5 At the end of the concert, Simon leave the hall, so the security guards threw him 6 Sam eating the cake batter, but there was chocolate all around his mouth! 7 At the party, Gabriel on playing music, even though no one wanted to dance to and then she that she expected get at least seventy-five percent. Report the underlined fragments using the verom the box. Make any other necessary chan agree apologise claim encourage explain	A Complete the text using the verbs in brackets. Add any necessary object pronouns and prepositions. I shared a house with my friend at the start of my first year at university – but not for long. She 1
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	i ci i i ci i i ci i ci i ci i ci i ci
convenient for public transport.	 1 The travel agent asked us (we / prefer stay) in chalets or apartments. 2 Our neighbours (warn / we / not) make so much noise in the evenings.
and save up as much as possible each month.	something cheaper.
neighbourhood.	(beg / them / be) careful not to break anything.
	2 The estate agent persuaded 3 The estate agent admitted 4 The owner accused 5 The estate agent claimed 6 The owner thanked 7 The estate agent congratulated 8 The tourists apologised Complete the sentences with the correct repoverbs. 1 My brother taking some books formy room without asking and apologised. 2 Our neighbour to call the police football came over his fence again! 3 My parents me of making a messivith my friends and, what could I say? It was to the call the police football came over his fence again! 3 My parents me of making a messivith my friends and, what could I say? It was to the call the police football came over his fence again! 5 At the end of the concert, Simon leave the hall, so the security guards threw him to write every day but, after a few weeks, the emails stopped coming to the healt, so the security guards threw him to same eating the cake batter, but there was chocolate all around his mouth! 7 At the party, Gabriel on playing music, even though no one wanted to dance to the party, Gabriel on playing music, even though no one wanted to dance to same that she expected get at least seventy-five percent. Report the underlined fragments using the verificon the box. Make any other necessary change agree apologise claim encourage explain agree apologise claim encourage explain. 1 Yes, you're right. A hot tub on the patio is a great in Jack agree apologise claim encourage explain. 2 I'm sorry I didn't phone you last night. I was busy convenient for public transport. Danielle and

Grammar and vocabulary practice

Complete the dialogues with the words from the

affordable beaten budget debt fully-furnished hustle and bustle interest rates mortgage overdraft payments

- 1 X: This house is very cheap. Well, not cheap, but . As long as _____don't go up too much. Y: Well, when you take out a(n) _____ and know how much the monthly_ be, I advise you to plan a monthly __ so that you don't have any problems. 2 X: But why here? It's in the middle of nowhere! Y: I admit it's off the track, but that's what I love about it. The fresh air away from the of the city. And it's so I don't have to ask the bank for an expensive to buy sofas and beds. Which is lucky because I'm already in __ so any savings are welcome.
- Complete the text with one word in each gap. The first two letters are given.

Cornwall, located in the far south-west of England, is one of the most popular holiday destinations in the country. There are hundreds of homes to rent, from cute 1 ru properties such as cottages to modern beach front ² ch_____, with huge windows overlooking the sea. It is great for tourists, but what about the people who live there and want to purchase of their own? For them, it isn't a 3 pr so easy. The ⁴ **av** in Cornwall is lower than in the country as a whole and many jobs are in tourism, which means they only exist for a few months each year. Even for those who are financially 5 **st_____**, a visit to _ to see what is ag_ available usually ends in disappointment. However much you are able to save in your 7 cu at the bank, house prices will rise faster than your savings and your dream of owning your house will become less and less realistic. Most people have enough trouble making 8 en and never even have the chance to dream. Meanwhile beautiful 9 ru_ in Cornwall become empty once the holidaymakers have left. It is no wonder that some people are demanding that homes in Cornwall should be kept for local ¹⁰ **re**______, not for rich people from other parts of the country who rent them out to other tourists.

Read the notes and complete the interview using reported speech.

How old is the house? about 250 yrs How much did you pay? 'don't ask about money' Will your new boyfriend be living with you? Manager - one more personal question and security will throw you out Are you making a new film — yes — not allowed to say anything about it yet 'have to go — sorry can't answer any more Qs'

First, I asked Katie and she said that ² Then I asked her ³	how ¹ old. for it,
but she told⁴	money.
I was curious, so I e	nquired ⁵
in the l	nouse. She didn't say anything,
but her manager w	arned me that if I asked one more
personal question,	6·
When I asked her?	
a new film, she said	I that she was, but that
8	yet.
Finally, she told us	that she had to go and she
9	able to answer
any more question	S.

- Translate into English. Write up to four words in each gap.
 - 1 We asked them (aby powiedzieli, za jakie media) we would have to pay for when renting the house.
 - 2 Mr Green said that (przelew jest) the best way to send the money we owed.
 - 3 Tasked the estate agent (czy okoliczne udogodnienia) they advertised included public transport, but apparently there aren't any buses at all in the area.
 - 4 The company admitted_ (podziału kamienicy) into flats which were smaller than a prison cell.
 - 5 The bank manager asked me how much (wynoszą moje koszty stałe) before offering me a loan.
- Choose the correct paraphrase.
 - 1 'I'm not going to wash up your dirty dishes,' said Tom.
 - A Tom refused to wash up the dishes.
 - B Tom denied washing up the dishes.
 - C Tom threatened to wash up the dishes.
 - 2 Would you mind if I used the bathroom?
 - A How would you feel about using the bathroom?
 - **B** Would it be alright if I used the bathroom?
 - C Supposing I used the bathroom?
 - 3 The shack is rather run-down.
 - A The shack is quite small.
 - B The shack is off the beaten track.
 - C The shack is in poor condition.

A letter to the editor

1	Read the letter and tick (♥) the things the writer is worried about.
	a a lack of public transport
	b no local amenities
	c an increasing population
	d congestion on the roads e environmental issues
	e environmental issues
	Dear Editor, I wish to ¹ the decision of the town authorities to allow the construction of a new housing estate on the outskirts of the town. While I understand the need for more housing due to the recent increase in population, I would like to ² my concern about this decision.
	It seems particularly ³ to build in this area, as it is not linked to the centre by buses or trains. Therefore, any residents working in the centre would have to drive on an already busy road and consequently journeys would be even slower than they are now. ⁴ , the area contains no shops, restaurants or other services. Either space would have to be found for these, or residents would also need to drive to access them.
	It would be far more beneficial to everyone if the homes were built closer to the city centre. There are several undeveloped areas which would be perfect for homes for young professionals working in the city. Undoubtedly, this would reduce the number of journeys made by car. As a result more parking space will be left for people coming to the city from other towns. This would 5 emptier roads and may also have significant benefits for local businesses.
	I hope you will get involved, and ⁶ this issue.
	Yours faithfully,
	Robert Hall
2	Read the letter again. Match two words and phrases a-I below to each gap 1-6 in the letter. a ill-advised b protest against
	c furthermore
	d expresse I look forward to your article concerning
	f moreover
	g I would like to encourage you to investigate
	h result in
	i unwise
	j draw your attention to
	k lead to

1-7	g: re	Complete the phrases belogap. Some letters are given eference (R), objection/critical	n. For each phrase, write ticism (O/C), results (Rs),
	1	l I am particularly al that	about the fact
	2	2 Al me to su	ggest that
		I am writing with re your newspaper concern	to an article in
	4	It might let	•
		It is certainly up	
		I hope I have managed to the importance of this iss	co you of
	7	7 It is bo to	•
		Alternative options such co	
4		Choose the correct option han one correct answer.	s. There may be more
	esta cen unp nea but	nderstand the concerns ab tate, but ¹ people like ntre. ² , a recent urbar popular because people did ar busy roads. The develop t also some of the people vant to move out.	living outside the city development was very dn't want to buy homes ers 3 lose money,
	4	the problems, a new e	state on the edge of

1	а	generally speaking	b	although	С	by and large
2	а	In fact	b	Indeed	С	Besides
3	а	as a matter of fact	b	not only	С	on the whole
4	а	However	b	In spite of	С	Even though
5	а	After all	b	I mean	С	As a rule
6	а	Consequently	b	Therefore	С	What is more

the city, close to the countryside, is very attractive,

who wouldn't want to bring up their children in a safe, clean environment? 6 ______, I believe we should build the development there, but also take into account the writer's worries about transport issues and make sure that new bus routes are added as well as the main road

especially to parents with young children. 5

5 Do the writing task.

into town is widened.

Właśnie dowiedziałeś się / dowiedziałaś się, że samorząd Twojego miasta zamierza wydać zgodę na budowę dużego bloku mieszkalnego w historycznym centrum miasta. Napisz list do redakcji lokalnej gazety (200–250 słów), w którym, odnosząc się do argumentów zwolenników tego pomysłu, przedstawisz powody swojego sprzeciwu i zaproponujesz alternatywne rozwiązanie.

I voice

VOCABULARY

Complete the dialogue with the words from the box. There are two extra words.

amenities estate fully-furnished hustle run-down rural rustic shack tenement utilities X: I've found an advert for a holiday home. It says, _ property in a quiet it's a beautiful ¹ ² _____ area. Y: Is it 3 X: Yes ... Well, there are a few chairs. Y: What 4_ _____ does it have? X: The 5 agent says it has light when the sun is shining, water when it rains, and electricity. **Y**: Electricity? X: Yes, well, you have to bring your own batteries. Y: What about the 6 ? Does it have a gym? Y: There's a huge exercise area and a romantic lighting system. X: You mean it's a hideous, 7 _____, but you can exercise in the countryside around the house and there are holes in the roof which let the moonlight in! Y: Oh, you've seen the photos already! So, what do you think? Read the sentences and answer the questions.

a has a standing order? b doesn't like the other residents? c is upset about interest rates? d has an overdraft? e has an average income? lives in a chalet? g has an affordable property? h doesn't use bank transfers?

- 1 If you added up everyone's earnings and divided them by the number of people, the number you are left with would be the same as Ben's salary.
- 2 Nigel spent too much on his holiday and now his bank account is in the red. He's got minus £200 in it!
- 3 Manfred still uses cheques to pay people. You know, bits of paper you sign and send in the post. He doesn't trust anything online.
- 4 Meg's cottage is beautiful and not at all expensive for someone earning a reasonable wage.
- The money for all Dan's utility bills comes straight out of his bank every month.
- 6 Yes, Charles had it specially designed to look like the place we stay in when we go skiing in Zermatt.
- 7 Sonia is so angry. When it went up from 3% to 5%, it meant her mortgage payments jumped to over £1,000 a month.
- 8 The flat is great, the view is amazing, but Amelia says the people in the building aren't very friendly.

GRAMMAR

- Choose the correct options and then match the quotes to the famous films and film characters.
 - 1 The Mafia boss said that he was going to make someone an offer that they can't / couldn't refuse.
 - This San Francisco policeman asked the criminal if he felt / did he feel lucky.
 - 3 This alien *said* / *told* that he wanted to go home.
 - This spy always tells people what is his name / his name is.
 - 5 When a character in this film saw the shark, he said that they will / would need a bigger boat.
 - The teacher in this film encouraged / offered his students to make their lives extraordinary.
 - This man's mother said / told him that life was like a box of chocolates.
 - 8 The boy in this horror film claimed / persuaded that he could see dead people.

76 20
×

Complete the reported statements, orders and questions.

A French philosopher once said that a house allowed people to dream in peace. He never came to our house! Mum Where have you been? Why didn't you answer your phone? Mum asked me ¹ _ and ² Dad Turn your music off! I can't hear myself think! Dad told me ³ because 4 Miranda Where's my new bracelet? You've borrowed it without asking, didn't you!? My sister Miranda asked me 5 and then accused 6

	-	-			-			_
ROUND-UP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

What about you? Can you dream in peace at home?

Complete the text with one word in each gap.

A friend of mine asked me ¹ I knew of any
amazing holiday homes we could rent. I'm someone
² loves travelling and the question intrigued
me, so I started searching on the web. There are so
many places I would love to stay in, like Quetzalcoatl's
Nest in Mexico. It has ³ designed to look like
a snake's body and it's situated in the middle of
a botanical garden. If you saw it, you ⁴ fall in
love with it, too. So I cautiously suggested staying in
a treehouse. The thing is, though, my friend's scared of
spiders – he would pass ⁵ from fear if he saw
one – and I'm sure a treehouse would be full of them.
I don't mind, I'm 6 to insects flying around
while I sleep. Unlike me my friend also likes modern
houses with cutting-7 technology.
It isn't easy to satisfy both of us. But, I'm not giving up
yet. There ⁸ be somewhere we would
both like!



LISTENING

14 Usłyszysz wywiad o architekcie Antonim Gaudim oraz katedrze Sagrada Família. Na podstawie informacji z nagrania uzupełnij luki 1-4. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie osiem wyrazów.

1	A church can only become a basilica
	the title.
2	Gaudí worked on the Sagrada Família for
	in 1926.
3	Gaudí wasn't rushed to hospital after his accident
	on account
4	The ancient Pyramids took
	the Sagrada Família.

- 14 Wysłuchaj nagrania ponownie. Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź, zgodną z treścią nagrania.
 - 1 What is the reason for the interview?
 - A The Sagrada Família has been chosen as an 'alternative wonder of the world'.
 - B The radio show is asking people to present their favourite wonder of the world.
 - C The radio show is going to ask listeners to vote for their alternative wonder of the world.
 - D The guest is explaining why she thinks the Sagrada Família should have been made one of the wonders of the world.
 - 2 From what the guest says, she thinks that
 - A all of Gaudi's architecture is strange but wonderful.
 - B the Sagrada Família is Gaudí's ultimate masterpiece.
 - C it is strange for people to consider Gaudi's work unconventional.
 - D Gaudi's achievements are more important than his personal faults.
 - 3 Which of these facts about finances is definitely true?
 - A The basilica lost money during 2019 because of the pandemic.
 - B Over €100 million was collected for the basilica in 2020.
 - C The basilica needs €25 million every year to keep it in good condition.
 - D Fixed expenses for the basilica rose due to the pandemic.
 - 4 Which of the statements at the end of the interview is the speaker's opinion?
 - A The one comparing the church to the Pyramids.
 - B The one discussing how finishing the church will change certain things.
 - C The one discussing the importance of the planned finishing date.
 - D The one discussing future visitor numbers.

READING

Przeczytaj tekst. W każda luke wpisz litere, która oznaczono brakujące zdanie A-F. Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo.

CO-LIVING -THE FLEXIBLE, **SOCIABLE LIFESTYLE**

The sharing economy is a growing phenomenon. It includes sharing products amongst a group so that not everyone has to purchase their own,

co-working where people share an office space and equipment, and ridesharing, where people travelling to and from a similar place travel together.

All are beneficial to the environment as they reduce consumption and, in addition, lead to significant cost savings for individuals. Now, the sharing economy is affecting the housing market, too.

Traditionally, the shared house or flat has been an affordable option for students. Of course, there are drawbacks. The missing food in the fridge, the piles of unwashed dishes, the noise when trying to sleep or Which makes it surprising that, as soon as they start earning a reasonable salary, they tend to prefer a flat to themselves.

However, there has been a noticeable trend in recent years towards co-living. In a co-living household, each person has their own bedroom and some even have their own bathroom, but there are fully-furnished shared spaces for all the people living in a particular apartment or house. Many people choosing this way of life want the security of their own space but also the freedom to change location at short notice. In addition, sharing the rent and utility bills

obviously makes it easier to make ends meet.

However, in surveys, the financial advantages are not always the most important reason for choosing this lifestyle. 3 We live in a world where close relationships are sometimes difficult to establish. Many people suffer from loneliness, especially when they have moved to a big city away from their family and friends but, with co-living, there is always someone to talk to if you want. Co-living also makes it easier to share domestic duties. 4 ____ With co-living, residents can take it in turns to prepare meals, thus ensuring a much more varied and healthy diet.

Another interesting fact from surveys is that people don't always necessarily want to be surrounded by people similar to themselves. 5_ However, many said that they would be happy, and indeed prefer, to be with people of different backgrounds and ages, from students to retired people. With so many benefits and so few drawbacks, it really is unsurprising that co-living and the sharing economy in general, is growing in popularity.

Matura Practice



- A It's true that the majority of people taking advantage of co-living opportunites are Millennials.
- **B** Without the traditional long-term contracts offered by landlords, co-living offers this.
- C This wouldn't suit everyone, of course, but there is evidence of a growing demand for such arrangements.
- **D** It is easy to get into a routine of living on takeaway food after a hard day at the office.
- E Despite these, though, most people look upon their flat-sharing days fondly.
- F Instead, many users of co-living properties said that the biggest benefit for them was the social side of life.

USE OF ENGLISH

- Uzupełnij drugie zdanie tak, aby oddać sens zdania wyjściowego. Użyj podanego wyrazu. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów.
 - 1 It was strange to live in the house at first, but now I feel as if it is my home. USED It took a while the house, but now I feel as if it is my home.
 - 2 'Why didn't you move the money into an account which pays higher interest rates?' MOVED My mum asked dad the money into an account which paid higher interest rates.
 - 3 'Here's £500 to help with your mortgage payments and don't argue!' INSISTED My grandfather £500 to help with our mortgage payments.
 - 4 The reason you couldn't buy a house last year is that you spend so much money on clothes. BOUGHT If you didn't spend so much money on clothes, a house last year.
 - 5 You should start thinking about getting your own place to live and becoming independent. TIME your own place to live and becoming independent.

- Uzupełnij zdania a-c tym samym wyrazem.
 - 1 a When I travel, I like to pack_ I can move around easily.
 - **b** We decided to paint the kitchen with colours to make it seem more cheerful.
 - c I do a bit of exercise before school then go to the gym in the afternoon.
 - 2 a I'm sorry, I'm a bit out of , and I don't think I can manage a 20 km walk in the mountains.
 - b The house isn't in very good I don't think it's worth buying.
 - c I'll help you move into your new house on one _: you take me out for dinner afterwards!
 - 3 a When are we going to _____ your new girlfriend?
 - b I don't know how people make ends on these wages.
 - c I like it when we all _____ up at family gatherings.
 - 4 a Thanks for agreeing to babysit. Help_ to food and drink.
 - b I've got some important news, but you've got to promise to keep it to
 - c Your new trainer will really make you push to the limit, but you'll thank her in the end.

WRITING

Przeczytaj polecenie i wykonaj zadanie.

W lokalnej gazecie przeczytałeś/przeczytałaś artykuł o potrzebie wybudowania osiedla domów na wynajem w okresie letnim w Twojej miejscowości w celu zwiększenia przychodów handlu, mogącego zyskać na obecności turystów.

Napisz list do redakcji (200-250 słów), w którym przedstawisz powody swojego sprzeciwu, odnosząc się też do argumentów zwolenników tego pomysłu, i zaproponujesz alternatywne rozwiązanie.

Uzupełnij każdą lukę, przekształcając jeden z wyrazów z ramki. Dwa wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo.

apply determine go place stay sustain

A new trend amongst environmentalists is to live 'off-grid' that is to try to live a(n) 1 lifestyle without being connected to utilities such as electricity, gas and, sometimes, even water. Domestic such as washing machines and fridges are rejected and people re-learn traditional skills in order to survive. Of course, people living such a lifestyle can make use of renewable energy such as solar or wind power to enable them to have heat and light.

People who live such a life need to put in a lot of effort to make it succeed. It's no good if you lack or don't have the ability to work hard. Some people take up the challenge of off-grid living temporarily while others try to make it a permanent way of life, building their own homes in remote areas of the country.

Now, more and more resorts are offering off-grid holidays. You don't have to apologise for 4 on holiday when you stay in an ecolodge which is powered by solar energy and where all the food comes from the lodge's own, organic garden.

8 GETTING THERE



Vocabulary 1

Personal qualities • Skills

Complete the form with the words and phrases from the box. There are six extra items.

a living apprenticeship challenging driving licence go on an exchange know-how mature part-time job shift sociable unreliable vocational

Careers form

		Please complete all sections
Na	me	Elaine Masters
		go to university, get a(n) 1 at the weekend or during the week on an evening 2 (I know it will be 3 to work and study at the same time), 4 to a Spanish university for one term to really learn the language nality: 5 like to meet new people, sometimes 6 (turning up late, forgetting homework)
2		omplete the sentences with one word in each ap. The first and last letters are given.
	1	Having a ws to work is really important when you start a new job and you want to impress your boss!
	2	If you have good pm-sg skills, you look for answers rather than just complain.
	3	Most companies are so busy that they really value it when their employees have the ability to work well ur pe.
	4	Being rt and recovering quickly after you've had a problem is a useful skill anywhere.
	5	My boss thinks that having a strong work ec means doing whatever he says and staying late every evening.
	6	It's not good enough to work hard when someone watches over you. You have to be sf-md and get on with things on your own.
3	C	omplete the sentences with the correct words
	fo	rmed from the words in brackets.
	1	One thing that's useful from school onwards is having good time (manage) skills so
	2	you can deliver work on schedule. I think two of the most important things school can teach you are how to be
	3	She is honest and reliable – a real(trust) person to have around.
	4	I need to improve my (decide) -making skills – I always make the wrong choice.
	5	Conflict (resolve) is often needed

within companies, as well as between countries.

4 Choose the correct options.

- 1 Dan is *fair-minded / broad-minded*. He listens to people and doesn't make any decisions without hearing all the facts.
- **2** Beth is a great person to work with. She is so *quick-tempered / quick-witted*. In an emergency, she can make the right decision in seconds.
- 3 I know it's good to be *fair-minded / laid-back*, but Steve is too relaxed.
- 4 Ronny is very *bad-tempered / bad-mannered*. He doesn't even stand up when new people come into his office.
- 5 Everyone has to think about themselves sometimes, but Sara is so *strong-willed / self-centred* that she never thinks about the eighty-five people she works with.
- **6** Janice came to work with red hair and a large tattoo on her arm. It's lucky Mr Hopkins is so **broad-minded / sharp-witted** and tolerant.
- 7 I like Seth, but sometimes he gets really angry for no reason. He is so *quick-tempered / quick-witted*.
- 8 We need *strong-willed / self-centred* people like Ursula who are determined to get things done.

5*	Read the WATCH OUT box and match the
	adjectives in bold to the comments below.

a	djectives in bold to the comments below.
1	'I'm going to finish this report on time, even if I have to stay up all night.'
2	'I can't remember where I put my glasses. I had them earlier.'
3	'Joey and I both think that the first candidate was definitely the best.'
4	'Maybe we should put the advert on the Internet or perhaps in the newspaper. I'm not sure, what do you think?'
5	'We accept everyone in this company whatever their beliefs as long as they work hard.'
6	1 wouldn't employ anyone with a tattoo or

a pierced nose, or someone who dyed their hair.'

WATCH OUT

Compound adjectives

Adjectives ending in *-minded* show us how a person's way of thinking affects their personality.

broad-minded vs narrow-minded = (in)tolerant strong-minded = determined & strong-willed vs

weak-minded = uncertain, hesitating
absent-minded = forgetful
like-minded = sharing the same views



Gerunds and infinitives

Complete the sentences with the correct forms

1 Choose the correct options.

- 1 I'm considering *taking / to take / take* a gap year and travelling around Asia.
- 2 He wasn't sure which subjects he wanted *studying* / *to study* / *study*.
- 3 I told my dad about wanting / to want / want to study art.
- 4 We took her to a restaurant *celebrating / celebrate / to celebrate* her success.
- 5 Let Simon *finish / to finish / finishing* his burger. It won't take long.
- **6** Anyone can *joining / join / to join* us at the workshop if they want to.
- 7 I'm sorry, but I haven't got enough money buying / to buy / buy you a coffee, too.
- **8** Learning / To learn / Learn to drive isn't difficult, and it's an important life skill.

2 Complete the dialogue with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.



Carl	Can I ask your advice, Alice? I'm thinking of 1 (go) to drama school, but my parents don't want me 2 (go) because they think I won't get a job. What can I do?
Alice	, , ,
	a reason for ³ (do) drama. Also, ⁴ (explain) about the other skills it can give you, like confidence and so on,
	might be a good idea.
Carl	Yeah, that's a good point. I mean, I don't think
	I'll be wasting my time, but I know I would really regret ⁵ (not go).
Alice	Look, think about it. Everyone says we don't know what jobs will exist in the future so it's much better 6 (get) some life skills that you can use in any job.
Carl	You're right. OK, now I just have to decide what I need ⁷ (say) to Mum and Dad.
Alice	Well, I think it would be great ⁸ (mention) confidence, communication skills and creativity.

	the words in brackets. Add any other necessary ords.
	I (need / you / buy)
	some bread for lunch.
2	The students enjoyed the speaker's talk so much that (not / want / he / leave).
3	We can't be late for work. Our boss (expect / we / be) there by 8 am.
4	I'm not very close with Sandra so I was surprised wher she (invite / I / come) to
	her party.
5	When we were young, our parents always (encourage / we / work)
	hard.
6	Our teachers
_	(not / allow / use) our mobiles in class.
/	She (prefer / he / not / call) her too late because she goes to bed early.
	ead the WATCH OUT box. Rewrite the sentences sing the words in capitals.
1	We are allowed to use dictionaries during exams. LET They
2	The boss has made the workers stay late three times this week. HAVE The
3	Do your teachers let you leave lessons early if you have a good reason? TO Are
4	Are you made to cover up tattoos at work? BOSS Does
A/ A	TCU OUT
	TCH OUT allow vs let vs make
-	<u>allow</u> us to resit our exams twice.
	are allowed to resit our exams twice.
-	<u>let</u> us resit our exams twice.
hey	<u>make</u> us sit alone during tests.
Ve <u>a</u>	are made to sit alone during tests.
	Translate into English. Write up to four words each gap.
	Is it(warto
_	wynajmować mieszkanie) when you start work?
2	ľm(próbuje
_	zdecydować, jaki) subject I should study at university.
3	Lucy (poprosiła nas, abyśmy towarzyszyli) her at her brother's wedding.
4	My dad is tired (dojeżdżaniem do pracy) by train every day.
5	It was nice (z two)
	strony, że nomogłeś) me with my application form.

6 Adrian didn't like school, but now

day.

(brakuje mu spotkań z) friends every

Discussing advantages and disadvantages

1	Complete the dialogue between Amber (A) and her
	friends Brittany (B) and Chris (C) with one word in each gap. The first letters are given.
	A: I'm trying to think of what job to do when I finish university. Guys, what do you think?
	B: Public service. Local government, teaching, health. The main ¹ a is that it's a job for life. And you get a good pension at the end of it.
	C: Well, an obvious ² n aspect of that sort of job is the money. You will never be very rich. I'd join a large corporation. One significant 3 a in favour is that you can work your
	way up and earn a fortune.
	B: On the other ⁴ h, you could lose your job or, even worse, find yourself working incredibly long hours for a very demanding job.
	A: What do you think about an NGO?
	B: As far as I'm ⁵ c, it would be a good idea. You would be working for an organisation you
	really believe in. C: 6 H, you still wouldn't get much money.
	A: Well, I'm not as money-minded as you.
	C: If you aren't interested in a big salary, then I can't
	really advise you because I don't understand your way of thinking at all!
	working for the World Wide Fund for Nature. Complete the messages with the words from the box. There are three extra words.
	Complete the messages with the words from
	Complete the messages with the words from the box. There are three extra words. argument drawback far favour main
,	Complete the messages with the words from the box. There are three extra words. argument drawback far favour main
,	Complete the messages with the words from the box. There are three extra words. argument drawback far favour main obvious possible sum WORKING FOR THE WORLD WIDE FUND As 1 as office work is concerned, WWF is an excellent place to work. The 2 advantage
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Michelle

(considera	
• •	
that the salary is much higher.	e) of this job is
Another significant is that they offer a lot of training.	(favour)
So, what are thethe job?	(potential)
One obvious job is that they expect you to work	
Another (p	ooint) it is that I
	tisfaction is
concerned, I'm sure the NGO wou	
(looked) b	oth sides
	multinational company seems the land (advantage that the salary is much higher. Another significant is that they offer a lot of training. So, what are the the job? One obvious job is that they expect you to work Another (product think I'd have much in commemployees. (as) job sa concerned, I'm sure the NGO would that they expect you to work another (product think I'd have much in commemployees.

Who should you work for? This isn't always an easy decision to make. ¹ _____ first consideration, the large company with impressive offices in the centre of town may ² to be the best choice.

One argument ³ favour, of course, is that you can earn a lot of money and work your way to the top. On the ⁴ _____ hand, this is a good thing. On the 5 _____ hand, it means that employees are often rivals rather than colleagues. Perhaps a public organisation would be better. The main advantage is 6 ______ it is usually a secure job. How about working for a family business? One advantage is the ⁷____ ____ that they know you very well and appreciate your work. 8 they may take advantage of you and you may feel as if it would be unfair to let them down. _____ conclusion, the choice depends on your character and what you want to get from work. ___ as the perfect job is concerned, it changes from individual to individual.





An article about working for NGOs

1	Try to think of one or two words which could complete the sentences below. Then scan the text to check your
	answers.

1	NGOs offer a wide variety of	
2	is one of the most famous NGOs in the world.	
3	You can gain know-how by doing a(n)	
4	The NGO in the text tends to have a fairly informal	
5	In NGOs you have to be more creative because of the relative lack of	

Non-governmental organisations are a growth industry. These types of institution have become larger and more professional, and careers within them are, as a result, more and more popular among young graduates and school leavers.

Working for an NGO

A common question asked by potential recruits is how to best go about finding work in such an operation. The truth is that, like any other big organisation offering a variety of different career paths, there is no simple answer. In many ways, they mirror other companies and businesses with accountancy, marketing, logistics and other departments requiring the same skills as anywhere else. Any relevant qualifications, such as a university degree, and experience will boost your chances of being taken on. However, in some respects, these organisations do differ from profit-making ones in terms of the candidate profile they are seeking.

- 2 Perhaps one of the most famous and impressive NGOs worldwide is Greenpeace. This environmental organisation attracts many eager job hunters, but it is important for applicants to have a suitable personality. As they are a global organisation, with branches worldwide, Greenpeace expects tolerance and respect from and to all their staff. Cultural understanding is vital when you could be working with other members of the group from almost any country in the world. In return, employees have 24/7 access to counselling and support for any problems they may have. There is also professional and personal training available to enable employees to achieve their full potential.
- Not surprisingly, jobs with the organisation are highly prized. But with so much competition, how can a candidate improve their chances of being chosen? One manager with the company has shared some tips which could be invaluable. First of all, in order to make an application stand out, it is very beneficial to have had some kind of experience. Internships can help to give candidates the relevant skills and know-how they will need to do the job they are applying for. This sort of placement could give a potential employee the edge over people who have the required qualifications but whose character, resourcefulness and resilience has never been tested in practice. However, relevance is the key word, so protests or clean-up campaigns you have been involved in are unlikely to help you if you are applying for a job as an accountant in the organisation.
- Other useful tips referred to the interview itself. As NGOs tend to be quite informal in terms of dress code in their offices, one mistake that some candidates make is to wear casual clothes for the interview. This, though, shows a lack of respect towards the interviewer, as does a very laid-back, self-assured attitude. As well as displaying the wrong attitude, candidates also sometimes don't say the right things. It is good for them to ask about working for the organisation, expectations and the office environment, but they should steer clear of spending too much time in discussions about actual environmental campaigns the organisation is running if these have nothing to do with their own experience or the job being applied for. As in any interview, candidates should provide evidence of their positive skills such as being committed and self-motivated and possessing good problem-solving skills. However, in an NGO, where money is not as freely available as in a profitable business, they should also show creativity in doing tasks without spending vast sums on doing so.

NGOs can be a great place to work, if they are right for you and you are right for them. If you are sure of the former, make sure you convince them of the latter.

Read the text again and choose the correct options.

- 1 Why isn't it easy to say exactly what qualifications are needed to find work for an NGO?
 - A All NGOs are different and have different requirements.
 - B They offer different kinds of jobs to other organisations.
 - C It depends on the kind of job the candidate is applying for.
 - **D** It depends on the experience of the candidate.
- 2 What is true of working for Greenpeace?
 - A Employees have to be broad-minded.
 - B Employees could be sent anywhere in the world.
 - C Employees might have to work 24/7.
 - D Employees can receive training in counselling.

- 3 What does the writer say about campaigning for environmental issues?
 - A It might improve your chances of a job.
 - B It is expected for certain jobs but not for others.
 - C It probably won't affect your chances of getting a job.
 - D It might have a negative effect on your chances of employment.
- 4 Which of these does the manager give a warning about?
 - A Not following the office dress code.
 - B Straying away from topics during interviews related to the job or candidate.
 - C Suggesting ways that the company could raise money.
 - D Having very high expectations about what the organisation can offer.

Academic subjects • Education system • Student life

1	Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.	4 Complete the dialogues with the w box.
	1 In America, a school that you pay for is called a(n) school, whereas in England it is called a(n) school (that's a state	attend degree dissertation faculty
	school in the USA).	1 X: My hall of is very
	2 The Americans also say that the opposite of pass an exam is flunk an exam. That's slang for an exam.	university, so it makes it easy to lectures, even when they take p morning. It's amazing how many
	3 In our school, we only an exam once.	there are at that time of day!
	If you don't pass, you don't get a chance to it.	Y: You're lucky. I applied for a(n) help me with living expenses, b so I chose to go to university in
	4 You always well in maths, so why don't	and live with my parents.
	you a degree in maths at university?	2 X: Why do we say that you have to
	5 The most popular subjects here are	?
	literature, economics and law, but the government would like more people to study maths or sciences.	Y: That's what we call a paper for a l'm doing a master's
2	Write the full names of the underlined qualifications.	•
	1 Simon went to Anglia University and he's <u>a BA</u> in English.	defend it, though. I guess becau you have to prove or disprove a
	2 Jasper is an MBA ,	can do that. For my BA, I
	so he should be able to get a good job for	accounting and, a
	a multinational company.	about ways in which we can sto
	3 What job can you get if you are a PhD	avoidance.
	?	3 X: You're studying, a
	4 My sister is an MSc	What is that, exactly?
	in chemical engineering and she now works	Y: It's the scientific study of langua
	in research.	X: So, is the department part of the humanities?
	5 My dad is actually better qualified than his boss	Y: At my university it's considered
	because his boss is only <u>a BSc</u>	but it's also called a human scie
	6 Is it worth becoming an MA	5 Complete the text with the co
	in history, or should I look for a job	formed from the words in the box.
	now that I've finished my degree?	extra words.
3	Correct the mistakes in the sentences.	decide manage reside resolve r
	1 I'm studying economics, but I'm going to major on accountancy.	decide manage reside resolve r
	2 We're lucky that we don't have to pay tuition costs in this country.	Positions available
	3 If you do really well in your exams, you might find	We are looking for hard-working, se
	a scholarship	employees to work in
	4 Well, I passed my exams, but I have to admit, I only	You should ideally have a backgrour
	just broke through with fifty-one percent.	or economics. A mas
	2	preferable, but outstanding candidates degree will also be conside
	5 Should I take business management or computer	Successful candidates will be able to
	scientist?	excellent conflict-3 skills
		involve negotiating with cli
	No. of the last of	Experience is not required and we are of
	north-	the state of the s



vords from the

ã	attend degree dissertation faculty finance grant linguistics majored residence thesis
1	X: My hall of is very near the university, so it makes it easy to lectures, even when they take place early in the morning. It's amazing how many empty seats there are at that time of day!
	Y: You're lucky. I applied for a(n) to help me with living expenses, but I didn't get it, so I chose to go to university in my home town and live with my parents.
2	X: Why do we say that you have to defend your
	Y: That's what we call a paper for a doctorate. I'm doing a master's, so what I'm writing is called a(n) We still defend it, though. I guess because it's something you have to prove or disprove and you show you can do that. For my BA, I in accounting and, and my paper is about ways in which we can stop legal tax avoidance.
3	X: You're studying, aren't you? What is that, exactly?
	Y: It's the scientific study of language.
	X: So, is the department part of the science or humanities?
	Y: At my university it's considered to be humanities but it's also called a human science.
fo	Complete the text with the correct words bringed from the words in the box. There are two ktra words.

We are looking for hard-working, self-motivated,
¹ employees to work in our company.
You should ideally have a background in business
² or economics. A master's degree is
preferable, but outstanding candidates with a bachelor's
degree will also be considered.
Successful candidates will be able to demonstrate
excellent conflict-3 skills as the job will
involve negotiating with clients.
Experience is not required and we are currently carrying
out interviews with students nearing the end of their
courses. We will be interviewing candidates from this
university in the offices of the hall of
⁴ from 12 May to 15 May.
To apply for a position, please complete an application
form and hand it in to the university offices
before 30 April

A group discussion

1	Rewrite the sentences. Use the word in capitals
	and a phrase with the word mind.

1	Is it OK if I come round later? YOU
	I come round later?
2	You're crazy to give up your university course
	now. YOUR
	You must to give up
	your university course now.
_	

- 3 Sorry I haven't been great company this evening. My head is full of things to think about. ON Sorry I haven't been great company this evening. I've got a lot _____.
- 4 Could you say that again, please? **WOULD**that again, please?
- 5 There's a film on this evening that I'd quite like to watch. WOULDN'T

There's a film on this evening that _____

6	Will you look after my things while I look in that
	shop? MY

Can _____ while I look in that shop?

7 It doesn't matter to me where we go on holiday. REALLY

l _____ we go on holiday.

8 I know I said I wanted pizza, but I think I'd like sushi now. HAVE

I know I said I wanted pizza, but _____ and I would like sushi now.

2 Complete the responses with one word in each gap. The first letters are given.

- 1 X: I've got a great idea for my birthday celebration.Y: Oh yes? What did you h______ in mind?
- 2 X: I suppose you thought I would be late again.
 - Y: No, the thought never c_____ my mind
- **3 X**: If you want a job for the summer, my brother may need people in his restaurant.
 - Y: Oh, OK, thanks, I'll b_____ that in mind, although I'd really like to work in a shop.
- **4 X**: Hey, Mark, what did Katy say to you when you saw her?
 - Y: Mind your own b_____
- **5 X:** I'm not going to look at any other university courses because I'm going to study economics.
 - Y: I think you should keep an o_____ mind. You never know what other courses you might find.





3 15 Listen to the group discussion and answer the questions.

- 1 Who are the speakers?
- **2** Where do you think they are?
- 3 What is the general topic and why are they talking about it?

4 15 Listen again and complete the sentences with up to eight words so they have a similar meaning to the information in the text.

- 1 The teacher says that Jake's symptoms are suffering from stress.
- 2 Sylvia doesn't limit her studying to subjects

The teacher suggests using _____ as this will help them to learn better

4 The teacher tells the students that they shouldn't because they still need to relax and stay healthy.

than doing the same thing over and over again.

5 15 Listen again and answer the questions.

- **1** What symptoms does the teacher mention that are a form of pain?
- **2** Why does Sylvia study things she doesn't really need to study?
- 3 How does the teacher suggest that other people can help someone who is studying?
- 4 How can you calm yourself down during an exam?
- **5** When should you stop using screens according to the teacher?

Passive reporting structures



1 Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.



т	is claimed that about hall of all
	students in this school cheat during tests.
2	are expected to be some job losses
	in the near future.
3	It is often said a happy workforce is
	a productive workforce.
4	Some schools known to have got rid
	of poor students so that the average exam grades
	of their students will be higher.
5	There is reported be a change in the
	scholarship rules coming soon.
6	There is believed to have an error
	made with the writing of one of the computer
	programs.
7	It thought for a long time that exams
	tested intelligence, but many people now claim they
	only test memory.
8	Some students are known to copied
	their essays from the Internet.

2 Choose the correct options.

- 1 X: It has argued / has been argued / has been arguing recently that more grants should be given for science subjects.
 - Y: Why? They believe / Is it believed / Are there believed that we need more scientists and fewer poets, artists, writers and philosophers? Are they considered being / to be / to have been less important to society?
 - X: I guess so. There are claimed / It is claimed / People are claimed that, with the global warming and pandemic crises, we really need to encourage more young people to enter the sciences.
- 2 X: Something seems to go / to have gone / to be gone wrong with my grant application. It appears lose to / to have lost / to have been lost.
 - Y: It is / There are / We are well-known that the office is completely disorganised. It assumes / has assumed / is assumed by many people that they lose applications deliberately so they don't have to pay for too many grants!

3	st	hange the forms in brackets into reporting ructures. Use the same verb as in the original nrase.
	-	
	1	X: I'm going to get a room in a hall of residence
		at university.
		Y: (People say) It that
		places are limited and that only students from
		far away will get rooms in them.
		X: That's why I'm applying to universities at the other end of the country.
		•
		Y: (People assumed you were doing that)
		You to get away
		from your brother!
	2	X: (People have claimed) It
		that an apprenticeship will make
		it easier to get a full-time job.
		Y: (People consider that the apprenticeships
		at Greg's Machinery) The apprenticeships
		be the best.
		X: Really? (People report that they) have treated
		some employees very badly.
		There are been cases
		of employees being treated very badly.
	3	X: (They expect us to know) We
		so much at this school!
		Y: I know! (People think that students are) Students
		lazy, but it isn't true.
		X: Well, most are hard-working. (Some people have
		claimed) However, it
		that there are a few students who have never
		turned up to a lecture. Not one!
		Y: OK, but (you have to understand) it
		that there are always a few 'rotten
		apples' wherever you are.
4*	1	Complete the sentences with the correct
	fo	orms of the words in brackets. Add any other
	ne	ecessary words. Write up to four words in each
	ga	ap.
	1	A decision is (expect /
	-	make) in the next few days.
	2	•
	_	(It / not / consider) to be a good idea to study all night before an exam.
	2	
	3	(be / able / work) well
		under pressure is vital in this organisation.
	4	New recruits (be /
		generally / assume) have less experience but more
		enthusiasm.
	5	(I / try / sleep) well
		during my exams but, even when I went to bed
		early, I couldn't relax.
	4	Education (be / say /
	J	Laddation(DC / 3dy /

be) your 'passport to the future'.

Grammar and vocabulary practice

1	Complete the sentences with the words from the
	box.

	attend concerned consideration degree ethic fees major scholarship sides
1	Having looked at both of the
	argument, I think I have to agree with Janice.
2	Which subject do you want to
	in when you reach the final year of your degree?
3	If I could win a(n) which covered
	my tuition and living expenses,
	it would make my life so much easier.
4	Have you got a strong work, or
	are you a bit lazy?
5	On first, this course seems ideal,
	but I still want to read a little more about it.
6	Is there much benefit to doing a master's
	compared to a normal BA?
7	As far as my exam results are,
	I passed them all, but not always with great marks.

Complete the text with one word in each gap. The first letters are given.

We are looking for workers!

your university, or can you miss some of them?

Are you good at:

8 Do you have to ___

- conflict ¹ r___ • time ² m
- problem ³ s____?

Do you:

- have a ⁴ w to work?
- work well under ⁵ p

_ every lecture at

Are you:

- quick-⁶ w
- strong-7 w
- (but not too relaxed)? laid-8 **b**
- We offer good wages and fair-9 m management.



Choose the correct options.

If you mention university students, it 1 are talking about 18-22-year-olds, leaving home for the first time and attending lectures on a pleasant, grassy campus. However, the biggest university in the UK doesn't have lecture halls. The Open University has over 200,000 students, seventy percent of whom are believed 2 _____ in full or part-time work. with the Open University is done remotely. In other words, students work from home and study online. Many of them don't even live in the UK as the university has around eight thousand international students. One significant 4_ ___ in favour of studying with the Open University is that you can be completely flexible and listen to or watch the lectures at a time which suits you. Of course, you still have to hand in essays and projects at a specific time and this gives us another advantage of studying with the Open University. By 5 _____ that students have completed a course successfully, potential employers can be sure that they have good time-management skills and are 6 _____.

- 1 A assumes **C** is assumed
- **2 A** to be
 - C being
- **3** A To study
 - C Having studied
- 4 A drawback
 - C argument
- **5** A to see
 - C see
- **6** A self-motivated
 - C self-centred

- B can assume
- D has assumed
- B to have been
- D be
- **B** Studying
- D Having been studied
- B downside
- D conclusion
- B to have seen
- D seeing
- B broad-minded
- D trustworthy



Complete the text with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Oxford and Cambridge Universities are world famous institutions, but sometimes it 1 that they don't do enough for students from poorer (increase) the numbers of such students is important for the universities, but it isn't always easy. Public school students 3 (assume) to be given preference and it 4 _____ (think) that, even if a student from an inner city school does get there, they won't enjoy it. They 5 (consider) to be too traditional, too difficult or too unwelcoming.

In interviews with high-achie	eving students you often
hear the same comments. 'It	's not worth ⁶
(apply).' 'There's no point in '	⁷ (go) there as
I will have difficulty 8	I De la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la co
students with whom I have r	nothing in common.'
So, they tend 9	(apply) to universities
closer to home to save on liv	ing expenses and to be
with people that are more si	milar to themselves.
It's a difficult problem 10	(solve) but,
perhaps in the future, things	will change and
the students at these two gr	eat universities
will more closely resemble the	he population as a whole.

A for-and-against essay

- Tick (✓) the correct sentences about writing a for-and-against essay.
 - **1** Attract the reader's attention with a quote, statistic or rhetorical question in the opening paragraph.
 - 2 State your opinion early and then argue why you think it is correct.
 - **3** Use linking words to contrast or add different ideas.
 - 4 Use four paragraphs: introduction, ideas supporting the question, ideas against the question and a conclusion which includes your opinion.
 - 5 Use exclamation marks and personal comments to entertain the reader.
 - **6** Use impersonal passive structures to introduce arguments.

Does education prepare young people for work in the modern world?

¹ Although / Despite / While it is often claimed that traditional education will always provide students with the necessary skills, it is also true that the job market is changing rapidly. 2 As a result / That is why / Because, it has been said that educating young people effectively, when no one knows what skills might be required, is impossible. Who is right?

On the one hand, it can be argued that traditional education that has been in place for generations gives students the core skills they need in the workplace, such as reading, writing and basic maths.

³ Moreover, / Another benefit is that / Furthermore, the current curriculum widens students' knowledge of the world in general through other subjects, for example, science and the arts. Thanks to this they can also perform successfully in other areas of life.

On the other hand, just because something has always worked in the past, does not necessarily mean it will in the future. The 4 definite / key / first disadvantage to the current education system is that it is not flexible enough. Many of the tasks we are currently doing are being made redundant by computers. Perhaps, therefore, young people at school should receive training in skills such as creativity, time management and problem solving that can be transferred into a variety of roles at work.

- ⁵ Despite / In spite of / Even though there are good arguments on both sides, there are many advantages to a more flexible curriculum.
- From my point of view / In my opinion / On the positive side, introducing this would enable students to develop life skills that will allow them to adapt to whatever comes their way in the future.

1	What is the essay about?
2	What technique does the writer use in the
	introduction to attract the reader's interest?
3	What two positive points about traditional education does the writer mention?
4	What reasons does the writer give for having a more flexible curriculum?
_	NATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE
5	Which phrases in paragraphs 2 and 3 indicate that the argument is the writer's opinion rather than a fact?
6	What is the writer's conclusion?
Ti Co m	ead the text again and choose the correct options. here may be more than one correct answer. complete the sentences so that they have a similar eaning to the original. There may be more than he correct anwer.
Co m	nere may be more than one correct answer. Complete the sentences so that they have a similar eaning to the original. There may be more than the correct answer. English is a very popular degree subject although it doesn't help students in later life as much as
TI Co m	nere may be more than one correct answer. Complete the sentences so that they have a similar eaning to the original. There may be more than the correct anwer. English is a very popular degree subject although it
Ti Co or 1	nere may be more than one correct answer. Complete the sentences so that they have a similar eaning to the original. There may be more than ne correct anwer. English is a very popular degree subject although it doesn't help students in later life as much as science subjects.
Ti Com or 1	omplete the sentences so that they have a similar eaning to the original. There may be more than ne correct anwer. English is a very popular degree subject although it doesn't help students in later life as much as science subjects. Despite Some people claim that starting work at eighteen is more financially beneficial than studying certain subjects at university.
Ti Cimor 1	complete the sentences so that they have a similar eaning to the original. There may be more than ne correct anwer. English is a very popular degree subject although it doesn't help students in later life as much as science subjects. Despite Some people claim that starting work at eighteen is more financially beneficial than studying certain subjects at university. Starting Students sometimes struggle at university even though they got very good exam results at school.

Do the writing task.

Wiele osób uważa, że po ukończeniu szkoły podstawowej program zajęć na wszystkich kolejnych etapach edukacji powinien uwzględniać zdobycie umiejętności poprzez praktyki odbywane w różnych firmach. Napisz rozprawkę (200-250 słów), w której przedstawisz argumenty za i przeciw takiemu pomysłowi.

VOCABULARY

Complete the mini-dialogues with the words from the box. There are two extra words.

attend grant major making management

L	minded resolution	solving	thesis	tuitior	1
1	X: These What are they for?	fees are	ridicul	ous.	
	Y: Lectures. You're sup lectures sometimes.	posed to	9		•
2	X: Have you got good p Y: Of course Er, can application form into	you help	me pu	t the	skills?
3	X: What are you writing Y: Well, my computer -				n? writing

4	X: We are looking for someone with good tim				
		and decision-	skil		
	V. Tlas 4)	و دور د و والد دوا	Dan an an Dan lake		

Y: That's me Oh, by the way, I'm sorry	I'm late
I couldn't decide which suit to wear.	

5	X: I'm going to apply for a(n)	
	It's £5,000 per year.	

it on?

- Y: But you don't go to university! You won't get any money if you aren't a student!
- X: Well, that isn't very broadof them. They shouldn't discriminate!

Complete the sentences with the correct words. The first letters are given.

1	Hannah can get over problems and difficulties
	quickly. She's r
2	James doesn't need anyone to make him work.
	He does it by himself. He's very s

	m	
3	If Simon faces a problem, he	can find a solution. You
	won't find a more r	nerson than him

- 4 Liam is studying history and he's going to _____ in 20th century European conflicts.
- 5 Carla thinks only of herself. She doesn't really care about others. She's too s___
- 6 Paul is interested in the scientific study of languages. The course he's interested in is I_
- 7 Barbara can be calm one minute and then suddenly get really angry over nothing. She's so q____
- **8** Lucy is honest and you know she will do what she says. She's completely t_



GRAMMAR

Complete the joke with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Two men were ask	ced ¹	(measure) the
height of a very ta	ll wooden pole.	One man decided
² (cli	i <mark>mb)</mark> the pole wi	ith one end of a tape
measure in his mo	uth. ³	(climb) the pole
wasn't easy, thoug	h, and he kept ⁴	(slide)
down again. After	a while, his frie	nd had an idea.
He suggested ⁵	(lay)	the pole on the
ground so that the	y could measur	e it more easily.
The first man shoo	ok his head: 'If w	e do that, we'll be
measuring the leng	gth, not the heig	ght.'

Complete the dialogues with the correct forms of the words from the box.

arrest	assum	e be	do	get (X2)	have	hear
	invite	make	org	anise	rui	nour	

X: I'm trying 1	_ a party. Do you fancy
² it in you	
Y: My flat has a 'no party'	rule.
X: Don't worry. I think it ³ will have parties. ⁴ round isn't such a terrib	
Y: It's not worth 5	thrown out of my flat
though. Some students 6 a bit exc	
impossible ⁷	them leave at night.
There are reported to 8	some wild
parties in the hall of res	idence in the past.
It ⁹ that tl	ne police even called.
X: I remember 10	about that last year.
Y: I'm not surprised. I've he	eard that it was you and
your friends who caused avoided 11	d the trouble. You only just _!
X: I deny 12 a	anything wrong! We were
just singing and playing	the guitar!

ROUND-UP 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

5* Complete the text with one word in each gap.

1 is often said that you need a strong work
² to succeed. But what jobs are there for
someone ³ character is more relaxed?
How about a librarian? You might need a Master's
⁴ in library science for some jobs, but
probably not in a small town public library where usin
cutting-5 technology often means being able
to switch on a desktop computer. 6 a libraria
is usually a very pleasant, relaxing job, although there
may be one or two customers who 7 to be
quiet or who complain when they find that the book
they want has been borrowed by someone else.
And, while you won't earn a fortune, you should at
least earn enough to make ends 8 and, if you
can't afford to go out, you will never have to worry
about having something to read.



LISTENING

 16 Usłyszysz cztery wypowiedzi na temat stresujących sytuacji. Do każdej wypowiedzi 1-4 dopasuj zdanie A-E. Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo.

This speaker mentions

- A welcome words of support.
- **B** a fear of getting something wrong.
- **C** a sense of relief when it was over.
- **D** a mistake that led to criticism.
- **E** a problem caused by a lack of information.

1	2	3	4	
	_			

READING

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij luki 1-4 zgodnie z jego treścią. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy.

Having ¹	any evidence
on the carpet, Holmes inv	ited the others into the
room. He explained what	had happened and why
the intruder had moved th	ne papers from one table
to the other. Holmes estin	nated that it had taken
at ²	to copy each
paper, or it would have tal	ken that long if the
person had managed to fi	nish. Holmes was hoping
to find more clues 3	
of the small table, but it tu	ırned out that it was
impossible. After examinir	ng some more interesting
evidence, Holmes explaine	ed that the intruder must
4	in the bedroom while
the lecturer was talking w	ith his servant in the
living room.	

Przeczytaj tekst. Odpowiedz na pytania zgodnie z jego treścią.

1	Who entered the lecturer's room first and why?
2	Why didn't the intruder finish copying the examquestions?
3	Apart from the exam papers, what two pieces of evidence does Holmes discover?
4	Why is the lecturer shocked at the end of the
	extract?

The lecturer unlocked the outer door and invited us into his room. We stood at the entrance while Holmes made an examination of the carpet. 'I am afraid there are no signs here,' said he. 'Your servant seems to have quite recovered. You left him in a chair, you say. Which chair?' 'By the window there.'

'I see. Near this little table. You can come in now. I have finished with the carpet. Let us take the little table first. Of course, what has happened is very clear. The man entered and took the exam papers, sheet by sheet, from the central table. He carried them over to the window table, because from there he could see if you came across the courtyard, and so could quickly escape.'

'As a matter of fact, he could not,' said Soames, 'for I entered by the side door.'

'Ah, that's good! Well, anyhow, that was in his mind. Let me see the three papers. Well, he carried over this one first, and he copied it. How long would it take him to do that? A quarter of an hour, not less. Then he tossed it down and seized the next. He was in the midst of that when your return caused him to make a very hurried retreat, very hurried since he had not time to replace the papers on your desk. You were not aware of any hurrying feet on the stair as you entered the outer door?'

'No, I can't say I was.'

'Well, he wrote so furiously that he broke his pencil, and had to sharpen it again.' He held the small table sideways to the electric light. 'I was hoping that if the paper on which he wrote was thin, some trace of it might come through upon this polished surface. No, I see nothing. I don't think there is anything more to be learned here. Now for the central table. This small pellet is, I presume, the black, doughy mass you spoke of. As you say, there appear to be grains of sawdust in it. Dear me, this is very interesting. And the cut – it began with a thin scratch and ended in a hole. I am much indebted to you for directing my attention to this case, Mr Soames. Where does that door lead to?' 'To my bedroom.'

'Have you been in it since your adventure?' 'No, I came straight away for you.'

'I should like to have a glance round. Halloa! What's this?' said he. 'Your visitor seems to have left traces in your bedroom as well as in your sitting room, Mr Soames.'

'What could he have wanted there?'
'I think it is clear enough. You came back by
an unexpected way, and so he had no warning until you
were at the door. What could he do? He caught up
everything which would betray him, and he rushed into
your bedroom to conceal himself.'

'Good gracious, Mr Holmes, do you mean to tell me that, all the time I was talking to Bannister in this room, we had the man prisoner if we had only known it?' 'That's how I see it.'

(adapted: Arthur Conan Doyle *The Adventure of The Three Students*)



USE OF ENGLISH

- Uzupełnij drugie zdanie tak, aby oddać sens zdania wyjściowego.
 - 1 'Did you apply for a grant to help you with your living expenses?' Allan asked Joanna.

Allan asked

2 I have heard reports that the linguistics department is going to close down.

3 My first idea was to study business management, but I changed my mind.

4 You didn't get the job because you didn't prepare

well for the interview. lf

5 My sister found it strange to be living away from home, but it's slowly becoming more normal. My sister is slowly_

6 I regret not applying for the position of financial manager when I had the chance. I wish

Uzupełnij każdą lukę, przekształcając jeden z wyrazów z ramki. Dwa wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo.

admit be manner realise report resource

It has been 1 that a girl in New Zealand was given a list of 'rules to live by' by her boss on her first day of work. Rather than mentioning what is expected from his workers, such as 2 a good worker, self-motivated and 3 it set out some life rules that young people might not understand.

The first was very simple: Life isn't fair - get used to it. Other points referred to wages, advising youngsters not to expect to earn a huge amount early on in their career and stressing the need to work hard if they wanted to get on in life. While many people were shocked by the message, others approved of it. One said that it was high

time that young people 4_ _____that no one owes them a living. Others said it was an amusing list of truisms which contained some 'important'

Would you want to work for a boss who gave you such a list on your first day, or would you be worried that, later on, they might be even more demanding?

- Uzupełnij trzy zdania a-c tym samym wyrazem.
 - 1 a What a bargain! Three shirts for ______ twenty pounds.
 - **b** You need to be able to work well ___ pressure to succeed here.
 - c The best thing about camping is eating and chatting _____ the stars at night.
 - 2 a If you need help with your thesis, I'd be happy to give you a(n) ____
 - b There are plenty of really cheap second-_____ items in the market at really low prices.
 - c On the one _____ _, I think Marcus is a very fair-minded, kind boss, but ...
 - 3 a The best way to pay bills is by standing so that you know they will be paid automatically.
 - **b** The waiter is taking ages with our _____ and I'm starving!
 - c I know he's our boss, but do we have to obey this _ even though we know it's ridiculous?
 - 4 a Right, now it is time to ______ to the topic of tuition fees.
 - b Brenda got promoted last week, and I'm worried into a dictator like our last manager.
 - c At our school we can't have phones with us even if we _____ them off.

WRITING

Przeczytaj polecenie i wykonaj zadanie.

W dzisiejszych czasach wielu obserwatorów rynku pracy krytycznie odnosi się do wyboru humanistycznych kierunków studiów, twierdząc, że nie sa przyszłościowe. Napisz **rozprawke** (200-250 słów), w której przedstawisz dobre i złe strony studiowania na kierunkach humanistycznych.



Memories of Paris





BEFORE WATCHING

- Answer the questions.
 - 1 The video still shows a famous landmark of Paris. What other places or sights in this city do you think might be shown in the video?
 - 2 Which city or town that you have ever visited would you love to return to?

WHILE WATCHING

- Watch the video and complete the sentences with one word in each gap.
 - 1 You might have seen images of Paris in a film, a(n) _____ advert, or in someone else's holiday
 - 2 Two people's opinions were that the real Paris is in the _____ and that the real Paris is just going to a(n) and sitting down.
 - 3 When Teewa first saw Paris, she thought
 - **4** Every morning, she would walk to the _____ (boulangerie in French).
 - 5 Our sense of smell is closely linked to our_
 - The narrator gives two good and two bad things about Paris: Paris is _____ and history, _ and long commutes.
- Choose the correct options. Then watch the video again and check.
 - 1 For the temporary traveller / resident / person. someone who spent time in Paris, and has since moved on ...
 - 2 If there's one thing we can always review / remain / recall, it's the people we shared the experience with.
 - 3 And if there's something there's no shortage / shortness / shorter of in Paris, it's people.
 - 4 I just lack / lose / miss the idea that I was in an international environment.
 - 5 If I had the opportunity to go back to Paris, I wouldn't even think about it once / twice / again. That's how much I love Paris.

FOLLOW-UP

Replace the underlined words with the words and phrases from the box.

	have an image length little while moment in more specifically
1	Most people can see a picture
	of Paris in their minds.
2	At that exact time I knew I was
	going to love Paris.
3	But after any <u>period</u> of time
	in Paris, it's the daily experiences that come back to us.
Ļ	For Teewa, it's the bread, or to be exact , the smell of it.
5	But most of all, Paris is the memories of those that have walked its streets, even if only for a <u>short</u> <u>period of time</u>
r	rom exercise 4. I love the food in Rome, or,
	the pizzas!
	I would like to travel, but only for a(n) because I would get homesick.
,	
)	When people in the West think of Poland, they
•	When people in the West think of Poland, they sometimes have a(n) of communist
•	When people in the West think of Poland, they
	When people in the West think of Poland, they sometimes have a(n) of communist times in their minds rather than the modern country it really is. Your visa shows you the time you
1	When people in the West think of Poland, they sometimes have a(n) of communist times in their minds rather than the modern country it really is. Your visa shows you the time you can legally stay in the country.
4	When people in the West think of Poland, they sometimes have a(n) of communist times in their minds rather than the modern country it really is. Your visa shows you the time you

AFTER WATCHING

Think about a place in your country or abroad that you have been to and know well. Describe the image you had of the place before you visited and then the reality that you experienced.

In your text, try to use at least five of the vocabulary items from exercises 3 and 4 above and the Vocabulary 1 section in Unit 1 from the box below.

breathtaking sights dramatic scenery remote destination soak up the atmosphere urban skyline wander around winding alleys

Finish by listing the place's main features in a smiliar way to the sentence from the video: Paris is many things: art and history, rain and long commutes, romantic corners and freshly baked bread ...



Bionic hand



Think of an example of a robot in each of these

BEFORE WATCHING

loys	and entertainment:	
The h	nome:	
Worl	k and industry:	
Medi	cine:	

WHILE WATCHING

Watch the video and match the words and phrases from the box to the correct prototypes. There is one extra word.

Al system	fishing line	headset	instructions online
	Lego bric	ks 3-Dp	rinter
Prototype 1:			
Prototype 2:			70
Prototypo 2.			

Are the statements true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false statements. Then watch the video again and check.

Easton LaChappelle built his first robotic hand when he was a teenager.	T/F
He used parts of toys and other easy	.,.
to find materials for his first hand.	T / F
Using a 3-D printer makes producing	
a robotic hand more expensive.	T/F
Easton designed his latest hand for people	
who really need it.	T/F
You can make the hand pick something	
up by just looking at it.	T/F
This invention will use artificial intelligence	
	hand when he was a teenager. He used parts of toys and other easy to find materials for his first hand. Using a 3-D printer makes producing a robotic hand more expensive. Easton designed his latest hand for people who really need it. You can make the hand pick something up by just looking at it.

to learn the user's movements.

FOLLOW-UP

Complete the summary with the correct words formed from the words in the box.

	cre	ate	impress	invent	low	move	robot	wear
E h so co H al	ven land and some formation of the contraction of t	more at the thing ortale s ma ontro ows	Chappello of a e 4 of a e 4 on a ge of g which wo le to have an aged to blled by o . He can obws!	i fourteer /as ⁵ e conne make a ther par	s that n. He ected n arm ts of	t he ma wanted , th to the d whose the boo	ide his f d to crean nat is user's b dy, such	irst ate ody. as the
	-		e the dial s from ex	_		he cor	rect foi	ms of
	Y: U X: Y: Y i X: /	Jnin _eor He h he? : Yes, the r n pr Anyv	nt was the nate mad nardo da \ nad some Submarin but they notebook imary sch way, the l d wear. It n look like	e an arm linci des really _ es, helic were jus lilled v loool! Unimate - up an objects was a h	n in 1 signed copted st drawith in e arm d dow , but nuge r	961, bud one ir s, arms wings. 'nvention had lim wn. It contact it wasn machine	at 1495! ideas, o s! You sho ons whe nited ould rai a't an ari e that d	ould see n I was se and n you
2	Y: I	t refor full warr write cloth n the allow	et is fers to thinction apm. Patek for twatch in es, you keem, have wed wirelew York.	ngs you part fron Philippe, n 1868, now, wi been ar	wear n mak the starte th GF ound nectio	which it all! Sor ot since E	have so look nice of the look the look the look nice of t	te or feel of the al smart hnology th first

AFTER WATCHING

T/F

- Research a sportsperson who wears a prosthetic limb. Prepare a short profile of the person including:
 - personal information about the athlete nationality, age, etc.,
 - the reason why the person needed a prosthetic limb,
 - sporting achievements with the limb,
 - any other interesting facts about the person.

In your text, try to use at least five of the vocabulary items from exercises 2 and 4 above and the Vocabulary 1 section in Unit 2 from the box below.

appliances cutting-edge defective implants interactive intriguing intuitive outdated user-friendly virtual

Alternative shopping



BE	FORE WATCHING	
1	Look at the photo of a market and think of markets that you have visited and the different items that are sold there. Think of advantages and disadvatanges of markets compared to high-street shops. Advantages: Disadvantages:	
W	HILE WATCHING	5 Complete the questions with one word in each gar
2	Watch the video and answer the questions.	5 Complete the questions with one word in each gap and then answer them with your own ideas.
	1 How many markets does Ana go to?	1 What's the latest for young people at the moment?
	What does she buy in each one?	9 -
3	Look at the fact file and complete any information you can remember. Watch the video again to check or complete your answers.	Do you like looking markets? Why/Why not?
	Name: Ana Job: fashionista From: ¹ Has lived in Barcelona for: ² Loves: ³ shopping Jacket: ⁴€ Camera: ⁵ years old, original price fe final price fe 'Two Markets': Takes place once a fe Everything costs: 9€ At the end of the day, Ana feels: 10	 What hidden have you found or would you like to find in a market? Describe an object or item of clothing that you or someone you know owns that is 'one of a'. What market or shop would you like to check next weekend? Why?
FC	DLLOW-UP	5 5
4	Match the sentences halves.	AFTER WATCHING
	 Second-hand, or vintage shopping, is taking Old clothes are the latest So let's have a look Fleadonia Market is in Raval, a young and vibrant Many things are handmade or one of a With a little searching, you'll find a hidden Now we're gonna check So I didn't buy anything in a treasure. 	 6 Imagine you are organising a garage sale. Decide on five items of clothing or other possessions that you are going to try to sell. Prepare a presentation and include: a brief description of the items you have chosen, how you would advertise your sale to attract as many people as possible, the price you would ask for each item, your ideas for making the items sound attractive. In your presentation, try to use at least five of the vocabulary items from exercise 4 above and the

f over the fashion scene.

g the end.

h around.

Vocabulary 1 section in Unit 3 from the box below.

good value for money high-street stores

on a tight budget pick up a bargain ripped off shop around short of money sustainable

c kind.

d look.

b neighbourhood.



Spencer's vlog – how to be a standout football player



BEFORE WATCHING

Think of a sport you would like to be good at. Then think about how you could become better at that sport. Make some notes in your notebook.

WHILE WATCHING

ŀ	Watch the video and complete Spencer's tip now to get better with one or two words in gap.	
1	L Get out of your and ac	lmit that
	you have a(n)	
2	2 Try to understand your and create a(n)	_and
	of action.	
3	3 Get and	- 5
	from someone who has had the same expe you are now having.	riences
4	You have to a lot of	
į	Listen to the people you	_,
	and believe in.	
(Watch the video again. Are the statements or false (F)? Correct the false statements. Spencer has been playing football for thirteen years.	true (1) T / F
	tim teen years.	.,.
2	Spencer was always afraid he would do badly in games when he was younger.	T / F
3	It took time for Spencer to admit he had a problem.	T / F
4	Spencer's mentor used to be a chef.	T / F
į	Managing to control his emotions really helped Spencer to be better.	T / F
6	Getting advice from family and friends isn't the best idea	T/F

FOLLOW-UP

- Here are some expressions from the video. What do you think they mean?
 - to be out of your comfort zone
 - 2 to mess up
 - to let your emotions get the better of you
 - to focus on positivity
- Make some notes about the situations below. Then talk about them in pairs or groups.

1	A time you messed up:
2	A time you were out of your comfort zone:
3	A time you let your emotions get the better of you:
4	A time you focused on the positivity of your performance instead of the negative things:

AFTER WATCHING

Think of an area in your life you would like to improve and write a short paragraph explaining what the problem is.

Now, imagine this is someone else's problem and that they are asking you for advice. Think of advice about how to make improvements.

In your text, try to use at least five of the vocabulary items from exercises 2 and 4 above and the Vocabulary 1 section in Unit 4 from the box below.

attain your goals lack determination push yourself to the limit set yourself a goal under pressure

Portrait of a podcast





BEFORE WATCHING

1	Do you ever listen to podcasts? Why/Why not?
2	Make a list of interesting topics for podcasts that you have listened to or would like to listen to.
3	Which of these do you think is most important for a podcast? Put the ideas in order of importance and add your own ideas if you have any.
	a The presenter's voice b A good sense of humour c Professional recording and effects d Interesting guests e Serious topics affecting the listeners' lives
	e Serious topics affecting the listeners' lives

WHILE WATCHING

Watch the video and complete the notes. The first letters are given.

Podcaster: Lily
Job: A young ¹ a and a creative
Podcast about: The ² y
c in London
Name of the show: The I can't even 3 s
Eshow
The stages to making a podcast:
• Choosing a ⁴ t (in this podcast,
• Choosing a • t (in this podcast, her guest Harriet will talk about her art
her guest Harriet will talk about her art
her guest Harriet will talk about her art ⁵ e and inspirations)

Look at gap 3 in exercise 4 above. Why do you think Lily gave the podcast this name? Find out online.

- Watch the video again and answer the questions.
 - 1 According to the narrator, what three things is London famous for?
 - 2 What three adjectives does the narrator use to describe Lily's podcasts?
 - 3 What does Harriet use Virtual Reality (VR) for?
 - 4 Which two places does Lily go to for research?
 - 5 What two adjectives does the narrator use to describe the artwork Lily produces to publicise the show?
 - 6 Why does Lily record at home?

FOLLOW-UP

- Read the sentences from the video and choose the correct meaning of the underlined phrases.
 - 1 There is a lot going on in London. Sometimes it can be hard to keep up with it all.
 - a choose what to see
 - b know exactly what's going on
 - 2 Lily wants to give people a peek into the budding youth culture in London.
 - a detailed information about
 - b a short look at
 - 3 She wants to give people a peek into the budding youth culture in London.
 - a newest, not yet well-known
 - b most popular and fashionable
 - 4 Lily records her podcasts from music venues, out and about in London.
 - a while wandering around
 - b outside as well as in
 - 5 Now they're all set to begin.
 - a setting off
 - **b** ready

AFTER WATCHING

- Choose one of the topics below for a podcast. Then use the headings to make a detailed plan of the podcast to present to your classmates.
 - Teens with talent
- Alternative interests
- Are you a YouTuber?
- 1 My podcast Theme How to publicise the podcast
- 2 Guest What I need to research
- 3 Questions I need to ask my guest

In your presentation, try to use at least five of the vocabulary items from exercises 4, 6 and 7 above and the Vocabulary 1 section in Unit 5 from the box below.

appeal bounce ideas off each other criticise figure out get the message across highlight illustrate move on to reject



Pottery challenge



BEFORE WATCHING

- Look at some examples of reality shows below. Choose the ones you think sound the most and least interesting and give reasons for your choices.
 - Singing talent show
 - General talent show
 - Baking contest

Best:

3

- Dancing contest
- Business ideas contest

•	House decoration or	•
	house swap	

- Dating show
- Jungle survival

	W	/orst:
W	HIL	E WATCHING
2	cc	ead the sentences. Then watch the video and omplete the words. The first and last letters are ven.
		The participants are all ps.
		They have to decorate some ts.
		The js can't watch them working.
	4	The tiles are made from cy.
	5	One person is told that their tiles could have been
		more ce.
	6	Another made all their tiles iI.
	7	Another made good use of different cs
	8	Matthew won and said that he wouldn't
		ae with the decision!
3	W	atch the video again and answer the questions.
	1	How many tiles do the participants have to make?
	2	How long have they got to complete the task?

4 What do the participants have to do at the end of

5 How does Matthew feel when he hears he has won?

3 What does Nigel do wrong?

the time?

FOLLOW-UP

4	C	omplete the sentences with that or what.					
	1	They're about to find out exactly it is they need to do.					
	2	Underneath your cloths you will find exactly it is that you're gonna make your mark on.					
	3	The artists have to show the judgesthey can do.					
	4	One person's forgotten the judges aren't supposed to know who has made which set of tiles.					
	5	As the competition goes on, some artists worry their neighbour's work might be better than theirs.					
	6	But others think it's exciting there are so many different patterns.					
	7	What will they think of the artists have done?					
	8	And that's the most exciting use of the artists had to work with.					
5	Complete the sentences in a logical way to explain the rules of the show.						
	1	The potters are given nine clay tiles that					
	2	They aren't given any rules or advice about what					
	3	When they have finished, the judges look at what					
	4	They are not impressed with tiles that					
		But they like tiles that					
	6	Matthew doesn't really know what, but he is very glad that					
AF	TE	R WATCHING					
6	٨	TV station wants to create another art-related					

- talent show. Make notes for the headings below and prepare a short presentation.
 - What kind of art will it involve?
 - How many participants will there be?
 - Will it be a single event, or will people get voted out each week?
 - How long will they have to create their art? What will they use?
 - Explain the rules and why you think people would want to watch the show.

In your presentation to the class, try to use at least five of the vocabulary/grammar items from exercises 2 and 4 above and the Vocabulary 1 section in Unit 6 from the box below.

appalling baffling be on air convincing engrossing gripping hilarious on location

Life afloat



BEFORE WATCHING

You are going to watch a video about living on a houseboat. Think about how such a life might be different from living in a house or flat.

ess	S	0	a	C	e,	,

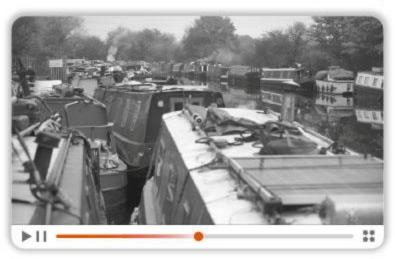
Would you like to live in a houseboat? Give reasons for your answer using some of your ideas from exercise 1.

WHILE WATCHING

- Watch the video and choose the correct options.
 - 1 Where are Andrea, Greg and Fig from?
 - a London
 - b a city outside London
 - c the countryside
 - **2** Which of these did they dislike in the city centre?
 - a noisy neighbours
 - **b** polluted air
 - c too much unnatural light
 - **3** What is a 'galley'?
 - a a boat's storage space
 - b a boat's kitchen
 - c a boat's bed
 - 4 Why are they moving closer to London?
 - a They have a free space for their boat there.
 - **b** They will meet more people there.
 - c It's good to be in the city during the winter.
 - 5 How is Fig feeling during the journey?
 - a excited
 - **b** happy
 - c nervous
 - 6 Why can't they get to London on the day of the film?
 - a There was an accident.
 - The canal is closed for the night.
 - c There are too many people on the canal.
- Watch the video again and complete the sentences with one word in each gap. The first letters are given.

1	1 Andrea, Greg and Figm onto a	houseboat.
2	2 They wanted to e from things	like noise.
3	3 One big challenge about living on a house	eboat is
	a lack of s	
4	4 Greg and Andrea have to be well-o	125
	to fit everything into the boat.	
5	5 Their bed f out.	
6	6 When they get to London, they will m	9
	their boat somehwere.	
7	7 Locks control the water level and help bo	ats to
	n the canal.	

8 The sides of the river are called the river **b**



FOLLOW-UP

- Here are some things Greg and Andrea might have said. Match the beginnings to the correct endings.
 - 1 We wanted to find somewhere
 - 2 We wanted to escape from
 - 3 A houseboat was
 - 4 But living on a houseboat
 - 5 One great thing about a houseboat
 - 6 On a houseboat, sometimes you have to
 - a the perfect solution.
 - b go along with the flow.
 - c more rural.
 - d has its own challenges.
 - e the noise of the city.
 - f is that you can move it.
- Think of other unusual lifestyles and use some of the underlined phrases from exercise 5 to make sentences. Give reasons for your ideas.

When you share a house with other people you are sometimes forced to go along with the flow. You have to share the kitchen and bathroom and can't always do what you want when you want.

AFTER WATCHING

Imagine you are Andrea. A friend is visiting your houseboat for the first time. Continue the dialogue below in which you give your friend a tour of your home and answer their questions.

Andrea Hi, welcome to my new home. Careful when you get onto the boat, don't fall into the canal!

Friend

In your dialogue, try to use at least five of the vocabulary items from exercises 3 and 4 above and the Vocabulary 1 section in Unit 7 from the box below.

affordable amenities fully-furnished hustle and bustle off the beaten track rustic



Ben's vlog - emotions are OK



BEFORE WATCHING

- Look at the two halves of the video still. How do you think Ben feels in each of them?
- Ben is going to talk about emotions caused by lockdowns during the coronavirus pandemic. What emotions do you think you will hear him talk about?

WHILE WATCHING

- Watch the video and write down words that describe emotions. How many of your ideas does he use? What other emotions does he mention?
- Complete the text with the correct words. The first letters are given.

¹ S are closed or have a ² I					
on the number of customers that can use them. This means there is always a ³ I of people outside waiting to go in.					
Some people don't listen to the 4 r People don't have the 5 f they used to have.					
When you feel an emotion, ⁶ r on it and find out about yourself.					
You might realise that you want to move back to your ⁷ h city or quit your ⁸ j					
⁹ C friends and tell them you					
¹⁰ m them - you might even get					
¹¹ c to them.					
Finally, stay 12 s, get lots of 13 f air and 14 t					
c of yourself and other people.					

FOLLOW-UP

In his vlog, Ben talks about different emotions, using both nouns and adjectives. Complete the table.

My emotion is	I feel	This is
Noun to describe a feeling	Adjective to describe people's feelings	Adjective to describe a thing, a situation or a person
confusion	1	2
uncertainty	3	4
discomfort	uncomfortable	5
6	7	frustrating
8	excited	9
loneliness	10	11

- Complete the sentences with some of the words from exercise 5. There may be more than one correct answer.
 - 1 The end of the school year was approaching. There was a feeling of in the air as the students and teachers thought about the summer holidays and two months of freedom.
 - 2 All my friends are away and I'm feeling sad and
 - 3 I hate it when my parents argue. I feel very and awkward, and go to my room until they have finished.
 - 4 When the alarm went off, there was a lot of _. Was there a fire? Should they leave? Was someone trying to break into the house?
 - 5 'Why haven't you asked Lisa out?' asked Darren. 'I'm if she is going to say yes,' replied Chris. Darren couldn't hide his . 'That's why you have to ask her. To find out!'

AFTER WATCHING

- Think of the last time you felt either excited, confused or frustrated and write a blog post about it in which you:
 - say when and where it was,
 - describe the situation which caused the emotion,
 - recount what you did or said,
 - explain other people's reactions to your emotion.

In your text, try to use at least five of the vocabulary items from exercises 4 and 5 above and the Vocabulary 1 section in Unit 8 from the box below.

> adaptable bad-mannered broad-minded fair-minded laid-back resilient under pressure willingness to

O.l Present simple and present continuous

1		Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in capitals.					
		ATCH UP WITH					
	1						
	_	so I all my classmates,					
		who I haven't seen since last June.					
	2	My friends always					
	_	each other by phone.					
	т,	AKE UP					
		My sister a new hobby					
	3	every month, but she still hasn't found one she					
		really likes.					
	4	All my friends new					
	_	hobbies this month, so I think I should, too.					
	V	OU/LISTEN					
	5						
	,	you fall asleep?					
	4	•					
	O	What is this music thatto at the moment?					
		to at the moment:					
2	U	se the clues to complete the dialogue.					
	X.	: What / you / do / at the moment?					
	/\	1					
	Y:	I / search / the Internet for information					
		2					
	X: you / look up / anything specific?						
	Y:	Not really. I / just click / on links to see what I can find	5				
	v	4					
	Λ:	: you / often / do / that?					
	Y:	: Yes. My friend gave me the idea. He / do / it a lot.					
		He quite often / come across interesting articles					
		and / find out / useful facts.					
		6					
		Von denditor 3					
	.,	You should try it.					
	X:	: I / not have / time for that at the moment					
3	C	orrect the mistakes in the sentences. One					
9		entence is correct.					
	1	I don't enjoy myself at this party. I think I'll go home.					
	2	What are you thinking about my idea for a project?	1				
	3	I have lunch at the moment, can you phone me	Ш				
		back in fifteen minutes?	1				
	4	I'm trying to find out how much the tickets for the					
		show cost, but it isn't easy.					
	5	We usually meet on Fridays, but this week we meet					
	J	on Thursday.					
		on maisary.	- 11				

Complete the mini-dialogues with the correct forms of the verbs in capitals.
COME LEAVE TIDY YOU/LOOK
X: What ¹ for?
Y: Nothing really, but every time I go up into
the attic, I ² across
something interesting from my childhood.
Come up, it's safe.
X: Wow! What a mess!
Y: I know. It's my brother. He never
³ up. He always
⁴ things lying around.
He's impossible!
GET MOVE NOT/USUALLY/MAKE
NOT/WANT OPEN SEARCH
X: Wake up!
Y: What's wrong?
X: Somebody 5 around
downstairs. They ⁶ your house. I think they're in the kitchen. Listen! I can hear
the fridge door. They ⁷ it.
Y: Oh, don't worry. It's my dad. He's on a diet.
He always ⁸ hungry in
the middle of the night, but he
⁹ this much noise
because he ¹⁰ to wake
Mum up!
Translate into English.
1 Look at these footprints.
(Czy wierzysz mi) now that there is
some kind of monster out here?
2 Don't let him into the house.
(Nie wygląda na) a policeman to
me!
3 (Nie starasz się)
and that's why you can't answer the question.
4 I didn't want to move to the new house, but
(teraz mi się
podoba) because I've redecorated all the rooms.
5 I get confused with all Kelly's boyfriends.
(Z kim ona chodzi
at the moment?



Present perfect simple and present perfect continuous

1	Complete the pairs of sentences with the present perfect simple and present perfect continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.						
		L My grandmother bread since					
		she was a young girl. She					
	_	thousands of loaves of bread in that time. (make)					
	2	You thirty words since 6 pm. You for three hours and that's					
		all you've done! You won't finish your homework					
		before midnight! (write)					
	3	Leo a shower for the last thirty					
		minutes. No one else a shower					
		this morning because they can't use the bathroom! (have)					
	4	My dad football for twenty					
	•	years. In that time, he for					
		twenty teams because after one year they never					
		want him to play for them again. (play)					
	5	My great-grandfather in lots of					
		different countries during his life but, for the past three years, he with us					
		because he is too old to look after himself. (live)					
2		se the words to make questions. Add any other ecessary words. Use the continuous form where					
		ossible.					
	-	X: This is my sister and her husband.					
	_	Y: Oh, she / marry / a long time?					
	2	X: My cousin is a doctor at the local hospital.					
		Y: long / she / work / there?					
		9					
	3	X: My dog is really old.					
		Y: long / you / have / him ?					
		2					
	4	X: My aunt lives in Australia.					
		Y: ever / visit / her?					
	_	**************************************					
	5	X: Look at me! I need a shower.					
		Y: I know! What / you / do?					
3		omplete the answers with one word or					
		contraction in each gap. Then match them to e questions in exercise 2.					
		•					
	a	I've cleaning the mud from our dog the last two hours! I haven't finished					
		!					
	b	My parents have him I was					
		born.					
	С	Quite long. They've celebrated their					
		second anniversary.					
	đ	She's been working there three months No, four months, May.					
	e	No, I, but she been to see us					
	-	several times.					

4 Complete the questions for the answers. Use the correct forms of the verbs from the box.

be	do	finish	learn	talk	wait
1 X: How l	ong			an	uncle?
Y: For th	ree mon	ths, sir	nce my s	ister h	ad a baby boy
2 X:			for a lo	ng tim	e?
Y: No, ju					
3 X:			cleanin	g your	room?
Y: Not ye					
4 X: Your s	sister sp	eaks S _l	oanish ro it?	eally w	ell. How long
Y: Four y a weel		e goes	to priva	te less	ons twice
5 X : There	are lots	-	ple here to?	e. How	/ many
really i		I had a	long ch	at witl	l. They're h them and lse vet.
		your pa	arents. 7	-	ook really tired
	ating th	e hous	e. They		nted all the ged the kitcher
Choo:	se the c	orrect	transla	tion.	
 I've foun morning. 	-	t last!	(Sz	rukam (cię) you all
A I've be		_	ВІ	've loo	ked for
2 (Sa don't kno		_		nree ye	ears and I still
A They a		en	ВП	They h	ave been being
3 (Ni school.	ie ma) a	really o	close frie	end sir	ice she was at
A She ha				She do	esn't have
4 (M A My tw	-			e) all m	orning.
B My sil	olings ha	ve be	en argui	ng	
5 I've beer		_	-	(odką	d) the first
time I sav	w her.				

5



Past tenses: past simple, past continuous, past perfect

Complete the sentences with the past simple, past continuous or past perfect forms of the verbs from the box.

L	be hear lie look not be not have run into wander want
1	Pablo on the camp for very long
	when he decided he to leave.
2	My mother around the old city
	in Marrakesh when she an old
	school friend.
3	I terrible when I arrived in New
	York I on a bus for three days
	and three nights, and I a chance
	to shower or change my clothes!
4	I a strange noise while
	I in my sleeping bag in my tent.
	I was too scared to go outside to see what it was.
	omplete the second sentence so that it means the nme as the first one. Use the word in capitals.
	The sightseeing tour started. Then we got
	there. ALREADY
	When we got there,
2	As we explored the castle, it started raining. WERE
	Westarted raining
3	The safari holiday cost a fortune and we didn't see
	anything! SPENT
	I was upset when I got back from the safari because
4	The drive along the winding mountain road made me feel sick. AS I felt
	Choose the correct options.
1	X: It was past midnight when we got home.
	Y: Where?
	X: To my aunt's. The car broke down soon after we
	left her house.
	A were you going
	B did you go
	C had you been
2	X: How did you break your leg?
_	
	Y: in the mountains and I slipped.
	Y: in the mountains and I slipped. X: You're lucky someone found you quickly
	X: You're lucky someone found you quickly.
	X: You're lucky someone found you quickly. A I was climbing
	X: You're lucky someone found you quickly. A I was climbing B I had climbed
•	X: You're lucky someone found you quickly. A I was climbing B I had climbed C I climbed
3	 X: You're lucky someone found you quickly. A I was climbing B I had climbed C I climbed X: How did you miss the train? You left so early.
3	X: You're lucky someone found you quickly. A I was climbing B I had climbed C I climbed X: How did you miss the train? You left so early. Y: I was waiting on platform 3 when I that
3	 X: You're lucky someone found you quickly. A I was climbing B I had climbed C I climbed X: How did you miss the train? You left so early. Y: I was waiting on platform 3 when I that my train was the one just about to leave from
3	 X: You're lucky someone found you quickly. A I was climbing B I had climbed C I climbed X: How did you miss the train? You left so early. Y: I was waiting on platform 3 when I that my train was the one just about to leave from platform 1!
3	 X: You're lucky someone found you quickly. A I was climbing B I had climbed C I climbed X: How did you miss the train? You left so early. Y: I was waiting on platform 3 when I that my train was the one just about to leave from platform 1! A was realising
3	 X: You're lucky someone found you quickly. A I was climbing B I had climbed C I climbed X: How did you miss the train? You left so early. Y: I was waiting on platform 3 when I that my train was the one just about to leave from platform 1!

Present and past habits

1

2

3

Rewrite the sentences using the words in capitals.
We stayed at the same campsite every summer. WOULD
2 I didn't like long car journeys when I was a child. USE
3 My friends argue constantly. ARE
4 Sleeping in a tent is nothing new for me. USED
Complete the mini-dialogues with one word in each gap.
 1 X: You always to go on holiday with Damian. Why aren't you going with him this year? Y: You know Damian. He's complaining. Last year he was miserable for the whole two weeks.
 2 X: What do you remember about your childhood holidays, Grandma? Y: They were different to yours. We didn't to go abroad or stay in hotels. We find a field and ask if we could camp there.
3 X: How was the trip to Morocco? Y: It was great. I used dream about visiting the desert when I was young. The people were wonderful. They always give us food. And the scenery was breathtaking.
Complete each pair of sentences with the same word.
1 a I'm slowly getting to wearing this plaster cast, but I'll be happy when it can come off.
b I had a weak stomach as a child and I always to get food poisoning on holiday.
2 a I hate mosquitos! They are biting me!
b Wherever we went on holiday, my parents would bring back a souvenir to put on
a shelf in the living room.3 a We're used to Dad valuable things
on holiday, so Mum now makes sure she has the money and passports at all times.
b Tom has been weight for some
time. I think he should see a doctor. 4 a I hope I used to wearing this
backpack soon – at the moment, it's making my shoulders ache.
b Before you set off on your tour of Asia, make sure you find out what you need to vaccinated against.

The future

Other futures: be about to; be due to; be + infinitive · Future in the past

Complete the dialogue with one word in each gap.

- Choose the correct options. If both are possible, choose both.
 - 1 Let's go home before the storm arrives / has arrived.
 - 2 I'm going to stay at work until I finish / have finished
 - 3 You can pay me back next time we *meet / have met*.
 - 4 I always get a strange feeling in my stomach when the plane has taken off / takes off.
 - 5 I'm going to buy the book as soon as it is / has been published.
 - 6 The moment I hear / have heard from Simon, I'll let you know where he is.
- Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. There may be more than one correct answer.

OK, here's what	I intend to do. My	train ¹
	o'clock. As soon as	
(arrive), 3	(phone	e) you. Then I have
a plan. I ⁴	(find) a l	notel with
a free room. I'n	n sure I ⁵	(find)
one by 2 pm. I	can leave my bags	there and, at 3 pm,
6	(sit) in a restaur	ant eating dinner!
	(find c ow and, when you	out) the time of your
	•	(wait) there
to meet you!		
A. Contraction		NI P

- Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words in brackets. Add any other necessary words. Write up to four words in each gap.
 - 1 This computer is terrible. I can guarantee that, by the end of the day, (it / freeze) at least three times. (soon / I / hear) some news about the holiday, I'll let you know. 3 This time next year, virtual assistants (will / do) all our work for us! 4 I'm fed up with my slow Internet. I've been doing some research and now I've decided that I (go / change) my Internet provider. 5 What? You haven't got any antivirus software? (I / install /

some) immediately.

X: Hello, I thought you were ¹ g to have a surgery today. You asked me to look after your dog.
Y: Oh, sorry! I completely forgot. I was ² d
to have an operation. I was just ³ a to
leave for the hospital when I got a text saying that
they couldn't do it today.
X: It was to 4 b an operation on your wrist,
wasn't it?
Y: No, my elbow.
X: Oh, that's right. I remember. You hurt it playing
tennis. I thought you ⁵ w faint when
I saw your arm bent so strangely.
Y: I thought you ⁶ w going to faint. You
went very pale!
X: So, what is going to happen now?
Y: I guess they will send me a new date for the
operation. I was ⁷ a to phone them
when you arrived.

Complete the sentences with the correct future in the past forms of the verbs from the box. There may be more than one correct answer.

	come	help	leave	like	play	watch	win
1	I had ho present						er
2	We tickets I					pm, but the café	
3	Jack's to but the					ball toda so they c	
4	I was su but I ac				_ the c	competit	ion,
5	I didn't sister sa she didr	id she	i i			ework, s e, but in	
6	I was ju phone r				the ho	use whe	n the
7	I though yesterd					my hous What ha	

- Choose the correct paraphrase.
 - 1 The new road is about to be opened.
 - A The new road was going to be opened.
 - B The new road has been opened.
 - C The new road will be opened soon.
 - 2 I thought that he would be here at four o'clock.
 - A It's likely that he will be here at four o'clock.
 - B I expected him at four o'clock, but he didn't arrive at that time.
 - C He arrived at four o'clock, which was a surprise.
 - 3 I was going to phone her.
 - A My plan was to phone her, but I didn't.
 - B I plan to phone her soon.
 - C I phoned her earlier.

3.2 Modal verbs: past and present 3.7 Unreal past and past regrets

5 Please don't buy products which contain palm oil.

I'd rather __

1	Complete the dialogues with the modal verbs from the box. There is one extra verb in each box.	Complete the dialogues with one word in each gap. X: This is so boring! Don't you think it's 1
	have to might have needn't should shouldn't have	we stopped looking at clothes and had a coffee and a piece of cake?
	X: Why did you buy the shirt? I told you not to. Y: You told me I 1 look around. That's advice. I decided to reject your advice. Do I 2 do everything you suggest? X: No, but you 3 bought that shirt. You 4 found it much cheaper somewhere else.	Y: I haven't found anything to buy yet. If ² we had set off earlier. All the bargains had gone by the time we got here. Let's look in Chic. X: I'd ³ we didn't. I wish there ⁴ a shop with its own café. Then you could shop while I relaxed. Y: So, go downstairs to the café area of the mall
	can't couldn't must have needn't have ought to	and wait for me. I don't mind shopping alone.
2	 X: You look tired. You ⁵ sit down and relax. Y: I'm not tired, I'm upset. I went all the way to the station to meet Marcus, and then he called me to say he wasn't coming. I ⁶ gone at all. He's so irresponsible. X: Don't be angry. Something important ⁷ happened. Marcus is usually very reliable. Y: You ⁸ be thinking of the same Marcus. He's always letting me down. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words from the box. 	Twenty minutes later X: Hi, that was quick. Y: Yes, I found some great clothes. There were some men's clothes, too. 5 only you 6 stayed with me. You could have bought some new jeans. X: I've got jeans. Y: Yes, but it's 7 you bought some new ones. Those jeans are falling apart. In fact, I'd 8 you didn't wear them when you're with me! X: These jeans go perfectly with my boots. Y: Maybe it's because they're falling apart, too!
	happen have may not have not need	Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.
3	 Is there anything you did in the past that you found out later you have done? What news story have you read or heard which made you think: 'That can't?' Has anyone told you that you better do something fast before it's too late? What was it? I have your attention, please? Thank you. Can we look at the menu before we go inside? They might anything I like. Choose the correct translation.	 I wish there
	 1 Josh has become a vegetarian (Ewidentnie próbuje) to impress his new environmentalist girlfriend. A He has to try B He must be trying C He must have tried 	 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. It was a mistake to buy all these clothes in big chain stores and not from local vendors.
	 (Nie musiałam kupować) any plastic bags in the shop. Luckily, I found a big reusable one stuck under the seat in the car. A I needn't buy B I needn't have bought C I didn't need to buy 	 I wish
	3 I'm sorry you feel ill, but it was your fault (Nie trzeba było jeść) so many cakes and crisps	centre. If only 4 You should learn to cook for yourself.
	at the party. A You shouldn't eat	It's time

B You ought not to have eaten

c You can't have eaten

Relative clauses · reduced relative clauses

Determiners

1	Complete the sentences with the correct relative pronouns. Write the pronoun in brackets if it is optional.		
	1	The referee, had already made some controversial decisions, did not give the penalty.	
	2	My coach, advice I always listen to, told me I had to be more aggressive.	
	3	I remember that summer as a special time I learnt to swim.	
	4	The player passed out during the first half is said to be well enough to play again.	
	5	Dublin City FC beat us in the semi-finals, was very disappointing for everyone.	
	6	That's the baseball bat Hernández used to hit a home run in the World Series.	
	7	The running track the record was set is near my home.	
	8	The manager said that Smith is not the player he wants on his team.	
2	\ /		

- You have written some rules and advice for the local gym. They like the sentences, but want you to reduce the number of words. Cross out thirteen unnecessary words.
 - Anyone who is worried about their health can talk to our expert staff at any time.
 - 2 Any members who are seen insulting other gym users will be asked to leave.
 - The machines which are located on the first floor can only be used with a trainer.
 - 4 Cars which are parked in our car park must have a member's pass on display where it can be seen.
 - 5 Any members who are interested in entering our competitions should inform a member of staff.
 - Only food and drinks which have been purchased in our café can be consumed in the building.
- Complete the text with one word in each gap.

Last summer was the moment 1 I changed my life! Before then, I spent too much time staring at screens. My parents, 2 advice I had always ignored, finally succeeded in persuading me and booked a place on a summer sports camp for three weeks. At first I hated it. We had to stay in tents, were small, cold and uncomfortable. But, surprisingly, I enjoyed the sports events during the day, and I didn't even mind not having any screens to look at. The camp organisers pushed us hard, but they were always friendly. Anyone 4 didn't feel well was allowed to rest and, unlike school PE lessons, the activities weren't too competitive. When I came home, I shocked my parents by asking if I could join a sports club.

Complete the sentences with one word in each gap. The first letters are given. There may be more than one correct answer.
1 I don't think that doctor knew what he was talking about. I'm going to talk to a one.
2 A of the people in this room have got some kind of cardiovascular disease.
3 I took a yellow tablet and I took a red tablet, but n of them helped my headache.
4 When the nurse left work on her last day, the w hospital – patients and medical staff alike – were crying to see her go.
5 You can't just stay at home and hope you get better E you ring the doctor or I will.
6 Some people say that meat is bad for you, but o say that we need the iron.
7 E person who I talk to tells me a different version of the story.
8 Neither your headaches n your memory loss seem to be linked to your accident.
Read the notes and complete the sentences with the words and phrases from the box.
Patients: 58 (men: 30, women: 28) Taking medication: 58
Chronic diseases: men: 30, women: 8
Respiratory diseases: men: 27, women: 0
Cardiovascular diseases: men: 11, women: 21
Doctors: Dr Simons (men), Dr Draper (men),

Г	all of the both each either most of the neither
	none of the nor or the other the whole
1	patients are taking medication.
2	group is taking medication.
3	man has got a chronic disease.
4	women have got a respiratory disease
5	All of the men have got a respiratory
	disease a cardiovascular disease.
6	women have got a cardiovascular
	disease women have got a different
	kind of disease.
7	Dr Simons Dr Draper
	treat women. They treat men only.
	Character and the comment of the com
	Choose the correct paraphrase.
1	Our trainer had a weight in her left hand and in her
	right hand.

2 Some of the patients were asleep. All the patients

who were awake were watching TV.

A Another was watching TV.

C Others were watching TV.

B The others were watching TV.

Dr Collins (women)

3

A in every hand

C in all her hands

B in each hand

Conditionals (zero, first, second and third) · Alternatives to if

Mixed conditionals

1	Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Then decide whether each sentence is zero (0), first (1), second (2) or third (3)	1	Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. 1 If you hadn't helped me with my application,
	conditional.		I (not be) on this course now.
	1 We (go) to the exhibition with you if we had known you were going		2 If you (not be) a good photographer, they wouldn't have offered you the chance to have an exhibition.
	 Your friends (enjoy) this exhibition provided that they like modern art I (take) more photos if I had 		3 People (understand) your work if your book had been published last year.
	a better camera		4 If your career was more successful, do you think you (leave) this town by now?
	interrupted me 5 I'll put some photos in my presentation if		5 If you had stuck up for yourself, you (feel) much better now.
	I (have) time 6 Health experts say that it is better for you if you (turn off) your mobile phone at night	2	Complete two endings for each situation – an imaginary past result (a) and an imaginary present result (b). Use the words in brackets to help you.
2			1 If I had sold the painting at the auction last year,
Z	Complete the text with the correct forms of the words in brackets.		a (can spend the money on a yacht) b (be rich)
	Photographer Eric Pickersgill has created an amazing collection of portraits of everyday life called <i>Removed</i> .		2 If we hadn't bounced ideas off each other, a
	If Pickersgill ¹ (not go) to a New York café one day, the project ²		(not made the right decision) b
	(not happen). While he was having		(still trying to find a solution)
	a coffee there, he noticed a family sitting at a table		3 If he wasn't always so rude, a
	near him. The two daughters were constantly checking their mobiles and the father was on his phone, too.		(not butt in on our conversation)
	•		b
	If the mother ³ (look) happier, perhaps the scene ⁴ (seem) so		(not butt in on people's conversations all the time)4 If you weren't so convincing,
	bad, but, although she was with her family, the mum stared sadly out of the window, alone. For his portraits,		a
	Pickersgill took photos of strangers and friends using		(not persuade me to finish my mural)
	their phones in everyday situations. But even if you		(people not agree with your ideas)
	ou 6 (look) at the photos carefully, you 6 (not see) the phones.	_	
	Pickersgill removed them to show that, while it has	3	Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one.
	many advantages, technology often ⁷ (let) it.		1 The thief was seen on CCTV in the gallery and he is
Ų			now in prison. If the thief
3	Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words in brackets. Add any other necessary		·
	words. Write up to four words in each gap.		2 Fans hate the sculpture of the footballer because he left the team to play for someone else.
	1 You won't get into art school (unless / work / hard) than you have been working		If the footballer
	up until now.		He isn't a professional artist, so they didn't allow
	2 If there had been more information about the exhibits, I (would /		him to enter the competition. If he
	understand / they) better.		The videogame designer is out of work because his
	3 Your photos will look great as long (you / print / they) in black and white.		games didn't work properly.
	4 If Peter was an architect, people		If the videogame designer's
	(call / he) the new Gaudí.		F. Managarita da la Mala
	5 I think you should get some other qualifications in		5 My painting is terrible because my model kept moving while I was trying to paint her.
	case (you / not / make) it as an artist.		If my model

The passive • have/get something done

Advanced passive forms

1	Correct the mistakes in the sentences.	1	Complete the sentences with the correct forms of
	1 You'll being given advice on how to make the videos.		the verbs from the box. ask award interview invite offer think
	2 The government had the website shutting down because of the fake news it published.		He didn't want of as a comedy actor, so he started to choose more dramatic roles.
	3 All the decisions about the end-of-year show took by the students.		2 All that happened was that she got engaged. Why is everyone congratulating her on
	4 No one will allow into the building without some form of identification.		a question and answering yes?3 He should an Oscar for his
	5 The female actors on this film all paid the same as the male actors		performance in the film last year. Why wasn't he? 4 I like to weddings, but I never
	6 My computer went wrong recently, so I had to take it to the shop to get it fix.		enjoy them when I'm there! 5 He didn't expect the leading role.
	7 I cut my hair last week at that new hairdresser's in town, but I don't like how they did it.		6 She refused by journalists from the newspaper that had published the lies about her.
	The house designed by a well-known architect.	2	Complete the dialogues with the correct forms of the verbs in capitals.
	5		GIVE
2	Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words in brackets. Add any other necessary words.		X: Guess what. All the students in our class 1 a prize last week for our work.
	1 (movie / film) on		Y: What? A prize ² to every
	location, or did they film it all in a studio?		student? The teacher really ³
	2 I can't believe this show		everyone a prize? X: Do you think it was wrong 4
	(be / on air) since 2001.		everyone a prize?
	3 Why (we / not / invite) to your wedding reception yet?		Y: No, I don't mind the students in your class
	4 We've been here for twenty minutes and we		5 a prize, but I want 6 one, too!
	(still / not / serve)!		OFFER
	5 John's wife (have / hair /		X: Congratulations on 7 a part in
	dye) before their wedding, and when he saw her, he		the play.
	didn't recognise her at first!		Y: Thanks. 8 a part yet?
	6 We have to wait to film the last scene (it / rewrite) at the moment because		X: Yes, a part ⁹ to me, but not the
	the studio didn't like the original ending.		one I want. They ¹⁰ me a very
	the studio didn't like the original ending.		small, non-speaking part. I was hoping something better.
3	Complete the text with the correct words		Y: Never mind. If you're good, maybe you
	formed from the words in the box. There are two		¹² a better part next time.
	extra words.		a social pare note time.
	arrest attend curious dismiss publish television	3	Translate into English. Write up to four words in each gap.
	A major news story is breaking at the moment. There		1 Now that you are famous, have you got used to (bycia
	is a big film awards ceremony taking place, and of		rozpoznawanym przez ludzi) in the street?
	course, the festivities are being ¹ by		2 The music at our wedding reception
	Channel 1 as usual. It is still not clear what happened,		(powinna zostać
	as some of the events took place off-camera. What we		wybrana) by us, not a DJ. I'm going to make a list!
	do know is that Rory Bellmont, the film star, was trying to get the waiter's ² and growing angrier		3 We should apply for a place on the game show. (Może zostaniemy
	and angrier as he kept failing. In the end, it seems that		wybrani) and win a big prize!
	he went to the club's managers to get the waiter		4 We expected our
	³ from his job. This caused an argument		(współmałżonkowie zostaną zaproszeni) to the party
	between Rory and some of the other actors present.		as well! We don't want to go without them.
	Our sources at the event now say that this turned into		5 The actors were upset about

a fight and that Rory has been 4 _____. We will

give you more details when they become available.

____ (byciem tak częstym obiektem

5 The actors were upset about _

krytyki) by the director.

Reported speech (statements, questions and commands)

Reporting verbs

Choose the correct options.

- 1 'I don't want to live in the centre of the town.' Paul said that he doesn't want / didn't want / hadn't wanted to live in the centre of town.
- 2 'When are you going to move in?' Christine asked us when were we / we were / we are going to move in.
- 3 'Don't walk home alone tonight!' Cheryl's mum told her not to / to not / don't walk home alone this / that / the previous night.
- 4 'I'd like you to look at the house before we buy it.' My dad asked his brother if he looked / to look / for a look at the house before he and Mum bought it.

Complete the reported sentences with one or two words in each gap.

1 'We went to see Janet's new house yesterday.'

	Belinda told us that they	
2	'Read the small print befor	
	Dad told me	the small print
	before	
3	'Have you paid off your de	ots yet?'
	Jessie asked me	had paid off
	debts	
4	'Please phone me again tor	
	Jessie asked me	her again
	the	
5	'Where did you put the key	when you came home?'
	Mum asked me where I	the key
	when I came home.	
6	'We should buy a new sofa	. We can put it here.'
	I was in the living room wit	h my wife. She said that
	we a r	ew sofa and that
	put it	<u>.</u>

Complete the second sentence with up to five words so that it means the same as the first one. Use the word in capitals.

1	'I'm afraid you aren't entitled to any insurance payout.' US
	The insurance agent
	entitled to any insurance payout.
2	'Have you seen the latest rise in interest rates?' I
	Carrie asked me the latest rise in interest rates.
3	'Could you take a look at our washing machine tomorrow?' FOLLOWING
	My friend asked me to take a look at her washing machine
4	'Don't get an overdraft – the interest rate is terrible!' ME
	My friend an overdra

because the interest rate was so terrible.

1	Complete the sentences with the correct reporting
	verbs. The first two letters are given.

1	Our neighbours ac	us of having loud
	parties late at night.	
2	My friends co	me on getting my first
	apartment.	
3	The previous owners cl_	that the house
	was haunted.	
4	The estate agent ad	that he had lied
	about the condition of th	e house.
5	My parents pe	_ me to save £20 of my
	wages every week.	
6	The bank manager ag	to lend me the
	money I needed for hous	e repairs.

Complete the sentences with the words from the box. There are two extra words.

promised spending threatened	
X: What's wrong?	
Y: My parents have ¹ to throw me ou	t of
the house.	
X: Why?	
Y: 2 that when 3 scho	ool,
I would get a job and give them some of my wag	es
to help them pay for food and bills.	
X: And, what happened?	
Y: Well, I got a job and, when I got my first wage	
packet, I ⁴ to celebrate.	
X: Well, surely they could forgive you, just once.	
Y: They did. I apologised for 5 everyth	ning
and they said it was OK. The problem is I've don	
the same thing every pay day!	

Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in the box. There are two extra words.

afford come deny explain finance promise	afford	come	deny	explain	finance	promise
--	--------	------	------	---------	---------	---------

Homelessness is a serious problem, and it would seem unlikely that anyone would choose it as a way of life. But there are people who pretend to be homeless in order to earn money. Passers-by accused X of ___ to the town centre every day by car in order to 'work'. When he was asked about this, being a homeowner but, when evidence was presented to him, he changed his story and ³ _____ that, even though he had a house, he was broke and needed the money. Some people say that professional beggars can earn a lot of money. While it is good for people like X to become more 4 stable, this sort of behaviour may mean that real homeless people are given less help because people might not believe them when they say they are desperate.

Gerunds and infinitives

Passive reporting structures

Correct the mistakes in the sentences.			Complete the sentences with the correct forms of		
1 Remember buying bread on your way home from school, won't you?			the words in brackets. Add any other necessary words.		
	2 I stopped to talk to my friend when the lecturer arrived		1 Our boss (believe / cheat) in his final exams at university.		
	3 After school, my brother went on getting a great job in the USA.		2 (it / often / say) that time goes quicker when you work hard. Time goes		
	4 I tried speaking to him about it, but he wasn't interested in what I had to say.		very slowly for me! 3 (there / believe / be)		
	5 I regret not to study biology.6 We regret informing passengers that the flight is		a break-in at work sometime earlier this week. Some secret papers (say / go) missing.		
	delayed and will now arrive two hours late.		4 (it / claim / many times) that who you know is more important than what		
	7 We stopped buying some snacks after playing football because we were hungry.		you know when you are looking for a job. 5 Some companies (know /		
2	Complete the text with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.		video) job applicants at reception to see how polite or rude they are to the reception staff.		
	I thought I knew everything when I was sixteen. But it		6 (there / report / be) some vacancies coming up soon so ring up for an application form.		
	turns out I learnt some key skills after ¹ (leave) school. First, it's fine ² (change) your mind. You might think that you want	2	Complete the sentences in each set with two words so they all have a similar meaning.		
	(follow) a particular career path, but then, after 4 (get) some experience in		1 a known that he used to work for the government.		
	that field, you regret ⁵ (make) that choice. But that's OK – it's all part of ⁶		b known to have worked for the government.		
	(discover) what you want to do. ⁷ (look) for another job that you think will make more use of		c known to be evidence that he used to work for the government.		
	your talents and skills is the best option. At the same time, however, try ⁸ (put up) with a job		2 a The lost document is assumed to thrown away.		
	for a while, even if you don't like it much, as long as it's teaching you something. Also, learn 9		b Someone is assumed thrown the lost document away.c assumed that someone has thrown		
	(ask) for things. If you want more responsibility or are interested in ¹⁰ (know) more about a certain aspect of a business, then ask to get		the lost document away. 3 a There to have been some problems		
	involved. Don't just sit there and let other people (take) the initiative.		at the company recently. b It known for some time that the		
	(care) the middle.		company is having problems. c The company is known to quite		
3	Complete the second sentence with up to five words so that it means the same as the first one. Use the word in capitals.	3	a few problems recently. Complete the second sentence so that it		
	•		means the same as the first one.		
	I think it is a good idea to study something even after you start work. FAVOUR I something even after		1 People often assume that a degree will get you a good job.		
	you start work.		lt		
	You can complain if you like, but it won't change anything. USE It's it won't change		2 It is believed that economics started during the Bronze Age about five thousand years ago. Economics		
	anything.		82		
	3 Sorry, Aggie, I didn't deliberately upset you. MEAN Sorry, Aggie, I you.		3 Reports have emerged that students broke the halls of residence rules 234 times in total last year.		
	4 It's pointless to go to this interview because		Students		
	I haven't got the qualifications for the job. POINT There's this interview		4 We expect thirty scholarships to be offered to foreign students next year.		

There

because I haven't got the qualifications for the job.

Adjectives with prepositions	/ Przymiotniki z przyimkami	
accessible to sb	dostępny dla kogoś	Virtual tours of museums make them accessible to wider audiences.
alert to sth	czujny, uważny na coś	Drivers have to be alert to any possible danger while on the road.
capable of sth	zdolny do czegoś	Teenagers are capable of distancing themselves from excessive consumption.
confident about sth	pewny czegoś	Derek wouldn't be so confident about his exam results if he hadn't studied so hard the whole year.
equipped with sth	wyposażony w coś	In a few years, cars will be equipped with a virtual assistant that will interact with the passengers.
grateful to sb	wdzięczny komuś	In the programme, the writers of the series talked about how grateful they are to the fans.
involved in sth	zamieszany w coś, zaangażowany w coś	Banks shouldn't lend money to companies involved in rainforest destruction.
notorious for sth	znany z czegoś (w kontekście negatywnym)	The clothing company is notorious for its use of child labour, despite it being illegal.
rich in sth	bogaty w coś	It's much more responsible to eat lean products that are rich in protein than to choose crash diets.
tolerant of sb/sth	tolerancyjny wobec kogoś/ czegoś	Open-minded people are tolerant of other people's behaviour.
typical of sb/sth	typowy dla kogoś/czegoś	The inn we stayed in was typical of the simple style of the countryside.
Nouns with prepositions / Ra	zeczowniki z przyimkami	
argument for sth	argument za czymś	A major argument for extra PE classes is the fact that we will all get into shape.
attempt at sth	próba czegoś, podejście do czegoś	An attempt at something difficult is an uphill struggle.
concern over sth	obawa o coś	There's much concern over the environment today.
control over sb/sth	kontrola nad kimś/czymś	What is dangerous is what you have no control over, for example autoimmune diseases.
deadline for sth	termin czegoś	There is considered to be a change of deadline for the papers.
dedication to sth	oddanie czemuś	The first colonisers will need to show complete dedication to the mission.
downside of/to sth	minus czegoś	A potential downside to doing a business is that you don't earn much.
expectations towards sb/sth	oczekiwania wobec kogoś/ czegoś	John's a demanding customer, so his expectations towards the company are high.
impact (of sth) on sth	wpływ (czegoś) na coś	Since I read about the impact of farming on the environment, I've limited my meat consumption.
insight into sth	wgląd w coś	This documentary gives us a deep insight into the world of street children.
lesson in sth	lekcja czegoś	It's could be a good idea for schools to give lessons in managing money.
policy on sth	polityka dotycząca czegoś	Please inform me of your company's policy on the mining of coltan.
reservation on/for sth	rezerwacja czegoś	My brother made a reservation on the overnight train. While we were talking, I made a reservation for the beach house.
Verbs with prepositions / Cz	asowniki z przyimkami	
rely on sb/sth	polegać na kimś/czymś	If you're a team player, another team member can rely on you.
accuse sb of sth	oskarżyć kogoś o coś	Paula accused me of not telling her about the damage.

appeal to sb	podobać się komuś	I'm sorry, but none of your ideas appeals to me.
arrange for sth	zorganizować coś	The director will arrange for some changes in the script, as the star requested.
aspire to sth	aspirować do czegoś	University education is what the majority of high school students aspire to.
assign sth for sb/sth	przydzielić coś komuś/ czemuś, wyznaczyć coś dla kogoś/czegoś	The city council assigned some funds for the purchase of new IT equipment for our school.
ban sb from sth	zakazać komuś czegoś	In the future, humans may be banned from driving altogether.
benefit from sth	korzystać z czegoś	Do you ever benefit from innovative developments in medicine?
centre around sth	skupiać się na czymś	The plot centres around a group of friends trying to solve the mystery of a classmate's death.
convert sth to/into sth	przekształcić coś w coś	In 1453, Hagia Sophia was converted into a mosque.
cope with sth	radzić sobie z czymś	This tiny visible part of a much larger problem makes coping with rainforest destruction extremely difficult.
discriminate against sb	dyskryminować kogoś	Kathrine Switzer was attacked by a race official who discriminated against her due to her gender.
enquire about sth	pytać o coś	I am writing to enquire about the use of coltan in the components of your mobile phones.
exclude sb from sth	wykluczać kogoś z czegoś	Sportspeople whose doping tests are positive should be excluded from all tournaments.
expect sth of sb/sth	oczekiwać czegoś od kogoś/ czegoś	Perfect vision and general fitness are expected of space mission candidates.
extract sth from sth	wydobyć coś z czegoś	The evil villain in the film uses a mind-reading machine to extract information directly from the hero's brain.
fall short of sth	być poniżej czegoś, nie dorównywać czemuś	The cleanliness standards on the vehicle fell short of our expectations.
forbid sb from sth	zabronić komuś czegoś	The museum forbids visitors from photographing the exhibits.
increase by sth	wzrosnąć o (wartość)	Bike usage in Poland increased by ten percent in 2019.
judge by sth	sądzić po czymś	Judging by the expression on his face, the referee could give a yellow card to the goalkeeper.
lead to sth	prowadzić do czegoś	Lifestyle diseases can cause a number of health issues leading to chronic non-communicable diseases.
make the most of sth	wykorzystać coś w pełni	I made the most of every chance the programme offered to see new places.
mislead sb into sth	wprowadzać kogoś w błąd	A website could publish fake news to mislead people into believing lies about others.
object to sth	sprzeciwiać się czemuś	The residents objected to the mayor's proposal to build a shopping mall next to the park.
operate on sb/sth	operować kogoś, robić operację czegoś	Instead of open surgery, I was operated on by a surgeon using a da Vinci robot system.
pay off	opłacać się	I had to wait a month for my order, but patience pays off – it came with a freebie!
prevent sb/sth from sth	powstrzymać kogoś/coś przed czymś	She was assaulted by an angry race official, who wanted to prevent her from running.
put sth to (good) use	wykorzystać coś (dobrze), zrobić z czegoś użytek	I could put my language studies to good use by enrolling in an English-teaching programme.
recover from sth	dojść do siebie po czymś, wrócić do zdrowia	Will Chelsea's top player have recovered from injury in time for the match?
refrain from sth	powstrzymywać się od czegoś	It's time people started refraining from eating meat, dairy and other animal-sourced foods.
remind sb of sth	przypominać komuś coś	I'll take this souvenir home to remind me of my holiday.

respond to sth	odpowiadać, reagować na coś	Advanced computers can interpret and respond to people's emotions.
result in sth	skutkować czymś	There are many actions that result in greenhouse gas emissions.
run into sb	wpadać na kogoś	Every time I go out, I run into my ex-girlfriend and her fiancée.
strip sb/sth of sth	pozbawiać kogoś/coś czegoś	In 2020, Hagia Sophia in Istanbul was stripped of museum status.
struggle with sth	zmagać się z czymś	Are you tired of struggling with public transport?
subscribe to sth	zasubskrybować coś	You can download high-quality images from this website for free if you subscribe to their newsletter.
succeed in sth	odnieść w czymś sukces	Only the best succeed in reaching that goal.
suffer from sth	cierpieć na coś	I've got lots of friends who suffer from depression.
switch sth for sth	wymienić coś na coś	I'm thinking of switching my urban life for the peace and quiet of a rural area.
switch to sth	przerzucić się na coś	Switching to a plant-based diet is one of the easiest ways to reduce your carbon footprint.
take pleasure in sth	czerpać z czegoś przyjemność	It seems ordinary people take pleasure in comparing the royals' lives with their own.
take sb's word for it	wierzyć komuś na słowo	Don't just take our word for it – read these statements from former participants.
treat sb to sth	zafundować komuś coś	No, no, don't pay. I want to treat you to these drinks.
Phrasal verbs / Czasownik	ki frazowe	
back out (of sth)	wycofać się, zrezygnować (z czegoś)	One family decided to back out of the famous TV show.
break out	wybuchnąć	If trouble breaks out among a team, a team player will sort it out.
carry sth out	realizować, przeprowadzać	The production of our new label is now carried out in China.
come out	wychodzić (np. o piosence)	The next podcast comes out on Tuesday.
come over	przychodzić, wpadać (do kogoś)	Ben and Alice are coming over for dinner tomorrow, so we need to go shopping later today.
come up	zdarzyć się	We were going to meet at five o'clock to analyse the data but then something else came up.
cut down on sth	ograniczyć coś	If only more people managed to cut down on meat! It would make a huge difference.
do away with sth	pozbyć się czegoś	The authorities should do away with traffic in the city centre.
drive sb/sth out (of sth)	wypędzić kogoś/coś (z czegoś)	Orang-utans are seen as pests that must be driven out of the palm oil plantations.
drop in (to sth)	wpaść, zajść (do czegoś)	If you're in Singapore one day, you must drop in to Singapore's ArtScience Museum.
drop out	porzucić coś, wycofać się z czegoś, odpaść	She knew that if she dropped out , no one would believe women had the stamina to run longer distances.
embark on sth	podejmować się czegoś, rozpoczynać coś	If you want to embark on a project you're not sure about, try out a SWOT analysis, it will help.
figure out	zrozumieć	More people will figure out the meaning of an image correctly compared to those who will understand the written word.
get ahead	wyprzedzać, robić postępy	My new job gives opportunities to get ahead and progress
get around to sth	zabrać się do czegoś	Have you got around to studying for next week's biology exam yet?
get over sth	dojść do siebie po czymś	Sylvie is not fiercely competitive and can get over a failure pretty well.

give off	wydzielać (zapach)	The toilet was giving off an unpleasant smell all day.	
go ahead	zdarzyć się, mieć miejsce	We mustn't let this crazy plan go ahead . We'd better do something ASAP.	
go off	przestać działać, wyłączyć się	The electricity went off during her speech.	
go through sth	przechodzić przez coś	She's gone through a lot recently, so she might not be very talkative today.	
have to do with sth	być z czymś powiązanym	Creativity has very little to do with your intelligence level or IQ.	
keep up with sth	nadążyć za czymś	To keep up with global demand for palm oil, large areas of Indonesian rainforest have been burnt down to make way for palm trees.	
kick off	zacząć	You'd better kick off and tell us the news, we're so curious	
lock up	zamknąć	I may have forgotten to lock up when we left yesterday.	
look out for sb/sth	wypatrywać kogoś/czegoś	Look out for second-hand shops, it's the cool new way to shop.	
look to sb/sth (for sth)	zwracać się do kogoś/ku czemuś (po coś), oczekiwać czegoś od kogoś/czegoś	Some artists, like Picasso, look to history and myths for ideas.	
loosen up	rozluźniać się	Charlie loosens up while shopping, he enters a shop and immediately starts smiling.	
make sth up	zmyślić coś	There's so much fake news around that it's hard to tell what's real from what's been made up.	
make up for sth	nadrobić coś	She tried to make up for the time she had lost, but didn't succeed.	
move on	przejść dalej, do następnego punktu/tematu w rozmowie	When a topic is uncomfortable for someone, move on to something else.	
move out/away	wyprowadzić się	It's no use moving away if you're going to feel homesick.	
open up to sb (about sth)	otworzyć się przed kimś	Sometimes it helps to open up to someone about your problems.	
own up	przyznać się	If you make a mistake, own up and face the consequence	
pass out	zemdleć	Suddenly I saw him lying on the floor – he had passed out.	
pay off	opłacić się	It was hard work, but I've realised now that it's all paid off.	
pick sb up	odebrać kogoś	Parents have to show their ID when picking up their children.	
pick sth up	wychwycić coś	I didn't pick up what you've said, I was listening to music on my earphones.	
point out	zauważyć, podkreślić	Some academics point out that images can capture ideas better than the written word alone.	
put sb off	zniechęcać kogoś	Don't be put off by a failure and keep working on your target!	
put sth away	odkładać, chować	I wish you weren't so untidy – I'm fed up with putting away your stuff all the time.	
run out	skończyć się, wygasnąć	Your licence has run out, that's why the application doesn't work.	
set off	wyruszyć, wystartować	Before we set off, we have to prepare for any emergency.	
show up	pojawić się	Sorry, I'm going to show up a little later than planned.	
splash out (on sth)	wydawać dużo pieniędzy (na coś)	Yesterday I splashed out on this new dress for the party.	
stay away from sth	trzymać się od czegoś z daleka	Harvey really wanted to stay away from the tourist sites in Italy.	
stick up for sb	stanąć w obronie kogoś	Always stick up for your friends when they're being criticised unfairly.	
stop sb/sth from sth	powstrzymać kogoś/coś przed czymś	Theo Jansen thought his moving scupltures could stop erosion from rising tides.	
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Lexical Patterns

take over sth	przejąć coś, zawładnąć czymś	Slow-moving cars, buses, lorries and other vehicles took over the city, crawling along the streets.
take sth away (from sb)	zabierać coś (komuś)	Phones are taken away from visitors before they enter this exhibition.
take sth down	zdjąć, usunąć coś	If she'd posted that picture of me online, I'd ask her to take it down.
take up	zajmować (o czasie)	My time was mostly taken up with repairing the fences around the school.
turn down	odmówić	In a shop, I always turn down a carrier bag, and I pack my shopping into a reusable one.
turn sth into sth	zmienić coś w coś, zrobić coś z czegoś	You can turn your photos into pop art, cartoons or sketches using an app.

	z czegoś	or sketches using an app.
Prepositional phrases / W	yrażenia przyimkowe	
at		
at (an affordable) price	w (przystępnej) cenie	Is it possible to find a fully furnished flat at an affordable price?
at all times	zawsze	If I didn't have my phone with me at all times, I would have missed a call yesterday!
at first sight	na pierwszy rzut oka	Consumption habits, however insignificant at first sight, may have a major effect on the environment.
at one's own pace	we własnym tempie	If you'd rather develop physical strength at your own pace, you may be more suited to individual sports.
at risk of sth	zagrożony czymś	Climate change is putting some animals at risk of extinction.
by	(A) (B)	
by definition	z definicji	A tenement building is, by definition , a run-down, often overcrowded apartment block.
for	**	
for profit	dla zysku	Some contestants admitted taking part in the show for profit.
for the benefit of sb/sth	dla dobra kogoś/czegoś	I don't mind doing more sport at school – it would be for the benefit of all students.
in		
in a row	z rzędu	After failing a few exams in a row, Sue ended up with serious mental health problems.
in a word	jednym słowem	We moved into a lovely chalet somewhere off the beaten track yet within walking distance of a few shops and a bus stop – in a word, a perfect spot.
in action	w akcji	Jonathan is due to visit Silicon Valley next week to see technology production in action.
in advance	z góry	Is there a security deposit to be paid in advance?
in captivity	w niewoli (o zwierzęciu)	Baby orang-utans are often abandoned and have to be brought up in captivity.
in case of sth	na wypadek czegoś	You need to carry a medical kit in case of emergency.
in circulation	w obiegu	Most private cars in circulation are occupied by one person.
in danger (of sth)	zagrożony (czymś)	Many animals, such as orang-utans, are in danger of extinction due to our consumption habits.
in debt	zadłużony	I'm constantly in debt – what should I do to become financially stable?
in detail	szczegółowo	I hope someone will explain everything to me in detail.
in exchange for sth	w zamian za coś	A lot of travel writing on the Internet is in exchange for something.
in motion	w ruchu	The sculptures in the museum are atypical because you can set them in motion.

(be) in need of sth	potrzebować czegoś	Are you a student in need of some extra income?
in no time	od razu, w mgnieniu oka	Just put your lunch in a microwave oven and it will be ready in no time.
in person	osobiście	I usually catch up with my friends in person, rather than online.
in poverty	w biedzie	Farmers in developing countries often live in poverty.
in principle	w teorii, zasadniczo	It's a good idea in principle, but I don't think it would help.
in private	prywatnie	Many royal events are broadcast, but some of them take place in private.
in shock	wstrząśnięty, w szoku	The woman was obviously in shock – she was shivering even though it was thirty degrees Celsius.
in the long term	w dłuższym czasie, w dłuższej perspektywie	In the long term, it is possible that printed skin will replace damaged skin.
in the public eye	na oczach wszystkich, w centrum zainteresowania	As a world-class runner, he is constantly in the public eye.
in the vicinity	w pobliżu, w okolicy	An ideal flat should have good public transport connections in the vicinity.
on		
on a team	w drużynie	One of the players on the team received a medal.
on display	na widoku, na wystawie	There are lots of things on display in the museum that could interest everyone.
on location	w plenerze	Some outdoor scenes of the show are filmed on location in Vancouver, Canada.
on purpose	celowo	I'm sorry, I didn't lose your revision notes on purpose.
on sb's side	po czyjejś stronie	Sam was the only friend who was on my side during the argument.
on schedule	zgodnie z planem	An efficient worker will deliver on schedule due to their time-management skills.
on the brink of sth	na krawędzi, na granicy czegoś	When a species has almost died out, it is on the brink o extinction.
on the outskirts of sth	na obrzeżach, peryferiach czegoś	We've moved into a beautiful house on the outskirts of Wicton.
out		
out of condition	nie w formie	People who are out of condition may dislike the idea of extra PE classes.
out of curiosity	z ciekawości	Clickbaits are headlines that we often click just out of curiosity.
out of sight	poza zasięgiem wzroku	Splash! I watched my credit cards, cash and my passport sink out of sight.
under		
under construction	w budowie	If the About page is 'under construction', or there's nothing on it, the website is probably not reputable.
under pressure	pod presją	A major drawback of that job is that you're constantly under pressure.
ир	gi -	AC
up to date (with sth)	na bieżąco (z czymś)	You should always be up to date with changes in your professional field.
up to sth	wystarczająco dobry, nadający się do czegoś	Here are some questions that may help you decide if you're up to living on your own.

Tłumaczenie fragmentów zdań (zadania otwarte)

Wskazówki

- W zadaniu tego typu poprawna może być więcej niż jedna odpowiedź.
- Przeczytaj uważnie wyrazy występujące przed luką i po niej - mogą być one częścią wyrażenia, którego należy użyć.
- Nie tłumacz podanych fragmentów zdań słowo po słowie. Zastanów się, jaka kolokacja lub struktura gramatyczna będzie potrzebna w tłumaczeniu podanego fragmentu zdania, np. jakiego czasu należy użyć, czy zastosować stronę czynną czy bierną, itd.
- Pamiętaj o różnicach w zastosowaniu struktur gramatycznych w języku polskim i angielskim. Na przykład zdanie w czasie teraźniejszym w języku polskim może być wyrażone w języku angielskim za pomocą różnych konstrukcji: uczę się = I'm studying (now). I study (every Sunday.), I have been studying (since Tuesday).
- Przeczytaj gotowe zdanie i zastanów się, czy jest ono logiczne i poprawne gramatycznie oraz czy zawiera konieczne przedimki, przyimki i zaimki.
- Jeśli w poleceniu podany był limit słów do wpisania w lukę, sprawdź, czy go nie przekroczyłeś / nie przekroczyłaś.

1	Translate into English. Write up to five words
	in each gap.

Stella considered
(zabranie apteczki pierwszej
pomocy), but, sadly, she didn't. That's why she didn't
have anything to stop her being sick.
If only
(tutejsze ceny nie były takie) high!
My neighbour,
(której ostatnia powieść jest)
a bestseller, has no desire to move to a bigger house.
My aunt Judith is a caring person, so she always
(troszczy się o innych).
Many people
(są niezadowoleni z) the current
government and want a change of political leadership.
Do you think the new rules
(będą miały pozytywny
wpływ na) on air pollution?

🌄 Translate into English. Write up to five words in each gan

•••	cacii gapi	
1	Don't worry,	
	2	(blizny na stopach) will soon disappear
2	This new car	
	121 (24)	(jest wyposażony w system) which warn:
	you when you	u are too close to another vehicle.
3	The spokespe	erson
		(potwierdził, że polityk może) be
	arrested for h	aving caused the accident.
4	If you	
	(nie ostrzegł m	nie) about the problems with that

5 (Czy możesz polecić film dokumentalny) to watch? There are so many to choose from!

company, I might have accepted a job there.

🌄 Translate into English. Write up to five words in each gap.

1	I don't mind film-mak	ers
	-	(wykorzystujących lokowanie
	produktu) in movies.	
2	I wasn't afraid of	
	55	(dostawać zastrzyki) whenever
	they were necessary.	
3	Don't you think	
		(już czas, abyś się przeprowadził)
	into a bigger flat? Thi	is place is so cramped!
4	It's very easy	
	=	(ograniczyć swój ślad węglowy)
	if you really want to.	
5	Some people think th	nat
		(zaprzeczanie zmianom
	klimatycznym) can ma	ake the problem go away,
	but it doesn't work lil	ke that.

Translate into English. Write up to five words in each gap.

1	I'd love to be able
	(rozpracować znaczenie)
	of these ancient symbols.
2	Although you
	(nie musisz przyłączać się do) the
	organisation, being a member has many advantages.
3	
	(Nie zostałbym) an archaeologist if my cousin hadn't
	persuaded me to take part in one of his history courses.
4	
	(Wszystkie osoby, których obraz wybrano) for the
	exhibition should stay behind at the end of
	the meeting to discuss what is going to happen next.
5	
	(Wielu naszych sąsiadów) object to the idea of
	replacing several older houses with a block of flats.
6	Laura
	(nie mogła wyjść) for work yet –

Translate into English. Write up to five words in each gap.

her car is still in the driveway.

1	Her new film, which is about to be released on several streaming platforms,
	(zarobił już miliony) of euros.
2	While Taylor was finishing her homework, the others (grali
	w gry planszowe).
3	The interviewer told Mara that he (przygotowywał pytania) for hei
	the whole evening.
4	The brakes on your car are making a strange noise. You really
	(musisz poddać je naprawie) before your road trip.

5 David refused to explain (dlaczego spóźnił się) for dinner, simply saying it was none of our business.

I don't believe rechargeable cars are a practical solution
sources. If you
If you (pojedziesz kiedyś do Australii), you'll be able to see kangaroos.
(pojedziesz kiedyś do Australii), you'll be able to see kangaroos.
kangaroos.
-
These photos
(powinny przemawiać do osób)
of all ages.
If you could explain the problem to me,
(zrobię wszystko
aby) help.
The metal box
(zostało otwarte) with an old key and here are the
contents.
There
(nie ma sensu martwić się) about you
exam results now – just relax and wait to see how i
went.
Translate into English. Write up to five words each gap.
According to our insurance agent,
(mamy prawo dostać
the whole cost of the repairs to the rental car back.
The bride's parents
The blide's parents
(pokłócili się z jej teściami) about how she should
bring up her children.
My family
(miała w zwyczaju spotykać się) every
Easter, but now we live too far apart.
If only we
(filmowali w plenerze) but, of course, that would
have cost too much.
(Niepotrzebnie zarezerwowaliśmy) this holiday home
so early because it isn't very popular.
We were all taken aback when we were told our
ballet class
(będzie oglądana) by a famous dancer.



	each gap.
1	Alice's birthday party
	(jest właśnie przygotowywane)
^	in our garden by her best friends.
2	(Jeśli powierzę Ci) a secret, will you promise not to repeat it?
3	It often happens that films
	(które są oparte na powieściach)
4	actually inspire young people to read the original works
5	(<i>Mimo że moi rodzice są zajęci</i>), they both keep up with current events, and they encourage me to do so as well We
,	(odnieśliśmy wrażenie, że) he was planning to study physics at university, but he's chosen art history instead.
	Translate into English. Write up to five words each gap.
1	Sharon is (wyczekuje spotkania) her Australian cousins for the first time.
2	My boss wanted to know all about my private life, but I told him
	(aby pilnował swojego nosa). James says that, had
3	(gdyby wiedział o) the poor working
ļ	conditions, he would never have accepted the job. You won't pass your Master's degree
	(chyba
	że skończysz swoją pracę dyplomową) on time.
5	Marta swore that
,	(nie powiedziała nikomu) about our plans
5	The fire (mógł wyrządzić poważne) damage if the fire officers hadn't arrived so quickly.
	Translate into English. Write up to five words each gap.
1	Jenna said
2	(<i>że spotka się z nami</i>) at 6 pm in front of the cinema. Someone asked me
_ ((kto zaprosił mnie na) the reception and I told them that I was the bride's
_	father!
3	During the last cookery class, (każdemu z nas dano
	a different dish to prepare.
4	No,
	(nie musiałam kupować) this shirt, but I knew I had to have it as soon as I saw it.
5	I wouldn't be
Э.	

(nie było wolno jeść) chocolate when he was a child.

Transformacje zdań z podanym słowem (zadania otwarte)

Wskazówki

- W zadaniu polegającym na parafrazie zdań przy użyciu podanego słowa należy tak przeformułować zdanie, aby zachować zawartą w nim informację. Poprawna może być więcej niż jedna odpowiedź.
- Zastanów się, w jaki sposób podany wyraz odnosi się do informacji zawartej w zdaniu wyjściowym i jakie struktury mogą być potrzebne do przeformułowania zdania.
- Po uzupełnieniu luki przeczytaj całe zdanie, aby upewnić się, czy informacja zawarta w zdaniu przekształconym jest taka sama jak w zdaniu wyjściowym. Zastanów się też, czy jest logiczne i poprawne gramatycznie.
- Upewnij się, że podane słowo występuje w Twoim zdaniu w niezmienionej formie.
- Jeśli w poleceniu podany był limit słów do wpisania w lukę, sprawdź, czy go nie przekroczyłeś / nie przekroczyłaś.

1		Complete the second sentence with up to five ords so that it means the same as the first one. se the word in capitals.
	1	Don't you think you should apologise for what you said to your sister? IDEA
		Don't you think it might
		apologise for what you said to
		your sister?
	2	My sister is very honest, which is a problem sometimes. WISH
		Sometimes
		not so honest.
	3	We don't need to rent a car, as we can walk to all
		the places we want to see. AROUND
		We don't need to rent a car, as we can foot.
		5
	4	It's forhidden to take mobile phones to our

Complete the second sentence with up to five words so that it means the same as the first one

volleyball practice session. ALLOWED

phones to our volleyball practice session.

U	se the word in capitals.
1	Cal said he wanted to go on holiday with us, but now he's not so sure. SECOND
	It seems that Cal
	about going on holiday with us.
2	I've never had any trouble picking up new dance steps. GOOD
	I have always up
	new dance steps.
3	We would like you to speak at our school assembly next week. AVAILABLE
	We were wondering
	to speak at our school assembly
	next week.
4	The developer moved his hand and the robot came straight to him. WAVE
	The robot came to the developer

a hand.

W	Complete the second sentence with up to five ords so that it means the same as the first one. se the word in capitals.
1	I have to be really careful with money, as I can only afford to spend a very limited amount. TIGHT I'm, so I have to
	be really careful with money.
2	I sincerely apologise for not letting you know sooner about the party. SORRY
	I not letting you
	know sooner about the party.
3	Your injury isn't healing, you should go to the doctor for a check-up. BETTER
	Your injury isn't healing,
)	it checked by the doctor.
4	More research will have to be conducted before we can identify the nature of his illness. CARRY
	We will more
	research before we can identify the nature of his illness.
5	That woman grabbed the last shirt in the sale about
	two seconds before I could take it myself! ABOUT
	I was the last
	shirt in the sale when that woman grabbed it.
W	Complete the second sentence with up to five ords so that it means the same as the first one. se the word in capitals.
1	You really ought to thank your hosts before you leave. WITHOUT
	Leaving hosts
	would simply not be right.
2	The judges will ask you to show them your jumping skills during the audition. DEMONSTRATION The judges will ask
	of your jumping skills during the audition.
3	There was no reason for Maria to worry about her
	exam results after so much hard study. NEEDN'T
	Maria about
	her exam results after so much hard study.
4	My grandparents and I always came to this market
	on Saturdays when I was a child. COME



When I was a child, my grandparents and I

on Saturdays.

to this market

5		Complete the second sentence with up to five ords so that it means the same as the first one. se the word in capitals.	7	Complewords so the Use the wor
		All the places in the car park next to the medical centre are taken. ANY There available in the car park next to the medical centre.		1 It doesn't that his op There's convince (
	2	Just remember before you sign up that this activity is very risky. DEGREE Before you sign up, be aware that this activity risk.		2 You can w LONG You can w
	3	The teacher said to Paul, 'You copied some of your essay from the Internet.' ACCUSED The teacher some of his essay from the Internet.		3 Getting up in the hab My mum i
	4	There was no possible way for Sarah to know that Tom was leaving his job. KNOWN Sarah Tom was leaving his job.		We're mal cinemas ir In a few m
	5	When I was younger, we were in the habit of going to the seaside every weekend. USED When I was younger, the seaside every weekend.		5 We had to a severe s Our bike r a severe s
		BEAN SI		6 Although they are still In political is:
			8	Complewords so the Use the words
				1 The new end of the
6		Complete the second sentence with up to five ords so that it means the same as the first one.		2 I didn't ge

Use the word in capitals. 1 A rock band will be playing in the concert hall this evening. LIVE There _ rock music in the concert hall this evening. 2 Actors soon learn that criticism of their performance is something they have to get used to. **BEING** Actors know from an early stage that they have to _____ for their performance. 3 You should have shared your problem with someone close. HADN'T If_ _ your problem to yourself. 4 Henry eventually admitted that he had committed the crime. **TO** Henry eventually confessed_ _____ the crime.

	Complete the second sentence with up to five
	ords so that it means the same as the first one. se the word in capitals.
1	It doesn't make sense to try to convince Grandpa that his opinions are wrong. POINT
	There's to
	convince Grandpa that his opinions are wrong.
2	You can watch the filming, but you must keep quiet. LONG
	You can watch the filming
	quiet.
3	Getting up early is not really something my mum is in the habit of doing. USED
	My mum is not really
	early.
4	We're making this film now and it will be shown in cinemas in a few months' time. WATCHING
	In a few months' time, people this film in the cinema.
_	
ס	We had to interrupt our bike ride because of a severe storm. WAS
	Our bike ride
	a severe storm.
6	Although they don't agree on many political issues,
•	they are still close friends. SPITE
	In on many
	In on many political issues, they are still close friends.
	political issues, they are still close friends.
W	
W U:	political issues, they are still close friends. Complete the second sentence with up to five ords so that it means the same as the first one. se the word in capitals.
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W U:	Complete the second sentence with up to five ords so that it means the same as the first one. se the word in capitals. The new estate agent is slowly learning how to persuade people to buy houses. HANG
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Transformacje zdań bez podanego słowa (zadania otwarte)

Wskazówki

- W zadaniu polegającym na parafrazie zdań należy tak przeformułować zdanie wyjściowe, aby zachować zawarta w nim informację. Poprawna może być więcej niż jedna odpowiedź.
- Przeczytaj uważnie zdanie wyjściowe oraz podany początek i koniec drugiego zdania. Zwróć szczególną uwagę na wyrazy przed luką i po niej - one pomogą Ci zdecydować, jakiej konstrukcji gramatycznej lub słowa należy użyć.
- Nie zmieniaj podanych fragmentów drugiego zdania.
- Po uzupełnieniu luki przeczytaj całe zdanie, aby upewnić się, czy informacja zawarta w zdaniu przekształconym jest taka sama jak w zdaniu wyjściowym. Zastanów się też, czy jest logiczne i poprawne gramatycznie.
- Jeśli w poleceniu podany był limit słów do wpisania w lukę, sprawdź, czy go nie przekroczyłeś / nie przekroczyłaś.

1	Complete the second sentence with up to four
	words so that it means the same as the first one.

Т	Militarii cari i go yacriurig wiur us uris weekenu
	because she suffers from seasickness.
	If Miriam

Miriam can't as vachting with us this weekend

from seasickness, she could go yachting with us this

2 'I've donated some money to a charity that helps koalas recover from the bushfires in Australia,' said Miranda.

Miranda said that she
to a charity that helps koalas recover
from the bushfires in Australia.

3 I don't understand why this novel is so popular in the USA.

I don't understand the reason
huge popularity in the USA.
It's a shame that we can't afford to stay in this hotel.
If only this hotel

Complete the second sentence with up to four words so that it means the same as the first one.

1	'I'm not going to vote in the referendum next
	month,' said John.

John said that to vote in the referendum the following month.

2 Proving that life exists on other planets is a challenge.

It is <u></u>	that
life exists on other planets.	

3 I'm sure Noah's gone home by now because he has a lot of chores to do.

Noah must home by now because he has a lot of chores to do.

4 I'm more interested in seeing the new Bond film than some live performance.

I would	
the new	Bond film than some live performance.

Complete the second sentence with up to four words so that it means the same as the first one.

1	Paula started	d working	for this	adverti	sing a	agency
	three years a	igo.				

three years ago.	
Paula	

for this advertising agency for three years. 2 Do you think you could help us out in the shop on Friday?

Do you think you to help us out in the shop on Friday?

3 I'm really sorry that their restaurant is closing after only a few months.

It is such that their restaurant is closing after only a few months.

4 You only survived because of recent developments in medical technology.

If recent developments in medical technology	
hadn't been made, you	
todav.	

5 I wish I had enough time in the day to do everything I wanted!

If only there
in the day to do everything I wanted!

Complete the second sentence with up to four words so that it means the same as the first one.

1	We are not allowed to leave the school premises
	during class time.

They	_ u
leave the school premises during class time.	

2 A famous coach gave Sonia the award for the Most Promising Athlete.

Sonia	foi
the Most Promising Athlete by a famous coach.	

3 I'm sure it wasn't Megan who complained about our working conditions.

IT IM6	eg;
who complained about our working conditions	ò.

4 Do you think I should look for a new flat or stay with my parents?

off looking for a new flat or staying with my parents?

5 I'm not sure who designed the costumes and masks, but they are amazing!

I'm not sure by, but the costumes and masks are amazing!



budget!

5	W	Complete the second sentence with up to four ords so that it means the same as the first one.	7	Complete the second sentence with up to four words so that it means the same as the first one.
	1	The price of this product is very reasonable considering how useful it is. This product offers very good		1 I'm not convinced that this gift would suit your brother.I'm not convinced that it is a(n)
		because it is so useful.		your brother.
	2	There's no point following a crash diet if you put all the weight on again a week later.		2 I'm busy at the moment, but I'll learn my lines for the play later.
		It's on a crash		I'm busy at the moment, but I'll get
		diet if you put all the weight on again a week later.		my lines for the play later.
	3	If you work hard, I think you have a good chance of getting promoted. If you work hard, I think your		3 We want to make people more aware of what is going on in the world. We want to raise
		is very good.		what is going on in the world.
	4	In your place, I would tell the whole truth about what happened. If, I would		4 There is a requirement that all guests wear their name badge at all times inside the building. Guests are
		tell the whole truth about what happened.		their name badge at all times inside the building.
	5	Don't worry about the others, just carry on at a speed you are happy with.		5 The IT manager presented the new system and then she started explaining how to log into it.
		Don't try to keep up with the others, just pace.		The IT manager presented the new system and went how to log into it.
	6	When Sophie's work was criticised, the curator of		
		the exhibition defended her and praised her talent.		
		When Sophie's work was criticised, the curator of the exhibition		
		for her and praised her talent.		
6	W	Complete the second sentence with up to four ords so that it means the same as the first one.		
6		Complete the second sentence with up to four ords so that it means the same as the first one. It wasn't possible for the burglar to leave the building without the security guards noticing him. The burglar		
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Sety leksykalne (zadania otwarte)

Wskazówki

- Ten typ zadania polega na uzupełnieniu wszystkich trzech zdań z zestawu tym samym słowem, które musisz odgadnąć samodzielnie. Poprawna jest tylko jedna odpowiedź.
- Uzupełnij jedno ze zdań pasującym wyrazem, następnie spróbuj uzupełnić kolejne zdania tym samym wyrazem, nie zmieniając jego formy. Jeśli wyraz nie pasuje do drugiego lub trzeciego zdania, spróbuj jeszcze raz z kolejnym słowem – aż znajdziesz takie, które będzie pasować do wszystkich trzech zdań.
- Pamiętaj, że brakujący wyraz jest tą samą częścią mowy we wszystkich trzech zdaniach, ale w każdym z nich występuje w nieco innym znaczeniu.

1	1	1	Complete sentences a-c with the same word.
	1	a	This jumper will go well with your
			skin and blue eyes.
		b	At this sports camp, we believe that
			play is more important than winning.
		С	I know they cost more, but I always try to buy trade products when I can.
	2	а	Before going out, I always a little lip gloss and some make-up around my eyes.
		b	If you want to for the job, then you
			have to complete these forms before tomorrow.
		С	People with a strong work ethic always themselves to whatever tasks are
			required.
	3	a	Try to avoid foods which are in sugar
			as you could be in danger of getting type 2 diabetes.
		b	It's not fair! Mark is the fastest runner and also
			won first prize in the jump
			competition.
		С	I feel under pressure because my parents have
	1	_	such expectations for me.
	4	а	They have knocked down some old houses to make for the new road.
		h	What is the best to kill weeds
		D	without using toxic chemicals?
		С	Would you please get out of my ?
			I can't get to my desk!
	5	а	Sonia is incapable of a diet for more
			than a day or two!
		b	The reason you are doing it wrong is that you are
			not my instructions.
		С	I'm not interested in fashion, but all my friends
			think I should be the latest trends
			like them.
	6		I'm not going to go out tonight, I'm going to up on my reading and go to bed
			early.
		b	If you go out dressed like that, you'll
			a cold or maybe something worse.
		С	Here comes the ball, it, don't let it fal
			to the ground.

	1	Complete sentences a-c with the same word.		
1	а	I can fit over two thousand photos and songs		
		onto this memory		
	b	If you want to save money in London, buy		
		a weekly travel and get unlimited		
		bus, train and underground travel.		
	С	It was Sylvie's birthday yesterday and I didn't		
		even send her a(n)		
2	а	Take all these old newspapers to the recycling		
		and then get some milk at the shop		
		on the way home.		
	b	What is the of this meeting?		
		It doesn't seem to be very productive.		
	C	I don't mind losing the match, but I'd like it if our		
		team could score at least one		
3	а	Let's have a small get-together at my		
		Shall we say, nine o'clock?		
	b	I didn't expect to get second in my		
		first big swimming race! I'm thrilled!		
	С	When I choose where I want go on holiday,		
		it must have at least one must-see		
		nearby.		
4	а	My parents voted for this government because		
		they believe in strong law and		
	b	You can pay for your bills with a standing		
, but make sure you have enough				
		money in your bank account.		
	С	I'm ringing about my for a world atlas		
_		because I haven't received it yet.		
5	а	We have to learn all this vocabulary by		
	. '	before the next lesson.		
	b	Dad had to go to the doctor to have his		
		checked as he has had some health		
		problems.		
	С	You promised that it was true, you even crossed		
		your, but now I find out it was all a lie.		
,	_			
0	a	It has never my mind before that some of the students might be cheating during		
		exams.		
	b	We visited the Abu Simbel temple last year so we		
		have that off our list of places to		
		visit.		
	С	On the way home, we the river on		
	-	the new bridge, which saved us about half an hour.		



3 9	Complete sentences a-c with the same word.	5 Complete sentences a-c with the same word.
	1 a He's a good person, but he's not the right person to the country.	1 a If you divide the wall into, painting it won't seem quite so overwhelming.
	b Before the company employs anyone, they checks on them to make sure they are suitable. c I know lots of people in this town, but I never	 b The soldiers entered their new and began unpacking and finding their assigned beds c Nearly three of the players were ill, so the match was postponed till the following
	seem to into any of them. 2 a There's another power cut. Can you	month. 2 a This work is important, so you'll have to get
	some candles so we can see? b I love to see children's faces up	to doing it soon. b I don't want to visit anywhere special, I just want to
	whenever they receive a nice surprise.c That coach really knows how to a fire under his players so that they perform amazingly	wander and soak up the atmosphere c You spend too much because you never go shopping for the best offers.
	on the pitch. 3 a You out on a lot of events because	3 a I don't think I will win, but I might be able to my own record.
	you never check your messages. b I'm getting used to my new home, but I still the people from my old school.	b OK, let's take a(n) for a few minutes and get some coffee before resuming the rehearsal.
	c That should have been a goal – how could he from two metres!	c I tried so hard not to the mirror, but it slipped out of my hands and shattered on
	4 a Lilly's face was once on the of the Vogue magazine.b When it started raining, all the guests were	the floor. 4 a I know it's only 9 pm, but I'm exhausted and I'm going to in early tonight.
	running for c I don't think this candidate has written a good	b It's no use worrying about your mistake, you can' back the clock.
	letter. We need someone with an eye for detail in this job.	c How did the film out in the end? I fell asleep.
	5 a You're out of your if you think we can climb this mountain!	6 Complete sentences a-c with the same word.
	b I thought the holiday was ready to be booked, but Andy has changed his about going camping.	1 a Try to up with the rest of the group, or you might get lost.b I've got something to tell you, but please
	c Don't make a decision too quickly – keep an open till you've heard all the arguments.	it to yourself. c Have a great holiday, and make sure you
4	Complete sentences a-c with the same word. 1 a It's a shame that Belinda and Carl can't	in touch while you're away. 2 a I waited at the bus for nearly an hou
	up with each other and become friends again. b I'd like to do a job in which I feel I can really	before the bus arrived.b We must put a(n) to these false rumours about our candidate.
	a difference to people's lives.You earn a lot of money, so why do you find it so difficult to ends meet?	c When driving, you must come to a full if there is a red light.
	2 a We aren't, but we have got enough money to get by.	3 a At work, I call her Ms Carter instead of Maria as a sign of
	b For me, the most important things in life are good health and a(n) social life.	b In what do you consider this proposa to be impractical? I need to hear some more specific arguments.
	c This food is not only delicious, but also in protein.	c All the people working here have mutual for each other.
	3 a Children are wonderful, but they you out, especially when they are young.b We aren't allowed to make-up at	4 a I wish I wasn't so compared to all my friends. The irony is, I'm the one who wants to
	school, but some girls put a little around their eyes. c You've got lovely hair, I think you should it loose more often.	join the basketball team, not them.b Everyone thought Simon would be a huge success but he fell of our expectations.
	TO TO SECURITY	c Could you lend me some money, I'm a bit of cash today.

Wybór wielokrotny (teksty)

Wskazówki

- W zadaniach tego typu najczęściej sprawdzana jest znajomość czasów gramatycznych, czasowników frazowych i idiomatycznych wyrażeń przyimkowych.
- Najpierw przeczytaj cały tekst, ignorując luki i starając się zrozumieć jego sens. Następnie przeczytaj tekst ponownie, zwracając szczególną uwagę na wyrazy znajdujące się przed każdą luką i po niej. Mogą to być np. określenia czasu, które pomogą Ci wybrać właściwy czas gramatyczny.
- Pamiętaj, aby najpierw wyeliminować odpowiedzi, które na pewno są nieprawidłowe, a dopiero potem wybierz ostateczną odpowiedź.
- Po wykonaniu zadania przeczytaj ponownie cały tekst, aby upewnić się, że jest on spójny i logiczny.
- Choose the correct options.



Travellers interested in culture 1 seeing works of art and architecture, while foodies want to sample unusual dishes. Organised tours provide the opportunity ² _____ a large number of famous places off any must-see list. But there are certain tourist attractions which never seem to ³ ___ their appeal, and it is interesting to consider why. Looking at the Taj Mahal and the Pyramids of Giza, for instance, there are several attributes they have 4 _____: age, size, story, uniqueness and fame. Unfortunately, one similarity they also share is crowds. Anyone hoping to 5 ____ up the atmosphere in peace will be disappointed by the queues and local sellers offering souvenirs and guided tours.

1	A enjoyed	В	would enjoy
	C enjoy	D	are enjoying
2	A to tick	В	tick
	C ticking	D	ticked
3	A miss	В	leave off
	C lose	D	give up
4	A together	В	in common
	C combined	D	in unison
5	A hunt	В	pack
	C look	D	soak

Choose the correct options.

We usually imagine robots as the humanoid creatures
that often appear in science-fiction films, something
we are highly unlikely to come across in real life.
Nevertheless, nowadays, robots are all around us:
the smart domestic ¹ in your home and the
self-checkout station in the supermarket are both
examples of daily interactions we have with robots.
In countries like Japan, ² devices can confirm
your table reservation or serve you a drink. In assisted-
living situations, elderly people can ³ on robots
to help them out of bed, and some robots can even
provide a form of companionship. Medical treatment
is another major area where robots ⁴
a significant role, increasing the precision of tricky
surgeries and, consequently, improving the survival
rate for many patients. Perhaps one day, when
microchip ⁵ become common, we will become
part-robot ourselves.

1	A nosts	В	appliances
	C updates	D	applications
2	A outdated	В	cutting-edge
	C deficient	D	virtual
3	A assure	В	trust
	C reassure	D	rely
4	A play	В	make
	C do	D	act
5	A assistants	В	implants
	C joints	D	solutions



Choose the correct options.

People have always loved speculating about how we might live in the future. The 1950s and 60s, 1 space travel became a reality, were a period of excited speculation about what life in a century or more² like. Automated houses and flying cars were elements of this imaginative picture, along with new human settlements on far-away planets. Recently, 3 challenges like climate change and overpopulation have forced us to change our focus from endless growth and expansion 4 ____ a more targeted approach. Innovations in medicine, transport and energy production mean that a cleaner planet and healthier, safer lives will be 5 _____ in the future.

T	A where	B wnen	
	C that	D how	
2	A looked	B would have looked	t
	C was looking	D would look	
3	A although	B despite	
	C however	D instead	
4	A on	B to	
	C from	D for	
5	A feasible	B intuitive	
	C intriguing	D problematic	

4 🤝 Choose the correct options.

The recent outbreak of Covid-19 has seen an interesting and somewhat universal reaction to a crisis, called panic-buying. This happens when people are warned that their everyday lives may be disrupted, so they rush out to buy 1 they can get their hands on. ² ____ up bargains takes second place to having enough supplies of essentials stored away just in case they are needed. But do we really have to buy every toilet roll in the store? And just because we hear on the news that store shelves 3 quickly, do we really need to rush out and make an already bad situation even worse? Although we are to blame to a certain extent, it is these sensational newspaper headlines which help to cause the panic. Perhaps it is time they 4 __ to calm people down rather than making them more anxious. This could even ease a problem that might never 5 ____ in the first place.

1	A everything	Ва	nybody
	C something	D e	verybody
2	A Ripping	ВС	Collecting
	C Hoarding	DΡ	icking
3	A are emptying	Ве	mpty
	C have emptied	Dе	mptied
4	A try	B tr	ried
	C would try	D h	ad tried
5	A have existed	B to	o exist
	C existed	D h	aving existed

5 Choose the correct options.

Reducing crime is an issue that has occupied the minds of politicians and philosophers ¹ the beginning of human civilisation. RTA, Rehabilitation Through the Arts, is a charity which started in 1996 and, since then, just five percent of the prisoners who joined RTA have returned to prison after being freed. This means that hundreds of ex-criminals who are now living normal lives would probably have gone back to prison if RTA ² _____. RTA offers a wide range of art forms including drawing and painting but also theatre, dance, music and creative writing. They encourage prisoners to ³ _____ to each other and share their problems and hopes. The skills prisoners learn also help them to be able to find to problems and see the world from different perspectives. RTA is really making a difference to people's lives and helping to change society for the better. If only it could ⁵ _____ its message across to the politicians who are responsible for prisoner welfare.

 1 A at C since 2 A didn't exist C wouldn't have existed 3 A own up C figure out 4 A possibilities C conclusions 	B for D in B hasn't existed D won't exist B move on D open up B solutions D pros and cons
•	D pros and cons
5 A get C keep	B put D bounce
•	2 50000

6 Choose the correct options.

When choosing a career or which subjects to study at university, young people often think about going into medicine, law, teaching, computer science or business but rarely politics. Why is this? For someone who can work well 1 ____ pressure, it should be an attractive choice. It is true that 2_ for political office, whether as a member of the local council or the president of a country, is a huge decision to make and it is not for everyone. You definitely need to have good 3 _____ skills and, in an ideal world, you would be completely honest and trustworthy. In addition, for those difficult appearances on television or radio, you need to be ⁴_ __ enough to be able to answer awkward questions without hesitation. However, the rewards, not just financial but also in terms of the personal satisfaction, that can 5 ___ __ from helping others, should make it a very attractive career to follow.

1 A under
 B among
 C through
 D around
2 A to run
 B run
 C running
 D having run
3 A emotionally interactive
 B fair-minded
 C decision-making
 D self-motivated
4 A quick-witted
 B laid-back

D broad-minded

C quick-tempered

5 A gainB have gainedC be gainingD be gained



Uzupełnianie luk w tekście jednym wyrazem (teksty)

Wskazówki

- Zadanie tego typu polega na uzupełnieniu każdej luki w tekście jednym wyrazem. Zwykle poprawna jest tylko jedna odpowiedź.
- Przeczytaj tekst i poszukaj w nim wskazówek, które podpowiedzą Ci, jaką częścią mowy ma być wpisywany wyraz. Może on być np. częścią konstrukcji gramatycznej, kolokacji lub wyrażenia przyimkowego.
- Po wykonaniu zadania przeczytaj ponownie cały tekst, aby upewnić się, że jest on spójny i logiczny.

مر: امريم مريد مريم مالازين لايرما ممالا مام ام

٠.	Complete the text with one word in each gap.
	I was running to the corner shop late one evening
	¹ I saw something that stopped me in
	my tracks. There was a huge bear sitting in my path!
	With my adrenaline ² and my heart
	beating fast, I had to make a decision, and quickly.
	My rational side tried to dismiss the sight, after all,
	you don't often 3 into a bear while walking
	through our neighbourhood. But there it was – and
	the only question was, what should I do? Should I play
	dead or run away as fast 4 possible?
	I walked backwards so that I was watching the bear
	at all times. It hadn't moved, but it could easily do so

at any moment. Suddenly, a lorry drove noisily up the street and frightened the animal away. I immediately pulled out my phone and dialled the emergency services. Only after I had returned home did I remember how you should react when meeting a bear: stay calm, walk away slowly, and never turn your back on the animal. Surprisingly, that was exactly _____done! what I 5_

Complete the text with one word in each gap.

Polio ¹ to be a deadly disease. It wasn't
until 1948 that an effective vaccine was discovered.
Before that, there had ² a regular deadly
epidemics including one in 1916 which killed around
6,000 people in the USA. In 1929, a machine was
invented to help sufferers. The machine kept them
alive by helping them to breathe, which is why it got
the name 'iron lung'. 3, the problem was
it couldn't cure people. Then, in 1948, Dr Hilary
Koprowski, who was born in Warsaw, but had moved
to the USA, developed a vaccine. He tested it
⁴ himself and didn't suffer any ill effects.
It was the start of a cure for one of the most feared
diseases in the western world. Koprowski was
an intriguing man, whose life would make
a fascinating film. When he wasn't ⁵ ,
he spent his time enjoying his passions of art and
music and he was a skilful piano player. Although
he is mostly well-known in the medical and scientific
world, his name deserves to be as famous to the
general public as Alexander Fleming's and other
pioneers of medical research.

ո each	gap
ľ	n each

What do you imagine life on another planet
would be 1? While experts
point out the obvious limitations - lack
of oxygen, drinking water, and plant
life – they seem to agree that it might
be possible for a limited ²
of people to survive in a self-supporting
environment. What could open up further possibilities,
however, is the concept of terraforming. This is the
theoretical process by 3 a planet could
have its surface and atmosphere changed through
biological and mechanical processes. The end goal
would be to make it possess the same qualities which
make life possible on Earth. We are 4 huge
strides in the development of technology and some
people believe terraforming could be done – but don't
get too excited. Even the most optimistic scientists
estimate that the process would take up to ten million
years to complete and cost a huge amount
of money. We certainly won't 5
moving to a new planet in our lifetimes.

Complete the text with one word in each gap.

•	pagels and English muffins –			
what do they all have in common? The ¹				
,	can't be certain when yeast was			
first used to bake brea	d, the earliest records come			
from Ancient Egypt. It	is easy to imagine someone			
leaving a mixture of flo	our and water sitting for			
2long ne	ext to a source of heat, finding it			
full of air bubbles, but	deciding to still bake something			
with it anyway. Or per	haps it wasn't an accident			
and they ³	their intuition to predict			
the effects of such a co	ombination. Whatever the truth,			
the final product of thi	s unintended experiment clearly			
turned out to be rich 4	flavour and			
extremely popular. Thi	s new style of bread quickly			
changed consumption	⁵ all across			
Northern Africa, the M	1iddle East and beyond.			
Now, several thousand	d years later, there is no sign that			
our love of bread is go	ing to disappear anytime soon.			



Complete the text with one word in each gap.

In the days when newspapers and magazines were the main providers of information, most readers believed that the facts a paper presented were basically true. Now, news is still available in print from established newspapers and from news broadcasts which are on 1_ on television channels 24 hours a day. Unfortunately, more and more people are getting their news elsewhere. Many websites use alarming headlines in order to get readers to 2 _ on links on their pages. Some deliberately post conspiracy theories and other forms of fake news. People who are convinced by them often share them using social media and others, who perhaps read them 3_ curiosity, can also end up believing them. This may _ matter too much, except to the person involved, if it consists of celebrity gossip, but when it convinces people to take part in a riot or refuse a vaccine it can endanger the 5 society. We need to teach students at school about checking so-called facts that they come across online and give them the skills to recognise which sources are reliable and which aren't.

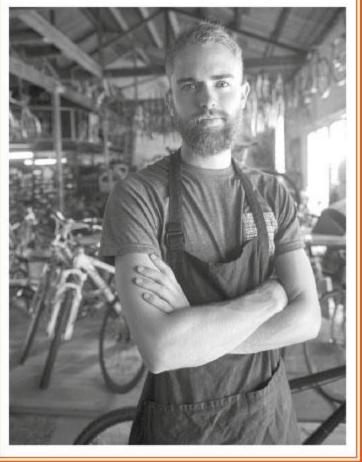
Complete the text with one word in each gap.

White Lodge is the officially recognised school for
young dancers hoping ¹ dance with
The Royal Ballet or other prestigious dance companie
someday in the future. The school is housed
² a beautiful 18 th century building in
Richmond Park, just outside London, and it
accommodates approximately 125 students at one
time. Boys or girls ³ want to attend the
school have to apply for a place at the age of eleven.
However, the extremely competitive admissions
process means that only about 25 from 1,000
applicants manage to make the grade each year.
Once accepted, they need to be totally committed and
extremely strong-willed to succeed. Time-management
skills are vital as students have to combine their
training in various dance techniques and theatrical
skills with the normal academic 4 that all
students study. People who have studied at White
Lodge look back on its disciplined and supportive
atmosphere as an excellent preparation for life as
a dancer, and are grateful to 5 had
an experience which very few have access to.

Complete the text with one word in each gap.

SMALL BUSINESS

All over the world, there are people who dream starting their own small business, whether it is a restaurant, a café, or a cleaning service. However, before starting out, it is important to think carefully. Running a company involves a high ² of risk and there is no guarantee yours will succeed. It 3_ _ been reported that about forty-five per cent of small businesses fail during their first five years so it is evident that one needs a lot of luck as well as hard work in order to become successful. It is certainly not a good option for anyone who 4 _____ determination. One thing that can help is to plan carefully before you start. There is definitely a better chance of success if your business is offering something unique. Finding the right site or online platform is also important. The most significant factor, though, is having enough financial backing to be able _____ meet while your company is to make ⁵ _ still building its reputation. After that, it's up to you.



Słowotwórstwo

Wskazówki

- Ten typ zadania polega na uzupełnieniu luk w tekście odpowiednią formą wyrazu podanego w nawiasie lub jednego z wyrazów podanych w ramce. Może być to np. inna część mowy utworzona od podanego wyrazu, odpowiednia forma czasownika, stopień wyższy lub najwyższy przymiotnika, liczebnik, itd. Poprawna jest tylko jedna odpowiedź.
- Najpierw przeczytaj cały tekst, aby zrozumieć jego sens. Następnie przeczytaj każde zdanie z luką i zastanów się, jaką częścią mowy jest brakujący wyraz.
- Po wykonaniu zadania przeczytaj ponownie cały tekst, aby upewnić się, że jest on spójny i logiczny.
- Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in brackets.

For many of us who were born at the beginning
of the 21st century intuitive, cutting-edge technology
has been an everyday part of our lives. We have mobile
phones for almost every task we need to carry out and
virtual ¹ (assist) are becoming more and
more popular. Our domestic ² (apply) are
becoming smarter than we are. Life could almost be
described as being too easy. This may now be affecting
some of the films and series we watch. It is no
coincidence that these are often set in the 1980s or
even earlier. The ³ (date) gadgets that
people used in those days, such as landline telephones,
help to add drama to events on the screen. It's easy to
find a taxi late at night when you have the company's
app on your phone. It's more 4 (problem)
when you have to first find a public telephone that
works, have enough coins in your pocket and a way
of finding the company's telephone number. Perhaps,
in the future, cinema audiences will watch series set
in the 2020s and say: 'Wow! These characters have to
drive cars themselves! That's so weird! Can you imagine
not having 5 (driver) cars!'

Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in brackets.

If you haven't experienced heartbreak before, the mess of conflicting emotions during your first one can be quite shocking. We can suffer from (sleep), lying awake full of sad thoughts. We may also suffer from ² (digest) not because of the heartache but because, to cheer ourselves up, our 3 of snacks and treats increases hugely. Being in a relationship itself requires a lot of effort. So, when the relationship ends, the experience can be (pain). Those who cope best, of course, are those individuals who are surrounded by supportive friends and family members, and who have the 5 (determine) to get on with their lives despite their problems. So, for those who are suffering, good luck and try not to let the sadness take over your life.

Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in brackets.

HOLIDAY

What do you think about when planning a holiday? Of course accommodation is important. For a large group, a rented house is a(n) ¹ (afford)	
option, but check reviews carefully to make sure other people haven't complained about it. Money is also an issue. Take out ² (insure) against accidents, theft, delays and other small problems that can be a(n) ³ (annoy) if things go wrong	at
	•
The choice of accommodation will depend on the reason for the holiday. If it is to celebrate	
an important event like a(n) 4(engage)	
or if it is a honeymoon, you will need something	
a little more luxurious. You should still shop around	
and may be lucky enough to pick up a bargain. Just make sure that the reason for the low prices	
isn't because the 5 (drama) scenery in	
the brochures is hidden by monsoon rains or	
hurricanes at the time you are planning on going!	

Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in brackets.

One thing that extremely successful people seem to have in common is the ability to make a conscious decision about how to start their day. Getting up early can make us feel more optimistic and ready to face some of the most challenging tasks of the day ahead. If you have something on your mind, this is a good time to think about it and try to find a(n) 1 We are also full of energy so can get on with our most important tasks while we feel fresh. Yet, it is also (benefit) to find some time for following our own interests. This could be an exercise session, writing a personal blog or a quiet meditation routine. These activities can give us a sense of personal (satisfy), and the necessary inner strength to deal with the rest of the day. Another thing to bear in mind when planning your day is that the mornings are an ideal time for being 4_ ____ (**social**), so try to leave an hour free for meeting friends for coffee or breakfast. One thing is for sure, if you can fit all these things in before work or school, you definitely don't have to worry about your time ⁵ _____ (manage) skills.



Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in the box. There are two extra words.

> celebrate date distribute exist innovate produce wealth

When it comes to technology, I believe that the most ____ was Gutenberg's printing world-changing ¹ press. Before printing presses were invented, books had to be handwritten, which meant that a production of a single book could take months, so only the wealthiest people found them affordable. Although printing presses had been in 2 Gutenberg's, they hadn't changed the situation very much. However, Gutenberg's revolutionary ideas allowed his invention to produce pages much more quickly than before. This made it possible to print up to 3,600 pages in a single day, which not only made books inexpensive enough for middle-class families, but it also allowed for the easy 3 ideas throughout the world. Unsurprisingly, handwritten books quickly became 4 because of this cutting-edge technology. Interestingly, centuries later, it is printed materials that are also in danger of dying out. In a few years, we will be the six hundredth anniversary of Gutenberg's first printing press and it is good to know that his name lives on with a website on which old books are available to read for free.

Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in the box. There are two extra words.

> consume cook delight hungry sustain upset waste

Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in the box. There are two extra words.

> compete disable examine injure react specialise strong

\bowtie	New message		
Hi Kier Sorry t update sports treatm and M ankle s than w broker consu I won's stay of course the 4 I'm cor I'm fier of win have t	ran, to hear about yo e you on the situ -related 1 -related 1 RI scans, plus a c sprain has turned we all thought. A n, and I'm in a lot Iting a couple of t have to underg ff the foot for sor e of physical reha- in m ncentrating on n rcely 5	ation regared and fortunately detailed 2 dout to be ctually, two to of discommane time an abilitation to y muscles. If y muscles and I've competition yself I can of the competition	to explain how my
2 tena			

Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in the box. There are two extra words.

> attend combine grip locate notice popular spectacle

For some fans of film and the live performing arts,				
the long lasting ¹ of musicals remains				
a mystery. Instead of providing a thrill, that moment				
when actors burst into song in the middle of				
a normal conversation is more often a source of				
embarrassment. And yet, the unique ²				
of spoken dialogue, singing, dance and ³				
special effects still has the ability to entertain				
millions of fans. Perhaps because musicals have				
grown and evolved continuously since the first one				
opened on Broadway in 1866. Recent examples				
include Hamilton, the 4story of politician				
Alexander, which uses hip-hop music, and the remake				
of West Side Story, directed by Steven Spielberg,				
much of which was filmed on 5				
in New York and New Jersey. Although this latter				
film, which was based on Shakespeare's Romeo				
and Juliet, was less successful than expected,				
there is no doubt that musicals are here to stay.				

Słowotwórstwo

Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in the box. There are two extra words.

> cook critic drama education gloom nutrition value

Television has always been widely 1 for being a waste of time and causing an increase in obesity by encouraging us to lead a more sedentary lifestyle than is healthy. Yet, despite its faults, there is a huge amount of 2 television available on topics such as science, history and fine arts. Programmes by broadcasters such as Discovery Channel are both factual in content and entertaining. Even more popular programmes such as guizzes or ³ shows can help us to learn more about the world around us. Some quiz shows include questions about popular subjects at school so can be a source of 4 information for teenagers. And knowing how to make 5 and reasonably cheap meals is one of the most useful things anyone can learn, whether they are a pensioner, a young parent or a teenager about to leave home. Don't reject television just because some of it is not worth watching. Make the most of the programmes that are worthwhile.

Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in the box. There are two extra words.

afford beat complain insure refuse reside smell

Do you think that a huge landfill can be landscaped into a beautiful park? In fact, this transformation is already taking place on New York's Staten Island. Once home to a 2,200-acre landfill, Staten Island gained an unfortunate reputation for being the 1 place in the city and, consequently, was considered a very undesirable place to live. Of course, its reputation kept house prices relatively² and, for a lot of people, this meant it was their only chance to get on the property ladder in an area reasonably close to New York City. Staten Island is a little off the 3 track but regular ferries connect it to Manhattan, which makes it easy to get to work and back. After a number of 4 the smell, the decision was taken to close New York's last remaining landfill in 2001. Yet, poor waste management has left the soil and water severely polluted, so making the area a pleasant place to live again isn't easy. The good news for 5 of the island is that the first phase of the project is nearly complete and the whole project should be finalised in 2036.

11 Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in the box. There are two extra words.

adapt apprentice bore decide employ rely tutor

First jobs are rarely the best jobs, especially if you start work as a teenager. My first place of was the local public library. I worked in a building where we dealt with new books, wrongly returned books and damaged books. There I suffered from a level of 2 which I had never experienced before. I didn't need my -making skills as I was told exactly what to do. I didn't need my time-management skills because there was never any rush. It was terrible. I didn't even have anyone to talk to as I was left alone most of the day. I learned a lot about myself, though, and what I should be looking for in a future career. When I left school, I did a(n) 4 media company. That turned into a full-time job, but personal development is also important, so I decided to do a weekend degree course. My company is helping me with the 5 fees and, when I graduate, I should have a good chance to move up to a higher position. Even if I don't, I'll still be much happier than when I was working at the library.

12 Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in the box. There are two extra words.

> challenge employ lose manage resource vocation willing

One of the most ¹ life changes to deal with is when one suddenly becomes unemployed.				
Most people rely on their jobs not only in order to				
be financially secure, but also to give them				
a purpose in life. During the coronavirus pandemic,				
² a job might be even more problematic				
as it is not so easy to find a new one as easily as				
one would wish. However, it is important not to				
give up. It is possible to train for a new job on				
a(n) ³ course, which is likely to be				
available free of charge for those who are out of				
work. When it comes to applying for a job, it is				
vital that you show your potential employer why				
they should choose you. Try to convince them of				
your ⁴ to do any work necessary, even				
the tasks that other people don't want to do.				
In the current situation, employers are also looking				
for flexible, ⁵ people who are able to				
work under pressure, take the initiative and be				
self-motivated. Does that sound like you?				

Gramatykalizacja

Wskazówki

- Zadanie tego typu polega na uzupełnianiu luk w zdaniach przy wykorzystaniu podanych wyrazów zastosowanych w odpowiedniej formie. Nie wolno zmieniać kolejności podanych wyrazów. Można dodać inne potrzebne wyrazy (np. przedimki, przyimki, czasowniki posiłkowe). Najczęściej jest tylko jedna poprawna odpowiedź.
- Zastanów się, jaka struktura będzie potrzebna do uzupełnienia luki. W podjęciu decyzji pomogą Ci m.in. określenia czasu, które pozwolą Ci wybrać właściwy czas gramatyczny.
- Po wykonaniu zadania przeczytaj uzupełnione zdanie i sprawdź, czy jest logiczne oraz poprawne gramatycznie.
- Jeśli w poleceniu podany był limit słów do wpisania w lukę, sprawdź, czy go nie przekroczyłeś / nie przekroczyłaś.

Complete the sentences with the correct forms

-	(most / student / be)
	awarded a degree, but one or two failed.
2	Next autumn, (you / be /
	live) away from home, so you need to learn how to
	cook.
3	Although the script
	(be / base / fact), it also includes fictional elements
4	Jackie was (finish /
	homework) when her friends arrived.
5	Owen (not / be) at the
	reception. I know he was out of town at the time.
6	Kathryn, (who / be /
	young) the children, got her gifts first.
7	The accused denied
	(ever / be) to the victim's house.
8	Mr Wilkins, (be /
	maths / teacher) for several years at secondary schoo
	has had a huge influence on my choice of career.
9	I (be / about / pay) for
	1
	my shopping when I realised I had left my wallet
	my shopping when I realised I had left my wallet at home.
of	my shopping when I realised I had left my wallet at home.
of W	my shopping when I realised I had left my wallet at home. Complete the sentences with the correct form the words in brackets. Add any other necessary
of W	my shopping when I realised I had left my wallet at home. Complete the sentences with the correct form the words in brackets. Add any other necessary ords. Write up to five words in each gap.
of w	my shopping when I realised I had left my wallet at home. Complete the sentences with the correct form the words in brackets. Add any other necessary ords. Write up to five words in each gap. Some of my classmates
of w	my shopping when I realised I had left my wallet at home. Complete the sentences with the correct form the words in brackets. Add any other necessary ords. Write up to five words in each gap. Some of my classmates
of w	my shopping when I realised I had left my wallet at home. Complete the sentences with the correct form the words in brackets. Add any other necessary ords. Write up to five words in each gap. Some of my classmates
of w 1	my shopping when I realised I had left my wallet at home. Complete the sentences with the correct form the words in brackets. Add any other necessary ords. Write up to five words in each gap. Some of my classmates
of w 1	my shopping when I realised I had left my wallet at home. Complete the sentences with the correct form the words in brackets. Add any other necessary ords. Write up to five words in each gap. Some of my classmates
of w 1 2	my shopping when I realised I had left my wallet at home. Complete the sentences with the correct form the words in brackets. Add any other necessary ords. Write up to five words in each gap. Some of my classmates
of w 1 2	my shopping when I realised I had left my wallet at home. Complete the sentences with the correct form the words in brackets. Add any other necessary ords. Write up to five words in each gap. Some of my classmates
of w 1 2 3 4	my shopping when I realised I had left my wallet at home. Complete the sentences with the correct form the words in brackets. Add any other necessary ords. Write up to five words in each gap. Some of my classmates
of w 1 2 3 4	my shopping when I realised I had left my wallet at home. Complete the sentences with the correct forms the words in brackets. Add any other necessary ords. Write up to five words in each gap. Some of my classmates
of w 1 2 3 4 5	my shopping when I realised I had left my wallet at home. Complete the sentences with the correct form the words in brackets. Add any other necessary ords. Write up to five words in each gap. Some of my classmates
of w 1 2 3 4 5	my shopping when I realised I had left my wallet at home. Complete the sentences with the correct forms the words in brackets. Add any other necessary ords. Write up to five words in each gap. Some of my classmates
of w 1 2 3 4 5	my shopping when I realised I had left my wallet at home. Complete the sentences with the correct form the words in brackets. Add any other necessary ords. Write up to five words in each gap. Some of my classmates

3	of	Complete the sentences with the correct forms the words in brackets. Add any other necessary ords. Write up to five words in each gap.
	1	My parents have decided to
		(house / paint) professionals – they
	2	can't do it on their own.
	2	To get this grant, you (have / submit / plan) for your proposed project.
	3	You won't get any money from the other driver unles (he / full / insure).
	4	Shh! The pianist (start /
		play) the first piece.
	5	Isn't there a way
		(prevent / tourist / leave) litter on the beach?
	6	The money should (be a
		pay / into) my account last week, but it isn't there.
4	of	Complete the sentences with the correct forms the words in brackets. Add any other necessary ords. Write up to five words in each gap.
	1	Do you think it makes sense
		(have / solar / panels / install) on our house
	2	The wedding reception took place in the garden,
		but I don't know what would have happened
	2	(if / it / start) raining. My mum (recently /
	3	My mum (recently / have / book) of poems published by a major company
	1	Maria(be / look /
	4	forward / go) to Spain this spring – it's been a dream of hers for ages.
	5	It (must / be / Ted) who
	•	told the others your news. It certainly wasn't me!
	6	Our headteacher,
		(who / know / be) a very creative person, has done a lot to promote the arts at our school.
5	<	Complete the sentences with the correct forms
		the words in brackets. Add any other necessary
		ords. Write up to five words in each gap.
		The player wasn't happy
	-	(about / send) off and argued with the referee.
	2	It is clearly stated that students
	Ī	(not / allow / leave) the school grounds
		during class time.
	3	We were so pleased when our mother
		(give / prestige / award) for her
		services to environmental causes.
	4	By next January,
		(I / will / strength) my muscles so much I will be
	_	able to take part in the Ironman contest.
	5	Paula told (we / she /
		already / speak) to the boss about the location of
		our next company meeting.
	6	I don't really know how she
	7	(come / idea), but it's certainly a brilliant one!
	/	If Martha (spend / time /
		study), she would have done better in the exams.

Analiza prac pisemnych

Prywatny e-mail

Wskazówki

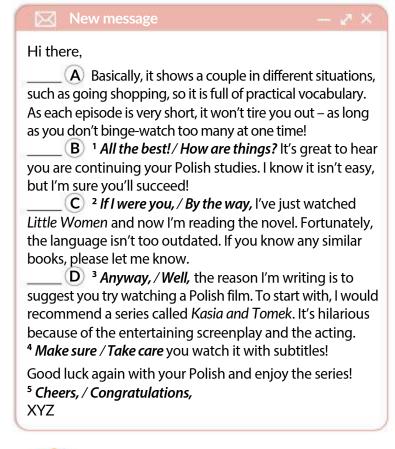
- Przeczytaj uważnie treść zadania. W swoim tekście musisz odnieść się do każdego punktu. Pamiętaj, że niektóre z punktów mogą składać się z dwóch członów i każdy z nich wymaga uwzględnienia i rozwinięcia.
- Podkreśl w zadaniu najważniejsze informacje.
- Przed przystąpieniem do pisania sporządź krótkie notatki z pomysłami i przydatnym słownictwem oraz wyrażeniami łączącymi, które będą odnosić się do każdego z punktów i ich członów - to pozwoli Ci zredagować spójny tekst oraz uniknąć pisania nie na temat.
- Nie zmieniając kolejności punktów, podziel tekst na logiczne i merytorycznie uzasadnione akapity. Zastosuj wyrażenia łączące, dzięki którym przejścia między poszczególnymi akapitami będą bardziej naturalne (np. by the way, anyway).
- Naucz się różnych standardowych zwrotów rozpoczynających i kończących prywatny e-mail to przyspieszy jego pisanie.
- Pamietaj, że prywatny e-mail cechuje komunikatywność, dlatego nie zapomnij odnieść się do adresata (np. How are you doing? Where are you going on holiday this year? Let me know., etc.).
- Używaj nieformalnego języka, który cechują m.in. krótkie formy (np. didn't), zwroty potoczne, ale i urozmaicone słownictwo, w tym czasowniki frazowe (np. call off the party) i kolokacje (np. throw a party), skróty (np. ASAP), wykrzyknienia (np. Congratulations!).
- Po napisaniu pracy sprawdź, czy tekst mieści się w podanym limicie słów.
- Zanim oddasz pracę, przeczytaj tekst kilkakrotnie, za każdym razem sprawdzając go pod innym kątem stosowności i bogactwa słownictwa, urozmaicenia i poprawności struktur gramatycznych oraz ortografii.
- Read the tips from the box and the task below. Tick (✓) the pieces of information under the task that could be useful in your text.

Twoja znajoma poznana na anglojęzycznym forum dyskusyjnym w mediach społecznościowych samodzielnie próbuje robić postępy w nauce polskiego i w e-mailu do Ciebie skarży się, że jej wysiłki nie przynoszą wyraźnych rezultatów. W odpowiedzi napisz do niej **e-mail**, w którym:

- zachęcisz ją, aby nie przerywała nauki,
- zaproponujesz polski film lub serial, który mogłaby obejrzeć,
- opiszesz krótko jego fabułę,
- podzielisz się z nią informacją o tym, co Ty ostatnio robisz, aby pogłębić znajomość angielskiego, i poprosisz, by również zaproponowała Ci film lub serial pomocny w nauce języka.

Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym z czterech podpunktów. Pamiętaj, że jej długość powinna wynosić od 100 do 150 słów (nie licząc wyrazów podanych na początku wypowiedzi).

- **1** Ask your friend questions about Polish grammar.
- 2 Be positive in your remarks about their chances of learning Polish.
- 3 Explain why you think the series or film you have chosen would be useful.
- 4 Write a short review of the series or film with facts about the cast.
- 5 Summarise the main plot of the series or film without too many details.
- **6** Mention one or two films or programmes you have watched in English recently.
- 7 Talk about other subjects you have to learn at school and how much you like or dislike them.
- 8 Wish your friend luck before you sign off.
- Read the email and put the paragraphs in the correct order. Then underline the information in the text which refers to and develops the four points in the instructions.
- Read the email again and choose the correct options. What is their function in the email?



Do the writing task.

Napisał do Ciebie anglojęzyczny kolega z wiadomością, że udało mu się przekonać rodziców do subskrypcji platformy streamingowej z dostępem do polskich filmów i programów, i prosi o pomoc w wyborze ciekawych tytułów. Napisz do niego **e-mail**, w którym:

- pogratulujesz mu sukcesu w negocjacjach,
- zwięźle opiszesz fabułę Twojego ulubionego polskiego serialu i uzasadnisz, dlaczego tak go lubisz,
- poradzisz mu, których filmów lub programów unikać i z jakiego powodu,
- poinformujesz go, jakimi filmami i programami się interesujesz, i poprosisz o polecenie ciekawych brytyjskich lub amerykańskich tytułów.

Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym z czterech podpunktów. Pamiętaj, że jej długość powinna wynosić od 100 do 150 słów (nie licząc wyrazów podanych na początku wypowiedzi).

Analiza prac pisemnych

Wpis na bloqu

Wskazówki

- Przeczytaj uważnie polecenie i podkreśl informacje, które musisz uwzględnić w swoim tekście.
- Pamietaj o odniesieniu się do każdego punktu i rozwinięciu go, a jeśli punkt składa się z dwóch członów, to do każdego z nich.
- Podziel tekst na logiczne i merytorycznie uzasadnione akapity. Między akapitami stosuj wyrażenia łączące, dzięki którym poszczególne treści będą się ze sobą łączyć.
- Stosuj wyrażenia łączące także w obrębie zdań, co sprawi, że zastosowane struktury gramatyczne będą bardziej złożone, ale informacje w nich zawarte klarowniejsze.
- Blog pisany jest z myślą o wielu odbiorcach, dlatego cechuje go duża komunikatywność, zatem stosuj elementy podtrzymujące zainteresowanie odbiorców, takie jak: bezpośrednie zwroty do czytelnika (np. Hi guys!), zachęty do wykonania konkretnych zadań (np. Check it out yourselves!), wykrzyknienia, aby wyrazić emocje (np. Wow!).
- Używaj nieformalnego języka, który cechują krótkie formy (np. isn't) i zwroty kolokwialne, jak również urozmaicone i barwne słownictwo, w tym czasowniki frazowe (np. What's up?) i kolokacje (np. make up your mind), oraz skróty (np. BTW).
- Po napisaniu pracy sprawdź, czy tekst mieści się w podanym limicie słów.
- Zanim oddasz pracę, przeczytaj tekst kilkakrotnie, za każdym razem sprawdzając go pod innym kątem stosowności i bogactwa słownictwa, urozmaicenia i poprawności struktur gramatycznych oraz ortografii.
- Read the tips from the box and the task below. Cross out the phrases a-m that would sound inappropriate in a blog.

Niedawno dowiedziałeś się / dowiedziałaś się o ciekawym nowym rozwiązaniu technologicznym. Zredaguj **wpis na blogu**, w którym:

- wyjaśnisz, co skłoniło Cię do napisania tego postu,
- opiszesz nowinkę technologiczną i swoje wrażenia na jej temat,
- porównasz to rozwiązanie do starszego urządzenia, które istnieje na rynku już od pewnego czasu,
- poinformujesz czytelników, jakie nowoczesne sprzęty chciałbyś / chciałabyś mieć, i poprosisz ich o podzielenie się podobnymi marzeniami.

Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym z czterech podpunktów. Pamiętaj, że jej długość powinna wynosić od 100 do 150 słów (nie licząc wyrazów podanych na początku wypowiedzi).

- a Hi, guys!
- **b** Guess what!
- c I'm writing in reference to ...
- d Did you know that ...?
- e Wow!
- f As a consequence, ...
- g What a surprise!
- h How amazing!
- i I wish to draw your attention to this issue.
- j Check it out!
- k Why don't you try it yourself?
- I I look forward to hearing from you.
- m Please leave a comment!

Read the text and complete it with some of the words and phrases from exercise 1.

1	!
2	There are some ^A <u>cool</u> new Virtual
Reality vide	os for exercise machines that are really
A cool, so th	at's what I want to share with you today.
Basically, th	nere are hundreds of recordings of real
walking and	d cycling paths from around the world to
download. 7	They're much ^B <u>better</u> than old-fashioned
videos. 3	the VR headset is ^c connected
to your exer	rcise machine, and you can follow signs
on the scree	en to viewpoints and other attractions?
Best of all, y	you can walk through a rainforest without
worrying ab	oout getting bitten or stung!
The next th	ing I want is a smart backpack ^D in order
to be able to	o charge my phone when I'm walking.
E It's really v	rital when you're camping. There isn't always
electricity. I	Here's a link. ⁴ and
let me know	v what cutting-edge technology you
would like t	o have!
5	

Look at the underlined words and phrases in the blog and match them to the problems below. Think of ideas for how to improve the text.

1 A simple word which could be replaced by

-	something more specific
2	Two sentences which could be linked by a linking word
3	Repeating the same adjective
4	A verb which could be replaced by an informal phrasal verb
5	Language which is too formal

Do the writing task.

Ostatnio przeczytałeś/przeczytałaś na anglojęzycznym forum internetowym interesującą dyskusję na temat konieczności śledzenia nowinek w dziedzinie nowoczesnych technologii. Zredaguj wpis na blogu, w którym:

- przytoczysz argument, z którym całkowicie się zgadzasz,
- opiszesz przykłady, które go popierają,
- przedstawisz możliwe powody, dla których Twoi znajomi mają inne poglądy,
- poprosisz czytelników o podzielenie się opiniami na temat nowych technologii.

Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym z czterech podpunktów. Pamiętaj, że jej długość powinna wynosić od 100 do 150 słów (nie licząc wyrazów podanych na początku wypowiedzi).

Analiza prac pisemnych

List formalny

Wskazówki

- Przystępując do pisania listu, najpierw dokładnie przeczytaj polecenie i upewnij się, że rozumiesz, kto ma być jego adresatem i jaki jest główny powód jego pisania.
- We wstępie sprecyzuj cel pisania listu. Upewnij się, że wstęp jest zgodny z tematem i treścią Twojej wypowiedzi.
- Używaj różnorodnych środków językowych oraz bogatego słownictwa, aby odnieść się do tematu i rozwinąć go szczegółowo, podając odpowiednie przykłady. Nie zapomnij o wyrażeniach łączących poszczególne zdania i akapity.
- Upewnij się, że tekst jest uporządkowany, a podział na akapity merytorycznie uzasadniony.
- Pamiętaj, że zakończenie powinno być zgodne z tematem oraz z treścią Twojej wypowiedzi.
- Przed oddaniem pracy sprawdź, czy mieści się w podanym limicie słów.
- Zarezerwuj też sobie czas na przeczytanie pracy pod kątem poprawności gramatycznej, stylistycznej i ortograficznej.
- Which of the sentences 1–7 below can be found in a formal and which in an informal letter? Mark the sentences F (formal) or I (informal). How would you change the informal phrases into more formal ones?

1	I am writing on behalf of a group of inhabitants of our town.
2	We would appreciate your input on this issue.
3	It would be cool to hear what you think
4	We believe very strongly in this issue
5	Do you think anybody in the UK is even interested?
6	I am sure your ideas will add greatly to our effort.
7	Write back soon!

Read the tips from the box and the letter. Match the underlined fragments to problems in a-c.

Ostatnio wiele się mówi o wykorzystywaniu rzeczy używanych zamiast kupowania nowych. Twoja klasa chciałaby zorganizować akcję mającą na celu promowanie tego trendu i zachęcić do udziału w niej uczniów ze szkoły partnerskiej z Anglii. Napisz list do uczniów z tej szkoły, w którym wyjaśnisz powody organizowania tej akcji i poprosisz o pomoc w zaangażowaniu w nią młodych ludzi.

Wypowiedź powinna zawierać od 200 do 250 słów i spełniać wszystkie wymogi typowe dla formy wskazanej w poleceniu.

New message

Dear fellow students,

¹ You know that buying new things can contribute to the destruction of the environment. Firstly, by using the resources of our planet and secondly, by producing more waste. So, our goal is to encourage young people to reuse second-hand items rather than buy new ones, and we are looking for ways to engage more students in this effort.

² We are having trouble getting people interested. Firstly, the amount of waste produced by disused clothing, electronics and other items is quite concerning. Moreover, both driving to the shops or purchasing products online result in higher greenhouse gas emissions. 3 And then, we believe that creative thinking and resourcefulness can be encouraged by promoting the reuse of old items. These are behaviours which we believe are undervalued in our educational system and which, therefore, need encouragement. While we have been working on this project for some time, it has to be admitted that getting other students involved has been a challenge. On our part, we are planning a workshop at our school that will show how old clothing, furniture and other items can be recycled or given a new life. We 4 would love your input on any other ways in which we might engage our fellow students, and the ideas you have employed to reach this goal. Thank you in advance for your response, and we look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours faithfully,

XYZ

3	Wrong register:	too many	informal	phrases	
---	-----------------	----------	----------	---------	--

- **b** The introduction does not express the purpose of the letter
- c A phrase that is not logically connected to the paragraph
- Correct fragments 1-4. Then rewrite the letter and divide it into paragraphs.

Do the writing task.

Ostatnio wiele się mówi o marnowaniu żywności. Twoja klasa chciałaby zorganizować akcję mającą na celu przeciwdziałanie temu zjawisku i zachęcić do udziału w niej uczniów ze szkoły partnerskiej z w Anglii. Napisz list do uczniów z tej szkoły, w którym uzasadnisz potrzebę zorganizowania takiej akcji oraz przedstawisz jej projekt.

Wypowiedź powinna zawierać od 200 do 250 słów i spełniać wszystkie wymogi typowe dla formy wskazanej w poleceniu.

Analiza prac pisemnych

Artvkuł

Wskazówki

- Przystępując do pisania artykułu, najpierw dokładnie przeczytaj polecenie i upewnij się, że rozumiesz, czego dotyczy.
- Pamiętaj, że wprowadzenie powinno być zgodne z tematem oraz ciekawe, oryginalne i zachęcające do czytania. Może zawierać pytanie do czytelnika, anegdotę, cytat lub intrygującą statystykę.
- Nie zapomnij o tytule przyciągającym uwagę odbiorcy.
- Rozwinięcie Twojej pracy powinno odnieść się do tematu, pogłębić go i szczegółowo omówić. Nie zapomnij o wspieraniu się przykładami.
- Używaj wyrażeń łączących poszczególne zdania i akapity.
- W zakończeniu sparafrazuj wstęp, ale nie używaj tych samych wyrażeń. Pamiętaj, że zakończenie powinno być zgodne z tematem oraz z treścią Twojej wypowiedzi.
- Przed oddaniem pracy sprawdź, czy mieści się w podanym limicie słów.
- Zarezerwuj też sobie czas na przeczytanie pracy pod kątem poprawności gramatycznej, stylistycznej i ortograficznej.
- Read the tips from the box. Which of the features from the box below would be more appropriate for an article, and which for an essay? Complete the table. Some phrases belong to both categories.

arguments for and against a catchy title a humorous or surprising fact a personal anecdote a quotation examples supporting arguments linking words

An article	A for-and-against essay

Read the task below. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

W dzisiejszych czasach wiele osób decyduje się spędzać wakacje w kraju, zamiast podróżować do odległych miejsc. Napisz artykuł, w którym omówisz przyczyny tego zjawiska i opiszesz miejsce w Twojej okolicy, które odpowiadałoby potrzebom osób wybierających się na wakacje lokalnie.

Wypowiedź powinna zawierać od 200 do 250 słów i spełniać wszystkie wymogi typowe dla formy wskazanej w poleceniu.

- 1 You must explain the reason(s) for something. T/F
- 2 You should describe an unusual T/F holiday destination.
- 3 You must include arguments against T/F holidaying locally.
- 4 You should choose the place you describe T/F according to specific criteria.
- You must include a description of a faraway holiday.

Read the article and match the underlined fragments to problems a-f.

1 WHY YOU SHOULDN'T TRAVEL

'Pack your bags and grab your passports! We're going ... to the local lake!' This is probably not the first destination you had in mind after reading that first line. ² Lots of people are staying home.

People have many reasons 3 to avoiding faraway holiday destinations, but expense often tops the list. Cheap airline tickets are becoming a rarity, and the cheapest ones are usually to places that would not be your first choice anyhow. ⁴ Moreover, there are environmental considerations.

The truth is that most of us live close to some amazing places, which we may never have bothered to visit. For example, my family, 5 is recently deciding to have a holiday by Zegrze Lake. It is about an hour's drive from Warsaw and has everything that a summer holiday needs: sandy beaches, scenic spots for hiking and biking and water sports facilities. My sister took some windsurfing lessons, and my parents enjoyed a visit to the remains of the 19th century house that once belonged to the writer Jerzy Szaniawski. ⁶ So, forget the passports, the airports, the carbon pollution and the headaches.

	a incorrect grammar tense
	b vague or uninteresting title
	c a fragment that is not developed enough
	d incorrect verb form
	e lacking part of the text
	f no logical connection to the previous sentence
4	Correct the mistakes in fragments 1–6 in exercise 3.
	3
	D

Do the writing task.

T/F

W dzisiejszych czasach wiele osób decyduje się spędzać wakacje w miejscach, w których dba się o ochronę środowiska. Napisz artykuł, w którym omówisz przyczyny tego zjawiska i opiszesz miejsce w Twojej okolicy, które odpowiadałoby potrzebom osób wybierających ekologiczne wakacje.

Wypowiedź powinna zawierać od 200 do 250 słów i spełniać wszystkie wymogi typowe dla formy wskazanej w poleceniu.

Analiza prac pisemnych

Rozprawka wyrażająca opinię

Wskazówki

- Przystępując do pisania rozprawki wyrażającej opinię, najpierw dokładnie przeczytaj polecenie i upewnij się, że rozumiesz, na jaki temat masz wyrazić opinię.
- We wstępie zawrzyj tezę, która zapowie oczekiwaną strukturę rozprawki. W przypadku rozprawki wyrażającej opinię będzie to krótki zarys Twojego zdania na dany temat. Teza powinna być jasna i zgodna z tematem oraz z argumentacją przedstawioną w kolejnych akapitach.
- Używaj różnorodnych środków językowych oraz bogatego słownictwa, aby odnieść się do tematu i rozwinąć go szczegółowo, omawiając argumenty popierające Twoją opinię oraz podając odpowiednie przykłady. Nie zapomnij o wyrażeniach łączących poszczególne zdania i akapity.
- Możesz wspomnieć o opinii przeciwnej do Twojej, aby wzmocnić własną argumentację. Zrób to, podając konkretne powody, dla których, Twoim zdaniem, opinia przeciwna jest błędna.
- W zakończeniu sparafrazuj wstęp, ale innymi słowami. Pamietaj, że zakończenie powinno być zgodne z tematem oraz z treścią Twojej wypowiedzi.
- Przed oddaniem pracy sprawdź, czy mieści się w podanym limicie słów.
- Zarezerwuj też sobie czas na przeczytanie pracy pod kątem poprawności gramatycznej, stylistycznej i ortograficznej.
- Read the tips from the box and the task below. Then complete the sentences.

Niektórzy uważają, że egzaminy w formie standaryzowanych testów nie oceniają dokładnie wiedzy uczniów i powinny zostać zniesione. Napisz rozprawkę, w której przedstawisz swoją opinię na ten temat, uwzględniając wykonalność ewentualnej zmiany oraz wpływ egzaminów na życie uczniów.

Wypowiedź powinna zawierać od 200 do 250 słów i spełniać wszystkie wymogi typowe dla formy wskazanej w poleceniu.

The	two points I should discuss in the essay are
THE	two points i should discuss in the essay are
•	

Read the opinion essay and match the underlined

r	agments to problems a-e.
а	a spelling mistake
b	over-simplistic vocabulary
С	a lexical mistake
d	the thesis does not agree with the content of the
	essay
е	a punctuation mistake

The idea of discontinuing standardised examinations has been widely discussed by both students and academics for quite some time. 1 Personally, I think that the current examinations are not ideal and are a serious cause of stress for students in their final years of school. For that reason, they should be abandoned, and this essay is an attempt to justify this position.

It is my opinion that abolishing standardised exams is not really a 2 possibility. Without them, the only means of evaluation would be coursework, and that would mean exchanging an objective assessment for an individual teacher's judgement. This could partly be based on positive or negative prejudices, so sometimes would not be a ³ good evaluation.

Many people complain that exams place an unfair workload on students in their final years of school, and that they force them to learn for the exam only, rather than engage in their own interests and ideas. Yet, I believe that exam preparation ⁴ <u>affords</u> students a specific goal, and also trains them in discipline and persistence. I would also argue that all the learned facts provide a basis for more independent critical thinking in the future.

On balance, I firmly believe that examinations, while not ideal, play an important role in preparing students for a future in an academic setting, as well as in the working world. 5 Consequently I am confident, that for the time being they should remain as they are.

3	Correct the mistakes in fragments 1-5 in
	exercise 2.

Do the writing task.

Niektórzy twierdzą, że takie przedmioty szkolne jak historia i literatura nie są przydatne w dzisiejszym świecie i powinny zostać zastąpione wiedzą o ekonomii lub o nowych technologiach. Napisz rozprawkę, w której przedstawisz swoją opinię na ten temat, uwzględniając kwestie finansowe oraz aspekty praktyczne.

Wypowiedź powinna zawierać od 200 do 250 słów i spełniać wszystkie wymogi typowe dla formy wskazanej w poleceniu.

Analiza prac pisemnych

Rozprawka za i przeciw

Wskazówki

- Przystępując do pisania rozprawki 'za i przeciw', najpierw dokładnie przeczytaj polecenie i upewnij się, że rozumiesz, jakie dwa aspekty tematu masz omówić.
- We wstępie zawrzyj tezę, która zapowie oczekiwaną strukturę rozprawki. W przypadku rozprawki 'za i przeciw' będzie to krótki zarys argumentów 'za' i argumentów 'przeciw' danej tezie. Teza powinna być jasna i zgodna z tematem oraz z argumentacją przedstawioną w kolejnych akapitach.
- Drugi akapit zacznij od zdania wprowadzającego, które zapowie, czego będzie dotyczyć ta część Twojej wypowiedzi. Następnie skoncentruj się na szczegółowym przedstawieniu argumentów za daną tezą i poprzyj je przykładami.
- Trzeci akapit powinien mieć taką samą konstrukcję jak akapit drugi, lecz koncentrować się na argumentach przeciw danej tezie.
- Używaj różnorodnych środków językowych oraz bogatego słownictwa, aby odnieść się do tematu, rozwinąć go i szczegółowo omówić. Nie zapomnij o wyrażeniach łączących poszczególne zdania i akapity.
- W zakończeniu sparafrazuj wstęp, ale innymi słowami. Pamiętaj, że zakończenie powinno być zgodne z tematem oraz z treścią Twojej wypowiedzi.
- Przed oddaniem pracy sprawdź, czy mieści się w podanym limicie słów.
- Zarezerwuj też sobie czas na przeczytanie pracy pod kątem poprawności gramatycznej, stylistycznej i ortograficznej.
- Read the tips from the box and the task below. Then answer the questions.

Wiele osób twierdzi, że wszyscy uczniowie szkół średnich powinni nosić mundurki na terenie szkoły. Napisz rozprawkę, w której przedstawisz dobre i złe strony wprowadzenia takiego obowiązku.

Wypowiedź powinna zawierać od 200 do 250 słów i spełniać wszystkie wymogi typowe dla formy wskazanej w poleceniu.

1 What information should be included in the

	introduction?
	50
2	What are two of the arguments for wearing uniforms in high schools?
3	What are two of the arguments against wearing uniforms in high schools?
	(i)
	iel .

Read the for-and-against essay below and choose the correct options.

¹ Some people think secondary school students should wear uniforms, but I think this is a terrible idea. There are, of course, some valid arguments on both sides of the issue, which should be explored.

The main arguments supporting the wearing of school uniforms highlight economic equality, identity and safety. If students are obliged to wear similar clothes to one another, the difference between ² a stinking rich and a stony-broke student becomes less visible. Moreover, wearing uniforms promotes identification with the school. For example, during trips, students are able to feel a sense of pride in representing their institution. As far as safety is concerned, when students look alike, members of staff can easily identify intruders on the school premises.

- ³ There are, however, several good arguments against wearing uniforms in secondary schools. One common argument is that of expense. A complete school uniform can be costly, and some families simply cannot afford them, which obviously puts them at a disadvantage.
- ⁴ Wearing uniforms in secondary schools is a controversial topic, with valid arguments on both sides. Fairness and practicality both have to be considered in order to come to the right conclusion regarding this sensitive issue.
 - 1 The introduction is
 - a too short.
 - **b** more suitable for a different type of essay.
 - 2 The fragment underlined in point 2 is
 - a too colloquial.
 - b too detailed.
 - **3** The third paragraph
 - a lacks linking words and the rich vocabulary when compared to the introduction.
 - b lacks substantial arguments and is too short when compared to the previous one.
 - 4 The first sentence of the conclusion
 - a is too colloquial.
 - b lacks a conventional linking word.

Do the writing task.

Wiele osób uważa, że program nauczania w szkole średniej i na studiach powinien uwzględniać pulę zajęć odbywających się zdalnie, akcentując liczne zalety takiego rozwiązania. Napisz rozprawkę, w której przedstawisz dobre i złe strony takiego systemu nauki.

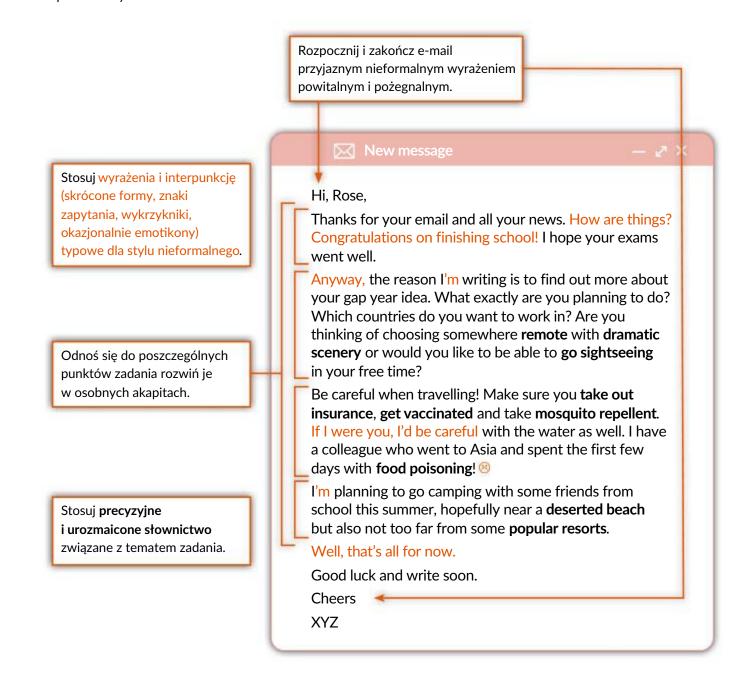
Wypowiedź powinna zawierać od 200 do 250 słów i spełniać wszystkie wymogi typowe dla formy wskazanej w poleceniu.

An informal email of advice (Units 1 & 4)

Otrzymałeś/Otrzymałaś niedawno e-mail od koleżanki z Austrii, która właśnie ukończyła naukę w liceum i zdecydowała się na jednoroczną przerwę przed rozpoczęciem studiów. W tym czasie chciałaby zaangażować się w wolontariat za granicą. W odpowiedzi zredaguj e-mail, w którym:

- pogratulujesz jej ukończenia szkoły,
- dopytasz się o szczegóły dotyczące jej planów na najbliższy rok,
- udzielisz jej rady na temat pracy za granicą,
- podzielisz się z nią informacją o swoich planach na wakacje.

Długość tekstu powinna wynosić od 100 do 150 słów.



A formal letter of complaint (Units 1 & 7)

Przed wyjazdem na wakacje, za pośrednictwem internetowej agencji, wynająłeś/wynajęłaś z przyjaciółmi domek na wsi w Estonii. Niestety miejsce zakwaterowania nie spełniło Waszych oczekiwań. Napisz do agencji list formalny z zażaleniem (200-250 słów), w którym opiszesz Wasze problemy oraz przedstawisz oczekiwania wobec agencji.

Rozpocznij i zakończ list formalny do instytucji / osoby nieznanej Ci z imienia i nazwiska formalnym wyrażeniem powitalnym i pożegnalnym.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to complain about a house that I rented from your company with some friends. I am afraid we were quite dissatisfied with the property which fell short of our expectations in a number of ways.

Wyjaśnij, dlaczego piszesz, i przedstaw krótko problem.

The first disappointment was the location of the house. When we got there, it was not in a peaceful, rural area as it had been promised but, in fact, it was situated in a residential area with houses all around. To make matters worse, as soon as we entered the house, it was obvious that it had not been cleaned since the previous guests had left. As if that were not enough, the house was described as fully furnished, however, there were insufficient chairs for the number of people in our group.

Opisz, co się wydarzyło, i podaj dalsze szczegóły dotyczące problemu.

When we phoned your local representative, he promised that he would come to see us the next morning. In the end, he turned up late in the afternoon, which meant that we wasted the first day of our holiday. The house was cleaned eventually, but it was an unsatisfactory start to our holidays, and I would appreciate it if you acknowledged this. Firstly, I expect an apology. Secondly, I believe that due to this inconvenience, part of our payment for the house should be refunded.

Wyjaśnij, jakie kroki zostały poczynione w sprawie rozwiązania problemu, i przedstaw swoje oczekiwania w obecnej sytuacji.

I would be most grateful for your support in resolving this urgent issue and I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Zakończ list w sposób stanowczy, ale grzeczny.

Yours faithfully,

XYZ

Używaj spójników i określeń czasu ułatwiających relacjonowanie wydarzeń.

Styl listu jest formalny, więc stosuj pełne formy czasowników.

Stosuj precyzyjne słownictwo i wyrażenia charakteryzujące styl formalny.

An opinion essay (Units 2 & 5)

Czy zbyt szybkie wdrażanie nowych technologii bez rozważenia konsekwencji ich działania nie staje się zbyt ryzykowne? Napisz rozprawkę z opinią (200–250 słów), w której uwzględnisz argumenty zwolenników i przeciwników tej tezy, oraz przedstawisz własną opinię.

Staraj się, aby wstęp i zakończenie miały porównywalną długość i aby były krótsze od akapitów składających się na rozwinięcie rozprawki.

Używaj wyrażeń wprowadzających Twoją opinię w pierwszym i ostatnim akapicie rozprawki. W pozostałych akapitach, z bardziej obiektywną treścią, staraj się powoływać na opinie innych ludzi, np. specjalistów, ekspertów.

We wstępie nawiąż do tematu polecenia, przedstaw tezę (twierdzenie), która wzbudza kontrowersje, i uwzględnij swoją opinię.

Cutting-edge technology is making our lives easier. Virtual assistants are able to do simple tasks and contactless payments save us a few seconds when paying for goods. However, the assistant hears everything we say, and criminals can easily spend money with a stolen card. As far as I am concerned, these changes offer very little benefit and completely ignore the potential drawbacks.

Rozwijając jedną z kwestii podanych w poleceniu, przedstaw argumenty i przykłady popierające Twoją opinię.

Numerous experts point out that many of the supposedly advantageous changes could cause major problems in the future. Due to technology, we will be totally dependent on various devices. We no longer require map reading skills now <u>as</u> we have **satellite navigation** and soon driverless cars will mean that we will not need to be able to drive. One day, it is feasible that we will not even remember how to switch our lights on or, even worse, we will not be able to without our own virtual assistant.

Rozwijając drugą kwestię z polecenia, przedstaw argumenty, wraz z przykładami, prezentujące przeciwny punkt widzenia.

It could be argued that such changes will make our lives safer and easier. Who would not want to live in a world where accidents are unknown and microchip implants ensure that any medical problems are spotted immediately? Many would claim that this is a vision of a world where everyone's movements are watched and, although some of their freedom is lost, it is only for their own and everyone else's good.

W zakończeniu podsumuj treści przedstawione w rozwinięciu rozprawki oraz jeszcze raz przedstaw swoją opinię, używając jednak innych słów.

To sum up, despite the advantages which technology can bring, in my opinion, it is vital that we ask ourselves whether such changes are necessary before we make them. The reason I say this is that, too often, I do not believe they are.

Używaj spójników wskazujących kontrast.

Używaj dość formalnego języka oraz precyzyjnego słownictwa związanego z tematem zadania.

Używaj spójników wskazujących przyczynę i skutek.

An article with a review (Units 5 & 6)

Na stronie internetowej z ciekawymi artykułami dla osób uczących się języka angielskiego znalazłeś/znalazłaś informację o konkursie na recenzję wystawy, którą warto zobaczyć lub na którą szkoda czasu. Napisz artykuł (200–250 słów), w którym zrecenzujesz wybraną wystawę oraz zachęcisz czytelników do zainteresowania się nią lub odradzisz jej obejrzenie.

> Używaj dość swobodnego języka, ale pamiętaj o stosowaniu precyzyjnego słownictwa związanego z tematem zadania.

THE ART OF RAISING AWARENESS

Footing the Bill: Art and Our Ecological Footprint is an exciting **exhibition** which uses art to highlight the need for us to live sustainably. It is organised by Art Works for Change, which aims to promote awareness of many different issues through art.

What a great idea!

The best thing about the **exhibition** is that it is available online, so it can be seen by everyone, wherever they are in the world. It combines **paintings** and **photography** and it makes an extremely powerful statement about the state of the world. It is well worth seeing, perhaps more for the subject matter than the **artistry**. That does not mean I want to criticise the artists or their work, but it is clear to me the main emphasis of the **display** is on getting this *valuable* message across.

I'm sure the **exhibition** will appeal to people of all ages, and it could be an absolutely invaluable educational tool for those who haven't considered these issues until now. I must say, though, that navigating the **exhibition** online wasn't as easy as it could have been. To my mind, it would be better to have traditional **thumbnail photos** to click on and to include more information about the **paintings** that are difficult to interpret.

Overall, though, I highly recommend this **exhibition**. It includes important, thought-provoking images which should be seen by as many people as possible.

How wonderful it is that we can do this from our own homes!

We wstępie podaj tytuł wydarzenia oraz inne podstawowe informacje na jego temat.

Rozwijając pierwszą kwestię podaną w poleceniu, przedstaw powody, dla których wydarzenie oceniasz pozytywnie lub negatywnie.

Rozwijając drugą kwestię z polecenia, wyjaśnij, kogo i dlaczego dane wydarzenie może zainteresować lub kto nie jest jego adresatem.

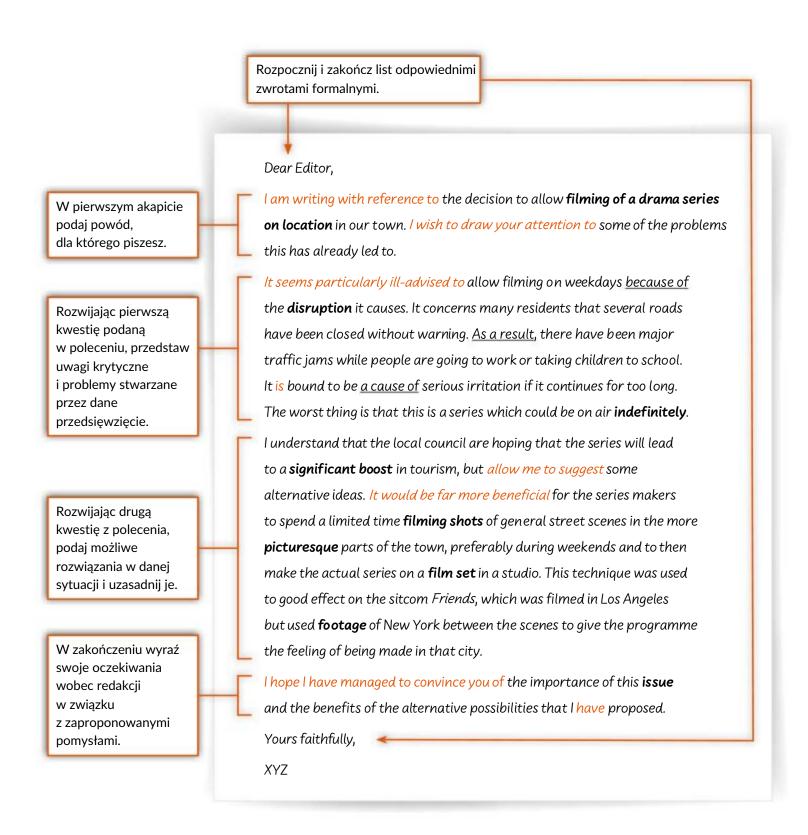
W zakończeniu podsumuj ogólne wrażenia z wydarzenia i poinformuj czytelników, czy je polecasz, czy odradzasz.

Używaj urozmaiconego słownictwa, szczególnie przymiotników o zabarwieniu pozytywnym lub negatywnym, opisującego przedmiot recenzji.

Aby bardziej podkreślić swoją opinię i stosunek do przedmiotu recenzji, a także przykuć uwagę czytelników, możesz zastosować wykrzyknienia.

A letter to the editor (Units 6 & 7)

W Twoim mieście rozpoczęły się zdjęcia do serialu telewizyjnego. Napisz list do lokalnej gazety (200–250 słów), zwracając uwagę na problemy, jakie to wydarzenie stwarza oraz proponując rozwiązania, które mogą ograniczyć niedogodności dla miasta i jego mieszkańców.



Używaj spójników i wyrażeń łączących wskazujących przyczynę i skutek.

Stosuj stałe zwroty, opisując kwestie, z którymi się nie zgadzasz, i proponując alternatywne rozwiązania.

Stosuj styl formalny, który wiąże się m.in. z używaniem precyzyjnego słownictwa oraz pełnych form czasowników.

A for-and-against essay (Units 4 & 8)

Wiele osób, w tym także eksperci, jest zdania, że obowiązkowe zajęcia z wychowania fizycznego, w tym samym wymiarze godzinowym, powinny obejmować zarówno uczniów szkół średnich, jak i studentów. Napisz rozprawkę za i przeciw (200–250 słów), w której przedstawisz argumenty zwolenników oraz przeciwników tego podejścia.

Staraj się, aby wstęp i zakończenie miały porównywalną długość i aby były wyraźnie krótsze od akapitów składających się na rozwinięcie rozprawki.

Akapity środkowe nie powinny znacząco różnić się między sobą pod względem długości.

There are arguments for and against the imposition of compulsory physical education for university students. Our view, to a large extent, depends on whether we are more concerned about young people's health or their independence. The question then arises: who is right?

We wstępie nawiąż do tematu zadania, formułując tezę i sygnalizując problem, np. w postaci pytania retorycznego skierowanego do czytelnika.

On the one hand, it can be argued that university students often require physical education more than school students. Many of them are away from home for the first time and likely to be living on cheap, processed or takeaway food. In addition, the intense workload may mean that they are living a more **sedentary lifestyle** than is advisable.

Rozwijając pierwszą kwestię podaną w poleceniu, przedstaw argumenty popierające tezę przedstawioną we wstępie.

A major advantage of compulsory exercise is that if they were **out of condition**, it would help them to improve their health and fitness.

On the other hand, a definite drawback of the idea is that they are young adults and need to learn to decide for themselves.

They will not be offered physical education classes by employees and therefore they may question the need for them while at university. Another argument against this potential change is that those who care about their health will probably take advantage of the special rates offered to students by many gyms while those who do not look after themselves or lack determination are unlikely to make the most of any activities provided by the university anyway.

Rozwijając drugą kwestię z polecenia, omów wybrane argumenty podważające celowość proponowanego rozwiązania.

While there are good arguments on both sides, it is my view that students should be able to make their own decisions regarding their health and fitness and not be forced to do activities that are unconnected with the subjects they are studying.

W zakończeniu napisz podsumowanie zgodne z przedstawioną wcześniej argumentacją i przychyl się do jednej ze stron sporu w sposób ogólny lub przedstawiając własną opinię.

Używaj stałych wyrażeń do kontrastowania opinii i wprowadzania kontrargumentów. Używaj formalnego języka oraz precyzyjnego słownictwa związanego z tematem rozprawki. Stosuj stałe wyrażenia do przedstawiania i dodawania kolejnych argumentów i kontrargumentów.

Stosuj bezosobowe konstrukcje i strone bierną do przedstawiania powszechnych przekonań i argumentów.

Kev Phrases

Unit 1 | A formal letter of complaint (List formalny z zażaleniem)

Making complaints

I am writing to complain about ...

I would like to express my strong dissatisfaction with ... I am quite dissatisfied with ..., which falls/fell short of my/our expectations.

I am afraid I have several complaints about ...

We were very disappointed with ...

To make matters/the matter worse, ...

As if that was/were not enough, ...

We were not the only ones who were unhappy with ...

The manager refused to listen to our concerns.

Demanding action

Firstly, I would appreciate it if (you provided me with a full explanation).

In this situation, I expect an apology.

I expect to see this problem resolved as soon as possible.

Secondly, I believe that due to this inconvenience the payments should be refunded.

I would be most grateful for your support in resolving this urgent issue.

Reporting events

By the time I/we

As soon as I/we ...,

It was not long before ...

It was then that I realised ...

At first I was (scared), but ...

It felt like / It was like ...

Eventually, / In the end, ...

The worst part was that ...

It is hard to believe, but then ...

When we got there, we ...

We were on our way back when ...

It was a terrible experience.

What I remember most is ...

Unit 2 | An article (Artykuł)

Providing solutions

There is no simple solution to the problem because ...

One solution might/could be to (introduce) ...

It would be in everyone's interest to (move) ...

What is really needed is ...

It goes without saying that you should (limit) ...

If we continue in this way, ...

Without changes/solutions like this, ...

Stating opinions in an impersonal way

It is thought/said that ...

Many believe (that) ...

Some people claim (that) ...

As far as ... is/are concerned, people say ...

Some experts argue that ...

Authorities/Experts predict that ...

Unit 3 | A formal letter of enquiry

(List formalny z zapytaniem)

Opening greeting

Dear Sir/Madam,

Dear Ms Green,

Introduction/Purpose for writing

I am writing to ask/enquire about ...

I am writing in connection with / in response to ...

The reason for your enquiry

According to (an article I have recently read) ...

I have read/found your (advertisement/article) in ..., and would like to ...

I have some concerns regarding ...

Asking for information

I would like to know if/whether ...

I would like to know more details about ...

I would be (very) grateful if you could ...

I wonder if you could ...

Please inform me of ...

Final remarks

I hope you will give this matter your earnest consideration.

I look forward to hearing from you (soon).

I look forward to your reply.

Closing expression

Yours faithfully,

Yours sincerely,

Unit 4 | An informal email (E-mail prywatny)

Greeting and beginning

Hi there!

Long time no see!

How are things? / How are you? / How's life?

I hope you're having a great day.

I hope you're doing well.

Congratulations

I'm so happy for you!

Congratulations on (your new place)!

This calls for a celebration!

You did it! So proud of you!

Giving the purpose for writing

Anyway, the reason I'm writing is ...

I thought I'd write to tell/ask you ...

I was wondering ...

Responding to congratulations

Thanks for your congratulations! It means a lot to me.

Thank you for believing in me!

Thanks for the kind words!

You are so sweet!

I keep pinching myself to see if this is real.

Giving advice

Have you thought about ...?

If I were you, I'd ...

The best thing would be to ...

Another good idea is to ...

Make sure you (don't) ...

Ending an email

Well, that's all for now. Best, / Cheers, / Love, / Take care, All the best, / Best wishes, / Lots of love, Hope to hear from you soon.

Unit 5 | An opinion essay (Rozprawka wyrażająca opinię)

Introducing your opinion

Personally, ...

In my opinion, ...

I (strongly) feel/believe that ...

It is my belief that ...

I would argue/say that ...

As far as I am concerned, ...

It seems to me that ...

I am of the opinion that ...

Presenting other opinions

It could be argued that ...

Others argue that ...

Some people claim that ...

Another point of view is that ...

This suggests that ...

Giving reasons

Because/Since/As + clause

Because of + noun

Due to + noun

(This is) due to the fact that ...

The reason (why) I say that is ...

Explaining results

As a result (of this), ...

Consequently/Therefore, ...

If that is/was the case, ...

Unit 6 | An article with a review (Artykuł z recenzją)

Giving information about a film/TV series

It was directed by ... and stars ...

It tells the story of ...

The story is about ... / It's about ...

The plot of the (film) is ...

It is based on a novel by ...

It's set in ...

The main characters are ...

Giving recommendations

The best/worst thing about the (film) is ...

This is one of the most exciting/fascinating/gripping (films) I have ever seen.

I strongly/highly recommend this (TV series) because ...

The (film) is well worth seeing because ...

I think it will appeal to (young people) because ...

I must say it was nothing special / just terrible.

One disappointing thing was ...

The show was not as funny/entertaining as I'd expected.

To my mind, the film was not as good as the book.

I don't/wouldn't recommend it because ...

Unit 7 | **A letter to the editor** (List do redakcji)

Greeting and referring to the issue/article

Dear Editor, ...

I am writing with reference to an article / the decision to ...

I wish to draw your attention to / express my opinion concerning / protest against / express/voice my concern about ...

Objecting / Expressing criticism / Predicting possible results

I am particularly worried/alarmed/anxious about the fact that ...

It seems particularly ill-advised/unwise because ...

It concerns many residents that ...

It is certainly worrying/upsetting.

The worst thing is that ...

It is certain/bound/sure to ...

It might/will lead to the collapse/damage/ destruction of ...

Providing an alternative solution

Allow me to suggest ...

It would be far more beneficial to everyone if ...

Undoubtedly, the preferred alternative would be to ...

Alternative options such as ... should be considered.

It might lead to / result in ...

As a result, not only ..., but also ...

Closing remarks

I hope I have managed to convince you of the importance of this issue.

I look forward to your article concerning this issue.

I would like to encourage you to investigate the issue.

Unit 8 | A for-and-against essay (Rozprawka za i przeciw)

Introducing arguments

There are arguments for/against ...

It is often argued / It can be argued ...

It is also acknowledged that ...

On the one hand, ...

On the other hand, ...

Introducing advantages

On the positive side, ...

There are many advantages to ... and one of them is ...

One key/major advantage of ... is ...

The main advantage/positive/benefit of ... is ...

Another / An additional advantage/benefit is / could be ...

Introducing disadvantages

On the negative side, ...

The key / One (considerable) disadvantage of ... is ...

A definite/major disadvantage of ... is ...

Another drawback of ... / argument against ... is ...

Giving your opinion

It is my view that ...

From my point of view, ...

In my opinion/view, ...

Speaking Bank

Key Phrases

Unit 1 | Making a complaint

Talking about a problem

It all started when/after ...

It was going fine / I'd never had any problems until ...

I seem/appear to have lost/forgotten/broken ...

Every time I try to ..., it ...

Perhaps there's a problem / something wrong with ...

I haven't (got) a clue.

What happens is ... / The trouble is ...

It's a recurring problem.

Suggesting a solution

Have you tried ... + -ing?

It might be a good idea to ...

... would be the best option for you.

Accepting or rejecting a solution

It's worth a try/go, I suppose.

I doubt it'll/that'll work/help, but let's see.

No, that doesn't/didn't make any difference.

Expressing annoyance

It's really frustrating.

What are we supposed to do now?

Why on earth did/didn't you ...?

How should I know?

You should have checked/asked first.

Unit 2 | Giving a presentation

Introducing the topic

Today, I'm going to talk about ...

I'm going to begin by talking about ...

Organising ideas

Firstly, ... / In the first place, ...

My second point is that ...

I'll go on to discuss ...

Let's turn to the topic of ...

In addition to this, ...

Another / The third point I want to make is ...

Giving evidence to support an opinion

For example/instance, ...

A good example of ... is ...

There are several reasons why I believe ...

It is a fact that ...

There is strong evidence to support ...

The problem with this argument is that ...

Finishing your presentation

Finally, I'd like to draw your attention to ...

And finally, I'll mention ...

My final point is that ...

OK, that's all from me.

Thank you for listening.

I hope you found the presentation interesting.

If anyone has any questions, please feel free to ask now.

Unit 3 | Making a decision

Expressing and justifying an opinion/choice

It is my firm opinion/belief that ...

I sincerely/firmly/truly believe that ...

The way I see it is that ...

I prefer mainly/simply because ...

That's why I'd opt for ...

If I were to choose one, I'd go for ...

Another argument in favour of ... would be that ...

... is definitely the cheaper / better / more suitable choice.

... is the only one/option that ...

... and therefore, ... is probably/clearly the best choice.

Evaluating options

Frankly speaking, / Quite frankly, / To be honest, none of these options really appeal to me / suit me.

When you compare the two, ...

It might ..., but I wouldn't choose it because ...

As regards / As for the other option(s), I wouldn't choose ... because ...

I'm simply not a fan of ...

... is (just) not my cup of tea.

... isn't the best choice if you consider ...

The reason I wouldn't go for / pick / choose ... is because ...

Unit 4 | Paraphrasing and speculating

Paraphrasing unknown words

I don't know the English word for ...

I don't know what you call it in English, but ...

It's something (that) you use for ...

It's someone who/that ... / whose job is to ...

It's a kind of a place where ...

It looks like ...

You can ... with it.

Describing and speculating about the photo

Based on ..., I'd say ...

Judging by ..., I (don't) think ...

I get/have the impression that ...

I can see what appears to be ...

(The) Chances are (that) ...

We could assume ..., but we don't really know.

It's hard to be sure (if/whether/why ...).

It's not easy to say (if/whether/why ...).

Clearly, ... / Obviously, ...

It's clear/obvious that ...

He/She/It is certainly/definitely (not) ...

They could/might be ...

He/She could/might be about to ...

He/She could/might have (just) + past participle

Unit 5 | Hypothesising and questioning other people's point of view

Hypothesising

I think the (situation) is (un)likely to (change).

Certainly, there will be more ...

There is every chance that ...

No doubt (the situation will improve).

If they (introduced ...), it would be something.

If it ever happens ..., I'll ...

Without a shadow of a doubt, ...

Questioning other people's point of view

Frankly, I doubt it.

That's all very well, but ...

Well, yes, but don't you think that ...?

How pessimistic!

Maybe, but I'm not so optimistic.

Sure, but how realistic is that?

That's debatable, isn't it?

You're entitled to your opinion, but ...

Are you saying that ...?

I can see where you're/they're coming from, but ...

It's a good idea in principle, but ...

Unit 6 | Describing trends

Introducing data

This graph/(pie/bar) chart/diagram illustrates/shows (how) ...

In this graph / chart / diagram / data set, we can see/ observe ...

Talking about trends/changes

⊿ upward trends

There is / was / has been a gradual/sharp/slight/steady/ dramatic growth/increase/rise (in the number of ...).

The number of ... grew / increased / rose / went up gradually/sharply/slightly/steadily/dramatically by ...

downward trends

There is / was / has been a gradual/sharp/slight/steady/ dramatic decline/decrease/drop/fall (in the number of ...).

The number of ... (has) declined / decreased / dropped / went down gradually/sharply/slightly/steadily/ dramatically.

→ no change

The number of ... stayed the same / remained steady.

Comparing sets of data

We can see a correlation between ... and ...

This increase/decrease is mirrored in the increase/ decrease we see here.

The increase/decrease we see corresponds to an increase/decrease here.

Summarising

This reflects a wider trend in society / among (young people).

Overall, the trend in ... is upward/downward.

It is noticeable that ...

To get a broader picture ...

Unit 7 | Negotiating | Apologising | **Asking for permission**

Making suggestions

Supposing we (decide) ...

Would it be OK if (I) ...?

How would you feel about (+ -ing)?

Maybe a better solution would be to ...?

I think it might be better if ...

Refusing/Accepting suggestions

I could/can't go along with that / the idea of ...

I'm not sure that's a good idea.

Fair enough. / Let's give it a try/go.

Apologising

I'm afraid (I) ... / I'd/would like to apologise for ... I'm (awfully) sorry for (+ -ing).

Asking for permission

Am I / Are we allowed to ...?

Would it be alright if I/we ...?

Would you mind if I/we ...?

Do you mind if I/we ...?

Unit 8 | Discussing advantages and disadvantages

Introducing the topic

On first consideration, this seems ...

As far as ... is concerned, I think/believe that ...

Talking about advantages and disadvantages

The first/main advantage/disadvantage of ... is (the fact) that ...

Another advantage/disadvantage is that ...

One major/significant/convincing argument for/in favour of/against ... is that ...

A possible/potential downside of/to ... is that ...

Another good/bad point about ... is that ...

An obvious positive/negative aspect of ... is that ...

A possible drawback is that ...

Showing contrast

Nevertheless,/However, ...

On the one hand, ...

On the other hand ...

Summing up your argument

Having looked at both sides of the argument, I believe/think ...

In conclusion, ...

To sum up, ...

All in all, ...

Część pisemna (poziom podstawowy) Rozumienie ze słuchu

Wskazówki

- Gdy rozwiązujesz zadania sprawdzające umiejętność rozumienia ze słuchu, najpierw dokładnie przeczytaj polecenie i wszystkie pytania.
- Pamiętaj, że informacje zawarte w pytaniach mogą być sformułowane inaczej niż w nagraniu. W trakcie słuchania zwróć uwagę na wyrazy, zwroty lub dłuższe fragmenty tekstu, których znaczenie jest zbliżone do treści wyrażonych w zadaniu.
- Nie zaznaczaj odpowiedzi przed wysłuchaniem całego nagrania. Słuchając nagrania po raz drugi, upewnij się, czy zaznaczyłeś / zaznaczyłaś właściwe odpowiedzi.

Zadanie 1. (0-6) | 17

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie trzy teksty. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwa, zgodną z treścia nagrania. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

- 1.1. From what Rob says, we can expect he will
 - A. celebrate with his family again soon.
 - B. visit his family less often in the future.
 - C. have an important conversation with a family member.

Tekst 2.

- **1.2.** The works of art in the gallery
 - A. are exact copies of human organs.
 - B. have been inspired by how the body works.
 - C. are made of traditional materials.
- 1.3. The one thing that the man does not like about the exhibition is
 - A. the use of the materials.
 - B. the size of the sculptures.
 - C. the idea behind the works of art.

Tekst 3.

- 1.4. Tony's heart attack was a surprise because
 - A. he was in good shape on that day.
 - B. he was generally a healthy person.
 - C. he was in the middle of a meeting.
- 1.5. What was the correct order of events during the emergency?
 - A. calling an ambulance, finding the AED, calming Tony down
 - B. calming Tony down, finding the AED, calling an ambulance
 - C. calling an ambulance, calming Tony down, finding the AED
- 1.6. What was true about the situation?
 - A. The man saved his colleague on his own.
 - B. Tony spent a few weeks in hospital.
 - C. The speaker's reactions resulted from being prepared.

Zadanie 2. (0-4) | 18

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie dialog na temat rozmowy o prace. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu uzupełnij luki 2.1.-2.4. w poniższych zdaniach, tak aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddać sens wysłuchanego tekstu. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim. Uwaga: w każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy.

2.1. According to Mike, the purpose of ridiculous

	questions asked during the interview is to check
	to stress.
2.2.	Employers want to find out about candidates'
	personality to make sure they
	<u> </u>
2.3.	If you admit that you left your previous job because
	of, your new
	employer may think you are bad-tempered.
2.4.	Bree decides that
	will be the best job interview strategy.
Zada	anie 3. (0−5) ↑↑ 1 9

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedź na temat kupna nowego urządzenia. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu odpowiedz krótko na pytania 3.1.-3.5., tak aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddać sens wysłuchanego tekstu. Na pytania należy

odp	owiedziec w języku angielskim.
3.1.	Apart from Lisa's allergy, what was the reason the
	speaker and his wife bought an air purifier?

3.2.	What was the speaker's worry before buying the purifier?
	9
3.3.	How often should a good purifier change the air in a room?
3.4.	How did Lisa benefit from buying the purifier?
	7
3.5.	What's the speaker's opinion about the new equipment?

Część pisemna (poziom podstawowy) Rozumienie tekstów pisanych

Wskazówki

- Kiedy przystępujesz do zadania sprawdzającego rozumienie tekstów pisanych, najpierw dokładnie przeczytaj pytania dotyczące tekstu. Następnie przeczytaj tekst i zaznacz fragmenty, których dotyczą pytania. Szukaj w tekście treści wyrażonych innymi
- Pamiętaj, że odpowiedź może być wyrażona w tekście bezpośrednio lub może być jedynie pośrednio zasygnalizowana. Możesz też zostać poproszony/poproszona o wyciągnięcie wniosków z danego fragmentu tekstu.
- Gdy zaznaczysz już wszystkie odpowiedzi, przeczytaj tekst ponownie i upewnij się, czy odpowiedzi są właściwe.

Zadanie 4. (0-5)

Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B, C albo D.

Distance learning has become the new normal for many students. Without leaving their homes, they join meetings, participate, disconnect and start over again. Young people also spend a lot of their free time on their smartphones, which means plenty of screen time every day.

According to many experts, teenagers should spend a maximum of two hours in front of the screen per day, excluding school work. Additionally, they should devote at least sixty minutes to exercising as well as have a good night's sleep. All of these conditions are equally important for students' health and well-being. The majority, however, do not meet these guidelines. According to recent statistics, almost ninety percent of them exceed the daily screen time limit, which can result in poor eyesight, weight problems or difficulties with reading.

On the other hand, for many teenagers digital devices are now the only way to learn or spend quality time with family and friends. Therefore, it would be both dangerous to say that screens have just downsides or that they are only beneficial. Some experts admit that the number of hours spent in front of a screen is actually not the biggest issue. We should be more concerned with how much exercise young people get, how they organise their free time, and whether they have reliable access to computers and the Internet to effectively learn from home.

Spending more time than usual interacting with screens often means having a sedentary lifestyle. Keeping the balance between sitting and exercising is difficult in the times of the pandemic as we don't move around the office or school building a lot. We have also given up group sports activities in fear of catching an infection. That's why we now have to plan our daily routines more carefully. It is recommended to stand up and move around every hour, even if it's only to grab a glass of water or play with a pet. If possible, spend your breaks outdoors.

Going outside has a number of benefits. There's more to it than improving your metabolism. If you only look at a screen, you don't let your eyes practise looking at objects in the distance. This may lead to myopia, a condition when distant objects seem blurred. If going out is impossible, look away from the screen and out of a window every twenty minutes. It won't be as effective as when you're outside, but it can help.

Distance learning has brought about many changes, some of which may have negative consequences. However, to a large extent, it is up to us how we organise our daily activities which include screen time. For many students, online education is a change that allows them to set their own schedules, learn at their own pace and, paradoxically, find time for physical activity. They can also take advantage of their individual learning styles. Again, it's all about finding the right balance.

- **4.1.** The time spent in front of the screen
 - A. shouldn't be longer than active time and sleep time.
 - B. should be shorter than two hours a day in total.
 - C. is not the key factor influencing your health while learning online.
 - D. has negative consequences for ninety percent of children.
- 4.2. Keeping a healthy balance during the pandemic is difficult because
 - A. people become infected while doing sports.
 - B. daily routines are impossible to plan.
 - **C.** moving around the house often is not enough.
 - D. we have fewer chances to do exercise.
- 4.3. Which is true about spending time outdoors?
 - A. It allows you to look at objects far away from you. B. It helps you practise noticing objects at a small distance.
 - C. Its role is mainly to improve your metabolism.
 - D. It has the same effect on eyes as looking out of the window.

- **4.4.** From the last paragraph we can conclude that
 - A. the health consequences of distance learning are mainly negative.
 - B. online learning can be adjusted to suit learners' needs.
 - C. students find it difficult to organise their everyday routine.
 - D. distance learning makes it difficult to use individual learning styles.
- 4.5. What is the best title for the article?
 - A. A change for the worse
 - B. Distance learning at risk
 - C. Screen time challenge
 - D. Benefits of online education

Część pisemna (poziom podstawowy) Rozumienie tekstów pisanych

Zadanie 5. (0-7)

Przeczytaj cztery teksty (A-D) związane z filmami. Wykonaj zadania 5.1.-5.7. zgodnie z poleceniami.

Tekst A.

School film club reactivated!

Fans of hilarious comedies and gripping action films - welcome back to the school film club! Join us again for our regular weekly meetings.

When are the meetings?

Mondays, 6 pm, starting from 5 March.

What are we going to do?

Watch and talk about our impressions of the plot, the cast and the set.

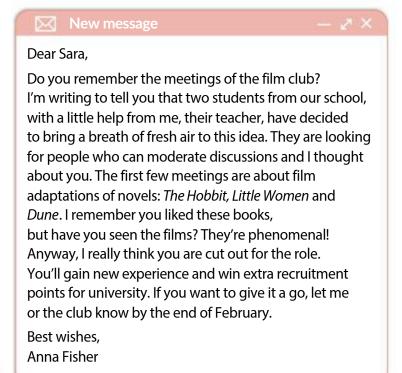
What films are we going to watch?

We're open to suggestions. Send us your proposals of films you think are worth analysing.

Important!

We need people to moderate discussions about the films. If you want to try, email us: filmclub@winston.eu or contact Ms Anna Fisher (English teacher).

Tekst C.



Tekst B.

Reading books and watching films or television have always been among the most common leisure activities. We've all experienced how addictive watching TV series can be, but are we aware of how much time this pastime actually takes us? We know how beneficial reading is, but do our reading habits reflect that? Look at the figures below to understand the latest reading and watching trends in Britain.

Reading

Leisure facts and figures

- around 20% of Britons describe themselves as eager readers who read every day
- 60% of Brits read paperbacks, 24% choose e-books and 8% prefer audiobooks
- most readers choose fiction (35%)

Watching

- an average Brit watches 72 films a year
- Britons spend around 6 hours a day watching TV and online video content
- more than 30% of viewers chose comedy, 25% drama and 20% action film as their favourite genre

And one more figure, which connects films and books: 46% of Oscar-winning films are based on books!

Tekst D.



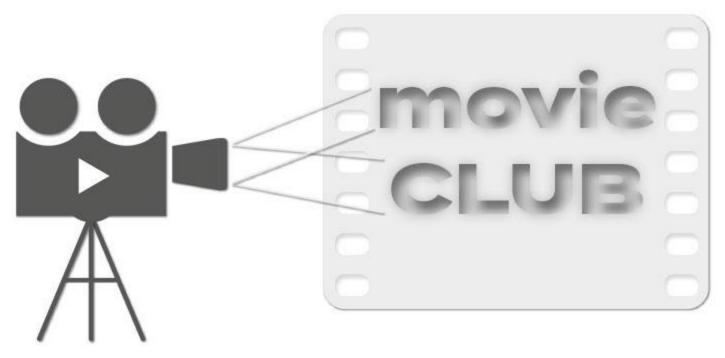
Część pisemna (poziom podstawowy) Rozumienie tekstów pisanych

Przeczytaj zdania 5.1.–5.3. Dopasuj do każdego zdania właściwy tekst (A-D). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga: jeden tekst nie pasuje do żadnego zdania.

5.1.	This text presents some information about popular phenomena.	
5.2.	This text outlines some positive aspects of reading and watching.	
5.3.	This text encourages the reader to take an opportunity to try something new.	

Przeczytaj wiadomość Sary do jej koleżanki. Uzupełnij luki 5.4.-5.7. zgodnie z treścią tekstów (A-D), tak aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddać ich sens. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku polskim. W każdą lukę można wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy.





Część pisemna (poziom podstawowy) Rozumienie tekstów pisanych

Zadanie 6. (0-4)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Wpisz w każdą lukę (6.1.-6.4.) literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie (A-E), tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

When I first came across the prototypes of laser projection virtual keyboards a few years ago, I thought they were really intriguing gadgets. But to be honest, I was pretty convinced it was just an interesting concept that would never enter mass production. 6.1. In fact, I'm holding one in my hands at the moment. Can it become an alternative to traditional keyboards?
Virtual keyboards are small devices which look like mini multimedia projectors. They are compact, lightweight and very user-friendly due to their simple design. 6.2. How do they work? They display the image of a keyboard on the surface of your desk, so you type the text directly by touching the letters and symbols on your desk.
The keyboards have their benefits. 6.3. Because of this feature, you can use them virtually everywhere – at school or in other public places. As for the downsides, the accuracy and typing speed are not satisfactory, especially if you use all ten fingers. 6.4. I have noticed that using two or four fingers decreases the number of typos you make.
All in all, laser projection keyboards are great for those who love novelty products or who want to impress their friends. But if you want to know my opinion, the product still has a lot of room for improvement.

- A. First of all, they are portable and can be easily connected by Bluetooth to any other device.
- **B.** This is due to the fact that traditional ones have become outdated.
- **C.** They only have a power button and a micro USB charging port on the side.
- **D.** To my surprise, the product is now widely available and relatively cheap.
- **E.** If you change your typing habits, however, the effectiveness will be better.

Część pisemna (poziom podstawowy) Rozumienie tekstów pisanych

Zadanie 7. (0-4)

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach 7.1.-7.4. zgodnie z treścią tekstu, tak aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddać jego sens. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim.

Despite the fact that recruiters usually get many job applications, they struggle to find the right people for the post they are offering. What makes you suitable for a job is not only a good education. While your degree may have provided you with plenty of useful subject-specific knowledge and abilities, there are skills which are hardly ever gained at university. Yet, they are crucial for your prospective employers.

One of these key skills is resilience - the ability to cope with stressful situations and taking the right decisions when unexpected things happen. Of course, nobody expects candidates to be unaffected by these difficult situations, but you should be able to show what kinds of strategies you have to deal with them.

Another quality which is valued is good communication. This skill involves not only the ability to put your ideas across in a clear manner, but also to listen to others. If you want a piece of advice, put on your CV examples of when you used these skills practically.

It also matters whether you have good leadership and managements skills. These are desirable in different types of jobs, not only managerial ones. Employers want to take on people who will be leaders motivating others in the team to achieve specific goals. You should also be able to demonstrate that you are good at self-management, which means that you can organise your time and work effectively.

All of the skills listed above should be developed long before you graduate. Those of you who want to be competitive on the job market will definitely want to start planning their future right now.

7.1.	To be the right candidate for a job, you need bothskills gained outside the university.	provided by your degree and other
7.2.	In unexpected situations, candidates must demonstrate	to deal with them.
7.3.	Good communication skills are both about expressing yourself in a clear way and	<u>.</u>
7.4.	Leadership skills are important to recruiters because they want employees to	to

Cześć pisemna (poziom podstawowy) Znajomość środków językowych

Wskazówki

- Gdy rozwiązujesz zadanie oparte na pojedynczych zdaniach, po uzupełnieniu luki sprawdź, czy całe zdanie jest logiczne i poprawne gramatycznie. Upewnij się, że nie przekroczyłeś / nie przekroczyłaś podanego limitu słów. Sprawdź, czy nie brakuje przyimków (in, on, under, from) lub przedimków (a/an, the).
- Gdy rozwiązujesz zadanie sprawdzające znajomość środków językowych oparte na tekście, najpierw przeczytaj tekst, aby zorientować się, jakie słownictwo lub struktury gramatyczne są testowane. Ustal na podstawie kontekstu, jaka część mowy powinna zostać użyta, w jakim czasie należy zastosować czasownik, lub w jakim stopniu powinien wystąpić przymiotnik, aby poprawnie uzupełnić lukę. Sprawdź, czy rzeczownik powinien być w liczbie pojedynczej czy mnogiej.

Zadanie 8. (0-5)

Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego (8.1.–8.5.). Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Uwaga: nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy, wliczając w to wyraz już podany.

8.1.	his father with repair works at home. USED
	As a teenager, he his pocket money helping his father with repair works at home.
8.2.	This is their first visit to Thailand. NEVER
	They Thailand before.
8.3.	They will open the new opera building to the public in June.
	BE THE STATE OF TH
	The new opera building to the public in June.
8.4.	We don't have any milk in the fridge. Could you buy a carton on your way back home? RUN
	We've milk. Could
	you buy a carton on your way back home?
8.5.	The book was so boring that I stopped reading it afte twenty pages.
	SUCH
	It was that I stopped reading it after twenty pages.

Zadanie 9. (0-5)

Uzupełnij zdania 9.1.-9.5. Wykorzystaj w odpowiedniej formie wyrazy podane w nawiasach. Nie należy zmieniać kolejności podanych wyrazów, trzeba natomiast - jeśli jest to konieczne - dodać inne wyrazy, tak aby otrzymać zdania logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Uwaga: w każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy, wliczając w to wyrazy już podane.

	Please promise me
	(you / never / talk) to me in such a rude way.
9.2.	What (you /
	work) on when I came into the office?
9.3.	Robbie doesn't need this course. He
	(seem / know) everything about
	programming.
9.4.	I won't talk to Mike again
	(unless / he / apologise).
9.5.	
	She (look / forward) her trip to Taiwan. She's been planning it for
	months.
	anie 10. (0-3)
W z	adaniach 10.1.–10.3. wpisz obok numeru zadania
W z wyr	adaniach 10.1.–10.3. wpisz obok numeru zadania az, który poprawnie uzupełnia obydwa zdania.
W z wyr Wy	adaniach 10.1.–10.3. wpisz obok numeru zadania az, który poprawnie uzupełnia obydwa zdania. magana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna
W z wyr Wy	adaniach 10.1.–10.3. wpisz obok numeru zadania az, który poprawnie uzupełnia obydwa zdania.
W z wyr Wyl wpi	radaniach 10.1.–10.3. wpisz obok numeru zadania raz, który poprawnie uzupełnia obydwa zdania. magana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna sywanych wyrazów.
W z wyr Wy	radaniach 10.1.–10.3. wpisz obok numeru zadania raz, który poprawnie uzupełnia obydwa zdania. magana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna sywanych wyrazów.
W z wyr Wyl wpi	radaniach 10.1.–10.3. wpisz obok numeru zadania raz, który poprawnie uzupełnia obydwa zdania. magana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna sywanych wyrazów. L A. He couldn't buy a new smartphone because he
W z wyr Wyl wpi	 adaniach 10.110.3. wpisz obok numeru zadania raz, który poprawnie uzupełnia obydwa zdania. magana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna sywanych wyrazów. L A. He couldn't buy a new smartphone because he was of money.
W z wyr Wyl wpi	 adaniach 10.1.–10.3. wpisz obok numeru zadania raz, który poprawnie uzupełnia obydwa zdania. magana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna sywanych wyrazów. L A. He couldn't buy a new smartphone because he was of money. B. I can't work till December – I'm interested in
W z wyr Wyl wpi	 adaniach 10.110.3. wpisz obok numeru zadania raz, który poprawnie uzupełnia obydwa zdania. magana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna sywanych wyrazów. L A. He couldn't buy a new smartphone because he was of money. B. I can't work till December - I'm interested interm employment.
W z wyr Wyr wpi:	adaniach 10.1.–10.3. wpisz obok numeru zadania raz, który poprawnie uzupełnia obydwa zdania. magana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna sywanych wyrazów. L A. He couldn't buy a new smartphone because he was of money. B. I can't work till December – I'm interested interm employment.
W z wyr Wyr wpi:	adaniach 10.1.–10.3. wpisz obok numeru zadania raz, który poprawnie uzupełnia obydwa zdania. magana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna sywanych wyrazów. L A. He couldn't buy a new smartphone because he was of money. B. I can't work till December – I'm interested interm employment. 2 A. She made a(n) to leave the country and study
W z wyr Wyr wpi:	adaniach 10.1.–10.3. wpisz obok numeru zadania raz, który poprawnie uzupełnia obydwa zdania. magana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna sywanych wyrazów. I A. He couldn't buy a new smartphone because he was of money. B. I can't work till December – I'm interested interm employment. 2 A. She made a(n) to leave the country and study abroad.
W z wyr Wyr wpi: 10.1	adaniach 10.1.–10.3. wpisz obok numeru zadania raz, który poprawnie uzupełnia obydwa zdania. magana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna sywanych wyrazów. L A. He couldn't buy a new smartphone because he was of money. B. I can't work till December – I'm interested interm employment. C A. She made a(n) to leave the country and study abroad. B. You can have chicken with a side dish of your
W z wyr Wyi wpi:	adaniach 10.1.–10.3. wpisz obok numeru zadania raz, który poprawnie uzupełnia obydwa zdania. magana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna sywanych wyrazów. L A. He couldn't buy a new smartphone because he was of money. B. I can't work till December – I'm interested interm employment. C A. She made a(n) to leave the country and study abroad. B. You can have chicken with a side dish of your

You have to ... yourself small goals for every

week.

Część pisemna (poziom podstawowy) Tworzenie wypowiedzi pisemnei

Wskazówki

- Zanim zaczniesz pisać swoją wypowiedź, przemyśl jej kompozycję, tak aby osoba, która czyta Twoją pracę, nie miała problemu z jej zrozumieniem.
- Wypowiedź pisemna powinna być logiczna, spójna i przejrzysta. Możesz wynotować sobie, co chciałbyś/chciałabyś umieścić we wstępie, poszczególnych akapitach i podsumowaniu wypowiedzi.
- Nie zapominaj też o właściwym ujęciu i wyczerpaniu tematu, zgodnie z instrukcją zawartą w poleceniu i formą wypowiedzi.
- Po napisaniu pracy przeczytaj ją, aby sprawdzić, czy nie popełniłeś / nie popełniłaś błędów i czy odniosłeś się / odniosłaś się do wszystkich punktów polecenia.
- Upewnij się, że nie przekroczyłeś / nie przekroczyłaś podanego limitu słów.

Zadanie 11. (0-12)

Planowałeś/Planowałaś aktywny wyjazd wakacyjny, ale podczas uprawiania sportu doznałeś/doznałaś kontuzji i w związku z tym wyjazd, w którym miałeś/miałaś uczestniczyć z kolegą nie dojdzie do skutku. W e-mailu do tego kolegi:

- opisz stan swojego zdrowia oraz okoliczności, w jakich doznałeś/doznałaś kontuzji,
- poinformuj go, że nie będziesz mógł/mogła z nim wyjechać, i przedstaw swój pomysł na spędzenie wakacji,
- zaproponuj, jak będziecie mogli spędzić czas, gdy już wydobrzejesz,
- wyjaśnij, jak zamierzasz zapobiec podobnym kontuzjom w przyszłości.

Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym z czterech podpunktów, tak aby osoba nieznająca polecenia w języku polskim uzyskała wszystkie wskazane w nim informacje. Pamietaj, że długość wypowiedzi powinna wynosić od 100 do 150 wyrazów (nie licząc wyrazów podanych na początku wypowiedzi). Oceniane są: umiejętność **pełnego** przekazania informacji (5 punktów), **spójność i logika** wypowiedzi (2 punkty), zakres środków językowych (3 punkty) oraz poprawność środków językowych (2 punkty).

		CZY	STOP	IS	
Hi Tom,		<u> </u>			
	naliava what hannones	d I had an assident	while doing sport		
TOU WON LE	eneve what happened	. I Mad an accident	while doing sport.		
1					
5					

Część pisemna (poziom rozszerzony) Rozumienie ze słuchu

Wskazówki

- Gdy rozwiązujesz zadania na rozumienie ze słuchu, najpierw dokładnie przeczytaj polecenie, pytania i wszystkie odpowiedzi.
- Pamiętaj, że informacje podane w zadaniu mogą być sformułowane inaczej niż w nagraniu. W trakcie słuchania zwróć uwagę na wyrazy, zwroty lub dłuższe fragmenty tekstu, których znaczenie jest zbliżone do treści wyrażonych w zadaniu.
- Nie zaznaczaj odpowiedzi przed wysłuchaniem całego nagrania. Słuchając nagrania po raz drugi, upewnij się, czy zaznaczyłeś/ zaznaczyłaś właściwe odpowiedzi.

Zadanie 1. (0-6) | 1. 20

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie trzy teksty. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. W zadaniach 1.1.–1.2. zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

Tekst 1.

- 1.1. David is now
 - A. an army medic.
 - B. a hospital nurse.
 - C. a paramedic.

Tekst 2.

- 1.2. Which of the following is stated in the dialogue as a fact, not as an opinion?
 - A. The director employed a lot of new actors.
 - B. The plot of the film was deliberately hard to follow.
 - C. The director has an excellent reputation.

W zadaniach 1.3.-1.6. zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B, C albo D.

Tekst 3.

- 1.3. At the beginning of her talk, the speaker
 - A. promotes one aspect of the company's recruitment policy.
 - B. points out the advantages of her profession.
 - C. gives reasons why the company is admired.
 - D. claims that she is a good example of the company's approach.
- **1.4.** Which of the following reflects the speaker's feelings?
 - A. She is concerned that older employees are unwilling to learn.
 - B. She is worried that few new employees will remain with the company.
 - C. She is excited about the possibilities that a diverse staff presents.
 - D. She is proud to lead a company run mainly by women.
- 1.5. The speaker quotes a saying about multitasking in
 - A. point out the variety of skills needed for the job.
 - B. clarify the company's focused approach.
 - C. encourage new employees to learn as much as
 - D. criticise other companies for their lack of direction.
- 1.6. What is the message of the story that the speaker concludes with?
 - A. Everyone has a role to play in a successful venture.
 - B. Work can't always be shared equally.
 - C. You should master as many skills as possible.
 - D. You should not let a sense of power go to your head.

Zadanie 2. (0-4) | 1 21

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedź na temat historycznych budynków. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu uzupełnij luki 2.1.-2.4. w notatce, tak aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddać sens wysłuchanego tekstu. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DISTRICTS IN THE U.S. **IMPORTANT DATES**

- 2.1._ - Charleston, South Carolina declares a Historic Preservation District
- 1937 New Orleans follows suit
- 1966 National Register of Historic Places set up by 2.2.

FACTS

- The National Register of Historic Places doesn't impose any 2.3. _____ on the owners of properties listed.
- Local governments make the rules and form review boards.
- over some of the rules have 2.4. gone as far as the United States Supreme Court.

Zadanie 3. (0-5) | 1 22

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad na temat wodoru jako alternatywnego źródła energii. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu uzupełnij luki w zdaniach 3.1.-3.5., tak aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddać sens wysłuchanego tekstu. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim.

- **3.1.** The host has recently learned that the EU and Asia in hydrogen as are making an energy source. **3.2.** According to Dr Brandon, there are some major __ the practicality and efficiency of hydrogen. **3.3.** One problem is that hydrogen on Earth, so it has to be extracted from **3.4.** The guest mentions ___ -powered
- vehicle called Hindenburg as the example of an infamous air disaster. **3.5.** Currently, the most practical use of hydrogen is to

supplement the energy from

Część pisemna (poziom rozszerzony) Rozumienie tekstów pisanych

Wskazówki

- Gdy rozwiązujesz zadanie na rozumienie tekstów pisanych, najpierw przeczytaj pytania dotyczące danego tekstu. Następnie przeczytaj tekst i znajdź fragmenty, których te pytania dotyczą. Szukaj w tekście tych samych treści wyrażonych innymi słowami.
- Zwróć uwagę, że odpowiedź może być wyrażona bezpośrednio w tekście lub może być jedynie pośrednio zasygnalizowana. Możesz też zostać poproszony/poproszona o wyciągnięcie wniosków z danego fragmentu tekstu.
- Gdy zaznaczysz już wszystkie odpowiedzi, przeczytaj ponownie tekst i upewnij się, czy są właściwe.

Zadanie 4. (0-5)

Przeczytaj tekst, który został podzielony na cztery części (A-D), oraz pytania go dotyczące (4.1.-4.5.). Do każdego pytania dopasuj właściwą część tekstu. Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli. Uwaga: w jednej części tekstu znajdują się odpowiedzi na dwa pytania.

In which paragraph does the author Answer		
4.1. link the decision to continue the project to a long-held animosity between two countries?		
4.2. describe attempts to stop the project from continuing and compare it to other achievements	?	
4.3. give examples of the structures which define cities' characters for members of the public?		
4.4. express the public's doubts about decisions regarding the final design and describe the impracticality of the project?		
4.5. outline the first steps in the creation of the tower and explain the reason for its name?		

The Eiffel Tower

- **A.** Every great city has its defining landmarks, which are recognisable to people all over the world. For example, Rome has the Colosseum, Athens the Parthenon, and New York the Empire State Building. Of course, when people think of Paris, one of the first things that comes to mind is the Eiffel Tower. What they don't realise is that, at the time of its initiation in the late 19th century, the project faced a great deal of resistance and, looking back, it seems incredible that it ever got built.
- B. The first conceptual sketches of the tower were made by Maurice Koechlin, an architect at the Eiffel building company, in 1884. The owner of the company, Gustave Eiffel, was less than enthusiastic about the original design, but as it was added to and refined he began to come around to the concept. In the end, Eiffel bought the rights to the design from the engineers and the architects who had developed it, and his name became permanently attached to the project, even though he had little to do with its design.
- C. It was decided that the tower would serve as the entrance to the 1889 World Exhibition, an event organised to commemorate the centennial of the French Revolution. One has to assume that there was an element of competitiveness in this decision. The age-old rivalry between France and Great Britain – the latter being a country which had begun to demonstrate its technological and engineering expertise much earlier – must have given the project a boost, since it was a unique chance to prove that the French could also construct a technological marvel which no other country had, until then, attempted.
- **D.** As soon as the designs for the project were made public in 1887, engineers, architects and artists unrelated to the project began to voice their objections, and a protest group was formed in order to stop construction before it had even begun. While some engineers did not believe such a tall tower was actually possible to build, the main objection was that such a bizarre object would not fit in alongside the architecture and atmosphere of Paris, and that it would become a permanent eyesore if it was completed. Despite the protests, the project went ahead, and the tower was completed in time for the exhibition in 1889. The Eiffel Tower soon became what is one of the most recognisable structures in the world.

Część pisemna (poziom rozszerzony) Rozumienie tekstów pisanych

Zadanie 5. (0-3)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Wpisz w każdą lukę (5.1.-5.3.) literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie (A-D), tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

Born with one leg, twenty-one-year-old Phil Mitchell is the star of the British Paraclimbing Team and practises a sport that demands determination, strength and the capacity to 'get battered quite a lot'. Mitchell first visited a climbing wall three years ago and instantly fell in love with the sport. But despite his success in the competitive arena, the climber's true passion is exploring areas out in the wild. The camaraderie of his fellow climbers is what helps him continuously work on ways to conquer the limitations of his disability.

Paraclimbing gives disabled individuals the chance to experience their sport in a competitive environment. 'There are three competitions on the GB Paraclimbing Circuit,' Mitchell explains. 'One in London, one in Newcastle and one in Manchester. You have to complete three sport climbs and three boulder problems, and the way they score it is pretty simple. Each hold has a value up to 100. **5.1.** ______'

'However, like many events in the Paralympics, slight differences in disabilities create problems when the competitors have to be placed into categories,' says Mitchell. 'Although I'm a full leg amputee, my best friend who has brain damage - competes in the same category as me, despite the fact that he has four contact points and I only have three. **5.2.** _____ So, presumably, as more people discover paraclimbing, the categories will be refined.'

The young man clearly doesn't view his disability as such, instead approaching his climbing with the same attitude as any other sportsman. 'Everybody is physically different, for instance, some people are too short to make certain moves. And that's all that I am really, just not physically apt to do specific moves. 5.3. _____ Everyone's different, and you just have to learn to work with what you've got.'

Mitchell's injury rate certainly reflects his talent for climbing. 'I haven't hurt myself much, though I really quite badly injured my ankle last year when I fell and landed between the two crash mats rather than on them. But you've just got to be brave and pick yourself up, because you get battered quite a lot, and that's really just part of the sport.'

- A. They argue that the system is set up this way because there aren't enough people competing.
- B. That's a common misunderstanding about what paraclimbing involves.
- C. On the other hand, I'm better suited to certain actions than people with no disabilities.
- D. The further up you get, the more holds you use and the more points you get.

Cześć pisemna (poziom rozszerzony) Rozumienie tekstów pisanych

Zadanie 6. (0-7)

Przeczytaj dwa teksty związane ze szklarniami. Wykonaj zadania 6.1.-6.7. zgodnie z poleceniami.

Tekst 1.

A COAT AND A KNIFE

'Can you walk me through exactly what happened this morning?' Detective Linda Hopkins asked the elderly woman for the third time. Mrs Leverly had not moved since showing the detective into the sitting room and then, collapsing onto the rather worn out sofa like a rag doll. Up to now, she had only mumbled how horrible it was, how she couldn't understand where the coat and knife had come from, and how could this have happened *here*?

She now seemed to pull herself together. 'Pardon me? What do you mean?'

'What time did you go to the greenhouse? And was there any particular reason why you went there?' The older woman merely stared at her. 'I know this is very upsetting, but we do need some more details.'

Actually, there was no particular reason why Mrs Leverly should have gone to the greenhouse that Sunday morning. For the most part, the plant-filled structure took care of itself, only needing her attention when it was time to water the plants, or when it was necessary for her to light the stove that kept her precious plants safe from frost. But despite all that, Mrs Leverly had walked to the greenhouse, opened the door, taken a deep breath of the warm air and then, looked towards the far end of the building. At first, she had assumed that the gardener had dumped a pile of burlap sacks on the floor. Then, to her horror, she realised that it was a woman's brown coat lying on the floor, and next to it was a bloody knife.

'That's the peculiar thing,' Mrs Leverly eventually got out in a hoarse whisper. 'I had no reason to go there. I'd watered the plants yesterday, and there was no sign of frost, so - why should I have gone?'

'And what time was it when you did go?'

'At about half past eight, I think. I didn't really notice, but it was soon after I'd had my second cup of tea.'

'Did you speak to anyone this morning?'

'Oh – oh, yes, I rang my sister. We give each other a ring every morning, without fail. That was about quarter past eight. After my breakfast, and before my second cup.'

'Did you recognise the coat, by any chance?'

'Certainly not! I've no idea who it belonged to, or why it was there. It makes no sense!'

'No, a murder very seldom makes sense,' the detective said flatly. 'That is why we need to consider every possibility of what might have happened there.'

Mrs Leverly gasped. 'Murder? But it was only a coat ...'

'And a bloody knife. I'm afraid there is little doubt. Now, does anyone else have access to the greenhouse? And is it normally kept locked?'

'My gardener, Mr Wilkins, goes in and out every day, but there's never been a lock, there's never been any need for it!'

'Mr Wilkins. First name?'

'Thomas - Tom. He lives out at Briar Farm.'

'Ah,' the detective said. 'Thomas Wilkins, Briar Farm. I've known him for some time now. That's awfully interesting.'

'He came highly recommended! And he's been very good, generally, though he doesn't edge the lawns the way my Frank used to do them.'

'Frank? A previous gardener?'

'No, my late husband – God rest his soul. We got married late in life, but we had nearly ten very happy years together. Very happy, yes, despite the fact that his previous family no longer spoke to him. He had three daughters, you see, but there was a family row – absolutely not his fault, you know – after his first wife's death, and they cut off all contact.'

'Interesting,' the detective repeated, as if to herself.

Część pisemna (poziom rozszerzony) Rozumienie tekstów pisanych

W zadaniach 6.1.-6.4. z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B, C albo D.

- 6.1. Based on the first paragraph, Mrs Leverly's initial behaviour could be described as
 - A. rude.
 - B. unconcerned.
 - C. defensive.
 - D. confused.
- 6.2. Which of the following happened first chronologically?
 - A. Mrs Leverly went to the greenhouse.
 - B. Mrs Leverly spoke to her sister.
 - C. Mrs Leverly had breakfast.
 - D. Mrs Leverly drank a cup of tea.

- 6.3. In her conversation with Mrs Leverly, Detective Hopkins
 - A. stressed that she considered Mrs Leverly a suspect.
 - B. offered a plain explanation as to what must have happened in the greenhouse.
 - C. made it clear that she was considering all possibilities.
 - D. enquired whether Mrs Leverly had forgotten to lock the greenhouse.
- 6.4. Which of the following statements is not true?
 - A. Detective Hopkins was familiar with Mrs Leverly's gardener.
 - B. Detective Hopkins was convinced a crime has been committed.
 - C. Mrs Leverly's life followed a regular routine.
 - D. Mrs Leverly's late husband was very close to his daughters prior to his death.

A VICTORIAN WONDER'S RETURN TO ITS BETTER-THAN-FORMER GLORY

Tekst 2.

If you have wondered what it would take to repair, restore and modernise the largest Victorian-era greenhouse on the planet, it turns out that there is an answer: five years, 41 million pounds, 15,000 sheets of glass and an amount of scaffolding that is hard to even imagine. And that is not to mention the huge number of expertly-trained workers who were employed to repair or recreate metal framing components, install the glass, upgrade the heating, ventilation and watering systems and – last but certainly not least – uproot, care for, and replant the 10,000 or so plants which had to be relocated during the five years of work. If you are asking yourself why they couldn't just replace all the plants with new ones, consider that the Temperate House at Kew Gardens – the greenhouse we are talking about – houses countless plants of such uniqueness and value that they are considered irreplaceable. These include species of plants so rare that they are technically extinct in the wild, including a tree which has survived since the time of the dinosaurs, but which is now called 'the loneliest tree in the world' because there are no longer any remaining females of the species.

The greenhouse – the main and oldest part of which was designed by Decimus Burton in 1860 – was considered one of the technological wonders of the Victorian era, and has attracted millions of visitors over its 100-plus year history. What many visitors don't realise is that it took decades for the entire structure to be completed, and that what was the original main part of the structure was extended over the years in order to accommodate the increasing number of plants brought to Kew by fearless plant-hunters.

Sadly, as costs increased and delays interfered with public access, cheaper materials and less expert labour were employed, leaving the structure with infinite issues which eventually reached a critical point in the current century. Ill-considered maintenance added to the long-term problems, making a total renovation vital. If Kew wanted to maintain one of its key attractions, and if botanists and other scientists wanted the wide variety of rare plants to be preserved in one place for further study and cultivation, the repairs simply had to be done, and funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund and the government made it all possible. One of the first visitors to the re-opened facility – naturalist and television celebrity Sir David Attenborough – is one of many who are extremely appreciative of the effort, calling the restored greenhouse 'a breathtakingly beautiful space'. It seems more than likely that future visitors will have the same reaction.

Uzupełnij luki w zadaniach 6.5.-6.7. zgodnie z treścią tekstu, tak aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddać jego sens. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim.

6.5.	In the title, the author refers to its 'better-than-former glory'	pecause the renovation of the Victorian $\mathfrak g$	greenhouse
	included		
6.6.	Most of the plants housed in the Temperate House are extrem	nely, a	and that is
	why they are irreplaceable.		
6.7.	Age and poor maintenance	the Temperate House from top to botto	om.

Cześć pisemna (poziom rozszerzony) Rozumienie tekstów pisanych

Zadanie 7. (0-3)

Przeczytaj tekst i uzupełnij jego streszczenie. Uzupełnij luki 7.1.-7.3. zgodnie z treścią tekstu, tak aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddać jego sens. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy.

UBIQUITOUS GAZE

When I was a child, my grandparents lived in a very old house in Massachusetts. I loved the place partly because it had a large field behind the house, backing onto a mysterious patch of woodland, and the shallow stream running between the field and the forest provided endless entertainment. This was such a contrast to our fourth-floor city apartment that it was bound to be appealing.

There was one thing I very much disliked about the place, however, and that was the portrait which hung over the fireplace in the living room. It depicted a pleasant-looking young woman, but what was disturbing about it was the way the young woman's eyes always seemed to be staring at me. Every time I passed through the room, I became convinced that I was being watched, so I soon tried to avoid going anywhere near her. No one noticed my tendency to steer clear of the front room on our regular weekend visits. But one summer when I was nine, I spent two months there while my parents were abroad, and my grandfather soon noticed my reluctance. When he asked me about it, I tried to brush him off with some lame excuse, but he saw right through me.

'It's the portrait, isn't it?' he asked. 'I used to be very unnerved by her as well. But then I learned what her secret is.'

'Is she – is she really watching us?' I stammered.

'Certainly not. Here, come take a closer look.' He led me into the living room and stood me in front of the portrait. 'Look at the way her eyes are painted. They seem to be set back into her face, so that there are shadows around them, which makes the whites stand out. And notice that she's looking directly at the person in front of the portrait – but if you move to the side, the depth of her eyes creates the illusion that her eyes are following you. Some art experts call this the 'ubiquitous gaze' effect. I believe painters first started doing this in order to make their portraits appear more lifelike. I'm pretty sure it wasn't their intention to scare us!'

in the city. The one thing tha	parents' house because it was 7.1. t bothered him was the portrait in the living room, If the room. During one extended visit, his grandfat	depicting a woman whose eyes
7.2	by the portrait, and he admitted that he had a	also used to feel uncomfortable in
the presence of the picture ir	the past. Then, he offered a logical explanation of	the phenomenon, saying that
the method 7.3.	the painter made the viewer thin	k that they were being watched.
He added that he thought th	e method added realism to portraits, and that the	artists had not meant to frighten
people.	·	-

Cześć pisemna (poziom rozszerzony) Znajomość środków językowych

Wskazówki

- Gdy rozwiązujesz zadanie sprawdzające znajomość środków językowych oparte na tekście najpierw przeczytaj tekst, aby zorientować się, jakie słownictwo lub struktury gramatyczne są testowane. Ustal na podstawie kontekstu, jaka część mowy powinna zostać użyta, w jakim czasie należy zastosować czasownik lub w jakim stopniu powinien wystąpić przymiotnik, aby poprawnie uzupełnić lukę. Sprawdź, czy rzeczownik powinien być w liczbie pojedynczej czy mnogiej.
- Gdy rozwiązujesz zadanie oparte na pojedynczych zdaniach, po uzupełnieniu luki sprawdź, czy całe zdanie jest logiczne i poprawne gramatycznie. Upewnij się, że nie przekroczyłeś / nie przekroczyłaś podanego limitu słów. Sprawdź, czy nie brakuje przyimków (in, on, under, from) lub przedimków (a/an, the).

Zadanie 8. (0-6)

Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwa, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B, C albo D.

New series: 'I WILL' Sundays at 8 pm We have all heard of wedding planners who help young couples, those that aren't too **8.1.** at least, to organise all aspects of their special day from the ceremony to the **8.2.** _____ and honeymoon. Now, it is also possible to have your engagement planned as well. It is no longer enough in these days of social media to simply get down on one knee; ____ done somewhere spectacular. Do you wish you **8.4.** share their experiences? Well, now you can by watching our new reality show: I will. The series is an engrossing and often **8.5.** look at the lengths people will go to in order to make their proposal stand out from the crowd. We watch as one of the partners (not always the male!) explains their ideas and then observe how the planners turn these into reality. In the first episode, we follow three couples **8.6.**

plans take them to Venice, a tropical island and the top of Mount Kilimanjaro in Africa. Will they manage to avoid any travel mishaps which could ruin the occasion? Will their partner say 'Yes'? Tune in on Sundays at 8 pm to find out.

- 8.1. A. tight
 - C. low
- 8.2. A. gathering
 - **C.** destination
- **8.3.** A. if only it was
 - **C.** it will have been
- 8.4. A. had
 - C. could
- **8.5.** A. hilarious
 - **C.** gloomy
- **8.6. A.** who
 - C. whom

- B. short
- D. poor
- B. endorsement
- D. reception
- B. it has to be
- D. it's time it was
- B. would
- D. should
- B. unstoppable
- D. deserted
- B. which
- D. whose

Zadanie 9. (0-4)

W zadaniach 9.1.-9.4. wpisz obok numeru zadania wyraz, który poprawnie uzupełnia wszystkie trzy zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

- 9.1.
- A. I'm not sure what exactly is the ... of his visit.
- **B.** It all depends whether she scores another ... in the match tomorrow.
- **C.** When it got to the ... that she could no longer keep quiet, she went and talked to her boss.
- 9.2.
- **A.** Do your children know how to ... the road safely?
- **B.** We need to ... the French border in the morning in order not to be late for the meeting.
- C. We should meet Sally at the point where the two roads
- 9.3.
 - **A.** My sister can almost always ... me at chess, but I'm a better video game player.
 - **B.** In the past, people used to ... carpets to get them clean instead of using a vacuum cleaner.
 - C. If we can't ... the world record this time, we'll try again next year.
- 9.4.
- A. I had to ... in a gueue for nearly an hour to buy the theatre tickets.
- B. I can't ... the way she constantly criticises our work.
- C. I think that painting will ... out more if you paint the frame black.

Zadanie 10. (0-4)

Uzupełnij zdania 10.1.-10.4. Wykorzystaj w odpowiedniej formie podane w nawiasach wyrazy. Nie należy zmieniać kolejności podanych wyrazów, trzeba natomiast - jeżeli jest to konieczne - dodać inne wyrazy, tak aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów.

Uwaga: w każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy, wliczając w to wyrazy już podane.

10.1.	I ommy was surprised that he
	(manage / pass) his exam, as he had
	studied very little.
10.2.	If I hadn't recommended summer courses so highly,
	Sarah probably
	(not / sign) up for one in art history with me.
10.3.	Despite (conduct /
	great deal) of opinion polls, no one was able to predict who would win the election.
10.4	Don't you think it
10.4.	(time / we / go) to visit Gran and Grandna?

We haven't seen them in months.

Część pisemna (poziom rozszerzony) Tworzenie wypowiedzi pisemnej

Wskazówki

- Zanim zaczniesz redagować wypowiedź pisemną, przemyśl jej kompozycję, tak aby osoba, która czyta Twoją pracę, nie miała problemu z jej zrozumieniem.
- Wypowiedź pisemna powinna być logiczna, spójna i przejrzysta. Możesz zanotować, co chcesz umieścić we wstępie, poszczególnych akapitach i podsumowaniu tekstu.
- Nie zapominaj też o dokładnym ujęciu tematu zgodnie z instrukcją zawartą w poleceniu i rodzajem wypowiedzi.
- Po napisaniu pracy przeczytaj ją, aby sprawdzić, czy nie popełniłeś / nie popełniłaś błędów i czy odniosłeś się / odniosłaś się do wszystkich informacji podanych w poleceniu.
- Upewnij się, że nie przekroczyłeś / nie przekroczyłaś podanego limitu słów.

Zadanie 11. (0-13)

Wypowiedz się na jeden z poniższych tematów. Wypowiedź powinna zawierać od 200 do 250 wyrazów i spełniać wszystkie wymogi typowe dla formy wskazanej w poleceniu. Zaznacz wybrany przez Ciebie temat. Zakreśl jego numer.

- 1. Ostatnio wiele się mówi o tym, że młodzi ludzie prowadzą niezdrowy styl życia, któremu sprzyja nieprawidłowa |dieta i siedzący tryb życia. Twoja klasa chciałaby zorganizować akcję mającą na celu przeciwdziałanie temu zjawisku i zachęcić do udziału w niej kolegów ze szkoły partnerskiej z Anglii. Napisz list do uczniów z tej szkoły, w którym uzasadnisz potrzebę zorganizowania takiej akcji oraz przedstawisz jej projekt.
- 2. W dzisiejszych czasach młodzi ludzie często decydują się na studiowanie i mieszkanie z dala od domu. Napisz artykuł, w którym omówisz przyczyny tego zjawiska, i zaproponujesz sposoby zachęcania młodych ludzi do pozostania we własnych społecznościach i ich ulepszania.
- **3.** Wiele osób szuka porad medycznych w Internecie. Napisz **rozprawkę**, w której przedstawisz zalety i wady takiego rozwiązania.
- 4. Wiele nastolatków dokumentuje swoje codzienne życie na zdjęciach, które następnie umieszcza na portalach społecznościowych. Napisz **rozprawkę**, w której przedstawisz swoją opinię na temat tego zjawiska, odnosząc się zarówno do zasad bezpieczeństwa, jak i konieczności podtrzymywania kontaktów z bliskimi.

CZYSTOPIS
2
8 2 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78
9

Część ustna



Rozmowa wstępna

Wskazówki

- Rozmowa wstępna ma na celu oswojenie zdającego z sytuacją egzaminacyjną, przygotowanie go do głównej części egzaminu ustnego oraz poprawienie jego efektywności podczas wykonywania kolejnych zadań.
- Ta część egzaminu ma charakter swobodnej, naturalnej rozmowy, więc postaraj się zrelaksować.
- Egzaminator zada Ci kilka pytań zwiazanych z Twoim życiem i zainteresowaniami. Pytania te zamieszczone są tylko w zestawie dla egzaminującego. Postaraj się odpowiadać pełnymi zdaniami. Pamiętaj, że Twoim zadaniem jest wykazanie się znajomością zróżnicowanego słownictwa oraz środków językowych.
- Mów wyraźnie i nie spiesz się z odpowiedziami.
- Nie bój się rozwijać swoich odpowiedzi. Użycie zwrotów takich jak: As a matter of fact ... lub What I mean is that ... zademonstruje Twoją wiedzę i ułatwi przebieg rozmowy.

Answer the questions.

- 1 What do you enjoy doing in your free time? Why do you like it so much?
- 2 Do you like cooking? Why/Why not?
- 3 What do you do in your day-to-day life to stay healthy and fit? What do you avoid doing?
- 4 What kind of job would you like to have in the future? Why?
- 5 Do you follow the news? Why/Why not?

4 minuty Zadanie 1.

Rozmowa z odgrywaniem roli

Wskazówki

- Zadanie pierwsze polega na przeprowadzeniu rozmowy, w której zdający i egzaminator odgrywają role opisane w poleceniu. Szczegóły roli Twojego rozmówcy zamieszczone są wyłącznie w zestawie dla egzaminującego.
- W tej części egzaminu musisz odnieść się do czterech elementów wskazanych w poleceniu i omówić każdy z nich w co najmniej dwóch zdaniach.
- Możesz zostać poproszony / poproszona o dokładniejsze wyjaśnienie jakiejś kwestii, podanie większej ilości szczegółów, przedstawienie opinii lub udzielenie rady. W takiej sytuacji musisz właściwie zareagować na wypowiedź egzaminującego.
- Egzaminator może nie zgodzić się z Twoją propozycją i poprosić Cię o inne rozwiązanie. Nie oznacza to, że podana przez Ciebie propozycja jest nieodpowiednia. To standardowa część egzaminu oraz sposób na ocenę Twojej wiedzy i umiejętności.



Do the task. Then change roles and do the task again.

Uczeń A

Chcesz spędzić najbliższe wakacje, pracując za granicą. Rozmawiasz z przedstawicielem firmy, która specjalizuje się w organizowaniu tego typu wyjazdów.

Poniżej podane są cztery kwestie, które musisz omówić w rozmowie z uczniem B.

motywacja do pracy za granica i wybrany kraj

doświadczenie zawodowe

zarobki

transport i zakwaterowanie

Uczeń B

Jesteś przedstawicielem / przedstawicielką firmy, która specjalizuje się w organizacji studenckich wyjazdów do pracy za granicą. Rozmawiasz z osobą zainteresowaną takim wyjazdem.

W zależności od tego, jak potoczy się rozmowa, spróbuj włączyć do niej wszystkie lub wybrane kwestie:

- poproś ucznia A o dokładniejsze objaśnienie jakiejś
- grzecznie nie zgódź się z uczniem A, tak aby musiał podać kolejne argumenty lub zaproponować inne rozwiązanie,
- poproś, aby uczeń A przysłał e-mailem referencje od ostatniego pracodawcy lub od jednego ze swoich nauczycieli.
- poinformuj ucznia A, że koszty transportu nie są wliczone w cenę wyjazdu.

(Rozmowę rozpoczyna uczeń B.)

Część ustna

3 minuty Zadanie 2.

Rozmowa na podstawie ilustracji

Wskazówki

- W zadaniu drugim zostaniesz poproszony / poproszona o opisanie ilustracji i odpowiedzi na pytania egzaminatora.
- Opisując ilustrację, używaj konstrukcji There is/There are, czasu present continuous oraz wyrazów i zwrotów służących do spekulacji na temat tego, co widzisz na zdjęciu (I feel that this place ..., This is the sort of place that might offer ..., It seems to me that this would be a good place to ...; Perhaps this place could be used for ...). Uwzględnij informacje o tym, kogo przedstawia zdjęcie, gdzie się znajduje dana osoba, jaką czynność wykonuje, jak wygląda oraz co może czuć w przedstawionej sytuacji.
- Po opisaniu ilustracji egzaminator zada Ci trzy pytania. Pytania te zamieszczone są wyłącznie w zestawie dla egzaminującego. Pierwsze z nich odnosi sie bezpośrednio do zdiecia i wymaga interpretacji przedstawionej na nim sceny. Drugie pytanie jest związane z tematyką zdjęcia, lecz będzie dotyczyło Twoich poglądów, upodobań, zainteresowań lub planów. Trzecie pytanie dotyczy wydarzeń lub doświadczeń z przeszłości. Odpowiadając na nie, stosuj czasy przeszłe (past simple, past continuous, past perfect).



Describe the photo and answer the questions. Then change roles and do the task again.



- 1 How are the people feeling at the moment? Why do you think so?
- 2 Do you think it's a good idea to involve children in sport from an early age? Why?
- 3 Talk about the last time you or someone you know took part in a sports competition.

Ø 5 minut Zadanie 3.

Rozmowa na podstawie materiału stymulującego

Wskazówki

- W zadaniu trzecim zostaniesz poproszony / poproszona o wybranie spośród zilustrowanych propozycji tej, która, Twoim zdaniem, najlepiej spełnia warunki wskazane w poleceniu. Następnie odpowiesz na pytania egzaminującego.
- Dokonując wyboru, odnieś się do zilustrowanych propozycji i podaj argumenty uzasadniające wybór jednej z nich oraz przyczyny odrzucenia pozostałych. Wypowiedź powinna składać się z pełnych zdań. Używaj zwrotów i wyrażeń takich jak: I believe/think that, The one that appeals to me is ..., I believe this experience would be the most valuable because ..., In my opinion ..., This option is definitely more/less appealing than the other ones because
- Kiedy zakończysz wypowiedź, egzaminator zada Ci dwa pytania. Pytania te zamieszczone są wyłącznie w zestawie dla egzaminującego. Pamiętaj, aby nie udzielić tylko prostej odpowiedzi, ale również uzasadnić ją w dwóch-trzech zdaniach.



Do the task and answer the questions. Then change roles and do the task again.

Razem z wychowawcą i kolegami oraz koleżankami z klasy organizujesz warsztaty na temat zdrowego odżywiania. Masz do wyboru trzy formy przeprowadzenia warsztatów.

- Wybierz formę, która byłaby bardziej korzystna dla uczestników warsztatów, i uzasadnij swój wybór.
- Wyjaśnij, dlaczego odrzucasz pozostałe propozycje.







- 1 How important is it for people to meet in person for educational purposes? Why?
- Studying to develop your interests is more important than studying for a specific career. Do you agree with this statement? Why/Why not?

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