

Access



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Podręcznik jest przeznaczony do wieloletniego użytku. Nie należy zapisywać w nim odpowiedzi do zadań. Przypominają o tym graficzne oznaczenia znajdujące się przy wybranych zadaniach.



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Nice to meet you



• Greetings & introductions

- 1 Complete the dialogue with the words/phrases below. Listen and check.

• How are • name • And you
• This is • Where are • fine

- 2 In groups of three, act out dialogues similar to the one in Ex. 1.

• Countries & nationalities

- 3 Match the countries to the capital cities. Listen and check.

- 1 Spain
- 2 Britain
- 3 Poland
- 4 Italy
- 5 Brazil
- 6 Greece
- 7 Canada
- 8 Turkey
- 9 Germany
- 10 Finland
- 11 France

- a Berlin
- b Paris
- c Athens
- d Warsaw
- e Madrid
- f Ottawa
- g Brasilia
- h London
- i Ankara
- j Rome
- k Helsinki

- In pairs, ask and answer.

► A: *What's the capital city of Spain?*
B: *It's Madrid.*

Jane: Hi! I'm Jane. What's your 1) ... ?
Mary: I'm Mary.
Jane: Nice to meet you, Mary. 2) ... you from?
Mary: I'm from London. 3) ... ?
Jane: I'm from Cambridge. 4) ... my friend, Sue.
Mary: Hi, Sue. 5) ... you?
Sue: Hi. I'm 6) ... , thanks.

- 4 In pairs, write the nationalities for the countries in Ex. 3.

-an/-ian	► <i>Italian</i> , ...
-ish	► <i>Spanish</i> , ...
other	► <i>Greek</i> , ...

• Numbers

- 5 Write the missing numbers in words. Listen and check.

10 ten
15 1) ...
20 twenty
23 2) ...
30 thirty
38 3) ...
40 forty
41 4) ...

50 fifty
56 5) ...
60 sixty
64 6) ...
70 seventy
77 7) ...
80 eighty
82 8) ...

90 ninety
99 9) ...
100 a/one hundred
1000 a/one thousand
1,000,000 a/one million
2368 two thousand three hundred and sixty-eight

6 Listen and write each person's age.

Sue Laura Billy Marcus

7 Listen and say which numbers you hear. Read the numbers aloud.

672 287 3658 1287 128 87 36 897
5672 365 198 567 1897

8 In pairs, ask and answer, as in the example.



John (16) London, England

A: Where's Moira from?
B: She's from Rome, Italy.
A: How old is she?
B: She's 18.

Grammar

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• The verb to be Czasownik to be

9 a) Read the table. Then complete sentences 1-5 with the correct form of the verb to be.

Twierdzenia	Przeczenia	Pytania	Krótkie odpowiedzi
I'm	I'm not	Am I ...?	Yes, I am./No, I'm not.
you're	you aren't	Are you ...?	Yes, you are./No, you aren't.
he's	he isn't	Is he ...?	Yes, he is./No, he isn't.
she's	she isn't	Is she ...?	Yes, she is./No, she isn't.
it's	it isn't	Is it ...?	Yes, it is./No, it isn't.
we're	we aren't	Are we ...?	Yes, we are./No, we aren't.
you're	you aren't	Are you ...?	Yes, you are./No, you aren't.
they're	they aren't	Are they ...?	Yes, they are./No, they aren't.

- 1 Anna ... from France. She's from Spain.
- 2 They aren't Brazilian. They ... Italian.
- 3 Max ... 18. He isn't 20.
- 4 I ... British. I'm Canadian.
- 5 Rosa and Maria ... fourteen. They're fifteen.

b) Complete with the correct form of the verb to be.

- 1 A: ... she from Greece?
B: No, she She ... from Spain.
- 2 A: ... they Finnish?
B: No, they They ... Polish.
- 3 A: ... you Spanish?
B: Yes, we
- 4 A: ... Bill thirteen years old?
B: No, he He ... fourteen.
- 5 A: How old ... you?
B: I ... sixteen.
- 6 A: ... Hans German?
B: Yes, he

• Question words

Zaimki i wyrażenia
rozpoczynające pytania

10 a) Read the table. Match each question word with the correct sentence.

Who?	It's 2296678.
What?	She's my best friend.
When?	I'm 13 years old.
Where?	Because I'm tired.
Why?	He's from China.
How old?	It's on 4th May.

b) Complete the gaps with the correct question word. Then, answer the questions.

- 1 ... 's your name?
- 2 ... old are you?
- 3 ... are you from?
- 4 ... 's your telephone number?
- 5 ... is your birthday?
- 6 ... is he?

Favourite Objects

Vocabulary

• Objects

- 1 Write the words in the correct category. Which of these words can you see in pictures A-B?

- trousers • skirt • dictionary
- atlas • green • pencil
- black • ruler • Walkman
- red • coat • dress • watch
- yellow • blue • jacket
- orange • eraser • bike
- sharpener • scarf • gloves
- schoolbag • helmet

objects	clothes	colours
▶ dictionary	trousers	green

- 2 Complete the sentences. Use words from Ex. 1.

- In my schoolbag I have ...
- My favourite clothes are ...
- My favourite colour is ...

Grammar

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- The article *a/an*
Przedimek nieokreślony *a/an*

- 3 Read the theory, then fill in *a/an*.

- *a* + spółgłoska
a book
- *an* + samogłoska
an umbrella

- ▶ *a* skirt
- ... sharpener
- ... dictionary
- ... pencil
- ... jacket
- ... atlas
- ... eraser
- ... bike

(A)



(B)



• Plurals

Liczba mnoga rzeczownika

- 4 a) Read the theory.

- większość rzeczowników – dodajemy **-s** *cup* → *cups*
- rzeczowniki zakończone na **-s, -ss, -sh, -x, -ch, -o** – dodajemy **-es** *bus* → *buses*
- rzeczowniki zakończone samogłoską oraz **y** – dodajemy **-s** *day* → *days*
- rzeczowniki zakończone spółgłoską oraz **y** – opuszczamy **y**, dodajemy **-ies** *cherry* → *cherries*
- rzeczowniki zakończone na **-f/-fe** – opuszczamy **-f/-fe**, dodajemy **-ves** *knife* → *knives*
- rzeczowniki nieregularne *man* → *men*, *woman* → *women*, *child* → *children*, *person* → *people*, *tooth* → *teeth*, *foot* → *feet*

- b) Write the words below in the plural.

- tooth ▶ *teeth*
- wallet – ...
- box – ...
- glass – ...
- boy – ...
- child – ...
- baby – ...
- magazine – ...
- shelf – ...
- watch – ...
- man – ...
- potato – ...

• This/These – That/Those

Zaimki wskazujące *this/these* – *that/those*

- 5 a) Read the examples.

Liczba pojedyncza	Liczba mnoga
<p>NEAR</p> <p><i>This is a chair.</i></p>	<p>NEAR</p> <p><i>These are chairs.</i></p>
<p>FAR</p> <p><i>That is a clock.</i></p>	<p>FAR</p> <p><i>Those are clocks.</i></p>

b) Complete the gaps with *this, that, these or those*.



1 ... is a telephone and ... is a television.



2 ... are laptops and ... are video cameras.




3 ... is a mobile phone and ... are watches.



4 ... are digital cameras and ... is a CD player.



5 ... are skateboards and ... is a bike.

6  Point to objects in your classroom. Your partner says what each one is.

▶ (points to an eraser on his/her desk)
This is an eraser.

- **Pronouns/Possessive adjectives**
Zaimki osobowe
Zaimki i przymiotniki dzierżawcze

7 a) Read the table. What are these words in your language?

Zaimki osobowe w funkcji podmiotu

I you he she it we you they

Zaimki osobowe w funkcji dopełnienia

me you him her it us you them

Zaimki dzierżawcze

mine yours his hers — ours yours theirs

Przymiotniki dzierżawcze

my your his her its our your their

- zaimek osobowy będący podmiotem – przed czasownikiem *She's got a jacket.*
- zaimek osobowy będący dopełnieniem – po czasowniku *Look at her!*
- zaimek dzierżawczy – po czasowniku *It is hers.*
- przymiotnik dzierżawczy – przed rzeczownikiem *This is her jacket.*


b) Complete the sentences with the appropriate pronoun or possessive adjective.

- Where is Brian? ... is in the garden.
- My name is Pierre. ... am French.
- This is Mark's skateboard. It's
- Fiona is in her room. Is Katie with ... ?
- Sara and Lisa are friends. ... are fourteen.
- Mary's coat is on the bed and ... scarf and gloves are on the table.
- Helen is my sister. ... is 17 years old.
- Look at Jim. Look at

- **Possessives**
Dopełniacz 's/s'

8 a) Read the theory. What are the rules for the possessive in your language?

- rzeczowniki w lp i rzeczowniki w lm niezakończone na -s + 's *Mary's cousin, men's clothes*
- rzeczowniki w lm i niektóre rzeczowniki w lp zakończone na -s + ' *girls' toys, King Minos' wife*
- kilka rzeczowników (wspólna przynależność) + 's *Sue and Tom's house*

b)  Choose the correct word. Then answer the questions.

- What colour are your father's/fathers' eyes?
▶ *What colour are your father's eyes?*
▶ *His eyes are blue.*
- What colour is your mother's/mothers' hair?
- What are your best friend's/friends' names?
- Where is your grandparent's/grandparents' house?
- What is the name of your favourite singer's/singers' album?

Vocabulary

• Rooms & household objects

- 1 Listen and repeat. What are these words in your language?



Grammar

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- **There is/There are – Some/Any**
Konstrukcja *there is/there are*, określenia *some/any*

- 2 a) Read the table. Are there similar structures in your language?

	Liczba pojedyncza	Liczba mnoga
Twierdzenia	There is/There's a lamp in the bedroom.	There are some lamps in the bedroom.
Przeczenia	There isn't a lamp in the bedroom.	There aren't any lamps in the bedroom.
Pytania	Is there a lamp in the bedroom?	Are there any lamps in the bedroom?
Krótkie odpowiedzi	Yes, there is./ No, there isn't.	Yes, there are./ No, there aren't.
	some – zdania twierdzące	any – zdania przeczące i pytające

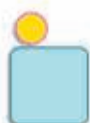
- b) Look at Jill's living room in Ex. 1. Complete the gaps in sentences 1-8 with *There is*, *There isn't*, *There are*, *There aren't*.

- 1 ... a sofa in the living room.
- 2 ... any magazines on the coffee table.
- 3 ... two cushions on the sofa.
- 4 ... a bookcase.
- 5 ... a vase on the table.
- 6 ... some flowers in the vase.
- 7 ... three armchairs.
- 8 ... any cupboards.

• Prepositions of place

Przyimki miejsca

3 a) What are these prepositions in your language?



on



in



under



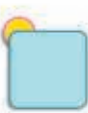
next to



between



in front of



behind



opposite



above

b) Look at Jill's bedroom in Ex. 1. Then, read the text and choose the correct answers.

There is a wardrobe 1) **next to/in front of** the bookcase. There is a painting 2) **above/opposite** the bed. There's a bed 3) **opposite/next to** the desk. There is a pillow 4) **on/under** the bed. There is a computer 5) **above/on** the desk. There is a TV 6) **in/next to** the bookcase. There is a chair 7) **between/behind** the desk and the bed.

4 In pairs, ask and answer questions about Jill's bedroom.

► A: *Are there any books on the desk?*

B: *No, there aren't. There's a computer on the desk.*

• Have got

Czasownik *have got*

5 Read the table. Is there a similar verb in your language?

Twierdzenia	Przeczenia	Pytania	Krótkie odpowiedzi
I } 've got you }	I } haven't got you }	Have I/you/ we/they got?	Yes, I / you / we / they have. No, I / you / we / they haven't.
he } she } 's got it }	he } hasn't got she }		
we } you } 've got they }	we } haven't got you }	Has he/she/ it got?	Yes, he / she / it has. No, he / she / it hasn't.

6 Fill in *have got*, *has got*, *haven't got* or *hasn't got*.

- Jane ► *has got* a chair in her room. (✓)
- Tom ► *hasn't got* any paintings in his room. (X)
- Jerry ... a computer. (✓)
- Tony and Stella ... skateboards. (✓)
- Phil ... a digital camera. (X)
- John and Laura ... mobile phones. (X)
- Sue ... a telephone in her room. (✓)
- Bob and Bill ... a CD player. (X)
- Anna ... a bike. (X)
- Bart and Steve ... a video camera. (✓)

7 a) Look at the table. Put the words in order to form complete questions. Then answer them.

	Max	Helen	Mary	Gus
digital camera	✓		✓	
computer		✓	✓	✓
skateboard	✓			✓
CD player		✓	✓	
video camera		✓		✓

- Max / got / digital camera / has / a?
► *Has Max got a digital camera? Yes, he has.*
- Helen and Mary / got / have / CD players?
- Helen and Gus / a digital camera / got / have?
- Gus and Max / have / skateboards / got?
- Max / got / video camera / has / a?
- Mary / a / has / video camera / got?

b) What about you? Which of these *have/haven't* you got?

► *I have got ... , but I ...*

Family



BRIAN



RITA



TONY



CHARLIE



MARION



EVE



LYN



CAROL



TED

Vocabulary

• Family members

1 Listen and repeat. What are these words in your language?

- 1 grandfather – grandmother
- 2 father – mother
- 3 brother – sister
- 4 uncle – aunt
- 5 husband – wife
- 6 son – daughter
- 7 cousin – cousin

2 Look at Lyn's family tree. Complete the sentences with the correct name.

- 1 ▶ *Marion* is Lyn's aunt.
- 2 ... are Carol's parents.

- 3 ... is Lyn's grandmother.
- 4 ... is Ted and Carol's uncle.
- 5 ... is Tony's wife.
- 6 ... is Marion's husband.
- 7 ... is Ted and Carol's cousin.
- 8 ... is Eve and Tony's daughter.
- 9 ... is Marion and Charlie's son.
- 10 ... is Marion and Tony's father.
- 11 ... is Marion's brother.
- 12 ... is Ted's sister.
- 13 ... is Tony and Marion's mother.

3 Draw your family tree. Present your family to the class.

Module

1

Day after day

◆ What's in this module?

- appearance & character
- activities
- likes/dislikes
- habits
- present simple
- adverbs of frequency
- British teenagers' lifestyles
- time zones
- making an appointment

Which of the pictures 1-10 can you find in Module 1?

◆ Find the page numbers for

- clock faces
- a quiz
- film characters

Vocabulary

● Activities

- ◆ Listen and repeat. What are these phrases in your language?



1 send text messages



2 go shopping



3 go to the library



7 surf the Net



4 learn foreign languages



5 play sports



6 hang out with friends



8 play computer games



9 go to the cinema



10 watch a DVD

Which of these activities do you like? Tell your partner. Use: *every day, at the weekends, once a week, in the evenings.*

😊 love 😊 like 😊 not mind 😊 not like 😊 hate

► *I like playing sports. I play sports at the weekends.*

Reading

1 What do you know about the characters in the picture? Listen and read to find out more.

2 Read the text again. Who: *likes sports? is good at languages? likes eating? hates ghosts? is rich? is clever?*



Do you know them?

a Norville Rogers

or "Shaggy", is Scooby Doo's close friend. He is an easy-going teenager and he likes eating. He also drives the Mystery Machine. He is afraid of ghosts but he manages to overcome his fear and help the gang. His catchphrase is "Zoiks!" when he is surprised or scared.

b Velma Dinkley

She is the brains of the Scooby gang. It is usually Velma who solves the mystery. She loves computers and studying foreign languages. She can't see well without her glasses. Her catchphrases are "Jinkies" and "My glasses! I can't see without my glasses."

c Daphne Blake

or "Danger-prone Daphne" comes from a rich family. She's very beautiful and polite. She likes fashion and going shopping. She also likes martial arts. She often gets into trouble and asks for help. She can't run fast.

d Fred Jones

or "Freddie" is the leader of the Mystery Inc gang. He is quite handsome and friendly. He likes sports, especially football. He can drive very fast. He drives the Mystery Machine. He really likes mysteries! His catchphrase is "Let's split up, gang."

e Scooby Doo

or "Scooby" is Shaggy's best friend. He wears a blue collar. He likes eating pizzas and Scooby snacks. He doesn't like ghosts. He pronounces most words as if they begin with an "R". His catchphrase is "Scooby Dooby Doo!"

3 Explain the words in the list. Use them to make sentences about the characters in the pictures.

martial arts

polite

brains

easy-going

pronounces

danger-prone

overcome his fear

get into trouble

catchphrase

solve the mystery

Vocabulary

• Appearance & character

- 4 List the words under the headings. Use them to describe the Mystery Inc characters.

build height age hair character

- easy-going • tall • teenager • old
- short • long • thin • slim • clever
- brown • plump • curly • fair • sporty
- careful • clumsy • elegant • friendly
- funny • sweet • cool • silly • polite

Ask and answer questions based on the text.

Grammar

• Present simple

Czas present simple

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- 5 Complete the table with the words in the list. Check in the text in Ex. 2.

- doesn't • likes • Do

Twierdzenia	I/You/We/They He/She	like 1) ...	martial arts.
Przeczenia	I/You/We/They He/She	don't like 2) ... like	ghosts.
Pytania	3) ... Does	I/you/we/they he/she/it	know them?

- 6 Read the table. Then write the third person singular.

Pisownia

I like + **-s** → he likes I watch + **-es** → he watches
I go + **-es** → he goes I study + **-ies** → he studies

ALE I say + **-s** → he says

- 1 solve 3 play 5 speak 7 try
2 teach 4 cry 6 do 8 kiss

- 7 Use the text on p. 12 to correct the sentences (1-5).

- Daphne likes computers. ► *Daphne doesn't like computers. She likes martial arts.*
- Fred drives slowly.
- Velma wears sunglasses.

- Shaggy drives a Mercedes.
- Scooby wears a red collar.

- 8 Form questions. Look at the pictures and answer the questions.



- Jane / read magazines?
► *Does Jane read magazines? Yes, she does.*
- Jane & David / play sports?
- David / surf the Net?
- David / speak Spanish?
- Jane / play the guitar?
- Jane & David / have dogs?

Speaking

- 9 Put the words in order. Ask your partner to answer the questions.

- do / like / you / pizza?
► *Do you like pizza? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.*
- Net / your / surf / the / does / friend?
- basketball / does / your / friend / play?
- speak / do / Italian / you?
- a / drive / car / you / do?

Project

- 10 Portfolio: Who's your favourite cartoon or film character? Write six sentences about him/her.

My favourite character is He/She is (tall)
... . He/She is (clever) He/She likes
He/She can He/She doesn't like

Help around the house

Vocabulary

● Chores

- 1 Listen and repeat. What are these phrases in your language?



mop the floor



wash the dishes



cook dinner



go shopping



walk the dog



set the table



clear the table



tidy your room



make your bed



take out the rubbish



dust the furniture

- 2 Do the quiz. Check your score. Explain the words in bold.

Are you someone who just can't sit still or are you lazy? Take the quiz to find out.

Busy Bee

OR

COUCH POTATO?

1 – Do you watch a lot of television each day?

- A Not really. I **prefer** to go out with my friends in the **real world**!
- B I sometimes watch TV, **especially** when the **weather** is bad.
- C I always watch TV! I can watch it from morning **until** night!

2 – How often do you make your bed?

- A I always make my bed. It doesn't even take two minutes.
- B I sometimes make my bed, but sometimes Mum does it **instead**.
- C I never make my bed – beds are for **sleeping** in, not tidying!

3 – Do you help around the house?

- A I usually clean my bedroom. I want it to be **neat and tidy**.
- B I often help with small chores around the house – if I have to!
- C I don't help with cleaning. That's what mums and dads are there for!

4 – How often do you go shopping with your parents?

- A I always go shopping with them.
- B I sometimes go if they ask me to.
- C Never. I just **hate** it.

5 – How many hours do you sleep a day?

- A I don't sleep a lot **unless** I am very tired.
- B I sometimes sleep in **at the weekends**.
- C I always sleep more than 8 hours.

Every time you answer A, you can give yourself 20 points, for B give yourself 10, and each time you answer C give yourself 5.

25-50 = You're a couch potato! **Turn off** the TV and help around the house a bit!

51-75 = Not bad! You're seldom lazy enough to **fall asleep** on the **couch** but you do need to pick up the pace from time to time!

76-100 = You're a busy bee. You rarely **sit still** and are always **on the move**! **Keep it up!**

Grammar

see
p. 117

Adverbs of frequency
Przysłówki częstotliwości

Przysłówki częstotliwości stawiamy:

- przed czasownikiem głównym. *I **often** go shopping.*
- po czasowniku to be. *I'm **never** late for school.*

3 Use the verbs to complete the sentences.
What are the words in bold in your language?

- cook • make • set • wash • walk

- 0% I **never** 1) ► *cook* dinner.
25% I **sometimes** 2) ... the table.
50% I **often** 3) ... the dishes.
75% I **usually** 4) ... the dog.
100% I **always** 5) ... my bed.

4 How often do you do the following?
Write sentences. Use adverbs of frequency.

► *I sometimes water the plants.*

5 Write the words in the correct order.

- 1 Tony / eats out / never
► *Tony never eats out.*
- 2 usually / she / for school / is / late
- 3 they / computer games / play / sometimes
- 4 Ann / to the library / goes / often
- 5 always / Bob and Steve / are / happy

6 Write sentences.

My

dad
mum
best friendalways
sometimes
usually
often
nevertidy ...
make ...
mop ...
walk ...
dust ...► *My dad sometimes mops the floor.*

Listening

7 Listen to the conversations and choose the answer A, B or C that best answers the question.

- 1 What does Ben do in the evening?
A walks the dog
B takes out the rubbish
C waters the plants

- 2 What time does Ann have dinner?
A 8:00
B 8:15
C 8:30

3 Where's Steve?



Speaking

8 Work in pairs. Does your friend help in the house? Use the phrases in Exs 1 and 4 to ask and answer questions. Then, tell the class.

- *A: How often do you tidy your room?*
B: Never. I don't like it.




Writing

9 What's a typical Monday for you? Use the phrases below to write a short paragraph. You can use your own ideas.

- get up • make my bed • have breakfast
- walk to school • have lunch • tidy my room
- water the plants • do my homework • take out the rubbish • play computer games
- watch TV • go to bed

► *I get up at 7:00. I usually make my bed, then I have breakfast. I often walk to school. ...*

Reading & Writing

- 1    Look at the title of the text. Which of the activities in the pictures do you think Amy does on Sundays? Listen and read to find out. Label the pictures.


- 2 Read the article and complete the table.

In the morning ► *get up late*

In the afternoon ...

In the evening ...

Use the completed table to talk about Amy's Sunday activities.

- 3  Read the theory. Find examples in the text, then add capital letters to the sentences.

Learning to learn

Wielka litera

Wielką literą w języku angielskim zaczynają się zdania (*He is 16.*), imiona i nazwiska (*Sally Sanders*), nazwy krajów, narodowości i języków (*Scotland, Scottish, Spanish*), nazwy dni tygodnia i miesiące (*Monday, May*). Wielką literą piszemy też zaimek osobowy *I*.

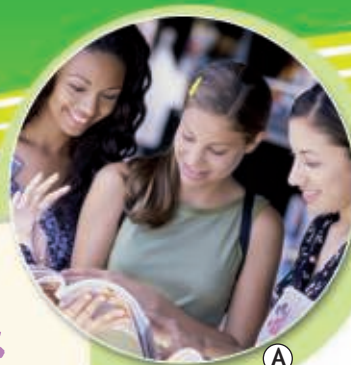
- saturday is mary's favourite day.
- sue's birthday is in march.
- we usually go out on sunday afternoons.
- i'm jane. i'm from canada.
- i can speak french and italian.

I ♥ Sundays

by Amy Holmes

Sunday is my favourite day. I usually get up late and have a big breakfast. Then I do my homework for school. I also help my mum cook lunch.

In the afternoon I usually meet my friends and play basketball. We sometimes hang out at the mall if the weather is bad. I never go out on Sunday evenings. My friend Laura often comes round and we play computer games or we watch a DVD. Then I surf the Net and chat with my friends online before I go to bed at 10 o'clock. Sundays are fun!



A



B





C




E



D


- 4   Which is your favourite day? What do you do? Complete a table like the one in Ex. 2.


Writing (a short article)

- 5  **Portfolio:** Use your answers in Ex. 4 to write a short article about your favourite day.

... is my favourite day., I usually, In the afternoon, In the evening, ... are fun.


Teenage Life in Britain

1  Look at the title, the headings and the pictures in the text. What would you like to know about British teenagers' family life, school life and free time? Think of a question for each category. Listen, read and see if you can answer them.


2  Read the text. Replace the words in bold in sentences (1-6) with words in the list.

- teenagers • families
- soap operas • school
- to clubs • a school uniform

- 1 They are not big.
- 2 They help with housework.
- 3 They like watching them.
- 4 It finishes at 3:30.
- 5 They always wear it at school.
- 6 They often go there with their friends on Saturdays.

3  Explain the words in bold. Make notes under the headings in the text. Use your notes to tell the class about British teenagers' lifestyle.

Project

4  **Portfolio:** Make notes about teenagers' family life, school life and free time in your country. Use your notes to write a short article for an English teenage magazine.

Family life

Families in Britain are usually small, but family life is sometimes very **busy**! Both parents in a family often work, so teenagers have to help around the house **a bit**. In the evenings, many British families watch **soap operas** like "EastEnders" on "the telly"* **together**.

* TV



School life

School **starts** at 8:45. Pupils **study** some really **interesting school subjects**, like IT*, Citizenship and Food Technology. When school **finishes**, at about 3:30, many pupils go to an **after-school club**, like French club or Drama club. Pupils in Britain always wear a **school uniform**.

* Information Technology (computers)

Free time

Like all teenagers, British teens love watching TV, playing computer games and surfing the Net! But many also **belong** to clubs such as karate or dance clubs or they do **skateboarding** or **rollerblading**. On Saturdays, many teens enjoy going shopping or to the cinema with their friends!



● **Phoning friends**

1 🎧 Listen and repeat.

- Hang on a minute.
- I'll get her.
- Yes, speaking.
- Are you free on Saturday evening?
- How about coming to the cinema?
- I'd love to.

2 🎧 Listen to the dialogue. Where does it take place?

at school on the phone

3 **Everyday English** Read the dialogue. Replace the phrases in bold with the phrases below.

- Hold on a moment.
- Do you fancy coming ... ?
- Yeah, that'd be lovely.

Mrs Smith: Hello?

Dan: Hi, it's Dan. Is Laura there, please?

Mrs Smith: Hang on a minute. I'll get her.

Laura: Hello?

Dan: Hi, it's Dan.

Laura: Hi, Dan! How are you?

Dan: I'm fine. Are you free on Saturday evening?

Laura: Yes, I am.

Dan: How about coming to the cinema?

Laura: Yeah, I'd love to. When would you like to meet?

Dan: How about 7:30 at the train station?

Laura: Sounds great! See you there.

4 Say the sentences in Ex. 1 in your own language. In pairs read out the dialogue.

5 🗣️ **Portfolio:** Work in pairs. Telephone your friend to ask him/her to go to a party with you on Saturday evening. Your friend accepts. Use the dialogue in Ex. 3 as a model. Record yourselves.

Pronunciation /s/, /z/, /ɪz/

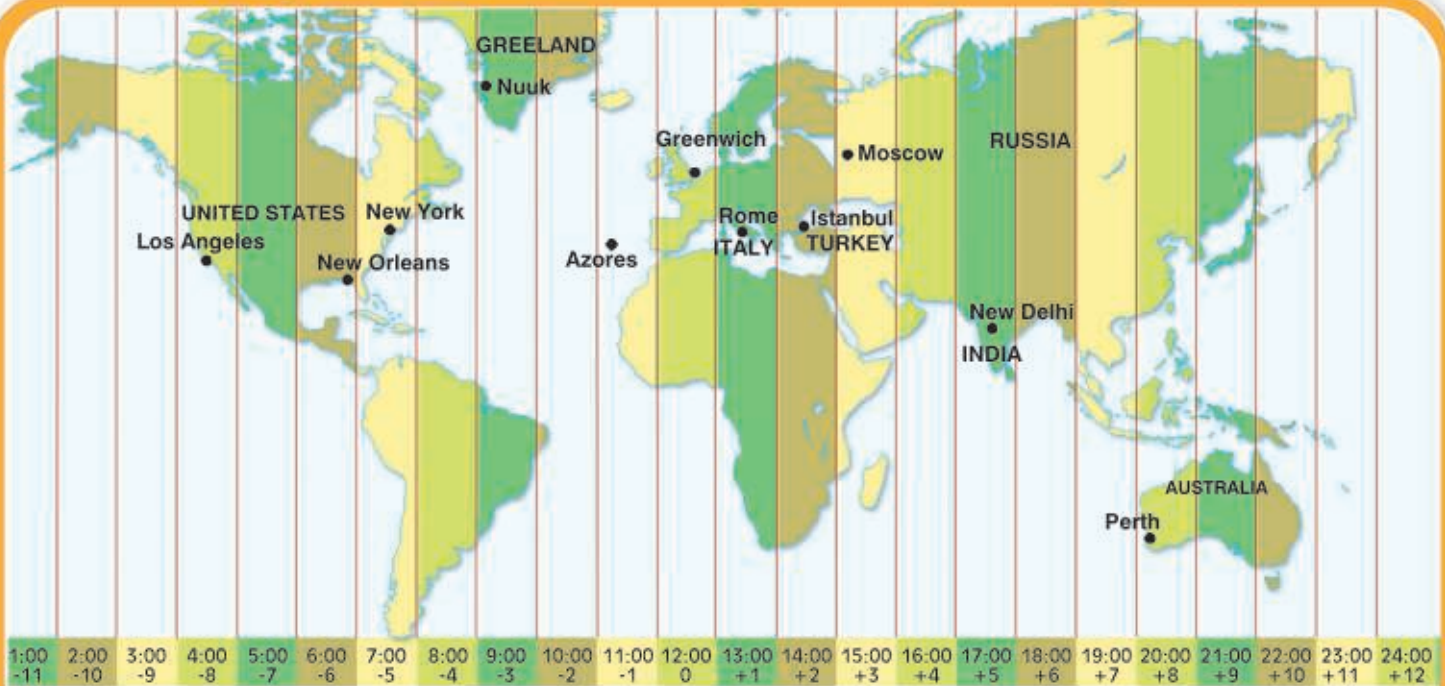
6 🎧 Listen and repeat. Think of two more words with the same sounds.

/s/	likes, speaks, asks
/z/	drives, solves, loves, begins
/ɪz/	teaches, manages, pronounces

Science

1 🎧 Is time the same in all countries? Why not? Listen and read to find out.

TIME ZONES OF THE WORLD



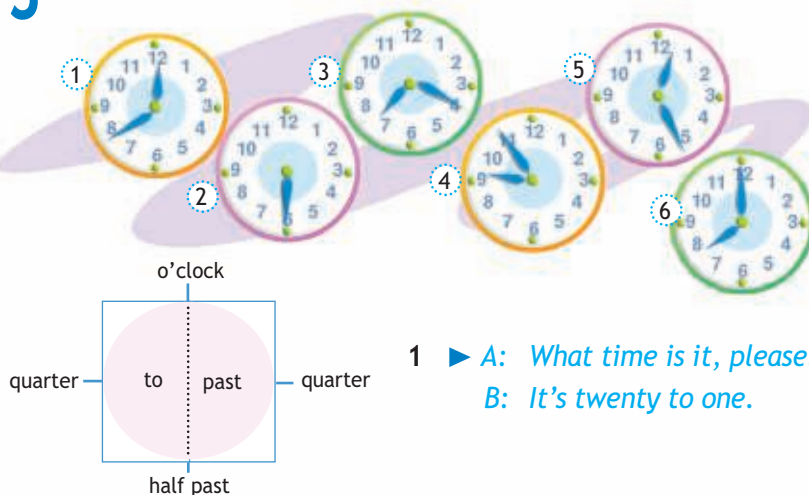
When you **travel east** or **west** to a different country, you have to **change** the time on your watch. This happens **because** the Earth **turns**, so when it is **day-time** in some parts of the world, it is **night-time** in others.

We **divide** the Earth into 24 **time zones**, one for each hour of the day. All the places in the same time zone have the same time. We start **counting** from Greenwich, England. When it is 12 pm in Greenwich and you travel east to a place in the next zone, Rome **for example**, it is 1 pm. If you travel west to a place in the next zone, the Azores for example, it is 11 am.

Note: am from midnight to noon pm from noon to midnight

2 Look at the map. Imagine it is 1 pm in Greenwich. What time is it in: *Los Angeles*? *New York*? *Nuuk*? *Perth*? *Moscow*? *New Delhi*? *New Orleans*? *Istanbul*? Explain the words in bold.

3 🧑🧑 In pairs, ask each other the time.



1 ▶ A: *What time is it, please?*
B: *It's twenty to one.*

4 What did we use to tell the time in the past? Work in groups to collect information, then present it to the class.

You can visit this website:

<http://www.arcytech.org/java/clock>
Click on: The History of Clocks

1

Self Check

1 Match the words.

- 1 read
- 2 tidy
- 3 send
- 4 go
- 5 make
- 6 learn
- 7 set
- 8 watch

- A shopping
- B a DVD
- C the table
- D a magazine
- E your bed
- F a text message
- G your room
- H a foreign language

(Points: $\frac{8 \times 2}{16}$)

2 Choose the correct word.

- 1 My father is a curly/tall man.
- 2 Jack is very clumsy/elegant. He always breaks things.
- 3 My mum has got slim/long hair.
- 4 David Beckham is very sporty/plump.
- 5 Be funny/careful! There is a man behind you.
- 6 Supermodels are short/thin.
- 7 Don't be sweet/silly!
- 8 I have got friendly/straight hair.

(Points: $\frac{8 \times 3}{24}$)

3 Write the verbs in brackets in the present simple.

- 1 Mary ... (go) to school by bus.
- 2 ... (you/ tidy) your room every day?
- 3 Mark ... (not/speak) Italian.
- 4 James and Ann ... (read) books.
- 5 My father ... (not/walk) to work.
- 6 ... (Bob/play) football?
- 7 I ... (not/cook) very well.
- 8 We ... (eat) breakfast every morning.
- 9 Babies ... (sleep) all day.
- 10 Helen ... (do) her homework in the afternoon.

(Points: $\frac{10 \times 3}{30}$)

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1 Carl ... (never/drink) milk.
- 2 School ... (sometimes/be) boring.
- 3 Mum ... (often/cook) my favourite meals.
- 4 We ... (usually/play) football after dinner.
- 5 Sam and Pat ... (always/be) on time.

(Points: $\frac{5 \times 4}{20}$)

5 Complete the dialogue with: I'm afraid I can't., I'd love to!, Would you like to go to the cinema?, Yes, speaking., Are you free on Friday?.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| A: Hello? | A: Yes, I am. |
| B: Hello, is this David? | B: Would you like to do something then? |
| A: 1) ... | A: 4) ... |
| B: Can you come to my house tonight? | B: 5) ... |
| A: 2) ... | A: Sounds great! See you on Friday! |
| B: 3) ... | |

(Points: $\frac{5 \times 2}{10}$)

Now I Can ...

(My score: $\frac{100}{100}$)

- describe a person
- talk about my likes/dislikes
- write an article about my favourite day
- make an appointment
- talk about British teenagers' lifestyle

... in English

