

L MINDS

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EDYCJA POLSKA



Matura in Mind
Poziom podstawowy

Matura in Mind
Poziom rozszerzony

WORKBOOK & GRAMMAR BOOK
Student's

B₂



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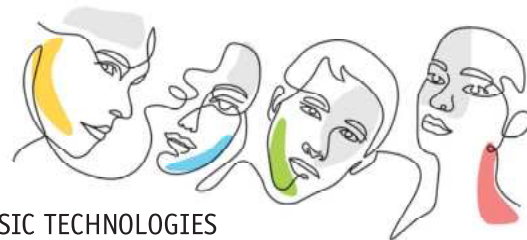
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Unforgettable Adventures



Have you got a thirst for adventure? Here are six incredible holiday experiences you will love!

A _____
Picture yourself hiking through the mountains of Peru, surrounded by gorgeous green wilderness, when suddenly the world-famous Machu Picchu comes into view. This is no ordinary hike; it's a journey through history. Inca Trail takes you to the incredible Inca city, where you can explore houses and temples built as far back as 1450 AD. **(1)** _____
It truly is a trek like no other.

B _____
The Three Peaks Challenge in the UK is a unique test of fitness and determination. Climb the highest peaks in Scotland, England and Wales – Ben Nevis, Scafell Pike, and Snowdon – all within 24 hours. **(2)** _____
This experience will push your limits while you discover the beauty of the UK at the same time.

C _____
For a taste of the Wild West, head to Dixie Dude Ranch in Texas. **(3)** _____
You will spend most of your time on horseback travelling around the ranch and find out about how to look after cows, then enjoy relaxing evenings by the campfire. It's a holiday experience that takes you back in time, offering a glimpse into the cowboy lifestyle of the American South.

D _____
If you're a nature lover with an interest in marine life, the Galapagos Islands are definitely a must-

visit. Dive into the crystal-clear waters around these islands and discover a hidden underwater world. Snorkel with turtles, sea lions, and see a wide variety of other unique and colourful ocean species up close. This is a hands-on lesson in marine ecology, as you will learn a lot about sea life up close. **(4)** _____

E _____
Baffin Island in the Canadian Arctic is the perfect place for a winter adventure. Here, you'll try to spot amazing Arctic species, like polar bears and Arctic foxes, out in the wild. This stunning frozen location offers an opportunity for a unique cultural experience, too, as you can meet and spend time with native Inuit communities that live there. **(5)** _____
If you're lucky, you might even get the chance to see them while you're there.

F _____
For a once-in-a-lifetime ski trip, head to Mount Etna on the Mediterranean island of Sicily. This mountain is actually Europe's largest active volcano, but it also offers thrilling skiing opportunities during the colder months of the year. **(6)** _____
By combining the thrill of winter sports with the incredible natural beauty of the sunny Mediterranean region, this location offers a one-of-a-kind adventure that you won't find anywhere else!

1 ★ Read the text and correct the sentences (1-6).

- 1 Machu Picchu is an ancient trail created by the Incas. _____
- 2 Ben Nevis, Scafell Pike and Snowdon are England's highest peaks. _____
- 3 Visitors to Dixie Dude Ranch learn how to take care of horses. _____
- 4 The waters of the Galapagos are perfect for exploring because they are warm. _____
- 5 Inuit people are known to visit Baffin Island. _____
- 6 Mount Etna is the oldest volcano in all of Europe. _____

2 ★★ **M** Read the text and match the headings (1-6) with the paragraphs (A-F) they describe.

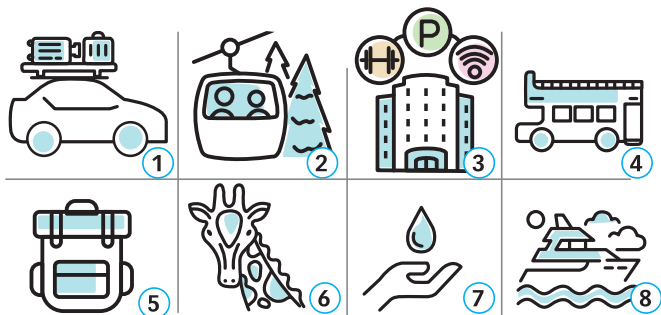
- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Racing to the Top | 3 Trekking through Time | 5 Where the Sun meets the Snow |
| 2 Underwater Adventuring | 4 A Winter Wonderland | 6 Life with Livestock |

3 ★★★ **M** Read through the text. Six sentences are missing. Choose from sentences A-H below to fill in gaps 1-6. There are two sentences you do not need to use.

- A** Here, you'll find yourself in a remote rural setting, surrounded by rolling hills where you can experience the true cowboy culture.
- B** Here, you can speed down the slopes while enjoying incredible views of the Mediterranean Sea.
- C** It's challenging, but the reward is an unforgettable experience at one of the world's most amazing archaeological sites.
- D** It can take some time to get used to being around these animals, but it is a highly rewarding experience once you do.
- E** Amazingly, the Northern Lights are also visible on the island at certain times of the year.
- F** Here, you will learn about what it takes to survive in one of the Earth's rainiest climates.
- G** You will enjoy stunning views of the British countryside and gain a feeling of achievement from completing the challenge.
- H** Of course, the warm weather isn't the only reason for you to visit this unique destination.

TYPES OF HOLIDAYS

- 1 ★ Look at the drawings and complete the sentences.



- 1 Anna and Tom are packing their car for their big r _____ t _____ tomorrow.
- 2 "We need plenty of warm clothes because we're going on a w _____ s _____ holiday."
- 3 Ed loves p _____ holidays because flights, accommodation and food are all included.
- 4 "Did you see Big Ben on your s _____ s _____ trip around London?"
- 5 Leah loves hiking, so she goes on a lot of b _____ holidays.
- 6 Jen and her family saw some amazing animals on their s _____ holiday in Kenya.
- 7 "You look stressed; I think you need a w _____ s _____ holiday soon."
- 8 "I love being at sea, so a c _____ is the perfect holiday for me."

- 2 ★★ Fill in: temple, track, tour, sun, flight, culture, lag, coach, sickness, views.

What's your idea of the perfect holiday? Would you like to go off the beaten 1) _____ and explore another 2) _____? Would you like to visit a 3) _____ or take a guided 4) _____ of historical locations? Perhaps you'd simply like to relax, soak up the 5) _____ and enjoy breathtaking 6) _____. Whatever your preference, SimplyTravel has options for you. There's no need to worry about jet 7) _____ or travel 8) _____ either, as we can book a suitable 9) _____, plan 10) _____ trips and select the perfect accommodation for the most comfortable and enjoyable experience possible. So why wait? Visit SimplyTravel today and start planning the holiday of a lifetime!



AIRPORT SECURITY

- 3 ★ Choose the correct option.

- 1 Everyone can use tablet **files/devices** in the cabin, as long as they are in aeroplane mode.
- 2 "Can I take these safety **powerbanks/matches** with me on the plane?"
- 3 "Don't pack too many clothes; there's a luggage **warning/restriction** on our flight."
- 4 The airline allows every passenger to travel with one piece of **hand/onboard** luggage.
- 5 Getting through security can take a long time if you have to stop for a **manual/fingertip** check.
- 6 "With this app, I can download a digital boarding **ticket/pass** to my smartphone."

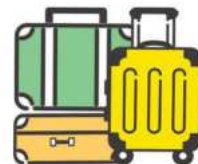
- 4 ★★ Fill in: confiscate, apply, ensure, screen, prescribe, snatch.

- 1 "Do rules about electronics _____ to both smartphones and laptops?"
- 2 "Keep a close eye on your luggage; you don't want someone to _____ it while you're not looking."
- 3 The job of airport security is to _____ safe travel for all passengers.
- 4 As it was more than 100 ml, airport staff had to _____ Amy's perfume.
- 5 This machine is used to _____ suitcases in case they contain banned items.
- 6 "If your doctor did not _____ that medicine, you won't be able to take it on the plane."

- 5 ★★★ Choose the correct option.

Travel Made Simple

- 1 Always pack light on a **cruise/safari/backpacking** holiday – you'll be carrying whatever you take!
- 2 To avoid accidents, check weather conditions carefully before you **go/visit/take** on an expedition.
- 3 Be ready for security **viewing/screening/searching** by putting all liquids in a plastic bag at home.
- 4 Read airline regulations before travelling to avoid having personal items **snatched/confiscated/permitted** by security staff.
- 5 Keep **files/instruments/powerbanks** in your cabin bags, as batteries aren't allowed in hold luggage.
- 6 Print or download your boarding **ticket/receipt/pass** at home to save time at the airport.
- 7 Travel with a money belt to keep your most important personal **belongings/essentials/goods** safe.
- 8 If you want to travel **far and wide/another country/the wild** cheaply, you have to be flexible.
- 9 Tie a colourful ribbon to your luggage to help you **search/locate/track** it at baggage reclaim.
- 10 **Book/Explore/Travel** flights months in advance to get the best deals.



1c GRAMMAR IN USE

COUNTABLE/UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

1 ★ Choose the correct option.

- There weren't many **space/spaces** outside the hotel, so it took us a while to park our car.
- There's no **room/rooms** to pack anything else in this travel bag.
- The hotel staff brought **iron/irons** for the guests to use on their clothes.
- There is so much amazing **foods/food** to try in India; I can't wait to go there!
- When we saw the city **light/lights** from the plane window, we knew we had almost arrived.
- David always travels with lots of **suitcase/suitcases**.
- When he landed in Dublin, Greg asked airport staff for **informations/information** about local buses.
- Julia and David took **time/times** off work to go on holiday.
- Ann is travelling with her laptop so she can do some **work/works** during her flight to New York.
- John has ten years' **experience/experiences** as a hotel manager.

2 ★ Fill in *piece, cup, bar, drop and bottle*.

Hey Greta,
On your way back to the villa, could you please pick up a **1)** _____ of juice for breakfast tomorrow? I know you like a **2)** _____ of coffee with a **3)** _____ of fruit in the morning, too, but we haven't got a **4)** _____ of milk left either, so you might want to get a carton. Oh, a **5)** _____ of chocolate too, please! I think that's everything for now. Thanks!
Jen

3 ★★ Find and correct the mistakes.

- According to locals, rugby are the most popular sport in this country. _____
- Aside from the great food, the sunshine are what attracts people to this destination most. _____
- We couldn't believe how noisy our surroundings was in New York City. _____
- Japanese are a beautiful language that I'd love to learn someday. _____
- The traditional garments Ann is wearing is from a local market. _____
- Lucy's luggage weigh a lot, so she needs help carrying her things. _____
- Anna is a keen traveller, which is why geography are her favourite school subject. _____
- It is busy at the airport because there is a lot of people travelling today. _____

4 ★★ Fill in *is* or *are*.

- "Can you check if my green shorts _____ in that red suitcase?"
- The town council _____ trying to create a plan to encourage more tourism in the local area.
- Ian is annoyed because his new sunglasses _____ missing from his backpack.
- "_____ there any scissors in this hotel room? I'd like to trim my fingernails before we go out."
- "Unfortunately, your baggage _____ over the weight restriction."
- The scales at the airport check-in desk _____ for weighing passengers' bags.
- Kate's family _____ planning a winter skiing holiday in December.
- The crew on this flight _____ from all over the world.

5 ★★★ Complete the text with the singular or plural form of the nouns in brackets.



Planning a summer holiday abroad this year?
Here's how to travel like a pro!

- Always keep important **1)** _____ (**belonging**) like your wallet and travel **2)** _____ (**document**) in a money belt where they're safe and you can easily reach them.
- Buy local **3)** _____ (**currency**) at your bank before going to the airport where **4)** _____ (**exchange**) rates cost a lot more.
- Travel light: avoid taking **5)** _____ (**clothing**) you don't need. A pair of **6)** _____ (**sandal**), some T-shirts and shorts are plenty for a summer trip.
- Put **7)** _____ (**liquid**) in a plastic bag before you leave home – it will save you time at airport security!

So that's it! Just keep these tips in mind whenever you travel to have the best possible experience on all your **8)** _____ (**adventure**)!

ARTICLES

1 ★ Choose the correct option.

- Ben's **a/an** tour guide who works in **the/-** Madrid.
- The/-** market we visited yesterday sold **-/the** souvenirs made by locals.
- Dina's planning **a/-** trip abroad to visit **an/the** old friend next year.
- Joe loves **the/-** backpacking holidays, so he wants to go hiking in **-/the** Andes someday.
- Let's go on **an/a** boat tour in **a/the** afternoon!
- If **-/the** sun is out tomorrow, I'd love to spend **a/an** hour or two swimming.

2 ★★ Fill in *a, an, the* or *-* where necessary.

Hey Mia! I'm having **1)** _____ amazing time here in **2)** _____ Barcelona! **3)** _____ weather is great and **4)** _____ food is amazing here, too. I found **5)** _____ great restaurant near my **6)** _____ hotel, and I've been going there every day since I arrived. There are plenty of **7)** _____ attractions to see, like **8)** _____ famous cathedral, La Sagrada Familia, which I visited today. Tomorrow, I'm checking out **9)** _____ Park Güell – I think it will be **10)** _____ day to remember. Wish you were here!

Speak soon,
Emma



3 ★★ Fill in *the* where necessary.

- Tom and Lucy had _____ lunch on _____ beach yesterday.
- We usually book our _____ plane tickets on _____ Internet.
- This part of _____ city centre was built in _____ 18th century.
- Last night, we listened to a traditional musician play _____ guitar outside _____ ABC hotel.
- Henry spoke to _____ hotel manager about _____ problem with his hotel room.
- Ann plans to visit Buckingham Palace, home to _____ King of England, in _____ morning.
- We booked a taxi to take us to _____ airport, but _____ taxi never arrived to pick us up.
- Luke saw _____ Atlantic Ocean for _____ first time last year.
- Dan has always wanted to visit _____ National Theatre in _____ London.
- _____ Dutch are some of _____ friendliest people I've met during my travels.

4 ★★★ Find and correct the mistakes.

- The job of the travel rep is to help people have the perfect holiday. _____
- I always wanted to visit USA, but plane tickets are so expensive! _____
- Sam is going on a all-inclusive package holiday in the summer. _____
- We took photos in the Times Square in New York City. _____
- Mark enjoyed the view of London as he crossed a River Thames. _____
- Jen and Tina ate wonderful dinner in a Spanish restaurant last night. _____
- Eric has climbed the Mount Olympus in Greece several times. _____
- Football is a most popular sport in the UK, so we're going to watch a match during our week there. _____

TRANSFORMATIONS (Review)

5 ★★★ M Complete the second sentence using the word in bold. Use up to four words in each gap.

- Kevin got the travel agent job he applied for last month. **A**
Kevin works as _____ now.
- Luckily, the hotel wasn't damaged in the fire. **DAMAGE**
Luckily, there _____ to the hotel in the fire.
- I learnt Italian by spending a year in Sicily. **LANGUAGE**
I learnt _____ by spending a year in Sicily.
- Can you hand me those sunglasses, please? **PAIR**
Can you hand me that _____ sunglasses, please?
- I've never had a better holiday than our trip to Spain. **BEST**
Our trip to Spain was _____ of my life.
- Our skiing holiday in Austria was unforgettable. **AN**
We went on _____ in Austria.
- Our bags were not put on the flight. **LUGGAGE**
Our _____ on the flight.
- It's a place I visited a lot as a child, but it has changed. **SAME**
It's not _____ I used to visit as a child.
- There is an airport in my home city that I usually fly from. **THE**
I usually fly from _____ home city.
- There was no phone signal so I couldn't call. **A**
I couldn't _____ my phone so I was unable to call.

1 ★ Complete with the correct preposition/particle.



Explorer Rentals

Would you like to set **1)** _____ on the open road and explore the USA? With Explorer Rentals, you can! Travel around the country **2)** _____ a week or two in one of our cars and experience real American life as you stop **3)** _____ at some fascinating small towns. Once you start exploring, you'll never want to turn **4)** _____.



Luxury Airways

Are you heading **5)** _____ on a faraway adventure and looking for a relaxing travel experience? With Luxury Airways, you can travel **6)** _____ the night in complete comfort. As your family and friends see you **7)** _____, they'll know you're safe and sound on a Luxury Airways flight.



SunLife Cruises

For the ultimate cruise experience, book with SunLife Cruises. We offer cruises that pass **8)** _____ some of the world's most beautiful locations, including the Caribbean and the Mediterranean. You can spend your days walking **9)** _____ some of the world's most beautiful cities and then settle **10)** _____ and enjoy the wonderful entertainment options onboard.

2 ★★ Choose the correct option.

- Ann's cousin Rachel is a flight **attend/attendant**.
- Jane has a job as a hotel **inspect/inspector**, so she travels a lot for work.
- Have you got any experience working at a hotel **reception/receptionist** desk?
- There are two spa **therapy/therapists** working at this wellness resort.
- New York City is 200 miles from here, so we still have **the long way/quite a way** to drive.
- The aircraft **technician/technical** is refilling the plane with fuel.
- I'd love to live in the mountains and become a ski **instruction/instructor**.
- We don't have a guide, so we need to find **our own way/out of the way** around the city centre today.

3 ★★ M Choose the word (A, B or C) which correctly fills in the gaps in both sentences.

- The plane crew told passengers not to get _____ of their seats yet.
 - Our accommodation is completely _____ of the way, so there are no shops nearby.

A off B over C out
- Is there a long way to _____ until we reach Copenhagen?
 - We like to explore routes that allow us to _____ off the beaten track.

A pass B take C go
- Matt is exhausted because he's been travelling _____ the night.
 - Blanka passed _____ some lovely farming areas on her road trip.

A through B into C around
- What time do we need to _____ out on our hiking trip tomorrow?
 - Passengers should check the details of their flight before they _____ off for the airport.

A set B turn C leave
- Can we _____ off at the Grand Canyon on our road trip?
 - Bartek had to _____ at the service station near Leeds to buy some petrol.

A pass B stop C see
- The weather got so bad that we had to turn _____ and end our hiking trip early.
 - How long did it take you to get _____ to your hotel after you left the restaurant?

A off B out C back


REVIEW

4 ★★ Complete the gaps with the correct word, choose the correct option or put the words in brackets in the correct form.



As a flight **1)** _____ (**attend**), I've travelled **2)** **light/far** and wide. I've been lucky enough to visit lots of unusual destinations all over the world and even **3)** _____ trekking through the rainforest – but nothing beats the time I went on a **4)** **wellness/safari** trip to see the incredible wildlife of Uganda. A holiday **5)** _____ (**represent**) had arranged a coach to take me and my crew through a nature reserve, and it was fantastic. We got to soak **6)** _____ some sun and see some incredible animals – we even saw a lion **7)** _____ a deep sleep under a tree! It was an amazing experience, even though I was **8)** **suffering/getting** from jet lag for quite a few days after that trip!


LISTENING SKILLS 1f

- 1  ★ Listen to an interview with a tour operator in Spain. Tick (✓) the advice she gives travellers.




- 1 try traditional food
- 2 speak to local people
- 3 go to local markets
- 4 carry cash
- 5 book accommodation early
- 6 avoid crowded places
- 7 buy travel insurance
- 8 learn phrases in the local language

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- 2  ★★ Listen to the recording. Decide if the statements (1-10) are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 Seville and Granada are known for their wonderful architecture. _____
- 2 Ordesa is a good place to learn about Spanish history. _____
- 3 Visitors can do winter sports in the Pyrenees. _____
- 4 Paella is a type of seafood dish. _____
- 5 Tourists might not be able to pay by card in some places. _____
- 6 Thieves are a bigger issue in Spain than in other places in Europe. _____
- 7 Tourists are at more risk of theft in urban places. _____
- 8 Ronda is one of Spain's busiest tourist destinations. _____
- 9 Maria is planning to visit Ronda for the first time soon. _____
- 10 The Camino de Santiago is a hilltop town in Northwest Spain. _____



- 3  ★★★ M Listen to the recording and complete the gaps with information from the interview with a tour operator.



- 1 Maria Rodriguez is a _____ tour operator.
- 2 Spain is a very _____ country with a lot to see and do.
- 3 Maria feels there are a lot of _____ locations in Spain.
- 4 Montserrat is a great place for _____ to visit.
- 5 Tortilla Espanola is a type of _____ eaten in Spain.
- 6 People can connect with the local culture by attending _____.
- 7 Maria offers some useful _____ to help people protect themselves on holiday.
- 8 Tourists should keep their _____ in sight so as to protect them from pickpockets.
- 9 Ronda offers a more relaxed and _____ Spanish experience than other tourist destinations.
- 10 People can see stunning _____ in the northwest of Spain.



TALKING ABOUT PREFERENCES

1 ★ Match sentences 1-5 to their responses a-e.

- 1 ☐ Do you prefer travelling alone or with friends?
- 2 ☐ Do you enjoy cruises?
- 3 ☐ Personally, I love road trips.
- 4 ☐ What about winter skiing holidays?
- 5 ☐ I'm interested in a sightseeing trip.

- a No, I can't stand being out on the sea.
- b Not me. Famous monuments don't interest me.
- c I'd much rather have company.
- d Those aren't for me. I prefer soaking up the sun on a beach.
- e I'm the opposite. I prefer being active and walking instead of driving.

2 ★ Put the words in the correct order to create sentences expressing preferences. Put the verbs in the (to) infinitive or -ing form.

- 1 I'd/go/trekking/rather/much/the/mountains/in
- 2 visit/prefer/on/historic/sites/I/usually/holiday
- 3 cultures/new/I/explore/love
- 4 beats/nothing/a/on/go/cruise
- 5 all-inclusive/pay/an/for/holiday/prefer/I'd

3 ★★ M Choose the correct option.

- 1 A: Do you enjoy backpacking holidays?
B: a I'm the opposite.
b I prefer going on safari.
- 2 A: I adore exploring traditional markets.
B: a Not me.
b Not really.
- 3 A: What's your favourite type of holiday?
B: a Nothing beats a cruise.
b I can't stand road trips.
- 4 A: And what about in summer? You can't go skiing then.
B: a Things like that are not for me.
b I'd still rather spend time in the mountains than on a beach.
- 5 A: I just love experiencing different aspects of local life.
B: a What, like visiting traditional markets?
b I always go for traditional markets.

4 ★★★ Put the sentences (a-h) in the correct order to make a dialogue.

- a ☐ I'd rather have cultural experiences in a city than do adventure activities in the wild.
- b ☐ I'm completely different. I always want action on holidays. Art and theatre aren't for me.
- c ☐ So, what kind of holiday do you prefer: adventure holidays or city holidays?
- d ☐ Not me, I'm much more of a city person.
- e ☐ No, I can't stand visiting tourist attractions. I prefer going to art galleries or attending local theatre performances.
- f ☐ But what about when you want to relax? You can't have adventures all the time.
- g ☐ You mean like going sightseeing?
- h ☐ That's true, but I'd still rather relax by doing something active in nature, like trekking.

JUSTIFYING A CHOICE

5 ★★★ M Look at the two pictures and read Bartek's explanation of his preferred way to spend holidays. Complete the gaps with the words in the list.

- suppose • whereas • relaxed • certain
- convinced • striking



Bartek: "Which type of holiday would I choose? Well, let's see ... The first picture shows a group of people on a holiday together, **1)** _____ in the second picture, we see a single person on a trip alone. The most **2)** _____ difference is that the people in the first picture are on a boat and are feeling **3)** _____, while the person in the second picture is on a backpacking trip near a lake and seems thoughtful. I'd very much like some peace and quiet, so the second option looks perfect to me. I **4)** _____ that the people in the first picture are a family, as there are adults and young kids relaxing together. It seems like a great way of spending time for my younger siblings, but not for me. As for the person in the second picture, I can't be **5)** _____ of his age, but I'm **6)** _____ he is probably in his 20s as he is travelling alone and doing a more active, adventurous activity, which is definitely something more appealing to me. That's why I'd choose the second option."

1 ★ Read the rubric, underline the key words and choose the correct answers.

Przeczytaj e-mail od Twojego anglojęzycznego przyjaciela korespondencyjnego. W **e-mailu** zwrotnym (100-150 słów) udziel odpowiedzi na wszystkie pytania przyjaciela, przedstawiając swoje sugestie.

From: Joe
Subject: Neighbours' holiday

Hi,
The family who live next door to me (parents and their 14-year-old son) are hoping to visit your country in autumn. They will be there for a week and would like to experience some local culture and also see the natural landscape during their stay.
Could you recommend where to stay, which sights to visit, how to get around and what activities to do?
Thanks!
Joe

- 1 I am going to write an informal **essay/email**.
- 2 I am writing to a **teacher/penfriend**.
- 3 I am going to cover **three/four** points.
- 4 I am going to write **less/more** than 100 words.

2 ★ Read the model. Replace the underlined sentences/phrases (1-4) in the email with the ones below (a-d).

New message

Hey Joe,

1) So nice to get your email. Your neighbours' visit sounds exciting, and I'm delighted to provide some recommendations. For a taste of local culture, I recommend staying in the heart of the capital city. 2) They'd be best to choose a hotel in the Old Town in the capital, as that's the cultural centre of the country. I recommend visiting the Sunday market in the main square for an authentic local experience, but there are lots of great shops, restaurants, galleries and theatres, too.

3) I imagine going to a national park would also be a good idea as they want to explore the natural landscape. In fact, there is a beautiful one just an hour from the capital by bus, so they can go there for a day trip. I suggest they hike some trails and have a picnic there, as that will give them a chance to enjoy the breathtaking views!

4) I'd be happy to show your neighbours around if they need a guide. Just let me know!

Speak soon,
Emma

- a I'd love
- b I suppose
- c It's lovely to hear from you
- d They really ought to

☐
☐
☐
☐

3 ★★ Read the model in Ex.2 and complete the table.

Suggestions	Reasons
1) _____	cultural centre of country
visit Sunday market	2) _____
3) _____	explore the natural landscape
hike trails and have a picnic	4) _____

4 ★★ Match the prompts (1-4) to the reasons (a-d).

- 1) ☐ stay/village/north of the country
- 2) ☐ not miss/autumn harvest festival
- 3) ☐ go/hike/up/the region/tallest/mountain
- 4) ☐ take/boat trip/along/northeast/coastline

- a the region with the most vibrant traditional culture
- b perfect way to spot some amazing local wildlife
- c try traditional food and experience local culture
- d see the stunning countryside from above

5 ★★ Use the suggestions and reasons from Ex. 4 to complete the email.

Hi Joe,
Great to hear from you! It's really cool your neighbours are visiting, and I'm thrilled to share some suggestions.
For a unique cultural experience, I'd recommend
1) _____
– 2) _____
My top tip is 3) _____
they can 4) _____
To explore the natural landscape, I suggest they
5) _____ – they
can 6) _____
I would recommend they 7) _____
: the 8) _____
If your neighbours need a local guide, I'm more than happy to help out! Just get in touch and let me know.
Bye for now,
Alex

Send

6 ★★★ **M** **OPTIONAL** Write your own email for the rubric in Ex. 1.



REVISION & MATURA IN MIND

UNITS 1-2

VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

1 a) Choose the correct option.

- James only takes _____ luggage when he travels.
A power B safety C baby D hand
- Alice needs good _____ skills in her job because she has to manage several projects at the same time.
A communication C negotiation
B multitasking D problem-solving
- Pete didn't take a cabin bag _____ board.
A on B at C in D for
- Is the local tech company planning to _____ new staff?
A identify B check C promote D hire
- It cost Anna £100 to _____ a flight from Dublin to Madrid.
A snatch B take C get D book
- When you start your own business, you run a serious _____ of ending up in financial trouble.
A threat B danger C chance D risk
- I decided to _____ a stroll along the beach after breakfast.
A take B see C pass D set
- By the time the bus had completed the six-hour journey, most passengers were _____ a deep sleep.
A for B in C at D on
- Rob's job is stressful because he has to meet tight _____.
A chances B risks C deadlines D skills
- We _____ our way to the airport in time for our flight.
A made B went C told D lost

b) Choose the correct option.

- Write down directions to the city centre on a _____ of paper.
A bar B pot C sheet D tube
- Have you ever visited _____ British Museum in London?
A the B a C some D -
- He's worked in marketing _____ he graduated from uni.
A already B yet C for D since
- _____ Ms Harris is here. Do you know who she is?
A - B A C Some D The
- It took _____ for us to get to our hostel.
A a time C a long time
B times D some times
- David and Melissa were eager to try a _____ of Ceylon tea when they visited Sri Lanka.
A carton B jar C cube D pot
- They have _____ the tech industry for over 10 years.
A gone to B been in C been to D gone
- I thought I'd lost my passport, so it was such _____ relief when I finally found it in my suitcase.
A the B a C - D an
- We are very similar and travel _____ our shared passion.
A were B are C have been D is
- Our hotel is five minutes from the train station by _____ car.
A some B the C - D a

USE OF ENGLISH

2 M Write the word which correctly fills in the gaps in both sentences.

- _____
• Everyone expects the new smartphone to sell _____ within days of its release.
• You don't need to drive to the centre because the hotel is situated just _____ of town.
- _____
• If any of your checked-in luggage is delayed, _____ or damaged, you can claim some compensation from an airline.
• Although we _____ money in our first year of business, we did better in our second.
- _____
• What time shall I _____ you up from the airport?
• Interest in our products started to _____ up after we began our digital marketing campaign.

3 M Complete each gap with one word derived from the word in bold.

- Businesses should take measures to protect _____ documents even when offices are closed. **CONFIDENT**
- We asked the hotel _____ to give us directions to Hyde Park. **RECEPTION**
- How about sending our _____ healthy snack boxes to improve their wellness? **EMPLOY**
- Ask a flight _____ for assistance with your hand luggage if there isn't enough space in the overhead locker. **ATTEND**

4 M Complete the sentences. Use the words in brackets in the correct form. Add other words if necessary. Use up to three words in each gap.

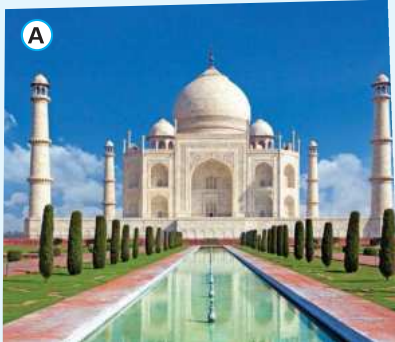
- Sam _____ (go / London) yesterday to attend a job interview.
- _____ (you / take) any photos while you were in Times Square?
- The police _____ (investigate) the case at the moment.
- The two CEOs _____ (speak) about an important deal for almost two hours now.
- Since we advertised the IT technician job, we _____ (have) a lot of applications.
- He _____ (make) so much noise every night – I can't sleep!
- _____ (decide) where you want to go on your summer holidays yet?
- Maja _____ (never / try) Moroccan coffee.

READING

5 **M** Read the text on four holiday destinations and match them to the questions.



Have you got a taste for travel and a spirit for exploration? How about visiting one of these amazing locations? With incredible sights and rich cultures, any one of these could be the perfect first stop on your adventure.



As one of the largest and most populous nations on the planet, **India** has a lot to offer curious travellers. The country is a feast for the senses, with a diverse range of cultural experiences on offer. Here, you can visit the iconic Taj Mahal – a UNESCO World Heritage Site – and discover the fascinating history behind its construction. You can also walk along the banks of the famous river Ganges, one of the most important cultural and religious sites in India, and speak with the locals to learn about its significance. India's lively cities are filled with unique sights, sounds and tastes, too, with traditional markets to visit and incredible street food to try. There are also spectacular cultural celebrations to experience. One of these is Holi, a festival where locals gather in the street and throw brightly-coloured powder at one another as a way of marking the end of winter and the beginning of spring. There's truly nothing like it anywhere else in the world.

B With its historic sites and beautiful landscape, **Jordan** is a truly amazing place to visit. An absolute must-see here is the city of Petra, one of the New Seven Wonders of the World, in the south. Between around 400 BCE and 100 CE, this site was the capital of the Nabataean people, who used their early knowledge of construction and architecture to carve it into the sides of the region's red sandstone cliffs. Further south is Wadi Rum, an enormous protected region of desert which was famously used as a filming location for the classic 1962 film, *Lawrence of Arabia*. There, the sight of red sand dunes, cliffs and canyons creates a feeling of being on another planet. Visitors can meet with the nomadic Bedouin people who live there and experience desert life first hand! For those with an interest in history and the natural world, Jordan has it all.



Located in the Caucasus region to the east of the Black Sea, **Georgia** is a beautiful country that combines aspects of both European and Asian cultures. The capital, Tbilisi, is the perfect example of this. Visitors can wander the streets of the old town and admire the city's incredible buildings, which marry elements of Gothic and Persian styles. Georgia is also one of the most mountainous places in the region, which makes the countryside an incredible place to explore. Visitors can take in views at Kazbegi National Park in the northeast, then head a little further south to see the stunning vineyards for which the country is famous. Local farmers there produce more than 500 different types of grapes – around one-sixth of the world's total. While in the countryside, it's also worth visiting some local restaurants to try some authentic Georgian food, such as khinkali, a meaty dumpling dish, or khachapuri, a type of traditional bread.

D **Malawi** is often called the 'Warm Heart of Africa', and for good reason. Though this destination is perhaps less well-known than neighbouring countries like South Africa or Kenya, it stands out because of the friendly nature of its people, who welcome tourists with open arms. At Nkhata Bay, on the shores of the enormous 29,600 km² Lake Malawi, visitors can spend time chatting with the locals and enjoying the laid-back atmosphere between freshwater snorkelling and kayaking. Visitors can also take a safari tour of Liwonde National Park, which is home to a variety of animal species including hippos, elephants, lions, and even a small number of black rhino, one of the world's rarest endangered species. On top of all this, Malawi also contains some great hiking trails. From the flat lands of Nyika Plateau to the heights of Mulanje Massif, there's something for everyone, regardless of their experience or skill level. All in all, Malawi is a paradise for anyone who loves the outdoors.

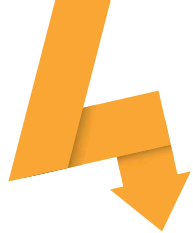


Which destination (A, B, C or D)

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1 offers water-based activities for visitors? | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 contains something of which there are few left in nature? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 contains evidence of an ancient civilisation? | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 is the location of a vibrant annual festival? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 has a site awarded special status by a global organisation? | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 has developed a certain reputation because of its citizens? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 displays a mix of architectural techniques from different regions? | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 is home to a specific travelling community? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 has appeared in a well-known piece of media? | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 has a strong identity connected to agriculture? | <input type="checkbox"/> |

A large, stylized orange letter 'A' composed of three overlapping geometric shapes. A white banner is draped across the middle of the 'A'.

GRAMMAR BOOK



PRESENT SIMPLE

Tworzenie: bezokolicznik + końcówka -s w 3. os. l. poj.

Zdania twierdzące	Zdania przeczące
I/You/We/They walk.	I/You/We/They do not/ don't walk.
He/She/It walks.	He/She/It does not/ doesn't walk.
Zdania pytające	Krótkie odpowiedzi
Do I/you/we/they walk?	Yes, I/you/we/they do/ No, I/you/we/they don't.
Does he/she/it walk?	Yes, he/she/it does/ No, he/she/it doesn't.

Pisownia czasownika w 3. os. l. poj. w twierdzeniach

- Do większości czasowników dodajemy końcówkę -s.
I eat – he eats
- Do czasowników zakończonych na -ss, -sh, -ch, -x lub -o dodajemy końcówkę -es.
I guess – he guesses, I wish – he wishes, I touch – he touches, I mix – he mixes, I go – he goes
- W przypadku czasowników zakończonych spółgłoską + y opuszczamy -y i dodajemy końcówkę -ies.
I fry – he fries ALE do czasowników zakończonych samogłoską + y dodajemy końcówkę -s. *I say – he says*

Zastosowanie

Czasu **present simple** używamy do opisywania:

- czynności powtarzających się lub wykonywanych regularnie (często z przysłówkiem częstotliwości, np.: *often, usually, always*); *Lisa often watches films in French.*
- navyków; *Joe plays hockey in his free time.*
- stanów trwałych; *Max lives on Victoria Road.*
- czynności odbywających się zgodnie z harmonogramem (w kontekście przyszłości); *The 6:30 train to Leeds leaves from Platform 2.*
- prawd uniwersalnych i praw przyrody. *The Earth goes around the Sun.*

Czasu **present simple** używamy także w recenzjach, komentarzach sportowych i narracjach. *Owens crosses the finish line first!*

Określenia czasu używane w czasie **present simple**:
*every morning/afternoon/day/week/summer itp.,
in the morning/afternoon/evening, at night, at noon,
at the weekend, on Tuesdays itp.*

Przysłówki częstotliwości służą do informowania, jak często dana czynność się odbywa. Na przykład: *always* (100%), *usually* (90%), *often* (70%), *sometimes* (50%), *occasionally* (30%), *rarely/seldom/hardly ever* (10%), *never* (0%). Stawiamy je przed czasownikiem głównym, ale po czasowniku *to be* i po czasownikach posiłkowych (*be, have, do*) oraz modalnych (*will, must* itp.).

Lottie occasionally takes the bus to school.

Dan is always with his friends at the weekend.

I don't usually eat out during the week.

Starting a new school can sometimes be stressful.

Zauważ: przysłówki *rarely, seldom, never* lub *hardly ever* mają znaczenie przeczące i nigdy nie występują ze słowem **not**. *Sam rarely studies late at night.* (NIE: *Sam doesn't rarely study...*)

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Tworzenie: czasownik **to be** w odpowiedniej formie (*am/is/are*) + czasownik główny + końcówka -ing

Zdania twierdzące	Zdania przeczące
I am/'m sleeping.	I am not/ 'm not sleeping.
You are/'re sleeping.	You are not/ aren't sleeping.
He/She/It is/'s sleeping.	He/She/It is not/ isn't sleeping.
We/They are/'re sleeping.	We/They are not/ aren't sleeping.
Zdania pytające	Krótkie odpowiedzi
Am I sleeping?	Yes, I am./ No, I'm not.
Are you sleeping?	Yes, you are./ No, you aren't.
Is he/she/it sleeping?	Yes, he/she/it is./ No, he/she/it isn't.
Are we/they sleeping?	Yes, we/they are./ No, we/they aren't.

Pisownia czasowników z końcówką -ing

- Do większości czasowników dodajemy końcówkę -ing bez innych zmian. *speak – speaking, show – showing*
- W przypadku czasowników zakończonych samogłoską -e opuszczamy -e i dodajemy końcówkę -ing. *make – making, use – using*
- W przypadku czasowników akcentowanych na ostatniej sylabie i zakończonych samogłoską, po której następuje spółgłoska, podwajamy tę spółgłoskę i dodajemy końcówkę -ing. *run – running, prefer – preferring* ALE *open – opening* (akcent na pierwszej sylabie)
- Jeśli czasownik kończy się na -ie, zmieniamy -ie na -y i dodajemy końcówkę -ing. *tie – tying*
- W przypadku czasowników zakończonych literą -l podwajamy tę literę i dodajemy końcówkę -ing. *travel – travelling*

Zastosowanie

Czasu **present continuous** używamy do opisywania:

- czynności odbywających się wtedy, gdy o nich mówimy; *Bella is chatting on the phone at the moment.*
- czynności odbywających się w teraźniejszości, ale niekoniecznie wtedy, gdy o nich mówimy; *Lola and Josh are volunteering at the homeless shelter these days.*
- planów na najbliższą przyszłość, szczególnie gdy czas i miejsce ich realizacji są znane; *Dylan is meeting Polly at the cinema tonight.*
- sytuacji tymczasowych; *Archie is looking for a new job.*
- sytuacji, które się zmieniają lub rozwijają; *Marco is getting better at playing the piano.*
- czynności odbywających się częściej niż powinny, co nas denerwuje lub irytuje (zwykle z przysłówkami: *always, constantly i continually*). *Emma is constantly checking her social media accounts.*

Określenia czasu używane w czasie **present continuous**: (*right*) *now, at the moment, at present, nowadays, these days, today, tomorrow, next week* itp.

PRESENT SIMPLE VS PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Present simple	Present continuous
stany trwałe i prawdy uniwersalne <i>Mary works at a school.</i>	tymczasowa sytuacja <i>Mary is working at a summer camp this summer.</i>
czynności rutynowe i nawyki <i>She walks to college every day.</i>	czynności odbywające się w chwili, gdy o nich mówimy, lub w teraźniejszości <i>She is walking to the shops now.</i>
czynności odbywające się zgodnie z harmonogramem (w odniesieniu do przyszłości) <i>The plane leaves in an hour.</i>	plany na najbliższą przyszłość <i>Ben is leaving his job at the end of the month.</i>



1 ★ Match the tenses in bold to the correct use (a-l).

- 1 ☐ **f** Max **is enrolling** on an Italian course next week.
- 2 ☐ The language school **offers** online courses.
- 3 ☐ Niall **is studying** in his room at the moment.
- 4 ☐ Tom **walks** to college at 8:30 am every day.
- 5 ☐ The first train from York **arrives** at 8:50 am tomorrow.
- 6 ☐ They **speak** Portuguese in Brazil.
- 7 ☐ We **are staying** in a hotel with a swimming pool.
- 8 ☐ I **am reading** books in Italian these days.
- 9 ☐ Gary and Ann **chat** online at weekends.
- 10 ☐ Amy **is always calling** me late at night!
- 11 ☐ Ian **learns** the good news and **starts** cheering.
- 12 ☐ Language lessons **are becoming** more affordable.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a a daily routine | g an action happening around the time of speaking |
| b an action happening now | h a changing situation |
| c narration | i a general truth |
| d a temporary situation | j a timetable (future meaning) |
| e expressing annoyance | k a permanent state |
| f a fixed arrangement for the near future | l a habit |

2 ★ Choose the correct option.

NORTHCOTE SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Tomorrow, Friday 26th April, the school 1) open/is opening later than normal as we 2) install/are installing a new computer system. The technicians advise us that this process sometimes 3) lasts/is lasting up to three hours, so we 4) stay/are staying closed until 12 pm. We rarely 5) change/are changing lessons and apologise for any problems this may cause. Anyone who 6) takes/is taking Advanced German, Beginner French and Beginner Spanish on Friday mornings, please contact the office to arrange another time.

3 ★★ M Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

- 1 Carol **translates** (translate) books from French into English for an international company.
- 2 Why _____ (they/always/talk) so loudly? It really bothers me!
- 3 _____ (Molly/spend) her holiday in Ireland this summer?
- 4 The new grammar book _____ (present) grammar in a way that is fun and easy for young learners.
- 5 Kerry _____ (not/jog) right now. She's at college.
- 6 _____ (Mr Rossi/teach) Italian literature?

4 ★★ M Choose the correct translation of the fragment in brackets.

- 1 We (*przystępujemy do*) our final French exam tomorrow.
A are taking B take C takes
- 2 Our English lesson (*kończy się*) at 11:00 am.
A finishes B finish C is finishing
- 3 Mia (*rzadko ma okazję*) to speak German.
A gets the chance rarely B gets rarely the chance
C rarely gets the chance
- 4 They (*nie mają zwykle*) lessons on Fridays.
A don't usually have B aren't having usually
C don't have usually
- 5 Bilingual people (*mówią*) two languages equally well.
A are speaking B speak C is speaking
- 6 Lana's spoken Italian (*poprawia się*) day by day.
A improve B is improving C improves

5 ★★★ Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.

- 1 Jack ~~always is~~ the first to welcome new students to the class. *is always*
- 2 How long do the Japanese course last? _____
- 3 We do our German lesson online tomorrow.

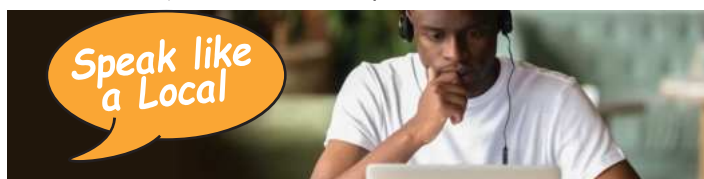
- 4 My school is never opening at the weekend.

- 5 Sue watches a foreign film at the cinema tonight.

- 6 I usually can finish my homework in an hour.

6 ★★★ Complete the article using the verbs in the list in the present simple or the present continuous.

- find • go • happen • lack • make • move
• not/speak • take • usually/use • watch



Moving house can be difficult, but moving abroad often seems worse – especially if you 1) **don't speak** the language. Here are a few tips for anyone who 2) _____ abroad anytime soon and generally 3) _____ confidence in communicating in another language. First of all, turn on the TV. Find a film and turn on the subtitles. This helps because while you 4) _____ the film, you 5) _____ connections between your language and the local one. People 6) _____ it easier to learn and remember things when they're part of something they enjoy or are familiar with. Secondly, be aware of what 7) _____ around you. For example, when you want some bread, you 8) _____ to the local bakery, right? Well, customers there 9) _____ the same way to ask for things. So, listen carefully and copy. Try that at any shop. Already moved and it 10) _____ too long to learn the basics? Then by all means enrol at a language school, but remember: the locals learnt by paying attention to the world around them, and so can you!

STATIVE VERBS

Czasowniki statyczne opisują stany, a nie czynności, i na ogół nie mają formy ciągłej. Do tej grupy zaliczamy:

- czasowniki opisujące wrażenia odbierane za pomocą zmysłów, np.: *appear, feel, hear, look, see, smell, sound, taste*; *I hear Sam has got a job abroad.*
- czasowniki percepcji, np.: *believe, forget, know, mean, notice, realise, remember, seem, think, understand*; *Riley doesn't seem to be very pleased right now.*
- czasowniki wyrażające upodobania, uczucia i emocje, np.: *desire, detest, dislike, enjoy, hate, like, love, mind, prefer, want*; *Professor Jones wants to see us right now.*
- niektóre inne czasowniki, np.: *agree, be, belong, contain, continue, cost, fit, have, include, keep, matter, need, owe, own, possess, require, suppose, weigh* (= mieć określoną wagę), *wish*. *I don't agree with what you're saying.*

Niektóre czasowniki statyczne mogą być użyte w formie ciągłej, ale zmienia się wtedy ich znaczenie.

Present simple

David is a very polite person.
(= być – w odniesieniu do stanów trwałych, np. cech charakteru)

I think German is quite difficult to learn. (= uważać, sądzić)

They have a holiday home in Italy. (= mieć, posiadać)

Present continuous

Erica is being really annoying right now.
(= zachowywać się – w odniesieniu do sytuacji tymczasowych)

Pete is thinking of taking Spanish lessons. (= zastanawiać się)

Carter is having lunch right now. (= jeść)
He is having a great time on holiday. (= doświadczać)
I am having a break right now. (= robić sobie przerwę)

Ben looks tired.
(= wyglądać, wyglądać na, wydawać się)

I see Bobby over there. (= widzieć)
I see what you mean. (= rozumieć)

The exercise appears to be quite easy. (= wydawać się)

Those jeans fit you well. (= pasować na kogoś)

This pillow feels very soft. (= być w dotyku)

This soup tastes very salty. (= smakować, mieć smak)

This air freshener smells of fresh flowers. (= pachnieć)
I smell something burning. (= wyczuwać, czuć)

Miss Evans is looking at her class's work. (= sprawdzać)

Sally is seeing her cousins tomorrow. (= spotykać się z kimś)

She is currently appearing in a West End play. (= występować)

They are fitting new windows in the classrooms. (= instalować, montować, kłaść)

The doctor is feeling Ben's wrist to check his pulse. (= dotykać)

Dad is tasting the sauce to see if it needs more pepper. (= próbować, degustować)

Seth is smelling the milk to make sure it's OK to drink. (= wąchać)

Zauważ: czasownika *enjoy* można użyć w czasach *continuous*, aby wyrazić chwilowy stan. *Andy is enjoying a picnic in the park.* ALE *Andy enjoys going on picnics when the weather is nice.* (stałe upodobanie)

Czasowników *look* (= wyglądać – w odniesieniu do wyglądu zewnętrznego), *feel* (= czuć), *hurt* i *ache* można użyć zarówno w czasach *simple*, jak i *continuous* bez zmiany znaczenia.
I feel proud of my work. = I'm feeling proud of my work.

7 ★ Choose the correct option.

- A:** The dictionary you're holding **is belonging/belongs** to my grandfather.
B: Really! It must be very old.
- A:** Is that chocolate chip cookies I **smell/'m smelling**?
B: That's right, I'm baking some for my Spanish teacher. **Are you wanting/Do you want** to try one?
- A:** What's this film you **watch/are watching**? It **is seeming/seems** good.
B: It's great, I **enjoy/'m enjoying** it very much. Come and watch it with me.
- A:** Fred and I **are going/go** cycling tomorrow. You should come along.
B: I'd love to, but I **'m not owning/don't own** a bike.
- A:** Why **do you feel/are you feeling** that towel?
B: I washed it yesterday, but it still **feels/is feeling** wet.
- A:** We **learn/'re learning** about German philosophers in German class this week.
B: Really? That **sounds/is sounding** interesting.

8 ★★ M Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

- Do you think this shirt still **fits (fit)** me? It feels a bit tight to me.
- This dictionary _____ **(not/include)** a section on punctuation.
- Why _____ **(Henry/be)** so rude to everyone this morning? He's usually so polite!
- Max _____ **(not/mind)** doing extra lessons this weekend because it's good preparation for next week's exam.
- The actress I saw on TV last night _____ **(appear)** in a play in Paris this year.
- I'm starving! What _____ **(we/have)** for dinner tonight?
- This book is huge! I'm sure it _____ **(weigh)** much more than a kilo!
- Sam needs a better way to study vocabulary. He _____ **(forget)** a new word minutes after reading it!



9 ★★ Complete the sentences using the verbs in the list in the *present simple* or the *present continuous*. Use each verb twice.

• feel • look • smell • taste • think

- I *think* Martha's Japanese is excellent.
- Why _____ the air?
Is something on fire?
- I _____ at my essay before
I hand it in to see if I've made any mistakes.
- This laptop _____ hot. It
could be overheating.
- It _____ like it's going to be
a beautiful day!
- Rachel _____ the pasta to
check it's ready to serve.
- That chicken _____ great.
I can't wait to try some!
- The school nurse _____
Janet's ankle to see if it is broken.
- Oliver and Jake _____ of
opening a language school together.
- This coffee _____ too sweet.
How much sugar did you put in?

10 ★★★ Complete the dialogue using the verbs in the list in the correct form of the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

• enjoy • hate • have (x2) • look • not/believe
• see (x2) • think • want

- Eva: It **1) looks** like I'm in your French class today.
Dan: Why's that? You **2)** _____ lessons with Mr Joubert, right?
Eva: Yeah, but he's ill today, so they **3)** _____ all his students to come to your class.
Dan: Great! We can go together. I promised to meet Ben, though. I'm sure he **4)** _____ lunch at the café next to the college library. He's always there at this time. Let's go there first.
Eva: He isn't here yet. He **5)** _____ someone about a visa.
Dan: Really. Where's he going?
Eva: He **6)** _____ the French language so much that he **7)** _____ of going to Paris on a student exchange programme.
Dan: I **8)** _____ what you're telling me! Ben **9)** _____ travelling. He rarely goes anywhere.
Eva: Well, I **10)** _____ him walking this way. Ask him yourself!

REVISION

11 ★ Choose the correct option.

Hi Jamie,
Sorry to bother you, but I **1) write/'m writing** for some info. I **2) think/'m thinking** of learning Italian at the DeMarco School. Danny said that you studied there, so I **3) want/'m wanting** to know a few things. Firstly, **4) does it have/is it having** evening lessons? I **5) look/'m looking** at the website right now, but I can't find its opening hours. Secondly, I **6) don't work/'m not working** full-time right now, so I hope it's not expensive. How much **7) does it cost/is it costing**? Anyway, I **8) don't mean/'m not meaning** to take up too much of your time, but if you can, drop me a line.
All the best,
Phoebe

12 ★★ M Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

- Do you think* (you/think) learning grammar is easier than learning new vocabulary?
- Lola _____ (have) a terrible time studying for her final exams. She's really stressed.
- Our teacher _____ (hardly ever/give) us homework on a weeknight.
- Mabel _____ (become) more and more confident with her spoken work.
- _____ (Charles/realise) how long it'll take him to speak Greek fluently?
- I _____ (not/usually/study) on Saturday nights.
- Why _____ (you/constantly/talk) about how brilliant you are at French? Please stop!
- Harry _____ (not/go) to college tomorrow because it's a public holiday.

13 ★★★ M Complete the second sentence using the word in bold. Use up to four words in each gap.

- Stop complaining about your French teacher all the time! **ALWAYS**
You *are always complaining* about your French teacher!
- Carla can't use this translation app. **NOT**
Carla _____ how to use this translation app.
- Barbara always gets to class on time. **LATE**
Barbara _____ for class.
- Gary says he might have Portuguese lessons. **IS**
Gary _____ having Portuguese lessons.
- We haven't finished doing our homework yet. **STILL**
We are _____ our homework.
- Ben has an 8:00 am Spanish class tomorrow. **AT**
Ben's _____ 8:00 am tomorrow.

NOUNS

- **Rzeczowniki policzalne** (*countable nouns*) to nazwy rzeczy, które można policzyć. Występują one w liczbie pojedynczej i mnogiej. *one book – two books, one man – two men*

Mogą być używane samodzielnie lub z przedimkiem nieokreślonym *a/an* w liczbie pojedynczej i określnikiem *some/any* w liczbie mnogiej. *It's an apple. We bought some apples.*

- **Rzeczowniki niepoliczalne** (*uncountable nouns*) to nazwy rzeczy, których nie można policzyć jako oddzielnych jednostek. Nie mają formy liczby mnogiej i nie są używane z przedimkiem nieokreślonym *a/an*. Mogą występować samodzielnie lub z *some, any, no, much* itp. *Jake had some cola.* *ALE* przedimka nieokreślonego *a* użyjemy w wyrażeniach: *a relief, a shame, a pity, a wonder, a knowledge (of sth), a help*, mimo że występujące tu rzeczowniki są niepoliczalne. *What a pity the guided tour was cancelled! It's a shame you missed the trip.*

Do rzeczowników niepoliczalnych zaliczamy:

nazwy substancji (np. płynów)	<i>water, salt, sand, oxygen</i> itp.
nazwy przedmiotów szkolnych	<i>geography, music, science, engineering, food technology</i> itp.
nazwy języków	<i>French, Polish, Swedish, Thai</i> itp.
nazwy gier	<i>baseball, chess, handball, hopscotch, tennis</i> itp.
nazwy chorób	<i>diabetes, flu, mumps</i> itp.
nazwy zjawisk naturalnych	<i>shade, sunlight, thunder</i> itp.
rzeczowniki zbiorowe	<i>equipment, jewellery, luggage, money, pasta</i> itp.
niektóre inne rzeczowniki	<i>advice, behaviour, information, luck, news, housework, progress, transport</i> itp.

Zauważ:

- jeśli rzeczownik określa pewną wielkość – np. **czas, odległość, kwotę** – postrzegamy jako całość, wtedy używamy po nim czasownika w liczbie pojedynczej; *Six hours is too long to drive without a break.*
- przed rzeczownikami *coffee, tea* itp. możemy użyć *a/an, one, two* itp., gdy zamawiamy napoje lub określamy ich liczbę (w tym kontekście odnoszą się one do jednej porcji, np. filiżanki, kubka czy szklanki napoju). *We'll have two coffees, thank you.*

Wiele rzeczowników niepoliczalnych może stać się policzalnymi, gdy użyjemy ich z wyrażeniami określającymi ilość, takimi jak: *a piece, a bottle* itp.

- *a piece of meat/ information/news*
- *a glass/bottle of cola/ juice*
- *a jar of mayonnaise/ pickles*
- *a packet of biscuits/ spaghetti*
- *a pot of coffee/yoghurt*
- *a cup of coffee/tea*
- *a pair of glasses/ leggings*
- *a bar of gold/chocolate/ soap*
- *a tube of toothpaste/ glue*
- *a loaf/slice of bread*
- *a carton of milk/juice*
- *a bowl of cereal/rice*
- *a kilo of potatoes*
- *a can of soda water*
- *a sheet of metal/paper*
- *an ice cube*

Plural nouns

Niektóre rzeczowniki łączą się wyłącznie z czasownikiem w liczbie mnogiej. Należą do nich:

- nazwy przedmiotów złożonych z dwóch części: **ubrań** (*jeans, pyjamas* itp.), **przyrządów** (*headphones* itp.), **narzędzi** (*pliers, scissors* itp.); *Your headphones are on my desk.*
- rzeczowniki: *cattle, clothes, congratulations, earnings, goods, looks, means, outskirts, people, police, premises, stairs, surroundings, thanks, wages* itp. *Her clothes look expensive.*

Group nouns

Rzeczowniki zbiorowe (*army, audience, class, club, committee, company, council, crew, crowd, family, government, press, public, staff, team* itd.) mogą łączyć się z czasownikiem w liczbie pojedynczej lub mnogiej, zależnie od tego, czy postrzegamy grupę jako całość, czy jako zbiór odrębnych jednostek. *The family is going on a trip next week.* (rodzina jako grupa) *The family are packing their suitcases right now.* (poszczególne członkowie rodziny)

Niektóre rzeczowniki mają inne znaczenie w liczbie pojedynczej i mnogiej.

Liczba pojedyncza	Liczba mnoga
<i>How about a glass of juice?</i> (szklanka) <i>The statue was made with glass.</i> (szkło jako materiał)	<i>James can't read the small print without his glasses.</i> (okulary)
<i>I read an interesting article in yesterday's paper.</i> (gazeta) <i>Mikey made an aeroplane using paper.</i> (papier jako materiał)	<i>Make sure you read the papers carefully before you sign them.</i> (dokumenty)
<i>Emma cut her hair very short.</i> (włosy ogółem)	<i>Use a brush to clean the hairs off your coat.</i> (pojedyncze włosy)
<i>He put more wood on the campfire.</i> (drewno jako materiał)	<i>They went camping in the woods.</i> (las)
<i>I had the best chocolate cake in Vienna.</i> (czekolada jako składnik)	<i>She bought two boxes of chocolates in Belgium.</i> (czekoladki)
<i>I wonder what's beyond those iron gates.</i> (żelazo jako materiał)	<i>Mini travel irons are very practical when travelling.</i> (żelazka)
<i>Is there room for one more in the car?</i> (miejsce jako przestrzeń)	<i>The hotel suite has five rooms.</i> (pokoje, pomieszczenia)
<i>There's lots of space for an extra bed in the room.</i> (wolne miejsce, przestrzeń)	<i>There are no parking spaces on this street.</i> (puste miejsca)
<i>Tom's been a tour guide for some time.</i> (przedział czasowy)	<i>We've stayed at this hotel several times.</i> (liczba powtórzeń)
<i>Jim has little experience in organising trips.</i> (doświadczenie; ogólna wiedza lub umiejętność)	<i>Her book is about her experiences as a world traveller.</i> (przeżycia; konkretne wydarzenia)
<i>Tom enjoys his work as a travel agent.</i> (praca, zatrudnienie)	<i>Your new song is one of our best works yet.</i> (utwory, dzieła, twórczość)

1 ★ Fill in the gaps with *is, are, a, an* or *some*, as in the example.

- 1 Shall we add a kilo of onions to the online order?
- 2 These boots _____ perfect for hiking in the woods.
- 3 It's _____ shame that the trip was cancelled.
- 4 Self-catering accommodation is _____ option that we always consider when booking a holiday.
- 5 Excuse me, but I'd like _____ advice on carry-on luggage.
- 6 5 kilometres _____ too far for us to walk from the hotel to the city centre.
- 7 Ted can speak _____ French, but not very well.
- 8 Two hours _____ too long to wait for a bus!
- 9 The flu _____ very common in winter.
- 10 We'll have _____ coffee and two teas, thank you.

2 ★ Choose the correct option.

- 1 Shall I make another **bowl/pot/jar** of tea?
- 2 Is a **cup/tube/bar** of soap on the shopping list?
- 3 The **carton/kilo/packet** of biscuits is in the cupboard.
- 4 I'd like two ice **slices/cubes/pieces** in my cola, please.
- 5 How much is a **loaf/carton/can** of bread these days?
- 6 Please write your details on this **slice/sheet/packet** of paper.
- 7 A **jar/can/pot** of cola on a hot day is just perfect.
- 8 I need to buy a **piece/pair/sheet** of sunglasses before we go on holiday.

3 ★★ Fill in *a/an* or *some* and choose the correct option, as in the example.

- 1 A: How about some juice?
B: I'd love a glass, but I'm not sure there's enough in the **packet/carton**.
- 2 A: James and Lily are planning to open _____ travel agency in Brighton.
B: That's an interesting **pair/piece** of news!
- 3 A: There was _____ problem with the air conditioning in our room so the hotel offered us _____ upgrade.
B: Really? When our hotel room flooded, they moved us to a worse room and just offered us _____ tea and two **slices/bars** of cake!
- 4 A: Can we go for _____ walk? I need _____ fresh air!
B: Sure, let's grab a **bowl/cup** of coffee while we're out, too.
- 5 A: It took room service _____ hour to bring us a **tube/cube** of toothpaste and _____ shampoo!
B: It's _____ wonder you got any at all. It's the worst hotel in town.

4 ★★ Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 My headphones are (be) on charge at the moment.
- 2 Work _____ (take) up so much of my time that I can't have a holiday.
- 3 The police _____ (talk) to the hotel owner about the fire in the restaurant at the moment.
- 4 The rooms _____ (look) fantastic in the brochure. Let's book there!
- 5 My hair always _____ (get) dry when I'm in the sun for too long.
- 6 When there is a game out of town, the team _____ (travel) using their own means of transport.
- 7 The government _____ (give) some of its citizens free holidays every year.
- 8 There _____ (not/be) room for all this luggage in the taxi.

5 ★★ Fill in: *paper, papers, chocolate, chocolates, wood, woods, space, spaces*.

- 1 Emily saw the perfect holiday resort in the paper.
- 2 I keep a bar of _____ in my backpack.
- 3 There's never enough _____ for people with long legs on planes.
- 4 We stayed in a lovely hut made of _____ in the forest.
- 5 These _____ taste delicious! Are they Belgian?
- 6 Show your travel _____ to the guard at passport control.
- 7 Our city needs more green _____ where people in different neighbourhoods can go to relax.
- 8 Danny loves camping in the _____.

6 ★★★ Read the blog post. Find and correct twelve mistakes. One has been done as an example.

TERRY'S

TRAVELS

Hi readers! You know I love talking about all the different ~~experiences~~ ^{experiences} I have as I travel the globe. Well, here's my latest, but it's not a good one. Last week, I was on an flight to Paris. It's just a few hours' trip, but that's a long times when someone's kicking the back of your seat. I realise there isn't much leg rooms on planes, but don't put your dirty packet of trainers on the back of my seat! I had my glass on and was trying to read a article in the paper, but couldn't concentrate at all. If you think you can do whatever you want on a plane, then here's an advice for you – don't! Think of others. The cabin crew (lovely people, all of them!) was doing their job well and told the person to take their feet off the seat. Good thing too, as behaviour like that just aren't acceptable. It's some pity that the way a people act spoils things for the rest of us!

A/AN

- Przedimka nieokreślonego **a** używamy przed rzeczownikami policzalnymi w liczbie pojedynczej zaczynającymi się w wymowie od spółgłoski (**a** ticket, **a** cruise). Przedimka nieokreślonego **an** używamy przed rzeczownikami policzalnymi w liczbie pojedynczej zaczynającymi się w wymowie od samogłoski (**an** aeroplane, **an** hour).
- Przedimka **a/an** używamy, gdy mówimy o czymś po raz pierwszy. *Kate bought **a** suitcase for her holiday. The suitcase was quite expensive.*
- Przedimka **a/an** używamy po czasowniku **to be**, gdy nazywamy kogoś/coś lub określamy czyjś zawód. *It's **a** museum. He's **a** pilot.*
- Przedimka **a/an** używamy w wyrażeniach określających częstotliwość (**twice a** day), cenę za jednostkę wagi (**£4.50 a** kilo) i prędkość (**30 km an** hour).
- Przedimka **a/an** używamy przed skrótami **Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms**, jeśli dotyczą osoby, której nie znamy. ***A** Miss Jenkinson phoned for you earlier.* (= Jakaś pani Jenkinson)
- Przedimka **a/an** nie używamy przed rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi i rzeczownikami policzalnymi w liczbie mnogiej. W zdaniach twierdzących z takimi rzeczownikami używamy określnika **some**. *My friend gave me **some** really good advice. Beth bought **some** souvenirs.*
- Przedimka **a/an** nie używamy przed przymiotnikiem, jeśli nie występuje po nim rzeczownik. *This is my camper van. It's **new**.* ALE *It's **a** new camper van.*

THE/-

Przedimka określonego **the** używamy z rzeczownikami w liczbie pojedynczej oraz mnogiej. **the** hotel – **the** hotels

Przedimka określonego **the** używamy:

- z rzeczownikami policzalnymi i niepoliczalnymi, gdy mówimy o czymś konkretnym, czyli gdy rzeczownik nazywa coś, co jest nam już znane; *I paid **the** waiter and left **the** café. We got directions from **the** hotel receptionist.*
- z rzeczownikami policzalnymi w liczbie pojedynczej, gdy odnoszą się do grupy osób, zwierząt lub rzeczy; ***The** Maasai people live in Africa.*
- przed przymiotnikami, po których nie stoi rzeczownik, odnosząc się do grupy osób mających wspólną cechę (zazwyczaj dotyczącą do takich przymiotników jak: *poor, rich, sick, elderly, unemployed, disabled, young, old, deaf, blind* itp.); ***The** guided tour is offered in sign language for **the** deaf.*
- gdy mówimy o czymś, co zostało już wcześniej wspomniane; *We took **a** cruise. **The** cruise was fun.*
- z rzeczownikami nazywającymi coś jedyne w swoim rodzaju (**the** Earth, **the** North Pole itp.);
- z nazwami rzek (**the** Tiber), mórz (**the** Sargasso Sea), oceanów (**the** Arctic Ocean), łańcuchów górskich (**the** Dolomites), pustyni (**the** Gobi Desert), archipelagów (**the** Azores), państw, które w nazwie mają słowa *state, kingdom* itp. (**the** United Kingdom), niektórymi nazwami występującymi z przyimkiem *of* (**the** Houses of Parliament) oraz nazwami tańców (**the** waltz);
- z nazwami okresów i wydarzeń historycznych (**the** Iron Age, **the** First World War, ALE **World War I**);
- nazwami instrumentów muzycznych (**the** piano, **the** drums itp.);
- nazwami hoteli (**the** Ritz Hotel), teatrów i kin (**the** Theatre Royal), statków (**the** Titanic), organizacji (**the** UN), czasopism (**the** Times) oraz muzeów (**the** Louvre);

- nazwiskami rodzin (**the** Fords) i nazwami narodowości zakończonymi na *-sh, -ch, i -ese* (**the** Spanish, **the** Dutch, **the** Portuguese); inne nazwy narodowości mogą, ale nie muszą być podawane z przedimkiem **the** (**the** Germans/Germans);
- z oficjalnymi tytułami osób, po których nie występuje imię (**the** king, **the** prime minister, ALE **Queen** Victoria);
- ze słowami *morning, afternoon* oraz *evening*; *Ben and Amy set out early in **the** morning.*
- ze słowami *only, last, first* użytymi jako przymiotniki; *This is **the** first time I've been on a cruise.*
- z przymiotnikami w stopniu najwyższym; *This is **the** most stunning view I've ever seen.* ALE jeśli po słowie **most** występuje rzeczownik, nie używamy **the**; ***Most** restaurants accept credit cards, but check before you order anything.*
- z wyrazami: *station, shop, cinema, theatre, library, city, village, beach, coast, country/countryside, ground, jungle, sea/seaside, weather, world.* *They have a villa in **the** countryside.*

Nie używamy żadnego przedimka:

- z rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi i rzeczownikami policzalnymi w liczbie mnogiej, gdy mówimy o kimś/czymś w ogólnym sensie; ***Accommodation** can be difficult to find in the summer.*
- z nazwami własnymi; ***Mike** has booked a week in **Edinburgh**.*
- z nazwami krajów (*New Zealand*, ALE **the** Netherlands, **the** Congo), miast (*Brussels*), ulic (*Regent Street*, ALE **the** M62 [motorway]), parków (*Victoria Park*), placów (*Trafalgar Square*), dworców (*Piccadilly Station*), gór (*Mount Everest*), pojedynczych wysp (*Staten Island*), jezior (*Lake Titicaca*) i kontynentów (*Africa*);
- z nazwami składającymi się z kilku wyrazów, gdy pierwszy wyraz jest imieniem/nazwiskiem lub nazwą jakiegoś miejsca (*Galileo Galilei Airport*);
- z nazwami posiłków (*lunch, dinner* itp.), dyscyplin sportowych i gier (*football, squash* itp.); ***The** hotel stops serving **lunch** at 3 pm. **Guests** can play **tennis** on our 6 courts.*
- z nazwami przedmiotów szkolnych (*maths*), dni tygodnia (*Friday*), miesięcy (*June*), świąt (*Bonfire Night*), kolorów (*purple*), napojów (*tea*); *Tom is going on a trip in **May**.*
- z zaimkami wskazującymi: *this/that/these/those*; ***This** ice cream tastes amazing!* (NIE: ~~the this ice cream~~)
- z przymiotnikami dzierżawczymi i zaimkami dzierżawczymi; ***This** isn't **your** seat. It's **mine**.*
- z nazwami restauracji, sklepów, banków, hoteli itp., których nazwa pochodzi od imienia/nazwiska ich założyciela (*Harrods, Raffles Hotel*);
- z wyrażeniami: *by + nazwa środka transportu* (*by plane/boat/bus*); *It's cheaper to get around the city **by** bus.*
- z oficjalnymi tytułami, jeśli występuje po nich imię lub nazwisko; *Prince Albert, President Michel*, ALE **the** princess, **the** queen
- ze słowami: *school, college, university, church, bed, hospital, court, prison* i *sea*, jeśli używamy ich w odniesieniu do funkcji tych miejsc; *Jess wants to go to **university** next year.* (uniwersytet jako instytucja edukacyjna) ALE *Jess went to **the** university for an interview.* (uniwersytet jako konkretny budynek);
- z nazwami języków; *Marie speaks **Italian**.* ALE *Pete is studying **the** Italian language.*
- ze słowem *work* (= miejsce pracy); *Emma is a travel agent and goes to **work** by train every day.*
- przed słowami: *home, Mother, Father, Mum* i *Dad*, odnosząc się do własnego domu i krewnych; ***Mum** booked everything online from the comfort of **home**.*
- z nazwami chorób. *Tom's suffering from **asthma**.* ALE *flu/**the** flu, measles/**the** measles, mumps/**the** mumps*

7 ★ Fill in *a, an* or *some*.

- We bought *some* cheap tickets from *an* online website.
- My room had _____ stunning view of _____ old harbour.
- The waiter brought _____ water, but he didn't bring me _____ glass.
- Oliver's _____ tour guide and always has _____ interesting information about major sights.
- You can get _____ apples for €1 _____ kilo at the street market.
- _____ aeroplanes can fly at more than 600 miles _____ hour.
- Amy has got _____ time off so she's going on _____ city break.
- It was _____ honour to meet the artist at the art gallery – we took _____ great selfie together.

8 ★ Fill in *the* where necessary.

- The* Smiths had — dinner in a restaurant near their hotel.
- _____ Dad is in _____ hospital because he broke his leg skiing.
- Harry learnt _____ French at a school in _____ town centre.
- Why don't we meet outside _____ Natural History Museum on _____ Cromwell Street?
- _____ unemployed sell _____ this magazine on the streets to earn an income.
- Steve celebrated _____ New Year's Eve on a cruise in _____ Caribbean Sea.
- I can't go to _____ work today – I've caught _____ flu.
- Carla spent a year studying _____ physics in _____ USA.
- _____ museum we visited had exhibits from _____ World War II.
- _____ Lake Yoa is in _____ Sahara Desert.


9 ★★ Fill in *a, an, the* or *–*.

- We booked *an* all-inclusive holiday at *a* luxury hotel in — Spain.
- People queued outside _____ Statue of Liberty for _____ hour.
- We had _____ breakfast at _____ Seaview Hotel and lunch at _____ George's Tavern.
- Jake travelled by _____ boat to _____ Seychelles Islands.
- I have _____ idea! Let's rent _____ car and go on _____ road trip _____ this summer.
- Ava went to _____ college to ask about studying _____ Japanese language.
- _____ basketball is becoming more popular with _____ British.
- _____ River Thames is _____ longest river in _____ England.

10 ★★★ M Choose the correct translation of the fragment in brackets.

- The hotel offers special rates for (*ludzi starszych*).
A an elderly B the elderly C elderly
- Boats sail to the island five times (*na dzień*).
A a day B the day C day
- (*Jakaś*) Mrs Harvey wants to see you, doctor.
A The B An C A
- Almost no one lives in (*Antarktydzie*).
A the Antarctic B an Antarctic C Antarctic
- Shh! Marta is learning (*języka hiszpańskiego*) right now.
A Spanish B a Spanish language C the Spanish
- Fran is doing geography (*na uczelni*) these days.
A at a college B at the college C at college
- A flag is flown when (*król*) is at Buckingham Palace.
A king B the king C a king

11 ★★★ Read the announcement and choose the correct option.



We'll be arriving at the beautiful island of 1) *a/the/–* Santorini in 2) *an/the/–* hour. You will have to travel by 3) *a/an/–* taxi to get to the capital city of 4) *a/the/–* Fira. If it's 5) *a/the/–* first time you've visited, don't miss 6) *a/the/–* sunsets here – find a good spot late in 7) *a/an/the* afternoon as it gets busy. Have 8) *a/the/–* great holiday!


12 ★★★ Read the email and complete the gaps with *a, an, the* or *–*.

Hi Polly,

Thought I'd send you 1) *an* email to say how I'm doing on holiday. Well, this is 2) _____ worst holiday I've ever been on! It started at 3) _____ Los Angeles Airport – our plane was overbooked and we had to wait five hours for another flight! Afterwards, we got 4) _____ taxi from the airport, but 5) _____ taxi took two hours to get through 6) _____ city centre to 7) _____ Grand Hotel! We arrived at midnight! My room is OK, but 8) _____ Sarah's doesn't even have 9) _____ window! It's 10) _____ awful room! It'll be 11) _____ relief to get back 12) _____ home! Things had better get better soon!

Bye for now,
Annie

Send

The image features a dynamic, abstract composition of overlapping geometric shapes in a vibrant orange color against a white background. The shapes include a large triangle at the top left, a parallelogram in the center, and a large triangle at the bottom right. The text is positioned on the central parallelogram.

SCIENCE
TECHNOLOGY
ENGINEERING
ARTS
MATHS

Konnie Karma

Learning Outcomes:

to discuss relatives & family values; to understand business & work skills; to learn about the effects of chemicals in soil; to create a business and make it environmentally friendly

Supplies List:

6 clear plastic bottles, string, soil, water, dirty leaves and sticks, vinegar, salt, food colouring

PREDICT

Read the text on page 44 in the Student's book again and say what parenting style your parents use.

What do your parents do for a living?

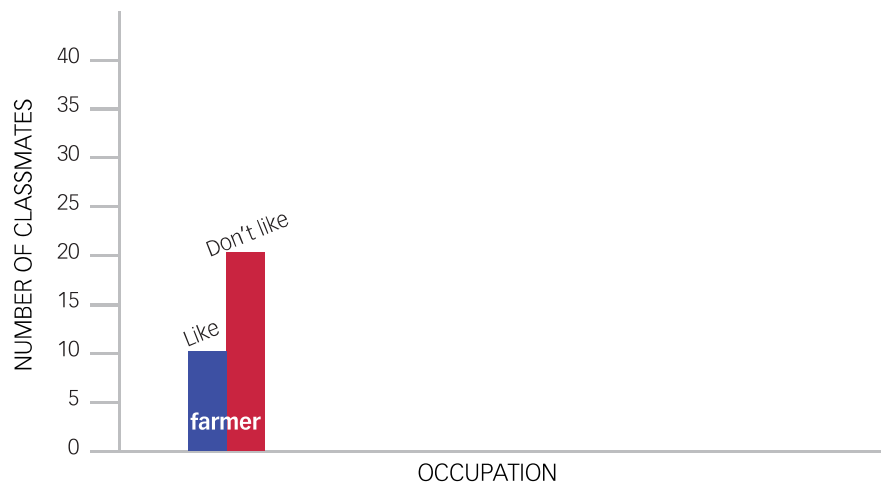
Do you like their jobs?

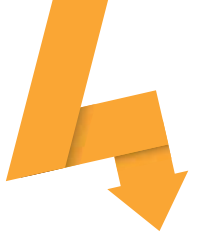
Talk to your classmates about their parents' jobs and fill in the table.

Student's name	Parent's job	Student's opinion about job

CREATE

Create a bar graph like the one below with your classmates' answers.





Go to pages 20 and 21 in your Student's book and read the text again about start-ups. If you could start your own business, what type of business would it be?

What makes your idea special? Does something similar already exist?

What values are important to your company/brand?

THINKING PROCESS

Go to page 56 in your Student's book. How would you include environmental awareness in your company's philosophy?

If you had to do your parents' job, how would you improve the philosophy and values of the job?

You can use some of the ideas below or your own:

- Marketing/Digital marketing
- Renewable energy in factories
- Sustainable supplies and packaging

Share your answers with your classmates.

DESIGN & CREATE

Do you know how farmers grow their crops? What do they use?

Discuss with your classmates and come up with ideas. If necessary, search online. Write your answers below.

Farmers use a lot of chemicals to help their crops grow, but is this good for the environment and our health? What do you think?
