

Impulse 4

WORKBOOK



macmillan
education

B2

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

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1 Complete the dialogues with the correct forms of the appropriate phrasal verbs. The first letters are given.

Lara Hi, Jane, it's Lara.

Jane Lara! How did you ¹ f _____ out what my number was?

Lara I ² l _____ it up online. You've got it on your social media page! Not very good security!

Jane Well, never mind. It's great to hear you! We can ³ c _____ up on all the news. Let's meet.

Lara I'd love to. I wanted to ask you to ⁴ h _____ me out. I'm thinking of ⁵ t _____ up surfing and I know you were a keen surfer.

Jane Of course. Let's meet for a coffee tomorrow.

The next day ...

Jane Lara! Lovely to see you. Look, I came ⁶ a _____ this photo of us at school. You haven't changed at all!

Lara I remember that photo. We were so close when we were ⁷ g _____ up. What happened?

Jane Well, I was determined to get ⁸ a _____ in my career and I lost contact with everyone. It's stressful at times, but I couldn't do ⁹ w _____ the excitement, the travel ... and the money!

Lara Right. Well, about surfing ...

2 Complete the sentences with one word from box A and one word from box B.

A came catch do find get growing
help look take

B across ahead out (x2) up (x4) without

- I was tidying my room when I _____ some old photos and spent the rest of the afternoon looking at them.
- Ed seems to _____ a new hobby every week, then quickly gets bored with it.
- I couldn't _____ music in my life, I love it too much.
- When my grandfather was _____, he had to work in his parents' shop.
- I can't imagine not having the Internet when I want to _____ information.
- My parents want to _____ more about the history of our family, but it isn't easy to know where to get the information from.
- I don't see my cousins very often, but we meet every summer and _____ with each other's news.
- In my family we all _____ each other _____. I clean the house, babysit for my little brother and sometimes go shopping.
- Even with a university education, it's quite hard to _____ in your chosen career.

3 Choose the correct options.

- The film *shows* / *is showing* how teenagers can make a difference.
- They *don't always see* / *aren't always seeing* their grandmother on Sundays – it *depends* / *is depending* if she's away or not.
- What *do you like* / *are you liking* doing at the weekends?
- Maria *goes* / *is going* out with a guy from Barcelona.
- What *do you do* / *are you doing* right now? Have you got five minutes for a chat?

4 Complete the questions and answers with the correct forms of the words in brackets.

- X: How often _____ (your parents / do) exercise?
Y: _____ (they / go / swim) about once a week.
- X: What _____ (you / look up)?
Y: _____ (I / search) for some information for my geography homework.
- X: _____ (you / understand) the exercise _____ (we / do) at the moment?
Y: _____ (no / not). _____ (I / not / understand) any of these exercises.
- X: _____ (your grandfather / know) how to use his smartphone?
Y: _____ (yes / do). _____ (he / teach) my dad how to use his right now.
- X: _____ (you / read) the newspaper at the moment?
Y: _____ (no / not). _____ (you / want) to borrow it?

5 Complete the text with one word in each gap.

Danny lives in the city. Abigail lives in the country. This week they ¹ _____ living in each other's homes. What ² _____ they think?

Danny I'm finding ³ _____ a lot about country life. I think Abigail is lucky. She is growing ⁴ _____ in a beautiful, clean, quiet area. She's got lots of friends and she often meets them after school. Of course, she ⁵ _____ out a lot at home. She looks after the animals on the farm and she cooks, but I think it's a great life. They've got wi-fi and that's the only thing I couldn't do ⁶ _____!

Abigail There is lots to do here in the city. It's easy to ⁷ _____ up a new sport or hobby because of all the clubs. And I love the shops. Every time I go out, I ⁸ _____ across something new. And life is easier because I don't have so many jobs to do. But I miss our animals.



Friends and family • Present perfect simple and present perfect continuous

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



- 1 X: Why haven't you invited Craig to the picnic?
Y: Well, he's not really a ¹ cl _____ friend. He's just an ² ac _____ really.
- 2 X: I feel lonely here in London.
Y: How can you be lonely? You've got two great ³ fl _____ living with you and lots of ⁴ co _____ at work.
- 3 X: My sister has just had a baby.
Y: Really? So you're an uncle. Have you got a ⁵ ne _____ or a ⁶ ni _____?
- 4 X: Have you got any ⁷ si _____?
Y: Well, I've got a ⁸ ha _____ br _____, does that count?
- 5 X: How do you know Josh?
Y: He's my ⁹ tr _____ bu _____ when we go on holiday and my ¹⁰ te _____ when we play rugby.
- 6 X: I don't get on with my ¹¹ si _____ -in-la _____.
Y: You haven't got one. Your brother is ten, I don't think he's married yet! You've got a ¹² st _____ and I know you don't get on with her because every time I go to your house, you are arguing with her!

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

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

This is a photo of my brother's wedding. That young man in the suit is his best ¹ _____ from university. He's really funny. He's with some of my brother's ² _____ from school and a ³ _____ from his office. The elderly couple next to him are our next-door ⁴ _____, Mr and Mrs Green. They haven't got any ⁵ _____, so they became part of our family. When we were young, they were like our uncle and aunt. That woman is my real aunt and the girls with her are her daughters, my ⁶ _____. They are ⁷ _____ as you can see – they look exactly the same. We all get on quite well. And the elderly man sitting down is my brother's wife's grandfather ... no, wait a minute, he's her ⁸ _____-grandfather. He's 104 years old!

- 3** Complete the sentences with the correct present perfect forms of the verbs in brackets. Use the continuous form where possible.

- 1 My sister _____ (just / pass) her driving test. She's really pleased.
- 2 It _____ (rain) recently, so the ground is all wet.
- 3 I _____ (do) my homework all morning, but I haven't finished yet.
- 4 Sandra _____ (want) to be a film director since she was a child.
- 5 We _____ (study) hard recently because we've got exams soon.
- 6 I'm tired because I _____ (run) ten kilometres!

- 4** Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. Use the word in capitals.

- 1 My face is red because I stopped running a few seconds ago. **HAVE**
My face is red because I _____.
- 2 We arrived here at ten o'clock and it's eleven o'clock now. **SINCE**
We _____ ten o'clock.
- 3 This is the first time I have played volleyball. **BEFORE**
I _____.
- 4 Sam's roommate moved in three months ago and now they are best friends. **KNOWN**
Sam _____ three months and now they are best friends.
- 5 The sky was dark earlier and it is still getting darker. **HAS**
The sky _____ all afternoon.

- 5** Translate into English.

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



1 DESTINATIONS

Vocabulary



Vocabulary 1

Experiences • Holiday activities • Travel collocations

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

- 1 We're going on a backpacking _____
- 2 We've been getting fit because we plan to do some _____
- 3 We have to pack _____
- 4 But we need to take sleeping _____
- 5 Then we'll have a city _____
- 6 I've got a list of must-see _____

- a guesthouses rather than hotels as they are cheaper.
- b places such as the main square and Jewish quarter.
- c holiday to the Polish mountains.
- d break in Kraków, which is full of amazing architecture.
- e light as we will be carrying our backpacks from hostel to hostel.
- f sightseeing and maybe go on a few cultural tours.
- g bags so that we don't have to pay extra for bedding.
- h quite demanding trekking in the mountains.



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

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

Thomas travel
✕

We have a holiday to fit everyone's
1 _____, whether you
intend to spend 2 _____
of money or you are looking for
a cheap getaway. Get your
3 _____ on our range
of activity holidays, enjoy the rides at a local
4 _____ or have a beach holiday at one of the
many popular 5 _____ on the coast. If you like
mountains, try one of our trekking breaks, staying in
hostels where you are sure to 6 _____ people
who share the same interests as you. How about
a culture tour to a historic town? You can explore the
town 7 _____ or on two wheels if you
8 _____ a bike! 9 _____ around
the back streets discovering the museums, galleries and
other 10 _____. If you like shopping, you can
11 _____ interesting souvenirs in the local
markets, or you can just sit in a café watching people
pass by and 12 _____ the atmosphere.

3 Complete the sentences with travel collocations. The first and last letters are given.

- 1 On our walk, we stopped at a d _____ d beach miles from anywhere, which we had all to ourselves for the whole day.
- 2 The view of the mountains was b _____ g - I had never seen anything so amazing.
- 3 I bought a fabulous coat in the f _____ a market that is held on Sundays in Madrid.
- 4 My dream is to see the s _____ e of New York from the Statue of Liberty - especially the Empire State Building.
- 5 My grandparents went on a three-day train journey across Canada. They said that they had seen some s _____ g scenery.
- 6 We spent the morning wandering around the w _____ g streets of the old town.
- 7 The snowy p _____ k of Mt Ararat is easily visible from Yerevan, the capital of Armenia.
- 8 I wanted to go to a r _____ e destination and I succeeded - the nearest shop is 25 km away!

4 Decide which collocation in each group is not possible.

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

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

- 1 I loved the _____ - one minute mountains, the next desert or rainforests. All on one small island!
- 2 London has a very _____ with famous skyscrapers like the Shard, the Gherkin and, of course, the observation wheel - the London Eye.
- 3 The distance to the hostel in a straight line was only 2 km, but we had to walk along a(n) _____ which was about 5 km in total.
- 4 We found a(n) _____ with beautiful golden sand, which only a few other people knew about.
- 5 When the clouds lifted, we realised that we were surrounded by _____, all of which were over 3,000 metres above us.
- 6 We were driven at a(n) _____ and had to ask the driver to slow down.



VIDEO 02

Past tenses: past simple, past continuous, past perfect

1 Choose the correct options.

X: Where were you last summer?

Y: I ¹ *travelled* / *was travelling*. In Europe.

X: All summer?

Y: Longer than that. From April to September, so it
² *was* / *was being* six months in total.

X: So, which countries ³ *did you go to* / *were you going to*?

Y: Let me think. I ⁴ *didn't go* / *wasn't going* to all of them, but I ⁵ *visited* / *was visiting* a lot.

More than I expected. I ⁶ *met* / *was meeting* a Czech girl while I ⁷ *stayed* / *was staying* in a hostel in Germany and she ⁸ *invited* / *was inviting* me to her house near Prague. That was great!

X: How long ⁹ *did you stay* / *were you staying* in each place?

Y: It varied. If I ¹⁰ *had* / *was having* a good time, I stayed longer. The longest I ¹¹ *stayed* / *was staying* anywhere was Berlin. I really ¹² *loved* / *was loving* Berlin – I could easily live there.

2 Read the **WATCH OUT** box. Then join the sentences using the words in capitals. Make any other necessary changes.

1 It was getting dark. The bus started climbing into the mountains. **AS**

2 The bus suddenly stopped. I was sleeping. **WHILE**

3 I was looking out of the window. I noticed something moving – it was a bear. **WHILE**

4 It turned and looked at me. I was watching it. **AS**

5 I was trying to switch my phone on to use the camera. It disappeared. **WHILE**

WATCH OUT

past simple and past continuous

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

*A storm **was coming** and it **was getting** dark.*

*Suddenly, all the lights in the town **went out**.*

*As / While the plane **was taking off**, a passenger **stood up** and **shouted** 'I want to get off!'*

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

1 By the time I arrived in Mexico, I _____ (already / visit) ten different countries.

2 Tom _____ (always / like) travelling by train, but he decided to travel to Kenya by plane.

3 By the time the plane landed, we _____ (travel) nearly 3,000 kilometres.

4 I didn't find the hotel until I _____ (drive) around the neighbourhood several times.

5 I _____ (not realise) there were ancient ruins there until I read about them in the online guide.

6 _____ (Liam / ever / be) to see live music before he went to the concert with you?

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

The sun ¹ _____ (shine). Another glorious, summer day ² _____ (come). People ³ _____ (get) ready for a day on the beach. But not me. I ⁴ _____ (work) in a shop. I was bored and miserable, but I ⁵ _____ (not have) enough money to go on holiday. Suddenly, I got a phone call from my friend Julia. She ⁶ _____ (ask) me if I ⁷ _____ (want) to go on a free package holiday with her – she's a travel journalist and a holiday company ⁸ _____ (invite) her to spend a week at a new holiday resort in the Caribbean. I ⁹ _____ (never / be) on a package holiday before, so I said 'Yes – of course!' It was the best holiday ever – absolutely fantastic! However, at the end of the flight back, while we ¹⁰ _____ (get off) the plane, I ¹¹ _____ (fall) down the steps. To tell the truth, I ¹² _____ (text) my parents and I ¹³ _____ (not look) at the steps. Luckily, I wasn't hurt very badly, but I was very embarrassed!

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

1 I saw smoke coming out of one of the engines as _____ (we / plane / land).

2 Before I went to France last year, _____ (I / never / be) abroad.

3 Steve found a job in Greece, but _____ (he / not / tell) anyone about it until he came back six weeks later.

4 _____ (while / we / wander) around in the old city, we found a wonderful little café.

5 We were stuck in traffic because _____ (there / be) an accident earlier and they were trying to move the damaged lorries.



1.3 Speaking

Making a complaint



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

- a Why on earth didn't you try them on before we came here? _____
- b I doubt that will work, but let's see ...
Actually, it feels OK. _____
- c My foot hurts. _____
- d It doesn't look so bad. I've got some plasters here. Put one on and see how you feel. _____
- e What's wrong? _____ 1
- f Problem solved. Come on. Only another fifteen kilometres to go. _____
- g What's up with it? _____
- h I thought they would be OK. Look at my foot. I've got a blister. _____
- i It's these new boots. They're rubbing the back of my foot. _____

2 Choose the correct options.

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

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

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

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

- 1 X: Let's knock on this door and see if we can stay the night.
Y: _____
- 2 X: I can't check in online.
Y: _____ the airline's website.
- 3 X: You should take a travel sickness tablet before the flight.
Y: _____ I've tried it before and I still felt bad.
- 4 X: How do we get to the airport from here?
Y: _____ I've never been here before.
- 5 X: You always get stopped by security at airports.
Y: I think it's this tattoo. _____ I had it done.

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

It looks as if she ...

She seems to be ...

I guess that she ...

It's possible that ...



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

HOLIDAY TIME



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

A A biking holiday is a good way to get fit and explore the countryside, and it needn't be expensive if you sign up with Warm Showers. It's an online community of bike-lovers who are willing to host touring cyclists and provide free accommodation for them. There are more than 100,000 members in over 160 countries. Enrol today and, as a member, you can search for hosts, check out their profiles and get in touch if you think they're suitable.

B Volunteer holidays are a great way to broaden your horizons. PodVolunteer have a wide range of overseas projects, such as conservation or community development, that you can join for as little as one week. It's an enriching experience and a chance to gain new skills. You'll also have free time to wander around and explore the area while you're there.

C Staying in cities can be expensive, but Couchsurfing has changed that. The social networking site has more than fifteen million members, with almost half a million hosts offering free accommodation in 200,000 cities around the world. Hosts will often help visitors to discover the famous sites and less well-known places so they can soak up the local atmosphere. The mobile app allows you to get hold of other users nearby, so it's a great way to meet fellow travellers.

D 'After just a few days in Barcelona, I felt completely at home in the city, and could get around easily on foot and by public transport thanks to my outstanding host Carmina. I got a real insight into local culture and the best places to visit – places that aren't in any guidebook. It was the highlight of my trip!' **Layla**

E 'My two-week stay in Peru has been life-changing. I've made friends from all over the world, learnt new skills and worked alongside scientific researchers to help conserve the rainforest. It was a chance to get out of my comfort zone and be challenged and, at the same time, know that my work has contributed to something meaningful – much better than lying on a beach somewhere!' **Grace**

F 'The site was easy to use and I stayed with six different hosts. Meeting other cyclists was brilliant and I got some great tips for local routes to try out. I'd definitely do it again.' **Jamie**

1 Read the text. Match organisations 1–3 to the people: Layla, Grace and Jamie.

- 1 Warm Showers
- 2 PodVolunteer
- 3 Couchsurfing

2 Read the text again and match questions 1–6 to parts A–F. One part matches two questions.

Which part

- 1 refers to someone who would repeat their holiday experience?
- 2 focuses on a holiday offer where visitors are not charged for a place to stay?
- 3 mentions a person who was particularly helpful?
- 4 is about people that will provide accommodation, as well as possibly taking visitors to see local tourist attractions?
- 5 describes the effect that someone's holiday has had on their life?
- 6 concentrates on a holiday that could be beneficial for both young visitors and the place they stay in?

3 Read the text again. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)? Find information in the text to support your answers.

- 1 The article warns young people about the possible dangers of travelling. T / F
- 2 Warm Showers has hundreds of members. T / F
- 3 PodVolunteer holidays all last a week. T / F
- 4 Layla visited places in Barcelona that weren't mentioned in her guidebook. T / F
- 5 Grace is unhappy that she didn't go on holiday to the beach. T / F
- 6 Other travellers gave Jamie suggestions about where to go. T / F

4 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 What advantage do the three types of holiday share?

- 2 What should you do before getting in touch with someone on Warm Showers?

- 3 What can you do when not working during your time with PodVolunteer?

- 4 How did Layla travel while in Barcelona?

- 5 What is the intention of the writer of the article?

1.5 Vocabulary 2

Travel safety • Accidents and emergencies • First aid

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

- 1 X: Why are you so late? Were you stuck in
h _____ t _____ ?
Y: Yes. There was a c _____ a _____ which
blocked the road. Luckily, it wasn't too serious.
- 2 X: I've just got back from a skiing trip.
Y: I guessed that because of the p _____
c _____ on your leg! So, how do you feel
about skiing now?
- 3 X: How was your day at the seaside?
Y: Terrible. We spent the morning on a c _____
b _____ with no room to move, then we had
a seafood lunch, and in the afternoon I got
an u _____ s _____ because the food
hadn't been cooked properly.
- 4 X: I had to pay a fine on the train because of
a l _____ t _____. I probably dropped it
while I was running for the train.
Y: When are you going to start downloading tickets
to your phone?

2 Complete the texts with the words from the box.

diarrhoea emergency insurance kit mishaps
poisoning rash repellent vomiting wipes

TRAVEL ¹ _____ CAN HAPPEN TO ANYBODY.
WE CAN'T PREVENT THEM, BUT WE CAN OFFER
COMPREHENSIVE TRAVEL ² _____
SO YOU CAN BE SURE OF FINANCIAL
HELP IN A(N) ³ _____.

Hi Louise,
The rainforest is amazing, but the insects
are terrible! We brought lots of mosquito
⁴ _____ which seems to be working, but there
are lots of other little creatures which it doesn't stop.
George got bitten on the arm and has come out in
a(n) ⁵ _____ from his wrist to his elbow!
See you soon - if we survive!

XOXO

home blog

Holiday blues
My advice for backpackers is to take lots of antiseptic
⁶ _____ in your first aid ⁷ _____. We were
camping wild with no toilets or running water, apart from
a stream. I had a bad case of food ⁸ _____ and
⁹ _____ (no toilet, remember) and Marcus was
¹⁰ _____ all the time. That's what happens when
you can't clean your hands properly.

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

Going on scout camp?
Make sure you have
a stress-free time with these handy tips

- 1 Take out travel _____ (insure). Your scout group might do this for you but check, just in case. It's easy to lose something _____ (value) such as a phone or camera and they are expensive to replace.
- 2 If you are going on a camp abroad, you might be asked to get _____ (vaccine) against different illnesses. Don't forget. You might not even be allowed to travel without a vaccination certificate.
- 3 If you are camping near a lake or somewhere wet, you will need insect _____ (repel). You don't want to spend every evening hiding in your tent while everyone else is enjoying themselves.
- 4 Listen to your scout leaders. Don't risk your _____ (safe) while doing activities.
- 5 Your scout group will probably take basic first aid equipment, but they might not have a tick _____ (remove) tool. Take one with you, just in case. These tiny creatures can cause a lot of problems.
- 6 Don't worry! As long as you are careful, you'll have a wonderful time!

4 Complete the email with the correct phrases. The first and last letters are given.

New message

Dear Mum and Dad,

The summer camp in Slovenia is brilliant! We went whitewater rafting, which really got our ¹ a _____ e
p _____ g and had some tiring mountain walks. Today we went to Venice. We had to get up at 4 am because the journey took about three hours. I loved walking along the ² w _____ g a _____ s and
³ h _____ g for s _____ s in the shops and
⁴ f _____ a m _____ s. We climbed a tower for a wonderful view of the ⁵ c _____ y
s _____ e and, amazingly, when we started
⁶ w _____ g a _____ d away from the famous ⁷ t _____ t a _____ s, we found some quiet squares and canals where the only people we
⁸ r _____ n i _____ o were locals. Tomorrow, we're going to Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia. See you soon,
Helen

P.S. Thanks for putting some ⁹ m _____ o
r _____ t in my first aid kit. It's been very useful. Rachel was bitten so badly she ¹⁰ c _____ e out in a r _____ h, so I've been sharing it with her.

Three stories about accommodation

1 Complete the dialogue with the correct forms of the verbs *do* or *make*.

X: Chris rang. He says that he's just spent the day working as an extra in a film in Croatia.

Y: He's ¹ _____ it up. He often tells stories that aren't true.

X: No, he's sent some photos and a link to a video. Apparently they are ² _____ a novel into a film. It is set in Venice, but the buildings there have all been ³ _____ up, so he's somewhere that looks a bit like Venice looked in the 19th century. Here's the video.

Y: Turn it up. I can't ⁴ _____ out what he's saying.

X: That's as loud as it will go. Well, we can just watch it without sound.

Y: He looks very thin. Some home-cooked food would ⁵ _____ him good.

X: He's only been away for a week. He hasn't lost weight that quickly.

Y: We should go out there and take him to a restaurant. We could get a flight tomorrow.

X: I told you before, I'm not flying again until they ⁶ _____ away with all the security rules, taking shoes and belts off and everything else. You spend more time queuing and waiting than you spend flying.

2 Complete the text with one word in each gap.

Film locations in Poland

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

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

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

3 01 Listen to recordings 1–3 and match them to photos A–C.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____

4 01 Listen again and choose the correct options.

Text 1

1 What helped the men to decide to set up Airbnb?

- A They couldn't afford accommodation while attending a conference.
- B There was a lack of accommodation for conference participants.
- C They realised that a local conference was the chance for them to earn some money.

Text 2

2 Which of these is true?

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

Text 3

3 Which of these might be a complaint by the speaker?

- A I often can't get in to my flat as they lock me out.
- B I doubt that I'll be able to live here much longer.
- C I dread the weekends because of all the noise.

4 What can we say about Airbnb from the text?

- A Everyone is in favour except for hotel owners and employees.
- B It has become unpopular among residents in cities which attract a lot of tourists.
- C Increased costs are causing customers to look at alternative accommodation.



VIDEO 04

1 Choose the correct options. There may be more than one correct answer.

- When I was younger, we *lived* / *used to live* / *would live* in a remote cottage. Now we live in a town.
- Once, years ago, my sister and I *asked* / *used to ask* / *would ask* our parents to take us to a theme park, but they said 'No'.
- As a child, I *didn't enjoy* / *didn't use to enjoy* / *wouldn't enjoy* going to the beach because I didn't like sand.
- When my mum lived in London, she *rented* / *used to rent* / *would rent* a bike in the summer to get around. In winter she got the bus.
- Rob's aunt *rang* / *used to ring* / *would ring* him every week when he was a child.
- Bognor Regis, on England's south coast, *was* / *used to be* / *would be* a popular holiday resort, but not many people come here now.

2 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. Write up to five words including the word *used*.

- It was hard at first, but drinking decaffeinated coffee is becoming normal for me now.
It was hard at first, but _____ drinking decaffeinated coffee now.
- Adrian always avoided spending a lot of money, but he's changed since he started work.
Adrian never _____, but he's changed since he started work.
- He would always read travel magazines and now he's a travel journalist.
He _____ travel magazines and now he's a travel journalist.
- A 5 am start is no problem – that's the time I always get up.
A 5 am start is no problem, _____ up at that time.
- Do you think international business travellers quickly find flying a completely normal, unexciting activity?
Do you think international business travellers quickly _____?

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

get (x2) like live talk use

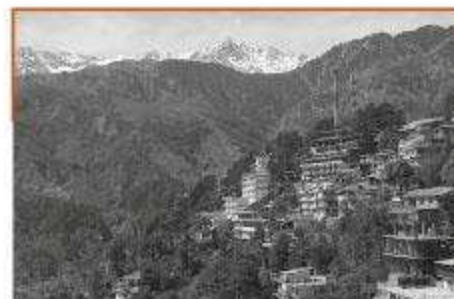
- X: Jack's always ¹ _____ about his holidays. I think he makes half the stories up.
- Y: Jack's alright. I didn't use ² _____ him, but I'm getting ³ _____ to him now. Where did he say he went to this year?
- X: Poland. He said he walked across the mountains into Slovakia. That's impossible, I'm sure.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

4★ Choose the correct options.

A DIGITAL NOMAD

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

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



- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 A had worked | B used to work |
| C would work | D was always working |
| 2 A was | B used to be |
| C had been | D was being |
| 3 A got used | B had used |
| C used | D was getting used |
| 4 A had been | B used to be |
| C was | D would be |
| 5 A would stand | B had stood |
| C got used to standing | D was always standing |
| 6 A used to always | B had always |
| C were always | D would always |
| 7 A did | B had done |
| C used to do | D was doing |



1 Complete the tips with one word in each gap.

More tips for travellers!

SEVILLE

Get around ¹ _____ foot or use the metro and trams.
Go to Isla Mágica – a great ² _____ park with fun rides.

³ _____ up the atmosphere in the old city.

Look for bargains in one of the ⁴ _____ markets.

You don't have to spend vast ⁵ _____ on

hotels – stay in one of the friendly hostels.

And as always ...

Take some antiseptic ⁶ _____ to keep your hands clean, keep your valuables safe and don't forget to ⁷ _____ out travel insurance – just in case!

But you can leave your first aid ⁸ _____ at home – there are plenty of chemists!

2 Complete the words for the definitions. The first letters are given.

- 1 It's a town which is mainly dedicated to holidays.
r _____
- 2 It is a problem you can get from eating food which hasn't been cooked properly. food p _____
- 3 It is a word which means the amount of money you have calculated for a specific purpose. b _____
- 4 It's an adjective which means a long way from anywhere. r _____
- 5 It's an adjective which describes roads or paths which aren't at all straight. w _____
- 6 It's a health problem you might have when you eat or drink something that your stomach isn't used to. d _____
- 7 It's another word for a small accident or problem. m _____
- 8 It's the word for the top of a mountain. p _____

3 Complete the dialogue with one word in each gap.

X: Hurry up, we'll miss our train. What's wrong?

Y: I ¹ _____ to have lost my passport.

X: What? Where?

Y: I haven't got a(n) ² _____. I was wandering
³ _____ in the old part of town. Then I ran
⁴ _____ some Poles and we went to a café.

X: Why on ⁵ _____ didn't you leave your passport here in the hotel? Well, it might be a good
⁶ _____ to go back to the café and ask if anyone has found it.

Y: It's ⁷ _____ a try, I suppose.

X: Before you go, have you ⁸ _____ looking in your backpack?

Y: No, just a minute ... Here it is! Problem solved.

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

WOULD I RECOMMEND A HOLIDAY IN GEORGIA?

With its ¹ _____ (snow) peaks, some of which are over 5,000 metres high, it has some of the most ² _____ (breath) and ³ _____ (drama) scenery I have ever seen. It's also a very friendly and safe country. You can carry ⁴ _____ (value) things around without fearing that they will be stolen – OK, you shouldn't take stupid risks with your ⁵ _____ (safe) but, if you are sensible, you don't have to worry. Still, travelling on the winding mountain roads will get your adrenaline ⁶ _____ (pump). You don't need to get ⁷ _____ (vaccine), the water is usually OK to drink (but ask first). Take a tick ⁸ _____ (remove) tool and watch out for snakes. And enjoy this wonderful country! Oh, and the answer to my question? Of course, I would!



5 Translate into English. Write up to four words in each gap.

- 1 On the first evening, I realised that I _____ (zapomniałem płynąć na komary).
- 2 I'm not _____ (przyzwyczajony do włączenia się po) new places on my own.
- 3 Why on earth _____ (ciagle gubisz) the most valuable things on your holidays?
- 4 Every time we were in Marrakesh, we _____ (wyszukiwaliśmy pamiątki) at the great bazaar on Jemaa el-Fna.
- 5 I _____ (nigdy nie dostałem) in a rash until my trip to Scandinavia.

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

- 1 It probably won't work, but let's see. DOUBT
_____, but let's see.
- 2 My mum would always take an extra bag for all the medicine she thought we might need. USED
My mum _____ an extra bag for all the medicine she thought we might need.
- 3 James had this annoying habit of playing music while I was watching TV. ALWAYS
James _____ while I was watching TV.
- 4 2019 was the first time I travelled by plane. HAD
Before 2019, _____ by plane.
- 5 People who move to a foreign country generally stop feeling foreign after a year or two. USED
People who move to a foreign country generally _____ there after a year or two.

A formal letter of complaint

1 Read the letter quickly and answer the questions.

1 Why is the writer making a complaint?

2 What does the passenger want?

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

afterwards as soon as by the time
during meanwhile once

I am writing to complain about a coach tour we booked to see a concert at the Roman amphitheatre on 12 August. I booked seats ¹ _____ I heard about the tour because the hotel receptionist told us that the concerts are extremely popular. He also said it was the cheapest and best tour available. ² _____, I discovered that there are cheaper tours with other companies and that the receptionist receives money from your company for persuading customers to buy tickets.

At 6 pm, we could see the coach in the nearby car park, but there was no sign of the driver. ³ _____, the driver was in the reception area chatting to the receptionist. We were not aware of this until one of our group went to ask the receptionist if she knew where the driver was. ⁴ _____ he realised that it was getting late, he ran to the coach and we were able to depart.

⁵ _____ the journey, the driver made several extra stops to buy fruit and vegetables from stalls at the side of the road. ⁶ _____ we finally arrived, the concert had already started. Although we had bought the most expensive seats, some other people had taken them and we had to stand until the end of the show.

WATCH OUT

when vs while vs during

The problems began **when** we **arrived** at the airport.

While we **were checking in** our luggage, I noticed that it was time for our flight to leave.

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

5 Do the writing task.

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



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

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

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| 1 Expectations | _____ |
| 2 Closing phrase | _____ |
| 3 Salutation | _____ |
| 4 Ending phrase | _____ |
| 5 The reason for writing | _____ |
| 6 More details of the problem | _____ |

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

appreciate believe complain concerns
matters support

New message

A Dear Sir/Madam,

B I am writing to ¹ _____ about our flight from London to Zagreb on 5 July of this year, and specifically the check-in service provided by your airline.

C The problems began when we arrived at the airport. Many people were already waiting in a long queue to check in, but there was no one at the desk until about fifteen minutes after the planned start of the check-in time. During this time, some passengers tried to contact the airline, but nobody answered their telephone calls. To make ² _____ worse, when check-in eventually started, only one desk opened, while two others remained closed.

As we were checking in our luggage, I noticed that it was time for our flight to leave. However, I was sure that the plane would wait for us. As soon as we got through security, we ran to the boarding gate. It was then that we realised that the flight had left on time with only half the passengers. We were not the only ones who were dissatisfied with the situation, but it was difficult to find anyone to help us. Eventually, we found an airline representative and explained what had happened, but he refused to listen to our ³ _____ and even blamed us for being late.

D I would be most grateful for your ⁴ _____ in resolving this issue. Firstly, I would ⁵ _____ it if you provided me with a full explanation of why the check-in procedure was so badly organised and why the plane left before the passengers had had a chance to board. Secondly, I ⁶ _____ that payments for the flight should be refunded. We had to buy tickets for a flight to Zagreb with a different airline in order to reach our holiday destination.

E I look forward to your prompt reply.

F Yours faithfully,
Daniel Trumpf

VOCABULARY

1 Choose the correct options.

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

2 Complete the conversation with the words and phrases from the box.

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

- X: So how was your holiday?
Y: Fantastic. We went to the island of Spetses in Greece. We stayed in Dapia. It's not really a holiday
1 _____, it's the main port, but it's still beautiful and has loads of cafés and shops. Cars are banned on the island, so we 2 _____ in a local shop to explore the island, which was much easier than getting around 3 _____.
X: Did you find a(n) 4 _____ somewhere where you could avoid the crowds?
Y: Not really. The island is quite close to Athens so a lot of Greeks go for the weekend. We even 5 _____ some friends of my parents from London. But the crowds mean that the 6 _____ of the towns are full of interesting shops.
X: Sounds great! So what did you like best?
Y: I think the windsurfing and other water sports.
X: Windsurfing! Risking your 7 _____ on the water? I hope you took out 8 _____!
Y: It isn't dangerous. The worst 9 _____ you can have is falling into the warm water. How about you, did you go anywhere?
X: No, with moving house, going on holiday didn't really 10 _____ this year. Maybe next year. I've always wanted to visit the Teardrop of India.
Y: Sounds nice. Where is it? India's a big place.
X: Ha ha. Check it out yourself!



GRAMMAR

3 Choose the correct options. Then write the underlined events in the order they happened. Sometimes more than one thing happened at the same time.

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

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1 _____ | 6 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 7 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 8 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 9 _____ |
| 5 _____ | 10 _____ |

ROUND-UP 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

4 Complete the text with one word in each gap.

Last year I 1 _____ to London with my family. I had never 2 _____ there before. We 3 _____ a really good time and 4 _____ all the popular tourist attractions. My favourite was the London Eye, a giant ferris wheel in London. The Eye 5 _____ to be the world's tallest wheel, but now there 6 _____ three taller wheels in China, Singapore and America. It's not only popular with visitors: people spend vast 7 _____ of money to come to London and get married on the wheel! There have been more than five hundred weddings on it since 2000. By the time I got back home from the trip, I 8 _____ started making plans about what to do on my next visit! I want to see some of the famous flea 9 _____ and also go to Primrose Hill from the top of which you can get an amazing view of London's famous and distinctive 10 _____. I like London. You don't need to 11 _____ vaccinated and there's not much risk of 12 _____ poisoning – even in the cheapest cafés and restaurants.



LISTENING

- 1 02 Usłyszysz pięć wypowiedzi związanych ze spędzaniem wakacji na kempingu. Do każdej wypowiedzi 1–5 dopasuj zdanie A–F. Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo.

This person

- A admits that their mistake meant they couldn't see anything.
- B explains that reduced prices have helped camping's popularity.
- C talks about a piece of advice that they needed, but no one gave them.
- D says that they love camping, but can't live without certain comforts.
- E describes something that was a reminder of their holiday neighbours.
- F points out something that camping doesn't need.

Speaker 1 _____

Speaker 2 _____

Speaker 3 _____

Speaker 4 _____

Speaker 5 _____

READING

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

USE OF ENGLISH

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

breath broad desert repel rich strength

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

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



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

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

- 5 Z opcji A–D wybierz właściwą odpowiedź.

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

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

WRITING

- 6 Przeczytaj polecenie i wykonaj zadanie.

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

2 FUTURE SOLUTIONS

Vocabulary



VIDEO 05

Vocabulary 1

Technology • Adjectives to describe technology

1 Put the verbs into the correct gaps.

Things to do today:

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

2 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

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

- 1 You can pay a company a little bit to _____ your website – it's very cheap if you use a shared server.
- 2 My dad says that he never wants to have a microchip _____. He says that to have something like that _____ somewhere in his body would make him feel like a robot!
- 3 I don't like to _____ people completely on social media because it seems rude, but _____ might be a good alternative. We could still be friends, but I wouldn't have to see all their posts!
- 4 We have around fifteen different _____ in our house, and on top of this all our mobile phones, laptops and tablets, of course.
- 5 It will be great when _____ and robots are _____ – there will always be someone there to help us and be sympathetic.
- 6 I think that _____ will be better for long-distance journeys on motorways rather than short ones on busy roads around town.



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

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

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

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

WATCH OUT

Collocations with technology

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

Adjectives meaning **modern**:

a _____ d, l _____ g-e _____ e, s _____ e-o _____ -t _____ -a _____ t,
u _____ -t _____ -t _____ -m _____ e

Adjectives meaning **old-fashioned**:

d _____ d, o _____ e, a _____ c, o _____ d -t _____ e

**1 Choose the correct options.**

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

2 Complete the sentences with the correct future forms of the verbs in brackets. There may be more than one correct answer.

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

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

- 1 I plan to be on the way to the beach at this time tomorrow. **DRIVING**
This time tomorrow, _____ to the beach.
- 2 Scientists say that there's a good chance that people could have houses on Mars one day. **PROBABLY**
Scientists have predicted that people _____ one day.
- 3 If I pass my exams next month, my plan is to study English at university. **GOING**
I _____ English at university if I pass my exams.
- 4 Mark starts his summer job as a waiter on Monday, 4 July. **WORKING**
By Monday, 11 July, Mark _____ as a waiter for a week.
- 5 There's a coach at four o'clock that I want to catch. **AT**
I must go now because the coach _____.

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

fly not finish not sleep save sit (x2) stand wear work

*Plans for the technology conference,
Phoenix: Bargain plane tickets London –
New York 5 Oct
Cheap bus ticket to Phoenix 5 Oct
Arrive 9 Oct 07:30
Conference starts 08:00, our talk 09:00
Conference finishes 17:00
Bus leaves 16:30
No hotels! Cheap tickets!
Let me know what you think..*

New message

Hi Leo,
Thanks for the message. I know we aren't rich, but this is crazy! On the 5th we ¹ _____ to New York. That's OK, but according to your plan, the same evening we ² _____ on a bus to Phoenix! By the time we get to Phoenix, we ³ _____ on the bus for four nights. We probably ⁴ _____ much at all because it will be very uncomfortable. There won't be time to shower or change. When we give our speech, we ⁵ _____ the same clothes as we flew to New York in! Then you want us to leave at 16:30. The conference ⁶ _____ by that time. What if Bill Gates is giving the final speech or something? He ⁷ _____ on the stage, telling the audience about some amazing new piece of software, and we'll have to leave! Why don't we get a job? It's June, so if we find work now, by the time the conference starts, we ⁸ _____ for about four months and we ⁹ _____ enough to be able to afford a flight to Phoenix and a few nights in a cheap motel. What do you reckon? B.

2.3 Speaking

Giving a presentation



1 Put the words in brackets in the correct order to complete the sentences.

- ¹ _____ (let's / to / of / topic / the / turn) pedestrianised zones in cities.
² _____ (of / a / this / example / is / good) the centre of Munich in Germany.
³ _____ (that / a / fact / is / it) traffic pollution is a major cause of illness and premature death. ⁴ _____ (to / is / support / evidence / strong / there) the belief that traffic-free zones make cities more liveable for their inhabitants. Of course, oil companies and car manufacturers argue that having fewer roads for cars means more traffic jams and an increase in pollution.
⁵ _____ (problem / that / argument / with / is / the / this) it assumes that car use will stay the same even if cities become less car friendly. ⁶ _____ (that / final / is / point / my) the global warming crisis means that we have to change the way we lead our lives. Let's do it in a way which benefits as many of us as possible.

2 Complete the phrases with one word in each gap.

- 1 Why do I believe this? Well, in the first _____, there is evidence all around us.
2 There is of course the problem of cost. In _____ to this, there is also the worry about government surveillance.
3 The third point I want to _____ concerns the problems of genetically modified plants.
4 There are several _____ why I believe that politicians are not taking this matter seriously enough.
5 My final _____ is that it is up to all of us to play our part.
6 To _____ things up, we have a choice to carry on doing the way we are or do something to fix the problems facing the world.
7 That's _____ from me, thank you for listening.

3 Complete the final part of a presentation with phrases from exercises 1 and 2.

¹ _____ traditional ideas do not always need to be replaced. ² _____ the old-fashioned school book. ³ _____ I believe that we should not encourage children to look at screens any longer than is absolutely necessary. Some people are so excited about technology that they believe everything on a screen is better. ⁴ _____ we have only been living with mobile phones and the Internet for about 20–30 years. Who knows what the long term effects on our eyesight and brains will be? ⁵ _____, if students get used to using a real book, perhaps it will encourage them to read more novels. ⁶ _____, these are exciting times for education, but we should resist change that has no obvious benefits for our children. Thank you for listening.

4 Complete the politician's speech with one word in each gap.

Ladies and gentlemen,

I'm going to begin ¹ _____ talking about the future of our cities. Firstly, I want to assure everyone that we care deeply about you and work hard on your behalf. We believe that our cities can be people friendly and car friendly. I'll go ² _____ to discuss pedestrianised zones and bike lanes later, but first, let's ³ _____ to the topic of cars. Our scientists are working hard to make them greener and more fuel efficient than ever before. A good ⁴ _____ of this is the work they are doing on electrical cars. Why ban cars if they are clean? I sometimes think the opposition just dislike cars and drivers rather than caring about the environment. Some people need cars. The opposition say that they can go shopping on the bus. The ⁵ _____ with this argument is that you might want to buy a new bed! Try getting that on a number 12 bus! Finally, I'd like to ⁶ _____ your attention to the pedestrianised area near Market Street. Three shops have closed down in the last month because customer numbers have fallen so much. I doubt whether their owners are fans of car-free zones.



An online article on the power of innovation



THE POWER OF INNOVATION

FOOD CRISIS

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

CLEAN ENERGY

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

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

FIGHTING POLLUTION

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

BIOMETRIC IDENTIFICATION

3 'Brainprint' technology could replace passwords, making access to computers and other devices far more secure. Researchers at Binghamton University in the USA discovered that people have a unique 'brainprint': their brain's activity when it reacts to certain words or images. In the study, a computer correctly identified people by their brainprint with 100% accuracy. ² ____ However, scientists are making huge strides in this area and, in the future, brainprints will be able to verify users everywhere.

1 Look at the photo and the headings and predict if statements 1–5 are true (T) or false (F). Then read the text and check your predictions.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 The text talks about solutions to problems that exist in the world now. | T / F |
| 2 None of the innovations mentioned are currently in use. | T / F |
| 3 One of the texts is about a new type of farming. | T / F |
| 4 There is information about an environmentally friendly source of power. | T / F |
| 5 One of the texts is about computer-game technology. | T / F |

2 Read the **WATCH OUT | SKILLS** box. Then read the article again and match sentences A–E to gaps 1–4 in the text. There is one extra sentence.

- A Here they are grown in liquid which contains essential nutrients.
 B These then provide power to move the machine to new areas to continue its work.
 C The company also offers two new products.
 D Scientists, though, have identified a problem which has yet to be solved.
 E At present, the technology requires using sophisticated equipment, which makes it unfeasible for everyday use.

WATCH OUT | SKILLS

Referencing

Sentences taken from the text contain clues about what might come *before* and *after* them in the text, e.g.
 a *Here* – This word refers to a place mentioned before the gap.

b *These* – This word implies a noun in plural form in the previous sentence.

c *Two new products* – This phrase introduces something which will be talked about after the gap.

3 Read the text again and complete the summary with up to three words in each gap.

The article looks at new technology which could improve our lives. The Row-bot is designed ¹ ____ which is polluted. The brainprint might one day mean that passwords to protect data will become ² _____. Fewer and fewer people are living ³ _____ areas nowadays and floating farms will provide inhabitants of cities with both ⁴ _____. Finally, the 50,000 tonnes of coffee waste processed by Bio-bean is only a ⁵ _____ of the total waste from coffee. Just think how much clean energy we could get if we used the other nine-tenths, too.

1 Choose the correct options.

- Jenny has got a pierced *ear* / *back* / *stomach*.
- That's a nice bracelet on your *nose* / *elbow* / *wrist*.
- Her *cheeks* / *shoulders* / *knees* go red when she's embarrassed.
- You'll hurt your *chest* / *bone* / *spine* lifting heavy weights like that.
- There's not enough room for my *toes* / *fingers* / *muscles* in these boots.

2 Complete the collocations with the words from the box.

ankle blood feet head leg

- I got a twisted _____ when I slipped on the wet rocks.
- When I fell, I was covered in mud from _____ to toe.
- My sister's got the same sized _____ as me, so I can borrow her shoes when she lets me.
- We always pay extra on the plane for a seat with plenty of _____ room.
- Some people say that the Royal Family have blue _____, but I think it's red like everyone else's.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words from the box. Each set of sentences uses the same word in each gap.

intestine kidney knuckle lean
liver mole slender

- Your _____ are the long tubes carrying waste food from your stomach. Another word for the _____ is guts.
- Someone who is _____ is quite small and thin. A(n) _____ lead in a race or other competition means that there isn't much difference between the two competitors.
- _____ are small brown animals which live underground. _____ on the skin appear when cells in the skin grow in a group instead of being spread evenly throughout the skin.
- Your _____ are the joints at the start of your fingers. A white-_____ ride is one which is very scary. You hang on to the seat so tightly that your _____ change colour.
- The _____ plays a vital role in cleaning our blood, breaking down fat and helping digestion. The first successful _____ transplant took place in 1967.
- If a piece of meat is described as _____, it means it has little or no fat on it. Someone who is slim can also be called _____.
- The _____ bean gets its name because it looks a little bit like a _____.



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

- X: I need to pee.
Y: Again! You've got a weak b_____!
- X: This s_____ is from when I tried to pick up some broken glass and cut myself.
Y: Did it hurt?
- X: How long have you had that b_____?
Y: Since I was born!
- X: Show me your p_____.
Y: To read my future? I don't believe in such things.
- X: Have you revised for biology?
Y: Yes, v_____ carry blood around the body, the p_____ helps your digestive system and you use your l_____ to breathe.
- X: I once downloaded an app to check my weight. It said that I was not just overweight but o_____.
Y: What did you do?
X: I uninstalled it.
- X: My j_____ hurt – knees, elbows, wrists, all of them.
Y: Capsaicin can help. It's found in chilli peppers.



5★ Choose the correct options.

Why do people have virtual ¹ *workers* / *assistants* / *followers* to switch the lights on and off?

Exactly! I can't understand why people need domestic ² *appliances* / *implants* / *hosts* like fridges to be connected to the Internet.

I've got a(n) ³ *cutting* / *up-to-the* / *intuitive*-edge fridge like that. It tells me what to buy when I'm running out.

You could use an old- ⁴ *dated* / *fashioned* / *embedded* method – like looking!

What do you guys think of the use of surgery to create the perfect body? Terrible.

OK, but sometimes it's necessary for example getting rid of ⁵ *scars* / *moles* / *knuckles* after a bad injury or a large ⁶ *pancreas* / *kidney* / *birthmark* that might make someone feel self-conscious.

Good news! I've recently had surgery on my knees. I feel so much better now.

Just your knees? You're lucky. All my ⁷ *palms* / *implants* / *joints* are painful. I'm on a waiting list for surgery. This time next year, I'll still be waiting.

An interview about intelligent technologies

1 Put the crossed-out verbs into the correct gaps.

- Before we decide what to do, we have to ~~draw~~ _____ the pros and cons of each plan of action.
- We don't know for sure what will happen, but we can ~~suspend~~ _____ the effects of our action by looking at past data.
- Don't make up your mind too quickly. Use _____ alternatives which may have the same or a better outcome.
- We're going to work together to ~~consider~~ _____ solutions to the problem.
- It is impossible to ~~imagine~~ _____ conclusions from such a small sample.
- Sometimes, when we have no concrete facts, we just have to ~~brainstorm~~ _____ our intuition.
- There's no rush. Let's ~~identify~~ _____ judgment until we have more data to work with.
- This is an amazing invention. Just ~~predict~~ _____ the possibilities of such a device!

2 Complete the presentation with the phrases from exercise 1 in the correct forms.

We have been looking at ways of developing the home delivery business to save money and improve the service offered. Firstly, we ¹ _____ to the problem of getting parcels to people in the shortest time. At first, everyone started to talk about drones, but we also wanted to ² _____ such as 3-D printers. Once we had come up with some ideas, we ³ _____ of each one. For example, drones seem perfect, but there are issues of weight limits and customer safety. We couldn't agree on the best way to proceed, so we tried to ⁴ _____ of different future technological changes. As an example, developments in 3-D printing might greatly reduce the need for home deliveries. There's no way of knowing what the future will bring but, by ⁵ _____, we could assume that the market will increase for the foreseeable future. We also looked at some case studies of companies which had succeeded and some which had failed. It was difficult to ⁶ _____ from the limited sample we had but ...

3 03 You are going to listen to an interview about technology. Look at some words from the recording and guess which topics a-d will be mentioned. Then listen and check.

artificial intelligence assembling computer program
control-responsive interact intuitive robotics
service industries take over train warehouses

- The dangers of robots taking control from humans
- The possibility of robots doing certain jobs
- The difficulties of manufacturing robots
- A new industry dedicated to robot servicing

WATCH OUT | SKILLS

Predicting information

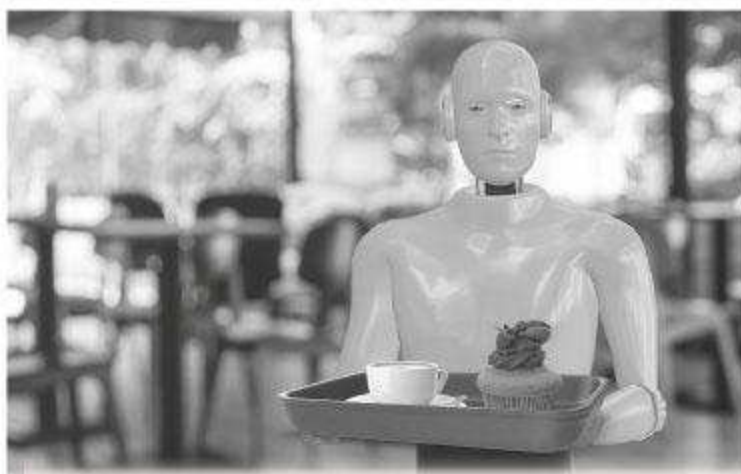
In a note-taking task, you can predict the type of information you are listening out for.

Look at exercise 4 and complete the predictions.

- | | |
|----------------|---------|
| 1 name of game | 4 _____ |
| 2 a number | 5 _____ |
| 3 a name | 6 _____ |

4 03 Listen to the interview and complete the notes. Use one or two words or a number in each gap.

- AlphaGo – beat a top player at the game of _____
- Amazon: uses about _____ robots in its warehouses
- Name of virtual employee: _____
- Name of factory robot: _____
- Robot waiter duties: take orders and _____
- Robot chef skills: learn recipes, cook meals, and _____

5 03 Listen to the interview again and complete the sentences with up to four words in each gap.

- AlphaGo became _____ in 2016.
- While winning the game, the computer demonstrated qualities which more closely resembled characteristics of _____.
- The number of robots in the online shopping company's warehouse more than _____ in a year.
- The virtual employee is a robot, but one with which it is possible to _____.
- If you are in a bank, you might go to her in order to _____.
- Once you have shown the factory robot how to do a task, it can then _____.
- Robot waiters are becoming more common in Asia, but haven't been used _____.

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



VIDEO 07

1 Choose the correct options.

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

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

- 1 **UPLOAD** *will / be to*
a Our IT department _____ everyone's medical records to a new super computer soon.
b You said you _____ the photos to your website so where are they?
- 2 **ARRIVE** *be going to / be due to*
a They _____ yesterday, but their flight was cancelled.
b The package _____ sometime today.
- 3 **TAKE PLACE** *be due to / will*
a The operation on my dad's spine _____ this Friday.
b I thought the show _____ as soon as the lessons finished.
- 4 **BECOME** *be about to / be going to*
a Alex _____ a research scientist, but he discovered he could earn more in finance.
b Nanorobots _____ an essential part of the healthcare industry.

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

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

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

Do you love your smartphone?



Some tech experts believe that by 2025 smartphones ¹ _____ (**probably be**) obsolete and that we ² _____ (**use**) augmented reality (AR) technology instead. They predict that we ³ _____ (**be able to**) do everything, from watching TV to searching online, using AR glasses. However, other tech experts think that by 2025, technology ⁴ _____ (**move**) in a different direction. They predict that smartphones ⁵ _____ (**still / be**) in use, although much more sophisticated than they are today. Many experts believe that some exciting developments will take place in the very near future. Curved phones ⁶ _____ (**about / take off**) – you can already see a few in the shops. And what about screens? For a long time, people assumed that they ⁷ _____ (**get**) smaller and smaller. But then everyone started using their phones much more for games and films and screens got bigger again. What is more important is our attitude to phones. They contribute huge amounts of waste. As soon as a new model ⁸ _____ (**come**) out, we want it. I didn't think people ⁹ _____ (**still / be**) so excited about phone designs after all these years, but I was wrong. How long ¹⁰ _____ (**you / use**) your current phone when you replace it? A year? Two years? Five years?



1 Complete the sentences with the correct words formed from the words in brackets.

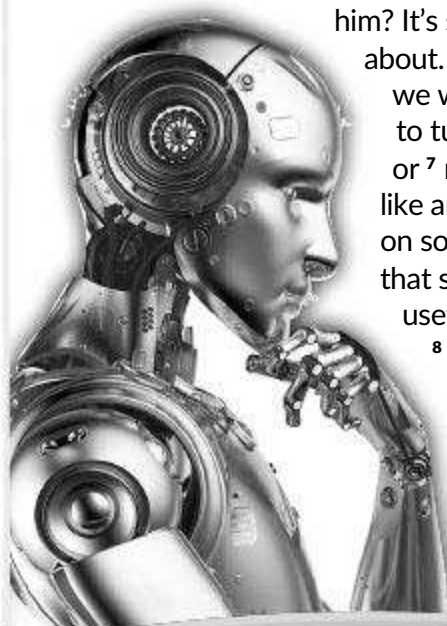
- Why did you decide to _____ (follow) Jane? Did she do something to upset you?
- Are you talking to me or having a conversation with your virtual _____ (assist) again?
- My dad's computer equipment is very _____ (date) – it only has 512 MB of RAM!
- This gadget is meant to be _____ (intuition), but I can't work out how to use it at all.
- The problem with this _____ (argue) is that, in real life, people don't always act logically.
- If our kitchen robot became emotionally _____ (interact), it might tell you to stop eating so many unhealthy snacks!

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

FRANKENSTEIN

In her novel *Frankenstein*, the writer Mary Shelley thought up ideas that were far ahead of their time. Written several decades before cars had even been invented, let alone ¹ d _____ s ones, the main character of the book, Dr Victor Frankenstein, a scientist, believes that it is ² p _____ e to bring matter to life. Not with ³ e _____ d microchip implants but by collecting bits of dead bodies and using the power of an electrical storm. However, he doesn't predict how his creation will react to its new existence. It not only has a heart to pump the blood and ⁴ l _____ s to allow it to breathe, but also a brain to enable it to think and act independently. It's an absolutely ⁵ f _____ g story. Instead of the beautiful creation he hoped for, he makes a monster which becomes the villain of the story. Could Shelley's story be seen as a warning about scientific development? Will our robots and smart ⁶ d _____ c appliances rise up against us as Frankenstein's monster rose up against him? It's something to think

about. Once created, we won't just be able to turn off our creations or ⁷ m _____ e them like an unwanted follower on social media. Many ideas that some people consider useful may actually be quite ⁸ p _____ c in the future. The question is, will we be able to solve the problems we have created?



3 Complete the text with one word in each gap.

Today I'm going to begin by talking about the human body, and specifically, as you can see on the screen, our ¹ _____. Yes, those parts which connect two bones together – knees, ankles, hips and so on. These do an amazing amount of work. Let's imagine you walk about 5 km a day. That means, by the time you retire, you will ² _____ walked about 100,000 km. That's a long way. ³ _____ addition, for many of us, for a lot of the time, they will probably have ⁴ _____ carrying more weight than they were designed for. All of which means that they may well start to wear out before we do! Fortunately, robotic-assisted surgery is a rapidly developing area. Cutting-⁵ _____ technology can create a 3-D virtual model of the problem area, making the surgeon's job easier and more efficient. Great news for sufferers! I'll go ⁶ _____ to discuss this in more detail in a few minutes, but if anyone has any questions, please feel ⁷ _____ to ask now. Anyone? No, OK, in a few minutes we'll ⁸ _____ looking at some examples of robotic-surgery from around the world, but let's have a short break first.



4 Choose the correct paraphrase.

- So, to conclude, there is a reason to be optimistic about the future.
A to turn to the topic B to go on to discuss
C to sum up
- The biggest advantage is that it is so easy to operate.
A up-to-date B user-friendly
C feasible to control
- The speech is planned to start at 5 pm.
A will have started B is due to start
C is about to start
- There is strong evidence to show that my ideas are correct.
A support my ideas B discuss my ideas
C draw attention to my ideas

5 Translate into English. Write up to five words in each gap.

- How did you get that _____ (bliznę na łokciu)?
- Phone me when _____ (prześlesz pliki) to the host server.
- I don't understand why CDs _____ (są staromodne), but cassettes have become quite trendy!
- I was sure that the hotel _____ (będzie miał szybki) Internet.
- I would like to _____ (zwrócić państwa uwagę na) this graph.

1 Read the three middle paragraphs of an article and choose the best title for it.

- a How cities have developed
- b The problem of urban areas
- c The future for our cities

1 ____ One solution might be building upwards. It's only a matter of time before vertical mini-cities, complete with gardens, offices, sports facilities and shops are built. Experts predict that this will solve the problem of lack of land as well as reducing the need for travel within the city.

2 ____ However, in the near future, 3-D printing will have reduced these drastically. A family in France is already living in a home that was produced by a mobile 3-D printer. It is thought that, someday soon, we could print all our buildings, making fast, affordable housing available for everyone.

3 ____ Sooner or later, we will all be living in homes with geothermal pumps and solar panels. As well as helping the planet, these developments will have the added benefit of reducing people's fuel bills.

2 Look at the beginnings of the article below. Which do you prefer? Why? Underline words and phrases which you think make it more interesting.

A Our towns and cities are getting more crowded. Before long, eighty percent of the world's population will be living in cities. Supply of land is limited and demand is high. As a result, cities are expanding as new houses are built on the outskirts and the resulting traffic brings more pollution and more problems. We know what the problems are but how can we solve them?

B At the moment, cities are very crowded. They are very crowded and there is a high demand for land. This means that cities are getting larger because homes are built outside the present city limits. This also means that there is more traffic and more pollution. Now, we need to find a way to solve these problems.

3 Match writing techniques 1–5 to endings a–c.

- 1 A rhetorical question to address the reader personally _____
- 2 An appeal to emotions _____
- 3 An informal comment directed at the readers _____
- 4 Encouragement to get involved _____
- 5 A criticism of a person or group _____

a It's clear that there are still problems in our cities. People are suffering and their lives aren't about to get better in the near future. It seems that governments are more interested in money than people and only technology offers residents a better future.

b So, should we be optimistic or pessimistic? In the short term, problems will remain, and even get worse, but, in the long run, the future for our cities looks bright. Let's hope so.

c Many people believe that technology can solve all the world's problems and it would be nice to think they were correct. Perhaps if those of us lucky enough to live in the world's richer countries took the first steps, others around the world would see the benefits and follow our example.

4 Read the WATCH OUT | SKILLS box. Then read the middle paragraphs of the article in exercise 1 again and match topic sentences a–e to paragraphs 1–3. There are two extra topic sentences.

- a Construction costs are also an issue.
- b We can learn from cities throughout the world.
- c It goes without saying that cities need to adapt.
- d People's behaviour also needs to change.
- e Technology can make homes more environmentally friendly.

WATCH OUT | SKILLS

Topic sentences

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

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

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

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

- 1 Nowadays: _____
- 2 Soon: _____
- 3 One day: _____

6 Do the writing task.

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

VOCABULARY

- 1 Read the clues and complete the words. The first and last letters are given.
- keep following someone on social media, but block posts from them temporarily: m _____ e
 - slim, not fat: l _____ n
 - joints at the bottom of the fingers where they join the back of the hand: k _____ s
 - computer that controls and communicates other computers: h _____ t
 - thin and delicate, usually in an attractive way: s _____ r
 - very overweight: o _____ e
 - things which are put under the skin or into someone's body: i _____ s
 - a form of high-speed Internet: b _____ d
 - we have two of them inside us and they take in and give out air when we breathe: l _____ s
 - organs in the body which help to remove waste products and filter the blood : k _____ s

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

assist communicate conclude defect
judge possible solve value

Ig Nobel

Scientific research is responsible for so many inventions which have improved our lives – from renewable energy to medical breakthroughs. But, sometimes, people might question the value of some research. This could be because the inventions are ¹ _____ in some way, so they can cause more problems than they solve. However, even when the ideas work, some people may wonder why we need the products. Is a virtual ² _____ which does basic tasks for us really necessary? If an idea is bizarre enough, it might be chosen as an Ig Nobel award winner. These are awarded to people who, in the ³ _____ of the organisers, have tried to identify ⁴ _____ to problems which really don't need to be solved. As an example, the winner of the 2020 Psychology Award was given to two researchers looking into the link between narcissists and appearance, specifically eyebrows. The researchers came to the ⁵ _____ that distinctive eyebrows do actually reveal a narcissist's personality.

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

GRAMMAR

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

ROUND-UP

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

- 4 Choose the correct options.

Teen innovator 

When she was only sixteen, South African schoolgirl Kiara Nirghin ¹ *has won / had won / won* an award for inventing a super-absorbent material to help soil retain water, which she developed after a severe drought in her home country. Her research and experiments took a lot of work and time, especially as she didn't have vast ² *sums / costs / valuables* to spend on them. Other materials were already available, but these were ³ *intuitive / outdated / problematic* because they contained toxic chemicals and weren't biodegradable. Kiara discovered that it would be ⁴ *intriguing / feasible / cutting-edge* to create a material from waste products which were cheap and environmentally friendly. Kiara is now at university and, because she ⁵ *graduates / would graduate / is about to graduate* in a few years' time, she is busy with her studies. But she's also working to encourage other girls to consider careers in STEM (science, technology, engineering and maths). Kiara hopes that they ⁶ *will have used / will use / will be using* their skills to help their communities. She realises that girls are not used to ⁷ *study / studied / studying* sciences in her country, but she believes this situation will change. By the time Kiara leaves university, she is sure she ⁸ *will have inspired / inspires / is inspiring* a generation of girls to follow her into science.



LISTENING

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

This speaker

- A compares two motivations for space travel.
- B emphasises the work that has been done to make commercial flights possible.
- C questions the safety record of the company involved.
- D is critical of both the effects and causes of commercial space travel.
- E adds a personal comment to a factual announcement.
- F justifies something they are about to do.

Speaker 1 _____
 Speaker 2 _____
 Speaker 3 _____
 Speaker 4 _____
 Speaker 5 _____

READING

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

Text 1

Summer Camp Nightmare!

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comments: [5]

Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź, zgodną z treścią tekstu.

- 1 What does the writer say about the free time activities?
 - A None of the students were looked after.
 - B The students could do what they liked.
 - C Parents knew about them before the camp started.
 - D The students had to spend the time within sight of the accommodation.
- 2 How did the workers first realise something was wrong?
 - A From the appearance of the boy who came to get them.
 - B From the length of time the students were away from the camp.
 - C From the sight of the injured arm.
 - D From the sound the wounded boy was making.
- 3 What can we deduce about the situation after the accident took place?
 - A The writer regretted he didn't have a chance to explain to the boy's parents what had happened.
 - B The helpers tried to end the camp before the official finishing date.
 - C The children's reaction to the accident was different to the helpers' reaction.
 - D The decision to cancel the free time activities was made by the helpers.
- 4 What didn't the boy show the writer?
 - A How he could hold a pen and write
 - B Some common hand signals
 - C How the new arm connected to his elbow
 - D His ball catching skills



Text 2

The future is bionic

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

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

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

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

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij zdania 5–8 zgodnie z jego treścią. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie siedem wyrazów.

- 5 Technology which is bionic is supplemented _____.
- 6 Three products mentioned as examples of bionics are _____.
- 7 One reason why prosthetic limbs used to be uncomfortable _____ they are now.
- 8 The majority of people think that a person with bionic parts _____ until their brain was replaced.

USE OF ENGLISH

3 Uzupełnij drugie zdanie tak, aby oddać sens zdania wyjściowego. Użyj podanego wyrazu.

- 1 A holiday by the sea will make you feel better. **DO**
A holiday by the sea _____.
- 2 We need to identify the advantages and disadvantages of this procedure. **PROS**
We need to identify _____ of this procedure.
- 3 The plan was to test the product on volunteers, but we couldn't recruit any. **GOING**
We _____ the product on volunteers, but we couldn't recruit any.
- 4 Hopefully, these scars will become invisible within a few weeks. **DISAPPEARED**
Hopefully, these scars _____ within a few weeks.
- 5 Early mobile phones were huge and really heavy. **BE**
Early mobile phones _____ huge and really heavy.

4 Z opcji A–C wybierz poprawne tłumaczenie fragmentu zdania podanego w nawiasie.

- 1 When we went on holiday, Dad _____ (często gubił) some important documents, like his passport.
A had often lost B would often lose
C was often used to losing
- 2 _____ (Czy znajdziesz) a solution to the problem before we run out of money?
A Would you discover B Will you be discovering
C Will you have discovered
- 3 My parents are very emotional as my sister _____ (wychodzi za mąż).
A would get married B was due to get married
C is about to get married
- 4 When I last looked at my social media account, _____ (nikt nie zamieścił) any comments.
A no one had posted B no one would post
C no one used to post

WRITING

5 Przeczytaj polecenie i wykonaj zadanie.

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

3 CONSUMERISM

Vocabulary



Vocabulary 1

The consumer society • Sales and advertising

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

Windowswear is a New York company which offers a special tour for fashion fans. They take you ¹ w _____ -shopping on 5th Avenue as well as looking at the clothes on ² o _____. Although you could do this activity free of ³ c _____, the tours also give you a lot of fascinating information about the city's fashion industry. If you're lucky, you might even spot a ⁴ s _____ o _____ and come across a ⁵ b _____!

In addition to the walking tour, there are other ideas, such as the Fashion Merchandising Excursion. On this tour, you'll learn why various ⁶ b _____ are placed in different areas of the shops. You'll also find out about how shops reach their target customers. Is it best to rent some space on huge ⁷ b _____ in the city centre with eye-catching visuals? Or perhaps it's smarter to hire an ⁸ a _____ a _____ so that they could design an ⁹ a _____ c _____ with effective slots for TV adverts during ¹⁰ c _____ b _____?

- 2 Match the sentence halves.

- 1 If you are on a tight _____
- 2 High-street _____
- 3 If something is good _____
- 4 When people shop _____
- 5 A carrier _____
- 6 If you are short of _____
- 7 If you pick up a real _____
- 8 A purchase _____
- 9 If you get ripped _____
- 10 Packaging _____



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

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



endorse estimate place produce sustain value

The fashion industry as it is today is not ¹ _____. Many experts claim we consume about eighty billion pieces of clothing every year, four times as much as twenty years ago. Companies want to increase ² _____ of new clothes and sell them so that profits continue to come in. They can opt for an advertising campaign with celebrity ³ _____ of their products, they can use careful product ⁴ _____ in stores so that customers see their products first. And of course, we mustn't ⁵ _____ the effectiveness of special offers and low prices. If an item of clothing is cheap, customers can wear it once, throw it away and buy something new. In this age of disposable clothes, quality is not ⁶ _____. We get bored too quickly to worry about whether our new purchase will last a long time.

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

- | | |
|---------|----------------|
| 1 anti | a not enough |
| 2 under | b in favour of |
| 3 over | c before |
| 4 post | d against |
| 5 pre | e too much |
| 6 pro | f after |

- 1 Of course I'm _____-independence – I want my country to be free!
- 2 This shirt is _____priced. I'm going to look for something cheaper.
- 3 The shop on the corner is _____staffed. There are huge queues as only one till is open.
- 4 I went on a big _____-war protest march because I believe in peace.
- 5 Some mothers suffer from _____natal depression after they give birth.
- 6 The new game won't come out until next year, but I have _____purchased a copy so that I can be sure of getting it the moment it goes on sale.



VIDEO 09

Modal verbs: present and past

1 Match the sentence halves and choose the correct options.

- 1 If the supermarket is closed, you *could* / *don't have to* go to _____
 - 2 The company has reduced my wages twice, so I think I *should* / *have to* _____
 - 3 I hate this summer camp. We *must* / *have to* _____
 - 4 You *mustn't* / *don't have to* buy anything if _____
 - 5 You *can't* / *don't have to* take more than two _____
 - 6 Aunt Helen has some health problems, so she *shouldn't* / *might* _____
 - 7 Mum says that I *have to* / *can* _____
 - 8 I'm so tired. I *must* / *have to* _____
- a go to piano lessons every Saturday, but I'd prefer to meet my friends.
- b items of clothing into the changing rooms at one time. It's the rules.
- c the store that's open 24/7.
- d you can't find anything you like.
- e apply for early retirement.
- f go to bed earlier tonight.
- g start looking for a new job.
- h get up at 6 am every day!

2 Complete the dialogue with the verbs from the box.

can can't have may must mustn't ought

How can the shopping centre survive in the future?

X: It ¹ _____ be difficult being a shopping centre manager these days as Internet shopping is taking off. How ² _____ you continue to attract customers and make profits?

Y: Well, you are right that it is challenging and we ³ _____ to adapt and move forward. But we ⁴ _____ panic. There are several things that ⁵ _____ happen in the future. One is a destination centre where the shops are centred around a large attraction, such as an indoor ski slope or concert space. The Morocco Mall in Casablanca has an aquarium and you can go scuba diving! Something like that ⁶ _____ to attract people who could then do shopping as well.

X: I'm sure it will. I ⁷ _____ wait to see one of these amazing places!

3 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. Use one of the two modal verbs in capitals.

- 1 It would be a good idea to go to the shops this weekend, or you will miss all the bargains. **HAD BETTER** / **MAY**
You _____ the shops this weekend, or you will miss all the bargains.
- 2 Anna says she saw me at the mall yesterday, but that's impossible. **NEEDN'T** / **CAN'T**
Anna _____ - it's impossible!
- 3 Customers can fill in a feedback form, but it's optional. **DON'T HAVE TO** / **MUSTN'T**
Customers _____ because it is optional.
- 4 Is it OK if I watch a film tonight, or were you planning on watching something else? **MAY** / **SHOULD**
_____, or were you planning on watching something else?
- 5 We bought tickets in advance, but there were lots of empty seats. **NEEDN'T** / **SHOULDN'T**
We _____ because there were lots of empty seats.
- 6 It's forbidden for customers to take food outside. **MUSTN'T** / **NEEDN'T**
Customers _____ outside.

4* Complete the text with one word in each gap.**Corner shops or shopping malls?**

There are many reasons why people might prefer a large shopping mall. First of all, you don't ¹ _____ to spend hours looking for a parking space. Also, parking is free so you ² _____ spend as long as you like in the shops without worrying. You won't be thinking 'I had ³ _____ pay for three hours, not two, just in case it takes a long time'. Also, everything is under one roof - even the car park sometimes, so you won't be worrying that you should ⁴ _____ taken a coat and umbrella if it starts raining while you are out. And there's so much more than shops. You ⁵ _____ want to rest for a while, which is easy when there are cafés and food outlets nearby.

So, why do some people still use the old-fashioned corner shop? Well, firstly, the service is more personal. They might suggest which product you ⁶ _____ try, not because they will earn more money, but because they know you and what would be best for you. Besides, as you have ⁷ _____ park quite far away, you ⁸ _____ not to buy so many things because you will have to carry them back to the car. So, you are more likely to buy just what you need, not all the products that are on special offer and look tempting.



3.3 Speaking

Making a decision



- 1 Complete the dialogues with one word in each gap. The first letters are given. Which two photos are they discussing?

X: I was looking at some photos from anti-fur demonstrations to try to get some ideas about our protest. What do you think of these?

Y: I ¹ p_____ this one because it is very visual and striking. It's my firm ² o_____ that, if you want to change people's attitudes, you have to shock them.

X: I'm not sure. I'm simply not a ³ f_____ of blood! I've seen other photos of people with bloody hands or a fur coat which is leaving a trail of blood. To be ⁴ h_____, I don't think I could wear or carry anything like this.

Y: Well, what about the other idea? A catchy slogan. I saw one which said 'Fur is dead'. It can mean that the fur industry can't continue to exist and also that fur is from dead animals.

X: Well, if I ⁵ w_____ to choose one, it would be the slogan. I think it's definitely the ⁶ b_____ choice. When you ⁷ c_____ the two, the first shocks, but it might also put some people off. The second makes people think. That's why I would ⁸ o_____ for something similar.

Y: OK, so we just need a slogan. Let's think of something original.

- 2 Choose the correct options.

1 X: Shall we choose this one?

Y: _____

- A Well, it's definitely the cheaper option.
- B That's the way I see it.
- C That's why I'd opt for it.

2 X: Which one do you like best?

Y: _____

- A To be honest, none of them suit me.
- B I'm simply not a fan of it.
- C It might be good, but I wouldn't choose it because of the cost.

3 X: Why do you prefer this one?

Y: _____

- A As regards the other options, I wouldn't choose them.
- B If I were to choose one, I'd choose this one.
- C It's the only option that I understand!

- 3 Complete the phrases with one word in each gap. Then label each one as *expressing opinions* (Ex), *justifying opinions* (Ju), or *evaluating options* (Ev). There may be more than one correct answer.

- 1 The way I _____ it is that ... _____
- 2 The other two options are just not my _____ of tea. _____
- 3 As _____ the other options, ... _____
- 4 ... is definitely the more _____ choice. _____
- 5 Another argument in _____ of ... _____
- 6 Quite frankly, none of these options really _____ to me. _____
- 7 The _____ I wouldn't go for ... _____
- 8 If I were to _____ one, I'd go for ... _____
- 9 I sincerely _____ that ... _____

- 4 Complete the dialogue with some of the phrases from exercise 3.

X: ¹ _____, I'd go for the billboards.

Y: Why?

X: ² _____ people will walk past them every day and won't be able to avoid the image.

Y: Not TV commercials?

X: No, ³ _____ them is that technology has made it so easy for people to skip them. And who watches TV now anyway?

⁴ _____ billboards is that they are cheap. ⁵ _____ a well-designed billboard will attract more customers than anything else. ⁶ _____ - pop-up ads on the Internet, adverts at sports grounds, product placement in movies - I don't think we should use them. ⁷ _____

_____ - they all seem to annoy people rather than attract them.

Y: OK, so billboards it is. I'll get the marketing design team on to it right away.

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

I'd say that ...

It's possible that ...

He/She doesn't look too ...



VIDEO 10

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

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

2 Read the text quickly and choose the best summary.

The text is about

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

3 Read the text again and choose the correct options.

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

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

- it (paragraph 1) _____
- this (paragraph 2) _____
- it (paragraph 3) _____
- others (paragraph 3) _____
- it (paragraph 4) _____

WHAT A WASTE!

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

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

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

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

**WATCH OUT | SKILLS****Reference words**

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

3.5 Vocabulary 2

Responsible shopping and nutrition

1 Choose the correct options.

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

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

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

4* Complete the dialogue with one word in each gap.

- X: Have you been thinking about what I told you about ethical shopping?
- Y: I have, yes, but, as you know, I'm a bit ¹ _____ of money right now. I'm more worried about getting good ² _____ for money and making sure I don't get ripped ³ _____ than about buying things which are ethically produced.
- X: It doesn't have to be a choice. You can buy second-hand clothes in charity shops. It's possible to ⁴ _____ up a real bargain sometimes. And, because you aren't buying new clothes, you are reducing your carbon ⁵ _____.
- Y: That's a good idea. I like vintage clothes. But food is different. The supermarket is far cheaper than the local market.
- X: It isn't always. I was buying eggs the other day because, as a vegetarian, I need something which is rich ⁶ _____ protein. In the supermarket, you can get eggs for about 80p, but free-range eggs are almost £2. There's a woman at the market who has her own hens. She sells really fresh eggs for £1.50 and they're twice the size of the supermarket eggs. Plus I feel better knowing they are cruelty-⁷ _____. If you want to save money, cut down on your meat consumption.
- Y: What, ⁸ _____ vegan?
- X: No, eat meat once a week, fish twice a week and vegetarian food four times a week. Oh, and don't buy a plastic carrier ⁹ _____ every time you go shopping. Remember to take your reusable one!



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

calories carbon cruelty labels local low organic
reusable vegan vegetarian zero

VICKY'S VEG

Come and buy your fruit and vegetables at Vicky's Veg and help to save the planet!

All our food comes from ¹ _____ vendors, which means that you can reduce your ² _____ footprint when you shop here. To help you achieve ³ _____ waste, our grocery bags are ⁴ _____ and, when you bring one back for your next purchases, we give you a ten percent reduction on EVERYTHING.

None of our food comes in plastic packaging – who needs ⁵ _____ telling you about the nutrition the food contains when you are buying fresh fruit and vegetables.

And if you are thinking of going ⁶ _____ because you want to eat ⁷ _____-free food, we can guarantee that our eggs come from completely free-range hens which spend their whole lives happily wandering around and eating only ⁸ _____ food products. Our vegetables are ⁹ _____ in fat, ¹⁰ _____ and price!



**Shop at Vicky's Veg.
You deserve it!**

Three stories about corporate responsibility



1 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

ethical inhumane labour manufacturers safety
sustainable violations wage

THINK BEFORE YOU BUY CLOTHES

Say **NO** to:

- 1 child _____
- 2 _____ working conditions
- 3 human rights _____
- 4 major _____ putting local companies out of business

Say **YES** to:

- 5 a decent minimum _____
- 6 _____ practices in all workplaces
- 7 _____ regulations enforced by law
- 8 the use of _____ resources in the production of all clothes

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

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

3 Look at the three photos and guess the correct option. Then listen and check.

What do the three texts have in common?

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

4 Listen again and choose the correct options.

Text 1

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

Text 2

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

Text 3

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



VIDEO 11

1 Choose the correct options.

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

2 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in capitals.

BE / CAN / SHOP

I bought this T-shirt in the first shop I went to. If only I ¹ _____ around a little before I made the decision. I've seen much better T-shirts and much cheaper ones. If only I ² _____ remember where I put the receipt, I'd be able to take it back. I sometimes wish I ³ _____ more careful.

BE / INTRODUCE / WEAR

I used to watch fashion shows. I like fashion, but I wish they ⁴ _____ fur. If only the government ⁵ _____ a new law making it illegal. I wish I ⁶ _____ the Prime Minister. I'd change the law!

KNOW / LEAVE / USE

I wish I ⁷ _____ whether this food is nutritious. The writing is so small I can't read the label. I wish they ⁸ _____ larger print. If only I ⁹ _____ my glasses at home.

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

About My Brother

My older brother is a waiter. He didn't want a job, but my parents said that it was time he ¹ _____ (find) one. And he did, though, frankly speaking, I'm amazed he's still working because he's always complaining. 'I wish there ² _____ (not be) so many customers,' 'I wish they ³ _____ (leave) me more tips!' 'If only I ⁴ _____ (not forget) that customer's order.' I'd rather he ⁵ _____ (not complain) all the time, but some of the stories are quite funny. Tomorrow, I'm going away on a summer camp for two weeks. It's time I ⁶ _____ (start) packing, but Ed has just come home and wants to share his problems again. I'd rather he ⁷ _____ (help) me with my stuff for a change.

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

only (x2) rather time wish (x2)

- Not enough shops have a zero-waste policy.
If _____ policy.
- I didn't know my friend had become a vegan and I served her a meat lasagna!
I _____ had become a vegan. I wouldn't have served her a meat lasagna!
- The government should have banned all plastic carrier bags by now.
It's _____ plastic carrier bags.
- I read how big my carbon footprint is and now I feel very guilty.
I _____ my carbon footprint is. It made me feel guilty!
- Please can we not go to any more shops.
I'd _____ more shops.
- It annoys me that my parents still buy cheap eggs from hens which are treated cruelly.
If _____ cruelty-free eggs.

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



I'm from London but, two years ago, my family moved to Rye in Sussex. Dad said it was high ¹ _____ we got away from the traffic and noise of the city. At first I didn't want to go. 'I ² _____ I didn't have

to leave you,' I said to my friends. 'If ³ _____ you could come with us!' Of course, I ⁴ _____ to go, I didn't have any choice.

When I got to my new school, I was still feeling a bit depressed and I acted quite badly. I know I shouldn't ⁵ _____ said some of the things I said, and I know I ⁶ _____ have been a nightmare to teach! But, slowly I got used to living in a quiet old town by the sea. One day, Mum and Dad were talking to me and asked if I would ⁷ _____ we moved back to London. I thought for a moment and said, 'No, I like it here. This must ⁸ _____ one of the nicest towns in the country, and it's only now that I ⁹ _____ see how lucky I am to be here and not in the centre of London.' I don't know who was more surprised – them or me! Since then, I have been a much better student, and I am now involved in a campaign to save the local shops from giant supermarkets and shopping centres. It's time ¹⁰ _____ all appreciated the town we live in.

1 Choose the correct options.

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

2 Complete the dialogues with the words from the box.

appeal choice fan frankly opt
sincerely vendors way

- 1 X: Why don't you eat meat?
Y: I _____ believe that going vegan is better for me and the planet.
- 2 X: We can buy this one or that one. This is on special offer. That's why I'd _____ for it.
Y: _____ speaking, neither of these options _____ to me, not even at a bargain price.
- 3 X: We can shop at the supermarket or buy food grown and sold by local _____.
Y: Yes, it might not be cheap, but it's definitely the better _____.
- 4 X: The _____ I see it is that we should shop in the local shops so they don't go out of business.
Y: I understand your argument, but I'm simply not a _____ of walking from shop to shop with heavy bags.

3 Translate into English. Write up to five words in each gap.

- 1 _____ (Powinieneś być poczekać) until you found a real bargain.
- 2 _____ (Szkoda, że nasze miasto nie ma) a food market.
- 3 _____ (Musiało być) lots of people in the shopping centre – the car park was full.
- 4 _____ (Wolałbym, żebyśmy nie jedli) here – their food isn't always fresh.
- 5 Ask the waiter what's in it. _____ (Ta potrawa może nie być) low in calories.
- 6 I've just realised that _____ (nie musiałem się martwić) after all.

4 Choose the correct options.

The Clean Clothes Poland campaign has several aims. Firstly, it is campaigning for a fair wage for all clothing workers throughout the world. It's ¹ _____ a fairer proportion of profits from the clothing industry went to the workers. This ² _____ to be a global campaign so that companies can't keep moving their factories to countries where protections don't exist. And it must be a living wage, not a legal ³ _____ wage which is often not enough to survive on.

Secondly, there is a campaign focused on Bangladesh. The Clean Clothes campaign is not only fighting for better safety ⁴ _____, but also to force companies to pay compensation to employees or their families for accidents and injuries that happened in the past.

A third campaign is to stop the practice of sandblasting jeans to make them look worn. The dust can lead to deadly lung diseases, especially when workers haven't got proper safety equipment. The authorities ought ⁵ _____ sandblasting everywhere, and it is the group's ⁶ _____ belief that the fashion industry should stop marketing the worn jeans look.

Finally, the Change Your Shoes campaign encourages shoe buyers not to make ⁷ _____ decisions based just on price but on environmental and ethical factors, too. It's important to find out how and where the shoes were made because the chemicals used in softening leather can be dangerous for workers and cause air, water and soil pollution.

This ⁸ _____ be a much better, cleaner and fairer world. With your help, the Clean Clothes campaign can help to create it.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1 A time | B wish |
| C rather | D only |
| 2 A must | B could |
| C has | D should |
| 3 A ethical | B overvalued |
| C minimum | D sustainable |
| 4 A placement | B consumption |
| C production | D regulations |
| 5 A ban | B to be banned |
| C to ban | D to have banned |
| 6 A firm | B preferred |
| C frank | D favoured |
| 7 A value | B purchase |
| C vendor | D endorsement |
| 8 A can't | B ought |
| C need | D could |



3.9 Writing

A formal letter of enquiry

1 Look at some people or institutions you might write a letter of enquiry to. Write F (formal), I (informal) and N (neutral) for the style of the letter. There may be more than one correct answer.

- 1 The headteacher of your school. _____
- 2 A host family you stayed with while on an English course abroad. _____
- 3 An elderly English-speaking relative who you don't know very well. _____
- 4 An Internet booking site to report a problem about accommodation. _____
- 5 A student from a different country who you met on your English course abroad. _____
- 6 A summer camp which is offering seasonal work which you would be interested in applying for. _____

2 Look at the sections of a letter of enquiry and put them in the order you would write them.

- a What action you would like the recipient of your letter to take _____
- b A reference to the source of information which prompted your inquiry _____
- c Your questions which you would like the person/company to answer _____
- d An explanation of your concerns and feelings on the topic _____
- e A short single-sentence summary giving the overall purpose for writing _____

3 Read the letter of enquiry below and put the paragraphs in the correct order. Use the ideas in exercise 2 to help you.

- a I would be very grateful if you could let me know if you use recycled paper and, if not, where you source the paper from. Please also inform me of your company's policy on deforestation and other important environmental issues.
- b Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. I look forward to hearing from you soon.
- c Dear Sir/Madam,
- d Yours faithfully,
Oscar Jiménez
- e I am writing to ask about the origin of the paper used for the titles published by your company.
- f We know that this process leads directly to the extinction of animal and plant species, and it is also one of the most important factors in global warming. There are many renewable sources of paper available nowadays, and I am sure that many people like myself would be happy to pay a little extra knowing that this is helping the environment.
- g I have some concerns about the effects of paper use on the environment. As the owner of a large collection of books, I take an interest in the way they are produced. Lately, to my great surprise, I discovered that the paper used to print them is usually not recycled. To make matters worse, according to an article I have recently read, the publishing industry is contributing to the problem of deforestation worldwide.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____ 7 _____

4 Answer the questions to check your answers to exercise 3.

- 1 Why is Oscar writing the letter?

- 2 Where did he find the information worrying him?

- 3 What is he worried about and why?

- 4 What questions does he want the company to answer?

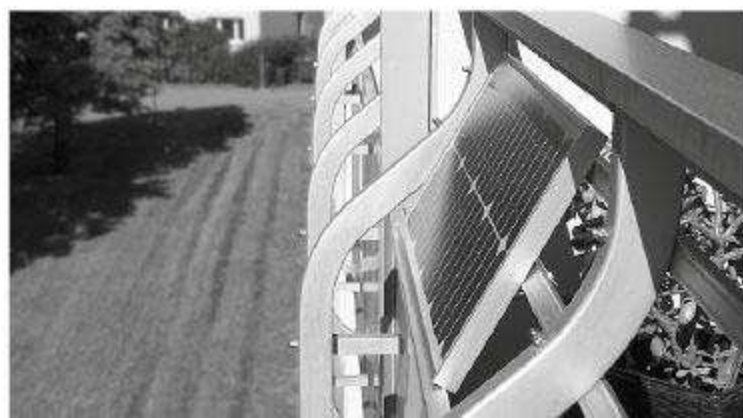
- 5 What does he expect the company to do now?

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

- 1 I am writing in connection with the advert for summer work. **RESPONSE**
I am writing _____ the advert for summer work.
- 2 I'm slightly worried about the effect of your business on smaller retailers. **REGARDING**
I have _____ the effect of your business on smaller retailers.
- 3 Could you please send me more details of the offer? **GRATEFUL**
I _____ you could send me more details of the offer.
- 4 I look forward to your reply. **HEARING**
I _____ you soon.
- 5 I hope you will consider this matter. **EARNEST**
I hope you will _____ consideration.

6 Do the writing task.

Niedawno zobaczyłeś/zobaczyłaś reklamę przenośnych paneli słonecznych służących do ładowania niewielkich urządzeń domowych i do zainstalowania na balkonie. Napisz **list formalny** (200–250 słów) do producenta, w którym wyjaśnisz, dlaczego jesteś zainteresowany/zainteresowana tym produktem i zadasz dodatkowe pytania na jego temat.



VOCABULARY

1 Use the underlined clues to complete the sentences with one word in each gap.

- Do they call it a(n) _____ diet because you get so hungry that you can't concentrate when you drive?!
- X: I'm on a(n) _____ budget at the moment.
Y: Does that mean that when you have more money you'll be on a loose budget?
- X: Why are you weighing your food?
Y: I'm making sure I have a(n) _____ - _____ diet - 200g of chips and 200g of burger!
- X: Sandra says she's _____ of money.
Y: It is quite ironic because she's actually very tall.
- If eggs are _____ in protein, can we say that crisps are poor in protein?
- You can't leave _____ if you don't walk, so will I reduce my carbon _____ if I don't walk anywhere?
- X: I bought a shirt and found that it had a(n) _____ sleeve, but they won't give me my money back.
Y: Well, you've definitely been _____ off!
- X: Cheese and onion crisps? You usually have chicken-flavoured crisps.
Y: Yes, but I read that it's important to eat different things, in other words, to have a(n) _____ diet, so I bought a giant variety pack with six different smaller packets in it.

2 Match the people to the topics they are talking about.

- 'This says that it contains 5.9g of fat and 14g of sugar.'
- 'Eat seeds, not bread, green vegetables, not rice or potatoes ...'
- 'A ham sandwich every day, chicken or beef three times a week and a burger occasionally.'
- 'I've had these for three years and they're still in good condition despite me filling them with heavy shopping every week.'
- 'The eggs are from free-range hens, the cosmetics aren't tested on animals, and the milk comes from cows which live in the fields.'
- 'Sam thinks we'll need about £50 each for food while we're on holiday, but I think it will be more like £100.'
- 'I bought this product because George Clooney advertises it and I trust him.'
- 'I paid extra for these boots, but they have lasted for years, they're incredibly comfortable and totally waterproof. In fact, I think I got a bargain.'

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a cruelty-free products | e an underestimate |
| b good value for money | f reusable bags |
| c a nutrition information label | g low-carbohydrate products |
| d celebrity endorsement | h meat consumption |

GRAMMAR

3 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

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

ROUND-UP

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

4 Complete the text with one word in each gap.**National Second-hand Wardrobe Day**

You may not ¹ _____ heard of it before, but 25 August is a day on which people are encouraged not to go out and spend vast ² _____ on new clothes but, instead, search the second-hand shops and try to ³ _____ up a bargain, which will help your budget and the planet. It's ⁴ _____ we all changed our shopping habits and not just on 25 August.

The problem is that people are so ⁵ _____ to going shopping as a leisure activity rather than as something that needs to be done, that it can be difficult for them to change their habits. Well, on second-hand wardrobe day you don't ⁶ _____ to stay away from the shops but, instead, take a look at those which sell second-hand clothes.

Why buy second-hand? Because otherwise, when people no longer want their old clothes, they will simply throw them away. Instead of hanging in your wardrobe, they ⁷ _____ be lying in landfill sites. And the great thing about fashion is that it goes round in circles. Something that used to ⁸ _____ fashionable might look old-fashioned this month, but could be the must-have style next month.

If you don't believe us, listen to Julie Sawyer, a student from Manchester, 'Last Saturday, I was ⁹ _____ to go shopping in the usual boutiques when I heard a news item about National Second-hand Wardrobe Day, so I decided to check out the second-hand shops instead. I wish I ¹⁰ _____ known about it before - I could have saved a fortune!'



LISTENING

1 06 Usłyszysz dialog. Na podstawie informacji z nagrania uzupełnij luki 1–4.

- 1 Sam's challenge not to spend any money started on a day which is also famous for _____ than usual.
- 2 The books *The Moneyless Man* and *The Moneyless Manifesto* were written by a man who is very experienced at _____ money.
- 3 Sam doesn't need to spend money on personal items because he and _____ don't want.
- 4 In order to be able to get his bike fixed, Sam had to _____ rather than give them cash.

READING

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

In which paragraph does the author

- 1 show why reactions to changes on the labour market might differ? _____
- 2 contrast advantages and disadvantages of having gig employment? _____
- 3 show why a benefit of the gig economy might not be permanent? _____
- 4 give examples of how technology has changed the way some people work? _____
- 5 explain why employees need more legal protection? _____

NEW ECONOMY?

A Have you ordered a takeaway by phone recently? Or perhaps called for a taxi to come to your home? If so, you might have used an app rather than calling the restaurant or a taxi company by phone. Such apps link workers with customers and, when a worker responds and provides the service, they receive a portion of the fee. This is what is known as the gig economy, whereby more and more people, instead of receiving a regular weekly wage, are paid for each, individual task they do.

B Some employees have no complaints. If you don't like getting up early, you don't have to. If you want a holiday, you don't need to ask. A student doing this sort of work can simply stop when exams are looming and then start up again as soon as the holidays begin. Of course, if you are trying to raise a family or pay off a debt, then the lack of a guaranteed wage is a considerable drawback. Also, if there are no customers, there are no earnings. In a survey of gig workers in Europe and the US, McKinsey Global Institute found that gig workers could be split into four main groups. Thirty percent took the job because they enjoyed being a free agent. This group could include parents of young children who never know when they will be needed. Forty percent took the jobs to earn a little bit of cash but didn't want a full-time job. This could include students for whom it is like the pocket money they used to get at home. Fourteen percent of gig workers had failed to find a permanent job, and sixteen percent had alternative employment but needed extra because it wasn't enough to live on.

C One reason companies like having gig workers is that they aren't legally responsible for them, so there is no holiday pay, no pension and, when there aren't many customers, they can tell the workers they aren't needed at all. However, some companies seem to exploit their workforce. Numerous workers had to sign an agreement not to work for anyone else so, if the company they were working for didn't have anything for them to do, they were stuck. Now, some governments are cracking down on unfair contracts and laws are being introduced to give gig workers more rights. A court in the UK agreed that taxi drivers should be entitled to paid holidays, a minimum wage and a pension. But will laws which protect one section of the workforce be universally welcomed? After all, if a company is giving you holiday pay, should they not also be allowed to dictate when you can and can't take the holiday?

D As well as workers' rights, there are other concerns about how the gig economy affects the overall economy. As the entire organisation can be run using an app, the company involved can be based anywhere in the world, and with a dedicated team of accountants, can also ensure that they pay as little tax as possible. The companies involved can also put other companies out of business by charging much lower prices for their services, which are impossible to match when you have to pay staff and office costs. And while customers might welcome the lower prices, what will happen when all of the competition has disappeared? They might find out that they have to pay more than in the past when one company controls the entire market. The world is changing fast and technology can make it a better place, but more and more people agree that it's essential that governments ensure that no one is using that technology to give themselves an unfair advantage over the rest of society.



USE OF ENGLISH

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

drama endorse follow produce snow sustain

Which is the most environmentally friendly country in the world? Well, in a recent survey, Switzerland came top. The country is well-known for its ¹ _____ scenery. Close your eyes and you might imagine grassy hills and cows with bells around their necks or the ² _____ peaks of the Alps. With all the open spaces, it is no surprise that Switzerland has low air and water pollution. However, it isn't in the top ten countries for ³ _____ food. Top of the list is France. It has done more than most countries to prevent food waste and promote healthy lifestyles. As France used to be more famous for its delicious creamy sauces and cheeses, this is an amazing achievement. It's time other countries ⁴ _____ their example and started to change their attitudes towards food as well.

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

- Don't remain in ignorance, it _____ (time / you / find) out the truth about the meat industry.
- If only _____ (we / have / much) time to explore the town. We only spent three hours there and there was so much more to see.
- Don't buy this cheap speaker. This other one _____ (be / definite / good) choice.
- Cathy _____ (must / eat / thing) that was badly cooked in the restaurant because she had food poisoning later that night.
- So, we have looked at technology and education. Now, _____ (let / we / turn) the topic of technology and medicine.
- You've spent all our money, the last bus has gone and my phone has just died. What _____ (be / we / suppose) do now?

- 5 Uzupełnij każdą lukę jednym wyrazem.

ECO Europe

It ¹ _____ to be difficult to find organic food unless there was a local farm that you could trust. As factory farms grew bigger and bigger and farmers ² _____ to use more and more chemicals and antibiotics to keep the animals and food 'healthy', it looked as if the food industry was never ³ _____ to improve. However, consumers are now demanding better standards. To help meet those standards there is now a programme called ECO Europe – Quality and Tradition. Companies that meet the high standards required can use the Euro leaf symbol on their packaging. This design shows the twelve stars of the EU flag on a green background in the shape of a leaf. This symbol guarantees that the products come from sustainable sources and from farms where the animals, the soil, the water and the landscape are all respected and protected. Soon it will be as well-known as the fair ⁴ _____ labels that you can see on coffee and other products.



WRITING

- 6 Przeczytaj polecenie i wykonaj zadanie.

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

4 HEALTH AND FITNESS

Vocabulary 1

Doing sport • Sport competitions • Positive and negative effects of doing sport

Vocabulary



VIDEO 12

- 1 Complete the names of sports in each category. Some letters are given.

1 Team sports: vo _____, ho _____

2 Individual sports: go _____,
ju _____

3 Extreme sports: sn _____,
wh _____

4 Water sports: sa _____, su _____

5 Ball sports: te _____, ba _____

- 2 Choose the correct options.

- I really pushed myself to the *record / limit / break* in the marathon last week – I was absolutely exhausted at the end of it.
- I need to start going to the gym and get into *shape / form / condition*. I spend too much time at my desk!
- He's very talented, but he *loses / lacks / misses* the determination to succeed at the highest level.
- He trained hard every day for a month and was in peak *shape / form / goal* by the day of the race.
- When you're training for an event, *push / set / get* yourself a goal every day and try to accomplish that.
- Our team didn't *come / get / win* first, but we got second place.
- I'm so *down / away / out* of condition – I get breathless just walking up the stairs.
- It was the fastest he had ever run, so a personal *goal / limit / best* for him.
- My coach has identified a way in which I can guarantee to *attain / obtain / retain* my goals.

- 4 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words from the box.

be compete injure involve strong (x2)

- If you want to _____ your muscles, you should get a personal trainer to advise you.
- Unfortunately, his career ended early because of sports-related _____.
- Sonia is fiercely _____ and hates losing.
- You need a trainer and a psychologist to help develop your physical and mental _____.
- Take out special insurance for activities _____ a high degree of risk.
- Sean has _____ under a lot of pressure lately.

- 5★ Complete the sentences with the correct words formed from the words in the box. Some letters are given.

compete determine develop injure person

- The twenty _____ rs raced around the track as quickly as they could.
- I'm _____ ed to do better this year.
- If you get a _____ al trainer, you will do exercises created especially for you.
- He fell badly but, fortunately, he got up and was completely _____ ed.
- There is some _____ ed land on the edge of the town which could be turned into an athletics field.

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

attained condition determination first limit peak personal set shape

Amazing Sifan

Sifan Hassan was born in Ethiopia, but she arrived in the Netherlands as a refugee in 2008. Although she has never lacked ¹ _____, even she could never have imagined that, thirteen years later, she would be a double Olympic gold medal winner.

Sifan entered three competitions at the Tokyo Olympics: the 1,500 m, the 5,000 m and the 10,000 m. She not only had to be in ² _____ form just to qualify for the Olympic team, but she also had to really push herself to the ³ _____ as the events were so close together that she had to run six races in just eight days. Then, in a race to qualify for the final of the 1,500 m, she fell at the beginning of the final lap. However, she quickly got up and still came ⁴ _____.

Just eleven hours later, with her shoulder and leg still hurting from the fall, she won gold in the 5,000 m final. There was no time to relax, though. She had to get herself into ⁵ _____ for the 10,000 m. This time, she didn't just win gold, she didn't just beat her own ⁶ _____ best time, she broke the world record by over ten seconds. She really was unstoppable!

Whatever goals Sifan had ⁷ _____ herself before the tournament, she most certainly not only ⁸ _____ them but exceeded these objectives by more than anyone could have imagined.





VIDEO 13

Relative clauses • Reduced relative clauses

1 Complete the questions with the correct relative pronouns. Write it in brackets if it is optional. Then choose the correct options.

- What is the piece of equipment _____ some sports people wear to protect their head?
a helmet b pad c net
- What is the occasion _____ advertising slots cost the most on American TV?
a The US Open golf tournament
b The baseball World Series final
c The American football Super Bowl
- What do you call the area of land _____ golf matches take place?
a a golf track b a golf field c a golf course
- Who was the footballer _____ wife was a singer in the Spice Girls pop group?
a David Beckham
b Wayne Rooney
c Harry Kane
- What do we call the person _____ makes sure the rules are followed during a game of tennis?
a referee b judge c umpire

2 Join the sentences using a relative pronoun. Add commas and make any other changes if necessary. Write D (defining clause) or N (non-defining clause).

- Oh, no, it's the same referee as we had in our last match. He sent off two of our players.
Oh no, it's the same referee _____ in our last match. _____
- I want to find the girl we met earlier to thank her. She let me borrow her racket when mine broke.
I want to find the girl _____ I borrowed when mine broke. _____
- Wembley Stadium is the largest football stadium in England. The English national team plays there.
Wembley Stadium _____ is the largest football stadium in England. _____
- On 25 March I went to see Chelsea play. Maria was in the crowd and I met her for the first time.
25 March was the day _____. She was in the crowd at a Chelsea match. _____
- Mark's going to come to the tournament with us. His dad used to be a professional racing driver.
Mark _____ is going to come to the tournament with us. _____
- Let's get together outside the stadium. We can meet by the café. We always meet there.
Let's get together _____ - by the café outside the stadium. _____

3 Cross out any words which can be left out. In one sentence, two parts can be crossed out.

- Anyone who is blocking the path of the golfers will be asked to leave.
- The FIFA World Cup is a tournament which is watched by millions of fans all over the world.
- He dropped the trophy which had been handed to him just seconds earlier.
- Everyone who was at the match said it was the best they had ever seen.
- The roads which were leading to the stadium were crowded with supporters.
- The trainers who were next to the track shouted at the athletes as they ran past.
- Everyone who is taking part in the tournament should arrive before 9 am.
- The people who were running in the marathon were able to drink water which was provided by the organisers.

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

Exclusively from Ireland

Hurling is a sport ¹ _____ is almost exclusively played in Ireland. It is said to be one of the fastest ball games in the world. The ball, ² _____ is solid and made of cork covered in leather, can travel at speeds of up to 150 km/h. The sport has a very ancient history with references in Irish tales, which describe games ³ _____ were played by the mythological hero Cú Chulainn, about ⁴ _____ there are many legends. He is the central figure in a series of stories from the beginning of the first-century BC. Cú Chulainn means 'Hound of Culann' in Irish. According to the legend, Cú Chulainn, ⁵ _____ original name was Sétanta, got his new name after killing a ferocious dog with his hurley, ⁶ _____ is the stick used to hit the ball. The modern game is played in Ireland during the summer and autumn, ⁷ _____ the weather there is a little better. Thousands of people, for ⁸ _____ it is the highlight of the sporting year, watch it live or on TV. Nowadays, the sport is used to integrate children ⁹ _____ families have immigrated to Ireland from Eastern Europe and Africa. It's also popular in countries ¹⁰ _____ there are strong Irish communities, from North America to Australia.



4.3 Speaking

Paraphrasing and speculating

1 Complete the dialogue with one word in each gap.

X: Let's begin. The rule is you can't say the name of the sport. You have to describe the equipment.

Y: OK.

X: So, in my picture, I don't know what you
1 _____ it in English. It's something you use instead of a ball. The sport is quite like tennis. You have a racket and a net.

Y: What does it look like?

X: It's difficult to describe. The end is 2 _____ of rubber, and it looks 3 _____ it has feathers, but sometimes they are plastic.

Y: I know! It's a shuttlecock. You 4 _____ it for badminton.

2 Complete the dialogue with the correct forms of the words in brackets. Do not change the order of the words. Add any other necessary words. Which picture are the speakers talking about?



X: Hey, look at this photo of Jason that he sent from Australia.

Y: Nice. It's 1 _____ (hard / sure) if he's in the middle of a game or just having his photo taken.

X: He 2 _____ (might / just / finish) a match.

Y: Or he 3 _____ (could / about) to start one.

X: 4 _____ (judge / by) clean clothes, I don't think he's started playing yet. What sport is that anyway? I can see 5 _____ (appear / be) three wooden sticks.

Y: It's 6 _____ (clear / you / not) a cricket fan. That's the wicket. The other side try to hit that with the ball, he has to stop them with his bat and, when he hits the ball a long way, he scores runs.

X: 7 _____ (it / obvious) the expression on his face that he's enjoying himself.

Y: What expression? He's wearing a helmet!

8 _____ (base / what) I can see, I wouldn't even say for sure that it is Jason!

3 Complete the description with the words from the box.

about assume based chances clear could judging say tell

X: First, I would like you to describe the photo and then answer the questions below it. Are you ready?

Y: *Well, um, basically*, it's some kind of sports event.

We can see a competitor in the foreground and behind him there are some spectators. 1 _____

on the man's clothes, I'd 2 _____ it is in Scotland because he is wearing a kilt, *you know*.

We could 3 _____ that it is the famous Highland Games, *or something like that*.

It's 4 _____ that the man needs to be incredibly strong to carry the tall wooden pole.

I can't really 5 _____ whether it's a race or not.

I mean, he 6 _____ be running with the pole,

or he might be 7 _____ to throw it as far as he can. *So*, how is he feeling? *Well, actually*,

8 _____ by the size of the pole, I think,

the 9 _____ are that he's really tired,

but also determined to win and show off his strength.



WATCH OUT | SKILLS

Conversation fillers

We use conversation fillers to think what to say next.

Well is used at the beginning of a sentence.

So is used in a similar way, often before a question.

You know is used to check that the listener understands or agrees.

I mean is used to explain a point or idea just made.

Basically can be used to summarise ideas or emphasise the most important point.

Actually can be used for emphasis, especially before giving an opinion.

Something like that can be used after an example to show that it might not be exactly the one given.

4 Complete the gaps to make logical mini-dialogues. Write up to two words in each gap.

1 X: I learned how to windsurf in one afternoon.

Y: Really, I was under _____ that it was a very difficult sport.

2 X: How do you think Bea will do in the 100 m race?

Y: The _____ that she'll win again, like she always does.

3 X: I took this photo at the football match yesterday.

Y: I can't really _____ the team are winning or losing. Some people in the crowd are smiling and some look miserable.

5 Describe the extra photo in exercise 2 using some of the phrases from this lesson.

An article about sports camps and the world of work

1 Read the sentences with underlined words and pair up synonyms. Write the answers below the sentences.

- 1 Exotic plants thrive in the hot weather on the island.
- 2 We've had a few setbacks, which has slowed down our progress.
- 3 Try to speak French in class. The teacher will help you, not humiliate you!
- 4 After his illness, he bounced back to full fitness.
- 5 You're doing well in training and, if you keep on track, you'll definitely get into the team.
- 6 Old people in the care home seem to become happy and healthy when they have lots of visitors.
- 7 Don't let a few problems put you off trying again.
- 8 We will have to think carefully about the results of the experiment and what they mean.
- 9 Don't worry, he's fit and strong and should soon recover from the injury.
- 10 When I missed the goal, my teammates made me feel embarrassed and ashamed in front of everyone.
- 11 My job is to make sure everyone in the group acts in a way that will result in their success.
- 12 I want you to reflect on your behaviour and think about how to change it.

2 Read the text quickly and choose the best title.

- a The skills you need to work at a sports camp
- b Team work isn't just for sports players
- c The benefits of sports camp in other areas of life

3  Read the brochure and match headings A–H to paragraphs 1–6. There are two extra headings.

- A Staying focused
- B Setting objectives
- C Working with others
- D Accepting criticism
- E Dealing with problems
- F Avoiding mistakes
- G Treating yourself and others well
- H Following and leading

4  Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 In paragraph 1, what ideas does the word *similarly* link?

- 2 What are the two key skills needed in sports and work that the writer identifies?

- 3 What is the aim of having mixed-gender sports at the camp?

- 4 How can sport prepare you to focus better at work?

- 5 What is the most important ability prospective employers are likely to be interested in?

- 6 What is the writer's intention in writing this text?

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

4.5 Vocabulary 2

Diseases of affluence • Mental health, addictions and eating disorders

1 What are the people talking about? Choose the correct options.

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

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



- Is the modern world bringing you down?
- Do you find yourself following the Western
1 d _____ t full of sugar, fat and additives?
- Do you 2 b _____ e-eat crisps, chocolates and other snacks to cheer yourself up?
- Do you have a 3 s _____ y routine – sitting at a desk all day and in front of the television all evening?

If the answers to these questions are 'Yes', come for a stay at the Clean Living Centre.

Many of the problems that affect us are what we call diseases of 4 c _____ n. These can be simple 5 a _____ s that just make us tired, stressed and a little overweight, or they may have more serious consequences such as type 2 6 d _____ s due to overconsumption of unhealthy food. The list could also include 7 r _____ y diseases because we smoke, breathe traffic fumes or simply don't get enough exercise, as well as 8 c _____ r diseases resulting from too much food and too little exercise blocking our arteries and putting pressure on our hearts.

At the Clean Living Centre we combine fresh air, healthy food and an active lifestyle to overcome these problems. But, remember, after you leave us, you have to continue to follow the same kind of lifestyle in order to keep the 9 l _____ e-t _____ g illnesses away.

3 Read the sentences. Eight of the underlined words are in the wrong place. Write which word should appear in each place (1–9).

- 1 A(n) lifestyle disease is a very serious and incurable one which can often only be prevented by changing our diet and lifestyle. _____
- 2 Acne is another name for high blood pressure. _____
- 3 A(n) autoimmune disease is a problem caused by the way we live our lives. _____
- 4 Mental is another word for a feeling of worry and stress. _____
- 5 Anxiety is the name given to spots which appear on the face and sometimes back, usually in our teenage years. _____
- 6 A(n) chronic ulcer is an open sore on the lining of the stomach. It isn't caused by spicy food, but spicy food can make the pain much worse! _____
- 7 Hypertension problems are problems of the mind. _____
- 8 A(n) cell is the smallest unit that can live on its own and these are found in all living organisms. _____
- 9 A(n) peptic disease is caused when your body's defences attack your own body by mistake. _____

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

ailments cardiovascular civilisation condition
diabetes diet goal lifestyle limit
respiratory sedentary shape

- X: Can we stop for a moment. I'm exhausted. When you said we should push ourselves to the 1 _____, I didn't think you meant it literally.
- Y: You're out of 2 _____. You should get into 3 _____. It's because of your 4 _____ lifestyle. When did you last do some exercise?
- X: I ran for the bus on Friday, but I missed it.
- Y: So, you walked to work? Well done.
- X: No, I waited for the next one. There's a nice café near the bus stop. I had a lovely cake there.
- Y: You need to set yourself a(n) 5 _____. This is the first one. A 10 km walk with a 500 m climb. Anyone can do it.
- X: Not with all the 6 _____ I suffer from – painful knees, a bad back, sore feet, weak ankles ...
- Y: All caused by your diseases of 7 _____ and your Western 8 _____ – a cake in the morning! You're lucky you don't have 9 _____ problems or even type 2 10 _____.
- X: Have we got any sandwiches?
- Y: No, but there are some raw carrots here and we can have lunch at the hostel when we get there.
- X: Raw carrots? I'll never make it!

1 Choose the correct options.

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

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

What problems has studying caused you?

James I was so exhausted after all my studying that I collapsed in the middle of the exam. I was ¹ **u** _____ for about forty-five minutes.

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

Max I was so nervous before the oral exam that I ³ **t** _____ up in the school toilet. Luckily, not in the exam!

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

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

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

Paul I told my parents I suffered from ⁸ **m** _____ loss, which is why I failed the exam, but they knew it was because I hadn't studied hard enough.

3 07 Look at the photo and some extracts from a speech. Then choose the correct options. Listen and check your answers.

- 'Good morning and welcome to our school on this special day.'
- 'Please follow the student leading your group to the gym ...'
- 'Our first guest is Natalie, who is a nutritionist and fitness instructor.'
- 'She will give you valuable information about helping your children to get into shape.'
- '... the talk will focus on the problems suffered by students in the lead-up to exams, something very important to me at this time.'

- Who is speaking?
a a student
b a teacher
c a guest speaker
- Who is she talking to?
a other students
b students and teachers
c parents of students
- What is the overall topic of the talk?
a exam stress
b student health
c school facilities



4 07 Listen again and complete the table.

Who?	What?
Arianna	Information about: • what the school has achieved this month • plans for the following week • talk about a room where students ¹ _____
	Where? _____ When? _____
	Main gym At ² _____
Who?	What?
Natalie	Talking about: • how to improve children's health • signs that show us that something is wrong with our children
	Where? _____ When? _____
	³ _____ At 11:45 am
Who?	What?
Jonathan	Explaining: • how to help students at exam times • the importance of eating healthily and not ⁴ _____
	Where? _____ When? _____
	Main hall At 2:30 pm



1 Choose the correct options.

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

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

all both either every most
neither nor or whole

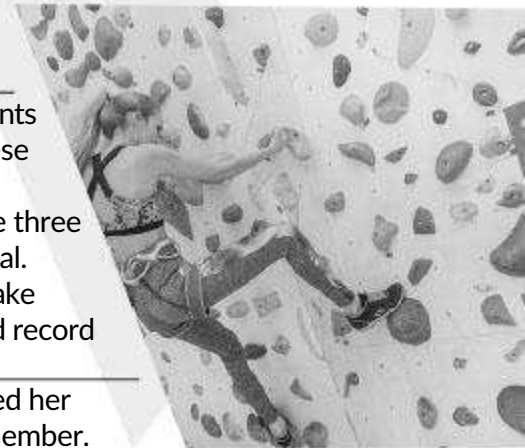
- X: Which gym should I join? Mario's or PushIT?
_____ of them look good.
Y: Don't you want to go to the local gym?
_____ Mario's _____ PushIT are very close to your house. How will you get there?
X: _____ by bus _____ on my bike.
- X: This is an amazing hospital. Did you know that
_____ patient has their own room?
Y: It must cost a fortune for heating and lights.
X: No, it doesn't. The _____ hospital and all the equipment are powered by solar energy.
Y: What do the patients think of that? Aren't they worried they could have an operation on a cloudy day?
X: Well, I didn't talk to _____ of them, but _____ of the patients I met seemed to think it was a good idea. Only two of them asked if the hospital has an emergency generator!

3 Complete the sentences with *another*, *other*, *others*, *the other* or *the others*.

- Three of the group felt fine after eating the meal. _____ suffered from food poisoning.
- I enjoyed that pizza. Shall we get _____ one?
- What's the difference between the beginning of the alphabet and a rare blood type?
One is ABC and _____ is AB, see?
- Some days appear to go by very quickly while _____ never seem to end.
- I'm on a diet. The Western diet. _____ diets just don't fill me up!

4 Complete the text with one word in each gap.

At the 2021 Olympic Games in Tokyo, as well as skateboarding, surfing and karate, ¹ _____ sport was added to the list of Olympic sports: climbing. In speed climbing, competitors have to climb a fifteen metre wall in the fastest time possible. ² _____ climbing wall in the world for this competition is exactly the same, so there are no surprises for the competitors. It's just a test of speed. Polish climber Aleksandra Mirosław won the event, and broke the world record, but even this didn't mean she had won a gold medal. There were two ³ _____ events she had to take part in. To get gold, the competitors had to achieve the best overall score from ⁴ _____ of the events. The speed climbing was the first of the three final events and, after seeing her win gold, the ⁵ _____ of Poland was cheering her on. Unfortunately, ⁶ _____ the bouldering walls event ⁷ _____ the lead climbing event went well for Aleksandra, and she even failed to win the bronze medal. She and Akiyo Noguchi from Japan ⁸ _____ finished on sixty-four points but, because the Japanese climber had beaten Aleksandra in two of the three events, she got the medal. However, nothing can take away Aleksandra's world record and that's what most ⁹ _____ the viewers who watched her at the Olympics will remember.



5 Translate into English. Write up to four words in each gap.

- _____ (Albo gramy w tenisa) or golf this afternoon, there isn't time to play both.
- _____ (Przez większość czasu) during PE lessons, we do exercises and other non-competitive activities.
- Charles is the sort of _____ (człowieka, dla którego) pushing himself to the limit is a regular occurrence.
- Is it alright if I have _____ (kolejny kawałek tego) delicious cake?
- Unfortunately, Sara is an example of an athlete _____ (której kontuzje spowodowane sportem) brought her career to a premature end.
- I was suffering from indigestion the _____ (cały dzień) after our meal out.
- X: Do you remember the time _____ (kiedy miałem zanik pamięci)?
Y: I do, the question is whether you remember it!
- It'll be a great match. _____ (Obaj gracze są w) peak form and it's difficult to predict the winner.

1 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

acne ailments attain condition determination
goal obvious shape threatening Western

Hi all,
I'm starting to think seriously about improving my level of fitness. Here's what I've decided and what I've achieved so far.

Things I have to work on:

Well, I definitely need to get into ¹ _____. I'm really out of ² _____. I've decided to set myself a(n) ³ _____ for the next month – go to the gym at least twice a week. I think that is something I can ⁴ _____, even though my PE teacher tells me I lack ⁵ _____. My friend took a photo of me after my first gym session. I think it is ⁶ _____ from my expression how I felt!

Things to be positive about:

I haven't suffered from any ⁷ _____ for a long time – well, nothing life- ⁸ _____ anyway! I heard the ⁹ _____ diet is very bad for us, so I started eating a lot of food from the Far East. I love Chinese food! Since I stopped eating fast food, my ¹⁰ _____ has started to clear up, and I've lost 3 kg! So, everything is going well. How about you? How's your fitness?



3 Choose the correct options.

An amazing achievement

If you met Kasia Orzechowska at home, you wouldn't think she was someone out of the ordinary. She lives in Vienna and works as a doctor. However, she is also someone for ¹ _____ exercise and adventure are really important. In 2019, she won the Desert Ultra marathon, a race which is an incredible 250 km in length and ² _____ a high degree of risk. Not only that, but it took place in the Namibian Desert in Africa, ³ _____ temperatures can reach 35°C. ⁴ _____ runner in the race has to carry their own backpack with water and safety equipment in it, and it is run in five stages – 50 km at a time.

Is that amazing enough? Well, here's ⁵ _____ fact about Kasia. She had never run an ultramarathon before she won the race. She really pushed herself to the ⁶ _____, breaking the course record with a time of thirty-two hours and fifty-seven minutes. In the final stage, she had the fastest time of all the other competitors – male or female!



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

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

- Billy** So, if you see someone pass out, you have to ¹ _____ (tight) clothing, is that right?
- Jess** No! You have to ² _____ (loose) – unless you want them to stop breathing!
- Billy** What if I have ³ _____ (digest) – what's the best cure for that?
- Jess** Well, to stop it happening again, I would eat less, but if you still have problems, go to the chemist's for some medicine.
- Billy** OK, last question. Can you ⁴ _____ (strong) muscles more quickly by doing much more exercise than usual?
- Jess** You can if you don't mind suffering some kind of ⁵ _____ (injure). What are all these bizarre questions for? You've never been interested in health and fitness before.
- Billy** I'm revising for a test about health and fitness. I want to get a better mark than Lucy.
- Jess** Well, at least you ⁶ _____ (compete) in something!

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

- 1 Cameron was vomiting all night. **UP**
Cameron _____ all night.
- 2 Everyone in the crowd stood up to cheer the team. **THE**
_____ stood up to cheer the team.
- 3 Sylvia bumped her head and she then suffered from blurred vision for a few minutes. **BUMPING**
_____, Sylvia suffered from blurred vision for a while.
- 4 I don't think these are the sort of people you should be spending your time with. **WHOM**
I don't think these are the sort of people _____ spending your time.
- 5 Charles isn't competitive and Brian isn't competitive either. **NOR**
_____ competitive.
- 6 You find ghosts in places like this! **KIND**
It's _____ you find ghosts!

1 Read the email and answer the questions.

a What's the relationship between Klaus and Daria?

b Why is Daria writing to Klaus?

c What information was included in Klaus' email?

d What do Klaus and Daria have in common?

e Which seems to be Daria's preferred destination: Scotland or Wales?

New message

Hi Klaus,
 Thanks for your email. ¹ ____ Congratulations on completing your climb of Mount Kilimanjaro! ² ____
 The photos look amazing. And thanks for the kind words you sent about my paintings. They mean a lot to me. One day I hope I'll be able to invite you to my exhibition!
³ ____ I'm planning on going with a group to either Wales or Scotland. Scotland looks more beautiful, but the hills are much bigger. Which would you suggest? The walking won't be very difficult, but the organisers still suggest getting into shape. ⁴ ____ Should I go to a gym? If so, which machines are the most useful? Would I need a personal trainer?
⁵ ____ Hope to see you soon!
⁶ ____
 Daria

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

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

3 Match 1-8 to a-h.

- 1 Long time no see! ____
 2 Congratulations on passing your driving test! ____
 3 Thanks for the kind words. ____
 4 I can't quite believe it has happened. ____
 5 You asked me for advice about avoiding sports injuries. ____
 6 ____, but 7 ____.
 8 Well, that's all for now. ____
- a Another good idea is to get into a routine: an hour's walking, cycling or swimming every day,
 b I keep pinching myself to see if this is real!
 c You did it!
 d Take care!
 e The best thing would be not to try to do too much.
 f How's life?
 g you must keep it up even in bad weather.
 h They meant a lot to me.

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

- 1 Hi t_____, Daria!
 2 I was w_____ if you had started your training yet.
 3 Thank you for b_____ in me.
 4 I keep p_____ myself to see if this is real.
 5 I thought I'd w_____ to tell you that I have started planning my next trip - to the Himalayas!
 6 I'll be leaving in October. If you want to meet up, the best thing w_____ be to arrange something in September after your walking holiday.
 7 Have you t_____ about which holiday to go on yet? I prefer Wales. Scotland is more spectacular, but it has midges - little biting insects. If you choose Scotland, m_____ s_____ you take lots of repellent!
 8 Well, that's a_____ for now.
 9 T_____ c_____,
 Klaus

5 Do the writing task.

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

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

Długość tekstu powinna wynosić od 100 do 150 słów.

VOCABULARY

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

GRAMMAR

- 3 Correct the mistakes in the sentences. There may be more than one correct answer.**
- Nick banged his head when falling off his bike, what means he can't go to school tomorrow. _____
 - The pitch where we played on was very wet due to all the rain. _____
 - I'm depressed. Every of the players at the tennis club are better than me. _____
 - Mountaineers have to be very fit. Most of climbers in my group are in peak form. _____
 - Neither Sara or I have ever won a game of table tennis. _____
 - The all crowd was on their feet with excitement during the match. _____
- 4 Use the information in the riddles to complete the sentences using the relative pronouns in capitals and any other necessary words. What are the answers to the riddles?**
- Mary has four daughters. They all have a brother.
A woman, _____
Mary, has four daughters. **WHOSE**
Mary has four daughters _____
_____ a brother. **WHO**
How many children does Mary have?

 - A man is standing on one side of a river. His dog is on the other side. The man calls the dog. The dog crosses the river. It doesn't use a boat, bridge or tunnel. It doesn't get wet.
There is a man _____ **WHO**
and _____ **WHOSE**.
The dog, _____,
crosses the river without getting wet. **WHICH**
How? _____

ROUND-UP

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

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

A few months ago, I decided that I ¹ _____ to make some changes to my life and start doing regular exercise. I ² _____ to go running, but I gave up because the nearby streets are full of traffic. A girl, Katy, ³ _____ is in the same class as me at school, told me that she does CrossFit. It's basically an intensive kind of workout that ⁴ _____ of us do every day. Katy told me that her gym was giving new members a special introductory ⁵ _____ of three months for the price of two. That sounded like good ⁶ _____ for money, so I signed up. My CrossFit monitor at the gym, ⁷ _____ name is Lucy, is quite demanding, but she is also very supportive. She also keeps a well-stocked first-aid ⁸ _____ just in case! After I had ⁹ _____ going for about a month, I started feeling much stronger. If I keep improving, my fitness will ¹⁰ _____ reached a very high level by the end of the year.



LISTENING

- 1 08 Usłyszysz dialog w klubie fitness. Na podstawie informacji z nagrania uzupełnij luki 1–4. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie siedem wyrazów.
- One interesting rule in water polo that the receptionist mentions is that players aren't _____ of the water.
 - The receptionist tells Mark that he can go to one water polo session without having to pay for it to _____ sign up for more lessons.
 - One mistake that people make with Trangleball, which Mark also makes when he asks about it, is that _____ with an i.
 - A great advantage of Trangleball is that it _____ outdoors at the club, so it isn't restricted to one particular season of the year.
- 2 08 Usłyszysz ponownie ten sam dialog. Na podstawie informacji z nagrania odpowiedz na pytania 1–4.
- What two general topics of information does Mark tell the receptionist about himself?

 - How often can club members play games of Trangleball?

 - How does the use of a pyramid affect the game of Trangleball?

 - What is the main aim of the sports at the club?

READING

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

What's on at the Health Club?

Text A

Latest news ...

Health talk

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

New message

From: Highlands Health Club

Text B

To: Purchaser

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

Highlands Health Club

Text C

18 Park Lane, Strathpeffer

Open 7 days a week, 365 days a year 08:00–21:00

Free Parking

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

Contact us on our website or by phone
on 4218111362

Text D

Sandra

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

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

Nigel

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

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

Is fifteen minutes enough time to get there?

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

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

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

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

Which text

- contains an offer of help? _____
- provides a reason for a decision? _____
- gives information about regular working hours? _____



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

New message

Hi Lucy,

I'm going to a talk about health this evening. The speaker is a qualified ⁴ _____ so it should be interesting. I need to do something about my fitness so, hopefully, this will help to give me the determination which I lack. I should start by walking to the talk, but my friend Nigel has offered to give me ⁵ _____ and I have accepted.

The talk is taking place at a local fitness club. We are going to try to get there early, so I'm going to try to find out about the different ⁶ _____ that they offer and see if any of them suit me. I'll phone when I get home – I'm not sure when that will be. The talk itself is due to last for about ninety minutes but, after that, the audience can ⁷ _____. That should be interesting. I must finish now as I promised to be ready when Nigel arrives. He's very nice but a little impatient!

Speak to you soon,
Sandra

USE OF ENGLISH

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

can consume drama endorse have place

In recent years, there has been a(n) ¹ _____ increase in the number of overweight and obese people in many western countries. Scientists have identified the dangers of a Western diet. Our ² _____ of items we should avoid, either completely or at least as much as possible, is increasing. So, why are we buying and eating so much? One major reason is that supermarkets encourage us to overspend. Special offers make us buy more and product ³ _____ puts things we might not usually buy right in the places where we can't avoid noticing them. And the things we always buy, such as milk, bread and eggs, are all hidden away in the middle of the store, forcing us to walk past everything else in order to get to them. Do you wish you ⁴ _____ just walk past the things you don't really need? Here are some tips:

Don't use a trolley – it makes it too easy to add more and more items to your shopping.

Make a list – and stick to it.

Don't go shopping when you are hungry!

- 5** Uzupełnij obydwa zdania z każdej pary tym samym wyrazem.

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

- 6** Przetłumacz fragmenty zdań na język angielski.

- 1 You could look for some bargains in the old town, but _____ (większość tamtejszych pamiątek) are made of cheap plastic and will fall apart before you get home!
- 2 It _____ (musiało być zatrucie pokarmowe) as everyone who ate the same meal was sick at the same time.
- 3 The choice of food shops here is terrible. _____ (Czas, aby ktoś otworzył) an organic food store.
- 4 Wish me luck. I'm running against an athlete _____ (którego rekord życiowy) for the 100 metres is three seconds faster than mine!

WRITING

- 7** Przeczytaj polecenie i wykonaj zadanie.

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

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

Długość tekstu powinna wynosić od 100 do 150 słów.

5 ART & COMMUNICATION

Vocabulary 1

Communication • Memory and the mind

Vocabulary



VIDEO 15

- 1 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in capitals. There are two extra verbs in each group.

1 ASSURE / CONFESS / INSIST / REVEAL

- a The filmmakers asked everyone at the premiere not to _____ the plot twist.
b The delivery company _____ me that they would take great care of my paintings when taking them to my new house.

2 PERSUADE / POINT OUT / PROCESS / SURPRISE

- a It was my teacher who _____ me to take up art. He could see I had a natural talent.
b Some of the judge's decisions _____ me, especially the choice of the winning photo, which I thought was very unimpressive.

- 2 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

appeal captures criticise figure got highlights illustrates interpret rejected

Picasso's *Guernica* is an anti-war painting which ¹ _____ the horrors of war brilliantly but not in a traditional way. The artist ² _____ his message across using other images. For example, a light bulb surrounded by glowing spikes represents the fires caused by the bombing.

Sometimes, with modern art, it can be difficult to ³ _____ out what the artist is trying to say. I don't want to ⁴ _____ the artists because I know a lot of people enjoy their work, but those that try to shock without a reason just don't ⁵ _____ to me, I'm afraid. But I must say I love Picasso's work, especially *Guernica*.

Yes, it really ⁶ _____ the fear and sorrow of the people. It's amazing.

You know, despite his unique style, Picasso ⁷ _____ the idea of abstract art. He said there was no such thing. You have to start with reality and then change it to your own vision. That's why it is quite easy to ⁸ _____ Picasso's message. If we look at *Guernica* again, the light bulb is next to an oil lamp which ⁹ _____ the use of modern technology to destroy a traditional community.

- 3 Complete each pair of sentences with the same word.

- 1 a People think you painted this picture. You'll have to own _____ before someone finds out it wasn't you.
b When I've soaked _____ the atmosphere, I will sit down and paint a picture.
2 a Jess can't keep anything _____ herself. She's a real gossip.
b OK, in this exercise, I want you to push yourselves _____ the limit.
3 a Right, if we have finished with that topic, let's move _____ to something else.
b We can rent bikes or get around _____ foot.
4 a You should open _____ to people more, trust them and tell them about yourself.
b Do you know why Liam suddenly threw _____? Had he eaten something bad?
5 a I don't want to butt _____ on your conversation, but I wanted to ask one thing.
b After playing in the grass, I came out _____ a rash.
6 a OK, let's get into groups and bounce ideas _____ each other.
b Enjoy the market. Try not to get ripped _____.
7 a Thanks for sticking _____ for me. I really appreciate that.
b To sum things _____, I'd just like to say that we are here to help you whenever you need us.

- 4★ Read the **WATCH OUT** box. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of some of the verbs from exercise 3.

- 1 In basketball, you can't run and hold the ball, but you can run and _____ the ball.
2 Be careful in the children's zoo – the goats might _____ you with their horns.
3 I find it very difficult to _____ to a diet for very long.
4 By the time I am thirty, I want to _____ a Jaguar and a yacht.

WATCH OUT

Phrasal verbs

In English, many verbs change their meaning when a particle is added to them to form a phrasal verb.
*The man **owns** three flats and a house in the countryside.*
*Jill **owned up** to breaking the vase.*

"GUERNICA" GERNIKARA



VIDEO 16

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

1 Correct the mistakes in the sentences by crossing out one word in each of them.

- I wouldn't be understand what any of these paintings were about if you weren't here to explain.
- The artist always stops to chat to people if he has had time.
- If you will walk under a ladder, you will have bad luck.
- If I have had more money, I would buy one of these paintings.
- There is an outdoor art exhibition in the park every Sunday but, if the weather is bad, they would hold it indoors.
- If there are any tickets still available, I will be get some for us.

2 Choose the correct options.

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

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

WATCH OUT**will/would vs can/could/may/might****First conditional**

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

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

Second conditional

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

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

Third conditional

If they had had more time, they **could have gone** to the exhibition. (It would have been possible)

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

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

- 1 X:** What will you do if you can't get your phone fixed?

Y: I'm not sure. If no one can fix it, I _____ get a new one, or I _____ try to find a second-hand one.

- 2 X:** Where would you go if you could choose any country in the world?

Y: If I had a choice ... I don't know, I _____ go to Peru, or I _____ choose Sri Lanka.

4 Complete the sentences with the words from the box. There may be more than one correct answer.

as long as in case provided unless

- I'll text you the directions _____ you get lost again.
- They can watch TV _____ that they have finished their homework.
- You'll understand the homework _____ you listen to the teacher's instructions.
- I won't go to the party _____ you go with me, too.
- Mark will pass his exams _____ he studies.
- We'll send you an email _____ the Internet connection is working.
- She wouldn't tell anyone _____ you said you wanted her to.

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

- I need to recharge my phone so I can send a message. **ABLE**
If I don't recharge my phone, _____ to send a message.
- Grace may send Joe a text – it depends on whether she has enough time. **FINDS**
Provided Grace _____ send Joe a text.
- If I don't send my mum a text to say that I have arrived safely, she will worry. **UNLESS**
My mum _____ her a text saying that I have arrived safely.
- Amy's phone bill was really high because she had made a call to Australia. **SO**
Amy's phone bill _____ high if she hadn't made a call to Australia.
- I'll buy a new camera, but only if you come to the shop with me to give me advice. **LONG**
I'll buy a new camera _____ to the shop with me to give me advice.

5.3 Speaking

Hypothesising • Questioning other people's point of view

1 Choose the correct options.

X: Did you hear? There is every ¹ *chance* / *doubt* that our art lessons will stop next year unless the school can raise some money for a proper art studio.

Y: Sure, but how ² *pessimistic* / *realistic* is that? If it ever ³ *happens* / *appears*, I'll be amazed.

X: I agree. It's sad, though. Art lessons allow us to use our imagination and become better people.

Y: That's ⁴ *debatable* / *understandable*, isn't it? I mean, I can see where you're ⁵ *heading* / *coming* from, but for most students art lessons are just a time to relax. It's all very ⁶ *much* / *well* to say that art is important in ⁷ *principle* / *practice*, but we also need a computer room, a language lab, science laboratories. Are you ⁸ *thinking* / *saying* that art is more important than those subjects?

X: Without a shadow of a ⁹ *chance* / *doubt*! What would the world be like without Van Gogh's paintings!

Y: Well, you're ¹⁰ *entitled* / *allowed* to your opinion, though I really doubt whether Van Gogh went to a school with an art studio!

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

HOW DO YOU KNOW SOMETHING IS A WORK OF ART?

Sam For me, it has to show that the artist has a talent, not just some strange idea like dead sharks cut in half or a messy bed. I think the ¹ *s* _____ is unlikely to change. In fact, there's ² *e* _____ chance that there will be more and more similar people trying to become rich. If they ³ *i* _____ some kind of qualification that artists had to pass, it would be something.

Gloria You're ⁴ *e* _____ to your opinion, Sam, but I think art should provoke strong emotions. As long as there is a reason for the artwork, it is art. And Tracey Emin's 'My bed' was wonderful.

Sam Are you ⁵ *s* _____ that, if I put my bed in a museum, it isn't art, but if I then say this represents the loneliness of my existence, it is?

Gloria Well, that's rather simplistic, but that's correct.

Jack Re Gloria's earlier comment. It's all ⁶ *v* _____ well saying that some of this modern art is amazing, but that's ⁷ *d* _____, isn't it? Don't you ⁸ *t* _____ that these so-called artists all say how wonderful their friends' works are and everyone feels they have to agree with them?

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

3 Complete the mini-dialogues with one word in each gap.

1 X: If there was ever a tattoo exhibition, there is every _____ that I would be selected as a living artwork!

Y: Maybe, though I'm not _____ optimistic. Frankly, I _____ that they would be interested in your badly drawn hearts and misspelt Japanese proverbs.

X: Well, you're entitled to your _____, but I'm proud of them.

2 X: There is a memes art prize. One of mine could win.

Y: Well, sure, but _____ realistic is that? I mean, some of the memes you see are really professional.

X: _____ you saying that my memes aren't good?

Y: Well, ... er, yes, but _____ doubt, your work will improve in the future.

4 Complete the dialogue with the correct forms of the words in brackets and one or two other words to complete the phrase.

X: Now this is an iconic photo from 1989 and the protests in Tiananmen Square. That man standing up to the tanks. It's photos like that which can change the world.

Y: How ¹ _____ (real) that? I think the situation in all countries with authoritarian regimes ² _____ (like) change. In fact, there ³ _____ (be) chance that it will get worse.

X: ⁴ _____ (say) that photos can't change public opinion? ⁵ _____ (pessimist)!

Y: No, of course not. What I'm saying is that public opinion won't change the world.

X: ⁶ _____ (debate), isn't it? Public opinion ended the war in Vietnam, public opinion brought an end to the Iron Curtain in Europe, public opinion will save the planet!

Y: ⁷ _____ (frank) doubt it. Anyway, let's not argue. It is an amazing photo with the contrast between the small, frail individual and the power of the authorities. I wonder what happened to the 'tank man'.

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



- 2 Read the text. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)? Find information in the text to support your opinion.

- 1 Some of Mademoiselle Maurice's artwork was made with help from other people. T / F
- 2 Pez's work has the ability to make people feel happy. T / F
- 3 DAleast's work is usually about people. T / F
- 4 According to the writer, the most incredible thing about Christian Guémy's work is the fact that he uses stencils to do his portraits. T / F

- 3 Read the text again and match sentences A-E to gaps 1-4 in the text. There is one extra sentence.

- A It really makes you think about the people and what they might be feeling or may have experienced.
- B However, this was later replaced by a smiling blue fish character.
- C Artists from all cultures and backgrounds show off their skills to similarly mixed audiences.
- D Not surprisingly, this has led some people to compare the artist's work to more traditional painters.
- E It is an art form which has always symbolised hope, love and peace.

- 4 Complete the summary of the text with up to three words in each gap.

The text introduces us to street art and how it has finally become ¹ _____ form. It points out that its inclusiveness makes it unique in the art world. It then introduces four well-known street artists. The first, Mademoiselle Maurice, became intrigued by origami while ² _____ and now makes her own, sometimes with the help of other people. Pez, an artist from Barcelona, got his inspiration from comics. His works include a(n) ³ _____. As well as having exhibitions all over the world, Pez's work has also been featured in books and on the Internet. DAleast, a Chinese artist who specialises in pictures of animals, makes you think that he is creating artwork from metal, but he achieves his 3-D effects with paint. The fourth artist, known as C215, uses his art to highlight social problems. His characters have incredibly ⁴ _____ have a strong effect on the people who see them. Although he's French, his work has appeared in several countries around the world.

Stars of the street art scene

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

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

If you want to see some superb street art from Spain, check out the work of Pez. His career began in his hometown of Barcelona, where he painted murals influenced by comics. Pez used to sign his works, and quickly became well-known. ³ _____ This symbol of positivity became his new signature. His works are simple but stylish and typically have bright colours and, of course, smiles. Pez has had exhibitions worldwide, including Venezuela, France and America, and his work has been published online and in several books. Just looking at his paintings makes people cheerful, and what more can you ask from someone than that?

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

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

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

1 Choose the correct options.

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

2 Complete the poster with the words from the box.

clay drawings fashion graffiti graphic
installation paintings photography sculpture

ART EXHIBITION OPENS TODAY

There is something for everyone at our new exhibition:

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

4 Choose the correct options.

Igor Mitoraj was a Polish artist who took up sculpture after a trip to South America. Although he had started out working with bronze and a sort of ¹ _____ – terracotta (*terra cotta* is Italian for 'baked earth') in 1979, after visiting Italy, he moved ² _____ to something else – marble, although he used other materials when necessary. Igor created statues and ³ _____ in a classical style, but his works often show only a part of a body or face. Why? What message was he trying to get ⁴ _____? There are two possible ways to ⁵ _____ his style. One is that often Greek or Roman statues are damaged and his works show the same sort of damage. The other is that the statues ⁶ _____ the fragility of the human body and our suffering, especially as we age.

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



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

What a mess!

What happens when you put an enthusiastic but clueless

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

What a waste of ⁴ self-portrait _____ and paint!

I only saw the paintings. I couldn't face anything else. There were ⁵ statues _____ of fields in the autumn, ⁶ watercolours _____ paintings of fruit bowls and flowers, there was even a(n) ⁷ bust _____ covering one wall, which seemed to show a scene from a western, and one of the artists had painted a ⁸ curator _____ of himself. Perhaps he should have taken a selfie instead! But, none of them could be called a(n) ⁹ still life _____. In fact, the ¹⁰ canvas _____ of most of the people involved was at a similar level to that shown by a Year 10 art class at the local school.

5/10 for trying

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

A presentation: STEM or STEAM?

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

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

- 1 A(n) _____ is a person who designs buildings. Some of them could be considered artists.
- 2 A(n) _____ could be a chemist, a physicist, an astronomer, a biologist or work in another similar field.
- 3 A(n) _____ is responsible for coming up with ideas, writing the necessary computer code and testing their ideas to see if they work.
- 4 A(n) _____ works with numbers to try to solve problems.
- 5 A(n) _____ is a person who creates multiple images which combine to appear as if they are moving.
- 6 A(n) _____ isn't the same as a photographer. This person films people for movies, TV shows or online videos.
- 7 A(n) _____ is someone who thinks up new ideas for gadgets or devices.
- 8 A(n) _____ creates visuals either using computer software or by hand.

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

JOBS IN VISUAL ARTS

Thinking of a career in visual arts? If you are imaginative and love creating things with your hands from wood, stone, metal and other materials, then consider being a ¹ s _____. Is your dream to work with digital and film cameras and combine technology with creative visual skills on films or TV programmes? Then why not be a ² c _____. Do you have a good sense of humour and love drawing? Then you could consider being a ³ c _____. Are you interested in buildings and how they are constructed? Are you good at drawing? Then a career as an ⁴ a _____ could be a good option. If you think you could create drawings for books, technical manuals or advertisements, then how about becoming an ⁵ i _____? Would you like to do skilled work with your hands while using traditional methods? Then aiming to be an ⁶ a _____ of some kind could be your thing, whether it's a baker, a jewellery designer or a carpenter, to name just a few possibilities.

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

Who is this man and which of the jobs from exercise 1 do you think he did?



Name:

Jobs:

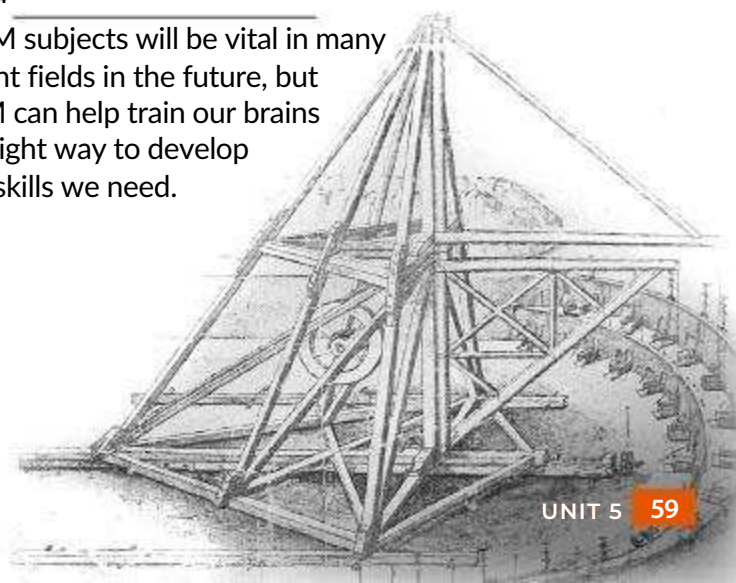
artist, _____,
_____, _____,

- 4 09 Listen to the presentation and check your answers to exercise 3. Which statement a–c below best describes the main idea of the talk?

- a STEM students do not think that studying art is relevant for their careers.
- b Studying art and STEM subjects prepares young people better for their future careers.
- c Most employers prefer employees to study STEM rather than STEAM subjects.

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

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





1 Correct the mistakes in the sentences. There may be more than one correct answer.

- If I wouldn't have any homework this afternoon, I'd practise the guitar.

- If we hadn't had to wait for Toby to arrive yesterday, we won't have missed the train.

- If he isn't so moody, he would have more friends.

- She will have been very happy if she had been chosen to play in the match last Saturday.

- I wouldn't answer my phone if the call would be from an unknown number.

- If you could change one thing about yourself, what would it have been?

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

- If you _____ (not eat) so much earlier, you _____ (not feel) sick now.
- Stop looking at my exam paper. You _____ (know) the answers if you _____ (study).
- If you _____ (go) to bed earlier last night, you _____ (not be) tired now.
- I know I haven't got any phone calls. If anyone _____ (call) me while I was out, I _____ (see) a message on the screen.
- If Da Vinci _____ (not paint) the Mona Lisa, which painting _____ (attract) the most visitors today?
- It's strange, isn't it? We _____ (not know) each other now if my parents _____ (not find) work in this town ten years ago.

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

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

- X: I can't wait for the summer when the sea is warm enough to swim in.
Y: If we ¹ _____ in Greece, we ² _____ to go swimming last month.
X: I know. I was there in May three years ago and the sea was warmer than it is here in August.
If Dad ³ _____ more free time, we ⁴ _____ again last year, but he's always working.
Y: I'd like to go on holiday with friends this year, but I can't afford it.
X: If you ⁵ _____ so many clothes last month, you ⁶ _____ enough money to go camping at least.
Y: I know, but I wouldn't look so good today, would I?
X: Anyway, is your brother enjoying university?
Y: No, not really. If he ⁷ _____ better grades last year, he ⁸ _____ at a different university now. He wanted to study architecture. He ⁹ _____ better grades if he ¹⁰ _____ such a good sports player.
X: I don't understand the connection.
Y: He was in three school teams. There wasn't any time to study.
X: I know what you mean. If I ¹¹ _____ all my time painting, I ¹² _____ the exam last week.
Y: But it was an art exam!

4 Complete the text with one word in each gap.

The empty frames of the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum

The biggest art theft in history took place at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum in Boston in 1990 when thirteen works of art were stolen, including paintings by Rembrandt and Vermeer. The museum will pay \$10 million for information about the paintings, as ¹ _____ as the information leads to their safe return, of course. How did it happen? If museums own valuable paintings, they ² _____ guards and security systems. The paintings are safe, ³ _____ that nothing goes wrong. Unfortunately, at the Stewart Gardner Museum, human error allowed the thieves to get away with their crime. They did this by dressing up as police officers and asking the guards to let them in as part of an investigation. If the guards ⁴ _____ followed the rules of their job, they wouldn't have opened the doors and the paintings ⁵ _____ still be on display today. Regrettably, they trusted the uniforms and the two fake police officers soon handcuffed them and left them locked in the basement. The criminals then had several hours to remove the paintings from their frames and take them to their getaway van. The works have never been found and the empty frames are still hanging on the walls of the museum. They will remain there, empty, ⁶ _____ the paintings are returned one day.



1 Choose the correct options.

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

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

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

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

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

X: I'm trying to think of some unusual types of art. Not painting styles like ¹ w _____ or oil paintings, not ² s _____ of famous people standing in the town square or a portrait or ³ s _____. I _____. Something less obvious ...

Y: Sorry to ⁴ b _____ in, but do you two want coffee? I'm going to order some.

X: Yes, get us cappuccinos, please. Now, where was I?

Z: I think you were just about to suggest we should ⁵ b _____ some ideas off each other about different art forms. How about ⁶ c _____ out of wood or even ice. The detail is incredible. I don't know how they do it. Or a huge ⁷ m _____ covering an entire wall showing a historical event.

X: That's too obvious. Come on, you must have some better ideas than that!

Y: Hey, don't let him criticise your ideas like that.

⁸ S _____ up for yourself! Here you are.

Three cappuccinos. Maybe these will help us come up with something.

X: Look! This is what I was talking about! Look at the pictures they have made in the foam of the coffee. Mine's a rose, it's amazing.

Z: Mine's a teddy bear!

Y: Mine's a ⁹ l _____ painting with a range of mountains in the background and people working in a field in the foreground.

X: What! Let me see, where?

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

3 Complete the dialogues with the correct forms of the verbs in capitals. Add any other words if necessary.

1 CAN / CHOOSE / SELL

X: If you _____ own one painting, which one _____?

Y: That's easy. I would get the most expensive one and then I _____ it.

2 GO / NOT BE / PERSUADE

X: If we _____ to the art exhibition this morning, we _____ bored now.

Y: If you _____ me to go to the modern art exhibition this morning, I'm sure I would be far more bored than I am right now!

3 ALWAYS BE / NOT BE / SEND

X: If it _____ for your advice, I wouldn't have become a video game designer. Thanks for all your encouragement and help.

Y: You're welcome. I _____ here to help you, as long as you _____ me pre-release samples of all your games, of course.

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

1 All the information about the paintings is on the gallery's app which Nick hasn't got, so he doesn't know anything about them. **HAD**

If _____ app before he came here, he would be able to find out information about the paintings now.

2 If the gallery doesn't reduce the entrance fee, a lot of people won't go to any exhibitions again. **REDUCES**
A lot of people won't go to any exhibitions again _____ entrance fee.

3 I don't think Marcie and I would have become fans of Turner if his painting hadn't been shown in the movie *Skyfall*. **FOR**

_____, I don't think Marcie and I would have become fans of Turner.

4 You can think what you like, but everyone here still thinks you are wrong. **ENTITLED**
You _____, but everyone here still thinks you are wrong.

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

1 Hi, honey, I'm just ringing to say that I will finish work at six o'clock _____ (provide / not / be) any problems.

2 When I look back at my school days, I realise I would never have passed my exams if _____ (it / not / be) for my teachers.

3 Wait a minute, let me see if I understood you. _____ (be / you / say) art should never be political?

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



PHOTOGRAPHER'S ARTISTIC VISION

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

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

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

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

- 3 Look at the underlined words in the text and choose the correct synonyms below. There may be more than one correct answer.
 - 1 since (paragraph 1)
a because b because of c as
 - 2 Therefore (paragraph 2)
a As a result b Since c Consequently
 - 3 due to (paragraph 3)
a because of b since c as
 - 4 as (paragraph 3)
a because b since c due to
 - 5 The reason why I say that is that (paragraph 4)
a Because of this b This is due to the fact that
c As a result of this

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

as because because of due due to the fact
since the reason why I say that is

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

- 6 Do the writing task.

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

VOCABULARY

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

X: OK, I'm going to describe some art memes and you have to try to ¹ f _____ out which painting they are of.

Y: OK. So, this is a classic painting, an ² o _____ painting. It's a ³ m _____ - one of the greatest paintings ever by a person who also drew ⁴ s _____ and even invented things years before they existed. A picture of a woman. In one meme, she is wearing a face mask and she's called *Corona Lisa*.

X: This is easy. It's the *Mona Lisa*. My turn. This is a very famous picture of a man. Apparently, there are different versions: paintings and drawings, but I'm not sure if the artist used oil or ⁵ w _____. The style is strange, but the picture ⁶ c _____ the anxiety of human condition really well. Well, that's how experts ⁷ i _____ it. Anyway, the man looks upset, he has his hands up over his ears. One meme says: *Oh no! I've become a meme!*

Y: Is it the *Scream*?

X: Yes. OK, let's ⁸ m _____ on to something else now. We can test each other on memes using famous ⁹ s _____ rather than paintings, but nothing too obvious like the *Venus de Milo* or Rodin's *Thinker*. Try to make it more difficult.

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

appeal canvas curator exhibits illustrate
message open own reject stick

If you enjoy looking at art in museums and galleries but are tired of the usual ¹ _____, carefully collected by a professional ² _____, then why not head to Boston to the Museum of Bad Art. They don't take just anything and ³ _____ artworks which have been made to be deliberately bad. The paintings in the museum are all by people who tried hard but failed.

Although some might question a gallery for displaying such poor paintings, one of the founders of the museum said that it's good to ⁴ _____ up for these artists and support them. Even bad art can get its ⁵ _____ across in some way. These paintings might not ⁶ _____ to everyone. However, they are not a waste of ⁷ _____ but sincere attempts at a difficult skill.

Would you ⁸ _____ up to having a painting in the Museum of Bad Art, or would you be ashamed?

GRAMMAR

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

be get give go hand in promise read visit

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

ROUND-UP 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

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

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

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

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



LISTENING

1 10 Usłyszysz wykład na temat filmu *Loving Vincent*. Odpowiedz na pytania zgodnie z treścią nagrania.

- 1 What difference does the speaker mention about most films and *Loving Vincent*?

- 2 Why didn't the film-makers advertise worldwide for artists when they first had the idea for the film?

- 3 What did the new artists have to learn about?

- 4 Why was the fact that no film had been made in this way before a problem?

- 5 When making her recommendations, what factual piece of information does the woman give?

READING

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

In which paragraph does the author

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

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

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

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

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



USE OF ENGLISH

3 Uzupełnij obydwa zdania z każdej pary tym samym wyrazem.

- 1 a If you want to succeed, you have to push yourself to the _____.
- b The government should set a(n) _____ on the number of houses people can own.
- 2 a You have to pull out the _____ with this special removal tool.
- b When I looked at my exam paper, I saw one _____ and lots of crosses.
- 3 a Does the fancy dress party have a special _____, like film characters, or can we come as anything we want?
- b There was a problem at the _____ park when one of the rides stopped working with people high up in the air.
- 4 a It's nice to wander around and _____ up the atmosphere.
- b I know it's Wet Monday, but you could just use a little bit of water and not completely _____ me!
- 5 a Can I try a larger pair of shoes? These are too _____.
- b Why are you on such a(n) _____ budget this week? Are you saving up for something?

4 Z opcji A–C wybierz tę, która najlepiej oddaje sens wyróżnionego zdania lub jego fragmentu.

- 1 Before we go into the museum, please remember that you aren't allowed to touch the exhibits.
A mustn't
B needn't
C don't have to
- 2 I won't go on a diet unless my doctor suggests it because I've heard that it can be quite dangerous.
A if my doctor recommends
B if my doctor doesn't advise
C as long as my doctor suggests
- 3 The new gallery should open on 24 June, and I really want to be there on the first day.
A will have opened
B was going to open
C is due to open
- 4 Oh dear, what's the problem with your phone this time?
A up
B off
C out
- 5 I'm only here because I saw your advert for part-time staff on the Internet.
A I wouldn't have been there if I hadn't seen
B I would have been there if I had seen
C I wouldn't be here if I hadn't seen

5 Uzupełnij drugie zdanie tak, aby oddać sens zdania wyjściowego.

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

WRITING

6 Przeczytaj polecenie i wykonaj zadanie.

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



6 MEDIA & ENTERTAINMENT

Vocabulary 1

TV programmes and films • TV and film adjectives

Vocabulary



VIDEO 18

1 Match the titles to the correct genres.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 <i>Toy Story</i> | a science-fiction film |
| 2 <i>Jaws</i> | b romantic comedy |
| 3 <i>The Omen</i> | c animated film |
| 4 <i>Star Wars</i> | d musical |
| 5 <i>Superman</i> | e horror film |
| 6 <i>La La Land</i> | f superhero movie |
| 7 <i>Crazy About Her</i> | g thriller |
| 8 <i>God of War</i> | h cooking show |
| 9 <i>Friends</i> | i action game |
| 10 <i>You Can Dance</i> | j sitcom |
| 11 <i>Masterchef</i> | k talent show |
| 12 <i>Pointless</i> | l game show |

2 Complete the texts with the correct forms of the words in capitals.

1 AIR / CREW / SCRIPTWRITER / SET

Some modern day Batman films might be quite thought-provoking, but the original TV series, which was on ¹ _____ from 1966–1968 was very different. Although there was always danger, usually from one of the famous villains: the Joker, the Riddler, the Penguin and the Cat Woman, the shows were light-hearted and fun. During fights, words such as *Pow!* and *Oof!* flashed up on the screen in bright colours. The ² _____ wrote some hilarious lines, and I'm sure the film ³ _____ and the actors found it difficult not to laugh at times. The film ⁴ _____ was also famous, especially the Bat Cave, which was full of cutting-edge technology.

2 CAST / LOCATION / SHOT / SPIN-OFF

When *Batman* returned to the screens in 1989, director Tim Burton called both Batman and the Joker 'disturbed characters'. The Joker was considered so interesting that, in 2019, he was given his own ⁵ _____ film, without Batman, called *Joker*. The film examines his character and the reasons for his criminal activity and has a great ⁶ _____, notably Joaquin Phoenix, Robert De Niro and Zazie Beetz. Some of the movie was ⁷ _____ on ⁸ _____ in New York, most famously a set of stairs, now called The Joker Stairs as it attracts large numbers of fans.

3 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

appalling baffling convincing engrossing
gloomy gripping hilarious profound

- I didn't enjoy the film because everything was so _____ and sad: from the broken relationship to the rainy weather.
- The film has a(n) _____ plot with the mystery impossible to solve until the last scene. It is incredibly exciting!
- The film conveys a(n) _____ message about how our behaviour is destroying the planet.
- The special effects were so _____ that I screamed. I felt as if the alien was really in the room!
- It was a(n) _____ film. We couldn't stop laughing!
- The two main male characters looked very similar, which made the story _____ at times. I didn't know who was who.
- The story of her travels in nineteenth-century Africa was totally _____. What a fascinating woman!
- I don't know why they made this film. Everything – the plot, the acting, the special effects – was _____. Don't bother going to see it.

4* Complete the post with the American equivalents of the British English words. Some letters are given.

I love ¹ *films* / *m* _____ and I love going to the local ² *cinema* / *mo* _____ *th* _____. Yesterday I went to see the latest Marvel film with a friend. It was popular, but I didn't have to stand in a ³ *queue* / *li* _____ for tickets because I'd bought them online. I always get some snacks – ⁴ *crisps* / *po* _____ *ch* _____, a ⁵ *fizzy drink* / *so* _____, maybe some ⁶ *sweets* / *ca* _____. My friend told me not to bother and he bought a giant packet of crisps in a ⁷ *shop* / *st* _____ near the cinema because they were cheaper. But the person collecting the tickets noticed them and my friend had to give the packet to him. After the film finished, I wanted to stay right until the end, but the cleaners came in to get rid of the ⁸ *rubbish* / *tr* _____ before the next viewing, so we left. My friend collected his crisps from the guy who had taken them before the film, and we stood outside on the ⁹ *pavement* / *si* _____ near the ¹⁰ *car park* / *pa* _____ *lo* _____ eating crisps and discussing the film. I was going to get a ¹¹ *taxi* / *ca* _____ home, but my friend's mum gave me a lift in her car, so I saved some money!





VIDEO 19

The passive • have/get something done

1 Choose the correct options.

- The best freshly baked bread *sells / is sold / has sold* by the baker in Derby Road.
- Colin was thrown out of the exam for cheating. He *had already warned / had already been warning / had already been warned* twice.
- The film *starred / was starring / was starred* one of the best actors in the world.
- The film *will show / will be shown / will have shown* on TV next week.
- I can't believe that my favourite series *has been cancelling / has cancelled / has been cancelled* after only five episodes.
- I heard that one of the Hollywood studios is going to *remake / be remade / have remade* *Jurassic Park*. Why?
- Wake up, you're missing the action! The hero *is attacking / has attacked / is being attacked* by the evil warrior chief. It's really exciting!

2 Rewrite the sentences in the passive. Start the sentence with the underlined words and use the words in capitals. Use the agent only if necessary.

- The TV channel aired the TV show at 9 pm to attract the biggest audience. **WAS**
- Ex-actors are conducting the studio tours. **BEING**
- We will contact the winner of the competition. **BE**
- You can buy tickets online. **BOUGHT**
- Someone is going to tell the audience when they should laugh. **BE**

3 Complete the sentences using the correct forms of *have/get something done* and the words from the box. Add any other necessary words.

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

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

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

THE

WITCHER

as a character ¹ _____ (appear) for the first time in 1986. It was in a short story by Andrzej Sapkowski, which ² _____ (write) a year earlier for a competition but, although it only came third, it soon became a hit. In fact, Sapkowski ³ _____ (ask) by fans to write more stories and, over the next twenty-seven years, he ⁴ _____ (add) both short stories and full-length novels. Not surprisingly, film-makers thought that it would look great on the screen. So far, it ⁵ _____ (made) into a film, a Polish and an American TV series and a video game. The film came out first and, although people were positive about the actors and music, the plot and special effects ⁶ _____ (criticise). The series ⁷ _____ (not remember) fondly either, so it wasn't surprising when, a few years ago, news ⁸ _____ (announce) of an American version of the story. The main actor, Henry Cavill, who plays the character Geralt, ⁹ _____ (recently / praise) by Andrzej Sapkowski who has compared his performance to Viggo Mortensen's portrayal of Aragorn in the *Lord of the Rings* films. With the success of the first series, it wasn't surprising that a second series followed soon afterwards, and it won't be a shock if more series and even films ¹⁰ _____ (release) in the future.



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

- The main part in the film _____ (be / give / the) director's son, and he was appalling!
- The actress was _____ (have / hair / do) while everyone else was ready for filming.
- I'm not sure I want to see this film. It _____ (receive / some / awful) reviews.
- I moved seats soon after the film started. The one _____ (I / have / give) was next to someone who was talking on a mobile phone.
- By the time we have watched all the *Lord of the Rings* and *Hobbit* films, _____ (we / will / watch) over seventeen hours of film!
- The part of Indiana Jones could _____ (not / have / play) by anyone else except Harrison Ford!
- Ellie must be watching a film. _____ (I / be / ring) her for ages, but she hasn't answered.
- You always know in advance who the prize _____ (will / win / by) on this game show – it's always the nicest looking competitor!

6.3 Speaking

Describing trends

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

gradual illustrate is mirrored in
rise stay steady

X: Cinema owners are worried.

Y: Why?

X: Well, cinema audiences in the UK had remained reasonably ¹ level before the Coronavirus epidemic. In fact, in 2018, 177 million tickets were sold, compared to 157 million in 2014 and the number of people attending films ² remained the same in 2019.

Y: I don't see a problem!

X: The problem is not overall audience levels, but levels amongst teenagers and young adults. Look, this graph ³ shows how the percentage of viewers aged 15–24 is falling. From 2009 to 2011, there was quite a sharp ⁴ increase in the number of this age group going to the cinema from just over 30% to 35%. However, after that there was a(n) ⁵ steady decline every year until the last year of this survey when just 29% of all cinema goers were aged 15–24. This decrease in the UK ⁶ corresponds to figures from the USA and Canada.

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

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

- 2 Choose the correct options.

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

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

CINEMA VIEWING HABITS

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

Julian

It is ² n_____e that action films are popular amongst all age groups. Make more of them and encourage families to go together.

Stella

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

Zak

⁴ O_____l, the trend in cinema attendance is d_____s. It isn't surprising. When people buy fifty-inch TV sets and subscribe to streaming services, why would they go to the cinema?

Dhani

WATCH OUT

grow vs grow up

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

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

¹ _____ this diagram, we can see that overall TV viewing figures have ² _____ gradually since 2010 from about 250 minutes a day to just under 200 minutes. There was a small rise in 2020, but this doesn't ³ _____ a wider trend ⁴ _____ viewers but rather the unique situation in that year when cinemas and other forms of entertainment were closed. However, to get a ⁵ _____ picture, we need to look at the different age groups. We can see a definite correlation ⁶ _____ age and viewing habits. The fall in the ⁷ _____ of minutes of television that people aged under 44 watched was much more dramatic than the overall decrease. In fact, we can ⁸ _____ that viewing hours for younger people fell even in 2020. It seems clear that young people are rejecting television, and it is difficult to see what the traditional television companies can do to reverse this.



VIDEO 20

1 Read the sentences and predict if they are true (T) or false (F). Then read the text and check your ideas. Find information in the text to support your opinion.

- 1 Both humans and monkeys observe the behaviour of important individuals to improve their own situation. T / F
- 2 Finding out about other people's lives helps us to function better socially. T / F
- 3 The media shape people's tastes in the kind of stories they want to read. T / F

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

In which paragraph does the author

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

3 Complete the summary of the text.

The text looks at celebrity gossip and highlights its advantages to everyone involved from the publicity agents, who make ¹ _____ from their work, the readers, who share ² _____ with both people from the past and other primates, the newspapers, for whom celebrity gossip guarantees increased sales, to some celebrities themselves, who need the publicity in order to increase ³ _____. The writer also mentions publicity agents, who know exactly which ⁴ _____ and which should be kept out. The writer finishes by examining to what extent it ⁵ _____ trust celebrity gossip and compares a big story to the discovery of gold.

4 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the main purpose of the text?
 - a To analyse the science behind some celebrity stories.
 - b To examine why we are interested in celebrity gossip.
 - c To persuade us that it's wrong to like stories about celebrities.
- 2 Which sentence in paragraph B is the writer's opinion? _____
- 3 Find three examples of idioms in the text. Do you think these make the text sound more or less formal? _____



READ ALL ABOUT IT!



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

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

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

C For newspapers, magazines and TV shows, gossip is a clever form of marketing, since celebrity interviews and gossip sell. Ultimately, however, what is in the news is a reflection of our tastes and, if we are more likely to pick up a newspaper or magazine out of curiosity, knowing it contains celebrity gossip, it will continue to dominate the media. For the celebrities themselves, celebrity gossip is a double-edged sword. On the one hand, it keeps people in the news and helps them to earn money through social media or traditional advertising. On the other hand, once in the public eye, it is often impossible to escape from the attention. That's where publicity agents are worth their weight in gold – making sure the newspapers get a steady stream of positive news and ensuring that anything negative remains hidden.

D Can we trust celebrity gossip? Whether such stories are the result of a publicity agent or something that celebrities would rather keep out of the news, it is often difficult to separate fact from fiction. They are rarely complete hoaxes but often exaggerated. Of course, occasionally, a journalist will break a big story which is so exciting that it doesn't need to be changed at all. It's like striking gold, the dream of every reporter and publisher and often the nightmare of every celebrity, and it can run for weeks, with new details emerging to keep the readers' interest going. Whatever the reason for the amount of celebrity gossip, it seems that it is here to stay.

6.5 Vocabulary 2

Holidays and family occasions • Family

1 Choose the odd word out. Add one more word to each group.

- 1 acquaintances, cousins, relatives, _____
- 2 brother-in-law, half brother, full brother, _____
- 3 mates, colleagues, siblings, _____
- 4 wedding, funeral, honeymoon, _____

2 Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1 Don't be late to the church for the wedding | _____ |
| 2 Thirty-five people came to our last family | _____ |
| 3 We want to have a small wedding | _____ |
| 4 Diana says she's expecting another | _____ |
| 5 You left the information about the next of | _____ |
| 6 It's my three month-old niece's | _____ |
| 7 Spouses is the word for | _____ |
| 8 Paul's barbecue wasn't much of a feast – | _____ |
- a reception for close family only.
b kin blank. They won't know who to contact in an emergency.
c husbands or wives.
d christening on Saturday and I'm a godparent.
e service, or your new bride will be angry!
f I'm still hungry!
g gathering! It was quite a big do.
h baby in May.

4 Complete the text with one word in each gap.

The Crown



The Crown is a popular TV series about Britain's Royal Family. It starts with the Queen's ¹ _____ ceremony in 1947, when she and Prince Philip got married and continues into the 21st century. This has meant that changes have been needed to the ² _____, with Olivia Coleman taking over from Claire Foy in the role of the Queen and actors playing other parts, notably Prince Philip, the Queen's husband and their four children, Prince Charles and his three ³ _____, Anne, Andrew and Edward. The series is filmed in a studio just outside London and on ⁴ _____ in the UK and overseas.

Although popular, there have been criticisms that it isn't always accurate, especially season 4 in which Charles and Diana took centre stage. The writers have shown Princess Diana favourably and everyone else, even Diana's ⁵ _____, the Queen and Prince Philip, as unlikeable. Prince Charles and his second wife, Camilla, turned off comments on their social media accounts while the programme was on ⁶ _____ because reactions to them were so negative.

In season 4, we see Charles and Diana meeting, their ⁷ _____, when Charles asked her to marry him and she said yes, their fairytale wedding and Diana becoming pregnant. We then follow the ⁸ _____ break up and the couple's divorce up until Diana's famous tell-all ⁹ _____ on British television.

Will *The Crown* get its own ¹⁰ _____ series – *Harry and Meghan in California*? Well, they have signed a deal with Netflix, so it is possible!

3 Complete the dialogues with the words from the box.

anniversary ceremony engagement expecting feast festivities in-laws kin spouses televised

- 1 X: Hello, Sandra, how are you?
Y: I'm OK. Simon asked me to marry him and I said yes. We're having our _____ party on Saturday. Would you like to come?
X: Yes, that's great. Wow! It's very soon. You've only just started going out. You aren't _____ a baby, are you?
Y: No! We're just sure that we're right for each other, so why wait?
- 2 X: How was your sister's fifth wedding _____?
Y: Terrible. She had a big argument with her _____! Dave's mum can be very difficult.
X: Did the argument spoil the _____?
Y: Sort of. There was so much noise that the neighbours called the police and the local TV station turned up. So, the party ended up being _____!

- 3 X: There's a church in South Korea that holds mass weddings. There can be three thousand couples all getting married at the same time. What an amazing _____ that must be.
Y: It might be awkward. What if the different _____ get mixed up!
X: Imagine the wedding reception. There must be huge amounts of food! A real _____!
Y: Imagine the group photo and asking people if they can find you in it!
- 4 X: Can you help me fill this form in? Who is my 'next of _____'?
Y: Your closest living relatives – I guess that's your mum and dad.

A discussion about a documentary

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

- 1 It's annoying when advertisers get r _____ s of blogs to click on links to other websites, but I guess that's the price to pay for having free content.
- 2 It's strange. I worked out the mathematical puzzle in a completely different way to you, but we both got the same r _____ t in the end.
- 3 In this optical illusion, you have to decide whether the light is getting c _____ r or further away.
- 4 This hotel website doesn't get u _____ d very often – they still have 2018 prices on it!
- 5 It's almost impossible to get a waiter's a _____ n in this restaurant.
- 6 Did you get the j _____ b as a movie extra? Yes? Well done!

2 Replace the underlined parts of the sentences using the verb get and the words from the box. Write up to five words in each gap.

around away down into on over

- 1 My father has never really recovered emotionally from _____ my mother leaving him.
- 2 I've got so much revision to do for the exams next week – it's really making me feel unhappy _____.
- 3 He wasn't accepted into _____ the football team – they said he wasn't good enough.
- 4 We've been a bit lazy and haven't started _____ clearing up after the party yet – we'll do it in the morning.
- 5 I love going to the cinema; a good film really allows you to escape _____ from everything.
- 6 The cast had a good relationship _____ with each other, so the film was a lot of fun to make.

3 11 Look at the photo and try to guess which sentence a–c best describes the effects of social media on teens. Then listen and check.

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

4 11 Listen again and choose the correct options.

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

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

- 1 Without nerve cells, the brain wouldn't _____ other parts of the body.
- 2 Research showed that 'likes' on social media have an _____ as enjoyable activities such as eating chocolate.
- 3 The problem with dopamine is that some people are unable to stop _____.
- 4 A 'like' or retweet is the equivalent of _____ to what we are saying.
- 5 Multitasking has a _____ on our memory.



VIDEO 21

1 Choose the correct options.

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

2 Complete the text with the correct passive infinitive or passive gerund forms of the verbs in brackets.

People often ask me how I got into set design. Well, I went to art school and after ¹ _____ (ask) to work on a film during my time there, I decided I enjoyed designing sets. When I left art school, I was lucky enough ² _____ (offer) a job as a set designer. I couldn't believe it! ³ _____ (give) the opportunity to be creative so early in my career was amazing. However, the first director I worked with had a very clear vision of what he wanted. Although I didn't mind ⁴ _____ (tell) what to do, and I learned a lot, I prefer having a bit more freedom and I am often given more independence. Sometimes, I am fortunate enough ⁵ _____ (ask) to research the sets, too. If you have historical sets, for example, these are expected ⁶ _____ (recreate) so that they look completely authentic. After all, no director wants ⁷ _____ (tell) that his or her film is famous because the furniture is from the wrong period! The high point of my career was ⁸ _____ (give) an award for my set design on a TV series set in Russia in the 1820s.

3 Rewrite each sentence in two ways using the passive voice. Start with the words given.

- The director showed the producers the finished version of the film.
The finished _____.
The producers _____.
- The cinema will send us the tickets in an email.
The tickets _____.
We _____.
- The critics gave the film bad reviews, but lots of people enjoyed it.
The film _____.
Bad reviews _____.
- The studio promised the female actors more money.
The female actors _____.
More money _____.

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

- We hoped that they would offer us a part in the film they were making in our village.
We hoped to _____.
- It was a very great honour for me to be interviewed by the famous TV presenter.
Being _____.
- Your christening can't have taken place here as it wasn't built when you were a baby.
You _____.
- The local cinema should reduce ticket prices in order to attract more people.
Ticket prices _____.
- The contestants were offered the chance to win a holiday of a lifetime.
The chance _____.
- I loved it when my parents took me to the cinema when I was young.
I loved being _____.

5* Complete the text with the correct passive or causative forms of the verbs in brackets.



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

1 Choose the correct options.

DO YOU BINGE-WATCH?

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

This has changed the nature of television. In the past, with limited numbers of channels, everyone watched the same programme at the same time. At school, work or at family ⁶ ***gatherings* / *ceremonies***, one topic of conversation would be about television shows. Now, we can't do this. It would, of course, be ⁷ ***appalling* / *convincing*** to spoil someone's pleasure of watching the last episode by giving away the plot. So, no one mentions it. Even the cast and ⁸ ***kin* / *crew*** working on the series have to keep quiet until they are fairly sure that everyone who is going to watch the series has done so. As for reviewers who have binge-watched the series themselves, they are obliged to place a warning in big letters at the top of their article: 'Contains spoilers'.

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

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

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

- 1** The actor wanted people to recognise him for his acting, not his looks. **RECOGNISED**
The actor _____ for his acting, not his looks.
- 2** We prefer someone to tell us what to do, rather than us getting it wrong. **BEING**
We prefer _____, rather than getting it wrong.
- 3** The screenwriter is rewriting the ending to the film because the director thought it was too gloomy. **HAVING**
The director of the film _____ because he thought it was too gloomy.
- 4** Sorry we're late, but there was so much traffic on the roads. **DELAYED**
Sorry we're late. If we _____ traffic, we would have arrived on time.
- 5** They had to go through security, and then they were allowed on set. **BEFORE**
_____, they had to go through security.
- 6** My dad asked the DJ to play his favourite songs at my parents' wedding, and he was the only person dancing to them! **GOT**
At my parents' wedding, my dad _____ by the DJ, and he was the only person dancing to them.

4 Translate into English.

- 1** The number of people commenting on my posts _____ (*pozostaje na stałym poziomie od*) a long time - it's still zero!
- 2** The _____ (*Wybór obsady nastąpi*) after the directors have interviewed and watched all the actors who are interested.
- 3** _____ (*Zaręczyny ogłoszono*) on a live blog from Los Angeles.
- 4** The couple's wedding was perfect. They _____ (*mieli zaplanowany każdy szczegół*) by experts.
- 5** People were walking in front of the camera while _____ (*scena była kręcona*).



1 Read the review and choose the best summary.

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

home
blog

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4 Read the **WATCH OUT** box. Then look at the sentences from the review in exercise 1 and choose the correct answers.

- 1 '... there have been many exciting and compelling on-screen versions over the years.'
gripping / amazing / stunning / ridiculous
 - a Which word has the nearest meaning to the underlined adjective?
 - b Which word has a completely different meaning?
 - c Which word(s) could modify the underlined adjective? *very* / *absolutely* / *completely*
- 2 'Benedict Cumberbatch is awesome as Sherlock Holmes ...'
good / *gorgeous* / *outstanding* / *dreadful*
 - a Which word has the nearest meaning to the underlined adjective?
 - b Which word is positive, but has a completely different meaning?
 - c Which word(s) could modify the underlined adjective? *utterly* / *very* / *absolutely*
- 3 '... the plots became ridiculous ...'
heartbroken / *devastated* / *terrible* / *fascinating*
 - a Which word has the nearest meaning to the underlined adjective?
 - b Which two words describe someone's feelings?
 - c Which word(s) could modify the underlined adjective? *totally* / *completely* / *utterly*

WATCH OUT Modifiers: base & extreme adjectives

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

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

5 Complete the exclamations with **How** or **What**.

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

6 Do the writing task.

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

VOCABULARY

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

I love old films, but the effects are sometimes ¹ ap_____. At the end of the James Bond film *From Russia With Love*, Bond and the 'Bond girl' are in Venice – except, it's really obvious that they aren't!

I don't like black and white movies – they look so ² gl_____. Was it always dark and foggy in those days?

Some film-makers think they are making something worthwhile with a deep, ³ p_____ message about society, but often they aren't as thought-provoking as they think – no names mentioned!

What's the most disappointing ⁴ s_____ series you've seen? For me it's *Law and Order: LA*. The original series was much better when it was set in New York. It wasn't terrible, the ⁵ c_____ were really good, especially Alfred Molina, but it just wasn't the same.

I enjoy it when news reporters are live on ⁶ a_____ and someone walking by stops and starts making silly faces into the camera!

Yes, or a tell-all ⁷ in_____ when the star doesn't tell all, but walks out because they don't like the questions.

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

anniversary christening expecting festivities
gatherings honeymoon reception
scriptwriter shots spouses

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

GRAMMAR

- 3** Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

1 She hates be told what to do by a director who is younger than she is, but there is no one still alive who is older!

2 We had taken our photos by lots of people who thought we were famous. We were pleased until someone told us we looked like a couple of local criminals, not film stars!

3 We should give our money back by the cinema owner. The sound went off three times during the film.

4 We asked why the traffic wasn't moving and they told us it was because a documentary was making in the village – about traffic congestion!

5 The star hoped be given an award for his acting – and received a Golden Raspberry.

6 Your hair looks amazing. Who did you cut it by?

ROUND-UP 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

- 4** Choose the correct options.

Five rules for making instructional videos

You won't be able to teach people online ¹ *if / unless* your instructional video is clear and appealing.

We studied over 1,000 well-ranked instructional videos and found out the things ² *that / whose* made them successful.

1 If your video is short and to the point, it ³ *must / will* be judged more positively.

2 More interesting videos were the ones ⁴ *where / which* the viewers were asked questions that made them curious.

3 The personality of the instructor is important because this makes viewers keep watching. Viewers preferred ⁵ *be / being* told what to do by someone ⁶ *which / that* was relaxed or funny.

4 Following instructions can be difficult. It ⁷ *may / must* help if the video combines the presenter speaking with written instructions. It is worth ⁸ *making / getting* your video made or checked by a professional or asking someone to help you so you can ⁹ *bounce / butt* ideas off each other.

5 What is becoming increasingly important is some kind of real-world setting. Making your video on location could really help, as viewers want to see how things happen in real life.

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



LISTENING

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

This speaker talks about

- A the humorous reaction of a famous person.
- B a person who is more talented than the celebrity they are with.
- C the level of skill that the person obviously had.
- D the performance being less entertaining than the reactions it provokes.
- E changing their mind about the event while talking.

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

READING

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

BEST FRIENDS FOREVER

Text 1

Back in the 1990s, teenagers, students and young professionals all found something they had in common: the sitcom *Friends*. In Britain, it went on air on Friday evenings and for many it marked the start of the weekend.

Jess Daniels was one of those fans. Even though the cast were a decade older than her, and unlike anyone she knew in real life, she immediately felt she could relate to them and their lives.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź, zgodną z treścią tekstu.

- 1 What does the writer say about her early reactions to the show?
 - A She decided to live in a flat like the characters when she reached the same age.
 - B She noticed similarities between the characters and her friends.
 - C She felt a connection to the characters straightaway.
 - D She had a feeling that the series would last a long time.
- 2 What change happened after the first episode?
 - A Jess no longer went out on Fridays.
 - B Jess was no longer friends with the same people.
 - C Jess no longer watched the series so regularly.
 - D Jess no longer watched the series with other people.
- 3 What quality do the characters share with her and Abigail?
 - A loyalty
 - B stability
 - C honesty
 - D reliability
- 4 Which of these happened first chronologically on the evening of the final episode?
 - A The writer started crying.
 - B The writer went to her room.
 - C The writer's flatmates started watching the programme.
 - D The writer became upset with her flatmates.



THE FRIENDS PHENOMENON

Text 2

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

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

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

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

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

USE OF ENGLISH

3 Z opcji A–C wybierz zdanie najlepiej oddające sens zdania wyjściowego.

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

4 Uzupełnij obydwa zdania z każdej pary tym samym wyrazem.

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

WRITING

5 Przeczytaj polecenie i wykonaj zadanie.

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

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

7 WELCOME HOME

Vocabulary



Vocabulary 1

Buying and selling property • Relocation • Mobility

1 Complete the sentences with one word in each gap. The number of letters is given in brackets.

- 1 I like living in a(n) _____ (8) house. It means that we don't have any houses attached to ours.
- 2 We live in a(n) _____ (8) house – there are eight houses together and ours is in the middle.
- 3 I wouldn't want to live in a(n) _____ (5) of _____ (5) unless there was a lift!
- 4 My grandparents have bought a(n) _____ (8) because they wanted a house without stairs.

2 Choose the correct options.

- 1 If something is affordable, it means that it is *expensive* / *reasonably cheap* / *a bargain*.
- 2 An estate agent is someone who buys, sells and rents *houses* / *holidays* / *tickets*.
- 3 Another term for a rural area is *a town or city* / *the countryside* / *somewhere exciting*.
- 4 A property can be any kind of *area* / *purchase* / *building*.
- 5 If someone advertises a rustic property, you would expect it to have a *very modern* / *traditional country* / *unique* style.
- 6 When a friend says they like going off the beaten track when on holiday, you know they like to go *to tourist attractions* / *hiking in the countryside* / *to places which most people don't visit*.
- 7 A lot of people associate the word 'chalet' with *wooden holiday houses* / *brick terraced streets* / *blocks of flats*.
- 8 Your friends say they are fed up with the hustle and bustle of city life. They need *a better job* / *more excitement* / *peace and quiet*.

3 Complete the advert with the words from the box.

affordable beaten bustle estate
fully-furnished hustle property rural

Beautiful ¹ _____ in a quiet ² _____ area,
well off the ³ _____ track and far from the
⁴ _____ and ⁵ _____ of city life.
The cottage is ⁶ _____ with a well-equipped kitchen.
You can rent the cottage at a surprisingly ⁷ _____
price for a minimum of one week.



For more details,
please contact
the ⁸ _____ agent
dealing with the cottage
on 23212576.

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

- 1 There is a gym for the r _____ of the building which is open twenty-four hours a day.
- 2 T _____ buildings usually date from the 19th century or early 20th century and are found in the city centre. Sometimes they were built as flats, but often they were made up of houses which have since been divided into separate apartments.
- 3 What a _____ does the building have? A children's playground, a secure car park, lifts and fast fibre-optic Internet.
- 4 How dare you call my beautiful beach hut a hideous r _____ -d _____ s _____! It took me two years to build it with rubbish that was washed up onto the beach. It is a work of art!

WATCH OUT

Confusing words

stairs / staircase

A **staircase** consists of the individual stairs and all the other parts such as the handrails. It is generally found indoors and links one floor to another. However, informally, quite often, people refer to the whole construction as 'the stairs' rather than the staircase.

steps / stairway

Steps are similar in meaning to stairs, but are generally found outdoors, such as the Spanish Steps in Rome. A stairway is a set of steps leading up and down and giving access to another place or part of a building. Americans are more likely to refer to the stairs in their home as the stairway than British people.

5* Complete the sentences with the words in capitals.

1 RURAL / RUSTIC

- a The house is located in a quiet _____ area.
- b The kitchen is designed in a traditional _____ style.
- c _____ describes the architecture and furniture, _____ describes the area.

2 AMENITIES / FACILITIES

- a The most impressive _____ in our block are the gym and swimming pool.
- b I expected some basic kitchen _____ such as an oven, a sink and a fridge, but the house didn't even have these.
- c _____ are things which make an action easier. _____ make life more comfortable, convenient or enjoyable.



VIDEO 23

Reported speech (statements, questions and commands)

1 Complete the reported sentences. Change the forms of the verbs if necessary.

- 'I can't find my keys anywhere,' said Rob.
Rob said that he _____ find his keys anywhere, so I helped him look for them.
- 'Nothing in the kitchen works!'
The people who were staying in the chalet were angry. They told us that nothing in the kitchen _____!
- 'I've never lived in a detached house.'
Paul says that he _____ in a detached house.
- 'I'm looking for an apartment in the centre of town.'
You said last week that you _____ for an apartment in the centre of town, and I've found something that would be great for you!

2 Choose the correct options.

- 'I saw Martin yesterday,' said Lisa.
Lisa said that she had seen Martin *the day before / the following day* and, from the way she said it, I knew I was going to hear some juicy gossip!
- 'I left my bag here and now it's gone,' said Nikki.
Nikki said that she *had left / has left* her bag *here / there* and that it was gone, so I took her to the lost property office and, fortunately, it was there.
- 'Did you get the email I sent you?' asked my friend.
My friend asked me *had I / if I had* got the email he'd sent me. I had to admit that I had read it and apologised for not responding.
- 'I'll phone the estate agent about this advert tomorrow,' said Joe last week.
Joe *said / told* that he would phone the estate agent about *this / that* advert *tomorrow / the following day*. Do you know if he decided to rent the apartment?
- 'Please could you empty the bins before you leave the house,' asked the owner.
The owner asked us *to empty / could we empty* the bins before we *left / would leave* the house but, in fact, my wife had already told me to do that while she was packing our bags.

3 Choose the correct options and complete the sentences using the verbs in capitals.

BE / BE ABLE TO / TAKE

You ¹ *said / told* the house ² _____ in the centre of town. You ³ *said / told* I ⁴ _____ walk to school. You ⁵ *didn't say / didn't tell* me that it ⁶ _____ an hour!

BE / BREAK / NOT PLAY

I've ⁷ *said / told* you before ⁸ _____ football in the garden. I ⁹ *said / told* you ¹⁰ _____ careful. Now Mr Banks from next door ¹¹ *says / tells* that you ¹² _____ his window with your ball!

CAN / LEAVE / MEET / NOT KNOW

Hello, Mr Jackson. I'm ringing about the apartment. You ¹³ *said / told* that we ¹⁴ _____ look at it today. You ¹⁵ *said / told* us that you ¹⁶ _____ us at 6 pm. I've just rung your secretary and she ¹⁷ *said / told* that you ¹⁸ _____ work at 3 pm and that she ¹⁹ _____ anything about our meeting.

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

- 'Please don't tell anyone my new address,' said Carole as we were walking home.
As we were walking home, Carole _____.
- 'We stayed in the apartment last year and decided to go back there next year,' said Marcel.
Marcel said _____.
- 'Can I come and stay with you in your new apartment?' Monica asked me.
Monica _____.
- Janet asked me what time we had to leave the apartment on our last day.
'What _____?' asked Janet.
- 'How many bathrooms does the apartment we are going to rent have?' asked Sophie.
Sophie _____.

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



The upside-down house in Szymbark, Poland is a popular tourist attraction.

But what do people who have been there say about it?

Ewa, who had visited the park before, said that the prices ¹ _____ gone up quite a lot since her previous visit. She also ² _____ that the car park was expensive. Katie, a visitor from England, ³ _____ me that some of the exhibits ⁴ _____ closed because it was out of season. She said that, when she got home, she would tell her friends ⁵ _____ go in

the summer when everything is open. Interestingly, quite a few people ⁶ _____ that the house is less interesting than some of the other things you can see in the park. I asked some of them what they ⁷ _____ liked most, and they told me that the exhibits related to World War II were the most interesting. I talked to another visitor from England, who asked me ⁸ _____ to publish her name. I asked her ⁹ _____ she had enjoyed her trip and she said that, in her opinion, the house ¹⁰ _____ a bit boring, but she also liked the park. Finally, I met a happy visitor from Slovenia, Julian. He gave the house ten out of ten. He said that he was planning to visit it again the ¹¹ _____ year, too.

7.3 Speaking

Negotiating • Apologising • Asking for permission

- 1 Look at the mini-dialogues between Ashley and her friend Simone and choose the correct options.

A: There's a Digital Nomad Village by the sea in Croatia. You can work during the day and then go swimming in the evening. And it's much cheaper than a flat here in London. How would you ¹ *think / feel* about us going for a few months?

S: I could go ² *along / away* with that!

S: ³ *Supposing / Unless* we share a room. It would be cheaper.

A: I think it ⁴ *can / might* be better if we had separate rooms. I like having my own space and it's difficult to sleep with your snoring!

S: Would you ⁵ *mind / agree* if I printed the application form on your printer? Mine's broken.

A: Of course, no problem.

S: Are we ⁶ *allowed / supposed* to work there without a visa?

A: Yes, and we don't have to pay Croatian tax, either.

S: I'm ⁷ *afraid / aware* I have changed my mind. Let's go next year instead.

A: No, I don't want to wait another year. Maybe a better ⁸ *acceptance / solution* would be for me to go alone and, if you change your mind, you come out and join me.

- 2 Ashley is speaking to Luka to find out some information about the Digital Nomad Village in Croatia. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

along fair feel give might
supposing sure would

L: So, Ashley, how would you ¹ _____ about coming out here during the summer to see the village, before you make up your mind?

A: I'm not ² _____ that's a good idea. I think it ³ _____ be better if I ask you a few questions on the phone first.

L: OK, ⁴ _____ we have a video chat? It would be cheaper than a phone call.

A: ⁵ _____ enough, let's ⁶ _____ it a try! ⁷ _____ it be OK if we talked after 6 pm? I usually get home by 5:30.

L: Yes, I could go ⁸ _____ with that. How about Tuesday at 7 pm British time?

A: Great. Talk to you then.



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

L: Ashley, I'm ¹ a _____ y sorry for being late.

A: No, problem.

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

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

Do you ² m _____ d if I ask a few questions?

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

A: What?

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

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

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

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

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

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

L: Yes, of course.

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

L: What!?

A: Just kidding!

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

- 4 Choose the correct paraphrase.

1 I can't go along with that idea.

A I don't understand that idea.

B I don't mind that idea.

C I don't agree with that idea.

2 Would it be alright if I thought about it for a few more days?

A How would you feel about thinking about it for a few more days?

B I think it might be better to think about it for a few more days.

C Do you mind if I think about it for a few more days?

3 Maybe a better solution would be to rent a flat.

A I'd like to apologise for renting a flat.

B Perhaps it would be preferable to rent a flat.

C Let's give renting a flat a try.

An article about a world-famous building

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

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



The straight line leads to the downfall of humanity

1 It's sometimes difficult to decide whether architecture is a science or an art. Maybe all architecture falls somewhere on a line between the two, with the most functional, plain buildings being on the science side. If this theory is correct, what building would be furthest along the art end of the line? Perhaps the iconic Hundertwasserhaus which, despite its relatively young age, has become one of the most famous symbols of the Austrian capital, as much a part of the city's heritage as medieval walls are a part of Carcassonne's or stunning mosques are a part of Istanbul's.

2 This brightly coloured mass of irregular shapes, crooked lines and abundant vegetation is, amazingly, a normal public housing project which is home to ordinary Viennese residents. However, apart from its function, it is definitely one building that can't be described as normal. Although it isn't open for tourists, it is possible to admire it from the outside. Visitors can, though, go to the Hundertwasser mall across the street. This dates back to 1991 and, while not quite as eye-catching as the apartment block opposite, it is also well-worth visiting and, judging by the fact that many of the shops inside sell souvenirs, it is obvious that a large number of tourists come here to admire its impressive design. Located nearby, the Kunst Haus Wien, a former furniture factory, is yet another building embodying this concept of architecture after being redesigned by the artist. It houses a museum dedicated to Friedensreich Hundertwasser and his work.

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

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

2 Read the text and choose the correct options.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 In the first paragraph, what is definitely a <u>fact</u>?</p> <p>A That architecture is a combination of art and science.</p> <p>B That the Hundertwasserhaus is the nearest a building has come to a work of art.</p> <p>C That the Hundertwasserhaus is deserving of its status as an iconic building.</p> <p>D That the Hundertwasserhaus is one of the most well-known buildings in Vienna.</p> <p>2 Which of these ideas about the Hundertwasserhaus is the writer's own <u>opinion</u>?</p> <p>A That the vegetation is abundant.</p> <p>B That the function of the building is a surprise.</p> <p>C That the mall is popular with tourists.</p> <p>D That the mall is less visually interesting than the apartment block.</p> | <p>3 Which of these events happened last?</p> <p>A Hundertwasser changed his name.</p> <p>B Hundertwasser went to Paris.</p> <p>C Hundertwasser studied art in Vienna.</p> <p>D Hundertwasser had his first exhibition in Vienna.</p> <p>4 Why did the Hundertwasserhaus take so long to complete?</p> <p>A Hundertwasser and the architect had conflicting visions of the design.</p> <p>B Because of the shape of the building.</p> <p>C While designing it, Hundertwasser discovered the idea of combining plants and buildings.</p> <p>D When asked to build it, Hundertwasser had no idea about what sort of building he wanted.</p> |
|---|---|

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

HOW ARE YOU WITH MONEY?

I'm trying to ¹ s _____ money because I want to buy a house, and I didn't want to ² b _____ any money from my family. The bank will only ³ l _____ me eighty percent of the price, which means I will need about £40,000! I ⁴ e _____ quite good money at work, but it soon goes. One thing I have started doing is to pay for everything in ⁵ c _____. I think it helps me to realise how much I am spending. I also look for ⁶ d _____ and special offers in shops.

Tanya

I pay by ⁷ c _____ because I hate collecting coins. They fill up your ⁸ w _____ and make it really heavy and bulky in your pocket.

Simon

I know what you mean, Simon, but I have a separate ⁹ p _____ for coins and I keep it in the car for parking meters. At home, believe it or not, I've still got a ¹⁰ p _____ b _____. I've had it since I was about five years old.



Jenny

- 2 Match the sentences to the topics from the box.

average income bank transfer fixed expenses
interest rate monthly budget overdraft
standing order taking out mortgage

- I spent £500 with my bank card, but I only had £400 in my bank! _____
- The bank agreed to lend me the money, I signed the contract and I have just moved in to my new house! _____
- I need about £800 to cover things like electricity, gas, rent, mobile phone and insurance. I have to make savings on other things. _____
- I always forget to pay my bills, so now the money for gas comes directly out of my bank account on the 3rd of every month. _____
- I won't be a minute, I'm just sending some money from my bank to a holiday cottage rental company in Spain. _____
- I want to know why it's 0.4% for savers, but about 5% for borrowers! _____
- They say that it's about £25,000 a year, but that ignores the fact that there are lots of people earning less and a few earning millions, which makes the figures meaningless. _____
- I have it all worked out. £800 for bills, £400 for food, £100 for clothes, £80 for going out and £200 savings. That leaves me a little bit left over for emergencies and holidays. _____

- 3 Complete the dialogue with the words from the box.

average current debt ends mortgage order
property rates stable utilities

- X: The bank told me they won't give me a credit card until I am financially ¹ _____. What does that mean?
- Y: Prove to them that you can make ² _____ meet and you are unlikely to get in ³ _____.
- X: If I could do that, I wouldn't need a credit card! Anyway, what ⁴ _____ do you have to pay for and how do you remember to pay for them at the right time?
- Y: Gas, water, electricity, phone, rubbish collection ... and I pay for them all with a standing ⁵ _____.
- X: Great. By the way, how can anyone on a(n) ⁶ _____ income afford to purchase ⁷ _____?
- Y: By taking out a(n) ⁸ _____. Do you think they have hundreds of thousands of pounds in the bank?
- X: As for banks, why do you keep all your money in a(n) ⁹ _____ account which doesn't pay any interest?
- Y: Because the interest ¹⁰ _____ are so low that it's not worth bothering to open a savings account.

- 4 Replace the underlined words using the word in brackets.

- I want to send some money from my account to my sister's account.
I want to _____ (transfer) from my account to my sister's account.
- How many people do you send money to each month?
How many people do you _____ (payments) to each month?
- I make a plan of all my money coming in and going out each month to make sure I don't spend too much.
I make a(n) _____ (budget) to make sure I don't spend too much.

- 5★ Complete the sentences with the correct words formed from the words in brackets.

- On my wages, not even the smallest flat is _____ (afford).
- I'd like to set up a(n) _____ (stand) order to pay my utility bills. Can you help me?
- I can have this phone for free. Well, I have to make twenty-four _____ (pay), but they are added to my phone bill, so I won't notice them.
- This house certainly is off the _____ (beat) track – the nearest town is 10 km away.
- Am I _____ (finance) stable? I think so. I earn and spend £1,400 every month.

1 Choose the correct options.

- In the film *A Night at the Opera*, Groucho Marx was offering an accident insurance **claim / policy** which guaranteed that customers were fully protected. 'If you lose a leg ... we'll help you look for it!'
- It's about time the insurance company contacted us. We **filled / filed** our claim over a month ago, and we're **entitled / renewed** to our money.
- Don't just **restart / renew** our insurance – first check to see if there are better offers with lower annual **reimbursements / premiums**.
- I didn't read the small **print / text**, so I didn't realise that it didn't **cover / entitle** us for any losses due to burglary unless we had an alarm.
- Our insurance agent told us we would get full **premium / reimbursement** for all the damage after the storm.
- You should take **up / out** extra insurance now that you've started collecting valuable coins and stamps.



2 Complete the text with one word from the box in each gap.

claim comprehensive covered entitled policy
premium print reimbursement renew take out

When you ¹ _____ an insurance ² _____, it means that, if something goes wrong, you are ³ _____ to receive money to pay to fix the problem. The most common things that people get insurance for are health, homes and the things in them, cars and driving and travel. It's best to get a(n) ⁴ _____ insurance policy because you know that, whatever happens, you will be given some money. If you get a cheaper policy, you have to read the small ⁵ _____ carefully because you might find things aren't ⁶ _____, for example, storm damage to a house. Or, when you file a(n) ⁷ _____, you might find out that you will only receive a(n) ⁸ _____ for anything over €200. So, if it costs €201 to fix your car, they will only give you €1 back!

Another thing that people hate is that companies don't really care about existing customers. They know that most people will ⁹ _____ their policy at the end of the year without thinking. So, the annual ¹⁰ _____ for old customers is often much higher than for new customers.

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

- Deliberately confusing policies.
- Regretting not taking out insurance.
- Making a suspicious request.
- Waiting for a claim to be assessed.

4 Listen again and choose the correct options.

Text 1

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

Text 2

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

Text 3

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





VIDEO 24

1 Match the sentence halves.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|--|
| 1 The owners of the building promised | _____ | a us to book the apartment for a week. |
| 2 The estate agent persuaded | _____ | b us for writing such a positive review of the chalet. |
| 3 The estate agent admitted | _____ | c that it was the best house for that price. |
| 4 The owner accused | _____ | d for leaving such a mess. |
| 5 The estate agent claimed | _____ | e to fix the broken toilet that afternoon. |
| 6 The owner thanked | _____ | f us on making such a good decision. |
| 7 The estate agent congratulated | _____ | g us of damaging the fence in the garden. |
| 8 The tourists apologised | _____ | h charging extra for rentals and keeping the money. |

2 Complete the sentences with the correct reporting verbs.

- My brother _____ taking some books from my room without asking and apologised.
- Our neighbour _____ to call the police if our football came over his fence again!
- My parents _____ me of making a mess with my friends and, what could I say? It was true!
- Callum _____ to write every day but, after a few weeks, the emails stopped coming.
- At the end of the concert, Simon _____ to leave the hall, so the security guards threw him out!
- Sam _____ eating the cake batter, but there was chocolate all around his mouth!
- At the party, Gabriel _____ on playing his music, even though no one wanted to dance to it.
- Our teacher told us what the exam would consist of and then she _____ that she expected us to get at least seventy-five percent.

3 Report the underlined fragments using the verbs from the box. Make any other necessary changes.

agree apologise claim encourage explain

1 Yes, you're right. A hot tub on the patio is a great idea.
Jack _____.

2 I'm sorry I didn't phone you last night. I was busy.
Paula _____.

3 I didn't buy the bungalow because it wasn't very convenient for public transport.
Danielle _____.

4 Hey, Simon, you should stay at your parents' home and save up as much as possible each month.
David _____.

5 My parents have the best kept garden in the neighbourhood.
Sandra _____.

4 Complete the text using the verbs in brackets. Add any necessary object pronouns and prepositions.

I shared a house with my friend at the start of my first year at university – but not for long. She ¹ _____ (persuade / move) into the house because she didn't want to be with four strangers – our other housemates. I ² _____ (decide / take) the room because I was too lazy to look for anything else. The other people were nice and we all ³ _____ (agree / share) the cooking and cleaning. It was fine for a few weeks and then, one weekend, I went home to my parents. When I got back on Sunday evening, the house was a complete mess. They ⁴ _____ (admit / they / have) a party on Friday and ⁵ _____ (promise / clean) up. Monday came, Tuesday ... the mess was still there. I ⁶ _____ (threaten / leave) and find a place on my own, but my friend ⁷ _____ (beg / not / go). She ⁸ _____ (deny / be) at the party and blamed the other housemates but, by this time, I had seen the photos on Facebook! When I moved out, she ⁹ _____ (accuse / be) disloyal! A few weeks later, we met up and she ¹⁰ _____ (apologise / be) so unreasonable. We're still friends ... but I'm very glad I live in a tidy flat now!

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

- The travel agent asked us _____ (we / prefer stay) in chalets or apartments.
- Our neighbours _____ (warn / we / not) make so much noise in the evenings.
- My parents said that the _____ (flat / be / expensive) for me and I should get something cheaper.
- My friends _____ (congratulate / I / find) such a great flat for our seaside holiday.
- When my friends came round, I _____ (beg / them / be) careful not to break anything.

1 Complete the dialogues with the words from the box.

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

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

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

Cornwall, located in the far south-west of England, is one of the most popular holiday destinations in the country.



There are hundreds of homes to rent, from cute ¹ **ru** _____ properties such as cottages to modern beach front ² **ch** _____, with huge windows overlooking the sea. It is great for tourists, but what about the people who live there and want to purchase a ³ **pr** _____ of their own? For them, it isn't so easy. The ⁴ **av** _____ in _____ in Cornwall is lower than in the country as a whole and many jobs are in tourism, which means they only exist for a few months each year. Even for those who are financially ⁵ **st** _____, a visit to an ⁶ **es** _____ **ag** _____ to see what is available usually ends in disappointment. However much you are able to save in your ⁷ **cu** _____ **ac** _____ at the bank, house prices will rise faster than your savings and your dream of owning your house will become less and less realistic. Most people have enough trouble making ⁸ **en** _____ **me** _____ and never even have the chance to dream. Meanwhile beautiful ⁹ **ru** _____ areas in Cornwall become empty once the holidaymakers have left. It is no wonder that some people are demanding that homes in Cornwall should be kept for local ¹⁰ **re** _____, not for rich people from other parts of the country who rent them out to other tourists.

3 Read the notes and complete the interview using reported speech.

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

First, I asked Katie how ¹ _____ and she said that ² _____ old. Then I asked her ³ _____ for it, but she told ⁴ _____ money. I was curious, so I enquired ⁵ _____ in the house. She didn't say anything, but her manager warned me that if I asked one more personal question, ⁶ _____. When I asked her ⁷ _____ a new film, she said that she was, but that ⁸ _____ yet. Finally, she told us that she had to go and she ⁹ _____ able to answer any more questions.

4 Translate into English. Write up to four words in each gap.

- 1 We asked them _____ (aby powieździeli, za jakie media) we would have to pay for when renting the house.
- 2 Mr Green said that _____ (przelew jest) the best way to send the money we owed.
- 3 I asked the estate agent _____ (czy okoliczne udogodnienia) they advertised included public transport, but apparently there aren't any buses at all in the area.
- 4 The company admitted _____ (podziału kamienicy) into flats which were smaller than a prison cell.
- 5 The bank manager asked me how much _____ (wynoszą moje koszty stałe) before offering me a loan.

5 Choose the correct paraphrase.

- 1 'I'm not going to wash up your dirty dishes,' said Tom.
A Tom refused to wash up the dishes.
B Tom denied washing up the dishes.
C Tom threatened to wash up the dishes.
- 2 Would you mind if I used the bathroom?
A How would you feel about using the bathroom?
B Would it be alright if I used the bathroom?
C Supposing I used the bathroom?
- 3 The shack is rather run-down.
A The shack is quite small.
B The shack is off the beaten track.
C The shack is in poor condition.

1 Read the letter and tick (✓) the things the writer is worried about.

- a a lack of public transport ☐
- b no local amenities ☐
- c an increasing population ☐
- d congestion on the roads ☐
- e environmental issues ☐

Dear Editor,
I wish to ¹ _____ the decision of the town authorities to allow the construction of a new housing estate on the outskirts of the town. While I understand the need for more housing due to the recent increase in population, I would like to ² _____ my concern about this decision.

It seems particularly ³ _____ to build in this area, as it is not linked to the centre by buses or trains. Therefore, any residents working in the centre would have to drive on an already busy road and consequently journeys would be even slower than they are now. ⁴ _____, the area contains no shops, restaurants or other services. Either space would have to be found for these, or residents would also need to drive to access them.

It would be far more beneficial to everyone if the homes were built closer to the city centre. There are several undeveloped areas which would be perfect for homes for young professionals working in the city. Undoubtedly, this would reduce the number of journeys made by car. As a result more parking space will be left for people coming to the city from other towns. This would ⁵ _____ emptier roads and may also have significant benefits for local businesses.

I hope you will get involved, and ⁶ _____ this issue.

Yours faithfully,

Robert Hall

2 Read the letter again. Match two words and phrases a–l below to each gap 1–6 in the letter.

- a ill-advised
- b protest against
- c furthermore
- d express
- e I look forward to your article concerning
- f moreover
- g I would like to encourage you to investigate
- h result in
- i unwise
- j draw your attention to
- k lead to
- l voice

3 Complete the phrases below with one word in each gap. Some letters are given. For each phrase, write *reference (R)*, *objection/criticism (O/C)*, *results (Rs)*, *solution (S)* or *closing remarks (C)*.

- 1 I am particularly al _____ about the fact that ... _____
- 2 Al _____ me to suggest that ... _____
- 3 I am writing with re _____ to an article in your newspaper concerning ... _____
- 4 It might le _____ to the collapse of ... _____
- 5 It is certainly up _____.
- 6 I hope I have managed to co _____ you of the importance of this issue. _____
- 7 It is bo _____ to ... _____
- 8 Alternative options such as ... should be co _____.

4 Choose the correct options. There may be more than one correct answer.

I understand the concerns about the new housing estate, but ¹ _____ people like living outside the city centre. ² _____, a recent urban development was very unpopular because people didn't want to buy homes near busy roads. The developers ³ _____ lose money, but also some of the people who bought houses there want to move out.

⁴ _____ the problems, a new estate on the edge of the city, close to the countryside, is very attractive, especially to parents with young children. ⁵ _____, who wouldn't want to bring up their children in a safe, clean environment? ⁶ _____, I believe we should build the development there, but also take into account the writer's worries about transport issues and make sure that new bus routes are added as well as the main road into town is widened.

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

5  Do the writing task.

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

VOCABULARY

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

amenities estate fully-furnished hustle run-down
rural rustic shack tenement utilities

X: I've found an advert for a holiday home. It says,
it's a beautiful ¹ _____ property in a quiet
² _____ area.
Y: Is it ³ _____?
X: Yes ... Well, there are a few chairs.
Y: What ⁴ _____ does it have?
X: The ⁵ _____ agent says it has light when the
sun is shining, water when it rains, and electricity.
Y: Electricity?
X: Yes, well, you have to bring your own batteries.
Y: What about the ⁶ _____? Does it have
a gym?
Y: There's a huge exercise area and a romantic lighting
system.
X: You mean it's a hideous, ⁷ _____
⁸ _____, but you can exercise in the
countryside around the house and there are holes
in the roof which let the moonlight in!
Y: Oh, you've seen the photos already! So, what do
you think?

- 2 Read the sentences and answer the questions.

Who

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

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

GRAMMAR

- 3 Choose the correct options and then match the quotes to the famous films and film characters.

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

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| a <i>Dead Poets Society</i> | _____ | e James Bond | _____ |
| b <i>The Sixth Sense</i> | _____ | f Forrest Gump | _____ |
| c <i>The Godfather</i> | _____ | g Dirty Harry | _____ |
| d <i>Jaws</i> | _____ | h E.T. | _____ |

- 4 Complete the reported statements, orders and questions.

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

ROUND-UP 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

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

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



LISTENING

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

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

- 2 14 Wysłuchaj nagrania ponownie. Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź, zgodną z treścią nagrania.

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

READING

- 3 Przeczytaj tekst. W każdą lukę wpisz literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie A–F. Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo.

CO-LIVING – THE FLEXIBLE, SOCIABLE LIFESTYLE



The sharing economy is a growing phenomenon. It includes sharing products amongst a group so that not everyone has to purchase their own, co-working where people share an office space and equipment, and ridesharing, where people travelling to and from a similar place travel together. All are beneficial to the environment as they reduce consumption and, in addition, lead to significant cost savings for individuals. Now, the sharing economy is affecting the housing market, too.

Traditionally, the shared house or flat has been an affordable option for students. Of course, there are drawbacks. The missing food in the fridge, the piles of unwashed dishes, the noise when trying to sleep or study. ¹ ____ Which makes it surprising that, as soon as they start earning a reasonable salary, they tend to prefer a flat to themselves.

However, there has been a noticeable trend in recent years towards co-living. In a co-living household, each person has their own bedroom and some even have their own bathroom, but there are fully-furnished shared spaces for all the people living in a particular apartment or house. Many people choosing this way of life want the security of their own space but also the freedom to change location at short notice. ² ____ In addition, sharing the rent and utility bills obviously makes it easier to make ends meet.

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

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



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

USE OF ENGLISH

4 Uzupełnij drugie zdanie tak, aby oddać sens zdania wyjściowego. Użyj podanego wyrazu. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów.

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

6 Uzupełnij zdania a–c tym samym wyrazem.

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

WRITING

7 Przeczytaj polecenie i wykonaj zadanie.

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

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

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

apply determine go place stay sustain

A new trend amongst environmentalists is to live 'off-grid' that is to try to live a(n) ¹ _____ lifestyle without being connected to utilities such as electricity, gas and, sometimes, even water. Domestic ² _____ such as washing machines and fridges are rejected and people re-learn traditional skills in order to survive. Of course, people living such a lifestyle can make use of renewable energy such as solar or wind power to enable them to have heat and light.

People who live such a life need to put in a lot of effort to make it succeed. It's no good if you lack ³ _____ or don't have the ability to work hard. Some people take up the challenge of off-grid living temporarily while others try to make it a permanent way of life, building their own homes in remote areas of the country.

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

8 GETTING THERE

Vocabulary



VIDEO 25

Vocabulary 1

Personal qualities • Skills

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

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

Careers form

Please complete all sections

Name: Elaine Masters

Aims: go to university, get a(n) ¹ _____ at the weekend
or during the week on an evening ² _____
(I know it will be ³ _____ to work and study
at the same time), ⁴ _____ to a Spanish
university for one term to really learn the language

Personality: ⁵ _____ - like to meet new people,
sometimes ⁶ _____ (turning up late,
forgetting homework)

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

- Having a w _____ s to work is really important when you start a new job and you want to impress your boss!
- If you have good p _____ m-s _____ g skills, you look for answers rather than just complain.
- Most companies are so busy that they really value it when their employees have the ability to work well u _____ r p _____ e.
- Being r _____ t and recovering quickly after you've had a problem is a useful skill anywhere.
- My boss thinks that having a strong worke _____ c means doing whatever he says and staying late every evening.
- It's not good enough to work hard when someone watches over you. You have to be s _____ f-m _____ d and get on with things on your own.

- 3 Complete the sentences with the correct words formed from the words in brackets.

- One thing that's useful from school onwards is having good time- _____ (manage) skills so you can deliver work on schedule.
- I think two of the most important things school can teach you are how to be _____ (adapt) and _____ (resource).
- She is honest and reliable - a real _____ (trust) person to have around.
- I need to improve my _____ (decide) -making skills - I always make the wrong choice.
- Conflict _____ (resolve) is often needed within companies, as well as between countries.

- 4 Choose the correct options.

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

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

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

WATCH OUT

Compound adjectives

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

broad-minded vs **narrow-minded** = (in)tolerant

strong-minded = determined & strong-willed vs

weak-minded = uncertain, hesitating

absent-minded = forgetful

like-minded = sharing the same views



VIDEO 26

1 Choose the correct options.

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

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

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

3 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words in brackets. Add any other necessary words.

- I _____ (need / you / buy) some bread for lunch.
- The students enjoyed the speaker's talk so much that _____ (not / want / he / leave).
- We can't be late for work. Our boss _____ (expect / we / be) there by 8 am.
- I'm not very close with Sandra so I was surprised when she _____ (invite / I / come) to her party.
- When we were young, our parents always _____ (encourage / we / work) hard.
- Our teachers _____ (not / allow / use) our mobiles in class.
- She _____ (prefer / he / not / call) her too late because she goes to bed early.

4 Read the WATCH OUT box. Rewrite the sentences using the words in capitals.

- We are allowed to use dictionaries during exams. **LET** They _____.
- The boss has made the workers stay late three times this week. **HAVE** The _____.
- Do your teachers let you leave lessons early if you have a good reason? **TO** Are _____?
- Are you made to cover up tattoos at work? **BOSS** Does _____?

WATCH OUT**allow vs let vs make**

They allow us **to resit** our exams twice.
 We are allowed **to resit** our exams twice.
 They let us **resit** our exams twice.
 They make us **sit** alone during tests.
 We are made **to sit** alone during tests.

5 Translate into English. Write up to four words in each gap.

- Is it _____ (warto wynajmować mieszkanie) when you start work?
- I'm _____ (próbuję zdecydować, jaki) subject I should study at university.
- Lucy _____ (poprosiła nas, abyśmy towarzyszyli) her at her brother's wedding.
- My dad is tired _____ (dojeżdżaniem do pracy) by train every day.
- It was nice _____ (z twojej strony, że pomogłeś) me with my application form.
- Adrian didn't like school, but now _____ (brakuje mu spotkań z) friends every day.

8.3 Speaking

Discussing advantages and disadvantages

- 1 Complete the dialogue between Amber (A) and her friends Brittany (B) and Chris (C) with one word in each gap. The first letters are given.

A: I'm trying to think of what job to do when I finish university. Guys, what do you think?

B: Public service. Local government, teaching, health. The main ¹ a _____ is that it's a job for life. And you get a good pension at the end of it.

C: Well, an obvious ² n _____ aspect of that sort of job is the money. You will never be very rich. I'd join a large corporation. One significant ³ a _____ in favour is that you can work your way up and earn a fortune.

B: On the other ⁴ h _____, you could lose your job or, even worse, find yourself working incredibly long hours for a very demanding job.

A: What do you think about an NGO?

B: As far as I'm ⁵ c _____, it would be a good idea. You would be working for an organisation you really believe in.

C: ⁶ H _____, you still wouldn't get much money.

A: Well, I'm not as money-minded as you.

C: If you aren't interested in a big salary, then I can't really advise you because I don't understand your way of thinking at all!

- 2 Amber is now looking at Internet forums about working for the World Wide Fund for Nature. Complete the messages with the words from the box. There are three extra words.

argument drawback far favour main
obvious possible sum

WORKING FOR THE WORLD WIDE FUND

As ¹ _____ as office work is concerned, WWF is an excellent place to work. The ² _____ advantage for me was the feeling of solidarity amongst the workforce. We weren't just doing a job, we were saving endangered species. A potential ³ _____ of this is that you might not fight for your own rights so hard, but I had an excellent boss, so this wasn't an issue.

Selina

For me, a(n) ⁴ _____ drawback is that your colleagues would look down on you if you went out for lunch and ordered a meat dish! They probably wouldn't like my leather jacket, either! I'd rather work for a big corporation where people only care about how much money you earn, not your habits!

Josh

To ⁵ _____ up Josh's comment, if you don't care about animal issues, working for the World Wide Fund is the wrong job for you! I think I'd agree with that!

Michelle

- 3 Amber has had two interviews, for an NGO and a major multinational firm, and they have both offered her a job. Complete her notes with exactly three words including the words in brackets.

1 _____ (consideration), the multinational company seems the best.

2 _____ (advantage) of this job is that the salary is much higher.

3 Another significant _____ (favour) is that they offer a lot of training.

4 So, what are the _____ (potential) the job?

5 One obvious _____ (aspect) the job is that they expect you to work very long hours.

6 Another _____ (point) it is that I don't think I'd have much in common with the other employees.

7 _____ (as) job satisfaction is concerned, I'm sure the NGO would be ideal.

8 _____ (looked) both sides of the argument, I think I'll accept their offer.

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

The perfect job?

Who should you work for? This isn't always an easy decision to make. ¹ _____ first consideration, the large company with impressive offices in the centre of town may ² _____ to be the best choice. One argument ³ _____ favour, of course, is that you can earn a lot of money and work your way to the top. On the ⁴ _____ hand, this is a good thing. On the ⁵ _____ hand, it means that employees are often rivals rather than colleagues. Perhaps a public organisation would be better. The main advantage is ⁶ _____ it is usually a secure job. How about working for a family business? One advantage is the ⁷ _____ that they know you very well and appreciate your work. ⁸ _____, they may take advantage of you and you may feel as if it would be unfair to let them down. ⁹ _____ conclusion, the choice depends on your character and what you want to get from work. As ¹⁰ _____ as the perfect job is concerned, it changes from individual to individual.





▶ VIDEO 27

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

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

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

Working for an NGO



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

2 Perhaps one of the most famous and impressive NGOs worldwide is Greenpeace. This environmental organisation attracts many eager job hunters, but it is important for applicants to have a suitable personality. As they are a global organisation, with branches worldwide, Greenpeace expects tolerance and respect from and to all their staff. Cultural understanding is vital when you could be working with other members of the group from almost any country in the world. In return, employees have 24/7 access to counselling and support for any problems they may have. There is also professional and personal training available to enable employees to achieve their full potential.

3 Not surprisingly, jobs with the organisation are highly prized. But with so much competition, how can a candidate improve their chances of being chosen? One manager with the company has shared some tips which could be invaluable. First of all, in order to make an application stand out, it is very beneficial to have had some kind of experience. Internships can help to give candidates the relevant skills and know-how they will need to do the job they are applying for. This sort of placement could give a potential employee the edge over people who have the required qualifications but whose character, resourcefulness and resilience has never been tested in practice. However, relevance is the key word, so protests or clean-up campaigns you have been involved in are unlikely to help you if you are applying for a job as an accountant in the organisation.

4 Other useful tips referred to the interview itself. As NGOs tend to be quite informal in terms of dress code in their offices, one mistake that some candidates make is to wear casual clothes for the interview. This, though, shows a lack of respect towards the interviewer, as does a very laid-back, self-assured attitude. As well as displaying the wrong attitude, candidates also sometimes don't say the right things. It is good for them to ask about working for the organisation, expectations and the office environment, but they should steer clear of spending too much time in discussions about actual environmental campaigns the organisation is running if these have nothing to do with their own experience or the job being applied for. As in any interview, candidates should provide evidence of their positive skills such as being committed and self-motivated and possessing good problem-solving skills. However, in an NGO, where money is not as freely available as in a profitable business, they should also show creativity in doing tasks without spending vast sums on doing so.

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

2 Read the text again and choose the correct options.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Why isn't it easy to say exactly what qualifications are needed to find work for an NGO? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A All NGOs are different and have different requirements. B They offer different kinds of jobs to other organisations. C It depends on the kind of job the candidate is applying for. D It depends on the experience of the candidate. 2 What is true of working for Greenpeace? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A Employees have to be broad-minded. B Employees could be sent anywhere in the world. C Employees might have to work 24/7. D Employees can receive training in counselling. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3 What does the writer say about campaigning for environmental issues? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A It might improve your chances of a job. B It is expected for certain jobs but not for others. C It probably won't affect your chances of getting a job. D It might have a negative effect on your chances of employment. 4 Which of these does the manager give a warning about? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A Not following the office dress code. B Straying away from topics during interviews related to the job or candidate. C Suggesting ways that the company could raise money. D Having very high expectations about what the organisation can offer. |
|--|---|

8.5 Vocabulary 2

Academic subjects • Education system • Student life

1 Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.

- 1 In America, a school that you pay for is called a(n) _____ school, whereas in England it is called a(n) _____ school (that's a state school in the USA).
- 2 The Americans also say that the opposite of pass an exam is flunk an exam. That's slang for _____ an exam.
- 3 In our school, we only _____ an exam once. If you don't pass, you don't get a chance to _____ it.
- 4 You always _____ well in maths, so why don't you _____ a degree in maths at university?
- 5 The most popular _____ subjects here are literature, economics and law, but the government would like more people to study maths or sciences.

2 Write the full names of the underlined qualifications.

- 1 Simon went to Anglia University and he's a BA _____ in English.
- 2 Jasper is an MBA _____, so he should be able to get a good job for a multinational company.
- 3 What job can you get if you are a PhD _____?
- 4 My sister is an MSc _____ in chemical engineering and she now works in research.
- 5 My dad is actually better qualified than his boss because his boss is only a BSc _____.
- 6 Is it worth becoming an MA _____ in history, or should I look for a job now that I've finished my degree?

3 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- 1 I'm studying economics, but I'm going to major on accountancy. _____
- 2 We're lucky that we don't have to pay tuition costs in this country. _____
- 3 If you do really well in your exams, you might find a scholarship. _____
- 4 Well, I passed my exams, but I have to admit, I only just broke through with fifty-one percent. _____
- 5 Should I take business management or computer scientist? _____

4 Complete the dialogues with the words from the box.

attend degree dissertation faculty finance grant linguistics majored residence thesis

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

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

decide manage reside resolve resource willing

Positions available

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

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

- Is it OK if I come round later? **YOU**
_____ I come round later?
- You're crazy to give up your university course now. **YOUR**
You must _____ to give up your university course now.
- Sorry I haven't been great company this evening. My head is full of things to think about. **ON**
Sorry I haven't been great company this evening. I've got a lot _____.
- Could you say that again, please? **WOULD**
_____ that again, please?
- There's a film on this evening that I'd quite like to watch. **WOULDN'T**
There's a film on this evening that _____.
- Will you look after my things while I look in that shop? **MY**
Can _____ while I look in that shop?
- It doesn't matter to me where we go on holiday. **REALLY**
I _____ we go on holiday.
- I know I said I wanted pizza, but I think I'd like sushi now. **HAVE**
I know I said I wanted pizza, but _____ and I would like sushi now.

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

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



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

- Who are the speakers?

- Where do you think they are?

- What is the general topic and why are they talking about it?

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

- The teacher says that Jake's symptoms are _____ suffering from stress.
- Sylvia doesn't limit her studying to subjects _____ at.
- The teacher suggests using _____ as this will help them to learn better than doing the same thing over and over again.
- The teacher tells the students that they shouldn't _____ because they still need to relax and stay healthy.

5 15 Listen again and answer the questions.

- What symptoms does the teacher mention that are a form of pain?

- Why does Sylvia study things she doesn't really need to study?

- How does the teacher suggest that other people can help someone who is studying?

- How can you calm yourself down during an exam?

- When should you stop using screens according to the teacher?





1 Complete the sentences with one word in each gap.



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

2 Choose the correct options.

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

3 Change the forms in brackets into reporting structures. Use the same verb as in the original phrase.

- X: I'm going to get a room in a hall of residence at university.
Y: (People say) It _____ that places are limited and that only students from far away will get rooms in them.
X: That's why I'm applying to universities at the other end of the country.
Y: (People assumed you were doing that) You _____ to get away from your brother!
- X: (People have claimed) It _____ that an apprenticeship will make it easier to get a full-time job.
Y: (People consider that the apprenticeships at Greg's Machinery) The apprenticeships _____ be the best.
X: Really? (People report that they) have treated some employees very badly.
There are _____ been cases of employees being treated very badly.
- X: (They expect us to know) We _____ so much at this school!
Y: I know! (People think that students are) Students _____ lazy, but it isn't true.
X: Well, most are hard-working. (Some people have claimed) However, it _____ that there are a few students who have never turned up to a lecture. Not one!
Y: OK, but (you have to understand) it _____ that there are always a few 'rotten apples' wherever you are.

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

- A decision is _____ (expect / make) in the next few days.
- _____ (It / not / consider) to be a good idea to study all night before an exam.
- _____ (be / able / work) well under pressure is vital in this organisation.
- New recruits _____ (be / generally / assume) have less experience but more enthusiasm.
- _____ (I / try / sleep) well during my exams but, even when I went to bed early, I couldn't relax.
- Education _____ (be / say / be) your 'passport to the future'.

1 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

attend concerned consideration degree ethic
fees major scholarship sides

- Having looked at both _____ of the argument, I think I have to agree with Janice.
- Which subject do you want to _____ in when you reach the final year of your degree?
- If I could win a(n) _____ which covered my tuition _____ and living expenses, it would make my life so much easier.
- Have you got a strong work _____, or are you a bit lazy?
- On first _____, this course seems ideal, but I still want to read a little more about it.
- Is there much benefit to doing a master's _____ compared to a normal BA?
- As far as my exam results are _____, I passed them all, but not always with great marks.
- Do you have to _____ every lecture at your university, or can you miss some of them?

2 Complete the text with one word in each gap. The first letters are given.
We are looking for workers!
Are you good at:

- conflict ¹ r _____?
- time ² m _____?
- problem ³ s _____?

Do you:

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

Are you:

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

Apply today!

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

Oxford and Cambridge Universities are world famous institutions, but sometimes it ¹ _____ (feel) that they don't do enough for students from poorer families. ² _____ (increase) the numbers of such students is important for the universities, but it isn't always easy. Public school students ³ _____ (assume) to be given preference and it ⁴ _____ (think) that, even if a student from an inner city school does get there, they won't enjoy it. They ⁵ _____ (consider) to be too traditional, too difficult or too unwelcoming.

4 Choose the correct options.

If you mention university students, it ¹ _____ that you are talking about 18–22-year-olds, leaving home for the first time and attending lectures on a pleasant, grassy campus. However, the biggest university in the UK doesn't have lecture halls. The Open University has over 200,000 students, seventy percent of whom are believed ² _____ in full or part-time work. ³ _____ with the Open University is done remotely. In other words, students work from home and study online. Many of them don't even live in the UK as the university has around eight thousand international students. One significant ⁴ _____ in favour of studying with the Open University is that you can be completely flexible and listen to or watch the lectures at a time which suits you. Of course, you still have to hand in essays and projects at a specific time and this gives us another advantage of studying with the Open University. By ⁵ _____ that students have completed a course successfully, potential employers can be sure that they have good time-management skills and are ⁶ _____.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 A assumes | B can assume |
| C is assumed | D has assumed |
| 2 A to be | B to have been |
| C being | D be |
| 3 A To study | B Studying |
| C Having studied | D Having been studied |
| 4 A drawback | B downside |
| C argument | D conclusion |
| 5 A to see | B to have seen |
| C see | D seeing |
| 6 A self-motivated | B broad-minded |
| C self-centred | D trustworthy |



In interviews with high-achieving students you often hear the same comments. 'It's not worth ⁶ _____ (apply).' 'There's no point in ⁷ _____ (go) there as I will have difficulty ⁸ _____ (get) to know other students with whom I have nothing in common.' So, they tend ⁹ _____ (apply) to universities closer to home to save on living expenses and to be with people that are more similar to themselves. It's a difficult problem ¹⁰ _____ (solve) but, perhaps in the future, things will change and the students at these two great universities will more closely resemble the population as a whole.

1 Tick (✓) the correct sentences about writing a for-and-against essay.

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁵ **Despite / In spite of / Even though** there are good arguments on both sides, there are many advantages to a more flexible curriculum.

⁶ **From my point of view / In my opinion / On the positive side**, introducing this would enable students to develop life skills that will allow them to adapt to whatever comes their way in the future.

2 Read the text and answer the questions. There may be more than one correct answer.

- 1 What is the essay about? _____
- 2 What technique does the writer use in the introduction to attract the reader's interest? _____
- 3 What two positive points about traditional education does the writer mention? _____
- 4 What reasons does the writer give for having a more flexible curriculum? _____
- 5 Which phrases in paragraphs 2 and 3 indicate that the argument is the writer's opinion rather than a fact? _____
- 6 What is the writer's conclusion? _____

3 Read the text again and choose the correct options. There may be more than one correct answer.

4 Complete the sentences so that they have a similar meaning to the original. There may be more than one correct answer.

- 1 English is a very popular degree subject although it doesn't help students in later life as much as science subjects.
Despite _____.
- 2 Some people claim that starting work at eighteen is more financially beneficial than studying certain subjects at university.
Starting _____.
- 3 Students sometimes struggle at university even though they got very good exam results at school.
In spite of their _____.
- 4 Some people have said that students should get careers advice before they go to university.
It _____.
- 5 We have heard reports of cases of students who have dropped out of university without receiving any advice or help.
There are reported _____.

5 Do the writing task.

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

VOCABULARY

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

attend grant major making management
minded resolution solving thesis tuition

- 1** X: These _____ fees are ridiculous.
What are they for?
Y: Lectures. You're supposed to _____
lectures sometimes.
- 2** X: Have you got good problem-_____ skills?
Y: Of course Er, can you help me put the
application form into the envelope?
- 3** X: What are you writing your _____ on?
Y: Well, my computer – what else would I be writing
it on?
- 4** X: We are looking for someone with good time-
_____ and decision-_____ skills.
Y: That's me ... Oh, by the way, I'm sorry I'm late.
I couldn't decide which suit to wear.
- 5** X: I'm going to apply for a(n) _____.
It's £5,000 per year.
Y: But you don't go to university! You won't get any
money if you aren't a student!
X: Well, that isn't very broad-_____ of them.
They shouldn't discriminate!

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

- 1** Hannah can get over problems and difficulties
quickly. She's r _____.
- 2** James doesn't need anyone to make him work.
He does it by himself. He's very s _____ -
m _____.
- 3** If Simon faces a problem, he can find a solution. You
won't find a more r _____ person than him.
- 4** Liam is studying history and he's going to
m _____ in 20th century European conflicts.
- 5** Carla thinks only of herself. She doesn't really care
about others. She's too s _____ -c _____.
- 6** Paul is interested in the scientific study of languages.
The course he's interested in is l _____.
- 7** Barbara can be calm one minute and then suddenly
get really angry over nothing. She's so q _____ -
t _____!
- 8** Lucy is honest and you know she will do what she
says. She's completely t _____.

GRAMMAR

- 3** Complete the joke with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Two men were asked ¹ _____ (measure) the height of a very tall wooden pole. One man decided ² _____ (climb) the pole with one end of a tape measure in his mouth. ³ _____ (climb) the pole wasn't easy, though, and he kept ⁴ _____ (slide) down again. After a while, his friend had an idea. He suggested ⁵ _____ (lay) the pole on the ground so that they could measure it more easily. The first man shook his head: 'If we do that, we'll be measuring the length, not the height.'

- 4** Complete the dialogues with the correct forms of the words from the box.

arrest assume be do get (x2) have hear
invite make organise rumour

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

ROUND-UP 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

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

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





LISTENING

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

This speaker mentions

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

1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____

READING

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

Having ¹ _____ any evidence on the carpet, Holmes invited the others into the room. He explained what had happened and why the intruder had moved the papers from one table to the other. Holmes estimated that it had taken at ² _____ to copy each paper, or it would have taken that long if the person had managed to finish. Holmes was hoping to find more clues ³ _____ of the small table, but it turned out that it was impossible. After examining some more interesting evidence, Holmes explained that the intruder must ⁴ _____ in the bedroom while the lecturer was talking with his servant in the living room.

- 3 Przeczytaj tekst. Odpowiedz na pytania zgodnie z jego treścią.

- 1 Who entered the lecturer's room first and why?

- 2 Why didn't the intruder finish copying the exam questions?

- 3 Apart from the exam papers, what two pieces of evidence does Holmes discover?

- 4 Why is the lecturer shocked at the end of the extract?

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

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

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

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

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

'Well, he wrote so furiously that he broke his pencil, and had to sharpen it again.' He held the small table sideways to the electric light. 'I was hoping that if the paper on which he wrote was thin, some trace of it might come through upon this polished surface.'

No, I see nothing. I don't think there is anything more to be learned here. Now for the central table. This small pellet is, I presume, the black, doughy mass you spoke of. As you say, there appear to be grains of sawdust in it. Dear me, this is very interesting. And the cut – it began with a thin scratch and ended in a hole. I am much indebted to you for directing my attention to this case, Mr Soames. Where does that door lead to?'

'To my bedroom.'

'Have you been in it since your adventure?'

'No, I came straight away for you.'

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

'What could he have wanted there?'

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

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

'That's how I see it.'

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



USE OF ENGLISH

4 Uzupełnij drugie zdanie tak, aby oddać sens zdania wyjściowego.

- 1 'Did you apply for a grant to help you with your living expenses?' Allan asked Joanna.
Allan asked _____.
- 2 I have heard reports that the linguistics department is going to close down.
It _____.
- 3 My first idea was to study business management, but I changed my mind.
I _____.
- 4 You didn't get the job because you didn't prepare well for the interview.
If _____.
- 5 My sister found it strange to be living away from home, but it's slowly becoming more normal.
My sister is slowly _____.
- 6 I regret not applying for the position of financial manager when I had the chance.
I wish _____.

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

admit be manner realise report resource

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

The first was very simple: Life isn't fair – get used to it. Other points referred to wages, advising youngsters not to expect to earn a huge amount early on in their career and stressing the need to work hard if they wanted to get on in life.

While many people were shocked by the message, others approved of it. One said that it was high time that young people ⁴ _____ that no one owes them a living. Others said it was an amusing list of truisms which contained some 'important' advice.

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

6 Uzupełnij trzy zdania a–c tym samym wyrazem.

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

WRITING

7 Przeczytaj polecenie i wykonaj zadanie.

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





BEFORE WATCHING

1 Answer the questions.

- The video still shows a famous landmark of Paris. What other places or sights in this city do you think might be shown in the video?

- Which city or town that you have ever visited would you love to return to?

WHILE WATCHING

2 Watch the video and complete the sentences with one word in each gap.

- You might have seen images of Paris in a film, a(n) _____ advert, or in someone else's holiday _____.
- Two people's opinions were that the real Paris is in the _____ and that the real Paris is just going to a(n) _____ and sitting down.
- When Teewa first saw Paris, she thought '_____!'
- Every morning, she would walk to the _____ (boulangerie in French).
- Our sense of smell is closely linked to our _____.
- The narrator gives two good and two bad things about Paris: Paris is _____ and history, _____ and long commutes.

3 Choose the correct options. Then watch the video again and check.

- For the temporary *traveller* / *resident* / *person*, someone who spent time in Paris, and has since moved on ...
- If there's one thing we can always *review* / *remain* / *recall*, it's the people we shared the experience with.
- And if there's something there's no *shortage* / *shortness* / *shorter* of in Paris, it's people.
- I just *lack* / *lose* / *miss* the idea that I was in an international environment.
- If I had the opportunity to go back to Paris, I wouldn't even think about it *once* / *twice* / *again*. That's how much I love Paris.

FOLLOW-UP

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

have an image length little while
moment in more specifically

- Most people can see a picture _____ of Paris in their minds.
- At that exact _____ time I knew I was going to love Paris.
- But after any period _____ of time in Paris, it's the daily experiences that come back to us.
- For Teewa, it's the bread, or to be exact _____, the smell of it.
- But most of all, Paris is the memories of those that have walked its streets, even if only for a short period of time _____.

5 Complete the sentences with one or two words in each gap. Use the correct forms of the phrases from exercise 4.

- I love the food in Rome, or _____, the pizzas!
- I would like to travel, but only for a(n) _____ because I would get homesick.
- When people in the West think of Poland, they sometimes have a(n) _____ of communist times in their minds rather than the modern country it really is.
- Your visa shows you the _____ time you can legally stay in the country.
- They looked in each other's eyes and, at that _____ time, knew they would be together forever.

AFTER WATCHING

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

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

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

Finish by listing the place's main features in a similar way to the sentence from the video:

Paris is many things: art and history, rain and long commutes, romantic corners and freshly baked bread ...



BEFORE WATCHING

- 1 Think of an example of a robot in each of these categories and explain what it can do.

- 1 Toys and entertainment: _____

- 2 The home: _____

- 3 Work and industry: _____

- 4 Medicine: _____

WHILE WATCHING

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

AI system fishing line headset instructions online
Lego bricks 3-D printer

- Prototype 1: _____
Prototype 2: _____
Prototype 3: _____

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

- 1 Easton LaChappelle built his first robotic hand when he was a teenager. T / F
- 2 He used parts of toys and other easy to find materials for his first hand. T / F
- 3 Using a 3-D printer makes producing a robotic hand more expensive. T / F
- 4 Easton designed his latest hand for people who really need it. T / F
- 5 You can make the hand pick something up by just looking at it. T / F
- 6 This invention will use artificial intelligence to learn the user's movements. T / F

FOLLOW-UP

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

create impress invent low move robot wear

Easton LaChappelle is a(n) ¹ _____ and the ² _____ of an innovative ³ _____ hand. Even more ⁴ _____ is that he made his first hand at the age of fourteen. He wanted to create something which was ⁵ _____, that is comfortable to have connected to the user's body. He has managed to make an arm whose ⁶ _____ are controlled by other parts of the body, such as the eyebrows. He can close the hand just by ⁷ _____ his eyebrows!

- 5 Complete the dialogues with the correct forms of the words from exercise 4.

- 1 X: What was the first _____ limb?
Y: Unimate made an arm in 1961, but Leonardo da Vinci designed one in 1495!
X: He had some really _____ ideas, didn't he? Submarines, helicopters, arms!
Y: Yes, but they were just drawings. You should see the notebook I filled with inventions when I was in primary school!
X: Anyway, the Unimate arm had limited _____ - up and down. It could raise and _____ objects, but it wasn't an arm you could wear. It was a huge machine that didn't even look like an arm.
- 2 X: What is _____ technology?
Y: It refers to things you wear which have some sort of function apart from making us look nice or feel warm. Patek Philippe, the _____ of the wristwatch in 1868, started it all! But real smart clothes, you know, with GPS or other technology in them, have been around since Bluetooth allowed wireless connections. I think the first _____ were from a fashion tech studio in New York.

AFTER WATCHING

- 6 Research a sportsperson who wears a prosthetic limb. Prepare a short profile of the person including:

- personal information about the athlete - nationality, age, etc.,
- the reason why the person needed a prosthetic limb,
- sporting achievements with the limb,
- any other interesting facts about the person.

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

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



BEFORE WATCHING

- 1 Look at the photo of a market and think of markets that you have visited and the different items that are sold there. Think of advantages and disadvantages of markets compared to high-street shops.

Advantages: _____

Disadvantages: _____



WHILE WATCHING

- 2 Watch the video and answer the questions.

1 How many markets does Ana go to?

2 What does she buy in each one?

- 3 Look at the fact file and complete any information you can remember. Watch the video again to check or complete your answers.

Name: Ana

Job: fashionista

From: ¹ _____

Has lived in Barcelona for: ² _____ years

Loves: ³ _____ shopping

Jacket: ⁴ € _____

Camera: ⁵ _____ years old, original price

⁶ € _____, final price ⁷ € _____

'Two Markets': Takes place once a ⁸ _____

Everything costs: ⁹ € _____

At the end of the day, Ana feels: ¹⁰ _____

- 5 Complete the questions with one word in each gap and then answer them with your own ideas.

1 What's the latest _____ for young people at the moment?

2 Do you like looking _____ markets? Why/Why not?

3 What hidden _____ have you found or would you like to find in a market?

4 Describe an object or item of clothing that you or someone you know owns that is 'one of a _____'.

5 What market or shop would you like to check _____ next weekend? Why?

FOLLOW-UP

- 4 Match the sentences halves.

1 Second-hand, or vintage shopping, is taking _____

2 Old clothes are the latest _____

3 So let's have a look _____

4 Fleadonia Market is in Raval, a young and vibrant _____

5 Many things are handmade or one of a _____

6 With a little searching, you'll find a hidden _____

7 Now we're gonna check _____

8 So I didn't buy anything in _____

a treasure.

b neighbourhood.

c kind.

d look.

e out another market.

f over the fashion scene.

g the end.

h around.

AFTER WATCHING

- 6 Imagine you are organising a garage sale. Decide on five items of clothing or other possessions that you are going to try to sell. Prepare a presentation and include:

- a brief description of the items you have chosen,
- how you would advertise your sale to attract as many people as possible,
- the price you would ask for each item,
- your ideas for making the items sound attractive.

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

good value for money high-street stores
on a tight budget pick up a bargain ripped off
shop around short of money sustainable



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



BEFORE WATCHING

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

WHILE WATCHING

- 2 Watch the video and complete Spencer's tips on how to get better with one or two words in each gap.
 - 1 Get out of your _____ and admit that you have a(n) _____.
 - 2 Try to understand your _____ and _____ and create a(n) _____ of action.
 - 3 Get _____ and _____ from someone who has had the same experiences you are now having.
 - 4 You have to _____ a lot of _____.
 - 5 Listen to the people you _____, _____ and believe in.
- 3 Watch the video again. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false statements.
 - 1 Spencer has been playing football for thirteen years. T / F

 - 2 Spencer was always afraid he would do badly in games when he was younger. T / F

 - 3 It took time for Spencer to admit he had a problem. T / F

 - 4 Spencer's mentor used to be a chef. T / F

 - 5 Managing to control his emotions really helped Spencer to be better. T / F

 - 6 Getting advice from family and friends isn't the best idea. T / F

FOLLOW-UP

- 4 Here are some expressions from the video. What do you think they mean?

1 to be out of your comfort zone

2 to mess up

3 to let your emotions get the better of you

4 to focus on positivity

- 5 Make some notes about the situations below. Then talk about them in pairs or groups.

- 1 A time you messed up: _____

- 2 A time you were out of your comfort zone: _____

- 3 A time you let your emotions get the better of you: _____

- 4 A time you focused on the positivity of your performance instead of the negative things: _____

AFTER WATCHING

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

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

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

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



BEFORE WATCHING

- 1** Do you ever listen to podcasts? Why/Why not?

- 2** Make a list of interesting topics for podcasts that you have listened to or would like to listen to.

- 3** Which of these do you think is most important for a podcast? Put the ideas in order of importance and add your own ideas if you have any.

- a The presenter's voice
- b A good sense of humour
- c Professional recording and effects
- d Interesting guests
- e Serious topics affecting the listeners' lives
- f

WHILE WATCHING

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

Podcaster: Lily

Job: A young ¹ a _____ and a creative

Podcast about: The 2 y _____
c _____ in London

Name of the show: The I can't even s
E show

The stages to making a podcast:

- Choosing a ⁴ t_____ (in this podcast, her guest Harriet will talk about her art ⁵ e_____ and inspirations)
- Doing ⁶ r_____
- Using ⁷ p_____ to attract listeners
- ⁸ R_____ the podcast

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

- 6 Watch the video again and answer the questions.**

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

FOLLOW-UP

- 7** Read the sentences from the video and choose the correct meaning of the underlined phrases.

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

AFTER WATCHING

- 8** Choose one of the topics below for a podcast. Then use the headings to make a detailed plan of the podcast to present to your classmates.

- Teens with talent
- Are you a YouTuber?
- Alternative interests
- 

- 1 My podcast • Theme • How to publicise the podcast
- 2 Guest • What I need to research
- 3 Questions I need to ask my guest

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

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



Pottery challenge



BEFORE WATCHING

- 1 Look at some examples of reality shows below. Choose the ones you think sound the most and least interesting and give reasons for your choices.

- Singing talent show
- General talent show
- Baking contest
- Dancing contest
- Business ideas contest
- House decoration or house swap
- Dating show
- Jungle survival

Best: _____

Worst: _____

WHILE WATCHING

- 2 Read the sentences. Then watch the video and complete the words. The first and last letters are given.

- 1 The participants are all p_____s.
- 2 They have to decorate some t_____s.
- 3 The j_____s can't watch them working.
- 4 The tiles are made from c_____y.
- 5 One person is told that their tiles could have been more c_____e.
- 6 Another made all their tiles i_____l.
- 7 Another made good use of different c_____s.
- 8 Matthew won and said that he wouldn't a_____e with the decision!

- 3 Watch the video again and answer the questions.

- 1 How many tiles do the participants have to make?

- 2 How long have they got to complete the task?

- 3 What does Nigel do wrong?

- 4 What do the participants have to do at the end of the time?

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

FOLLOW-UP

- 4 Complete the sentences with *that* or *what*.

- 1 They're about to find out exactly _____ it is they need to do.
- 2 Underneath your cloths you will find exactly _____ it is that you're gonna make your mark on.
- 3 The artists have to show the judges _____ they can do.
- 4 One person's forgotten _____ the judges aren't supposed to know who has made which set of tiles.
- 5 As the competition goes on, some artists worry _____ their neighbour's work might be better than theirs.
- 6 But others think it's exciting _____ there are so many different patterns.
- 7 What will they think of _____ the artists have done?
- 8 And that's the most exciting use of _____ the artists had to work with.

- 5 Complete the sentences in a logical way to explain the rules of the show.

- 1 The potters are given nine clay tiles that _____.
- 2 They aren't given any rules or advice about what _____.
- 3 When they have finished, the judges look at what _____.
- 4 They are not impressed with tiles that _____.
- 5 But they like tiles that _____.
- 6 Matthew doesn't really know what _____, but he is very glad that _____.

AFTER WATCHING

- 6 A TV station wants to create another art-related talent show. Make notes for the headings below and prepare a short presentation.

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

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

appalling baffling be on air convincing
engrossing gripping hilarious on location



BEFORE WATCHING

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

less space,

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



WHILE WATCHING

- 3 Watch the video and choose the correct options.

- Where are Andrea, Greg and Fig from?
 - London
 - a city outside London
 - the countryside
- Which of these did they dislike in the city centre?
 - noisy neighbours
 - polluted air
 - too much unnatural light
- What is a 'galley'?
 - a boat's storage space
 - a boat's kitchen
 - a boat's bed
- Why are they moving closer to London?
 - They have a free space for their boat there.
 - They will meet more people there.
 - It's good to be in the city during the winter.
- How is Fig feeling during the journey?
 - excited
 - happy
 - nervous
- Why can't they get to London on the day of the film?
 - There was an accident.
 - The canal is closed for the night.
 - There are too many people on the canal.

- 4 Watch the video again and complete the sentences with one word in each gap. The first letters are given.

- Andrea, Greg and Fig m_____ onto a houseboat.
- They wanted to e_____ from things like noise.
- One big challenge about living on a houseboat is a lack of s_____.
- Greg and Andrea have to be well-o_____ to fit everything into the boat.
- Their bed f_____ out.
- When they get to London, they will m_____ their boat somewhere.
- Locks control the water level and help boats to n_____ the canal.
- The sides of the river are called the river b_____.

FOLLOW-UP

- 5 Here are some things Greg and Andrea might have said. Match the beginnings to the correct endings.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1 <u>We wanted to find somewhere</u> | _____ |
| 2 <u>We wanted to escape from</u> | _____ |
| 3 A houseboat was | _____ |
| 4 But living on a houseboat | _____ |
| 5 <u>One great thing about a houseboat</u> | _____ |
| 6 On a houseboat, sometimes you have to | _____ |
| a <u>the perfect solution.</u> | |
| b <u>go along with the flow.</u> | |
| c more rural. | |
| d <u>has its own challenges.</u> | |
| e the noise of the city. | |
| f is that you can move it. | |

- 6 Think of other unusual lifestyles and use some of the underlined phrases from exercise 5 to make sentences. Give reasons for your ideas.

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

AFTER WATCHING

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

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

Friend ...

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

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



Ben's vlog – emotions are OK



BEFORE WATCHING

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

WHILE WATCHING

- Watch the video and write down words that describe emotions. How many of your ideas does he use? What other emotions does he mention?
- Complete the text with the correct words. The first letters are given.

¹ S _____ are closed or have a ² l _____ on the number of customers that can use them. This means there is always a ³ l _____ of people outside waiting to go in. Some people don't listen to the ⁴ r _____. People don't have the ⁵ f _____ they used to have.

When you feel an emotion, ⁶ r _____ on it and find out about yourself.

You might realise that you want to move back to your ⁷ h _____ city or quit your ⁸ j _____.

⁹ C _____ friends and tell them you ¹⁰ m _____ them – you might even get ¹¹ c _____ to them.

Finally, stay ¹² s _____, get lots of ¹³ f _____ air and ¹⁴ t _____ c _____ of yourself and other people.

FOLLOW-UP

- In his vlog, Ben talks about different emotions, using both nouns and adjectives. Complete the table.

My emotion is ...	I feel ...	This is ...
Noun to describe a feeling	Adjective to describe people's feelings	Adjective to describe a thing, a situation or a person
confusion	1 _____	2 _____
uncertainty	3 _____	4 _____
discomfort	uncomfortable	5 _____
6 _____	7 _____	frustrating
8 _____	excited	9 _____
loneliness	10 _____	11 _____

- Complete the sentences with some of the words from exercise 5. There may be more than one correct answer.
 - The end of the school year was approaching. There was a feeling of _____ in the air as the students and teachers thought about the summer holidays and two months of freedom.
 - All my friends are away and I'm feeling sad and _____.
 - I hate it when my parents argue. I feel very _____ and awkward, and go to my room until they have finished.
 - When the alarm went off, there was a lot of _____. Was there a fire? Should they leave? Was someone trying to break into the house?
 - 'Why haven't you asked Lisa out?' asked Darren. 'I'm _____ if she is going to say yes,' replied Chris. Darren couldn't hide his _____. 'That's why you have to ask her. To find out!'

AFTER WATCHING

- Think of the last time you felt either excited, confused or frustrated and write a blog post about it in which you:
 - say when and where it was,
 - describe the situation which caused the emotion,
 - recount what you did or said,
 - explain other people's reactions to your emotion.
 In your text, try to use at least five of the vocabulary items from exercises 4 and 5 above and the Vocabulary 1 section in Unit 8 from the box below.

adaptable bad-mannered broad-minded
fair-minded laid-back resilient
under pressure willingness to

0.1 Present simple and present continuous

- 1 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in capitals.

CATCH UP WITH

- It's the first day of the new school year, so I _____ all my classmates, who I haven't seen since last June.
- My friends always _____ each other by phone.

TAKE UP

- My sister _____ a new hobby every month, but she still hasn't found one she really likes.
- All my friends _____ new hobbies this month, so I think I should, too.

YOU/LISTEN

- _____ to music in bed to help you fall asleep?
- What is this music that _____ to at the moment?

- 2 Use the clues to complete the dialogue.

X: What / you / do / at the moment?

1 _____

Y: I / search / the Internet for information

2 _____

X: you / look up / anything specific?

3 _____

Y: Not really. I / just click / on links to see what I can find

4 _____

X: you / often / do / that?

5 _____

Y: Yes. My friend gave me the idea. He / do / it a lot. He quite often / come across interesting articles and / find out / useful facts.

6 _____

You should try it.

X: I / not have / time for that at the moment

7 _____

- 3 Correct the mistakes in the sentences. One sentence is correct.

- I don't enjoy myself at this party. I think I'll go home.

- What are you thinking about my idea for a project?

- I have lunch at the moment, can you phone me back in fifteen minutes?

- I'm trying to find out how much the tickets for the show cost, but it isn't easy.

- We usually meet on Fridays, but this week we meet on Thursday.

- 4 Complete the mini-dialogues with the correct forms of the verbs in capitals.

COME LEAVE TIDY YOU/LOOK

X: What ¹ _____ for?

Y: Nothing really, but every time I go up into the attic, I ² _____ across something interesting from my childhood. Come up, it's safe.

X: Wow! What a mess!

Y: I know. It's my brother. He never ³ _____ up. He always ⁴ _____ things lying around. He's impossible!

GET MOVE NOT/USUALLY/MAKE NOT/WANT OPEN SEARCH

X: Wake up!

Y: What's wrong?

X: Somebody ⁵ _____ around downstairs. They ⁶ _____ your house. I think they're in the kitchen. Listen! I can hear the fridge door. They ⁷ _____ it!

Y: Oh, don't worry. It's my dad. He's on a diet. He always ⁸ _____ hungry in the middle of the night, but he ⁹ _____ this much noise because he ¹⁰ _____ to wake Mum up!

- 5  Translate into English.

- Look at these footprints. _____ (Czy wierzysz mi) now that there is some kind of monster out here?
- Don't let him into the house. _____ (Nie wygląda na) a policeman to me!
- _____ (Nie starasz się) and that's why you can't answer the question.
- I didn't want to move to the new house, but _____ (teraz mi się podoba) because I've redecorated all the rooms.
- I get confused with all Kelly's boyfriends. _____ (Z kim ona chodzi) at the moment?



0.2 Present perfect simple and present perfect continuous

1 Complete the pairs of sentences with the present perfect simple and present perfect continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 My grandmother _____ bread since she was a young girl. She _____ thousands of loaves of bread in that time. (make)
- 2 You _____ thirty words since 6 pm. You _____ for three hours and that's all you've done! You won't finish your homework before midnight! (write)
- 3 Leo _____ a shower for the last thirty minutes. No one else _____ a shower this morning because they can't use the bathroom! (have)
- 4 My dad _____ football for twenty years. In that time, he _____ for twenty teams because after one year they never want him to play for them again. (play)
- 5 My great-grandfather _____ in lots of different countries during his life but, for the past three years, he _____ with us because he is too old to look after himself. (live)

2 Use the words to make questions. Add any other necessary words. Use the continuous form where possible.

- 1 X: This is my sister and her husband.
Y: Oh, she / marry / a long time? _____
- 2 X: My cousin is a doctor at the local hospital.
Y: long / she / work / there? _____
- 3 X: My dog is really old.
Y: long / you / have / him? _____
- 4 X: My aunt lives in Australia.
Y: ever / visit / her? _____
- 5 X: Look at me! I need a shower.
Y: I know! What / you / do? _____

3 Complete the answers with one word or a contraction in each gap. Then match them to the questions in exercise 2.

- a I've _____ cleaning the mud from our dog _____ the last two hours! I haven't finished _____!
- b My parents have _____ him _____ I was born.
- c Quite long. They've _____ celebrated their second anniversary.
- d She's been working there _____ three months ... No, four months, _____ May.
- e No, I _____, but she _____ been to see us several times.

4 Complete the questions for the answers. Use the correct forms of the verbs from the box.

be do finish learn talk wait

- 1 X: How long _____ an uncle?
Y: For three months, since my sister had a baby boy!
- 2 X: _____ for a long time?
Y: No, just a couple of minutes. Don't worry.
- 3 X: _____ cleaning your room?
Y: Not yet. I haven't vacuumed the floor yet.
- 4 X: Your sister speaks Spanish really well. How long _____ it?
Y: Four years. She goes to private lessons twice a week.
- 5 X: There are lots of people here. How many _____ to?
Y: Three. Those two boys and that girl. They're really nice, so I had a long chat with them and haven't had time to meet anyone else yet.
- 6 X: I've just seen your parents. They look really tired. What _____?
Y: Decorating the house. They've painted all the rooms and they've completely changed the kitchen.

5 Choose the correct translation.

- 1 I've found you at last! _____ (Szukam cię) you all morning.
A I've been looking for B I've looked for
C I'm looking for
- 2 _____ (Są) our neighbours for three years and I still don't know their names.
A They are B They have been being
C They have been
- 3 _____ (Nie ma) a really close friend since she was at school.
A She hasn't had B She doesn't have
C She hasn't been having
- 4 _____ (Moje rodzeństwo kłóci się) all morning.
A My twins have argued
B My siblings have been arguing
C My relatives are arguing
- 5 I've been in love with her _____ (odkąd) the first time I saw her.
A for B since C in



1.2 Past tenses: past simple, past continuous, past perfect

- 1 Complete the sentences with the past simple, past continuous or past perfect forms of the verbs from the box.

be hear lie look not be not have
run into wander want

- Pablo _____ on the camp for very long when he decided he _____ to leave.
- My mother _____ around the old city in Marrakesh when she _____ an old school friend.
- I _____ terrible when I arrived in New York. I _____ on a bus for three days and three nights, and I _____ a chance to shower or change my clothes!
- I _____ a strange noise while I _____ in my sleeping bag in my tent. I was too scared to go outside to see what it was.

- 2 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. Use the word in capitals.

- The sightseeing tour started. Then we got there. **ALREADY**
When we got there, _____.
- As we explored the castle, it started raining. **WERE**
We _____ started raining.
- The safari holiday cost a fortune and we didn't see anything! **SPENT**
I was upset when I got back from the safari because _____.
- The drive along the winding mountain road made me feel sick. **AS**
I felt _____.

- 3  Choose the correct options.

- X:** It was past midnight when we got home.
Y: Where _____?
X: To my aunt's. The car broke down soon after we left her house.
A were you going
B did you go
C had you been
- X:** How did you break your leg?
Y: _____ in the mountains and I slipped.
X: You're lucky someone found you quickly.
A I was climbing
B I had climbed
C I climbed
- X:** How did you miss the train? You left so early.
Y: I was waiting on platform 3 when I _____ that my train was the one just about to leave from platform 1!
A was realising
B had realised
C realised

1.7 Present and past habits

- 1 Rewrite the sentences using the words in capitals.

1 We stayed at the same campsite every summer. **WOULD**

2 I didn't like long car journeys when I was a child. **USE**

3 My friends argue constantly. **ARE**

4 Sleeping in a tent is nothing new for me. **USED**

- 2 Complete the mini-dialogues with one word in each gap.

1 **X:** You always _____ to go on holiday with Damian. Why aren't you going with him this year?

Y: You know Damian. He's _____ complaining. Last year he was miserable for the whole two weeks.

2 **X:** What do you remember about your childhood holidays, Grandma?

Y: They were different to yours. We didn't _____ to go abroad or stay in hotels. We _____ find a field and ask if we could camp there.

3 **X:** How was the trip to Morocco?

Y: It was great. I used _____ dream about visiting the desert when I was young. The people were wonderful. They _____ always give us food. And the scenery was breathtaking.

- 3  Complete each pair of sentences with the same word.

1 a I'm slowly getting _____ to wearing this plaster cast, but I'll be happy when it can come off.

b I had a weak stomach as a child and I always _____ to get food poisoning on holiday.

2 a I hate mosquitos! They are _____ biting me!

b Wherever we went on holiday, my parents would _____ bring back a souvenir to put on a shelf in the living room.

3 a We're used to Dad _____ valuable things on holiday, so Mum now makes sure she has the money and passports at all times.

b Tom has been _____ weight for some time. I think he should see a doctor.

4 a I hope I _____ used to wearing this backpack soon – at the moment, it's making my shoulders ache.

b Before you set off on your tour of Asia, make sure you find out what you need to _____ vaccinated against.

2.2 The future

- Choose the correct options. If both are possible, choose both.
 - Let's go home before the storm *arrives / has arrived*.
 - I'm going to stay at work until I *finish / have finished* everything.
 - You can pay me back next time we *meet / have met*.
 - I always get a strange feeling in my stomach when the plane *has taken off / takes off*.
 - I'm going to buy the book as soon as it *is / has been* published.
 - The moment I *hear / have heard* from Simon, I'll let you know where he is.
- Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. There may be more than one correct answer.

OK, here's what I intend to do. My train ¹ _____ (arrive) at ten o'clock. As soon as it ² _____ (arrive), I ³ _____ (phone) you. Then I have a plan. I ⁴ _____ (find) a hotel with a free room. I'm sure I ⁵ _____ (find) one by 2 pm. I can leave my bags there and, at 3 pm, I ⁶ _____ (sit) in a restaurant eating dinner!

When you ⁷ _____ (find out) the time of your train, let me know and, when you ⁸ _____ (get off) at the station, I ⁹ _____ (wait) there to meet you!



2

- Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words in brackets. Add any other necessary words. Write up to four words in each gap.
 - This computer is terrible. I can guarantee that, by the end of the day, _____ (it / freeze) at least three times.
 - As _____ (soon / I / hear) some news about the holiday, I'll let you know.
 - This time next year, virtual assistants _____ (will / do) all our work for us!
 - I'm fed up with my slow Internet. I've been doing some research and now I've decided that I _____ (go / change) my Internet provider.
 - What? You haven't got any antivirus software? OK, _____ (I / install / some) immediately.

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

- Complete the dialogue with one word in each gap.

X: Hello, I thought you were ¹ g _____ to have a surgery today. You asked me to look after your dog.

Y: Oh, sorry! I completely forgot. I was ² d _____ to have an operation. I was just ³ a _____ to leave for the hospital when I got a text saying that they couldn't do it today.

X: It was to ⁴ b _____ an operation on your wrist, wasn't it?

Y: No, my elbow.

X: Oh, that's right. I remember. You hurt it playing tennis. I thought you ⁵ w _____ faint when I saw your arm bent so strangely.

Y: I thought you ⁶ w _____ going to faint. You went very pale!

X: So, what is going to happen now?

Y: I guess they will send me a new date for the operation. I was ⁷ a _____ to phone them when you arrived.
- Complete the sentences with the correct future in the past forms of the verbs from the box. There may be more than one correct answer.

come help leave like play watch win

- I had hoped that Jenny _____ her present, but unfortunately she didn't.
- We _____ the film at 8 pm, but the tickets had sold out, so we went to the café instead.
- Jack's team _____ football today, but then it started raining heavily, so they didn't.
- I was sure I _____ the competition, but I actually came second.
- I didn't understand the maths homework, so my sister said she _____ me, but in the end she didn't have time.
- I was just _____ the house when the phone rang.
- I thought you _____ to my house yesterday evening, but you didn't. What happened?

- Choose the correct paraphrase.

- The new road is about to be opened.
 - The new road was going to be opened.
 - The new road has been opened.
 - The new road will be opened soon.
- I thought that he would be here at four o'clock.
 - It's likely that he will be here at four o'clock.
 - I expected him at four o'clock, but he didn't arrive at that time.
 - He arrived at four o'clock, which was a surprise.
- I was going to phone her.
 - My plan was to phone her, but I didn't.
 - I plan to phone her soon.
 - I phoned her earlier.

3.2

Modal verbs: past and present

3.7

Unreal past and past regrets

- 1 Complete the dialogues with the modal verbs from the box. There is one extra verb in each box.

have to might have needn't should shouldn't have

X: Why did you buy the shirt? I told you not to.
Y: You told me I ¹ _____ look around.
That's advice. I decided to reject your advice.
Do I ² _____ do everything you suggest?
X: No, but you ³ _____ bought that shirt.
You ⁴ _____ found it much cheaper
somewhere else.

can't couldn't must have needn't have ought to

X: You look tired. You ⁵ _____ sit down and
relax.
Y: I'm not tired, I'm upset. I went all the way to
the station to meet Marcus, and then he called me
to say he wasn't coming. I ⁶ _____ gone
at all. He's so irresponsible.
X: Don't be angry. Something important
⁷ _____ happened. Marcus is usually
very reliable.
Y: You ⁸ _____ be thinking of the same
Marcus. He's always letting me down.

- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words from the box.

happen have may not have not need

- Is there anything you did in the past that you found out later you _____ have done?
- What news story have you read or heard which made you think: 'That can't _____?'
- Has anyone told you that you _____ better do something fast before it's too late? What was it?
- _____ I have your attention, please?
Thank you.
- Can we look at the menu before we go inside?
They might _____ anything I like.

- 3  Choose the correct translation.

- Josh has become a vegetarian. _____ (*Ewidentnie próbuje*) to impress his new environmentalist girlfriend.
A He has to try B He must be trying
C He must have tried
- _____ (*Nie musiałam kupować*) any plastic bags in the shop. Luckily, I found a big reusable one stuck under the seat in the car.
A I needn't buy B I needn't have bought
C I didn't need to buy
- I'm sorry you feel ill, but it was your fault.
_____ (*Nie trzeba było jeść*) so many cakes and crisps at the party.
A You shouldn't eat
B You ought not to have eaten
C You can't have eaten

- 1 Complete the dialogues with one word in each gap.

X: This is so boring! Don't you think it's ¹ _____
we stopped looking at clothes and had a coffee and
a piece of cake?
Y: I haven't found anything to buy yet. If ² _____
we had set off earlier. All the bargains had gone by
the time we got here. Let's look in Chic.
X: I'd ³ _____ we didn't. I wish there ⁴ _____
a shop with its own café. Then you could shop
while I relaxed.
Y: So, go downstairs to the café area of the mall
and wait for me. I don't mind shopping alone.

Twenty minutes later ...

X: Hi, that was quick.
Y: Yes, I found some great clothes.
There were some men's clothes, too.
⁵ _____ only you ⁶ _____
stayed with me. You could have
bought some new jeans.
X: I've got jeans.
Y: Yes, but it's ⁷ _____ you bought some
new ones. Those jeans are falling apart.
In fact, I'd ⁸ _____ you didn't wear
them when you're with me!
X: These jeans go perfectly with my boots.
Y: Maybe it's because they're falling apart, too!



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

- I wish there _____ (be) more clothes shops in this town.
- If only I _____ (wait) before spending all my money yesterday.
- I can't believe you're going on a shopping trip to London. I wish I _____ (can) go with you.
- It's high time everyone _____ (change) their shopping habits so that all products were cruelty-free.
- Would you rather we _____ (eat) out or at home this afternoon?

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

- It was a mistake to buy all these clothes in big chain stores and not from local vendors.
I wish _____.
- Mum doesn't want to cook separate vegetarian dishes for me anymore.
Mum would _____.
- It's a shame I live so far away from the shopping centre.
If only _____.
- You should learn to cook for yourself.
It's time _____.
- Please don't buy products which contain palm oil.
I'd rather _____.

4.2 Relative clauses • reduced relative clauses

- Complete the sentences with the correct relative pronouns. Write the pronoun in brackets if it is optional.
 - The referee, _____ had already made some controversial decisions, did not give the penalty.
 - My coach, _____ advice I always listen to, told me I had to be more aggressive.
 - I remember that summer as a special time _____ I learnt to swim.
 - The player _____ passed out during the first half is said to be well enough to play again.
 - Dublin City FC beat us in the semi-finals, _____ was very disappointing for everyone.
 - That's the baseball bat _____ Hernández used to hit a home run in the World Series.
 - The running track _____ the record was set is near my home.
 - The manager said that Smith is not the player _____ he wants on his team.
- You have written some rules and advice for the local gym. They like the sentences, but want you to reduce the number of words. Cross out thirteen unnecessary words.

- Anyone who is worried about their health can talk to our expert staff at any time.
- Any members who are seen insulting other gym users will be asked to leave.
- The machines which are located on the first floor can only be used with a trainer.
- Cars which are parked in our car park must have a member's pass on display where it can be seen.
- Any members who are interested in entering our competitions should inform a member of staff.
- Only food and drinks which have been purchased in our café can be consumed in the building.

-  Complete the text with one word in each gap.

Last summer was the moment ¹ _____ I changed my life! Before then, I spent too much time staring at screens. My parents, ² _____ advice I had always ignored, finally succeeded in persuading me and booked a place on a summer sports camp for three weeks. At first I hated it. We had to stay in tents, ³ _____ were small, cold and uncomfortable. But, surprisingly, I enjoyed the sports events during the day, and I didn't even mind not having any screens to look at. The camp organisers pushed us hard, but they were always friendly. Anyone ⁴ _____ didn't feel well was allowed to rest and, unlike school PE lessons, the activities weren't too competitive. When I came home, I shocked my parents by asking if I could join a sports club.

4.7 Determiners

- Complete the sentences with one word in each gap. The first letters are given. There may be more than one correct answer.
 - I don't think that doctor knew what he was talking about. I'm going to talk to a _____ one.
 - A _____ of the people in this room have got some kind of cardiovascular disease.
 - I took a yellow tablet and I took a red tablet, but n _____ of them helped my headache.
 - When the nurse left work on her last day, the w _____ hospital – patients and medical staff alike – were crying to see her go.
 - You can't just stay at home and hope you get better. E _____ you ring the doctor or I will.
 - Some people say that meat is bad for you, but o _____ say that we need the iron.
 - E _____ person who I talk to tells me a different version of the story.
 - Neither your headaches n _____ your memory loss seem to be linked to your accident.
- Read the notes and complete the sentences with the words and phrases from the box.

Patients: 58 (men: 30, women: 28)
Taking medication: 58
Chronic diseases: men: 30, women: 8
Respiratory diseases: men: 27, women: 0
Cardiovascular diseases: men: 11, women: 21
Doctors: Dr Simons (men), Dr Draper (men), Dr Collins (women)

all of the both each either most of the neither
 none of the nor or the other the whole

- _____ patients are taking medication.
 - _____ group is taking medication.
 - _____ man has got a chronic disease.
 - _____ women have got a respiratory disease.
 - All of the men have _____ got a respiratory disease _____ a cardiovascular disease.
 - _____ women have got a cardiovascular disease. _____ women have got a different kind of disease.
 - _____ Dr Simons _____ Dr Draper treat women. They _____ treat men only.
-  Choose the correct paraphrase.
 - Our trainer had a weight in her left hand and in her right hand.
 A in every hand B in each hand
 C in all her hands
 - Some of the patients were asleep. All the patients who were awake were watching TV.
 A Another was watching TV.
 B The others were watching TV.
 C Others were watching TV.

5.2

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

- 1 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Then decide whether each sentence is zero (0), first (1), second (2) or third (3) conditional.

- We _____ (go) to the exhibition with you if we had known you were going. _____
- Your friends _____ (enjoy) this exhibition provided that they like modern art. _____
- I _____ (take) more photos if I had a better camera. _____
- I _____ (finish) the painting if Sam hadn't interrupted me. _____
- I'll put some photos in my presentation if I _____ (have) time. _____
- Health experts say that it is better for you if you _____ (turn off) your mobile phone at night. _____

- 2 Complete the text with the correct forms of the words in brackets.

Photographer Eric Pickersgill has created an amazing collection of portraits of everyday life called *Removed*. If Pickersgill ¹ _____ (not go) to a New York café one day, the project ² _____ (not happen). While he was having a coffee there, he noticed a family sitting at a table near him. The two daughters were constantly checking their mobiles and the father was on his phone, too. If the mother ³ _____ (look) happier, perhaps the scene ⁴ _____ (seem) so bad, but, although she was with her family, the mum stared sadly out of the window, alone. For his portraits, Pickersgill took photos of strangers and friends using their phones in everyday situations. But even if you ⁵ _____ (look) at the photos carefully, you ⁶ _____ (not see) the phones. Pickersgill removed them to show that, while it has many advantages, technology often ⁷ _____ (disconnect) us if we ⁸ _____ (let) it.

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

- You won't get into art school _____ (unless / work / hard) than you have been working up until now.
- If there had been more information about the exhibits, I _____ (would / understand / they) better.
- Your photos will look great as long _____ (you / print / they) in black and white.
- If Peter was an architect, people _____ (call / he) the new Gaudí.
- I think you should get some other qualifications in case _____ (you / not / make) it as an artist.

5.7

Mixed conditionals

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

- If you hadn't helped me with my application, I _____ (not be) on this course now.
- If you _____ (not be) a good photographer, they wouldn't have offered you the chance to have an exhibition.
- People _____ (understand) your work if your book had been published last year.
- If your career was more successful, do you think you _____ (leave) this town by now?
- If you had stuck up for yourself, you _____ (feel) much better now.

- 2 Complete two endings for each situation – an imaginary past result (a) and an imaginary present result (b). Use the words in brackets to help you.

- If I had sold the painting at the auction last year,
a _____ (can spend the money on a yacht)
b _____ (be rich)
- If we hadn't bounced ideas off each other,
a _____ (not made the right decision)
b _____ (still trying to find a solution)
- If he wasn't always so rude,
a _____ (not butt in on our conversation)
b _____ (not butt in on people's conversations all the time)
- If you weren't so convincing,
a _____ (not persuade me to finish my mural)
b _____ (people not agree with your ideas)

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

- The thief was seen on CCTV in the gallery and he is now in prison.
If the thief _____.
- Fans hate the sculpture of the footballer because he left the team to play for someone else.
If the footballer _____.
- He isn't a professional artist, so they didn't allow him to enter the competition.
If he _____.
- The videogame designer is out of work because his games didn't work properly.
If the videogame designer's _____.
- My painting is terrible because my model kept moving while I was trying to paint her.
If my model _____.

6.2 The passive • have/get something done

1 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- You'll being given advice on how to make the videos. _____
- The government had the website shutting down because of the fake news it published. _____
- All the decisions about the end-of-year show took by the students. _____
- No one will allow into the building without some form of identification. _____
- The female actors on this film all paid the same as the male actors. _____
- My computer went wrong recently, so I had to take it to the shop to get it fix. _____
- I cut my hair last week at that new hairdresser's in town, but I don't like how they did it. _____
- The house designed by a well-known architect. _____

2 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words in brackets. Add any other necessary words.

- _____ (movie / film) on location, or did they film it all in a studio?
- I can't believe this show _____ (be / on air) since 2001.
- Why _____ (we / not / invite) to your wedding reception yet?
- We've been here for twenty minutes and we _____ (still / not / serve)!
- John's wife _____ (have / hair / dye) before their wedding, and when he saw her, he didn't recognise her at first!
- We have to wait to film the last scene. _____ (it / rewrite) at the moment because the studio didn't like the original ending.

3 Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in the box. There are two extra words.

arrest attend curious dismiss publish television

A major news story is breaking at the moment. There is a big film awards ceremony taking place, and of course, the festivities are being ¹ _____ by Channel 1 as usual. It is still not clear what happened, as some of the events took place off-camera. What we do know is that Rory Belmont, the film star, was trying to get the waiter's ² _____ and growing angrier and angrier as he kept failing. In the end, it seems that he went to the club's managers to get the waiter ³ _____ from his job. This caused an argument between Rory and some of the other actors present. Our sources at the event now say that this turned into a fight and that Rory has been ⁴ _____. We will give you more details when they become available.

6.7 Advanced passive forms

1 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs from the box.

ask award interview invite offer think

- He didn't want _____ of as a comedy actor, so he started to choose more dramatic roles.
- All that happened was that she got engaged. Why is everyone congratulating her on _____ a question and answering yes?
- He should _____ an Oscar for his performance in the film last year. Why wasn't he?
- I like _____ to weddings, but I never enjoy them when I'm there!
- He didn't expect _____ the leading role.
- She refused _____ by journalists from the newspaper that had published the lies about her.

2 Complete the dialogues with the correct forms of the verbs in capitals.

GIVE

- X: Guess what. All the students in our class ¹ _____ a prize last week for our work.
- Y: What? A prize ² _____ to every student? The teacher really ³ _____ everyone a prize?
- X: Do you think it was wrong ⁴ _____ everyone a prize?
- Y: No, I don't mind the students in your class ⁵ _____ a prize, but I want ⁶ _____ one, too!

OFFER

- X: Congratulations on ⁷ _____ a part in the play.
- Y: Thanks. ⁸ _____ a part yet?
- X: Yes, a part ⁹ _____ to me, but not the one I want. They ¹⁰ _____ me a very small, non-speaking part. I was hoping ¹¹ _____ something better.
- Y: Never mind. If you're good, maybe you ¹² _____ a better part next time.

3 Translate into English. Write up to four words in each gap.

- Now that you are famous, have you got used to _____ (bycia rozpoznawanym przez ludzi) in the street?
- The music at our wedding reception _____ (powinna zostać wybrana) by us, not a DJ. I'm going to make a list!
- We should apply for a place on the game show. _____ (Może zostaniemy wybrani) and win a big prize!
- We expected our _____ (współmałżonkowie zostaną zaproszeni) to the party as well! We don't want to go without them.
- The actors were upset about _____ (byciem tak częstym obiektem krytyki) by the director.

7.2 Reported speech (statements, questions and commands)

7.7 Reporting verbs

1 Choose the correct options.

- 'I don't want to live in the centre of the town.'
Paul said that he *doesn't want* / *didn't want* / *hadn't wanted* to live in the centre of town.
- 'When are you going to move in?'
Christine asked us when *were we* / *we were* / *we are* going to move in.
- 'Don't walk home alone tonight!'
Cheryl's mum told her *not to* / *to not* / *don't* walk home alone *this* / *that* / *the* previous night.
- 'I'd like you to look at the house before we buy it.'
My dad asked his brother *if he looked* / *to look* / *for a look* at the house before he and Mum bought it.

2 Complete the reported sentences with one or two words in each gap.

- 'We went to see Janet's new house yesterday.'
Belinda told us that they _____ to see Janet's new house the _____.
- 'Read the small print before you sign anything!'
Dad told me _____ the small print before _____ anything.
- 'Have you paid off your debts yet?'
Jessie asked me _____ had paid off _____ debts yet.
- 'Please phone me again tomorrow.'
Jessie asked me _____ her again the _____.
- 'Where did you put the key when you came home?'
Mum asked me where I _____ the key when I came home.
- 'We should buy a new sofa. We can put it here.'
I was in the living room with my wife. She said that we _____ a new sofa and that _____ put it _____.

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

- 'I'm afraid you aren't entitled to any insurance payout.' **US**
The insurance agent _____ entitled to any insurance payout.
- 'Have you seen the latest rise in interest rates?' **I**
Carrie asked me _____ the latest rise in interest rates.
- 'Could you take a look at our washing machine tomorrow?' **FOLLOWING**
My friend asked me to take a look at her washing machine _____.
- 'Don't get an overdraft – the interest rate is terrible!' **ME**
My friend _____ an overdraft because the interest rate was so terrible.

1 Complete the sentences with the correct reporting verbs. The first two letters are given.

- Our neighbours ac_____ us of having loud parties late at night.
- My friends co_____ me on getting my first apartment.
- The previous owners cl_____ that the house was haunted.
- The estate agent ad_____ that he had lied about the condition of the house.
- My parents pe_____ me to save £20 of my wages every week.
- The bank manager ag_____ to lend me the money I needed for house repairs.

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

accused decided denied left
promised spending threatened

- X: What's wrong?
Y: My parents have ¹ _____ to throw me out of the house.
X: Why?
Y: I ² _____ that when I ³ _____ school, I would get a job and give them some of my wages to help them pay for food and bills.
X: And, what happened?
Y: Well, I got a job and, when I got my first wage packet, I ⁴ _____ to celebrate.
X: Well, surely they could forgive you, just once.
Y: They did. I apologised for ⁵ _____ everything and they said it was OK. The problem is I've done the same thing every pay day!

3 Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in the box. There are two extra words.

afford come deny explain finance promise

Homelessness is a serious problem, and it would seem unlikely that anyone would choose it as a way of life. But there are people who pretend to be homeless in order to earn money. Passers-by accused X of ¹ _____ to the town centre every day by car in order to 'work'. When he was asked about this, he first ² _____ being a homeowner but, when evidence was presented to him, he changed his story and ³ _____ that, even though he had a house, he was broke and needed the money. Some people say that professional beggars can earn a lot of money. While it is good for people like X to become more ⁴ _____ stable, this sort of behaviour may mean that real homeless people are given less help because people might not believe them when they say they are desperate.

8.2 Gerunds and infinitives

1 Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- Remember buying bread on your way home from school, won't you? _____
- I stopped to talk to my friend when the lecturer arrived. _____
- After school, my brother went on getting a great job in the USA. _____
- I tried speaking to him about it, but he wasn't interested in what I had to say. _____
- I regret not to study biology. _____
- We regret informing passengers that the flight is delayed and will now arrive two hours late. _____
- We stopped buying some snacks after playing football because we were hungry. _____

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

I thought I knew everything when I was sixteen. But it turns out I learnt some key skills after ¹ _____ (leave) school. First, it's fine ² _____ (change) your mind. You might think that you want ³ _____ (follow) a particular career path, but then, after ⁴ _____ (get) some experience in that field, you regret ⁵ _____ (make) that choice. But that's OK – it's all part of ⁶ _____ (discover) what you want to do. ⁷ _____ (look) for another job that you think will make more use of your talents and skills is the best option. At the same time, however, try ⁸ _____ (put up) with a job for a while, even if you don't like it much, as long as it's teaching you something. Also, learn ⁹ _____ (ask) for things. If you want more responsibility or are interested in ¹⁰ _____ (know) more about a certain aspect of a business, then ask to get involved. Don't just sit there and let other people ¹¹ _____ (take) the initiative.

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

- I think it is a good idea to study something even after you start work. **FAVOUR**
I _____ something even after you start work.
- You can complain if you like, but it won't change anything. **USE**
It's _____ it won't change anything.
- Sorry, Aggie, I didn't deliberately upset you. **MEAN**
Sorry, Aggie, I _____ you.
- It's pointless to go to this interview because I haven't got the qualifications for the job. **POINT**
There's _____ this interview because I haven't got the qualifications for the job.

8.7 Passive reporting structures

1 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words in brackets. Add any other necessary words.

- Our boss _____ (believe / cheat) in his final exams at university.
- _____ (it / often / say) that time goes quicker when you work hard. Time goes very slowly for me!
- _____ (there / believe / be) a break-in at work sometime earlier this week. Some secret papers _____ (say / go) missing.
- _____ (it / claim / many times) that who you know is more important than what you know when you are looking for a job.
- Some companies _____ (know / video) job applicants at reception to see how polite or rude they are to the reception staff.
- _____ (there / report / be) some vacancies coming up soon so ring up for an application form.

2 Complete the sentences in each set with two words so they all have a similar meaning.

- a _____ known that he used to work for the government.
 - b _____ known to have worked for the government.
 - c _____ known to be evidence that he used to work for the government.
- a The lost document is assumed to _____ thrown away.
 - b Someone is assumed _____ thrown the lost document away.
 - c _____ assumed that someone has thrown the lost document away.
- a There _____ to have been some problems at the company recently.
 - b It _____ known for some time that the company is having problems.
 - c The company is known to _____ quite a few problems recently.

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

- People often assume that a degree will get you a good job.
It _____.
- It is believed that economics started during the Bronze Age about five thousand years ago.
Economics _____.
- Reports have emerged that students broke the halls of residence rules 234 times in total last year.
Students _____.
- We expect thirty scholarships to be offered to foreign students next year.
There _____.

Adjectives with prepositions / Przymiotniki z przyimkami		
accessible to sb	dostępny dla kogoś	Virtual tours of museums make them accessible to wider audiences.
alert to sth	czujny, uważny na coś	Drivers have to be alert to any possible danger while on the road.
capable of sth	zdolny do czegoś	Teenagers are capable of distancing themselves from excessive consumption.
confident about sth	pewny czegoś	Derek wouldn't be so confident about his exam results if he hadn't studied so hard the whole year.
equipped with sth	wyposażony w coś	In a few years, cars will be equipped with a virtual assistant that will interact with the passengers.
grateful to sb	wdzięczny komuś	In the programme, the writers of the series talked about how grateful they are to the fans.
involved in sth	zamieszany w coś, zaangażowany w coś	Banks shouldn't lend money to companies involved in rainforest destruction.
notorious for sth	znany z czegoś (w kontekście negatywnym)	The clothing company is notorious for its use of child labour, despite it being illegal.
rich in sth	bogaty w coś	It's much more responsible to eat lean products that are rich in protein than to choose crash diets.
tolerant of sb/sth	tolerancyjny wobec kogoś/ czegoś	Open-minded people are tolerant of other people's behaviour.
typical of sb/sth	typowy dla kogoś/czegoś	The inn we stayed in was typical of the simple style of the countryside.

Nouns with prepositions / Rzeczowniki z przyimkami		
argument for sth	argument za czymś	A major argument for extra PE classes is the fact that we will all get into shape.
attempt at sth	próba czegoś, podejście do czegoś	An attempt at something difficult is an uphill struggle.
concern over sth	obawa o coś	There's much concern over the environment today.
control over sb/sth	kontrola nad kimś/czymś	What is dangerous is what you have no control over , for example autoimmune diseases.
deadline for sth	termin czegoś	There is considered to be a change of deadline for the papers.
dedication to sth	oddanie czemuś	The first colonisers will need to show complete dedication to the mission.
downside of/to sth	minus czegoś	A potential downside to doing a business is that you don't earn much.
expectations towards sb/sth	oczekiwania wobec kogoś/ czegoś	John's a demanding customer, so his expectations towards the company are high.
impact (of sth) on sth	wpływ (czegoś) na coś	Since I read about the impact of farming on the environment, I've limited my meat consumption.
insight into sth	wgląd w coś	This documentary gives us a deep insight into the world of street children.
lesson in sth	lekcja czegoś	It's could be a good idea for schools to give lessons in managing money.
policy on sth	polityka dotycząca czegoś	Please inform me of your company's policy on the mining of coltan.
reservation on/for sth	rezerwacja czegoś	My brother made a reservation on the overnight train. While we were talking, I made a reservation for the beach house.

Verbs with prepositions / Czasowniki z przyimkami		
rely on sb/sth	polegać na kimś/czymś	If you're a team player, another team member can rely on you.
accuse sb of sth	oskarżyć kogoś o coś	Paula accused me of not telling her about the damage.

appeal to sb	podobać się komuś	I'm sorry, but none of your ideas appeals to me.
arrange for sth	zorganizować coś	The director will arrange for some changes in the script, as the star requested.
aspire to sth	aspirować do czegoś	University education is what the majority of high school students aspire to .
assign sth for sb/sth	przydzielić coś komuś/ czemuś, wyznaczyć coś dla kogoś/czegoś	The city council assigned some funds for the purchase of new IT equipment for our school.
ban sb from sth	zakazać komuś czegoś	In the future, humans may be banned from driving altogether.
benefit from sth	korzystać z czegoś	Do you ever benefit from innovative developments in medicine?
centre around sth	skupiać się na czymś	The plot centres around a group of friends trying to solve the mystery of a classmate's death.
convert sth to/into sth	przekształcić coś w coś	In 1453, Hagia Sophia was converted into a mosque.
cope with sth	radzić sobie z czymś	This tiny visible part of a much larger problem makes coping with rainforest destruction extremely difficult.
discriminate against sb	dyskryminować kogoś	Kathrine Switzer was attacked by a race official who discriminated against her due to her gender.
enquire about sth	pytać o coś	I am writing to enquire about the use of coltan in the components of your mobile phones.
exclude sb from sth	wykluczać kogoś z czegoś	Sportspeople whose doping tests are positive should be excluded from all tournaments.
expect sth of sb/sth	oczekiwać czegoś od kogoś/ czegoś	Perfect vision and general fitness are expected of space mission candidates.
extract sth from sth	wydobyć coś z czegoś	The evil villain in the film uses a mind-reading machine to extract information directly from the hero's brain.
fall short of sth	być poniżej czegoś, nie dorównywać czemuś	The cleanliness standards on the vehicle fell short of our expectations.
forbid sb from sth	zabronić komuś czegoś	The museum forbids visitors from photographing the exhibits.
increase by sth	wzrosnąć o (wartość)	Bike usage in Poland increased by ten percent in 2019.
judge by sth	sądzić po czymś	Judging by the expression on his face, the referee could give a yellow card to the goalkeeper.
lead to sth	prowadzić do czegoś	Lifestyle diseases can cause a number of health issues leading to chronic non-communicable diseases.
make the most of sth	wykorzystać coś w pełni	I made the most of every chance the programme offered to see new places.
mislead sb into sth	wprowadzać kogoś w błąd	A website could publish fake news to mislead people into believing lies about others.
object to sth	sprzeciwiać się czemuś	The residents objected to the mayor's proposal to build a shopping mall next to the park.
operate on sb/sth	operować kogoś, robić operację czegoś	Instead of open surgery, I was operated on by a surgeon using a da Vinci robot system.
pay off	opłacać się	I had to wait a month for my order, but patience pays off – it came with a freebie!
prevent sb/sth from sth	powstrzymać kogoś/coś przed czymś	She was assaulted by an angry race official, who wanted to prevent her from running.
put sth to (good) use	wykorzystać coś (dobrze), zrobić z czegoś użytek	I could put my language studies to good use by enrolling in an English-teaching programme.
recover from sth	dojść do siebie po czymś, wrócić do zdrowia	Will Chelsea's top player have recovered from injury in time for the match?
refrain from sth	powstrzymywać się od czegoś	It's time people started refraining from eating meat, dairy and other animal-sourced foods.
remind sb of sth	przypominać komuś coś	I'll take this souvenir home to remind me of my holiday.

respond to sth	odpowiadać, reagować na coś	Advanced computers can interpret and respond to people's emotions.
result in sth	skutkować czymś	There are many actions that result in greenhouse gas emissions.
run into sb	wpadać na kogoś	Every time I go out, I run into my ex-girlfriend and her fiancée.
strip sb/sth of sth	pozbawiać kogoś/coś czegoś	In 2020, Hagia Sophia in Istanbul was stripped of museum status.
struggle with sth	zмагаć się z czymś	Are you tired of struggling with public transport?
subscribe to sth	zasubskrybować coś	You can download high-quality images from this website for free if you subscribe to their newsletter.
succeed in sth	odnieść w czymś sukces	Only the best succeed in reaching that goal.
suffer from sth	cierpieć na coś	I've got lots of friends who suffer from depression.
switch sth for sth	wymienić coś na coś	I'm thinking of switching my urban life for the peace and quiet of a rural area.
switch to sth	przerzucić się na coś	Switching to a plant-based diet is one of the easiest ways to reduce your carbon footprint.
take pleasure in sth	czerpać z czegoś przyjemność	It seems ordinary people take pleasure in comparing the royals' lives with their own.
take sb's word for it	wierzyć komuś na słowo	Don't just take our word for it – read these statements from former participants.
treat sb to sth	zafundować komuś coś	No, no, don't pay. I want to treat you to these drinks.

Phrasal verbs / Czasowniki frazowe

back out (of sth)	wycofać się, zrezygnować (z czegoś)	One family decided to back out of the famous TV show.
break out	wybuchnąć	If trouble breaks out among a team, a team player will sort it out.
carry sth out	realizować, przeprowadzać	The production of our new label is now carried out in China.
come out	wychodzić (np. o piosence)	The next podcast comes out on Tuesday.
come over	przychodzić, wpadać (do kogoś)	Ben and Alice are coming over for dinner tomorrow, so we need to go shopping later today.
come up	zdarzyć się	We were going to meet at five o'clock to analyse the data, but then something else came up .
cut down on sth	ograniczyć coś	If only more people managed to cut down on meat! It would make a huge difference.
do away with sth	pozbyć się czegoś	The authorities should do away with traffic in the city centre.
drive sb/sth out (of sth)	wypędzić kogoś/coś (z czegoś)	Orang-utans are seen as pests that must be driven out of the palm oil plantations.
drop in (to sth)	wpaść, zajść (do czegoś)	If you're in Singapore one day, you must drop in to Singapore's ArtScience Museum.
drop out	porzucić coś, wycofać się z czegoś, odpaść	She knew that if she dropped out , no one would believe women had the stamina to run longer distances.
embark on sth	podejmować się czegoś, rozpoczynać coś	If you want to embark on a project you're not sure about, try out a SWOT analysis, it will help.
figure out	zrozumieć	More people will figure out the meaning of an image correctly compared to those who will understand the written word.
get ahead	wyprzedzać, robić postępy	My new job gives opportunities to get ahead and progress.
get around to sth	zabrać się do czegoś	Have you got around to studying for next week's biology exam yet?
get over sth	dojść do siebie po czymś	Sylvie is not fiercely competitive and can get over a failure pretty well.

give off	wydzielać (zapach)	The toilet was giving off an unpleasant smell all day.
go ahead	zdarzyć się, mieć miejsce	We mustn't let this crazy plan go ahead . We'd better do something ASAP.
go off	przestać działać, wyłączyć się	The electricity went off during her speech.
go through sth	przechodzić przez coś	She's gone through a lot recently, so she might not be very talkative today.
have to do with sth	być z czymś powiązanym	Creativity has very little to do with your intelligence level or IQ.
keep up with sth	nadążyć za czymś	To keep up with global demand for palm oil, large areas of Indonesian rainforest have been burnt down to make way for palm trees.
kick off	zacząć	You'd better kick off and tell us the news, we're so curious!
lock up	zamknąć	I may have forgotten to lock up when we left yesterday.
look out for sb/sth	wypatrywać kogoś/czegoś	Look out for second-hand shops, it's the cool new way to shop.
look to sb/sth (for sth)	zwracać się do kogoś/ku czemuś (po coś), oczekiwać czegoś od kogoś/czegoś	Some artists, like Picasso, look to history and myths for ideas.
loosen up	rozluźniać się	Charlie loosens up while shopping, he enters a shop and immediately starts smiling.
make sth up	zmyślić coś	There's so much fake news around that it's hard to tell what's real from what's been made up .
make up for sth	nadrobić coś	She tried to make up for the time she had lost, but didn't succeed.
move on	przejsć dalej, do następnego punktu/tematu w rozmowie	When a topic is uncomfortable for someone, move on to something else.
move out/away	wyprowadzić się	It's no use moving away if you're going to feel homesick.
open up to sb (about sth)	otworzyć się przed kimś	Sometimes it helps to open up to someone about your problems.
own up	przyznać się	If you make a mistake, own up and face the consequences.
pass out	zemdleć	Suddenly I saw him lying on the floor – he had passed out .
pay off	opłacić się	It was hard work, but I've realised now that it's all paid off .
pick sb up	odebrać kogoś	Parents have to show their ID when picking up their children.
pick sth up	wychwycić coś	I didn't pick up what you've said, I was listening to music on my earphones.
point out	zauważyć, podkreślić	Some academics point out that images can capture ideas better than the written word alone.
put sb off	zniechęcać kogoś	Don't be put off by a failure and keep working on your target!
put sth away	odkładać, chować	I wish you weren't so untidy – I'm fed up with putting away your stuff all the time.
run out	skończyć się, wygasnąć	Your licence has run out , that's why the application doesn't work.
set off	wyruszyć, wystartować	Before we set off , we have to prepare for any emergency.
show up	pojawić się	Sorry, I'm going to show up a little later than planned.
splash out (on sth)	wydawać dużo pieniędzy (na coś)	Yesterday I splashed out on this new dress for the party.
stay away from sth	trzymać się od czegoś z daleka	Harvey really wanted to stay away from the tourist sites in Italy.
stick up for sb	stać w obronie kogoś	Always stick up for your friends when they're being criticised unfairly.
stop sb/sth from sth	powstrzymać kogoś/coś przed czymś	Theo Jansen thought his moving sculptures could stop erosion from rising tides.

take over sth	przejąć coś, zawładnąć czymś	Slow-moving cars, buses, lorries and other vehicles took over the city, crawling along the streets.
take sth away (from sb)	zabierać coś (komuś)	Phones are taken away from visitors before they enter this exhibition.
take sth down	zdyć, usunąć coś	If she'd posted that picture of me online, I'd ask her to take it down .
take up	zajmować (o czasie)	My time was mostly taken up with repairing the fences around the school.
turn down	odmówić	In a shop, I always turn down a carrier bag, and I pack my shopping into a reusable one.
turn sth into sth	zmienić coś w coś, zrobić coś z czegoś	You can turn your photos into pop art, cartoons or sketches using an app.

Prepositional phrases / Wyrażenia przyimkowe

at

at (an affordable) price	w (przystępnej) cenie	Is it possible to find a fully furnished flat at an affordable price ?
at all times	zawsze	If I didn't have my phone with me at all times , I would have missed a call yesterday!
at first sight	na pierwszy rzut oka	Consumption habits, however insignificant at first sight , may have a major effect on the environment.
at one's own pace	we własnym tempie	If you'd rather develop physical strength at your own pace , you may be more suited to individual sports.
at risk of sth	zagrożony czymś	Climate change is putting some animals at risk of extinction.

by

by definition	z definicji	A tenement building is, by definition , a run-down, often overcrowded apartment block.
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for

for profit	dla zysku	Some contestants admitted taking part in the show for profit .
for the benefit of sb/sth	dla dobra kogoś/czegoś	I don't mind doing more sport at school – it would be for the benefit of all students.

in

in a row	z rzędu	After failing a few exams in a row , Sue ended up with serious mental health problems.
in a word	jednym słowem	We moved into a lovely chalet somewhere off the beaten track yet within walking distance of a few shops and a bus stop – in a word , a perfect spot.
in action	w akcji	Jonathan is due to visit Silicon Valley next week to see technology production in action .
in advance	z góry	Is there a security deposit to be paid in advance ?
in captivity	w niewoli (o zwierzęciu)	Baby orang-utans are often abandoned and have to be brought up in captivity .
in case of sth	na wypadek czegoś	You need to carry a medical kit in case of emergency.
in circulation	w obiegu	Most private cars in circulation are occupied by one person.
in danger (of sth)	zagrożony (czymś)	Many animals, such as orang-utans, are in danger of extinction due to our consumption habits.
in debt	zadłużony	I'm constantly in debt – what should I do to become financially stable?
in detail	szczegółowo	I hope someone will explain everything to me in detail .
in exchange for sth	w zamian za coś	A lot of travel writing on the Internet is in exchange for something.
in motion	w ruchu	The sculptures in the museum are atypical because you can set them in motion .

(be) in need of sth	potrzebować czegoś	Are you a student in need of some extra income?
in no time	od razu, w mgnieniu oka	Just put your lunch in a microwave oven and it will be ready in no time .
in person	osobiście	I usually catch up with my friends in person , rather than online.
in poverty	w biedzie	Farmers in developing countries often live in poverty .
in principle	w teorii, zasadniczo	It's a good idea in principle , but I don't think it would help.
in private	prywatnie	Many royal events are broadcast, but some of them take place in private .
in shock	wstrząśnięty, w szoku	The woman was obviously in shock – she was shivering even though it was thirty degrees Celsius.
in the long term	w dłuższym czasie, w dłuższej perspektywie	In the long term , it is possible that printed skin will replace damaged skin.
in the public eye	na oczach wszystkich, w centrum zainteresowania	As a world-class runner, he is constantly in the public eye .
in the vicinity	w pobliżu, w okolicy	An ideal flat should have good public transport connections in the vicinity .
on		
on a team	w drużynie	One of the players on the team received a medal.
on display	na widoku, na wystawie	There are lots of things on display in the museum that could interest everyone.
on location	w plenerze	Some outdoor scenes of the show are filmed on location in Vancouver, Canada.
on purpose	celowo	I'm sorry, I didn't lose your revision notes on purpose .
on sb's side	po czyjejś stronie	Sam was the only friend who was on my side during the argument.
on schedule	zgodnie z planem	An efficient worker will deliver on schedule due to their time-management skills.
on the brink of sth	na krawędzi, na granicy czegoś	When a species has almost died out, it is on the brink of extinction.
on the outskirts of sth	na obrzeżach, peryferiach czegoś	We've moved into a beautiful house on the outskirts of Wicton.
out		
out of condition	nie w formie	People who are out of condition may dislike the idea of extra PE classes.
out of curiosity	z ciekawości	Clickbait is headlines that we often click just out of curiosity .
out of sight	poza zasięgiem wzroku	Splash! I watched my credit cards, cash and my passport sink out of sight .
under		
under construction	w budowie	If the About page is ' under construction ', or there's nothing on it, the website is probably not reputable.
under pressure	pod presją	A major drawback of that job is that you're constantly under pressure .
up		
up to date (with sth)	na bieżąco (z czymś)	You should always be up to date with changes in your professional field.
up to sth	wystarczająco dobry, nadający się do czegoś	Here are some questions that may help you decide if you're up to living on your own.

Tłumaczenie fragmentów zdań (zadania otwarte)

Wskazówki

- W zadaniu tego typu poprawna może być więcej niż jedna odpowiedź.
- Przeczytaj uważnie wyrazy występujące przed luką i po niej – mogą być one częścią wyrażenia, którego należy użyć.
- Nie tłumacz podanych fragmentów zdań słowo po słowie. Zastanów się, jaka kolokacja lub struktura gramatyczna będzie potrzebna w tłumaczeniu podanego fragmentu zdania, np. jakiego czasu należy użyć, czy zastosować stronę czynną czy bierną, itd.
- Pamiętaj o różnicach w zastosowaniu struktur gramatycznych w języku polskim i angielskim. Na przykład zdanie w czasie teraźniejszym w języku polskim może być wyrażone w języku angielskim za pomocą różnych konstrukcji: uczę się = *I'm studying (now)*. *I study (every Sunday)*, *I have been studying (since Tuesday)*.
- Przeczytaj gotowe zdanie i zastanów się, czy jest ono logiczne i poprawne gramatycznie oraz czy zawiera konieczne przedimki, przyimki i zaimki.
- Jeśli w poleceniu podany był limit słów do wpisania w lukę, sprawdź, czy go nie przekroczyłeś / nie przekroczyłaś.

1 Translate into English. Write up to five words in each gap.

- 1 Stella considered _____ (zabranie apteczki pierwszej pomocy), but, sadly, she didn't. That's why she didn't have anything to stop her being sick.
- 2 If only _____ (tutejsze ceny nie były takie) high!
- 3 My neighbour, _____ (której ostatnia powieść jest) a bestseller, has no desire to move to a bigger house.
- 4 My aunt Judith is a caring person, so she always _____ (troszczy się o innych).
- 5 Many people _____ (są niezadowoleni z) the current government and want a change of political leadership.
- 6 Do you think the new rules _____ (będą miały pozytywny wpływ na) on air pollution?

2 Translate into English. Write up to five words in each gap.

- 1 Don't worry, _____ (blizny na stopach) will soon disappear.
- 2 This new car _____ (jest wyposażony w system) which warns you when you are too close to another vehicle.
- 3 The spokesperson _____ (potwierdził, że polityk może) be arrested for having caused the accident.
- 4 If you _____ (nie ostrzegł mnie) about the problems with that company, I might have accepted a job there.
- 5 _____ (Czy możesz polecić film dokumentalny) to watch? There are so many to choose from!

3 Translate into English. Write up to five words in each gap.

- 1 I don't mind film-makers _____ (wykorzystujących lokowanie produktu) in movies.
- 2 I wasn't afraid of _____ (dostawać zastrzyki) whenever they were necessary.
- 3 Don't you think _____ (już czas, abyś się przeprowadził) into a bigger flat? This place is so cramped!
- 4 It's very easy _____ (ograniczyć swój ślad węglowy) if you really want to.
- 5 Some people think that _____ (zaprzeczanie zmianom klimatycznym) can make the problem go away, but it doesn't work like that.

4 Translate into English. Write up to five words in each gap.

- 1 I'd love to be able _____ (rozpracować znaczenie) of these ancient symbols.
- 2 Although you _____ (nie musisz przyłączać się do) the organisation, being a member has many advantages.
- 3 _____ (Nie zostałem) an archaeologist if my cousin hadn't persuaded me to take part in one of his history courses.
- 4 _____ (Wszystkie osoby, których obraz wybrano) for the exhibition should stay behind at the end of the meeting to discuss what is going to happen next.
- 5 _____ (Wielu naszych sąsiadów) object to the idea of replacing several older houses with a block of flats.
- 6 Laura _____ (nie mogła wyjść) for work yet – her car is still in the driveway.

5 Translate into English. Write up to five words in each gap.

- 1 Her new film, which is about to be released on several streaming platforms, _____ (zarobił już miliony) of euros.
- 2 While Taylor was finishing her homework, the others _____ (grali w gry planszowe).
- 3 The interviewer told Mara that he _____ (przygotowywał pytania) for her the whole evening.
- 4 The brakes on your car are making a strange noise. You really _____ (musisz poddać je naprawie) before your road trip.
- 5 David refused to explain _____ (dlaczego spóźnił się) for dinner, simply saying it was none of our business.

6 Translate into English. Write up to five words in each gap.

- 1 I don't believe rechargeable cars are a practical solution _____
(tak długo jak) they rely on non-renewable energy sources.
- 2 If you _____
(pojedziesz kiedyś do Australii), you'll be able to see kangaroos.
- 3 These photos _____
_____ (powinny przemawiać do osób) of all ages.
- 4 If you could explain the problem to me, _____
_____ (zrobię wszystko, aby) help.
- 5 The metal box _____
(zostało otwarte) with an old key and here are the contents.
- 6 There _____
_____ (nie ma sensu martwić się) about your exam results now – just relax and wait to see how it went.

7 Translate into English. Write up to five words in each gap.

- 1 According to our insurance agent, _____
_____ (mamy prawo dostać) the whole cost of the repairs to the rental car back.
- 2 The bride's parents _____
_____ (pokłócili się z jej teściami) about how she should bring up her children.
- 3 My family _____
_____ (miała w zwyczaju spotykać się) every Easter, but now we live too far apart.
- 4 If only we _____
(filmowali w plenerze) but, of course, that would have cost too much.
- 5 _____
(Niepotrzebnie zarezerwowaliśmy) this holiday home so early because it isn't very popular.
- 6 We were all taken aback when we were told our ballet class _____
(będzie oglądana) by a famous dancer.

8 Translate into English. Write up to five words in each gap.

- 1 Alice's birthday party _____
_____ (jest właśnie przygotowywane) in our garden by her best friends.
- 2 _____
(Jeśli powierzę Ci) a secret, will you promise not to repeat it?
- 3 It often happens that films _____
_____ (które są oparte na powieściach) actually inspire young people to read the original works.
- 4 _____
(Mimo że moi rodzice są zajęci), they both keep up with current events, and they encourage me to do so as well.
- 5 We _____
(odnieśliśmy wrażenie, że) he was planning to study physics at university, but he's chosen art history instead.

9 Translate into English. Write up to five words in each gap.

- 1 Sharon is _____
(wyczekuje spotkania) her Australian cousins for the first time.
- 2 My boss wanted to know all about my private life, but I told him _____
_____ (aby pilnował swojego nosa).
- 3 James says that, had _____
_____ (gdyby wiedział o) the poor working conditions, he would never have accepted the job.
- 4 You won't pass your Master's degree _____
_____ (chyba że skończysz swoją pracę dyplomową) on time.
- 5 Marta swore that _____
_____ (nie powiedziała nikomu) about our plans.
- 6 The fire _____
(mógł wyrządzić poważne) damage if the fire officers hadn't arrived so quickly.

10 Translate into English. Write up to five words in each gap.

- 1 Jenna said _____
(że spotka się z nami) at 6 pm in front of the cinema.
- 2 Someone asked me _____
_____ (kto zaprosił mnie na) the reception and I told them that I was the bride's father!
- 3 During the last cookery class, _____
_____ (każdemu z nas dano) a different dish to prepare.
- 4 No, _____
(nie musiałam kupować) this shirt, but I knew I had to have it as soon as I saw it.
- 5 I wouldn't be _____
_____ (teraz w szczytowej formie) if I hadn't pushed myself to the limit over the last few months.
- 6 Paul _____
(nie było wolno jeść) chocolate when he was a child.



Wskazówki

- W zadaniu polegającym na parafrazie zdań przy użyciu podanego słowa należy tak przeformułować zdanie, aby zachować zawartą w nim informację. Poprawna może być więcej niż jedna odpowiedź.
- Zastanów się, w jaki sposób podany wyraz odnosi się do informacji zawartej w zdaniu wyjściowym i jakie struktury mogą być potrzebne do przeformułowania zdania.
- Po uzupełnieniu luki przeczytaj całe zdanie, aby upewnić się, czy informacja zawarta w zdaniu przekształconym jest taka sama jak w zdaniu wyjściowym. Zastanów się też, czy jest logiczne i poprawne gramatycznie.
- Upewnij się, że podane słowo występuje w Twoim zdaniu w niezmienionej formie.
- Jeśli w poleceniu podany był limit słów do wpisania w lukę, sprawdź, czy go nie przekroczyłeś / nie przekroczyłaś.

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

- 1 Don't you think you should apologise for what you said to your sister? **IDEA**
Don't you think it might _____ apologise for what you said to your sister?
- 2 My sister is very honest, which is a problem sometimes. **WISH**
Sometimes _____ not so honest.
- 3 We don't need to rent a car, as we can walk to all the places we want to see. **AROUND**
We don't need to rent a car, as we can _____ foot.
- 4 It's forbidden to take mobile phones to our volleyball practice session. **ALLOWED**
You _____ mobile phones to our volleyball practice session.

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

- 1 Cal said he wanted to go on holiday with us, but now he's not so sure. **SECOND**
It seems that Cal _____ about going on holiday with us.
- 2 I've never had any trouble picking up new dance steps. **GOOD**
I have always _____ up new dance steps.
- 3 We would like you to speak at our school assembly next week. **AVAILABLE**
We were wondering _____ to speak at our school assembly next week.
- 4 The developer moved his hand and the robot came straight to him. **WAVE**
The robot came to the developer _____ a hand.

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

- 1 I have to be really careful with money, as I can only afford to spend a very limited amount. **TIGHT**
I'm _____, so I have to be really careful with money.
- 2 I sincerely apologise for not letting you know sooner about the party. **SORRY**
I _____ not letting you know sooner about the party.
- 3 Your injury isn't healing, you should go to the doctor for a check-up. **BETTER**
Your injury isn't healing, _____ it checked by the doctor.
- 4 More research will have to be conducted before we can identify the nature of his illness. **CARRY**
We will _____ more research before we can identify the nature of his illness.
- 5 That woman grabbed the last shirt in the sale about two seconds before I could take it myself! **ABOUT**
I was _____ the last shirt in the sale when that woman grabbed it.

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

- 1 You really ought to thank your hosts before you leave. **WITHOUT**
Leaving _____ hosts would simply not be right.
- 2 The judges will ask you to show them your jumping skills during the audition. **DEMONSTRATION**
The judges will ask _____ of your jumping skills during the audition.
- 3 There was no reason for Maria to worry about her exam results after so much hard study. **NEEDN'T**
Maria _____ about her exam results after so much hard study.
- 4 My grandparents and I always came to this market on Saturdays when I was a child. **COME**
When I was a child, my grandparents and I _____ to this market on Saturdays.



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

- All the places in the car park next to the medical centre are taken. **ANY**
There _____ available in the car park next to the medical centre.
- Just remember before you sign up that this activity is very risky. **DEGREE**
Before you sign up, be aware that this activity _____ risk.
- The teacher said to Paul, 'You copied some of your essay from the Internet.' **ACCUSED**
The teacher _____ some of his essay from the Internet.
- There was no possible way for Sarah to know that Tom was leaving his job. **KNOWN**
Sarah _____ Tom was leaving his job.
- When I was younger, we were in the habit of going to the seaside every weekend. **USED**
When I was younger, _____ the seaside every weekend.



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

- A rock band will be playing in the concert hall this evening. **LIVE**
There _____ rock music in the concert hall this evening.
- Actors soon learn that criticism of their performance is something they have to get used to. **BEING**
Actors know from an early stage that they have to _____ for their performance.
- You should have shared your problem with someone close. **HADN'T**
If _____ your problem to yourself.
- Henry eventually admitted that he had committed the crime. **TO**
Henry eventually confessed _____ the crime.

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

- It doesn't make sense to try to convince Grandpa that his opinions are wrong. **POINT**
There's _____ to convince Grandpa that his opinions are wrong.
- You can watch the filming, but you must keep quiet. **LONG**
You can watch the filming _____ quiet.
- Getting up early is not really something my mum is in the habit of doing. **USED**
My mum is not really _____ early.
- We're making this film now and it will be shown in cinemas in a few months' time. **WATCHING**
In a few months' time, people _____ this film in the cinema.
- We had to interrupt our bike ride because of a severe storm. **WAS**
Our bike ride _____ a severe storm.
- Although they don't agree on many political issues, they are still close friends. **SPITE**
In _____ on many political issues, they are still close friends.

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

- The new estate agent is slowly learning how to persuade people to buy houses. **HANG**
The new estate agent is slowly _____ houses to people.
- I didn't get a place in the halls of residence and Louise didn't either. **NOR**
_____ a place in the halls of residence.
- I have to admit that I felt much better once I had stopped eating sugar. **UP**
I have to admit that _____ made me feel much better.
- Do you need any more information about the programme? **ELSE**
Is there _____ to know about the programme?
- Everyone who is taking part in the sports day will receive a certificate and medal. **PEOPLE**
All _____ the sports day will receive a certificate and medal.
- Diana didn't succeed in breaking the world speed record last summer. **MANAGE**
Diana _____ the world speed record last summer.

Wskazówki

- W zadaniu polegającym na parafrazie zdań należy tak przeformułować zdanie wyjściowe, aby zachować zawartą w nim informację. Poprawna może być więcej niż jedna odpowiedź.
- Przeczytaj uważnie zdanie wyjściowe oraz podany początek i koniec drugiego zdania. Zwróć szczególną uwagę na wyrazy przed luką i po niej – one pomogą Ci zdecydować, jakiej konstrukcji gramatycznej lub słowa należy użyć.
- Nie zmieniaj podanych fragmentów drugiego zdania.
- Po uzupełnieniu luki przeczytaj całe zdanie, aby upewnić się, czy informacja zawarta w zdaniu przekształconym jest taka sama jak w zdaniu wyjściowym. Zastanów się też, czy jest logiczne i poprawne gramatycznie.
- Jeśli w poleceniu podany był limit słów do wpisania w lukę, sprawdź, czy go nie przekroczyłeś / nie przekroczyłaś.

1 Complete the second sentence with up to four words so that it means the same as the first one.

- 1 Miriam can't go yachting with us this weekend because she suffers from seasickness.
If Miriam _____
from seasickness, she could go yachting with us this weekend.
- 2 'I've donated some money to a charity that helps koalas recover from the bushfires in Australia,' said Miranda.
Miranda said that she _____
_____ to a charity that helps koalas recover from the bushfires in Australia.
- 3 I don't understand why this novel is so popular in the USA.
I don't understand the reason _____
_____ huge popularity in the USA.
- 4 It's a shame that we can't afford to stay in this hotel.
If only this hotel _____
budget!

2 Complete the second sentence with up to four words so that it means the same as the first one.

- 1 'I'm not going to vote in the referendum next month,' said John.
John said that _____
to vote in the referendum the following month.
- 2 Proving that life exists on other planets is a challenge.
It is _____ that
life exists on other planets.
- 3 I'm sure Noah's gone home by now because he has a lot of chores to do.
Noah must _____
home by now because he has a lot of chores to do.
- 4 I'm more interested in seeing the new Bond film than some live performance.
I would _____
the new Bond film than some live performance.

3 Complete the second sentence with up to four words so that it means the same as the first one.

- 1 Paula started working for this advertising agency three years ago.
Paula _____
for this advertising agency for three years.
- 2 Do you think you could help us out in the shop on Friday?
Do you think you _____
to help us out in the shop on Friday?
- 3 I'm really sorry that their restaurant is closing after only a few months.
It is such _____
that their restaurant is closing after only a few months.
- 4 You only survived because of recent developments in medical technology.
If recent developments in medical technology hadn't been made, you _____
_____ today.
- 5 I wish I had enough time in the day to do everything I wanted!
If only there _____
in the day to do everything I wanted!

4 Complete the second sentence with up to four words so that it means the same as the first one.

- 1 We are not allowed to leave the school premises during class time.
They _____ us
leave the school premises during class time.
- 2 A famous coach gave Sonia the award for the Most Promising Athlete.
Sonia _____ for
the Most Promising Athlete by a famous coach.
- 3 I'm sure it wasn't Megan who complained about our working conditions.
It _____ Megan
who complained about our working conditions.
- 4 Do you think I should look for a new flat or stay with my parents?
Would I _____
off looking for a new flat or staying with my parents?
- 5 I'm not sure who designed the costumes and masks, but they are amazing!
I'm not sure _____ by,
but the costumes and masks are amazing!



5 Complete the second sentence with up to four words so that it means the same as the first one.

- The price of this product is very reasonable considering how useful it is.
This product offers very good _____ because it is so useful.
- There's no point following a crash diet if you put all the weight on again a week later.
It's _____ on a crash diet if you put all the weight on again a week later.
- If you work hard, I think you have a good chance of getting promoted.
If you work hard, I think your _____ is very good.
- In your place, I would tell the whole truth about what happened.
If _____, I would tell the whole truth about what happened.
- Don't worry about the others, just carry on at a speed you are happy with.
Don't try to keep up with the others, just _____ pace.
- When Sophie's work was criticised, the curator of the exhibition defended her and praised her talent.
When Sophie's work was criticised, the curator of the exhibition _____ for her and praised her talent.

6 Complete the second sentence with up to four words so that it means the same as the first one.

- It wasn't possible for the burglar to leave the building without the security guards noticing him.
The burglar _____ the building without the security guards noticing him.
- I should have had an operation on my ulcer this morning, but it has been delayed again.
I was _____ an operation on my ulcer this morning, but it has been delayed again.
- You really shouldn't have left so suddenly!
I wish _____ so suddenly!
- My advice would be that you take out a small loan so you can buy a new laptop.
I _____ you take out a small loan so you can buy a new laptop.
- The coach told me to swim six more lengths of the pool, even though I said it was too much for me.
The coach made _____ six more lengths of the pool, even though I said it was too much for me.
- This painting clearly expresses the artist's ideas about modern life.
The artist wanted to illustrate modern life and he managed to get _____ very clearly.

7 Complete the second sentence with up to four words so that it means the same as the first one.

- I'm not convinced that this gift would suit your brother.
I'm not convinced that it is a(n) _____ your brother.
- I'm busy at the moment, but I'll learn my lines for the play later.
I'm busy at the moment, but I'll get _____ my lines for the play later.
- We want to make people more aware of what is going on in the world.
We want to raise _____ what is going on in the world.
- There is a requirement that all guests wear their name badge at all times inside the building.
Guests are _____ their name badge at all times inside the building.
- The IT manager presented the new system and then she started explaining how to log into it.
The IT manager presented the new system and went _____ how to log into it.



8 Complete the second sentence with up to four words so that it means the same as the first one.

- We need rain because the crops are dying in the fields.
If _____ so that the crops in the fields didn't die.
- Many people have complained about the smell from the recycling bins.
There have _____ about the smell from the recycling bins.
- I was surprised that, having been fired from one job, he found another one so quickly.
I was surprised that, having been fired from one job, it _____ a short time to find another job.
- I think that estate agent is trying to trick you.
I think that estate agent is trying to pull _____ you.

Wskazówki

- Ten typ zadania polega na uzupełnieniu wszystkich trzech zdań z zestawu tym samym słowem, które musisz odgadnąć samodzielnie. Poprawna jest tylko jedna odpowiedź.
- Uzupełnij jedno ze zdań pasującym wyrazem, następnie spróbuj uzupełnić kolejne zdania tym samym wyrazem, nie zmieniając jego formy. Jeśli wyraz nie pasuje do drugiego lub trzeciego zdania, spróbuj jeszcze raz z kolejnym słowem – aż znajdziesz takie, które będzie pasować do wszystkich trzech zdań.
- Pamiętaj, że brakujący wyraz jest tą samą częścią mowy we wszystkich trzech zdaniach, ale w każdym z nich występuje w nieco innym znaczeniu.

1 Complete sentences a–c with the same word.

- This jumper will go well with your _____ skin and blue eyes.
 - At this sports camp, we believe that _____ play is more important than winning.
 - I know they cost more, but I always try to buy _____ trade products when I can.
- Before going out, I always _____ a little lip gloss and some make-up around my eyes.
 - If you want to _____ for the job, then you have to complete these forms before tomorrow.
 - People with a strong work ethic always _____ themselves to whatever tasks are required.
- Try to avoid foods which are _____ in sugar as you could be in danger of getting type 2 diabetes.
 - It's not fair! Mark is the fastest runner and also won first prize in the _____ jump competition.
 - I feel under pressure because my parents have such _____ expectations for me.
- They have knocked down some old houses to make _____ for the new road.
 - What is the best _____ to kill weeds without using toxic chemicals?
 - Would you please get out of my _____? I can't get to my desk!
- Sonia is incapable of _____ a diet for more than a day or two!
 - The reason you are doing it wrong is that you are not _____ my instructions.
 - I'm not interested in fashion, but all my friends think I should be _____ the latest trends like them.
- I'm not going to go out tonight, I'm going to _____ up on my reading and go to bed early.
 - If you go out dressed like that, you'll _____ a cold or maybe something worse.
 - Here comes the ball, _____ it, don't let it fall to the ground.

2 Complete sentences a–c with the same word.

- I can fit over two thousand photos and songs onto this memory _____.
 - If you want to save money in London, buy a weekly travel _____ and get unlimited bus, train and underground travel.
 - It was Sylvie's birthday yesterday and I didn't even send her a(n) _____.
- Take all these old newspapers to the recycling _____ and then get some milk at the shop on the way home.
 - What is the _____ of this meeting? It doesn't seem to be very productive.
 - I don't mind losing the match, but I'd like it if our team could score at least one _____.
- Let's have a small get-together at my _____. Shall we say, nine o'clock?
 - I didn't expect to get second _____ in my first big swimming race! I'm thrilled!
 - When I choose where I want to go on holiday, it must have at least one must-see _____ nearby.
- My parents voted for this government because they believe in strong law and _____.
 - You can pay for your bills with a standing _____, but make sure you have enough money in your bank account.
 - I'm ringing about my _____ for a world atlas because I haven't received it yet.
- We have to learn all this vocabulary by _____ before the next lesson.
 - Dad had to go to the doctor to have his _____ checked as he has had some health problems.
 - You promised that it was true, you even crossed your _____, but now I find out it was all a lie.
- It has never _____ my mind before that some of the students might be cheating during exams.
 - We visited the Abu Simbel temple last year so we have _____ that off our list of places to visit.
 - On the way home, we _____ the river on the new bridge, which saved us about half an hour.



3 Complete sentences a–c with the same word.

- 1 a He's a good person, but he's not the right person to _____ the country.
b Before the company employs anyone, they _____ checks on them to make sure they are suitable.
c I know lots of people in this town, but I never seem to _____ into any of them.
- 2 a There's another power cut. Can you _____ some candles so we can see?
b I love to see children's faces _____ up whenever they receive a nice surprise.
c That coach really knows how to _____ a fire under his players so that they perform amazingly on the pitch.
- 3 a You _____ out on a lot of events because you never check your messages.
b I'm getting used to my new home, but I still _____ the people from my old school.
c That should have been a goal – how could he _____ from two metres!
- 4 a Lilly's face was once on the _____ of the Vogue magazine.
b When it started raining, all the guests were running for _____.
c I don't think this candidate has written a good _____ letter. We need someone with an eye for detail in this job.
- 5 a You're out of your _____ if you think we can climb this mountain!
b I thought the holiday was ready to be booked, but Andy has changed his _____ about going camping.
c Don't make a decision too quickly – keep an open _____ till you've heard all the arguments.

4 Complete sentences a–c with the same word.

- 1 a It's a shame that Belinda and Carl can't _____ up with each other and become friends again.
b I'd like to do a job in which I feel I can really _____ a difference to people's lives.
c You earn a lot of money, so why do you find it so difficult to _____ ends meet?
- 2 a We aren't _____, but we have got enough money to get by.
b For me, the most important things in life are good health and a(n) _____ social life.
c This food is not only delicious, but also _____ in protein.
- 3 a Children are wonderful, but they _____ you out, especially when they are young.
b We aren't allowed to _____ make-up at school, but some girls put a little around their eyes.
c You've got lovely hair, I think you should _____ it loose more often.

5 Complete sentences a–c with the same word.

- 1 a If you divide the wall into _____, painting it won't seem quite so overwhelming.
b The soldiers entered their new _____ and began unpacking and finding their assigned beds.
c Nearly three _____ of the players were ill, so the match was postponed till the following month.
- 2 a This work is important, so you'll have to get _____ to doing it soon.
b I don't want to visit anywhere special, I just want to wander _____ and soak up the atmosphere.
c You spend too much because you never go shopping _____ for the best offers.
- 3 a I don't think I will win, but I might be able to _____ my own record.
b OK, let's take a(n) _____ for a few minutes and get some coffee before resuming the rehearsal.
c I tried so hard not to _____ the mirror, but it slipped out of my hands and shattered on the floor.
- 4 a I know it's only 9 pm, but I'm exhausted and I'm going to _____ in early tonight.
b It's no use worrying about your mistake, you can't _____ back the clock.
c How did the film _____ out in the end? I fell asleep.

6 Complete sentences a–c with the same word.

- 1 a Try to _____ up with the rest of the group, or you might get lost.
b I've got something to tell you, but please _____ it to yourself.
c Have a great holiday, and make sure you _____ in touch while you're away.
- 2 a I waited at the bus _____ for nearly an hour before the bus arrived.
b We must put a(n) _____ to these false rumours about our candidate.
c When driving, you must come to a full _____ if there is a red light.
- 3 a At work, I call her Ms Carter instead of Maria as a sign of _____.
b In what _____ do you consider this proposal to be impractical? I need to hear some more specific arguments.
c All the people working here have mutual _____ for each other.
- 4 a I wish I wasn't so _____ compared to all my friends. The irony is, I'm the one who wants to join the basketball team, not them.
b Everyone thought Simon would be a huge success, but he fell _____ of our expectations.
c Could you lend me some money, I'm a bit _____ of cash today.

Wskazówki

- W zadaniach tego typu najczęściej sprawdzana jest znajomość czasów gramatycznych, czasowników frazowych i idiomatycznych wyrażen przyimkowych.
- Najpierw przeczytaj cały tekst, ignorując luki i starając się zrozumieć jego sens. Następnie przeczytaj tekst ponownie, zwracając szczególną uwagę na wyrazy znajdujące się przed każdą luką i po niej. Mogą to być np. określenia czasu, które pomogą Ci wybrać właściwy czas gramatyczny.
- Pamiętaj, aby najpierw wyeliminować odpowiedzi, które na pewno są nieprawidłowe, a dopiero potem wybierz ostateczną odpowiedź.
- Po wykonaniu zadania przeczytaj ponownie cały tekst, aby upewnić się, że jest on spójny i logiczny.

1 Choose the correct options.



The reasons why people travel are extremely varied. Travellers interested in culture ¹ seeing works of art and architecture, while foodies want to sample unusual dishes. Organised tours provide the opportunity ² a large number of famous places off any must-see list. But there are certain tourist attractions which never seem to ³ their appeal, and it is interesting to consider why. Looking at the Taj Mahal and the Pyramids of Giza, for instance, there are several attributes they have ⁴: age, size, story, uniqueness and fame. Unfortunately, one similarity they also share is crowds. Anyone hoping to ⁵ up the atmosphere in peace will be disappointed by the queues and local sellers offering souvenirs and guided tours.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1 A enjoyed | B would enjoy |
| C enjoy | D are enjoying |
| 2 A to tick | B tick |
| C ticking | D ticked |
| 3 A miss | B leave off |
| C lose | D give up |
| 4 A together | B in common |
| C combined | D in unison |
| 5 A hunt | B pack |
| C look | D soak |

2 Choose the correct options.

We usually imagine robots as the humanoid creatures that often appear in science-fiction films, something we are highly unlikely to come across in real life. Nevertheless, nowadays, robots are all around us: the smart domestic ¹ in your home and the self-checkout station in the supermarket are both examples of daily interactions we have with robots. In countries like Japan, ² devices can confirm your table reservation or serve you a drink. In assisted-living situations, elderly people can ³ on robots to help them out of bed, and some robots can even provide a form of companionship. Medical treatment is another major area where robots ⁴ a significant role, increasing the precision of tricky surgeries and, consequently, improving the survival rate for many patients. Perhaps one day, when microchip ⁵ become common, we will become part-robot ourselves.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 A hosts | B appliances |
| C updates | D applications |
| 2 A outdated | B cutting-edge |
| C deficient | D virtual |
| 3 A assure | B trust |
| C reassure | D rely |
| 4 A play | B make |
| C do | D act |
| 5 A assistants | B implants |
| C joints | D solutions |



3 Choose the correct options.

People have always loved speculating about how we might live in the future. The 1950s and 60s, ¹ space travel became a reality, were a period of excited speculation about what life in a century or more ² like. Automated houses and flying cars were elements of this imaginative picture, along with new human settlements on far-away planets. Recently, ³, challenges like climate change and overpopulation have forced us to change our focus from endless growth and expansion ⁴ a more targeted approach. Innovations in medicine, transport and energy production mean that a cleaner planet and healthier, safer lives will be ⁵ in the future.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1 A where | B when |
| C that | D how |
| 2 A looked | B would have looked |
| C was looking | D would look |
| 3 A although | B despite |
| C however | D instead |
| 4 A on | B to |
| C from | D for |
| 5 A feasible | B intuitive |
| C intriguing | D problematic |

4 Choose the correct options.

The recent outbreak of Covid-19 has seen an interesting and somewhat universal reaction to a crisis, called panic-buying. This happens when people are warned that their everyday lives may be disrupted, so they rush out to buy ¹ _____ they can get their hands on. ² _____ up bargains takes second place to having enough supplies of essentials stored away just in case they are needed. But do we really have to buy every toilet roll in the store? And just because we hear on the news that store shelves ³ _____ quickly, do we really need to rush out and make an already bad situation even worse? Although we are to blame to a certain extent, it is these sensational newspaper headlines which help to cause the panic. Perhaps it is time they ⁴ _____ to calm people down rather than making them more anxious. This could even ease a problem that might never ⁵ _____ in the first place.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1 A everything | B anybody |
| C something | D everybody |
| 2 A Ripping | B Collecting |
| C Hoarding | D Picking |
| 3 A are emptying | B empty |
| C have emptied | D emptied |
| 4 A try | B tried |
| C would try | D had tried |
| 5 A have existed | B to exist |
| C existed | D having existed |

5 Choose the correct options.

Reducing crime is an issue that has occupied the minds of politicians and philosophers ¹ _____ the beginning of human civilisation. RTA, Rehabilitation Through the Arts, is a charity which started in 1996 and, since then, just five percent of the prisoners who joined RTA have returned to prison after being freed. This means that hundreds of ex-criminals who are now living normal lives would probably have gone back to prison if RTA ² _____. RTA offers a wide range of art forms including drawing and painting but also theatre, dance, music and creative writing. They encourage prisoners to ³ _____ to each other and share their problems and hopes. The skills prisoners learn also help them to be able to find ⁴ _____ to problems and see the world from different perspectives. RTA is really making a difference to people's lives and helping to change society for the better. If only it could ⁵ _____ its message across to the politicians who are responsible for prisoner welfare.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1 A at | B for |
| C since | D in |
| 2 A didn't exist | B hasn't existed |
| C wouldn't have existed | D won't exist |
| 3 A own up | B move on |
| C figure out | D open up |
| 4 A possibilities | B solutions |
| C conclusions | D pros and cons |
| 5 A get | B put |
| C keep | D bounce |

6 Choose the correct options.

When choosing a career or which subjects to study at university, young people often think about going into medicine, law, teaching, computer science or business but rarely politics. Why is this? For someone who can work well ¹ _____ pressure, it should be an attractive choice. It is true that ² _____ for political office, whether as a member of the local council or the president of a country, is a huge decision to make and it is not for everyone. You definitely need to have good ³ _____ skills and, in an ideal world, you would be completely honest and trustworthy. In addition, for those difficult appearances on television or radio, you need to be ⁴ _____ enough to be able to answer awkward questions without hesitation. However, the rewards, not just financial but also in terms of the personal satisfaction, that can ⁵ _____ from helping others, should make it a very attractive career to follow.

- | |
|-----------------------------|
| 1 A under |
| B among |
| C through |
| D around |
| 2 A to run |
| B run |
| C running |
| D having run |
| 3 A emotionally interactive |
| B fair-minded |
| C decision-making |
| D self-motivated |
| 4 A quick-witted |
| B laid-back |
| C quick-tempered |
| D broad-minded |
| 5 A gain |
| B have gained |
| C be gaining |
| D be gained |



Wskazówki

- Zadanie tego typu polega na uzupełnieniu każdej luki w tekście jednym wyrazem. Zwykle poprawna jest tylko jedna odpowiedź.
- Przeczytaj tekst i poszukaj w nim wskazówek, które podpowiedzą Ci, jaką częścią mowy ma być wpisywany wyraz. Może on być np. częścią konstrukcji gramatycznej, kolokacji lub wyrażenia przymkowego.
- Po wykonaniu zadania przeczytaj ponownie cały tekst, aby upewnić się, że jest on spójny i logiczny.

1 Complete the text with one word in each gap.

I was running to the corner shop late one evening
¹ _____ I saw something that stopped me in my tracks. There was a huge bear sitting in my path! With my adrenaline ² _____ and my heart beating fast, I had to make a decision, and quickly. My rational side tried to dismiss the sight, after all, you don't often ³ _____ into a bear while walking through our neighbourhood. But there it was – and the only question was, what should I do? Should I play dead or run away as fast ⁴ _____ possible? I walked backwards so that I was watching the bear at all times. It hadn't moved, but it could easily do so at any moment. Suddenly, a lorry drove noisily up the street and frightened the animal away. I immediately pulled out my phone and dialled the emergency services. Only after I had returned home did I remember how you should react when meeting a bear: stay calm, walk away slowly, and never turn your back on the animal. Surprisingly, that was exactly what I ⁵ _____ done!

2 Complete the text with one word in each gap.

Polio ¹ _____ to be a deadly disease. It wasn't until 1948 that an effective vaccine was discovered. Before that, there had ² _____ a regular deadly epidemics including one in 1916 which killed around 6,000 people in the USA. In 1929, a machine was invented to help sufferers. The machine kept them alive by helping them to breathe, which is why it got the name 'iron lung'. ³ _____, the problem was it couldn't cure people. Then, in 1948, Dr Hilary Koprowski, who was born in Warsaw, but had moved to the USA, developed a vaccine. He tested it ⁴ _____ himself and didn't suffer any ill effects. It was the start of a cure for one of the most feared diseases in the western world. Koprowski was an intriguing man, whose life would make a fascinating film. When he wasn't ⁵ _____, he spent his time enjoying his passions of art and music and he was a skilful piano player. Although he is mostly well-known in the medical and scientific world, his name deserves to be as famous to the general public as Alexander Fleming's and other pioneers of medical research.

3 Complete the text with one word in each gap.

What do you imagine life on another planet would be ¹ _____? While experts point out the obvious limitations – lack of oxygen, drinking water, and plant life – they seem to agree that it might be possible for a limited ² _____ of people to survive in a self-supporting environment. What could open up further possibilities, however, is the concept of terraforming. This is the theoretical process by ³ _____ a planet could have its surface and atmosphere changed through biological and mechanical processes. The end goal would be to make it possess the same qualities which make life possible on Earth. We are ⁴ _____ huge strides in the development of technology and some people believe terraforming could be done – but don't get too excited. Even the most optimistic scientists estimate that the process would take up to ten million years to complete and cost a huge amount of money. We certainly won't ⁵ _____ moving to a new planet in our lifetimes.



4 Complete the text with one word in each gap.

Fresh cinnamon rolls, bagels and English muffins – what do they all have in common? The ¹ _____ is yeast. Although we can't be certain when yeast was first used to bake bread, the earliest records come from Ancient Egypt. It is easy to imagine someone leaving a mixture of flour and water sitting for ² _____ long next to a source of heat, finding it full of air bubbles, but deciding to still bake something with it anyway. Or perhaps it wasn't an accident and they ³ _____ their intuition to predict the effects of such a combination. Whatever the truth, the final product of this unintended experiment clearly turned out to be rich ⁴ _____ flavour and extremely popular. This new style of bread quickly changed consumption ⁵ _____ all across Northern Africa, the Middle East and beyond. Now, several thousand years later, there is no sign that our love of bread is going to disappear anytime soon.



5 Complete the text with one word in each gap.

In the days when newspapers and magazines were the main providers of information, most readers believed that the facts a paper presented were basically true. Now, news is still available in print from established newspapers and from news broadcasts which are on ¹ _____ on television channels 24 hours a day. Unfortunately, more and more people are getting their news elsewhere. Many websites use alarming headlines in order to get readers to ² _____ on links on their pages. Some deliberately post conspiracy theories and other forms of fake news. People who are convinced by them often share them using social media and others, who perhaps read them ³ _____ of curiosity, can also end up believing them. This may ⁴ _____ matter too much, except to the person involved, if it consists of celebrity gossip, but when it convinces people to take part in a riot or refuse a vaccine it can endanger the ⁵ _____ of society. We need to teach students at school about checking so-called facts that they come across online and give them the skills to recognise which sources are reliable and which aren't.

6 Complete the text with one word in each gap.

White Lodge is the officially recognised school for young dancers hoping ¹ _____ dance with The Royal Ballet or other prestigious dance companies someday in the future. The school is housed ² _____ a beautiful 18th century building in Richmond Park, just outside London, and it accommodates approximately 125 students at one time. Boys or girls ³ _____ want to attend the school have to apply for a place at the age of eleven. However, the extremely competitive admissions process means that only about 25 from 1,000 applicants manage to make the grade each year. Once accepted, they need to be totally committed and extremely strong-willed to succeed. Time-management skills are vital as students have to combine their training in various dance techniques and theatrical skills with the normal academic ⁴ _____ that all students study. People who have studied at White Lodge look back on its disciplined and supportive atmosphere as an excellent preparation for life as a dancer, and are grateful to ⁵ _____ had an experience which very few have access to.

7 Complete the text with one word in each gap.

SMALL BUSINESS

All over the world, there are people who dream ¹ _____ starting their own small business, whether it is a restaurant, a café, or a cleaning service. However, before starting out, it is important to think carefully. Running a company involves a high ² _____ of risk and there is no guarantee yours will succeed. It ³ _____ been reported that about forty-five per cent of small businesses fail during their first five years so it is evident that one needs a lot of luck as well as hard work in order to become successful. It is certainly not a good option for anyone who ⁴ _____ determination. One thing that can help is to plan carefully before you start. There is definitely a better chance of success if your business is offering something unique. Finding the right site or online platform is also important. The most significant factor, though, is having enough financial backing to be able to make ⁵ _____ meet while your company is still building its reputation. After that, it's up to you.



Wskazówki

- Ten typ zadania polega na uzupełnieniu luk w tekście odpowiednią formą wyrazu podanego w nawiasie lub jednego z wyrazów podanych w ramce. Może być to np. inna część mowy utworzona od podanego wyrazu, odpowiednia forma czasownika, stopień wyższy lub najwyższy przymiotnika, liczebnik, itd. Poprawna jest tylko jedna odpowiedź.
- Najpierw przeczytaj cały tekst, aby zrozumieć jego sens. Następnie przeczytaj każde zdanie z luką i zastanów się, jaką częścią mowy jest brakujący wyraz.
- Po wykonaniu zadania przeczytaj ponownie cały tekst, aby upewnić się, że jest on spójny i logiczny.

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

For many of us who were born at the beginning of the 21st century intuitive, cutting-edge technology has been an everyday part of our lives. We have mobile phones for almost every task we need to carry out and virtual ¹ _____ (assist) are becoming more and more popular. Our domestic ² _____ (apply) are becoming smarter than we are. Life could almost be described as being too easy. This may now be affecting some of the films and series we watch. It is no coincidence that these are often set in the 1980s or even earlier. The ³ _____ (date) gadgets that people used in those days, such as landline telephones, help to add drama to events on the screen. It's easy to find a taxi late at night when you have the company's app on your phone. It's more ⁴ _____ (problem) when you have to first find a public telephone that works, have enough coins in your pocket and a way of finding the company's telephone number. Perhaps, in the future, cinema audiences will watch series set in the 2020s and say: 'Wow! These characters have to drive cars themselves! That's so weird! Can you imagine not having ⁵ _____ (driver) cars!'

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

If you haven't experienced heartbreak before, the mess of conflicting emotions during your first one can be quite shocking. We can suffer from ¹ _____ (sleep), lying awake full of sad thoughts. We may also suffer from ² _____ (digest) not because of the heartache but because, to cheer ourselves up, our ³ _____ (consume) of snacks and treats increases hugely. Being in a relationship itself requires a lot of effort. So, when the relationship ends, the experience can be unbearably ⁴ _____ (pain). Those who cope best, of course, are those individuals who are surrounded by supportive friends and family members, and who have the ⁵ _____ (determine) to get on with their lives despite their problems. So, for those who are suffering, good luck and try not to let the sadness take over your life.

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

HOLIDAY

What do you think about when planning a holiday? Of course accommodation is important. For a large group, a rented house is a(n) ¹ _____ (afford) option, but check reviews carefully to make sure other people haven't complained about it. Money is also an issue. Take out ² _____ (insure) against accidents, theft, delays and other small problems that can be a(n) ³ _____ (annoy) if things go wrong.

The choice of accommodation will depend on the reason for the holiday. If it is to celebrate an important event like a(n) ⁴ _____ (engage) or if it is a honeymoon, you will need something a little more luxurious. You should still shop around and may be lucky enough to pick up a bargain. Just make sure that the reason for the low prices isn't because the ⁵ _____ (drama) scenery in the brochures is hidden by monsoon rains or hurricanes at the time you are planning on going!

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

One thing that extremely successful people seem to have in common is the ability to make a conscious decision about how to start their day. Getting up early can make us feel more optimistic and ready to face some of the most challenging tasks of the day ahead. If you have something on your mind, this is a good time to think about it and try to find a(n) ¹ _____ (solve). We are also full of energy so can get on with our most important tasks while we feel fresh. Yet, it is also ² _____ (benefit) to find some time for following our own interests. This could be an exercise session, writing a personal blog or a quiet meditation routine. These activities can give us a sense of personal ³ _____ (satisfy), and the necessary inner strength to deal with the rest of the day. Another thing to bear in mind when planning your day is that the mornings are an ideal time for being ⁴ _____ (social), so try to leave an hour free for meeting friends for coffee or breakfast. One thing is for sure, if you can fit all these things in before work or school, you definitely don't have to worry about your time ⁵ _____ (manage) skills.



- 5  Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in the box. There are two extra words.

celebrate date distribute exist
innovate produce wealth

When it comes to technology, I believe that the most world-changing ¹ _____ was Gutenberg's printing press. Before printing presses were invented, books had to be handwritten, which meant that a production of a single book could take months, so only the wealthiest people found them affordable. Although printing presses had been in ² _____ before Gutenberg's, they hadn't changed the situation very much. However, Gutenberg's revolutionary ideas allowed his invention to produce pages much more quickly than before. This made it possible to print up to 3,600 pages in a single day, which not only made books inexpensive enough for middle-class families, but it also allowed for the easy ³ _____ of new ideas throughout the world. Unsurprisingly, handwritten books quickly became ⁴ _____ because of this cutting-edge technology. Interestingly, centuries later, it is printed materials that are also in danger of dying out. In a few years, we will be ⁵ _____ the six hundredth anniversary of Gutenberg's first printing press and it is good to know that his name lives on with a website on which old books are available to read for free.

- 6  Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in the box. There are two extra words.

consume cook delight hungry
sustain upset waste

I must admit that I was really surprised by the documentary about ¹ _____ in the world I watched last night. There was a really ² _____ scene when an ten-year-old boy was asked if there was any food he didn't like and wouldn't eat. He explained that his family had lacked enough to eat for much of his childhood, and that any food they had was therefore a treat. I suddenly realised that the level of ³ _____ we are familiar with is totally unbelievable to much of the world's population. We worry about how appealing a dish looks and complain if our meat is ⁴ _____, while millions of people are lucky to have the simplest meal. People often say that the western lifestyle is ⁵ _____ and uses up too many of the world's resources. It's true and richer countries should find a way to share those resources more fairly with countries which aren't as fortunate as our own.

- 7  Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in the box. There are two extra words.

compete disable examine injure
react specialise strong

 New message

Hi Kieran,
Sorry to hear about your sore knee! I'm writing to update you on the situation regarding my own sports-related ¹ _____ and to explain how my treatment is going. Unfortunately, after several X-rays and MRI scans, plus a detailed ² _____, my ankle sprain has turned out to be much more serious than we all thought. Actually, two of my bones are broken, and I'm in a lot of discomfort. Anyhow, after consulting a couple of ³ _____, it seems that I won't have to undergo an operation. I just have to stay off the foot for some time and then, do a long course of physical rehabilitation to rebuild the ⁴ _____ in my muscles. At the moment I'm concentrating on my studies but, you know me, I'm fiercely ⁵ _____ and I've set myself the goal of winning the tennis competition next year. I just have to keep telling myself I can do it!
Take care and hope your knee gets better soon.
Stella

- 8  Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in the box. There are two extra words.

attend combine grip locate
notice popular spectacle

For some fans of film and the live performing arts, the long lasting ¹ _____ of musicals remains a mystery. Instead of providing a thrill, that moment when actors burst into song in the middle of a normal conversation is more often a source of embarrassment. And yet, the unique ² _____ of spoken dialogue, singing, dance and ³ _____ special effects still has the ability to entertain millions of fans. Perhaps because musicals have grown and evolved continuously since the first one opened on Broadway in 1866. Recent examples include *Hamilton*, the ⁴ _____ story of politician Alexander, which uses hip-hop music, and the remake of *West Side Story*, directed by Steven Spielberg, much of which was filmed on ⁵ _____ in New York and New Jersey. Although this latter film, which was based on Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, was less successful than expected, there is no doubt that musicals are here to stay.

- 9  Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in the box. There are two extra words.

cook critic drama education
gloom nutrition value

TV

Television has always been widely ¹ _____ for being a waste of time and causing an increase in obesity by encouraging us to lead a more sedentary lifestyle than is healthy. Yet, despite its faults, there is a huge amount of ² _____ television available on topics such as science, history and fine arts. Programmes by broadcasters such as Discovery Channel are both factual in content and entertaining. Even more popular programmes such as quizzes or ³ _____ shows can help us to learn more about the world around us. Some quiz shows include questions about popular subjects at school so can be a source of ⁴ _____ information for teenagers. And knowing how to make ⁵ _____ and reasonably cheap meals is one of the most useful things anyone can learn, whether they are a pensioner, a young parent or a teenager about to leave home. Don't reject television just because some of it is not worth watching. Make the most of the programmes that are worthwhile.

- 10  Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in the box. There are two extra words.

afford beat complain insure refuse reside smell

Do you think that a huge landfill can be landscaped into a beautiful park? In fact, this transformation is already taking place on New York's Staten Island. Once home to a 2,200-acre landfill, Staten Island gained an unfortunate reputation for being the ¹ _____ place in the city and, consequently, was considered a very undesirable place to live. Of course, its reputation kept house prices relatively ² _____ and, for a lot of people, this meant it was their only chance to get on the property ladder in an area reasonably close to New York City. Staten Island is a little off the ³ _____ track but regular ferries connect it to Manhattan, which makes it easy to get to work and back. After a number of ⁴ _____ about the smell, the decision was taken to close New York's last remaining landfill in 2001. Yet, poor waste management has left the soil and water severely polluted, so making the area a pleasant place to live again isn't easy. The good news for ⁵ _____ of the island is that the first phase of the project is nearly complete and the whole project should be finalised in 2036.

- 11  Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in the box. There are two extra words.

adapt apprentice bore decide employ rely tutor

First jobs are rarely the best jobs, especially if you start work as a teenager. My first place of ¹ _____ was the local public library. I worked in a building where we dealt with new books, wrongly returned books and damaged books. There I suffered from a level of ² _____ which I had never experienced before. I didn't need my ³ _____-making skills as I was told exactly what to do. I didn't need my time-management skills because there was never any rush. It was terrible. I didn't even have anyone to talk to as I was left alone most of the day. I learned a lot about myself, though, and what I should be looking for in a future career. When I left school, I did a(n) ⁴ _____ at a big media company. That turned into a full-time job, but personal development is also important, so I decided to do a weekend degree course. My company is helping me with the ⁵ _____ fees and, when I graduate, I should have a good chance to move up to a higher position. Even if I don't, I'll still be much happier than when I was working at the library.

- 12  Complete the text with the correct words formed from the words in the box. There are two extra words.

challenge employ lose manage
resource vocation willing

One of the most ¹ _____ life changes to deal with is when one suddenly becomes unemployed. Most people rely on their jobs not only in order to be financially secure, but also to give them a purpose in life. During the coronavirus pandemic, ² _____ a job might be even more problematic as it is not so easy to find a new one as easily as one would wish. However, it is important not to give up. It is possible to train for a new job on a(n) ³ _____ course, which is likely to be available free of charge for those who are out of work. When it comes to applying for a job, it is vital that you show your potential employer why they should choose you. Try to convince them of your ⁴ _____ to do any work necessary, even the tasks that other people don't want to do. In the current situation, employers are also looking for flexible, ⁵ _____ people who are able to work under pressure, take the initiative and be self-motivated. Does that sound like you?

Gramatykalizacja

Wskazówki

- Zadanie tego typu polega na uzupełnianiu luk w zdaniach przy wykorzystaniu podanych wyrazów zastosowanych w odpowiedniej formie. Nie wolno zmieniać kolejności podanych wyrazów. Można dodać inne potrzebne wyrazy (np. przedimki, przymyki, czasowniki posiłkowe). Najczęściej jest tylko jedna poprawna odpowiedź.
- Zastanów się, jaka struktura będzie potrzebna do uzupełnienia luki. W podjęciu decyzji pomogą Ci m.in. określenia czasu, które pozwolą Ci wybrać właściwy czas gramatyczny.
- Po wykonaniu zadania przeczytaj uzupełnione zdanie i sprawdź, czy jest logiczne oraz poprawne gramatycznie.
- Jeśli w poleceniu podany był limit słów do wpisania w lukę, sprawdź, czy go nie przekroczyłeś / nie przekroczyłaś.

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

- _____ (most / student / be) awarded a degree, but one or two failed.
- Next autumn, _____ (you / be / live) away from home, so you need to learn how to cook.
- Although the script _____ (be / base / fact), it also includes fictional elements.
- Jackie was _____ (finish / homework) when her friends arrived.
- Owen _____ (not / be) at the reception. I know he was out of town at the time.
- Kathryn, _____ (who / be / young) the children, got her gifts first.
- The accused denied _____ (ever / be) to the victim's house.
- Mr Wilkins, _____ (be / maths / teacher) for several years at secondary school, has had a huge influence on my choice of career.
- I _____ (be / about / pay) for my shopping when I realised I had left my wallet at home.

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

- Some of my classmates _____ (prepare / conference) this month.
- I wish _____ (I / understand / French / good) so I could watch *Les Misérables* without subtitles.
- It _____ (be / say / experts) that this area will soon be under water permanently.
- It _____ (be / time / learn) to cope with problems on your own.
- If I had known Susan was in town, I _____ (make / plans) to meet her.
- After the storm, we _____ (us / roof / repair) a local builder.
- Henry James, _____ (who / last / novel / I / plan) to read soon, is a fascinating writer.

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

- My parents have decided to _____ (house / paint) professionals – they can't do it on their own.
- To get this grant, you _____ (have / submit / plan) for your proposed project.
- You won't get any money from the other driver unless _____ (he / full / insure).
- Shh! The pianist _____ (start / play) the first piece.
- Isn't there a way _____ (prevent / tourist / leave) litter on the beach?
- The money should _____ (be / pay / into) my account last week, but it isn't there.

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

- Do you think it makes sense _____ (have / solar / panels / install) on our house?
- The wedding reception took place in the garden, but I don't know what would have happened _____ (if / it / start) raining.
- My mum _____ (recently / have / book) of poems published by a major company.
- Maria _____ (be / look / forward / go) to Spain this spring – it's been a dream of hers for ages.
- It _____ (must / be / Ted) who told the others your news. It certainly wasn't me!
- Our headteacher, _____ (who / know / be) a very creative person, has done a lot to promote the arts at our school.

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

- The player wasn't happy _____ (about / send) off and argued with the referee.
- It is clearly stated that students _____ (not / allow / leave) the school grounds during class time.
- We were so pleased when our mother _____ (give / prestige / award) for her services to environmental causes.
- By next January, _____ (I / will / strength) my muscles so much I will be able to take part in the Ironman contest.
- Paula told _____ (we / she / already / speak) to the boss about the location of our next company meeting.
- I don't really know how she _____ (come / idea), but it's certainly a brilliant one!
- If Martha _____ (spend / time / study), she would have done better in the exams.

Wskazówki

- Przeczytaj uważnie treść zadania. W swoim tekście musisz odnieść się do każdego punktu. Pamiętaj, że niektóre z punktów mogą składać się z dwóch członów i każdy z nich wymaga uwzględnienia i rozwinięcia.
- Podkreśl w zadaniu najważniejsze informacje.
- Przed przystąpieniem do pisania sporządź krótkie notatki z pomysłami i przydatnym słownictwem oraz wyrażeniami łączącymi, które będą odnosić się do każdego z punktów i ich członów – to pozwoli Ci zredagować spójny tekst oraz uniknąć pisania nie na temat.
- Nie zmieniając kolejności punktów, podziel tekst na logiczne i merytorycznie uzasadnione akapity. Zastosuj wyrażenia łączące, dzięki którym przejścia między poszczególnymi akapitami będą bardziej naturalne (np. *by the way, anyway*).
- Naucz się różnych standardowych zwrotów rozpoczynających i kończących prywatny e-mail – to przyspieszy jego pisanie.
- Pamiętaj, że prywatny e-mail cechuje komunikatywność, dlatego nie zapomnij odnieść się do adresata (np. *How are you doing? Where are you going on holiday this year? Let me know.*, etc.).
- Używaj nieformalnego języka, który cechują m.in. krótkie formy (np. *didn't*), zwroty potoczne, ale i urozmaicone słownictwo, w tym czasowniki frazowe (np. *call off the party*) i kolokacje (np. *throw a party*), skróty (np. *ASAP*), wykrzyknienia (np. *Congratulations!*).
- Po napisaniu pracy sprawdź, czy tekst mieści się w podanym limicie słów.
- Zanim oddasz pracę, przeczytaj tekst kilkakrotnie, za każdym razem sprawdzając go pod innym kątem – stosowności i bogactwa słownictwa, urozmaicenia i poprawności struktur gramatycznych oraz ortografii.

- 1 Read the tips from the box and the task below. Tick (✓) the pieces of information under the task that could be useful in your text.**

Twoja znajoma poznana na anglojęzycznym forum dyskusyjnym w mediach społecznościowych samodzielnie próbuje robić postępy w nauce polskiego i w e-mailu do Ciebie skarży się, że jej wysiłki nie przynoszą wyraźnych rezultatów. W odpowiedzi napisz do niej **e-mail**, w którym:

- zachęcisz ją, aby nie przerywała nauki,
- zaproponujesz polski film lub serial, który mogłaby obejrzeć,
- opisziesz krótko jego fabułę,
- podzielisz się z nią informacją o tym, co Ty ostatnio robisz, aby pogłębić znajomość angielskiego, i poprosisz, by również zaproponowała Ci film lub serial pomocny w nauce języka.

Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym z czterech podpunktów. Pamiętaj, że jej długość powinna wynosić od 100 do 150 słów (nie licząc wyrazów podanych na początku wypowiedzi).

- 1 Ask your friend questions about Polish grammar. ☐
- 2 Be positive in your remarks about their chances of learning Polish. ☐
- 3 Explain why you think the series or film you have chosen would be useful. ☐
- 4 Write a short review of the series or film with facts about the cast. ☐
- 5 Summarise the main plot of the series or film without too many details. ☐
- 6 Mention one or two films or programmes you have watched in English recently. ☐
- 7 Talk about other subjects you have to learn at school and how much you like or dislike them. ☐
- 8 Wish your friend luck before you sign off. ☐

- 2 Read the email and put the paragraphs in the correct order. Then underline the information in the text which refers to and develops the four points in the instructions.**

- 3 Read the email again and choose the correct options. What is their function in the email?**



New message

Hi there,

A Basically, it shows a couple in different situations, such as going shopping, so it is full of practical vocabulary. As each episode is very short, it won't tire you out – as long as you don't binge-watch too many at one time!

B ¹ *All the best! / How are things?* It's great to hear you are continuing your Polish studies. I know it isn't easy, but I'm sure you'll succeed!

C ² *If I were you, / By the way,* I've just watched *Little Women* and now I'm reading the novel. Fortunately, the language isn't too outdated. If you know any similar books, please let me know.

D ³ *Anyway, / Well,* the reason I'm writing is to suggest you try watching a Polish film. To start with, I would recommend a series called *Kasia and Tomek*. It's hilarious because of the entertaining screenplay and the acting.

⁴ *Make sure / Take care* you watch it with subtitles!

Good luck again with your Polish and enjoy the series!

⁵ *Cheers, / Congratulations,*
XYZ

- 4 Do the writing task.**

Napisał do Ciebie anglojęzyczny kolega z wiadomością, że udało mu się przekonać rodziców do subskrypcji platformy streamingowej z dostępem do polskich filmów i programów, i prosi o pomoc w wyborze ciekawych tytułów. Napisz do niego **e-mail**, w którym:

- pogratulujesz mu sukcesu w negocjacjach,
- zwięźle opisziesz fabułę Twojego ulubionego polskiego serialu i uzasadnisz, dlaczego tak go lubisz,
- poradzisz mu, których filmów lub programów unikać i z jakiego powodu,
- poinformujesz go, jakimi filmami i programami się interesujesz, i poprosisz o polecenie ciekawych brytyjskich lub amerykańskich tytułów.

Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym z czterech podpunktów. Pamiętaj, że jej długość powinna wynosić od 100 do 150 słów (nie licząc wyrazów podanych na początku wypowiedzi).

Wskazówki

- Przeczytaj uważnie polecenie i podkreśl informacje, które musisz uwzględnić w swoim tekście.
- Pamiętaj o odniesieniu się do każdego punktu i rozwinięciu go, a jeśli punkt składa się z dwóch członów, to do każdego z nich.
- Podziel tekst na logiczne i merytorycznie uzasadnione akapity. Między akapitami stosuj wyrażenia łączące, dzięki którym poszczególne treści będą się ze sobą łączyć.
- Stosuj wyrażenia łączące także w obrębie zdań, co sprawi, że zastosowane struktury gramatyczne będą bardziej złożone, ale informacje w nich zawarte klarowniejsze.
- Blog pisany jest z myślą o wielu odbiorcach, dlatego cechuje go duża komunikatywność, zatem stosuj elementy podtrzymujące zainteresowanie odbiorców, takie jak: bezpośrednie zwroty do czytelnika (np. *Hi guys!*), zachęty do wykonania konkretnych zadań (np. *Check it out yourselves!*), wykrzyknienia, aby wyrazić emocje (np. *Wow!*).
- Używaj nieformalnego języka, który cechują krótkie formy (np. *isn't*) i zwroty kolokwialne, jak również urozmaicone i barwne słownictwo, w tym czasowniki frazowe (np. *What's up?*) i kolokacje (np. *make up your mind*), oraz skróty (np. *BTW*).
- Po napisaniu pracy sprawdź, czy tekst mieści się w podanym limicie słów.
- Zanim oddasz pracę, przeczytaj tekst kilkakrotnie, za każdym razem sprawdzając go pod innym kątem – stosowności i bogactwa słownictwa, urozmaïcenia i poprawności struktur gramatycznych oraz ortografii.

1 Read the tips from the box and the task below. Cross out the phrases a–m that would sound inappropriate in a blog.

Niedawno dowiedziałeś się / dowiedziałas się o ciekawym nowym rozwiązaniu technologicznym. Zredaguj **wpis na blogu**, w którym:

- wyjaśnisz, co skłoniło Cię do napisania tego postu,
- opisziesz nowinkę technologiczną i swoje wrażenia na jej temat,
- porównasz to rozwiązanie do starszego urządzenia, które istnieje na rynku już od pewnego czasu,
- poinformujesz czytelników, jakie nowoczesne sprzęty chciałbyś / chciałabyś mieć, i poprosisz ich o podzielenie się podobnymi marzeniami.

Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym z czterech podpunktów. Pamiętaj, że jej długość powinna wynosić od 100 do 150 słów (nie licząc wyrazów podanych na początku wypowiedzi).

- Hi, guys!
- Guess what!
- I'm writing in reference to ...
- Did you know that ...?
- Wow!
- As a consequence, ...
- What a surprise!
- How amazing!
- I wish to draw your attention to this issue.
- Check it out!
- Why don't you try it yourself?
- I look forward to hearing from you.
- Please leave a comment!

2 Read the text and complete it with some of the words and phrases from exercise 1.

1 _____!
 2 _____ There are some ^A cool new Virtual Reality videos for exercise machines that are really ^A cool, so that's what I want to share with you today. Basically, there are hundreds of recordings of real walking and cycling paths from around the world to download. They're much ^B better than old-fashioned videos. ³ _____ the VR headset is ^C connected to your exercise machine, and you can follow signs on the screen to viewpoints and other attractions? Best of all, you can walk through a rainforest without worrying about getting bitten or stung! The next thing I want is a smart backpack ^D in order to be able to charge my phone when I'm walking. ^E It's really vital when you're camping. There isn't always electricity. Here's a link. ⁴ _____ and let me know what cutting-edge technology you would like to have!
 5 _____

3 Look at the underlined words and phrases in the blog and match them to the problems below. Think of ideas for how to improve the text.

- A simple word which could be replaced by something more specific _____
- Two sentences which could be linked by a linking word _____
- Repeating the same adjective _____
- A verb which could be replaced by an informal phrasal verb _____
- Language which is too formal _____

4 Do the writing task.

Ostatnio przeczytałeś/przeczytałaś na anglojęzycznym forum internetowym interesującą dyskusję na temat konieczności śledzenia nowinek w dziedzinie nowoczesnych technologii. Zredaguj **wpis na blogu**, w którym:

- przytoczysz argument, z którym całkowicie się zgadzasz,
- opisziesz przykłady, które go popierają,
- przedstawisz możliwe powody, dla których Twój znajomi mają inne poglądy,
- poprosisz czytelników o podzielenie się opiniami na temat nowych technologii.

Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym z czterech podpunktów. Pamiętaj, że jej długość powinna wynosić od 100 do 150 słów (nie licząc wyrazów podanych na początku wypowiedzi).

Wskazówki

- Przystępując do pisania listu, najpierw dokładnie przeczytaj polecenie i upewnij się, że rozumiesz, kto ma być jego adresatem i jaki jest główny powód jego pisania.
- We wstępie sprecyzuj cel pisania listu. Upewnij się, że wstęp jest zgodny z tematem i treścią Twojej wypowiedzi.
- Używaj różnorodnych środków językowych oraz bogatego słownictwa, aby odnieść się do tematu i rozwinąć go szczegółowo, podając odpowiednie przykłady. Nie zapomnij o wyrażeniach łączących poszczególne zdania i akapity.
- Upewnij się, że tekst jest uporządkowany, a podział na akapity merytorycznie uzasadniony.
- Pamiętaj, że zakończenie powinno być zgodne z tematem oraz z treścią Twojej wypowiedzi.
- Przed oddaniem pracy sprawdź, czy mieści się w podanym limicie słów.
- Zarezerwuj też sobie czas na przeczytanie pracy pod kątem poprawności gramatycznej, stylistycznej i ortograficznej.

1 Which of the sentences 1–7 below can be found in a formal and which in an informal letter? Mark the sentences F (formal) or I (informal). How would you change the informal phrases into more formal ones?

- 1 I am writing on behalf of a group of inhabitants of our town. _____
- 2 We would appreciate your input on this issue. _____
- 3 It would be cool to hear what you think. _____
- 4 We believe very strongly in this issue. _____
- 5 Do you think anybody in the UK is even interested? _____
- 6 I am sure your ideas will add greatly to our effort. _____
- 7 Write back soon! _____

2 Read the tips from the box and the letter. Match the underlined fragments to problems in a–c.

Ostatnio wiele się mówi o wykorzystywaniu rzeczy używanych zamiast kupowania nowych. Twoja klasa chciałaby zorganizować akcję mającą na celu promowanie tego trendu i zachęcić do udziału w niej uczniów ze szkoły partnerskiej z Anglii. Napisz **list** do uczniów z tej szkoły, w którym wyjaśnisz powody organizowania tej akcji i poprosisz o pomoc w zaangażowaniu w nią młodych ludzi.

Wypowiedź powinna zawierać od 200 do 250 słów i spełniać wszystkie wymogi typowe dla formy wskazanej w poleceniu.



New message

Dear fellow students,

¹ You know that buying new things can contribute to the destruction of the environment. Firstly, by using the resources of our planet and secondly, by producing more waste. So, our goal is to encourage young people to reuse second-hand items rather than buy new ones, and we are looking for ways to engage more students in this effort.

² We are having trouble getting people interested. Firstly, the amount of waste produced by disused clothing, electronics and other items is quite concerning. Moreover, both driving to the shops or purchasing products online result in higher greenhouse gas emissions. ³ And then, we believe that creative thinking and resourcefulness can be encouraged by promoting the reuse of old items. These are behaviours which we believe are undervalued in our educational system and which, therefore, need encouragement. While we have been working on this project for some time, it has to be admitted that getting other students involved has been a challenge. On our part, we are planning a workshop at our school that will show how old clothing, furniture and other items can be recycled or given a new life. We ⁴ would love your input on any other ways in which we might engage our fellow students, and the ideas you have employed to reach this goal. Thank you in advance for your response, and we look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours faithfully,
XYZ

- a Wrong register: too many informal phrases _____;
- b The introduction does not express the purpose of the letter _____
- c A phrase that is not logically connected to the paragraph _____

3 Correct fragments 1–4. Then rewrite the letter and divide it into paragraphs.

4 Do the writing task.

Ostatnio wiele się mówi o marnowaniu żywności. Twoja klasa chciałaby zorganizować akcję mającą na celu przeciwdziałanie temu zjawisku i zachęcić do udziału w niej uczniów ze szkoły partnerskiej z Anglii. Napisz **list** do uczniów z tej szkoły, w którym uzasadnisz potrzebę zorganizowania takiej akcji oraz przedstawisz jej projekt.

Wypowiedź powinna zawierać od 200 do 250 słów i spełniać wszystkie wymogi typowe dla formy wskazanej w poleceniu.

Wskazówki

- Przystępując do pisania artykułu, najpierw dokładnie przeczytaj polecenie i upewnij się, że rozumiesz, czego dotyczy.
- Pamiętaj, że wprowadzenie powinno być zgodne z tematem oraz ciekawe, oryginalne i zachęcające do czytania. Może zawierać pytanie do czytelnika, anegdotę, cytaty lub intrygującą statystykę.
- Nie zapomnij o tytule przyciągającym uwagę odbiorcy.
- Rozwinięcie Twojej pracy powinno odnieść się do tematu, pogłębić go i szczegółowo omówić. Nie zapomnij o wspieraniu się przykładami.
- Używaj wyrażień łączących poszczególne zdania i akapity.
- W zakończeniu sparafrazuj wstęp, ale nie używaj tych samych wyrażień. Pamiętaj, że zakończenie powinno być zgodne z tematem oraz z treścią Twojej wypowiedzi.
- Przed oddaniem pracy sprawdź, czy mieści się w podanym limicie słów.
- Zarezerwuj też sobie czas na przeczytanie pracy pod kątem poprawności gramatycznej, stylistycznej i ortograficznej.

- 1 Read the tips from the box. Which of the features from the box below would be more appropriate for an article, and which for an essay? Complete the table. Some phrases belong to both categories.

arguments for and against a catchy title
a humorous or surprising fact a personal anecdote
a quotation examples supporting arguments
linking words

An article	A for-and-against essay

- 2 Read the task below. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

W dzisiejszych czasach wiele osób decyduje się spędzać wakacje w kraju, zamiast podróżować do odległych miejsc. Napisz **artykuł**, w którym omówisz przyczyny tego zjawiska i opiszysz miejsce w Twojej okolicy, które odpowiadałoby potrzebom osób wybierających się na wakacje lokalnie.

Wypowiedź powinna zawierać od 200 do 250 słów i spełniać wszystkie wymagania typowe dla formy wskazanej w poleceniu.

- You must explain the reason(s) for something. T / F
- You should describe an unusual holiday destination. T / F
- You must include arguments against holidaying locally. T / F
- You should choose the place you describe according to specific criteria. T / F
- You must include a description of a faraway holiday. T / F

- 3 Read the article and match the underlined fragments to problems a–f.

¹ WHY YOU SHOULDN'T TRAVEL

'Pack your bags and grab your passports! We're going ... to the local lake!' This is probably not the first destination you had in mind after reading that first line. ² Lots of people are staying home.

People have many reasons ³ to avoiding faraway holiday destinations, but expense often tops the list. Cheap airline tickets are becoming a rarity, and the cheapest ones are usually to places that would not be your first choice anyhow. ⁴ Moreover, there are environmental considerations.

The truth is that most of us live close to some amazing places, which we may never have bothered to visit. For example, my family, ⁵ is recently deciding to have a holiday by Zegrze Lake. It is about an hour's drive from Warsaw and has everything that a summer holiday needs: sandy beaches, scenic spots for hiking and biking and water sports facilities. My sister took some windsurfing lessons, and my parents enjoyed a visit to the remains of the 19th century house that once belonged to the writer Jerzy Szaniawski. ⁶ So, forget the passports, the airports, the carbon pollution and the headaches.

- incorrect grammar tense _____
- vague or uninteresting title _____
- a fragment that is not developed enough _____
- incorrect verb form _____
- lacking part of the text _____
- no logical connection to the previous sentence _____

- 4 Correct the mistakes in fragments 1–6 in exercise 3.

- 5  Do the writing task.

W dzisiejszych czasach wiele osób decyduje się spędzać wakacje w miejscach, w których dba się o ochronę środowiska. Napisz **artykuł**, w którym omówisz przyczyny tego zjawiska i opiszysz miejsce w Twojej okolicy, które odpowiadałoby potrzebom osób wybierających ekologiczne wakacje.

Wypowiedź powinna zawierać od 200 do 250 słów i spełniać wszystkie wymagania typowe dla formy wskazanej w poleceniu.

Wskazówki

- Przystępując do pisania rozprawki wyrażającej opinię, najpierw dokładnie przeczytaj polecenie i upewnij się, że rozumiesz, na jaki temat masz wyrazić opinię.
- We wstępie zawrzyj tezę, która zapowie oczekiwaną strukturę rozprawki. W przypadku rozprawki wyrażającej opinię będzie to krótki zarys Twojego zdania na dany temat. Teza powinna być jasna i zgodna z tematem oraz z argumentacją przedstawioną w kolejnych akapitach.
- Używaj różnorodnych środków językowych oraz bogatego słownictwa, aby odnieść się do tematu i rozwinąć go szczegółowo, omawiając argumenty popierające Twoją opinię oraz podając odpowiednie przykłady. Nie zapomnij o wyrażeniach łączących poszczególne zdania i akapity.
- Możesz wspomnieć o opinii przeciwnej do Twojej, aby wzmocnić własną argumentację. Zrób to, podając konkretne powody, dla których, Twoim zdaniem, opinia przeciwna jest błędna.
- W zakończeniu sparafrazuj wstęp, ale innymi słowami. Pamiętaj, że zakończenie powinno być zgodne z tematem oraz z treścią Twojej wypowiedzi.
- Przed oddaniem pracy sprawdź, czy mieści się w podanym limicie słów.
- Zarezerwuj też sobie czas na przeczytanie pracy pod kątem poprawności gramatycznej, stylistycznej i ortograficznej.

1 Read the tips from the box and the task below. Then complete the sentences.

Niektórzy uważają, że egzaminy w formie standaryzowanych testów nie oceniają dokładnie wiedzy uczniów i powinny zostać zniesione. Napisz **rozprawkę**, w której przedstawisz swoją opinię na ten temat, uwzględniając wykonalność ewentualnej zmiany oraz wpływ egzaminów na życie uczniów.

Wypowiedź powinna zawierać od 200 do 250 słów i spełniać wszystkie wymogi typowe dla formy wskazanej w poleceniu.

1 In the essay I should present my opinion on

_____.

2 The two points I should discuss in the essay are

- _____
- _____

2 Read the opinion essay and match the underlined fragments to problems a–e.

- a a spelling mistake _____
- b over-simplistic vocabulary _____
- c a lexical mistake _____
- d the thesis does not agree with the content of the essay _____
- e a punctuation mistake _____

The idea of discontinuing standardised examinations has been widely discussed by both students and academics for quite some time. ¹ Personally, I think that the current examinations are not ideal and are a serious cause of stress for students in their final years of school. For that reason, they should be abandoned, and this essay is an attempt to justify this position.

It is my opinion that abolishing standardised exams is not really a ² possibility. Without them, the only means of evaluation would be coursework, and that would mean exchanging an objective assessment for an individual teacher's judgement. This could partly be based on positive or negative prejudices, so sometimes would not be a ³ good evaluation.

Many people complain that exams place an unfair workload on students in their final years of school, and that they force them to learn for the exam only, rather than engage in their own interests and ideas. Yet, I believe that exam preparation ⁴ affords students a specific goal, and also trains them in discipline and persistence. I would also argue that all the learned facts provide a basis for more independent critical thinking in the future.

On balance, I firmly believe that examinations, while not ideal, play an important role in preparing students for a future in an academic setting, as well as in the working world. ⁵ Consequently I am confident, that for the time being they should remain as they are.

3 Correct the mistakes in fragments 1–5 in exercise 2.

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

4 Do the writing task.

Niektórzy twierdzą, że takie przedmioty szkolne jak historia i literatura nie są przydatne w dzisiejszym świecie i powinny zostać zastąpione wiedzą o ekonomii lub o nowych technologiach. Napisz **rozprawkę**, w której przedstawisz swoją opinię na ten temat, uwzględniając kwestie finansowe oraz aspekty praktyczne.

Wypowiedź powinna zawierać od 200 do 250 słów i spełniać wszystkie wymogi typowe dla formy wskazanej w poleceniu.

Wskazówki

- Przystępując do pisania rozprawki 'za i przeciw', najpierw dokładnie przeczytaj polecenie i upewnij się, że rozumiesz, jakie dwa aspekty tematu masz omówić.
- We wstępie zawrzyj tezę, która zapowie oczekiwaną strukturę rozprawki. W przypadku rozprawki 'za i przeciw' będzie to krótki zarys argumentów 'za' i argumentów 'przeciw' danej tezie. Teza powinna być jasna i zgodna z tematem oraz z argumentacją przedstawioną w kolejnych akapitach.
- Drugi akapit zacznij od zdania wprowadzającego, które zapowie, czego będzie dotyczyć ta część Twojej wypowiedzi. Następnie skoncentruj się na szczegółowym przedstawieniu argumentów za daną tezę i poprzyj je przykładami.
- Trzeci akapit powinien mieć taką samą konstrukcję jak akapit drugi, lecz koncentrować się na argumentach przeciw danej tezie.
- Używaj różnorodnych środków językowych oraz bogatego słownictwa, aby odnieść się do tematu, rozwinąć go i szczegółowo omówić. Nie zapomnij o wyrażeniach łączących poszczególne zdania i akapity.
- W zakończeniu sparafrazuj wstęp, ale innymi słowami. Pamiętaj, że zakończenie powinno być zgodne z tematem oraz z treścią Twojej wypowiedzi.
- Przed oddaniem pracy sprawdź, czy mieści się w podanym limicie słów.
- Zarezerwuj też sobie czas na przeczytanie pracy pod kątem poprawności gramatycznej, stylistycznej i ortograficznej.

1 Read the tips from the box and the task below. Then answer the questions.

Wiele osób twierdzi, że wszyscy uczniowie szkół średnich powinni nosić mundurki na terenie szkoły. Napisz **rozprawkę**, w której przedstawisz dobre i złe strony wprowadzenia takiego obowiązku.

Wypowiedź powinna zawierać od 200 do 250 słów i spełniać wszystkie wymogi typowe dla formy wskazanej w poleceniu.

1 What information should be included in the introduction?

2 What are two of the arguments for wearing uniforms in high schools?

3 What are two of the arguments against wearing uniforms in high schools?

2 Read the for-and-against essay below and choose the correct options.

¹ Some people think secondary school students should wear uniforms, but I think this is a terrible idea. There are, of course, some valid arguments on both sides of the issue, which should be explored.

The main arguments supporting the wearing of school uniforms highlight economic equality, identity and safety. If students are obliged to wear similar clothes to one another, the difference between ² a stinking rich and a stony-broke student becomes less visible. Moreover, wearing uniforms promotes identification with the school. For example, during trips, students are able to feel a sense of pride in representing their institution. As far as safety is concerned, when students look alike, members of staff can easily identify intruders on the school premises.

³ There are, however, several good arguments against wearing uniforms in secondary schools. One common argument is that of expense. A complete school uniform can be costly, and some families simply cannot afford them, which obviously puts them at a disadvantage.

⁴ Wearing uniforms in secondary schools is a controversial topic, with valid arguments on both sides. Fairness and practicality both have to be considered in order to come to the right conclusion regarding this sensitive issue.

- The introduction is
 - too short.
 - more suitable for a different type of essay.
- The fragment underlined in point 2 is
 - too colloquial.
 - too detailed.
- The third paragraph
 - lacks linking words and the rich vocabulary when compared to the introduction.
 - lacks substantial arguments and is too short when compared to the previous one.
- The first sentence of the conclusion
 - is too colloquial.
 - lacks a conventional linking word.

3 Do the writing task.

Wiele osób uważa, że program nauczania w szkole średniej i na studiach powinien uwzględniać pulę zajęć odbywających się zdalnie, akcentując liczne zalety takiego rozwiązania. Napisz **rozprawkę**, w której przedstawisz dobre i złe strony takiego systemu nauki.

Wypowiedź powinna zawierać od 200 do 250 słów i spełniać wszystkie wymogi typowe dla formy wskazanej w poleceniu.

Otrzymałeś/Otrzymałaś niedawno e-mail od koleżanki z Austrii, która właśnie ukończyła naukę w liceum i zdecydowała się na jednoroczną przerwę przed rozpoczęciem studiów. W tym czasie chciałaby zaangażować się w wolontariat za granicą. W odpowiedzi zredaguj e-mail, w którym:

- pogratulujesz jej ukończenia szkoły,
- dopytasz się o szczegóły dotyczące jej planów na najbliższy rok,
- udzielisz jej rady na temat pracy za granicą,
- podzielisz się z nią informacją o swoich planach na wakacje.

Długość tekstu powinna wynosić od 100 do 150 słów.

Stosuj **wyrażenia i interpunkcję** (skrótowe formy, znaki zapytania, wykrzykniki, okazjonalnie emotikony) typowe dla stylu nieformalnego.

Odnosząc się do poszczególnych punktów zadania rozwiń je w osobnych akapitach.

Stosuj **precyzyjne i urozmaicone słownictwo** związane z tematem zadania.

Rozpocznij i zakończ e-mail przyjaznym nieformalnym wyrażeniem powitalnym i pożegnalnym.

 New message

Hi, Rose,

Thanks for your email and all your news. **How are things? Congratulations on finishing school!** I hope your exams went well.

Anyway, the reason I'm writing is to find out more about your gap year idea. What exactly are you planning to do? Which countries do you want to work in? Are you thinking of choosing somewhere **remote** with **dramatic scenery** or would you like to be able to **go sightseeing** in your free time?

Be careful when travelling! Make sure you **take out insurance**, **get vaccinated** and take **mosquito repellent**. **If I were you, I'd be careful** with the water as well. I have a colleague who went to Asia and spent the first few days with **food poisoning!** 😞

I'm planning to go camping with some friends from school this summer, hopefully near a **deserted beach** but also not too far from some **popular resorts**.

Well, that's all for now.

Good luck and write soon.

Cheers

XYZ

A formal letter of complaint (Units 1 & 7)

Przed wyjazdem na wakacje, za pośrednictwem internetowej agencji, wynajęłeś/wynajęłaś z przyjaciółmi domek na wsi w Estonii. Niestety miejsce zakwaterowania nie spełniło Waszych oczekiwań. Napisz do agencji list formalny z zażaleniem (200–250 słów), w którym opisziesz Wasze problemy oraz przedstawisz oczekiwania wobec agencji.

Rozpocznij i zakończ list formalny do instytucji / osoby nieznanej Ci z imienia i nazwiska formalnym wyrażeniem powitalnym i pożegnalnym.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I **am** writing to complain about a house that I rented from your company with some friends. I **am** afraid **we were quite dissatisfied with** the property which fell short of our expectations in a number of ways.

Wyjaśnij, dlaczego pisziesz, i przedstaw krótko problem.

The first **disappointment** was the location of the house. When we got there, it **was not** in a peaceful, rural area as it had been promised but, in fact, it was situated in a residential area with houses all around. To make matters worse, **as soon as** we entered the house, it was obvious that it had not been cleaned since the previous guests had left. As if that **were not** enough, the house was described as fully furnished, however, there were **insufficient** chairs for the number of people in our group.

Opisz, co się wydarzyło, i podaj dalsze szczegóły dotyczące problemu.

When we phoned your local representative, he promised that he would come to see us the next morning. **In the end**, he turned up late in the afternoon, which meant that we wasted the first day of our holiday. The house was cleaned **eventually**, but it was an **unsatisfactory** start to our holidays, and **I would appreciate it if you acknowledged this**. Firstly, I expect an apology. Secondly, **I believe that due to this inconvenience, part of our payment for the house should be refunded**.

Wyjaśnij, jakie kroki zostały poczynione w sprawie rozwiązania problemu, i przedstaw swoje oczekiwania w obecnej sytuacji.

I would be most grateful for your support in resolving this urgent issue and I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Zakończ list w sposób stanowczy, ale grzeczny.

Yours faithfully,
XYZ

Używaj spójników i określeń czasu ułatwiających relacjonowanie wydarzeń.

Styl listu jest formalny, więc stosuj pełne formy czasowników.

Stosuj precyzyjne słownictwo i wyrażenia charakteryzujące styl formalny.

Czy zbyt szybkie wdrażanie nowych technologii bez rozważenia konsekwencji ich działania nie staje się zbyt ryzykowne? Napisz rozprawkę z opinią (200–250 słów), w której uwzględniś argumenty zwolenników i przeciwników tej tezy, oraz przedstawisz własną opinię.

Staraj się, aby wstęp i zakończenie miały porównywalną długość i aby były krótsze od akapitów składających się na rozwinięcie rozprawki.

Używaj **wyrażeń wprowadzających Twoją opinię w pierwszym i ostatnim akapicie** rozprawki. W pozostałych akapitach, z bardziej obiektywną treścią, staraj się powoływać na opinie innych ludzi, np. specjalistów, ekspertów.

We wstępie nawiąż do tematu polecenia, przedstaw tezę (twierdzenie), która wzbudza kontrowersje, i uwzględnij swoją opinię.

Rozwijając jedną z kwestii podanych w poleceniu, przedstaw argumenty i przykłady popierające Twoją opinię.

Rozwijając drugą kwestię z polecenia, przedstaw argumenty, wraz z przykładami, prezentujące przeciwny punkt widzenia.

W zakończeniu podsumuj treści przedstawione w rozwinięciu rozprawki oraz jeszcze raz przedstaw swoją opinię, używając jednak innych słów.

Cutting-edge technology is making our lives easier. **Virtual assistants** are able to do simple tasks and **contactless payments** save us a few seconds when paying for goods. However, the assistant hears everything we say, and criminals can easily spend money with a stolen card. **As far as I am concerned**, these changes offer very little benefit and completely ignore the potential drawbacks.

Numerous experts point out that many of the supposedly advantageous changes could cause major problems in the future. Due to technology, we will be totally dependent on various devices. We no longer require map reading skills now as we have **satellite navigation** and soon **driverless cars** will mean that we will not need to be able to drive. One day, it is feasible that we will not even remember how to switch our lights on or, even worse, we will not be able to without our own virtual assistant.

It could be argued that such changes will make our lives safer and easier. Who would not want to live in a world where accidents are unknown and **microchip implants** ensure that any medical problems are spotted immediately? **Many would claim that** this is a vision of a world where everyone's movements are watched and, *although* some of their freedom is lost, it is only for their own and everyone else's good.

To sum up, *despite* the advantages which technology can bring, **in my opinion**, it is vital that we ask ourselves whether such changes are necessary before we make them. *The reason I say this is that*, too often, **I do not believe** they are.

Używaj spójników wskazujących kontrast.

Używaj dość formalnego języka oraz **precyzyjnego słownictwa** związanego z tematem zadania.

Używaj spójników wskazujących przyczynę i skutek.

Na stronie internetowej z ciekawymi artykułami dla osób uczących się języka angielskiego znalazłeś/znalazłaś informację o konkursie na recenzję wystawy, którą warto zobaczyć lub na którą szkoda czasu. Napisz artykuł (200–250 słów), w którym zrecenzujesz wybraną wystawę oraz zachęcisz czytelników do zainteresowania się nią lub odradzisz jej obejrzenie.

Używaj **dość swobodnego języka**, ale pamiętaj o stosowaniu **precyzyjnego słownictwa** związanego z tematem zadania.

THE ART OF RAISING AWARENESS

Footing the Bill: Art and Our Ecological Footprint is an exciting **exhibition** which uses art to highlight the need for us to live sustainably. It is organised by Art Works for Change, which aims to promote awareness of many different issues through art.

What a great idea!

The best thing about the **exhibition** is that it is available online, so it can be seen by everyone, wherever they are in the world. It combines **paintings** and **photography** and it makes an *extremely powerful* statement about the state of the world. It is well worth seeing, perhaps more for the subject matter than the **artistry**. That does not mean I want to criticise the **artists** or their work, but it is clear to me the main emphasis of the **display** is on getting this *valuable* message across.

I'm sure the **exhibition** will appeal to people of all ages, and it could be an *absolutely invaluable* educational tool for those who haven't considered these issues until now. I must say, though, that navigating the **exhibition** online wasn't as easy as it could have been. To my mind, it would be better to have traditional **thumbnail photos** to click on and to include more information about the **paintings** that are difficult to interpret.

Overall, though, I highly recommend this **exhibition**.

It includes important, *thought-provoking* **images** which should be seen by as many people as possible.

How wonderful it is that we can do this from our own homes!

We wstępie podaj tytuł wydarzenia oraz inne podstawowe informacje na jego temat.

Rozwijając pierwszą kwestię podaną w poleceniu, przedstaw powody, dla których wydarzenie oceniasz pozytywnie lub negatywnie.

Rozwijając drugą kwestię z polecenia, wyjaśnij, kogo i dlaczego dane wydarzenie może zainteresować lub kto nie jest jego adresatem.

W zakończeniu podsumuj ogólne wrażenia z wydarzenia i poinformuj czytelników, czy je polecasz, czy odradzasz.

Używaj **urozmaiconego słownictwa**, szczególnie przymiotników o zabarwieniu pozytywnym lub negatywnym, opisującego przedmiot recenzji.

Aby bardziej podkreślić swoją opinię i stosunek do przedmiotu recenzji, a także przykuć uwagę czytelników, możesz zastosować **wykrzyknienia**.

W Twoim mieście rozpoczęły się zdjęcia do serialu telewizyjnego. Napisz list do lokalnej gazety (200–250 słów), zwracając uwagę na problemy, jakie to wydarzenie stwarza oraz proponując rozwiązania, które mogą ograniczyć niedogodności dla miasta i jego mieszkańców.

Rozpocznij i zakończ list odpowiednimi zwrotami formalnymi.

Dear Editor,

W pierwszym akapicie podaj powód, dla którego pisziesz.

*I am writing with reference to the decision to allow **filming of a drama series on location** in our town. *I wish to draw your attention to* some of the problems this has already led to.*

Rozwijając pierwszą kwestię podaną w poleceniu, przedstaw uwagi krytyczne i problemy stwarzane przez dane przedsięwzięcie.

*It seems particularly ill-advised to allow filming on weekdays because of the **disruption** it causes. It concerns many residents that several roads have been closed without warning. As a result, there have been major traffic jams while people are going to work or taking children to school. It **is** bound to be a cause of serious irritation if it continues for too long. The worst thing is that this is a series which could be on air **indefinitely**.*

Rozwijając drugą kwestię z polecenia, podaj możliwe rozwiązania w danej sytuacji i uzasadnij je.

*I understand that the local council are hoping that the series will lead to a **significant boost** in tourism, but *allow me to suggest* some alternative ideas. *It would be far more beneficial* for the series makers to spend a limited time **filming shots** of general street scenes in the more **picturesque** parts of the town, preferably during weekends and to then make the actual series on a **film set** in a studio. This technique was used to good effect on the sitcom *Friends*, which was filmed in Los Angeles but used **footage** of New York between the scenes to give the programme the feeling of being made in that city.*

W zakończeniu wyraż swoje oczekiwania wobec redakcji w związku z zaproponowanymi pomysłami.

*I hope I have managed to convince you of the importance of this **issue** and the benefits of the alternative possibilities that I **have** proposed.*

Yours faithfully,

XYZ

Używaj spójników i wyrażen łączących wskazujących przyczynę i skutek.

Stosuj **stałe zwroty**, opisując **kwestię**, z którymi się nie zgadzasz, i **proponując alternatywne rozwiązania**.

Stosuj **styl formalny**, który wiąże się m.in. z używaniem **precyzyjnego słownictwa** oraz **pełnych form czasowników**.

A for-and-against essay (Units 4 & 8)

Wiele osób, w tym także eksperci, jest zdania, że obowiązkowe zajęcia z wychowania fizycznego, w tym samym wymiarze godzinowym, powinny obejmować zarówno uczniów szkół średnich, jak i studentów. Napisz rozprawkę za i przeciw (200–250 słów), w której przedstawisz argumenty zwolenników oraz przeciwników tego podejścia.

Staraj się, aby wstęp i zakończenie miały porównywalną długość i aby były wyraźnie krótsze od akapitów składających się na rozwinięcie rozprawki.

Akapity środkowe nie powinny znacząco różnić się między sobą pod względem długości.

There are arguments for and against the imposition of compulsory physical education for university students. Our view, to a large extent, depends on whether we are more concerned about young people's health or their independence. The question then arises: who is right?

We wstępie nawiąż do tematu zadania, formułując tezę i sygnalizując problem, np. w postaci pytania retorycznego skierowanego do czytelnika.

On the one hand, it can be argued that university students often require physical education more than school students. Many of them are away from home for the first time and likely to be living on cheap, processed or takeaway food. **In addition,** the intense workload may mean that they are living a more **sedentary lifestyle** than is advisable.

Rozwijając pierwszą kwestię podaną w poleceniu, przedstaw argumenty popierające tezę przedstawioną we wstępie.

A major advantage of compulsory exercise is that if they were **out of condition,** it would help them to improve their health and fitness.

On the other hand, a definite drawback of the idea is that they are young adults and need to learn to decide for themselves.

Rozwijając drugą kwestię z polecenia, omów wybrane argumenty podważające celowość proponowanego rozwiązania.

They **will not be offered** physical education classes by employees and therefore they may question the need for them while at university.

Another argument against this potential change is that those who care about their health will probably take advantage of the special rates offered to students by many gyms while those who do not look after themselves or **lack determination** are unlikely to make the most of any activities provided by the university anyway.

W zakończeniu napisz podsumowanie zgodne z przedstawioną wcześniej argumentacją i przychyl się do jednej ze stron sporu w sposób ogólny lub przedstawiając własną opinię.

While there are good arguments on both sides, it is my view that students should be able to make their own decisions regarding their health and fitness and **not be forced to** do activities that are unconnected with the subjects they are studying.

Używaj stałych wyrażen do kontrastowania opinii i wprowadzania kontrargumentów.

Używaj **formalnego języka** oraz **precyzyjnego słownictwa** związanego z tematem rozprawki.

Stosuj **stałe wyrażenia do przedstawiania i dodawania kolejnych argumentów i kontrargumentów.**

Stosuj **bezosobowe konstrukcje i stronę bierną do przedstawiania powszechnych przekonań i argumentów.**

Unit 1 | A formal letter of complaint

(List formalny z zażaleniem)

Making complaints

I am writing to complain about ...
 I would like to express my strong dissatisfaction with ...
 I am quite dissatisfied with ..., which falls/fell short of my/our expectations.
 I am afraid I have several complaints about ...
 We were very disappointed with ...
 To make matters/the matter worse, ...
 As if that was/were not enough, ...
 We were not the only ones who were unhappy with ...
 The manager refused to listen to our concerns.

Demanding action

Firstly, I would appreciate it if (you provided me with a full explanation).
 In this situation, I expect an apology.
 I expect to see this problem resolved as soon as possible.
 Secondly, I believe that due to this inconvenience the payments should be refunded.
 I would be most grateful for your support in resolving this urgent issue.

Reporting events

By the time I/we ...,
 As soon as I/we ...,
 It was not long before ...
 It was then that I realised ...
 At first I was (scared), but ...
 It felt like / It was like ...
 Eventually, / In the end, ...
 The worst part was that ...
 It is hard to believe, but then ...
 When we got there, we ...
 We were on our way back when ...
 It was a terrible experience.
 What I remember most is ...

Unit 2 | An article (Artykuł)

Providing solutions

There is no simple solution to the problem because ...
 One solution might/could be to (introduce) ...
 It would be in everyone's interest to (move) ...
 What is really needed is ...
 It goes without saying that you should (limit) ...
 If we continue in this way, ...
 Without changes/solutions like this, ...

Stating opinions in an impersonal way

It is thought/said that ...
 Many believe (that) ...
 Some people claim (that) ...
 As far as ... is/are concerned, people say ...
 Some experts argue that ...
 Authorities/Experts predict that ...

Unit 3 | A formal letter of enquiry

(List formalny z zapytaniem)

Opening greeting

Dear Sir/Madam,
 Dear Ms Green,

Introduction/Purpose for writing

I am writing to ask/enquire about ...
 I am writing in connection with / in response to ...

The reason for your enquiry

According to (an article I have recently read) ...
 I have read/found your (advertisement/article) in ..., and would like to ...
 I have some concerns regarding ...

Asking for information

I would like to know if/whether ...
 I would like to know more details about ...
 I would be (very) grateful if you could ...
 I wonder if you could ...
 Please inform me of ...

Final remarks

I hope you will give this matter your earnest consideration.
 I look forward to hearing from you (soon).
 I look forward to your reply.

Closing expression

Yours faithfully,
 Yours sincerely,

Unit 4 | An informal email (E-mail prywatny)

Greeting and beginning

Hi there!
 Long time no see!
 How are things? / How are you? / How's life?
 I hope you're having a great day.
 I hope you're doing well.

Congratulations

I'm so happy for you!
 Congratulations on (your new place)!
 This calls for a celebration!
 You did it! So proud of you!

Giving the purpose for writing

Anyway, the reason I'm writing is ...
 I thought I'd write to tell/ask you ...
 I was wondering ...

Responding to congratulations

Thanks for your congratulations! It means a lot to me.
 Thank you for believing in me!
 Thanks for the kind words!
 You are so sweet!
 I keep pinching myself to see if this is real.

Giving advice

Have you thought about ...?
 If I were you, I'd ...
 The best thing would be to ...
 Another good idea is to ...
 Make sure you (don't) ...

Ending an email

Well, that's all for now.
Best, / Cheers, / Love, / Take care,
All the best, / Best wishes, / Lots of love,
Hope to hear from you soon.

Unit 5 | An opinion essay (*Rozprawka wyrażająca opinię*)

Introducing your opinion

Personally, ...
In my opinion, ...
I (strongly) feel/believe that ...
It is my belief that ...
I would argue/say that ...
As far as I am concerned, ...
It seems to me that ...
I am of the opinion that ...

Presenting other opinions

It could be argued that ...
Others argue that ...
Some people claim that ...
Another point of view is that ...
This suggests that ...

Giving reasons

Because/Since/As + *clause*
Because of + *noun*
Due to + *noun*
(This is) due to the fact that ...
The reason (why) I say that is ...

Explaining results

As a result (of this), ...
Consequently/Therefore, ...
If that is/was the case, ...

Unit 6 | An article with a review (*Artykuł z recenzją*)

Giving information about a film/TV series

It was directed by ... and stars ...
It tells the story of ...
The story is about ... / It's about ...
The plot of the (film) is ...
It is based on a novel by ...
It's set in ...
The main characters are ...

Giving recommendations

The best/worst thing about the (film) is ...
This is one of the most exciting/fascinating/gripping (films) I have ever seen.
I strongly/highly recommend this (TV series) because ...
The (film) is well worth seeing because ...
I think it will appeal to (young people) because ...
I must say it was nothing special / just terrible.
One disappointing thing was ...
The show was not as funny/entertaining as I'd expected.
To my mind, the film was not as good as the book.
I don't/wouldn't recommend it because ...

Unit 7 | A letter to the editor (*List do redakcji*)

Greeting and referring to the issue/article

Dear Editor, ...
I am writing with reference to an article / the decision to ...
I wish to draw your attention to / express my opinion concerning / protest against / express/voice my concern about ...

Objecting / Expressing criticism / Predicting possible results

I am particularly worried/alarmed/anxious about the fact that ...
It seems particularly ill-advised/unwise because ...
It concerns many residents that ...
It is certainly worrying/upsetting.
The worst thing is that ...
It is certain/bound/sure to ...
It might/will lead to the collapse/damage/destruction of ...

Providing an alternative solution

Allow me to suggest ...
It would be far more beneficial to everyone if ...
Undoubtedly, the preferred alternative would be to ...
Alternative options such as ... should be considered.
It might lead to / result in ...
As a result, not only ..., but also ...

Closing remarks

I hope I have managed to convince you of the importance of this issue.
I look forward to your article concerning this issue.
I would like to encourage you to investigate the issue.

Unit 8 | A for-and-against essay (*Rozprawka za i przeciw*)

Introducing arguments

There are arguments for/against ...
It is often argued / It can be argued ...
It is also acknowledged that ...
On the one hand, ...
On the other hand, ...

Introducing advantages

On the positive side, ...
There are many advantages to ... and one of them is ...
One key/major advantage of ... is ...
The main advantage/positive/benefit of ... is ...
Another / An additional advantage/benefit is / could be ...

Introducing disadvantages

On the negative side, ...
The key / One (considerable) disadvantage of ... is ...
A definite/major disadvantage of ... is ...
Another drawback of ... / argument against ... is ...

Giving your opinion

It is my view that ...
From my point of view, ...
In my opinion/view, ...

Unit 1 | Making a complaint

Talking about a problem

It all started when/after ...
 It was going fine / I'd never had any problems until ...
 I seem/appear to have lost/forgotten/broken ...
 Every time I try to ..., it ...
 Perhaps there's a problem / something wrong with ...
 I haven't (got) a clue.
 What happens is ... / The trouble is ...
 It's a recurring problem.

Suggesting a solution

Have you tried ... + -ing?
 It might be a good idea to ...
 ... would be the best option for you.

Accepting or rejecting a solution

It's worth a try/go, I suppose.
 I doubt it'll/that'll work/help, but let's see.
 No, that doesn't/didn't make any difference.

Expressing annoyance

It's really frustrating.
 What are we supposed to do now?
 Why on earth did/didn't you ...?
 How should I know?
 You should have checked/asked first.

Unit 2 | Giving a presentation

Introducing the topic

Today, I'm going to talk about ...
 I'm going to begin by talking about ...

Organising ideas

Firstly, ... / In the first place, ...
 My second point is that ...
 I'll go on to discuss ...
 Let's turn to the topic of ...
 In addition to this, ...
 Another / The third point I want to make is ...

Giving evidence to support an opinion

For example/instance, ...
 A good example of ... is ...
 There are several reasons why I believe ...
 It is a fact that ...
 There is strong evidence to support ...
 The problem with this argument is that ...

Finishing your presentation

Finally, I'd like to draw your attention to ...
 And finally, I'll mention ...
 My final point is that ...
 OK, that's all from me.
 Thank you for listening.
 I hope you found the presentation interesting.
 If anyone has any questions, please feel free to ask now.

Unit 3 | Making a decision

Expressing and justifying an opinion/choice

It is my firm opinion/belief that ...
 I sincerely/firmly/truly believe that ...
 The way I see it is that ...
 I prefer ... mainly/simply because ...
 That's why I'd opt for ...
 If I were to choose one, I'd go for ...
 Another argument in favour of ... would be that ...
 ... is definitely the cheaper / better / more suitable choice.
 ... is the only one/option that ...
 ... and therefore, ... is probably/clearly the best choice.

Evaluating options

Frankly speaking, / Quite frankly, / To be honest, none of these options really appeal to me / suit me.
 When you compare the two, ...
 It might ..., but I wouldn't choose it because ...
 As regards / As for the other option(s), I wouldn't choose ... because ...
 I'm simply not a fan of ...
 ... is (just) not my cup of tea.
 ... isn't the best choice if you consider ...
 The reason I wouldn't go for / pick / choose ... is because ...

Unit 4 | Paraphrasing and speculating

Paraphrasing unknown words

I don't know the English word for ...
 I don't know what you call it in English, but ...
 It's something (that) you use for ...
 It's someone who/that ... / whose job is to ...
 It's a kind of a place where ...
 It looks like ...
 You can ... with it.

Describing and speculating about the photo

Based on ..., I'd say ...
 Judging by ..., I (don't) think ...
 I get/have the impression that ...
 I can see what appears to be ...
 (The) Chances are (that) ...
 We could assume ..., but we don't really know.
 It's hard to be sure (if/whether/why ...).
 It's not easy to say (if/whether/why ...).
 Clearly, ... / Obviously, ...
 It's clear/obvious that ...
 He/She/It is certainly/definitely (not) ...
 They could/might be ...
 He/She could/might be about to ...
 He/She could/might have (just) + past participle

Unit 5 | Hypothesising and questioning other people's point of view**Hypothesising**

I think the (situation) is (un)likely to (change).
 Certainly, there will be more ...
 There is every chance that ...
 No doubt (the situation will improve).
 If they (introduced ...), it would be something.
 If it ever happens ..., I'll ...
 Without a shadow of a doubt, ...

Questioning other people's point of view

Frankly, I doubt it.
 That's all very well, but ...
 Well, yes, but don't you think that ...?
 How pessimistic!
 Maybe, but I'm not so optimistic.
 Sure, but how realistic is that?
 That's debatable, isn't it?
 You're entitled to your opinion, but ...
 Are you saying that ...?
 I can see where you're/they're coming from, but ...
 It's a good idea in principle, but ...

Unit 6 | Describing trends**Introducing data**

This graph/(pie/bar) chart/diagram illustrates/shows (how) ...
 In this graph / chart / diagram / data set, we can see/observe ...

Talking about trends/changes**↗ upward trends**

There is / was / has been a gradual/sharp/slight/steady/dramatic growth/increase/rise (in the number of ...).
 The number of ... grew / increased / rose / went up gradually/sharply/slightly/steadily/dramatically by ...

↘ downward trends

There is / was / has been a gradual/sharp/slight/steady/dramatic decline/decrease/drop/fall (in the number of ...).
 The number of ... (has) declined / decreased / dropped / went down gradually/sharply/slightly/steadily/dramatically.

→ no change

The number of ... stayed the same / remained steady.

Comparing sets of data

We can see a correlation between ... and ...
 This increase/decrease is mirrored in the increase/decrease we see here.
 The increase/decrease we see corresponds to an increase/decrease here.

Summarising

This reflects a wider trend in society / among (young people).
 Overall, the trend in ... is upward/downward.
 It is noticeable that ...
 To get a broader picture ...

Unit 7 | Negotiating | Apologising | Asking for permission**Making suggestions**

Supposing we (decide) ...
 Would it be OK if (I) ...?
 How would you feel about (+ -ing)?
 Maybe a better solution would be to ...?
 I think it might be better if ...

Refusing/Accepting suggestions

I could/can't go along with that / the idea of ...
 I'm not sure that's a good idea.
 Fair enough. / Let's give it a try/go.

Apologising

I'm afraid (I) ... / I'd/would like to apologise for ...
 I'm (awfully) sorry for (+ -ing).

Asking for permission

Am I / Are we allowed to ...?
 Would it be alright if I/we ...?
 Would you mind if I/we ...?
 Do you mind if I/we ...?

Unit 8 | Discussing advantages and disadvantages**Introducing the topic**

On first consideration, this seems ...
 As far as ... is concerned, I think/believe that ...

Talking about advantages and disadvantages

The first/main advantage/disadvantage of ... is (the fact) that ...
 Another advantage/disadvantage is that ...
 One major/significant/convincing argument for/in favour of/against ... is that ...
 A possible/potential downside of/to ... is that ...
 Another good/bad point about ... is that ...
 An obvious positive/negative aspect of ... is that ...
 A possible drawback is that ...

Showing contrast

Nevertheless,/However, ...
 On the one hand, ...
 On the other hand ...

Summing up your argument

Having looked at both sides of the argument, I believe/think ...
 In conclusion, ...
 To sum up, ...
 All in all, ...

Wskazówki

- Gdy rozwiązujesz zadania sprawdzające umiejętność rozumienia ze słuchu, najpierw dokładnie przeczytaj polecenie i wszystkie pytania.
- Pamiętaj, że informacje zawarte w pytaniach mogą być sformułowane inaczej niż w nagraniu. W trakcie słuchania zwróć uwagę na wyrazy, zwroty lub dłuższe fragmenty tekstu, których znaczenie jest zbliżone do treści wyrażonych w zadaniu.
- Nie zaznaczaj odpowiedzi przed wysłuchaniem całego nagrania. Słuchając nagrania po raz drugi, upewnij się, czy zaznaczyłeś / zaznaczyłaś właściwe odpowiedzi.

Zadanie 1. (0–6) | 17

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie trzy teksty. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

Tekst 1.

- 1.1. From what Rob says, we can expect he will
- A. celebrate with his family again soon.
 - B. visit his family less often in the future.
 - C. have an important conversation with a family member.

Tekst 2.

- 1.2. The works of art in the gallery
- A. are exact copies of human organs.
 - B. have been inspired by how the body works.
 - C. are made of traditional materials.
- 1.3. The one thing that the man does not like about the exhibition is
- A. the use of the materials.
 - B. the size of the sculptures.
 - C. the idea behind the works of art.

Tekst 3.

- 1.4. Tony's heart attack was a surprise because
- A. he was in good shape on that day.
 - B. he was generally a healthy person.
 - C. he was in the middle of a meeting.
- 1.5. What was the correct order of events during the emergency?
- A. calling an ambulance, finding the AED, calming Tony down
 - B. calming Tony down, finding the AED, calling an ambulance
 - C. calling an ambulance, calming Tony down, finding the AED
- 1.6. What was true about the situation?
- A. The man saved his colleague on his own.
 - B. Tony spent a few weeks in hospital.
 - C. The speaker's reactions resulted from being prepared.

Zadanie 2. (0–4) | 18

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie dialog na temat rozmowy o pracę. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu uzupełnij luki 2.1.–2.4. w poniższych zdaniach, tak aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddać sens wysłuchanego tekstu. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim. Uwaga: w każdą lukę możesz wpisać **maksymalnie cztery wyrazy**.

- 2.1. According to Mike, the purpose of ridiculous questions asked during the interview is to check _____
to stress.
- 2.2. Employers want to find out about candidates' personality to make sure they _____
_____.
- 2.3. If you admit that you left your previous job because of _____, your new employer may think you are bad-tempered.
- 2.4. Bree decides that _____
will be the best job interview strategy.

Zadanie 3. (0–5) | 19

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedź na temat kupna nowego urządzenia. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu odpowiedz krótko na pytania 3.1.–3.5., tak aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddać sens wysłuchanego tekstu. Na pytania należy odpowiedzieć w języku angielskim.

- 3.1. Apart from Lisa's allergy, what was the reason the speaker and his wife bought an air purifier?

- 3.2. What was the speaker's worry before buying the purifier?

- 3.3. How often should a good purifier change the air in a room?

- 3.4. How did Lisa benefit from buying the purifier?

- 3.5. What's the speaker's opinion about the new equipment?

Wskazówki

- Kiedy przystępujesz do zadania sprawdzającego rozumienie tekstów pisanych, najpierw dokładnie przeczytaj pytania dotyczące tekstu. Następnie przeczytaj tekst i zaznacz fragmenty, których dotyczą pytania. Szukaj w tekście treści wyrażonych innymi słowami.
- Pamiętaj, że odpowiedź może być wyrażona w tekście bezpośrednio lub może być jedynie pośrednio zasygnalizowana. Możesz też zostać poproszony/poproszona o wyciągnięcie wniosków z danego fragmentu tekstu.
- Gdy zaznaczysz już wszystkie odpowiedzi, przeczytaj tekst ponownie i upewnij się, czy odpowiedzi są właściwe.

Zadanie 4. (0–5)

Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B, C albo D.

Distance learning has become the new normal for many students. Without leaving their homes, they join meetings, participate, disconnect and start over again. Young people also spend a lot of their free time on their smartphones, which means plenty of screen time every day. According to many experts, teenagers should spend a maximum of two hours in front of the screen per day, excluding school work. Additionally, they should devote at least sixty minutes to exercising as well as have a good night's sleep. All of these conditions are equally important for students' health and well-being. The majority, however, do not meet these guidelines. According to recent statistics, almost ninety percent of them exceed the daily screen time limit, which can result in poor eyesight, weight problems or difficulties with reading. On the other hand, for many teenagers digital devices are now the only way to learn or spend quality time with family and friends. Therefore, it would be both dangerous to say that screens have just downsides or that they are only beneficial. Some experts admit that the number of hours spent in front of a screen is actually not the biggest issue. We should be more concerned with how much exercise young people get, how they organise their free time, and whether they have reliable access to computers and the Internet to effectively learn from home.

Spending more time than usual interacting with screens often means having a sedentary lifestyle. Keeping the balance between sitting and exercising is difficult in the times of the pandemic as we don't move around the office or school building a lot. We have also given up group sports activities in fear of catching an infection. That's why we now have to plan our daily routines more carefully. It is recommended to stand up and move around every hour, even if it's only to grab a glass of water or play with a pet. If possible, spend your breaks outdoors.

Going outside has a number of benefits. There's more to it than improving your metabolism. If you only look at a screen, you don't let your eyes practise looking at objects in the distance. This may lead to myopia, a condition when distant objects seem blurred. If going out is impossible, look away from the screen and out of a window every twenty minutes. It won't be as effective as when you're outside, but it can help.

Distance learning has brought about many changes, some of which may have negative consequences. However, to a large extent, it is up to us how we organise our daily activities which include screen time. For many students, online education is a change that allows them to set their own schedules, learn at their own pace and, paradoxically, find time for physical activity. They can also take advantage of their individual learning styles. Again, it's all about finding the right balance.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>4.1. The time spent in front of the screen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. shouldn't be longer than active time and sleep time.B. should be shorter than two hours a day in total.C. is not the key factor influencing your health while learning online.D. has negative consequences for ninety percent of children. <p>4.2. Keeping a healthy balance during the pandemic is difficult because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. people become infected while doing sports.B. daily routines are impossible to plan.C. moving around the house often is not enough.D. we have fewer chances to do exercise. <p>4.3. Which is true about spending time outdoors?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. It allows you to look at objects far away from you.B. It helps you practise noticing objects at a small distance.C. Its role is mainly to improve your metabolism.D. It has the same effect on eyes as looking out of the window. | <p>4.4. From the last paragraph we can conclude that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. the health consequences of distance learning are mainly negative.B. online learning can be adjusted to suit learners' needs.C. students find it difficult to organise their everyday routine.D. distance learning makes it difficult to use individual learning styles. <p>4.5. What is the best title for the article?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. A change for the worseB. Distance learning at riskC. Screen time challengeD. Benefits of online education |
|--|--|

Zadanie 5. (0–7)

Przeczytaj cztery teksty (A–D) związane z filmami. Wykonaj zadania 5.1.–5.7. zgodnie z poleceniami.

Tekst A.

School film club reactivated!

Fans of hilarious comedies and gripping action films – welcome back to the school film club!
Join us again for our regular weekly meetings.

When are the meetings?

Mondays, 6 pm, starting from 5 March.

What are we going to do?

Watch and talk about our impressions of the plot, the cast and the set.

What films are we going to watch?

We're open to suggestions. Send us your proposals of films you think are worth analysing.

Important!

We need people to moderate discussions about the films. If you want to try, email us: filmclub@winston.eu or contact Ms Anna Fisher (English teacher).

Tekst C.

New message

Dear Sara,

Do you remember the meetings of the film club? I'm writing to tell you that two students from our school, with a little help from me, their teacher, have decided to bring a breath of fresh air to this idea. They are looking for people who can moderate discussions and I thought about you. The first few meetings are about film adaptations of novels: *The Hobbit*, *Little Women* and *Dune*. I remember you liked these books, but have you seen the films? They're phenomenal! Anyway, I really think you are cut out for the role. You'll gain new experience and win extra recruitment points for university. If you want to give it a go, let me or the club know by the end of February.

Best wishes,
Anna Fisher

Tekst B.

Reading books and watching films or television have always been among the most common leisure activities. We've all experienced how addictive watching TV series can be, but are we aware of how much time this pastime actually takes us? We know how beneficial reading is, but do our reading habits reflect that? Look at the figures below to understand the latest reading and watching trends in Britain.

Leisure facts and figures	Reading
	• around 20% of Britons describe themselves as eager readers who read every day • 60% of Brits read paperbacks, 24% choose e-books and 8% prefer audiobooks • most readers choose fiction (35%)
Leisure facts and figures	Watching
	• an average Brit watches 72 films a year • Britons spend around 6 hours a day watching TV and online video content • more than 30% of viewers chose comedy, 25% drama and 20% action film as their favourite genre

And one more figure, which connects films and books: 46% of Oscar-winning films are based on books!

Tekst D.

Hi Philip, fancy watching something together?

Sara

Sure, I love watching films with you! Then we have so many things to talk about.

Philip

Yeah, that's a big advantage of films – they're great for social life. And, you can relax after a busy day.

Sara

Isn't relaxing with a book even better? Plus, reading helps your brain functions, increases your vocabulary and ...

Philip

OK, OK, I know. How about this: let's watch a film that is based on a book. *The Hobbit*? I need to watch it before the film club meets.

Sara

You've joined the film club again? Good for you! About *The Hobbit*, it's three films, actually, not one, so we need a lot of time. Let's meet on Thursday at five, my place.

Philip

OK!

Sara

Przeczytaj zdania 5.1.–5.3. Dopasuj do każdego zdania właściwy tekst (A–D). Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli.

Uwaga: jeden tekst nie pasuje do żadnego zdania.

5.1.	This text presents some information about popular phenomena.	
5.2.	This text outlines some positive aspects of reading and watching.	
5.3.	This text encourages the reader to take an opportunity to try something new.	

Przeczytaj wiadomość Sary do jej koleżanki. Uzupełnij luki 5.4.–5.7. zgodnie z treścią tekstów (A–D), tak aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddać ich sens. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku polskim. W każdą lukę można wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy.


New message

Cześć, Kasiu!

Nawet sobie nie wyobrażasz, ile u mnie się dzieje! W mojej szkole reaktywowano klub filmowy.

Wiesz, że jestem fanką kina, więc dla mnie to niesamowita okazja, żeby spotkać ludzi podobnych do mnie.

Klub poszukuje osób, które będą **5.4.** _____ o filmach.

Planuję się zgłosić. Pierwszych kilka spotkań będzie poświęconych **5.5.** _____.

To często są naprawdę arcydzieła! Wiedziałaś, że aż 46% filmów, które **5.6.** _____, to takie właśnie produkcje? Bardzo mnie zaskoczyła ta informacja.

Wracając do klubu filmowego, mam pewne zaległości w oglądaniu.

Wiesz, że nie widziałam jeszcze „Hobbita”? Znam książkę, uwielbiam ją, ale ciekawa jestem, jak ta opowieść przedstawiona jest na ekranie.

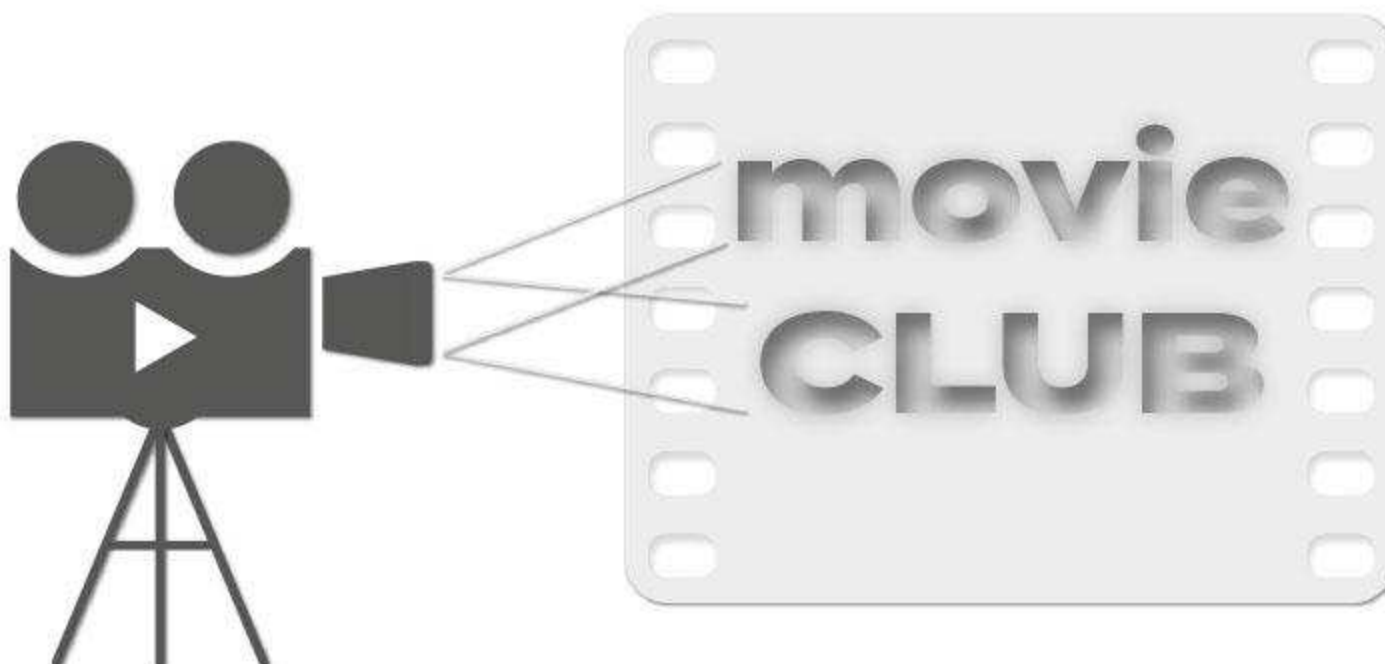
Umówiłam się z kolegą w **5.7.** _____.

Organizujemy sobie seans filmowy u niego w domu.

A co u Ciebie? Daj znać!

Sara





Zadanie 6. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Wpisz w każdą lukę (6.1.–6.4.) literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie (A–E), tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst.

Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

When I first came across the prototypes of laser projection virtual keyboards a few years ago, I thought they were really intriguing gadgets. But to be honest, I was pretty convinced it was just an interesting concept that would never enter mass production. **6.1.** _____. In fact, I'm holding one in my hands at the moment. Can it become an alternative to traditional keyboards?

Virtual keyboards are small devices which look like mini multimedia projectors. They are compact, lightweight and very user-friendly due to their simple design. **6.2.** _____. How do they work? They display the image of a keyboard on the surface of your desk, so you type the text directly by touching the letters and symbols on your desk.

The keyboards have their benefits. **6.3.** _____. Because of this feature, you can use them virtually everywhere – at school or in other public places. As for the downsides, the accuracy and typing speed are not satisfactory, especially if you use all ten fingers. **6.4.** _____. I have noticed that using two or four fingers decreases the number of typos you make.

All in all, laser projection keyboards are great for those who love novelty products or who want to impress their friends. But if you want to know my opinion, the product still has a lot of room for improvement.

- A. First of all, they are portable and can be easily connected by Bluetooth to any other device.
- B. This is due to the fact that traditional ones have become outdated.
- C. They only have a power button and a micro USB charging port on the side.
- D. To my surprise, the product is now widely available and relatively cheap.
- E. If you change your typing habits, however, the effectiveness will be better.

Zadanie 7. (0–4)

Przeczytaj tekst. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach 7.1.–7.4. zgodnie z treścią tekstu, tak aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddać jego sens. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim.

Despite the fact that recruiters usually get many job applications, they struggle to find the right people for the post they are offering. What makes you suitable for a job is not only a good education. While your degree may have provided you with plenty of useful subject-specific knowledge and abilities, there are skills which are hardly ever gained at university. Yet, they are crucial for your prospective employers.

One of these key skills is resilience – the ability to cope with stressful situations and taking the right decisions when unexpected things happen. Of course, nobody expects candidates to be unaffected by these difficult situations, but you should be able to show what kinds of strategies you have to deal with them.

Another quality which is valued is good communication. This skill involves not only the ability to put your ideas across in a clear manner, but also to listen to others. If you want a piece of advice, put on your CV examples of when you used these skills practically.

It also matters whether you have good leadership and management skills. These are desirable in different types of jobs, not only managerial ones. Employers want to take on people who will be leaders motivating others in the team to achieve specific goals. You should also be able to demonstrate that you are good at self-management, which means that you can organise your time and work effectively.

All of the skills listed above should be developed long before you graduate. Those of you who want to be competitive on the job market will definitely want to start planning their future right now.

- 7.1. To be the right candidate for a job, you need both _____ provided by your degree and other skills gained outside the university.
- 7.2. In unexpected situations, candidates must demonstrate _____ to deal with them.
- 7.3. Good communication skills are both about expressing yourself in a clear way and _____.
- 7.4. Leadership skills are important to recruiters because they want employees to _____ to reach goals.

Wskazówki

- Gdy rozwiązujesz zadanie oparte na pojedynczych zdaniach, po uzupełnieniu luki sprawdź, czy całe zdanie jest logiczne i poprawne gramatycznie. Upewnij się, że nie przekroczyłeś / nie przekroczyłaś podanego limitu słów. Sprawdź, czy nie brakuje przyimków (*in, on, under, from*) lub przedimków (*a/an, the*).
- Gdy rozwiązujesz zadanie sprawdzające znajomość środków językowych oparte na tekście, najpierw przeczytaj tekst, aby zorientować się, jakie słownictwo lub struktury gramatyczne są testowane. Ustal na podstawie kontekstu, jaka część mowy powinna zostać użyta, w jakim czasie należy zastosować czasownik, lub w jakim stopniu powinien wystąpić przymiotnik, aby poprawnie uzupełnić lukę. Sprawdź, czy rzeczownik powinien być w liczbie pojedynczej czy mnogiej.

Zadanie 8. (0–5)

Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego (8.1.–8.5.). Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Uwaga: nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy, wliczając w to wyraz już podany.

- 8.1. As a teenager, he earned his pocket money helping his father with repair works at home.
USED
As a teenager, he _____ his pocket money helping his father with repair works at home.
- 8.2. This is their first visit to Thailand.
NEVER
They _____ Thailand before.
- 8.3. They will open the new opera building to the public in June.
BE
The new opera building _____ to the public in June.
- 8.4. We don't have any milk in the fridge. Could you buy a carton on your way back home?
RUN
We've _____ milk. Could you buy a carton on your way back home?
- 8.5. The book was so boring that I stopped reading it after twenty pages.
SUCH
It was _____ that I stopped reading it after twenty pages.

Zadanie 9. (0–5)

Uzupełnij zdania 9.1.–9.5. Wykorzystaj w odpowiedniej formie wyrazy podane w nawiasach. Nie należy zmieniać kolejności podanych wyrazów, trzeba natomiast – jeśli jest to konieczne – dodać inne wyrazy, tak aby otrzymać zdania logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Uwaga: w każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy, wliczając w to wyrazy już podane.

- 9.1. Please promise me _____ (you / never / talk) to me in such a rude way.
- 9.2. What _____ (you / work) on when I came into the office?
- 9.3. Robbie doesn't need this course. He _____ (seem / know) everything about programming.
- 9.4. I won't talk to Mike again _____ (unless / he / apologise).
- 9.5. She _____ (look / forward) her trip to Taiwan. She's been planning it for months.

Zadanie 10. (0–3)

W zadaniach 10.1.–10.3. wpisz obok numeru zadania wyraz, który poprawnie uzupełnia obydwa zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

- 10.1. _____
A. He couldn't buy a new smartphone because he was ... of money.
B. I can't work till December – I'm interested in ... -term employment.
- 10.2. _____
A. She made a(n) ... to leave the country and study abroad.
B. You can have chicken with a side dish of your
- 10.3. _____
A. In the future I want to ... up my own IT business.
B. You have to ... yourself small goals for every week.

Wskazówki

- Zanim zaczniesz pisać swoją wypowiedź, przemyśl jej kompozycję, tak aby osoba, która czyta Twoją pracę, nie miała problemu z jej zrozumieniem.
- Wypowiedź pisemna powinna być logiczna, spójna i przejrzysta. Możesz wynotować sobie, co chciałbyś/chciałabyś umieścić we wstępie, poszczególnych akapitach i podsumowaniu wypowiedzi.
- Nie zapominaj też o właściwym ujęciu i wyczerpaniu tematu, zgodnie z instrukcją zawartą w poleceniu i formą wypowiedzi.
- Po napisaniu pracy przeczytaj ją, aby sprawdzić, czy nie popełniłeś / nie popełniłaś błędów i czy odniósłeś się / odniosłaś się do wszystkich punktów polecenia.
- Upewnij się, że nie przekroczyłeś / nie przekroczyłaś podanego limitu słów.

Zadanie 11. (0-12)

Planowałeś/Planowałaś aktywny wyjazd wakacyjny, ale podczas uprawiania sportu doznałeś/doznałaś kontuzji i w związku z tym wyjazd, w którym miałeś/miałaś uczestniczyć z kolegą nie dojdzie do skutku. W e-mailu do tego kolegi:

- opisz stan swojego zdrowia oraz okoliczności, w jakich doznałeś/doznałaś kontuzji,
- poinformuj go, że nie będziesz mógł/mogła z nim wyjechać, i przedstaw swój pomysł na spędzenie wakacji,
- zaproponuj, jak będziecie mogli spędzić czas, gdy już wydobrzejesz,
- wyjaśnij, jak zamierzasz zapobiec podobnym kontuzjom w przyszłości.

Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym z czterech podpunktów, tak aby osoba nieznająca polecenia w języku polskim uzyskała wszystkie wskazane w nim informacje. Pamiętaj, że długość wypowiedzi powinna wynosić **od 100 do 150** wyrazów (nie licząc wyrazów podanych na początku wypowiedzi). Oceniane są: umiejętność **pełnego** przekazania informacji (5 punktów), **spójność i logika** wypowiedzi (2 punkty), **zakres środków językowych** (3 punkty) oraz poprawność środków językowych (2 punkty).

CZYSTOPIŚ

Hi Tom,

You won't believe what happened. I had an accident while doing sport.

Wskazówki

- Gdy rozwiązujesz zadania na rozumienie ze słuchu, najpierw dokładnie przeczytaj polecenie, pytania i wszystkie odpowiedzi.
- Pamiętaj, że informacje podane w zadaniu mogą być sformułowane inaczej niż w nagraniu. W trakcie słuchania zwróć uwagę na wyrazy, zwroty lub dłuższe fragmenty tekstu, których znaczenie jest zbliżone do treści wyrażonych w zadaniu.
- Nie zaznaczaj odpowiedzi przed wysłuchaniem całego nagrania. Słuchając nagrania po raz drugi, upewnij się, czy zaznaczyłeś/zaznaczyłaś właściwe odpowiedzi.

Zadanie 1. (0-6) | 🎧 20

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie trzy teksty. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania. W zadaniach 1.1.–1.2. zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B albo C.

Tekst 1.

1.1. David is now

- A. an army medic.
- B. a hospital nurse.
- C. a paramedic.

Tekst 2.

1.2. Which of the following is stated in the dialogue as a fact, not as an opinion?

- A. The director employed a lot of new actors.
- B. The plot of the film was deliberately hard to follow.
- C. The director has an excellent reputation.

W zadaniach 1.3.–1.6. zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B, C albo D.

Tekst 3.

1.3. At the beginning of her talk, the speaker

- A. promotes one aspect of the company's recruitment policy.
- B. points out the advantages of her profession.
- C. gives reasons why the company is admired.
- D. claims that she is a good example of the company's approach.

1.4. Which of the following reflects the speaker's feelings?

- A. She is concerned that older employees are unwilling to learn.
- B. She is worried that few new employees will remain with the company.
- C. She is excited about the possibilities that a diverse staff presents.
- D. She is proud to lead a company run mainly by women.

1.5. The speaker quotes a saying about multitasking in order to

- A. point out the variety of skills needed for the job.
- B. clarify the company's focused approach.
- C. encourage new employees to learn as much as possible.
- D. criticise other companies for their lack of direction.

1.6. What is the message of the story that the speaker concludes with?

- A. Everyone has a role to play in a successful venture.
- B. Work can't always be shared equally.
- C. You should master as many skills as possible.
- D. You should not let a sense of power go to your head.

Zadanie 2. (0-4) | 🎧 21

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedź na temat historycznych budynków. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu uzupełnij luki 2.1.–2.4. w notatce, tak aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddać sens wysłuchanego tekstu. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DISTRICTS IN THE U.S. IMPORTANT DATES

- 2.1. _____ – Charleston, South Carolina declares a Historic Preservation District
- 1937 – New Orleans follows suit
- 1966 – National Register of Historic Places set up by 2.2. _____

FACTS

- The National Register of Historic Places doesn't impose any 2.3. _____ on the owners of properties listed.
- Local governments make the rules and form review boards.
- 2.4. _____ over some of the rules have gone as far as the United States Supreme Court.

Zadanie 3. (0-5) | 🎧 22

Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wywiad na temat wodoru jako alternatywnego źródła energii. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu uzupełnij luki w zdaniach 3.1.–3.5., tak aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddać sens wysłuchanego tekstu. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim.

- 3.1. The host has recently learned that the EU and Asia are making _____ in hydrogen as an energy source.
- 3.2. According to Dr Brandon, there are some major _____ the practicality and efficiency of hydrogen.
- 3.3. One problem is that _____ pure hydrogen on Earth, so it has to be extracted from water.
- 3.4. The guest mentions _____ -powered vehicle called Hindenburg as the example of an infamous air disaster.
- 3.5. Currently, the most practical use of hydrogen is to supplement the energy from _____.

Wskazówki

- Gdy rozwiązujesz zadanie na rozumienie tekstów pisanych, najpierw przeczytaj pytania dotyczące danego tekstu. Następnie przeczytaj tekst i znajdź fragmenty, których te pytania dotyczą. Szukaj w tekście tych samych treści wyrażonych innymi słowami.
- Zwróć uwagę, że odpowiedź może być wyrażona bezpośrednio w tekście lub może być jedynie pośrednio zasygnalizowana. Możesz też zostać poproszony/poproszona o wyciągnięcie wniosków z danego fragmentu tekstu.
- Gdy zaznaczysz już wszystkie odpowiedzi, przeczytaj ponownie tekst i upewnij się, czy są właściwe.

Zadanie 4. (0–5)

Przeczytaj tekst, który został podzielony na cztery części (A–D), oraz pytania go dotyczące (4.1.–4.5.). Do każdego pytania dopasuj właściwą część tekstu. Wpisz rozwiązania do tabeli.

Uwaga: w jednej części tekstu znajdują się odpowiedzi na dwa pytania.

In which paragraph does the author	Answer
4.1. link the decision to continue the project to a long-held animosity between two countries?	
4.2. describe attempts to stop the project from continuing and compare it to other achievements?	
4.3. give examples of the structures which define cities' characters for members of the public?	
4.4. express the public's doubts about decisions regarding the final design and describe the impracticality of the project?	
4.5. outline the first steps in the creation of the tower and explain the reason for its name?	

The Eiffel Tower

- A.** Every great city has its defining landmarks, which are recognisable to people all over the world. For example, Rome has the Colosseum, Athens the Parthenon, and New York the Empire State Building. Of course, when people think of Paris, one of the first things that comes to mind is the Eiffel Tower. What they don't realise is that, at the time of its initiation in the late 19th century, the project faced a great deal of resistance and, looking back, it seems incredible that it ever got built.
- B.** The first conceptual sketches of the tower were made by Maurice Koechlin, an architect at the Eiffel building company, in 1884. The owner of the company, Gustave Eiffel, was less than enthusiastic about the original design, but as it was added to and refined he began to come around to the concept. In the end, Eiffel bought the rights to the design from the engineers and the architects who had developed it, and his name became permanently attached to the project, even though he had little to do with its design.
- C.** It was decided that the tower would serve as the entrance to the 1889 World Exhibition, an event organised to commemorate the centennial of the French Revolution. One has to assume that there was an element of competitiveness in this decision. The age-old rivalry between France and Great Britain – the latter being a country which had begun to demonstrate its technological and engineering expertise much earlier – must have given the project a boost, since it was a unique chance to prove that the French could also construct a technological marvel which no other country had, until then, attempted.
- D.** As soon as the designs for the project were made public in 1887, engineers, architects and artists unrelated to the project began to voice their objections, and a protest group was formed in order to stop construction before it had even begun. While some engineers did not believe such a tall tower was actually possible to build, the main objection was that such a bizarre object would not fit in alongside the architecture and atmosphere of Paris, and that it would become a permanent eyesore if it was completed. Despite the protests, the project went ahead, and the tower was completed in time for the exhibition in 1889. The Eiffel Tower soon became what is one of the most recognisable structures in the world.

Zadanie 5. (0–3)

Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Wpisz w każdą lukę (5.1.–5.3.) literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie (A–D), tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst.

Uwaga: jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

Born with one leg, twenty-one-year-old Phil Mitchell is the star of the British Paraclimbing Team and practises a sport that demands determination, strength and the capacity to 'get battered quite a lot'. Mitchell first visited a climbing wall three years ago and instantly fell in love with the sport. But despite his success in the competitive arena, the climber's true passion is exploring areas out in the wild. The camaraderie of his fellow climbers is what helps him continuously work on ways to conquer the limitations of his disability.

Paraclimbing gives disabled individuals the chance to experience their sport in a competitive environment. 'There are three competitions on the GB Paraclimbing Circuit,' Mitchell explains. 'One in London, one in Newcastle and one in Manchester. You have to complete three sport climbs and three boulder problems, and the way they score it is pretty simple. Each hold has a value up to 100. **5.1.** _____'

'However, like many events in the Paralympics, slight differences in disabilities create problems when the competitors have to be placed into categories,' says Mitchell. 'Although I'm a full leg amputee, my best friend – who has brain damage – competes in the same category as me, despite the fact that he has four contact points and I only have three. **5.2.** _____ So, presumably, as more people discover paraclimbing, the categories will be refined.'

The young man clearly doesn't view his disability as such, instead approaching his climbing with the same attitude as any other sportsman. 'Everybody is physically different, for instance, some people are too short to make certain moves. And that's all that I am really, just not physically apt to do specific moves. **5.3.** _____ Everyone's different, and you just have to learn to work with what you've got.'

Mitchell's injury rate certainly reflects his talent for climbing. 'I haven't hurt myself much, though I really quite badly injured my ankle last year when I fell and landed between the two crash mats rather than on them. But you've just got to be brave and pick yourself up, because you get battered quite a lot, and that's really just part of the sport.'

- A. They argue that the system is set up this way because there aren't enough people competing.
- B. That's a common misunderstanding about what paraclimbing involves.
- C. On the other hand, I'm better suited to certain actions than people with no disabilities.
- D. The further up you get, the more holds you use and the more points you get.

Zadanie 6. (0–7)

Przeczytaj dwa teksty związane ze szklarniami. Wykonaj zadania 6.1.–6.7. zgodnie z poleceniami.

Tekst 1.

A COAT AND A KNIFE

‘Can you walk me through exactly what happened this morning?’ Detective Linda Hopkins asked the elderly woman for the third time. Mrs Leverly had not moved since showing the detective into the sitting room and then, collapsing onto the rather worn out sofa like a rag doll. Up to now, she had only mumbled how horrible it was, how she couldn’t understand where the coat and knife had come from, and how could this have happened *here*?

She now seemed to pull herself together. ‘Pardon me? What do you mean?’

‘What time did you go to the greenhouse? And was there any particular reason why you went there?’ The older woman merely stared at her. ‘I know this is very upsetting, but we do need some more details.’

Actually, there was no particular reason why Mrs Leverly should have gone to the greenhouse that Sunday morning. For the most part, the plant-filled structure took care of itself, only needing her attention when it was time to water the plants, or when it was necessary for her to light the stove that kept her precious plants safe from frost. But despite all that, Mrs Leverly had walked to the greenhouse, opened the door, taken a deep breath of the warm air and then, looked towards the far end of the building. At first, she had assumed that the gardener had dumped a pile of burlap sacks on the floor. Then, to her horror, she realised that it was a woman’s brown coat lying on the floor, and next to it was a bloody knife.

‘That’s the peculiar thing,’ Mrs Leverly eventually got out in a hoarse whisper. ‘I had no reason to go there. I’d watered the plants yesterday, and there was no sign of frost, so – why should I have gone?’

‘And what time was it when you *did* go?’

‘At about half past eight, I think. I didn’t really notice, but it was soon after I’d had my second cup of tea.’

‘Did you speak to anyone this morning?’

‘Oh – oh, yes, I rang my sister. We give each other a ring every morning, without fail. That was about quarter past eight. After my breakfast, and before my second cup.’

‘Did you recognise the coat, by any chance?’

‘Certainly not! I’ve no idea who it belonged to, or why it was there. It makes no sense!’

‘No, a murder very seldom makes sense,’ the detective said flatly. ‘That is why we need to consider every possibility of what might have happened there.’

Mrs Leverly gasped. ‘*Murder*? But it was only a coat ...’

‘And a bloody knife. I’m afraid there is little doubt. Now, does anyone else have access to the greenhouse? And is it normally kept locked?’

‘My gardener, Mr Wilkins, goes in and out every day, but there’s never been a lock, there’s never been any need for it!’

‘Mr Wilkins. First name?’

‘Thomas – Tom. He lives out at Briar Farm.’

‘Ah,’ the detective said. ‘Thomas Wilkins, Briar Farm. I’ve known him for some time now. That’s *awfully* interesting.’

‘He came highly recommended! And he’s been very good, generally, though he doesn’t edge the lawns the way my Frank used to do them.’

‘Frank? A previous gardener?’

‘No, my late husband – God rest his soul. We got married late in life, but we had nearly ten very happy years together. Very happy, yes, despite the fact that his previous family no longer spoke to him. He had three daughters, you see, but there was a family row – absolutely *not* his fault, you know – after his first wife’s death, and they cut off all contact.’

‘Interesting,’ the detective repeated, as if to herself.

W zadaniach 6.1.–6.4. z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstu. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B, C albo D.

- 6.1. Based on the first paragraph, Mrs Leverly's initial behaviour could be described as
A. rude.
B. unconcerned.
C. defensive.
D. confused.
- 6.2. Which of the following happened first chronologically?
A. Mrs Leverly went to the greenhouse.
B. Mrs Leverly spoke to her sister.
C. Mrs Leverly had breakfast.
D. Mrs Leverly drank a cup of tea.
- 6.3. In her conversation with Mrs Leverly, Detective Hopkins
A. stressed that she considered Mrs Leverly a suspect.
B. offered a plain explanation as to what must have happened in the greenhouse.
C. made it clear that she was considering all possibilities.
D. enquired whether Mrs Leverly had forgotten to lock the greenhouse.
- 6.4. Which of the following statements is not true?
A. Detective Hopkins was familiar with Mrs Leverly's gardener.
B. Detective Hopkins was convinced a crime has been committed.
C. Mrs Leverly's life followed a regular routine.
D. Mrs Leverly's late husband was very close to his daughters prior to his death.

A VICTORIAN WONDER'S RETURN TO ITS BETTER-THAN-FORMER GLORY

Tekst 2.

If you have wondered what it would take to repair, restore and modernise the largest Victorian-era greenhouse on the planet, it turns out that there is an answer: five years, 41 million pounds, 15,000 sheets of glass and an amount of scaffolding that is hard to even imagine. And that is not to mention the huge number of expertly-trained workers who were employed to repair or recreate metal framing components, install the glass, upgrade the heating, ventilation and watering systems and – last but certainly not least – uproot, care for, and replant the 10,000 or so plants which had to be relocated during the five years of work. If you are asking yourself why they couldn't just replace all the plants with new ones, consider that the Temperate House at Kew Gardens – the greenhouse we are talking about – houses countless plants of such uniqueness and value that they are considered irreplaceable. These include species of plants so rare that they are technically extinct in the wild, including a tree which has survived since the time of the dinosaurs, but which is now called 'the loneliest tree in the world' because there are no longer any remaining females of the species.

The greenhouse – the main and oldest part of which was designed by Decimus Burton in 1860 – was considered one of the technological wonders of the Victorian era, and has attracted millions of visitors over its 100-plus year history. What many visitors don't realise is that it took decades for the entire structure to be completed, and that what was the original main part of the structure was extended over the years in order to accommodate the increasing number of plants brought to Kew by fearless plant-hunters.

Sadly, as costs increased and delays interfered with public access, cheaper materials and less expert labour were employed, leaving the structure with infinite issues which eventually reached a critical point in the current century. Ill-considered maintenance added to the long-term problems, making a total renovation vital. If Kew wanted to maintain one of its key attractions, and if botanists and other scientists wanted the wide variety of rare plants to be preserved in one place for further study and cultivation, the repairs simply had to be done, and funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund and the government made it all possible.

One of the first visitors to the re-opened facility – naturalist and television celebrity Sir David Attenborough – is one of many who are extremely appreciative of the effort, calling the restored greenhouse 'a breathtakingly beautiful space'. It seems more than likely that future visitors will have the same reaction.

Uzupełnij luki w zadaniach 6.5.–6.7. zgodnie z treścią tekstu, tak aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddać jego sens. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim.

- 6.5. In the title, the author refers to its 'better-than-former glory' because the renovation of the Victorian greenhouse included _____.
- 6.6. Most of the plants housed in the Temperate House are extremely _____, and that is why they are irreplaceable.
- 6.7. Age and poor maintenance _____ the Temperate House from top to bottom.

Zadanie 7. (0–3)

Przeczytaj tekst i uzupełnij jego streszczenie. Uzupełnij luki 7.1.–7.3. zgodnie z treścią tekstu, tak aby jak najbardziej precyzyjnie oddać jego sens. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy.

UBIQUITOUS GAZE

When I was a child, my grandparents lived in a very old house in Massachusetts. I loved the place partly because it had a large field behind the house, backing onto a mysterious patch of woodland, and the shallow stream running between the field and the forest provided endless entertainment. This was such a contrast to our fourth-floor city apartment that it was bound to be appealing.

There was one thing I very much disliked about the place, however, and that was the portrait which hung over the fireplace in the living room. It depicted a pleasant-looking young woman, but what was disturbing about it was the way the young woman's eyes always seemed to be staring at me. Every time I passed through the room, I became convinced that I was being watched, so I soon tried to avoid going anywhere near her. No one noticed my tendency to steer clear of the front room on our regular weekend visits. But one summer when I was nine, I spent two months there while my parents were abroad, and my grandfather soon noticed my reluctance. When he asked me about it, I tried to brush him off with some lame excuse, but he saw right through me.

'It's the portrait, isn't it?' he asked. 'I used to be very unnerved by her as well. But then I learned what her secret is.'

'Is she – is she really watching us?' I stammered.

'Certainly not. Here, come take a closer look.' He led me into the living room and stood me in front of the portrait. 'Look at the way her eyes are painted. They seem to be set back into her face, so that there are shadows around them, which makes the whites stand out. And notice that she's looking directly at the person in front of the portrait – but if you move to the side, the depth of her eyes creates the illusion that her eyes are following you. Some art experts call this the 'ubiquitous gaze' effect. I believe painters first started doing this in order to make their portraits appear more lifelike. I'm pretty sure it wasn't their intention to scare us!'

The narrator loved his grandparents' house because it was **7.1.** _____ the place where he lived in the city. The one thing that bothered him was the portrait in the living room, depicting a woman whose eyes seemed to follow him around the room. During one extended visit, his grandfather noticed that the boy **7.2.** _____ by the portrait, and he admitted that he had also used to feel uncomfortable in the presence of the picture in the past. Then, he offered a logical explanation of the phenomenon, saying that the method **7.3.** _____ the painter made the viewer think that they were being watched. He added that he thought the method added realism to portraits, and that the artists had not meant to frighten people.

Część pisemna (poziom rozszerzony) Znajomość środków językowych

Wskazówki

- Gdy rozwiązujesz zadanie sprawdzające znajomość środków językowych oparte na tekście najpierw przeczytaj tekst, aby zorientować się, jakie słownictwo lub struktury gramatyczne są testowane. Ustal na podstawie kontekstu, jaka część mowy powinna zostać użyta, w jakim czasie należy zastosować czasownik lub w jakim stopniu powinien wystąpić przymiotnik, aby poprawnie uzupełnić lukę. Sprawdź, czy rzeczownik powinien być w liczbie pojedynczej czy mnogiej.
- Gdy rozwiązujesz zadanie oparte na pojedynczych zdaniach, po uzupełnieniu luki sprawdź, czy całe zdanie jest logiczne i poprawne gramatycznie. Upewnij się, że nie przekroczyłeś / nie przekroczyłaś podanego limitu słów. Sprawdź, czy nie brakuje przyimków (*in, on, under, from*) lub przedimków (*a/an, the*).

Zadanie 8. (0–6)

Przeczytaj tekst. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, tak aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Zakreśl jedną z liter: A, B, C albo D.

New series: 'I WILL'

Sundays at 8 pm

We have all heard of wedding planners who help young couples, those that aren't too **8.1.** _____ of money at least, to organise all aspects of their special day from the ceremony to the **8.2.** _____ and honeymoon. Now, it is also possible to have your engagement planned as well. It is no longer enough in these days of social media to simply get down on one knee; **8.3.** _____ done somewhere spectacular.

Do you wish you **8.4.** _____ share their experiences? Well, now you can by watching our new reality show: *I will*. The series is an engrossing and often **8.5.** _____ look at the lengths people will go to in order to make their proposal stand out from the crowd. We watch as one of the partners (not always the male!) explains their ideas and then observe how the planners turn these into reality.

In the first episode, we follow three couples **8.6.** _____ plans take them to Venice, a tropical island and the top of Mount Kilimanjaro in Africa. Will they manage to avoid any travel mishaps which could ruin the occasion? Will their partner say 'Yes'? Tune in on Sundays at 8 pm to find out.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 8.1. A. tight | B. short |
| C. low | D. poor |
| 8.2. A. gathering | B. endorsement |
| C. destination | D. reception |
| 8.3. A. if only it was | B. it has to be |
| C. it will have been | D. it's time it was |
| 8.4. A. had | B. would |
| C. could | D. should |
| 8.5. A. hilarious | B. unstoppable |
| C. gloomy | D. deserted |
| 8.6. A. who | B. which |
| C. whom | D. whose |

Zadanie 9. (0–4)

W zadaniach 9.1.–9.4. wpisz obok numeru zadania wyraz, który poprawnie uzupełnia wszystkie trzy zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych wyrazów.

- 9.1. _____
 A. I'm not sure what exactly is the ... of his visit.
 B. It all depends whether she scores another ... in the match tomorrow.
 C. When it got to the ... that she could no longer keep quiet, she went and talked to her boss.
- 9.2. _____
 A. Do your children know how to ... the road safely?
 B. We need to ... the French border in the morning in order not to be late for the meeting.
 C. We should meet Sally at the point where the two roads
- 9.3. _____
 A. My sister can almost always ... me at chess, but I'm a better video game player.
 B. In the past, people used to ... carpets to get them clean instead of using a vacuum cleaner.
 C. If we can't ... the world record this time, we'll try again next year.
- 9.4. _____
 A. I had to ... in a queue for nearly an hour to buy the theatre tickets.
 B. I can't ... the way she constantly criticises our work.
 C. I think that painting will ... out more if you paint the frame black.

Zadanie 10. (0–4)

Uzupełnij zdania 10.1.–10.4. Wykorzystaj w odpowiedniej formie podane w nawiasach wyrazy. Nie należy zmieniać kolejności podanych wyrazów, trzeba natomiast – jeżeli jest to konieczne – dodać inne wyrazy, tak aby otrzymać logiczne i gramatycznie poprawne zdania. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna wpisywanych fragmentów.

Uwaga: w każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie cztery wyrazy, wliczając w to wyrazy już podane.

- 10.1. Tommy was surprised that he _____ (manage / pass) his exam, as he had studied very little.
- 10.2. If I hadn't recommended summer courses so highly, Sarah probably _____ (not / sign) up for one in art history with me.
- 10.3. Despite _____ (conduct / great deal) of opinion polls, no one was able to predict who would win the election.
- 10.4. Don't you think it _____ (time / we / go) to visit Gran and Grandpa? We haven't seen them in months.

Wskazówki

- Zanim zaczniesz redagować wypowiedź pisemną, przemyśl jej kompozycję, tak aby osoba, która czyta Twoją pracę, nie miała problemu z jej zrozumieniem.
- Wypowiedź pisemna powinna być logiczna, spójna i przejrzysta. Możesz zanotować, co chcesz umieścić we wstępie, poszczególnych akapitach i podsumowaniu tekstu.
- Nie zapominaj też o dokładnym ujęciu tematu zgodnie z instrukcją zawartą w poleceniu i rodzajem wypowiedzi.
- Po napisaniu pracy przeczytaj ją, aby sprawdzić, czy nie popełniłeś / nie popełniłaś błędów i czy odniosłeś się / odniosłaś się do wszystkich informacji podanych w poleceniu.
- Upewnij się, że nie przekroczyłeś / nie przekroczyłaś podanego limitu słów.

Zadanie 11. (0-13)

Wypowiedz się na jeden z poniższych tematów. Wypowiedź powinna zawierać od 200 do 250 wyrazów i spełniać wszystkie wymogi typowe dla formy wskazanej w poleceniu. Zaznacz wybrany przez Ciebie temat. Zakreśl jego numer.

1. Ostatnio wiele się mówi o tym, że młodzi ludzie prowadzą niezdrowy styl życia, któremu sprzyja nieprawidłowa dieta i siedzący tryb życia. Twoja klasa chciałaby zorganizować akcję mającą na celu przeciwdziałanie temu zjawisku i zachęcić do udziału w niej kolegów ze szkoły partnerskiej z Anglii. Napisz **list** do uczniów z tej szkoły, w którym uzasadnisz potrzebę zorganizowania takiej akcji oraz przedstawiś jej projekt.
2. W dzisiejszych czasach młodzi ludzie często decydują się na studiowanie i mieszkanie z dala od domu. Napisz **artykuł**, w którym omówisz przyczyny tego zjawiska, i zaproponujesz sposoby zachęcania młodych ludzi do pozostania we własnych społecznościach i ich ulepszania.
3. Wiele osób szuka porad medycznych w Internecie. Napisz **rozwprawkę**, w której przedstawiś zalety i wady takiego rozwiązania.
4. Wiele nastolatków dokumentuje swoje codzienne życie na zdjęciach, które następnie umieszcza na portalach społecznościowych. Napisz **rozwprawkę**, w której przedstawiś swoją opinię na temat tego zjawiska, odnosząc się zarówno do zasad bezpieczeństwa, jak i konieczności podtrzymywania kontaktów z bliskimi.

CZYSTOPIŚ

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

🕒 2 minuty

Rozmowa wstępna

Wskazówki

- Rozmowa wstępna ma na celu oswojenie zdającego z sytuacją egzaminacyjną, przygotowanie go do głównej części egzaminu ustnego oraz poprawienie jego efektywności podczas wykonywania kolejnych zadań.
- Ta część egzaminu ma charakter swobodnej, naturalnej rozmowy, więc postaraj się zrelaksować.
- Egzaminator zada Ci kilka pytań związanych z Twoim życiem i zainteresowaniami. Pytania te zamieszczone są tylko w zestawie dla egzaminującego. Postaraj się odpowiadać pełnymi zdaniami. Pamiętaj, że Twoim zadaniem jest wykazanie się znajomością różnicowanego słownictwa oraz środków językowych.
- Mów wyraźnie i nie spiesz się z odpowiedziami.
- Nie bój się rozwijać swoich odpowiedzi. Użycie zwrotów takich jak: *As a matter of fact ...* lub *What I mean is that ...* zademonstruje Twoją wiedzę i ułatwi przebieg rozmowy.



Answer the questions.

- 1 What do you enjoy doing in your free time? Why do you like it so much?
- 2 Do you like cooking? Why/Why not?
- 3 What do you do in your day-to-day life to stay healthy and fit? What do you avoid doing?
- 4 What kind of job would you like to have in the future? Why?
- 5 Do you follow the news? Why/Why not?

🕒 4 minuty **Zadanie 1.**

Rozmowa z odgrywaniem roli

Wskazówki

- Zadanie pierwsze polega na przeprowadzeniu rozmowy, w której zdający i egzaminator odgrywają role opisane w poleceniu. Szczegóły roli Twojego rozmówcy zamieszczone są wyłącznie w zestawie dla egzaminującego.
- W tej części egzaminu musisz odnieść się do czterech elementów wskazanych w poleceniu i omówić każdy z nich w co najmniej dwóch zdaniach.
- Możesz zostać poproszony / poproszona o dokładniejsze wyjaśnienie jakiejś kwestii, podanie większej ilości szczegółów, przedstawienie opinii lub udzielenie rady. W takiej sytuacji musisz właściwie zareagować na wypowiedź egzaminującego.
- Egzaminator może nie zgodzić się z Twoją propozycją i poprosić Cię o inne rozwiązanie. Nie oznacza to, że podana przez Ciebie propozycja jest nieodpowiednia. To standardowa część egzaminu oraz sposób na ocenę Twojej wiedzy i umiejętności.



Do the task. Then change roles and do the task again.

Uczeń A

Chcesz spędzić najbliższe wakacje, pracując za granicą. Rozmawiasz z przedstawicielem firmy, która specjalizuje się w organizowaniu tego typu wyjazdów. Poniżej podane są cztery kwestie, które musisz omówić w rozmowie z uczniem B.

motywacja do pracy za granicą i wybrany kraj

doświadczenie zawodowe

zarobki

transport i zakwaterowanie

Uczeń B

Jesteś przedstawicielem / przedstawicielką firmy, która specjalizuje się w organizacji studenckich wyjazdów do pracy za granicą. Rozmawiasz z osobą zainteresowaną takim wyjazdem.

W zależności od tego, jak potoczy się rozmowa, spróbuj włączyć do niej wszystkie lub wybrane kwestie:

- poproś ucznia A o dokładniejsze objaśnienie jakiejś kwestii,
- grzecznie nie zgódź się z uczniem A, tak aby musiał podać kolejne argumenty lub zaproponować inne rozwiązanie,
- poproś, aby uczeń A przysłał e-mailem referencje od ostatniego pracodawcy lub od jednego ze swoich nauczycieli,
- poinformuj ucznia A, że koszty transportu nie są wliczone w cenę wyjazdu.

(Rozmowę rozpoczyna uczeń B.)

3 minuty **Zadanie 2.**

Rozmowa na podstawie ilustracji

Wskazówki

- W zadaniu drugim zostaniesz poproszony / poproszona o opisanie ilustracji i odpowiedzi na pytania egzaminatora.
- Opisując ilustrację, używaj konstrukcji *There is/There are*, czasu *present continuous* oraz wyrazów i zwrotów służących do spekulacji na temat tego, co widzisz na zdjęciu (*I feel that this place ...*, *This is the sort of place that might offer ...*, *It seems to me that this would be a good place to ...*; *Perhaps this place could be used for ...*). Uwzględnij informacje o tym, kogo przedstawia zdjęcie, gdzie się znajduje dana osoba, jaką czynność wykonuje, jak wygląda oraz co może czuć w przedstawionej sytuacji.
- Po opisaniu ilustracji egzaminator zada Ci trzy pytania. Pytania te zamieszczone są wyłącznie w zestawie dla egzaminującego. Pierwsze z nich odnosi się bezpośrednio do zdjęcia i wymaga interpretacji przedstawionej na nim sceny. Drugie pytanie jest związane z tematyką zdjęcia, lecz będzie dotyczyło Twoich poglądów, upodobań, zainteresowań lub planów. Trzecie pytanie dotyczy wydarzeń lub doświadczeń z przeszłości. Odpowiadając na nie, stosuj czasy przeszłe (*past simple*, *past continuous*, *past perfect*).



Describe the photo and answer the questions. Then change roles and do the task again.



- 1 How are the people feeling at the moment? Why do you think so?
- 2 Do you think it's a good idea to involve children in sport from an early age? Why?
- 3 Talk about the last time you or someone you know took part in a sports competition.

5 minut **Zadanie 3.**

Rozmowa na podstawie materiału stymulującego

Wskazówki

- W zadaniu trzecim zostaniesz poproszony / poproszona o wybranie spośród zilustrowanych propozycji tej, która, Twoim zdaniem, najlepiej spełnia warunki wskazane w poleceniu. Następnie odpowiesz na pytania egzaminującego.
- Dokonując wyboru, odnieś się do zilustrowanych propozycji i podaj argumenty uzasadniające wybór jednej z nich oraz przyczyny odrzucenia pozostałych. Wypowiedź powinna składać się z pełnych zdań. Używaj zwrotów i wyrażen takich jak: *I believe/think that*, *The one that appeals to me is ...*, *I believe this experience would be the most valuable because ...*, *In my opinion ...*, *This option is definitely more/less appealing than the other ones because ...*.
- Kiedy zakończysz wypowiedź, egzaminator zada Ci dwa pytania. Pytania te zamieszczone są wyłącznie w zestawie dla egzaminującego. Pamiętaj, aby nie udzielić tylko prostej odpowiedzi, ale również uzasadnić ją w dwóch-trzech zdaniach.



Do the task and answer the questions. Then change roles and do the task again.

Razem z wychowawcą i kolegami oraz koleżankami z klasy organizujesz warsztaty na temat zdrowego odżywiania. Masz do wyboru trzy formy przeprowadzenia warsztatów.

- Wybierz formę, która byłaby bardziej korzystna dla uczestników warsztatów, i uzasadnij swój wybór.
- Wyjaśnij, dlaczego odrzucasz pozostałe propozycje.



- 1 How important is it for people to meet in person for educational purposes? Why?
- 2 Studying to develop your interests is more important than studying for a specific career. Do you agree with this statement? Why/Why not?

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