Train your brain!



1 ★ **W każdym zdaniu znajdź jeden niepasujący wyraz i zastąp go wyrazem z ramki.**

armchair ▪ basin ▪ bath ▪ cushions
fridge ▪ radiators ▪ wardrobe
washing machine

1 I put my dirty clothes in the freezer. _____
2 When the clothes are clean, they go in the curtains. _____
3 We keep our food cold in the heater. _____
4 I like to have a hot sofa before I go to bed. _____
5 My grandma always sits in her special bookcase at our house. _____
6 You can wash your hands in the dishwasher. _____
7 There are three blue taps on my bed. _____
8 It's very cold in our house – the blinds aren't working. _____

2 ★★ **Napisz zdania, używając podanych wskazówek. Następnie podaj swoje wskazówki i napisz zdanie.**

1 I / usually /  on Saturday morning, but today I  the  .

_____
_____
_____

2 Joe and Emma / often /  on Friday afternoon, but today they  the  .

_____
_____
_____
_____

3 ★★ **Ułóż cztery zdania, stosując wyrazy z kolejnych kolumn. Każdy wyraz może być użyty tylko raz.**

Are	your brother	blinds	walk to school?
We're	they	usually	in the bedroom.
Does	putting up	have eggs	for breakfast.
I	always	buying	a new wardrobe?

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

4 ★★★ 09 **Posłuchaj nagrania i dopasuj pytania do odpowiedzi.**

1 Is your sister meeting her friends at the weekend?
2 Does your teacher usually give you lots of homework?
3 What are you doing on Sunday?
4 What do you usually do on Saturday morning?

a ☐
b ☐
c ☐
d ☐

3 My dad / usually /  in the evening, but this evening he  the  .

_____
_____
_____
_____
4 _____
_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Quiz – Charity shops in the UK

1 Sprawdź, co pamiętasz na temat sklepów charytatywnych w Wielkiej Brytanii. Zakreśl właściwe wyrazy.

1 There are ***a lot of*** / ***not many*** charity shops in the UK.
2 People ***sell*** / ***donate*** things to charity shops.
3 You can sometimes get ***money*** / ***a good bargain*** at a charity shop.
4 When charity shops sell things, the money goes to ***charity*** / ***the customers***.
5 People buy ***clothes, books and furniture*** / ***food and drink*** at charity shops.

2 Przeczytaj tekst i uzupełnij zdania 1–5. Zakreśl literę A, B lub C.

Car Boot Sales



Many people in the UK sell their old clothes, books and other things at car boot sales. There are car boot sales in most towns in the UK every weekend. They are usually in car parks or in large fields. People put all the things they want to sell into the **boot** of their car. They then drive to the car boot sale place, take the things out of their car boot and put them onto a table. Other people look at the things and decide what they want to buy. Sometimes people make special food, like cakes, biscuits or jam to sell at car boot sales.

Henry goes to car boot sales every weekend. 'I don't sell things there, but I always buy something. I really like fashion and I can find some very unusual clothes at car boot sales.'

Minna and Felix love looking for bargains at car boot sales. 'We're doing up our house at the moment. We love old furniture and sometimes you can find amazing **antiques** here.'

1 At car boot sales, people sell ____.
A lots of different things B cars
C boots

2 People come to car boot sales to ____.
A sell things B buy things
C buy and sell things

3 Henry likes ____.
A selling clothes B buying clothes
C buying cars

4 Minna and Felix want to find ____.
A old furniture B new furniture
C a new house

Glossary
antique – antyk
car boot – bagażnik samochodu

Listening

3 11 Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu odpowiedz krótko na pytania 1–3.

1 How much is the jacket?
_____

2 What colour is the jacket?
_____

3 Why doesn't the girl look at the hats?
_____

4 Przeczytaj, jak jeszcze można sprzedać i kupić ubrania, i napisz o tym.

Swishing

Country: the UK, the USA, Canada

- a party where people swap clothes
- not in a shop – at someone's house
- people bring their old clothes
- look at all the clothes and choose something
- often give some money to charity

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Vocabulary & Speaking

1 ★ Połącz fragmenty wyrazów.

1 cup	a er
2 ward	b chair
3 show	c machine
4 dish	d board
5 washing	e fa
6 arm	f robe
7 so	g wel
8 to	h washer

2 ★ Z każdego zestawu wykreśl jeden niepasujący wyraz.

1 You can sit on/in a(n):
sofa / armchair / basin.

2 You can put clothes in a:
cupboard / mirror / wardrobe.

3 You can wash in a:
radiator / shower / bath.

4 At night you close the:
rug / curtains / blinds.

5 You can put books in/on a:
bookcase / tap / shelf.

6 You keep food cold in a:
fridge / freezer / towel.

3 ★★ Ułóż dialog w odpowiedniej kolejności.

- [ ] Yes, we are. Thanks, that's a great help.
- [1] Do you need any help?
- [ ] Thanks. Oh, and can you take some chicken out of the freezer, please?
- [ ] Sure, no problem.
- [ ] Yes, please. Can you put these clean clothes in the wardrobe, please?
- [ ] Of course. Are we having chicken for supper tonight?



Grammar

4 ★★★ Uzupełnij dialog poprawnymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach i odpowiedz na pytania.

A: What [1] _____ (**do**) tomorrow, Max?

B: I [2] _____ (**meet**) my friends at the park. We [3] _____ (**usually / play**) tennis in the morning, but we [4] _____ (**not play**) tennis tomorrow – we [5] _____ (**help**) to collect all the rubbish in the park.

A: That's a good idea. I [6] _____ (**write**) a story about recycling for the school newspaper today.

B: [7] _____ (**you / often / write**) for the school newspaper?

A: No, [8] _____ ! But I think recycling is really important. We [9] _____ (**learn**) about it in our geography lesson at the moment.

B: Why don't you write about my sister? She [10] _____ (**make**) a rug from recycled plastic bags at the moment.

A: That's amazing! [11] _____ (**she / often / make**) things?

B: Yes, [12] _____ . She loves art. In fact, tomorrow she [13] _____ (**paint**) a picture of fish on our bathroom wall.

A: [14] _____ (**your mum and dad / help**) her?

B: No, [15] _____ . They [16] _____ (**not stay**) at home tomorrow. They [17] _____ (**visit**) my aunt in Brighton.

5 ★★★ Napisz pytania i odpowiedz na nie.

1 Who / you / meet / at the weekend?
_____
_____

2 What / you / usually / eat / for breakfast?
_____
_____

3 When / you / usually / get up?
_____
_____

4 What / your teacher / do / at the moment?
_____
_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Listening

1 12 **Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedź Mary. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu odpowiedz krótko na pytania 1–3.**

1 Where does Mary's brother work?

_____

2 What does he like best about his job?

_____

3 What is he doing at the moment?

_____

Language functions

2 Uzupełnij dialogi. Wpisz w każdą lukę brakujący fragment wypowiedzi, tak aby otrzymać spójne i logiczne teksty.

1

A: _____, Dad?

B: Yes, please. Could you unload the dishwasher?

A: Sure, no problem.

2

A: Do you like working with animals?

B: _____. I'm scared of animals.

A: Oh really? I love animals!

3 Do każdej z opisanych sytuacji 1–2 wybierz właściwą reakcję. Zakreśl literę A, B albo C.

1 Chcesz się dowiedzieć, czy twój nowy kolega często je obiad w szkole.

A Do you have to eat lunch at school?

B Do you often eat lunch at school?

C Do you like school lunch?

2 Twoja ciocia jest nauczycielką. Jak zapytasz, czy lubi swoją pracę?

A Do you want to be a teacher?

B Do you like teachers?

C Do you like being a teacher?

Reading

4 Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Wpisz w każdą lukę (1–4) literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie (A–E), tak aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst. Uwaga! Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

Saturday Work

I live with my mum, dad, and sister, Josie, in Wales. My parents are farmers and my sister and I usually help on the farm on Saturdays. [1] ____ In the afternoon, we have to look after the horses. I like working on the farm and helping with the animals, but it's hard work! Next Saturday, I'm not working on the farm. [2] ____ They're doing up their house at the moment and I'm going to help them. In the morning, we're painting the living room. Then, in the afternoon, we're going to Cardiff. [3] ____ Then they're buying some new things at a big furniture shop. They're getting a wardrobe and some new blinds for their kitchen. I don't mind helping my aunt and uncle. [4] ____ I think their house is going to look amazing.

A They're really funny and we always have a good time together.

B I'm visiting my aunt and uncle in Cardiff.

C I don't have to put up the blinds.

D In the morning, I have to feed the chickens and Josie has to milk the cows.

E They want to sell some of their old furniture at a garage sale.

5 Przeczytaj teksty 1. i 2. Uzupełnij w e-mailu luki 1–3 zgodnie z treścią tekstów.

1

To: ...

Hi Joe,

So, your aunt wants to do up her house but she doesn't want to spend a lot of money? She can find some great old furniture in garage sales or some very cheap new furniture at the Mega Furniture Warehouse in Smithston.

She can also paint her old furniture and just get some new cushions, curtains and blinds to give her home a new look. I can give her some magazines with lots of different ideas after I finish work tomorrow.

Rita

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2

Mega Furniture Warehouse
Big Bargain Weekend!
This weekend only, we are selling all our sofas at just £250! Come to the store before 11.30 on Saturday morning and you can get an extra £50 off plus two free cushions with every sofa you buy.

To ...

Dear Aunt Emily,

Rita says that if you don't want new furniture, you can get some really nice things in [1] _____ .

She's got some [2] _____ with ideas about how to paint your furniture – she can bring them to your house tomorrow after work.

Also, there's a big sale this weekend at the Mega Furniture Warehouse. Try to get there [3] _____ because all the sofas are really cheap and you can also get some free cushions.

Love,

Joe

Use of English

6 Przeczytaj tekst. Spośród wyrazów podanych w ramce wybierz te, które poprawnie uzupełniają luki 1–4. Wpisz odpowiednią literę (A–G) w każdą lukę. Uwaga! Trzy wyrazy zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

A cashier ▪ B do ▪ C has ▪ D have
E instructions ▪ F lawyer ▪ G starting

At the moment, my brother is working at our local supermarket. He's a [1] ☐ and he has to give change to customers and put food onto the shelves. He doesn't really like his job, but next week he's [2] ☐ a new job at the sports centre. The sports centre is a big building near the park and it's got a great swimming pool, four badminton courts, a gym and a café. My friend works there. She [3] ☐ to talk to the customers and give [4] ☐ to other workers. She doesn't have to teach swimming or badminton, and she doesn't have to help in the café.

7 Wykorzystując wyrazy podane drukowanymi literami, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką tak, aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna i gramatyczna wpisywanych fragmentów zdań. Uwaga! Nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy, wliczając w to wyraz już podany.

1 I can wear my own clothes for my job.
HAVE
I _____ to wear a uniform for my job.

2 What are your plans for tomorrow?
DOING
What _____ tomorrow?

3 Do you need any help with the dishwasher?
HAND
Do you want _____ the dishwasher?

4 She doesn't love working outside, but she doesn't hate it.
MIND
She _____ working outside.

Writing

8 Od niedawna pracujesz w supermarkecie. Napisz e-mail do koleżanki z Australii, w którym opowiesz jej o swojej nowej pracy. Użyj maksymalnie 120 słów. W e-mailu napisz:
- **jakie masz obowiązki,**
- **czego nie musisz robić,**
- **co lubisz w swojej pracy.**

Hi Emma!

I've got some great news! I have a new job at the supermarket. _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Love,

XYZ

LIVEWORKSHEETS