Unit 3 & 4 revision

Task 1. Odsłuchaj wypowiedzi czterech osób, dotyczących zakupów:

Do każdej wypowiedzi (1–4) przeciągnij właściwe zdanie (A–E). Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi – przeciągnij je do sekcji „Not mentioned".

This speaker …
A was ready to blame someone else for an error.
B found a great deal by looking online.
C was shocked by an experience in a shop.
D did not take a shop assistant's advice.
E happily bought a faulty product.

Not mentioned:

1	2	3	4

Task 2. Przeczytaj dwa teksty dotyczące gotowania. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią tekstów.

WHY ON EARTH SHOULD WE COOK?

Some studies have shown that nearly 60% of young people between the ages of 18 and 25 have no idea how to cook even five simple dishes when they leave home. This statistic may shock you, or it may not. After all, we all know people who have never learnt to do more than boil an egg and put a slice of bread into a toaster. And why should they? If you ask non-cooks of all ages whether they wish they had some basic kitchen skills, they will give you a look of incomprehension. Prepared food is available everywhere, in endless variety, from supermarkets to take-out restaurants. What is the point of shopping for food and spending time and effort in the kitchen when someone else can do all the work for you? Taste isn't even a factor, and cost is left out of the equation as well – speed and availability are all that matter.

Well, actually there are several advantages of learning to cook, and one of the most obvious is money. There are a few magazine articles out there which claim that eating out is cheaper than preparing the same meals at home, but this is hardly ever the case. You may spend as much in total on the groceries for a single meal as you would at a restaurant. But keep in mind that when you buy a whole head of lettuce, it makes a lot more than just a tiny bowl of salad. And while meat is expensive to buy, all of the side dishes such as pasta and vegetables are much cheaper than the restaurant versions. However, I must admit that if you lived exclusively on fast food burgers from the dollar menu, you might save some money. Which brings us to the second advantage of cooking at home: your health. When you cook at home, you can control the quality of your ingredients and prepare them in the healthiest way possible. Do you have any idea how long a restaurant has been storing the food they serve you, or what they've added to make it taste better? Of course not. But if you've done your own shopping, there are far fewer doubts. Not to mention the fact that if you are a vegetarian or vegan, or if you have food sensitivities, you can control exactly what goes into your body.

One last thing that's worth mentioning. Learning how to cook is also a way of picking up a necessary life skill too. Cooking takes organisation, forward planning, time management, self-confidence and persistence – and all of these will serve you well in the workplace. Not to mention that it really is a great deal of fun.

1 The author believes that prepared food

A is considered tastier by most people than a home-made meal.

B provides a convenient substitute for cooking at home.

C usually costs less than food prepared at home.

D provides more variety than cooking at home.

2 The author's intention/purpose in writing the article is to

A support the idea that everyone should learn to cook.

B compare the advantages of cooking at home with pre-made food.

C argue that anyone can prepare delicious meals with little effort.

D promote ways to shop for healthier food.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Let me first say that we were not a family that cooked. Our parents were both busy university lecturers, and neither of them had many culinary skills beyond frying up eggs and bacon (our father's speciality) or heating up food from a packet. We were the envy of our friends because our dinners usually consisted of take-out Chinese or Indian, varied with the occasional pizza or fish and chips. I suspect that we preferred it this way as well, though our grandmother's occasional home-made meals were much appreciated. My brother Teddy, sister Leila and I had little idea of how cooking was even done, and only a minimal amount of interest.

But then one Saturday, when our parents were away for the day, Teddy had a brainstorm. 'Let's make a surprise dinner for mum and dad,' he said. 'There's this dinner menu with all the recipes in the newspaper. It'll be a breeze!' I should add that our parents were very optimistic about us being able to take care of ourselves, and that their faith was not always justified.

I was hesitant to say the least, but Leila was all for it. 'It can't be more difficult than a lab experiment, right?' She was a budding chemistry genius, or so our parents believed, so we took her word for it, went to the supermarket and got everything we needed for the meal.

It did seem fairly straightforward. We managed to prepare the chicken and put it in the oven, wash and cut vegetables and potatoes and put them on the hob. 'It should be ready in about an hour,' Teddy announced. 'So how about a game of cards?'

It wasn't until we heard sirens approaching from the nearby main street, and then saw the flashing lights outside our sitting room windows, that we realised something was wrong. It seems a neighbour had spotted black smoke pouring out of the back of our house and had called in the fire brigade. Our parents arrived home just as the firefighters were finishing putting out the flames from the stove, where our resident chemist had left the potatoes on a high flame with no water in the pan. 'Surprise!' Teddy cried. 'We made dinner for you! It's just a bit ...' And all of us burst out laughing.

We might have hoped for some drama from our parents, but were, as always, disappointed. 'I suppose the kitchen needed doing up anyhow,' our mother said. 'Even great chemists have accidents,' our father added. And all of us enjoyed the 'Basics of Cooking' course, which we signed up for the following week.

3 The author suggests that

A everyone in the family had some basic cooking skills.

B only their father had any knowledge of cooking.

C the family preferred pre-made food to home-cooked meals.

D all of the children were interested in cooking.

4 What was the author's reaction to his brother's suggestion?

A He was enthusiastic about it.

B He was totally against it.

C He had some doubts about it.

D He had no opinion about it.

5 Which of the following is a fact rather than an opinion?

A Leila was a genius at chemistry.

B The parents rarely reacted dramatically to their children's behaviour.

C The children had a better diet than their friends did.

D The children were generally very able to watch out for themselves.

Task 3. Uzupełnij każdą lukę jednym wyrazem, przekształcając wyraz podany w nawiasie tak, aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna.

SHOPPING STEREOTYPES

Girls love shopping while boys hate it. True or false? These .....1 (***assume***) about the differences between female and male shopping styles have been around for so long that many people accept them without question. But it seems that online shopping is either bringing the two shopping styles closer together by .....2 (***simple***) the process for everyone, or else our beliefs were incorrect in the first place. It is certainly true that men's and women's attitudes to real and virtual shopping are .....3 (***remark***) similar. Both view them negatively. For example, the main .....4 (***complain***) from both genders regarding real-world shopping is standing in long lines or other kinds of delays at checkout. And while males and females are just as likely to make .....5 (***plan***) or impulsive purchases, there is one real difference: men spend a lot more on impulse buys than women. On the other hand, men and women both feel regrets about these purchases in pretty much equal measure.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Task 4. Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach tak, aby zachować znaczenie zdania wyjściowego. Wykorzystaj podane wyrazy w niezmienionej formie. W podanych fragmentach zdań nie wolno niczego zmieniać. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie pięć wyrazów. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność gramatyczna i ortograficzna.

1 I'm quite sure they closed the restaurant because of money problems. **HAVE**

They ..... because of money problems.

2 All my friends are definitely planning on meeting at Luigi's Pizza on Saturday. **MEET**

All my friends ..... at Luigi's Pizza on Saturday.

3 Wearing uniforms at my old school was a necessity. **WEAR**

We ..... uniforms at my old school.

4 I have little money, so I'd prefer to eat at home. **MUCH**

I ..... money, so I'd prefer to eat at home.

5 In January, the shopping mall will celebrate its tenth anniversary. **OPEN**

The shopping mall ..... ten years in January.

6 My hope is to master making a soufflé by the end of the cooking course. **ABLE**

I hope I ..... a soufflé by the end of the cooking course.

7 We need to buy a lot of canned goods – there's only one can of soup left! **STOCK**

We need ..... canned goods – there's only one can of soup left!

LIVEWORKSHEETS