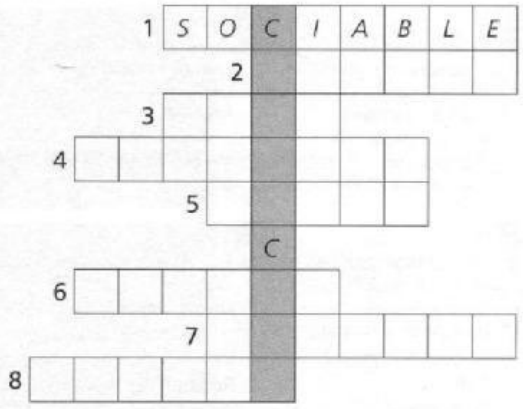
1 What a character!

VOCABULARY personality

1〉 Complete the crossword puzzle. What is the hidden word?



1 a person who enjoys being with other people
2 a person who doesn't tell lies
3 somebody who doesn't like spending money
4 somebody who likes buying things for friends and family
5 extremely unkind
6 a person who always behaves properly towards other people
7 somebody who never jokes
8 somebody who is intelligent

2〉 Choose the two adjectives which best complete each sentence.

1 It is very ***kind*** / ***polite*** / ***confident*** to give your seat to an elderly person on the bus.
2 He's very ***hard-working*** / ***ambitious*** / ***lazy*** and always does well in tests.
3 You can really trust him – he's the most ***honest*** / ***sociable*** / ***reliable*** person I know.
4 You can't be ***shy*** / ***funny*** / ***modest*** if you want to have a career in the show business.
5 If you are ***sensitive*** / ***rude*** / ***nasty*** to people, nobody will like you.
6 Chuck is always ***helpful*** / ***friendly*** / ***bossy*** – that's why he's got so many friends.

3〉 Complete the sentences with the missing words.

1 Don't trust him – he's the most _ i _ h _ n _ _ t person I know.
2 Sara is so _ _ l _ _ t _ v _ – in fact, she never stops talking.
3 Tim is very _ o _ _ s _ as he never tells anybody about his medals.
4 You need to be really c _ _ v _ _ to study medicine and become a doctor.
5 It's time to stop being so _ _ st_ to each other – say sorry and try to forget all the bad things you've said.
6 You need to be p _ _ i _ n _ to work with small children.
7 My older sister is very _ _ s _ y – she keeps telling everybody what to do.
8 When she entered the exam room, she was very c _ _ f _ _ _ n _, but this soon changed when she read the questions.

4〉 Complete the text with the missing words.

This is a picture of me and my best friend, Lilly. She's the best! She's the best! She's [1]**f**_____ and makes me laugh all the time. She's also very [2]**p**_____ – she always says 'good morning' to the teachers at school. She's a very [3]**s**_____ person – she's got almost 2000 friends on Facebook and she goes out a lot. I think that Lilly's also a very [4]**a**_____ person – she studies hard and when she gets a bad grade, she always retakes the test. What I find a bit annoying is that she's sometimes too [5]**s**_____ – for example, she always cries during sad films. She can be quite [6]**m**_____, too. For example, she doesn't like lending things. Still, I can't imagine a better friend.

5〉 Find and correct a mistake in each sentence.

1 As far for the bad points, I must admit that I'm rather quiet. _____
2 Remember to always tell truth. _____
3 I can be quite nasty at the times. _____
4 You know what they say – you can't tell a book by its cover! _____
5 He tends to lazy. _____
6 We shouldn't trust firstly impressions, as they're often false. _____

Vocabulary challenge! 〉 Student's Book, page 108, UNIT 1, ex. 1

6〉 Complete the sentences with appropriate adjectives.

1 I'm quite _____. I can get angry for no reason.
2 Sally was very _____ when she saw her boyfriend with another girl.
3 Mark is quite _____ and often argues with his parents.
4 I think I'm usually quite _____ and try to respect other people's view.
5 Ruth always tries to understand how other people feel – she's very _____.

7〉 Describe somebody you admire. Write 4–5 sentences.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

LISTENING AND VOCABULARY 1

listening for detail and intention • personality • emotions

1〉 Read the text and choose the correct answer.

My favourite TV series is about a group of friends who go to the same private school, but come from different parts of the city. One of them, Nicky, is a very clever girl from a poor family. In the past she was ambitious and hard-working, so she got a scholarship to study at the school. Unfortunately, last year she became friends with the wrong kind of people and she isn't a good student any longer. Nicky may have problems as a result – if her marks don't get better, she will have to leave the school!

Nicky has problems at school, because
a her parents can't afford to pay for her school.
b she doesn't study hard enough.
c her friends no longer like her.

2〉 MP3 01 Listen to a film director talking about the characters in a new TV series. Choose the correct answers.

1 Charlie has problems at school, because
a he's always rude to his teachers.
b he doesn't work very hard at school.
c the teachers think he isn't very clever.
2 Which sentence is true about Ella?
a She is beautiful but not very clever.
b She comes from a family with a large fortune.
c She doesn't tell the truth about her parents.
3 Which sentence is true about Sophie?
a She is very reliable.
b She's never stressed about anything.
c She is clever and popular like Ella.
4 The film director
a is explaining how to play each character.
b is talking about the details of the story.
c is describing the characters in the series.

3〉 Match the phrases (1–5) with their Polish equivalents (a–e).

1 waste of time	☐	a zawieść kogoś
2 top marks	☐	b dotrzymać tajemnicy
3 keep a secret	☐	c najlepsze oceny
4 care about somebody	☐	d strata czasu
5 let somebody down	☐	e dbać o kogoś

4〉 Translate the Polish parts of the sentences into English. Use the correct form of the expressions from exercise 3.

1 Martha always _____ (*dostaje najlepsze oceny*) and helps other students with their homework.
2 Don't tell him anything private. He _____ (*nie potrafi dotrzymać tajemnicy*).
3 Paula is my best friend and she _____ (*nigdy mnie nie zawodzi*) when I need her.
4 Do you really think school _____ (*to strata czasu*)?
5 Tim _____ (*nie dba o*) his friends and he's not at all loyal.

Revision ▪ Student's Book, page 5

5〉 How would you feel in these situations? Write appropriate adjectives.

1 Your younger sister has just won a sports competition. p_____
2 You've forgotten about your best friend's birthday, while other classmates remembered to buy him/her a present. e_____
3 Your pet hasn't eaten for two days and seems to be sick. u_____
4 You get so much homework that you can't do all of it on time. s_____
5 You're entering the exam room in a few minutes. n_____

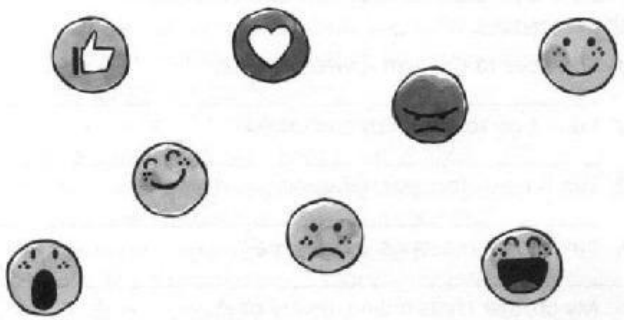
Vocabulary challenge! 〉〉 Student's Book, page 108, UNIT 1, ex. 2

6〉 Find and correct a mistake in each sentence.

1 Kate's usually the middle of attention wherever she goes.
_____
2 I hope you will never let me up.
_____
3 Kelly is a very good student and never gets into problems.
_____
4 I'm sure we can rely to him in every situation.
_____
5 I don't think Mary can hold a secret yet I've known her for years.
_____
6 I don't know her very well and I don't trust she.
_____

7〉 Answer the questions.

1 In what situations do you usually feel stressed?
_____
2 What are you proud of?
_____
3 What do you feel is a waste of time?
_____
4 Do you know anybody who doesn't care about their schoolwork? Who is it?
_____
5 Which situations make you embarrassed?
_____



MP3 Nagrania w formacie MP3 dostępne na www.macmillan.pl/strefa-ucznia

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1 GRAMMAR

Present simple and present continuous

Czasu ***present simple*** używamy, aby opisać:

- czynności i sytuacje rutynowe:
  He often reads in the evenings.
- sytuacje stałe, niezmienne:
  Jane lives in New York.

W zdaniach w czasie ***present simple*** używamy często następujących wyrażeń:

a ***never, hardly ever, rarely, sometimes, often, usually, always.***
Określenia te występują w zdaniu przed czasownikiem głównym i po czasownikach posiłkowych:
*I often sleep till late. She **doesn't usually help** out around the house.* ale: *Mark **is usually** late.*

b ***every day / week / month, from time to time, once / twice / three times a day / week / month*** itp.
Tych określeń używamy na początku lub na końcu zdania:
*She **goes** swimming **twice a week.***

Zdania twierdzące i przeczące

I/You/We/They	come don't come	here every year.
He/She/It	comes doesn't come	

Pytania i krótkie odpowiedzi

Do	I/you/we/they	often travel?	Yes, I do. No, they don't.
Does	he/she/it		Yes, he does. No, she doesn't.

How/Where	do	I/you/we/they	travel?
	does	he/she/it	

Czasu ***present continuous*** używamy, aby opisać:

- sytuacje trwające w momencie mówienia o nich:
  Laura is studying at the moment.
- sytuacje, które trwają w bieżącym okresie, niekoniecznie w chwili, gdy o nich mówimy:
  I am going to work by bus this week.
- czynności zaplanowane na przyszłość (na ogół niezbyt odległą):
  We are writing a test next Monday.

W zdaniach w czasie ***present continuous*** zwykle używamy następujących określeń czasu:

a ***now, at the moment*** – dla wyrażenia czynności odbywających się w tej chwili.

b ***today, these days, this week, this month, this summer*** – dla wyrażenia czynności lub sytuacji mających miejsce w bieżącym okresie.

c ***tomorrow, next week / month / Sunday*** – dla wyrażenia czynności zaplanowanych w nieodległej przyszłości.

Zdania twierdzące i przeczące

I	am / 'm not	reading	now.
You/We/They	are / aren't		
He/She/It	is / isn't		

Pytania i krótkie odpowiedzi

Am	I	sleeping?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
Are	you/we/they		Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.
Is	he/she/it		Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.

What	am	I	doing?
	are	you/we/they	
	is	he/she/it	

1〉 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 biology / having / maths / today / we / instead / of / are / .
2 usually / he / get / does / up / when / ?
3 am / with / grandparents / at / living / the moment / I / my / .
4 Jane / does / at school / on time / arrive / ?
5 like / her / do / new / not / boyfriend / we / .
6 go / week / times / jogging / I / three / a / .

2〉 Put the time expressions in the correct place in the sentences.

1 She goes to the gym. (*twice a week*)
2 I don't go to school by car. (*often*)
3 Tim is ready for tests. (*always*)
4 I'm late for meetings. (*sometimes*)
5 My brother chats online. (*every day*)

3〉 Find and correct a mistake in each sentence.

1 Where you are going after school?
2 I know she come here regularly.
3 She doesn't never go on holiday abroad.
4 Jake and Laura usually are away at weekends.
5 Mark and his dad is watching TV.
6 Kevin once a month visits his grandparents.
7 I meeting Joe tomorrow evening.
8 Look at Mike! He carrying such a heavy bag.

4〉 Write questions in order to ask about the missing information. Then complete the gaps in the text with your own ideas.

Diego is a very successful businessman and he works for [1]_____. He earns a lot of money, so he lives in a [2]_____ in the town centre. He usually goes to [3]_____ in the afternoon but tonight he's working on [4]_____. He's meeting [5]_____ from Japan tomorrow and he has to prepare [6]_____.

He usually works very hard and so he is often tired, but next week he's going away on holiday to [7]_____. He's looking forward to it very much. Unfortunately, his girlfriend isn't going with him because [8]_____ and Diego feels very [9]_____ about the situation.

1 *What company does Diego work for?*
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____
9 _____

5〉 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple or present continuous.

1 Do you know anybody who _____ (*come from*) Ireland?
2 Quiet, please! Can't you see I _____ (*watch*) TV?
3 My classmates _____ (*meet*) twice a week after school.
4 What _____ (*she / do*) in her free time?
5 Haven't you heard? Bella and Ray _____ (*go*) on a date tonight!
6 _____ (*you / like*) your new school, Mike?
7 Next month my favourite band _____ (*give*) a concert in Warsaw – I have to go!
8 Polly _____ (*not surf*) the Net often, she thinks it's a waste of time.

6〉 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs below.

live do take plan not say attend take part learn come stay

The boy in the picture is my Polish friend, Adam. He [1]_____ in Katowice, but, at the moment, he [2]_____ in Berlin, where he [3]_____ in the Socrates programme. He's very ambitious and [4]_____ his schoolwork seriously. He always [5]_____ his homework on time and also [6]_____ many courses after school. For example, he [7]_____ Chinese at the moment. I like him, because he's got a great sense of humour. Although Adam is rather shy and [8]_____ much most of the time, his jokes are really great. I can't wait to see him. He [9]_____ to visit next weekend and right now I [10]_____ our time together.

7〉 Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

1 On Sundays I often _____.
2 I hardly ever _____.
3 My parents don't usually _____.
4 At the moment my classmates _____.
5 This month I am _____.

Verb+ *-ing* form / infinitive

Bezokolicznika (*infinitive*) ze słowem *to* używamy:

- po większości czasowników i zwrotów oznaczających plany, decyzje, wolę, zamiary, np. ***want, would like, plan, decide***:
  I'm planning to take Spanish classes this year.
- po takich czasownikach jak: ***agree, refuse, offer, promise, hope***:
  She promised to buy something for dinner.

Czasownika z końcówką *-ing* (*gerund*) używamy:

- po czasownikach wyrażających emocje, np. ***like, love, hate, can't stand, enjoy, don't mind***:
  I love listening to rock music.
- po czasownikach i wyrażeniach zawierających przyimek, np. ***keen on, look forward to***:
  We were keen on seeing the concert.
- po niektórych czasownikach i zwrotach, np. ***continue, spend time, suggest***:
  Mark spent a lot of time practising before the show.

Grammar challenge! » Student's Book, page 108, UNIT 1

Po niektórych czasownikach możemy użyć zarówno bezokolicznika, jak i czasownika z końcówką *-ing*, należy pamiętać jednak, że wybór formy czasownika ma wpływ na znaczenie wypowiedzi:

a *I met them at the theatre, so we stopped to talk for a while.* (Spotkałem/Spotkałam ich w teatrze, więc zatrzymaliśmy się, żeby porozmawiać przez chwilę.)
b *We stopped talking when the film started.* (Przestaliśmy rozmawiać, kiedy zaczął się film.)
a *The teacher tried to explain everything to us.* (Nauczyciel próbował nam wszystko wyjaśnić.)
b *The meat tasted awful. I tried adding some salt, but it didn't help.* (Mięso było niedobre. Spróbowałem/Spróbowałam dodać soli, ale nie pomogło.)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1

1〉 Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

1 I promise *to fix / fixing* your computer by Monday.
2 I'd like *learning / to learn* to speak Spanish.
3 My younger brother enjoys *to collect / collecting* model planes.
4 Miley suggested *to buy / buying* a CD for Kate's birthday.
5 I don't mind *watching / to watch* the film again.
6 I hope *seeing / to see* you again soon.
7 Do you want me *staying / to stay* here with you?
8 I can't stand *to be / being* the centre of attention.

2〉 Choose the correct answers.

1 Kate _____ running in the park.
a would like to b enjoys c wants
2 What are you _____ to do?
a decide b planning c enjoying
3 I'm _____ watching old westerns.
a love b looking forward c keen on
4 She _____ to teach me how to swim.
a promised b spends a lot of time c can't stand
5 I _____ studying in the evenings.
a refuse b wouldn't like to c don't mind
6 I'm _____ to get a puppy for my birthday.
a want b hating c hoping

3〉 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1 He's agreed _____ (*teach*) me how to ski.
2 Not everybody enjoys _____ (*eat*) in bed.
3 I've decided _____ (*apply*) to art school.
4 Tim is keen on _____ (*ride*) his BMX.
5 I'm looking forward to _____ (*meet*) him again.
6 Helen really loves _____ (*spend*) time with her older brother.
7 I invited him, but he refused _____ (*come*) to the meeting.
8 Fiona offered _____ (*help*), but then she changed her mind.

4〉 Complete the dialogue with the verbs below. There are four extra verbs.

trying to join to finish going taking doing to do finishing to go to try joining to take

Gina What's new, Ben?
Ben Nothing much. I'm working on a project, which is something I absolutely hate [1]_____, but I'm hoping [2]_____ it soon.
Gina What are you planning [3]_____ later? Would you like [4]_____ to the cinema with me?
Ben I'm sorry, but Paul has already suggested [5]_____ to a concert, and I said yes. Maybe some other time?
Gina Well, you once promised [6]_____ me out, so why don't you think of something?
Ben How about going skating? Have you ever tried it?
Gina No, I haven't but I don't mind [7]_____ it. Actually, I'd love [8]_____ you but only if we eat something afterwards.

Grammar challenge! 〉 Student's Book, page 108, UNIT 1, ex. 1

5〉 Match the parts of the sentences.

1 He stopped to eat a hamburger ☐
2 He stopped eating hamburgers ☐
3 I tried to say sorry, ☐
4 Try saying sorry to her, ☐

a but she didn't want to speak to me.
b maybe she will forgive you.
c and lost weight immediately.
d because there was a nice bar on the way.

6〉 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1 A Why didn't you let me know about the test?
B I tried _____ (*tell*) you, but you didn't pick up the phone.
2 A Aren't you and Steve friends anymore?
B Well, he's stopped _____ (*talk*) to me, but I don't know why.
3 A Is there a Mexican restaurant in town?
B I don't know. Have you tried _____ (*look*) online?
4 A Why are you so late?
B I stopped _____ (*buy*) something on the way.

7〉 CUMULATIVE GRAMMAR Translate the Polish parts of the sentences into English.

1 _____ (*Zazwyczaj nie lubię oglądać*) horror films, but this one is OK.
2 _____ (*Czy masz jutro spotkanie*) with the headteacher?
3 Tom _____ (*nie przepada za sprzątaniem*) his room.
4 Luke _____ (*często jest leniwy*) and that's why he has problems at school.
5 She _____ (*nie ma nic przeciwko przeczytaniu*) the book again.
6 Tell her to stop! (*Nie mogę znieść słuchania*) _____ to that horrible noise.
7 This month _____ (*mieszkam z*) my grandparents.
8 _____ (*Czy ona zawsze przychodzi*) to class so late?
9 _____ (*W piątek o 9.00 zdaję*) my driving test.
10 How much _____ (*spędzasz czasu grając*) computer games?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING AND VOCABULARY 1

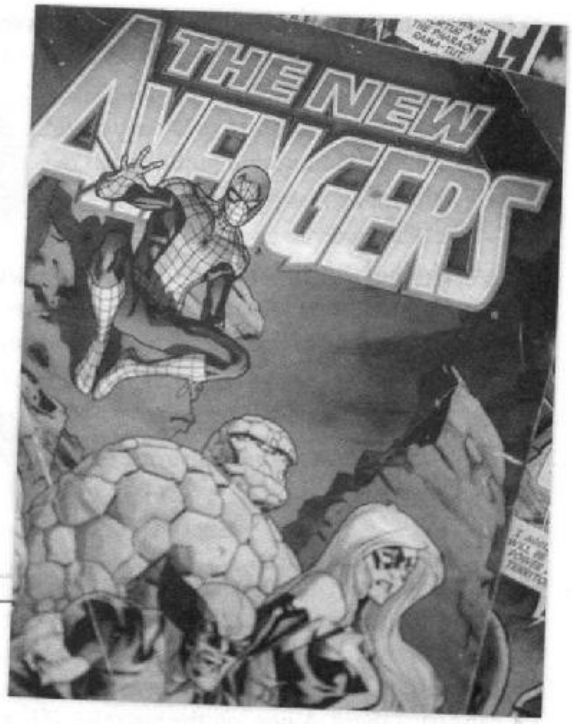
reading for gist • personality • hobbies and interests

1〉 Match words 1–7 with definitions a–g.

1 evil	☐	a	together with
2 mutated	☐	b	the most important person in the group
3 scientific	☐	c	something that is really bad
4 leader	☐	d	planning something bad
5 throne	☐	e	king's or queen's chair
6 scheming	☐	f	changed in form or nature
7 side by side	☐	g	based on science

2〉 Read the text. Match paragraphs 1–4 with headings a–e. There is one extra heading.

a It's not always black and white
b From bookshelves to big screen
c The couple that started it all
d Avengers grab the world's attention
e Two kinds of heroes



WHAT A CHARACTER!

1 _____

If, like me, you're an Avengers fan, then you love watching these powerful men and women fighting evil. Even if modesty isn't usually their strong point and their pride gets them in trouble, their friendliness, humour or good looks make us love them. But did you know your favourite characters have many more adventures in the hundreds of comic books on which Marvel films are based? Some of these comics are over 80 years old! Here are a couple of other facts about the Avengers and how it all started.

2 _____

One of the oldest characters is Captain America – the first book about him came out in 1941, when Marvel was just the name of a series of comic books, not of a huge entertainment company. Like many superheroes that follow (e.g. Iron Man or Ant-Man), Captain America is a human who gets his superpowers through scientific experiments. Not all of the Avengers, however, are mutated people. Thor and Loki, big screen favourites, are not of this Earth, but they often get involved in superhero adventures on our planet, so they're also part of this team.

3 _____

There are many superheroes, but not all are the Avengers. The Avengers exists thanks to Jane van Dyne and Henry Hank Pym. His scientific creativity lead him to discover a substance which makes people change size. That's how Jane and Hank become the Wasp and the Ant-Man. When the two heroes form a team with other superheroes, the Wasp, because of her intelligence, becomes their leader and calls them the Avengers. The Wasp and the Ant-Man have a complicated romance. When the Ant-Man becomes bossy and nasty, Jane stops trusting him. It takes a lot of time before she can believe his loyalty again. Interested? More on the bookshelves!

4 _____

Of course, superheroes usually fight against antiheroes. However, some of their own team members must be carefully watched as well... Two good examples are Loki and Hulk. Loki is known for his egoism and dishonesty. His ambition to sit on the throne of his father, Odin, makes him jealous of Thor, who is Odin's favourite son and always the centre of attention. That's why Loki spends his life scheming against Thor. Hulk is a human who after an accident with radiation turns into a nasty giant whenever he gets stressed or angry. He usually fights side by side with the Avengers, but there are books in which he gets so bad that they have to fight against him. Unfortunately, because Hulk is not very clever, he is also often used by the bad guys.

SO IF YOU'RE A TRUE SUPERHEROES FAN – DON'T LET YOUR LAZINESS LIMIT YOU TO ONLY WATCHING MOVIES – GO GET THE COMIC BOOKS AND START READING. :)

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1

3〉 Read the text on page 9 again and find nouns made from the adjectives below.

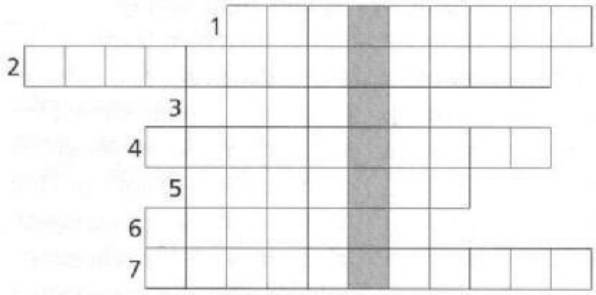
1 ambitious _____
2 creative _____
3 dishonest _____
4 friendly _____
5 intelligent _____
6 egotistical _____
7 lazy _____
8 loyal _____
9 modest _____

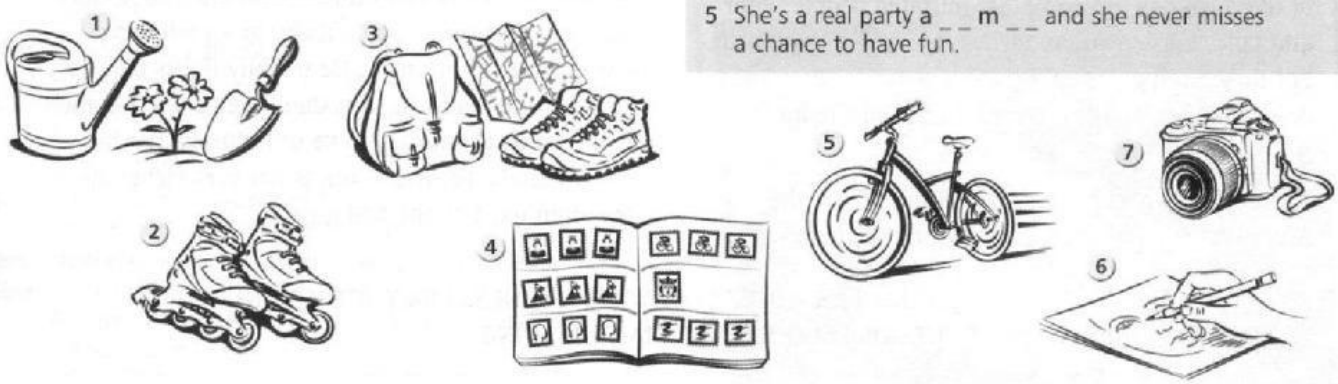
4〉 Complete the text with the correct form of the words from exercise 3.

Some people love dogs, others prefer cats. Cat lovers say that cats are very [1]_____ while dogs are stupid. Dog lovers answer, 'Cats are very [2]_____ – you can't trust them. A dog, on the other hand is a symbol of [3]_____ – when a dog becomes your friend, he or she will be your friend forever. In comparison, cats only love themselves. They are famous for their [4]_____ – they believe they are the centre of the world. Oh, and their [5]_____ is also a common feature. They simply sleep all day, while dogs run, go for walks and love playing.' To answer all this criticism I can honestly say that my cat goes out every day (on the balcony for at least 5 minutes).

Revision ▪ Student's Book pages, 8–9

5〉 Complete the crossword. What is the hidden word?





6〉 Choose the correct preposition to complete each sentence. Then choose two of the questions and write answers so that they are true for you.

1 Are many of your friends interested *for* / *in* social networking?
2 Are there any hobbies that you are mad *about* / *at*?
3 Are teenagers keen *on* / *at* reading?
4 Is anybody in your family a fan *of* / *for* extreme sports?
5 Do you know anybody who is *for* / *into* role-playing games?
6 Is it true that young people prefer social networking *to* / *of* meeting people in person?
7 How many people that you know are fond *about* / *of* classical music?

_____
_____

7〉 Complete the text with appropriate verbs in the correct form.

I need to [1]_____ up a new hobby. I often [2]_____ clubbing with my friends on Saturday, but I'd like to try something different. But what? I tried fishing once, but I [3]_____ bored with it very quickly. I [4]_____ fantasy stories boring and cryptozoology is not for me, either. My family is very active and everybody [5]_____ some kind of sport. So maybe sports? But nobody wants to run with me and I don't want to [6]_____ running alone because it's also boring. My mother and sister love aerobics but I prefer [7]_____ yoga, because it relaxes both mind and body, but I don't want to practise alone! Maybe I should just join the school board games club – I love [8]_____ games!

5 2

Vocabulary challenge! 〉〉 Student's Book, page 108, UNIT 1, ex. 1

8〉 Complete the sentences with the missing words.

1 My best friend a _ _ r _ _ dancing, she especially loves samba and rumba.
2 I often c _ _ l _ out by taking my two dogs for long walks.
3 Gene is a big plane e _ _ _ _ _ _ _ t and his favourite p _ _ t _ _ _ is making models of them.
4 I'm a _ e _ n reader, so I often _ _ w _ _ d on the sofa with a good book.
5 She's a real party a _ _ m _ _ and she never misses a chance to have fun.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

SPEAKING

meeting people

1〉 Put the sentences into the correct order to make a logical dialogue.

a Nice to meet you, too. So, how do you know Ann? ☐
b Hi, I'm Sheldon! 1
c Oh, I'm mostly into sports. I do a lot of karate. ☐
d That's great! What kind of music do you play? ☐
e Nice to meet you! I'm Jenny. ☐
f Well, mostly rock. Do you have any hobbies? ☐
g We're in a band together. I play the drums and she sings. ☐

2〉 Write appropriate responses to complete the mini-dialogues.

1 A I love dancing, how about you?
B _____!
We could go dancing together if you'd like to.
2 A Are you having a good time at the party?
B _____
3 A What do you think about this club?
B _____
4 A I'm a great fan of horror films.
B _____

3〉 Complete the dialogue.

Mark Hi, I'm Mark and I'm your new flatmate.
Tom Hi, I'm Tom. So, where [1]_____?
Mark I'm from Germany but now I'm studying at New York University. And you?
Tom I'm Spanish and I'm here for a dance course.
Mark Wow! [2]_____ cool! You must have to practise a lot! What [3]_____ day like?
Tom Well, I have dancing lessons from 10 to 5 p.m. every day. [4]_____ you?
Mark I have classes every day until about 3 p.m. [5]_____ in your free time?
Tom I like going out to watch a film or for a pizza.
Mark Me too! Maybe we can go together some day.
Tom Why not? And what [6]_____?
Mark Oh, I'm [7]_____ on sports. I jog in the morning and go to the gym in the evening. Would you like to have an early morning run?
Tom No, thanks. Morning jogs aren't really [8]_____ tea.

4〉 Write a short dialogue. Use the phrases from exercises 1, 2 and 3 to help you.

TEST IT! 4 minuty

W czasie pobytu w Anglii chcesz wynająć pokój z uczniem/uczennicą, który/która, najpierw chce się czegoś o Tobie dowiedzieć. W rozmowie z nim/z nią porusz poniższe cztery kwestie.

podstawowe dane o Tobie
rozkład dnia
dobre i złe strony Twojego charakteru
wspólne spędzanie wolnego czasu

Rozmowę rozpoczyna zdający.

WRITING

a personal profile

1

1〉 Find and correct four grammar and four spelling mistakes in the text.

My names Andy and I've 15 years old. I'm in to photography and I think I'm quiet good at it. I'm taking pictures every day after school. I have a realy big collection of pictures and I'm extremly proud of it. In the future I want become a photographer for some famous magazine. If you want to see my pictures, visit www.andyspictures.eu!

2〉 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1 I / am / player / a / rather / a fan / good / guitar / of / rock music / and / I / am / .
_____
2 I / professional / of / musician / dream / becoming / a / .
_____
3 come / I / am / from / hiking / and / into / Glasgow / I / .
_____
4 I / for / passion / friends / share / my / am looking / science fiction / for / who / films / .
_____
_____
5 I / to / am / going / and / love / terribly / talkative / parties / .
_____
6 I / a bit / can / bossy / be / .
_____
7 I / to tell / my / to do / friends / what / when / tend / play / computer / we / together / games / .
_____
_____

3〉 Put the sentences from Adam's profile in the correct order.

a I'm a huge fan of surfing and I spend all of my free time on the water. ☐
b Hi! My name's Adam. ☐
c I'm 17 and I live in Gdańsk. ☐
d I'm looking for other people interested in surfing to talk about it and plan a trip to a surfing paradise abroad! ☐
e One day I'd like to become a professional surfer. ☐
f I'm waiting for your messages! ☐
g This summer I'm taking the first step – I'm taking part in the Polish Surfing Cup. ☐

4〉 Read the instructions and do the writing task.

TEST IT! Wraz z koleżanką postanowiłeś/postanowiłaś poznać w sieci osoby o podobnych zainteresowaniach. Napisz wiadomość (100–150 słów), którą zamieścisz na portalu społecznościowym i:

- podaj podstawowe informacje o sobie i koleżance;
- opisz, jak spędzacie wolny czas;
- wyjaśnij, jakich osób szukacie i dlaczego;
- napisz, jak się z Wami skontaktować.

Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym podpunkcie.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1 ENGLISH IN USE

1〉 Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1 We *are going* / *go* to the cinema tonight.
2 I *can't* / *don't* stand heavy metal music.
3 John is *looking* / *seeing* forward to going to Hawaii next week.
4 Sam would *like* / *likes* to visit China one day.
5 She tends *being* / *to be* quite patient with her students.

2〉 Choose the correct option a, b or c to complete each mini-dialogue.

1 X What are you into?
Y _____
X That's cool, me too!
a I'm keen on snowboarding.
b I'm tall and rather slim.
c I'm pretty ambitious, and you?

2 X Is she a shy person?
Y _____
a Yes, especially when she doesn't know somebody well.
b Not really, she tends to be quite modest.
c I know! What about you?

3 X _____
Y She's short and she always wears pink.
a What does she like?
b What is she wearing?
c What does she look like?

4 X _____
Y It's not really my cup of tea.
a Do you want something to drink?
b Are you a fan of blogging?
c May I suggest something?

5 X _____
Y Nice to meet you.
a Hi, I'm Tom.
b Let's meet tomorrow afternoon.
c You're a very nice person.

3〉 Choose the correct word to complete each pair of sentences.

1 I _____ crosswords very boring.
My parents always _____ the time to talk to me about my problems.
a have b find c make

2 Sara wants to _____ up a new hobby.
Many people _____ this course because it's both cheap and interesting.
a take b get c do

3 My brother gets bored _____ any film after five minutes.
Jacob always helps me _____ my homework.
a with b at c by

4 My family always plays _____ games on Sunday afternoons.
The teacher put all the questions on the _____ and asked us to think about them.
a table b paper c board

5 This is my favourite _____ of blue – it's like the sky in the evening.
It's so hot today, let's find some _____ to sit in and relax a bit.
a colour b shade c dark

4〉 Complete the text with the correct form of the words below. There are two extra words.

mood talk not look listen rebel go lazy hear

Dear Abby,

I need your help with a problem that I have with Sally – my daughter, who's now 16. I'm sure there are thousands of other parents out there who are in the same situation. Right now, my teenage daughter [1]_____ through that period in her life when she hates everything about me. She's become quite [2]_____ and she never agrees with anything I say. I tried [3]_____ to her about it but she didn't even let me finish one sentence. She stopped [4]_____ to anything I have to say a long time ago. She just walks away. She was such a nice and quiet girl, and now she's very [5]_____ – smiling one moment and screaming the next. And with all her make-up and strange black clothes she [6]_____ like my pretty sweet daughter anymore! Abby, how do I get my daughter back?

5〉 Translate the Polish parts of the sentences into English.

1 Dad always _____ (*oferuje pomoc*) with my homework if I have any problems.
2 I _____ (*prawie nigdy nie piszę listów*), I email people or call them.
3 _____ (*Idziesz*) to Martha's birthday party this Friday?
4 What _____ (*ona lubi robić*) in her free time?
5 _____ (*Interesujesz się*) Chinese culture?
6 Jim _____ (*ma skłonność do bycia zazdrosnym*) when his girlfriend talks to other boys.
7 I always _____ (*zatrzymuję się, żeby porozmawiać z sąsiadką*) whenever I meet her.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

MATURA PRACTICE 1

Rozumienie ze słuchu *Uzupełnianie luk* • **Mówienie** *Opis ilustracji* • **Rozumienie tekstu pisanego** *Pytania otwarte*

1〉 Read the exam task in exercise 2 and answer the questions.

1 What are Jane and Toby talking about?

_____

2 How do you care for a pet?

_____

3 What kind of activities do cats and dogs enjoy?

_____

4 What problems can pets create?

_____

2〉 MP3 02 **Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę Jane i Toby'ego na temat zwierząt domowych. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu uzupełnij luki 1–6 w poniższej tabeli. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim. Uwaga! W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy.**

Which pet to choose and why?

	DOG	CAT
CARE	• more absorbing: needs lots of attention	• easier: just [1]_____ twice a day and tidy up after it daily
CHARACTER	• [2]_____ and _____	• independent
COMPANY	• you'll never have to [3]_____ by yourself again	• makes you laugh when plays with toys or [4]_____ and _____
BAD SIDES	• both sometimes make [5]_____ and • then your parents [6]_____	

3〉 Look at the picture in the exam task in exercise 5 and answer the questions.

1 Who are the people? Do you think they are related?

_____

2 Where are they? Give reasons for your answer.

_____

3 What are they doing?

_____

4〉 Look at the picture in exercise 5. Which of the words or phrases in a–e can you use to describe it?

a bored / enjoying themselves
b together / alone
c elegant / casual clothes
d free time / working
e smiling / upset

5〉 Describe the picture and answer the questions.

TEST IT! 3 minuty

1 How are the people feeling? Give reasons for your answer.
2 Do you like playing board games? Why? / Why not?
3 Describe how you became interested in one of your hobbies.

6〉 Przeczytaj tekst. Odpowiedz na pytania 1–5 zgodnie z treścią tekstu. Uzupełnij zdania, wpisując swoje odpowiedzi w luki. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim.

WHAT DOES YOUR HOBBY SAY ABOUT YOU?

We usually think of hobbies as a way to have fun, but looking closer psychologists found hidden reasons behind our choices of free-time activities.

Those of us who get too excited, frustrated, or upset during the day tend to choose hobbies that allow them to get rid of these emotions. Some channel them into something productive. Creative activities like music, drawing or writing allow them to take these emotions 'out of their head' and 'put them somewhere else.' When negative emotions produce stress, people often go for sports or computer games to burn this negative energy through physical or emotional involvement.

Then there are people who aren't satisfied with their present situation. Some of them find in their hobbies things that are missing in their lives. For example, if they think of themselves as weak or feel like they have no control over their lives, they are often keen on martial arts or other combat sports, or computer games if they're not into sports. This way they have a place where they feel strong and in charge. Others simply escape into a different world through films, books, computer games, art or gardening. They become part of something exciting or beautiful and simply forget everything else.

Finally, there are those who try to prove something to themselves or to the world. People who are afraid of heights, for instance, often try parachuting. Those afraid of taking risks in general are into extreme sports. And delicate girls get rebellious and take up boxing or football instead of becoming pink ballerinas. Naturally, people also choose hobbies based on their skills, on what's fashionable or simply what's available to them. It's impossible to judge why someone is spending their free time in a particular way without knowing more about them. You could, however, take a long and honest look at your own hobbies and ask yourself 'why this?'

1 What do psychologists think about hobbies?
They believe we _____.
2 Why are computer games good for stress?
Because they allow people _____.
3 What do people who do gardening and martial arts have in common?
It's possible they both _____.
4 Why do some girls become boxers or footballers?
It's because they _____.
5 Why should we ask ourselves 'why this' about our hobbies?
Because looking at _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS