

5.2 Past simple interrogative and short answers

- 1 Complete the questions in the email with *was*, *were* and *did*.

Hi Mandy
 How ¹ was your weekend? ² you enjoy your birthday party on Saturday? How many people ³ there? ⁴ you get a lot of presents? What kind of cake ⁵ you have - ⁶ it with chocolate? I'm so sorry I couldn't come! I had to stay at home in bed because I didn't feel well. By the way, ⁷ you do your English homework? ⁸ it difficult? I'm doing it now and I can't answer some of the questions!
 Bye for now,
 Grace

- 2 Read Samantha's diary about last week. Then write questions and answers.

Monday	tennis club
Tuesday	piano lesson
Wednesday	Mum's birthday party (El Pueblo Mexican restaurant)
Thursday	aerobics
Friday	cinema @ 8.30 p.m. - Eighth Grade
Sunday	visit grandma

- play football on Monday
 Did Samantha play football on Monday?
 No, she didn't. She played tennis.
- have a guitar lesson on Tuesday
- be at a friend's birthday party on Wednesday
- eat Italian food on Wednesday
- go swimming on Thursday
- be at home on Friday night
- visit her uncle on Sunday

- 3 Write past simple questions. Use the prepositions below.

about as for from to with

- what famous character / you / dress up
 What famous character did you dress up as?
- where / Rajiv's grandparents / come
- what / she / talk to Jason
- who / you / go to the party
- what kind of music / they / listen
- who / you / wait

Podmiot and object questions

- 4 Underline the subject and the object in each sentence. Then write a subject question and an object question.

- Yvette broke the window.
 Who broke the window? (Yvette - subject)
 What did Yvette break? (the window - object)
- John called Mary last night.
- The dog ate the cake.
- Fiona bought a newspaper this morning.
- The teacher wrote a letter.
- Alice loved Brandon.
- Michalina and Błażej played hockey.
- We watched a funny film.

5.6 Countable and uncountable nouns

- 5 Tom's mum left a message for him at home. Read the message and underline all the nouns. Which nouns are countable? Which ones are uncountable?

Tom,
 There's some food in the fridge - a bottle of milk, some yogurt, cheese, an apple and two oranges.
 But you need to buy some bread and ham to make sandwiches! Do you want pasta for tonight? I can buy some beef and tomatoes at the supermarket. Or do you prefer sausages? Call me when you decide!
 Love,
 Mum x

Quantifiers

- 6 Complete the sentences with the words below.

a few a little a lot of enough how many
 how much many much too many too much

- I can't buy this T-shirt. I haven't got enough money.
- meat did you buy?
- I only want rice. I'm not very hungry.
- There's sugar in this coffee. It's so sweet that I can't drink it!
- I eat Chinese food. I love it!
- sausages do you want?
- Let's go. We haven't got time.
- There aren't people at the party, but that's OK. I like small parties.
- You always take slices of pizza! You can't eat them all.
- There are only apples left - three or four.

7.2 *be going to*1 Complete the sentences using the correct form of *be*.

- We're going to see a comedy show on Friday night.
- Your sister going to be a doctor.
- My grandparents going to visit us this weekend.
- I going to work as a volunteer in Africa.
- My friends going to play basketball later today.
- Mum going to make pasta tonight.
- Emily and Carol going to have a party next week.
- I going to start a blog!

2 Make the sentences in Ex 1 negative.

- We aren't going to see a comedy show on Friday night.

3 Toby isn't a hard-working student, but he wants to change. Complete his intentions. Use the correct affirmative or negative form of *be going to* and the verbs below.

ask be bring do eat listen talk

Next year ...

- I'm going to do my homework every day.
- my friends and I in lessons.
- we carefully to the teacher.
- we snacks in class.
- I my smartphone to school at all.
- I the teacher to help me when I have a problem.
- I late for lessons!

4 Write questions with *be going to*.

- what time / we / have dinner
What time are we going to have dinner?
- where / you / spend the summer holidays
- who / she / invite to her party
- what / you / do tomorrow
- when / they / travel to China
- which book / he / read
- how / you / celebrate your eighteenth birthday
- how long / they / stay in London
- which laptop / he / buy
- when / your brother / have a party

*after, before, when, while, as soon as*5 Write sentences using the phrases below, *be going to*, the conjunction in brackets and the present simple.

- we have dinner / the film end (after)
We're going to have dinner after the film ends.
- I get home / I do my homework (as soon as)
- you travel to England / you leave school? (after)
- I go to bed / turn off my laptop (before)
- she be in Greece / she visit the Acropolis (when)
- you get a job / you study at university? (while)
- they learn French / they move to France (before)
- my brother buy a new bike / he get his first salary (as soon as)

7.6 *will*6 Write sentences with *will* and *won't*.

- a lot of people / come to the party
A lot of people will come to the party.
- I think / the bus / arrive soon
- my parents / not be angry
- tonight / it / snow in the south-east
- Lucy / not get the job
- they / be rich and famous one day
- he / not believe you
- we / not forget to buy a present

7 Complete the dialogues. Use *will* and the words in brackets.

- Lily What will the weather be (the weather / be) like tomorrow? (it / rain)?
Bob No, it won't. (it / be) hot and sunny.
- Ted Who (win) the next World Cup?
Ann I think France (come) first.
- Zara (the new school / have) bigger classrooms?
Leon Yes, it will. They (build) a bigger gym, too.
- June Do you think Olivier (like) the presents we got for him?
Eric I'm sure he will. He (be) very excited.

Adverbs of probability

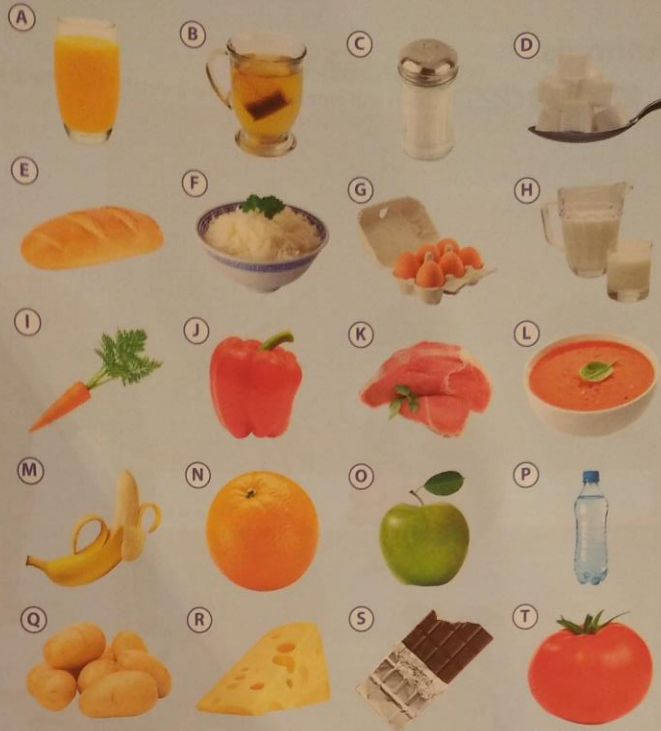
8 Choose the correct alternative.

- In the future, people certainly will / will certainly live longer.
- Definitely / Perhaps it will rain tomorrow.
- She will probably / probably will call you later.
- The test won't definitely / definitely won't be easy.
- He certainly / perhaps won't be happy about this.
- They'll maybe / Maybe they'll send us a postcard.
- Perhaps we'll / Definitely we'll see Amelia tonight.
- Ewa won't certainly / certainly won't like this film.

Food and drink

1 **REVIEW** 3.18 Listen and repeat. Match the food and drink (1–20) to the photos (A–T).

- 1 apple
- 2 banana
- 3 bread
- 4 juice
- 5 carrot
- 6 cheese
- 7 chocolate
- 8 eggs
- 9 meat
- 10 milk
- 11 orange
- 12 pepper
- 13 potatoes
- 14 rice
- 15 salt
- 16 soup
- 17 sugar
- 18 tea
- 19 tomato
- 20 water



- 2 In pairs. Ask and answer the questions.
- 1 What do you usually eat for breakfast / lunch / dinner?
 - 2 Describe your favourite Polish dish. Which of the things in Ex 1 are in it?
 - 3 Where is the best place to eat in your town? What kind of food can you eat there?

3 **PRACTISE** Choose the correct alternative to complete the comments.

What's your favourite food?

'When I want a quick ¹taste / snack, I take yogurt and add some ²nuts / pasta and fruit, for example bananas or ³grapes / beans. It's a ⁴snack / sweet but healthy dessert.' **Amy, 16**

'I love salads! I add different vegetables and some meat or cheese. My favourite salad has black ⁵beans / yogurt and white ⁶taste / cabbage.' **Daniel, 15**

'I love Italian food. I can cook ⁷pasta / grapes with tomato sauce. My mum and dad say it ⁸sweets / tastes really good.' **Nicky, 17**

'I'm a vegetarian. I don't eat ⁹cabbage / sausages, but I sometimes eat fish. I like healthy food, so I never go to ¹⁰nuts / fast-food restaurants. Hamburgers and chips are not for me!' **Jack, 18**

4 **EXTEND** 3.19 Listen and repeat. Match the words (1–10) to the correct part of the picture (A–J).

- | | |
|----------|---------------------------|
| 1 bottle | 6 plate |
| 2 fork | 7 salt and pepper shakers |
| 3 jug | 8 spoon |
| 4 knife | 9 sugar bowl |
| 5 mug | 10 teapot |



- 5 In pairs. Student A: choose an item from Ex 4 and say when or why you use it. Student B: guess the item. Then swap roles.
- A I use it when I eat meat. I can't eat the whole chicken so I take this thing and use it to cut my food.
- B It's a knife!

1 REVIEW 3.33 Listen and repeat. Match the animals (1-15) to the pictures (A-O).

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 ant <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 elephant <input type="checkbox"/> | 11 parrot <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 bee <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 fly <input type="checkbox"/> | 12 pig <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 cat <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 giraffe <input type="checkbox"/> | 13 shark <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 chicken <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 hamster <input type="checkbox"/> | 14 squirrel <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 dog <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 lion <input type="checkbox"/> | 15 tiger <input type="checkbox"/> |



2 Put the animals in Ex 1 in the correct category in the table below. Some animals can go in more than one category.

Land	Water	Air

- 3 **In pairs.** Ask and answer the questions.
- Which of the animals in Ex 1 do people often keep as pets?
 - Do any of these animals live in Poland? Which ones?
 - Which of the animals are dangerous for people?

- 4 **PRACTISE** Read the sentences and decide if they are true or false. Correct the false ones.
- Sheep and cows live on a farm. True / False
 - Ducks and dolphins can't swim. True / False
 - A snake has four legs. True / False
 - A frog likes water. True / False
 - Bears eat fish. True / False
 - Monkeys can fly. True / False
 - Eagles and butterflies are birds. True / False
 - A rabbit is smaller than a deer. True / False
 - Spiders have ten legs. True / False
 - Salmon is a type of fish. True / False

5 EXTEND 3.34 Match the classes of animals 1-6 to the definitions A-F. Listen and check.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 insect <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 mammal <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 bird <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 amphibian <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 fish <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 reptile <input type="checkbox"/> |

- an animal which feeds its babies with milk
- an animal which can live both on land and in water
- an animal which lives only in water
- an animal which has cold blood and lays eggs
- an animal which has two legs, lays eggs and can fly
- a very small animal with six legs

6 Complete the sentences using words in Ex 4.

- Giraffes, squirrels, tigers, dolphins and people are _____
- Salmon and sharks are _____
- Ants, bees and butterflies are _____
- Lizards and snakes are _____
- Eagles, ducks and parrots are _____
- Frogs are _____

Weather

1 **REVIEW** **3.35** Listen and repeat. Match the geographical features (1–10) to the correct part of the pictures (A–J).

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1 beach | 6 mountain |
| 2 desert | 7 ocean |
| 3 forest | 8 river |
| 4 island | 9 sea |
| 5 lake | 10 valley |

2 In pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

- Which of these places are near your home?
- Where do you usually go on holidays? Describe the place. Do you like this place or would you like to go somewhere else?
- Choose four of the places in Ex 1. Say why you think people like to spend time there.

3 **PRACTISE** Choose the correct alternative.

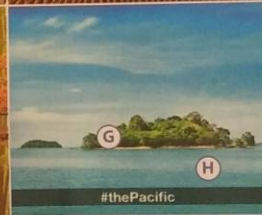
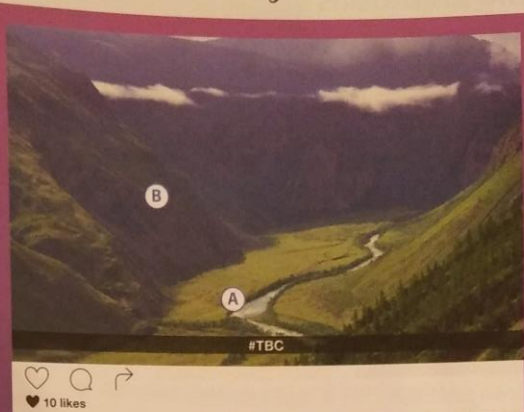
- I can see **clouds** / **climate** in the sky but it's not raining / fog now.
- It's cold, but at least it's **temperature** / **dry** and there's no **climate** / **wind**.
- I can't see the road ahead. There's so much **wind** / **fog**.
- We woke up and saw the **snow** / **wind** in the street. It was white everywhere!
- Storms** / **Clouds** are very dangerous in the mountains.
- It's really hot! I think the **temperature** / **storm** is around 35°C right now.
- It rained in the morning and the grass is still **dry** / **wet**.
- Poland has a continental **climate** / **rain** – warm summers and cold winters.

WORD POWER Adjective + noun collocations

4 **EXTEND** Some adjectives and nouns are often used together and form fixed phrases. Complete the collocations below with *high* or *tall*. If you are not sure which adjective to use, check in a dictionary.

- temperature
- tree
- mountain
- person

Photogram



5 **3.36** Complete the sentences with the adjectives in brackets. Use a dictionary to help you. Listen and check.

- First we saw the _____ lightning and then we heard the _____ thunder. It was a _____ storm! (loud, violent, bright)
- You need to wear boots! The snow is really _____. And be careful – there's usually a _____ fog over this lake in the morning. (thick, deep)
- I really don't like the weather in Scotland. Most of the time it's just _____ clouds, _____ rain and _____ winds! (heavy, dark, strong)

Czas *past simple* stosujemy, gdy pytamy o zakończone czynności lub minione stany.

Was Marianne at home yesterday afternoon?

Could you ride a bike when you were five?

Did they travel by train or by bus?

W pytaniach w czasie *past simple* z czasownikiem *be* umieszczamy *was* (w liczbie pojedynczej oprócz *you*) lub *were* (w liczbie mnogiej + *you*) przed podmiotem.

Pytania (be)		
Was / Were	Podmiot	
Was	I / he / she / it	at the party last night?
Were	we / you / they	

W krótkich odpowiedziach stosujemy *was / were*, gdy potwierdzamy, a *wasn't / weren't*, gdy zaprzeczamy.

Krótkie odpowiedzi (be)	
Potwierdzenia	Zaprzeczenia
Yes, I / he / she / it was.	No, I / he / she / it wasn't.
Yes, we / you / they were.	No, we / you / they weren't.

W pytaniach w czasie *past simple* z *can* umieszczamy formę *could* przed podmiotem.

Pytania (can)		
Could	Podmiot	
Could	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	swim?

W krótkich odpowiedziach używamy *could*, gdy potwierdzamy, a *couldn't*, gdy zaprzeczamy.

Krótkie odpowiedzi (can)	
Potwierdzenia	Zaprzeczenia
Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / they could.	No, I / you / he / she / it / we / they couldn't.

Z większością czasowników pytania w czasie *past simple* formułujemy w ten sposób, że po czasowniku posiłkowym *did* stawiamy podstawową formę głównego czasownika.

Pytania (czasowniki regularne i nieregularne)			
Did	Podmiot	Czasownik	
Did	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	watch	TV?

Tip W języku angielskim nie stawiamy przyimków na początku pytania. Przeważnie umieszczamy go na końcu.

What did they wait for? (NIE For what did they wait?)

W krótkich odpowiedziach stosujemy *did*, gdy potwierdzamy, a *didn't*, gdy zaprzeczamy.

Krótkie odpowiedzi (czasowniki regularne i nieregularne)	
Potwierdzenia	Zaprzeczenia
Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / they did.	No, I / you / he / she / it / we / they didn't.

Zaimki pytające (*what, who, when, where, how, why* itd.) zawsze stawiamy na początku pytania, przed *was / were, could* czy *did*.

Where were you last night?

What could you do when you were six?

When did you go to the cinema?

Barbara called Tymon.
podmiot dopełnienie

Who called Tymon? (pytanie o podmiot)

Who did Barbara call? (pytanie o dopełnienie)

Gdy pytamy o podmiot, nie stosujemy w pytaniu czasownika posiłkowego *did*.

Who came to the party? (NIE *Who did come to the party?*)

Pytania o podmiot		
Who / What	Czasownik	Dopełnienie
Who	made	this cake?
What	happened	yesterday?

5.6 Countable and uncountable nouns

Rzeczowniki policzalne oznaczają rzeczy, które można policzyć, na przykład *a banana, two chairs, three students, four books* itd. Tworzą one formy i liczby pojedynczej, i liczby mnogiej.

I ate an apple for breakfast.

John gave me two apples.

Rzeczowniki niepoliczalne oznaczają rzeczy, których nie można policzyć, na przykład *water, salt, cheese, advice, traffic, homework, bread, information, furniture, money* itd.

Z rzeczownikami tymi nie stosujemy przedimków *a/an* ani liczb. Tworzą one tylko formy liczby pojedynczej.

Basia likes cheese.

The water is cold.

Tip Rzeczowniki *bread, advice, homework* oraz *furniture* są w języku angielskim niepoliczalne i nie tworzą form liczby mnogiej, mimo że w języku polskim ich odpowiedniki są policzalne.

some bread (NIE *breads*)

a lot of homework (NIE *homeworks*)

Quantifiers

Kwantyfikatory to wyrazy lub wyrażenia, dzięki którym określamy ilość. Stawiamy je przed rzeczownikami.

Rzeczowniki policzalne	Rzeczowniki niepoliczalne	Jedne i drugie
many	much	some
how many	how much	any
too many	too much	a lot of
not many	not much	enough
a few	a little	
	a bit of	

Tip *Some* stosujemy przeważnie w zdaniach oznajmujących. Możemy też stosować *some* w pytaniach, gdy oczekujemy potwierdzenia lub gdy coś proponujemy.

There is some milk in the fridge.

Would you like some milk?

Any stosujemy w przeczeniach i pytaniach.

There isn't any milk in the fridge.

Is there any milk in the fridge?

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