

5.7 Writing

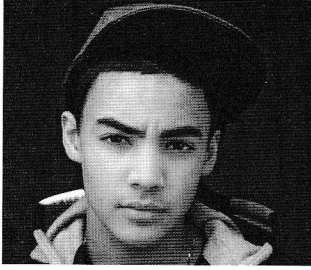
A personal email

- Przeczytaj e-mail i wybierz właściwe wyrazy a-d.
- Uzupełnij e-mail wyrazami i wyrażeniami z ramki. Podano dwa zbędne wyrazy lub wyrażenia.

about you can't wait else fine hope
life miss other news plans soon
things up to ~~you~~ your news

Subject: Hello from Spain
Attachment: jpeg picture – Fernando

Hi Stella,
How are **you**? I ¹ _____ you're OK. How's everyone at school?
I'm getting on ² _____ here in Spain. I couldn't understand anyone at first ^aso / because my Spanish was so bad ^bbut / and it is getting better now. The food is great, the school is nice ^cbut / and the people are friendly ^dbecause / so I'm very happy. My ³ _____ is that I'm in the volleyball team here. We play all over Spain. We were in Barcelona last weekend. It was great. What ⁴ _____? Well, there's a boy called Fernando. He's very nice – I'm sending his photo with this email. How ⁵ _____? How's ⁶ _____? What are you ⁷ _____? How are Beth and Fiona and the other girls? Do you still go to the disco every Friday? What are your ⁸ _____ for the summer? Can you come to Spain to visit me? I ⁹ _____ to hear all your news. I ¹⁰ _____ you all – but not English weather!
Write ¹¹ _____.
Vicky



- Uzupełnij zdania, wpisując jeden wyraz w każdą lukę. Podano pierwsze litery słów.

How are you?

How are **things**?

- What are you doing at the moment?
What are you ^au _____ ^bt _____ at the moment?
- I'm getting on OK.
I'm getting on **w** _____.
- Write soon.
I ^ah _____ to ^bh _____ from you soon.
I ^c _____ ^dw _____ to hear all your news.
- I'm also ...
My ^ao _____ ^bn _____ is that ...
- It would be great to ...
I'd I _____ to ...

- Uzupełnij e-mail spójnikami *and*, *but*, *so* i *because*.

Hi Tim,
Thanks for your email. How are things? I hope you aren't too busy with school work.
I'm getting on OK. I was ill for a few days **but** I'm fine now. It was nice to be at home at first ¹ _____ it was boring after a while ² _____ there was nothing to do. We've got exams soon ³ _____ I'm working hard. What else? I'm doing a lot of sport ⁴ _____ I'm also going out with a girl from my class. Her name's Elaine. She lives near me ⁵ _____ I see her a lot. My parents are a bit worried ⁶ _____ I'm always tired ⁷ _____ I'm happy ☺. How about you? What are you up to? I know you are on Facebook ⁸ _____ I don't often go on there now ⁹ _____ I haven't got time. I spend all my time doing school work, playing football ¹⁰ _____ going to the cinema with Elaine.
Write soon.
Rob

SHOW WHAT YOU'VE LEARNT

- Jesteś na wakacjach. Napisz e-mail (80–130 słów) do kolegi/koleżanki, w którym:

- zapytasz o to, co u niego/niej słychać,
- opiszesz, co ostatnio wydarzyło się w twoim życiu,
- zapytasz o najnowsze wieści z jego/jej życia,
- poprosisz o odpowiedź.

SHOW THAT YOU'VE CHECKED

Gdy skończysz pisać pracę, sprawdź, czy uwzględniłeś/ uwzględniłaś wszystkie punkty z listy.

Mój nieformalny e-mail:

- rozpoczyna i kończy się stosownym zwrotem, np.: *Hi Jean, Love,*
- uwzględnia pytanie o to, co słychać u adresata,
- przekazuje najnowsze wieści z mojego życia,
- uwzględnia pytania o najnowsze wydarzenia z życia kolegi/koleżanki,
- zawiera spójniki: *and*, *but*, *so* i *because*,
- zawiera formy skrócone (np.: *I'm* / *aren't* / *that's*),
- nie zawiera błędów ortograficznych,
- liczy 80–130 słów,
- został starannie i czytelnie napisany.

1 Uzupełnij zdania wyrazami z ramki. Podano cztery zbdne sowa.

[best middle pass proud primary secondary state stays trip university]

1 My younger brother has just started primary school. Amber's parents are very _____ of her because of her amazing exam results.

2 Ellen loves studying at _____. It's much more interesting than school.

3 Why doesn't our school organise home _____ with families in other countries?

4 You can _____ all your exams. You just have to work hard for the next two months.

5 I go to a _____ school because it's free. Private schools are very expensive.

2 Uzupełnij tekst, wpisujc jeden wyraz w kaad lukę. Podano pierwsze litery sów.

School life

Anthony, aged 15, UK

I usually get to school early in the morning. I meet my friends and we play football in the playground but we are never 1 _____ for our 2 _____. Lessons start at 9.00. The worst thing about our school is that it is a 3 _____ school. It's just boys. The girls' school isn't far away but they aren't there during our lessons. 4 _____ schools are much better but there isn't one in our town. Why? Surely, knowing how to talk to girls is an important part of our 5 _____!

3 Uzupełnij kolokacje. Wybierz wiascive czasowniki i przyimki, a nastepnie uzupełnij rzeczowniki lub przysłówki. Podano pierwsze i ostatnie litery sów.

Hi Paul,
Thanks for the email. Sorry to hear about your problems at school and with Mum and Dad, but I'm not really surprised. You are never 1 on / in / at 1b _____ e for lessons and you don't often 2 make / get / do your 2b _____ k. You 3 take / miss / lose one 3b _____ n a week or more because you are ill' and you 4 get / do / make 4b _____ y in subjects you should be good at because you don't try. You just want to have fun. It's not really surprising that you often 5 miss / fall / lose your 5b _____ s.
Sorry, little brother, but I agree with Mum and Dad. See you at Christmas.
Clara

/5

4 Uzupełnij dialog między Peterem, jego mamą i Jamesem wiascivymi czasownikami i wyrazeniami z ramki. Podano dwa zbdne czasowniki.

[~~must~~ couldn't don't have to have to ~~must~~ mustn't shouldn't should]

M: Peter, are you still here? It's ten o'clock.
P: I know but I must find James' book. I can't find it anywhere.

J: Hi, Peter. You're late. You're always late. You 1 _____ get up earlier!

P: Sorry. I 2 _____ find your book.
J: My book? You 3 _____ give me back my book. You can keep it. I don't want it.

P: You 4 _____ say that. It was a present from Melanie. J: No, it wasn't. It was my brother's but he doesn't want it, either.

P: Are you sure? I'm talking about *The Hobbit* special book with photos from the film.
J: What? That book? Have you got it? Where is it? Go and look for it. I 5 _____ have it today.

P: Why?
J: Melanie wants to borrow the book. She's having a *Hobbit* film night with her friends.
P: OK, let's go to my house and look together. Come on.

/5

5 Uzupełnij tekst, wpisujc w luki was, wasn't, were, weren't, could i couldn't.

Stefani Germanotta was born in New York City in 1986. Her parents 1 _____ quite rich and their home was in a good area of Manhattan. Stefani's school was an expensive, private, girls' school. Stefani was a good student but exams 2 _____ the most important thing in her life. Stefani was very talented and she 3 _____ play the piano and sing. Singing and acting were her main interests and she 4 _____ think about anything else. Her dream was to be a star. It 5 _____ easy but Stefani is famous. She is now known as Lady Gaga.

/5

6 Wybierz wiascive odpowiedzi.

- You _____ finish the exercise now. Do it for homework.
A mustn't B shouldn't C don't have to
- You have to work hard to _____ good marks.
A get B do C pass
- Steve: What do you do in your free _____?
Helen: I play a lot of sports. I love volleyball.
A life B hours C time
- We were at the beach but we _____ swim because it was too cold.
A mustn't B couldn't C shouldn't
- I got a C in my Maths exam. _____ do it again to try to get an A or a B?
A Should I B I have to C Was I

Total /30

FOCUS REVIEW 5

SŁOWNICTWO I GRAMATYKA

- 1 Uzupełnij zdania właściwymi wyrazami z ramki. Dwa słowa nie pasują do żadnego zdania. Odpowiedzi zapisz w zeszytcie.

pass do get miss cheat have book

- To the most from school, you should study hard.
- Let's a meeting to organise the party.
- I have to my homework before I can watch TV.
- You can online before you go to the museum.
- It's not a good idea to in exams.

- 2 Wybierz właściwe wyrazy. Odpowiedzi zapisz w zeszytcie.

- My parents pay for me to go to a *state / private* school.
- I'm *proud / afraid* of passing all my exams. My parents were very happy too.
- I love water sports, especially *diving / riding*.
- Please write the answers on the *desk / blackboard* so everyone can see.
- Pupils usually *start / leave* school when they are five years old.
- I like learning about the past so I enjoy *Maths / History*.

- 3 Uzupełnij zdania właściwymi wyrazami z ramki. Odpowiedzi zapisz w zeszytcie.

doesn't have to shouldn't mustn't must should

- It's not necessary for Joanne to help me. Joanne help me.
- My advice is to talk to your parents about your problem. I think you talk to your parents about your problem.
- The school rules say: 'No mobile phones in class.' You use mobile phones in class.
- I don't think it's a good idea to invite Jack to your party. You invite Jack to your party.
- At our school all the students wear a uniform. It's the rule. At our school you wear a uniform.

- 4 Uzupełnij zdania właściwymi formami czasowników podanych w nawiasach. Odpowiedzi zapisz w zeszytcie.

- I (be) shy as a child, but now I'm not shy.
- Simon (not can) swim when he (be) four years old.
- Where (be) you yesterday?
- They (can) sing very well when they were at school.
- I (not be) at school last week. It (be) a holiday.
- (can) you play the guitar when you (be) at primary school?

ŚRODKI JĘZYKOWE

MINIDIALOGI, WYBÓR WIELOKROTNY

- 5 Przeczytaj poniższe minidialogi. Która z podanych odpowiedzi A–C poprawnie uzupełnia wypowiedź? Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszytcie.



- X: What's your favourite school subject?
Y: , because I love learning about other countries.
A Physics B Geography C IT
- X: I'm scared of heights.
Y: .
A You couldn't climb mountains well.
B You shouldn't climb that mountain.
C You must climb the mountain.
- X: Has your school got science labs?
Y: Yes. We do a lot of there.
A overalls B equipment C experiments
- X: We're going to the Science Museum tomorrow.
Y: You should the app before you go. It's great.
A download B start C play
- X: Mark's favourite subject is IT. He's in class 4A.
Y: Is he a good ?
A student B professor C teacher
- X: What are your ?
Y: From 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
A group discounts B guided tours C opening times

- 6 Które z podanych odpowiedzi A–C poprawnie uzupełniają zdania? Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszytcie.

- Sarah is nervous because she's got to a speech.
A do B give C have
- My cousin is three years old. She goes to school every morning.
A nursery B high C primary
- I hope I don't the test.
A do badly B fail C get lost
- We play football on the sports .
A hall B gym C field
- Matt to go to school by bus.
A has B must C should
- I play the piano when I was six years old.
A can B could C should

SŁUCHANIE

PRAWDA/FAŁSZ

- 7  2.44  Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę z nastolatkiem. Zdecyduj, które zdania 1–6 są zgodne z treścią nagrania, a które nie. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszytcie.

- Jack is twelve years old.
- Jack's sister goes to a single-sex private school.
- Jack usually wears a tracksuit and trainers to school.
- Jack only has one hour of homework a day.
- Jack is on the volleyball school team.
- At Jack's school you can learn Arabic and Chinese.

8 Przeczytaj tekst. Zdecyduj, które zdania 1–6 są zgodne z jego treścią, a które nie. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie

- 1 Green School is completely environmentally friendly.
- 2 All the school's energy comes from the sun.
- 3 The students at Green School are all teenagers.
- 4 At Green School, students also learn about growing food.
- 5 There aren't any rules about how many students must be from Bali.
- 6 Now, some students live in green houses near the school.



Green School in Bali is an unusual school.

It was an experiment in 2010 by John and Cynthia Hardy. Their idea was to make a school that was totally environmentally friendly. Everything in the school is 'green' – that means it's good for the environment. The classrooms are made of bamboo wood and the light is from the sun. The school uses solar power and water power from their river.

The Hardy's experiment was successful and there are now 160 students from more than 25 countries – and it goes from kindergarten up to age 18. The students at Green School don't only learn subjects such as English and Maths, they also learn to grow organic vegetables and other foods such as rice in the huge school gardens. They look after the plants and learn to cook them. The school also has a cow, some pigs and a buffalo. The students also study building, making furniture and traditional art and dance.

The Hardys want the local community to be a part of Green School. They have a rule that twenty percent of the students must be from Bali because they want local children to learn about protecting the environment. The children are often poor, so people from all over the world pay for them to go to the school. The idea of green living is becoming more popular and now people are building green houses near the school so their children can walk to school. The Hardys' dream is that one day all the schools in the world will be green.

9 Pracując w parach, odegrajcie dialog według podanych wskazówek.

UCZEN A pracuje w muzeum.

UCZEN B chce zorganizować szkolną wycieczkę do muzeum.

Zapytaj B, jak możesz mu/jej służyć.

Zapytaj B, co chciałby/chciałaby wiedzieć.

Zapytaj, czy można dokonywać rezerwacji biletów przez Internet.

Zapytaj o ceny biletów.

Odpowiedz twierdząco i dodaj, że w przypadku udzieleny rabat.

Powiedz, że bilety dla dorosłych kosztują 10 funtów, a dla dzieci 5 funtów oraz że są zniżki dla grup.

Zapytaj o godziny otwarcia muzeum.

Powiedz, że muzeum jest czynne od poniedziałku do soboty w godzinach 9:30–17:30.

Podziękuj pracownikowi muzeum.

10 Zdecyduj, w jakiej kolejności umieszczyłeś/umieszczyłybyś poniższe informacje w prywatnym e-mailu. Zapisz tę kolejność w zeszycie.

- a What are your plans for the weekend?
- b I hope to hear from you soon!
- c I hope you're fine and not too busy!
- d I'm getting on fine on my course.

11 Wykonaj zadanie w zeszycie.

ZADANIE

Kilka miesięcy temu przeprowadziłeś/przeprowadziłaś się do nowego miasta. Napisz e-mail do koleżanki, w którym:

- zapytasz ją, jak się miewa, opowiesz o swojej nowej szkole i o tym, co u ciebie słychać,
- zapytasz koleżankę o jej plany w najbliższym czasie,
- zapytasz ją w odwiedziny.

Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym z czterech podpunktów. E-mail powinien zawierać od 80 do 130 słów.