

On Screen

A2+/B1

Workbook & Grammar Book

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T/F statements

Preparing for the task

- 1 ★ Read statements 1 & 2 below. Then read the first paragraph of the text. Pay attention to the underlined words/phrases.

- Most people imagine Vietnam is quiet and peaceful.
- Parts of Vietnam are on the coast.

Are statements 1 & 2 true or false? How did the underlined words/phrases help you?

- 2 a) **EXAM PRACTICE** (P)
★ Read the text and decide if each statement is T (true) or F (false). Give reasons.

- The best way to see Ha Long Bay is by boat.
- Lan Ha Bay is quieter than Ha Long Bay.
- Lan Ha Bay is popular with tourists.
- Cuc Phuong is a great destination for hikers.
- Delacour's langurs are a common sight in Vietnam.
- You can learn how to do something on Phu Quoc Island.
- Most Vietnamese people live in cities.
- It's expensive to stay with a local Vietnamese family.
- The writer doesn't recommend eating rice in Vietnam.
- There is a lot of Vietnamese cuisine to choose from.

b) ★ What is the author's opinion about Vietnam?

- A positive B negative
C not clear



Visiting Vietnam

What comes to mind when you think of Vietnam? Most people picture crowded streets and hear the roar of speeding motorbikes. In fact, this Southeast Asian country, which borders the sea, is a region of breathtaking natural beauty.

One of the most **famous** tourist destinations in Vietnam is Ha Long Bay. The scenery is stunning, with **tiny** islands and columns of rock rising from the clear water. For the best views, go on a cruise around the bay. Want to get off the beaten track? Explore **nearby** Lan Ha Bay instead. It has all the beauty of Ha Long, but few tourists.

Vietnam's national parks are also a must for any traveller. They are home to some amazing wildlife, including bears, leopards and monkeys. The oldest national park is Cuc Phuong. Here, you can trek through the forest, climb mountains, explore caves and maybe even **catch a glimpse** of Delacour's langur, a very **rare** species of monkey.

Perhaps you fancy a trip to the beach? Visit Phu Quoc Island and spend your days sunbathing on white sands, or take a diving lesson and explore the beautiful coral reefs. You might even meet a dugong, a **gentle** sea mammal that weighs **over** 350 kg!

Vietnam has several large cities, but 70% of the population live in the countryside. To see the real Vietnam, take a trip to the **rural** areas and stay in the home of a local farming family. For a very **reasonable** price, you can experience village life and **sample** some traditional Vietnamese cooking.

Wherever you go in Vietnam, make sure you try the local cuisine. Vietnam is the world's second-largest exporter of rice, but while it's **delicious**, there's so much more on offer! Try nom hua chuoi, a salad made with banana flowers, or pho, a noodle soup and the national dish of Vietnam. Food is at the **heart** of Vietnamese culture – and it's not hard to see why.

With its **incredible** natural beauty, friendly locals and delicious food, Vietnam is a paradise for any traveller. Whether you like trekking through the mountains, relaxing on the beach or sampling new dishes, there's something for everyone. Just don't forget to bring your camera – and your appetite!

STUDY SKILLS

Read through the statements before reading the text. Underline the key words. The statements are in the same order as the information appears in the text, so as you come to information similar to the statement, stop, read carefully and look back at the statement to decide if it is true or false. Then continue reading and look for the next statement.

3 ★ Match the words/phrases in bold in the text to their synonyms.

- tasty • very small • taste
- centre • unbelievable
- more than • see for a moment

4 ★★ Match the highlighted words to their opposites.

- dangerous • urban • unknown
- expensive • distant • common

5 ★ Fill in: *make, trek, fancy, explore, experience, come, climb, take.*

- 1 Do you a trip to the national park tomorrow?
- 2 We want to the real Vietnam when we go there.
- 3 You need to hire a guide if you want to the caves.
- 4 It's a good idea to wear strong shoes when you through the forest.
- 5 I don't know how to sail a boat. Where can I lessons?
- 6 Always sure you've booked accommodation before you arrive at your destination.
- 7 It was difficult to the mountain, but the view from the top was beautiful.
- 8 White beaches always to mind when I think of the Caribbean.

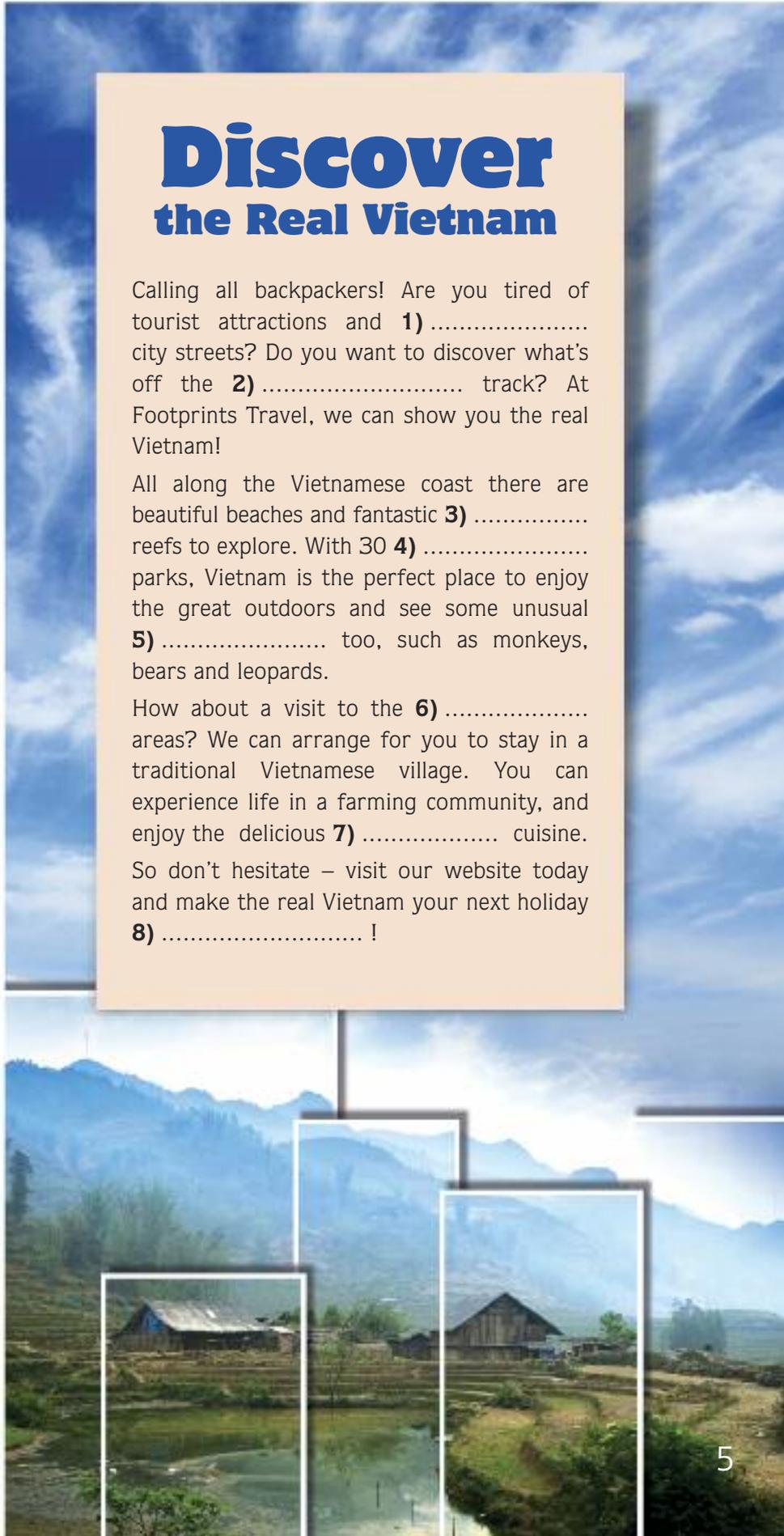
6 ★★ Fill in: *local, rural, destination, crowded, wildlife, beaten, national, coral.*

Discover the Real Vietnam

Calling all backpackers! Are you tired of tourist attractions and **1)** city streets? Do you want to discover what's off the **2)** track? At Footprints Travel, we can show you the real Vietnam!

All along the Vietnamese coast there are beautiful beaches and fantastic **3)** reefs to explore. With 30 **4)** parks, Vietnam is the perfect place to enjoy the great outdoors and see some unusual **5)** too, such as monkeys, bears and leopards.

How about a visit to the **6)** areas? We can arrange for you to stay in a traditional Vietnamese village. You can experience life in a farming community, and enjoy the delicious **7)** cuisine. So don't hesitate – visit our website today and make the real Vietnam your next holiday **8)** !



1b Vocabulary

1 ★ Complete the sentences with the words from the list.

- remote • snow-capped • unspoilt • thick
- extreme • thrill • scenery • mountain
- tall • extinct

- We enjoy exploring the wilderness, where other tourists don't go.
- I took some great pictures of the in New Zealand. It was beautiful!
- Tokatoka is a(n) volcano, so it doesn't erupt.
- The Himalayas is a(n) range that includes Mount Everest.
- Shelley and Laura are seekers – they love going to exciting new places.
- Daniel enjoys sports, especially white-water rafting.
- Even in summer, it's cold in the north, so you can see mountains all around you.
- Angel Falls is a(n) waterfall in Venezuela that is 979 metres high!
- Mike is staying in a(n) region of Tibet and he hasn't got Internet access.
- It's dark under the trees in the forest, even in the daytime.

2 ★★ Complete the advert. Use: *explore, experience, sample, afford, hire, bargain, book, rent.*

Highlights of Morocco Tour

Day 1: Start your tour in the 'Jewel of the South' – Marrakesh – and **1)** the hustle and bustle of the country's fourth-largest city.

Days 2-3: **2)** with stallholders in the famous markets and **3)** the delicious North African cuisine.

Days 4-7: Go on a desert tour from Marrakesh to the city of Fez:

- **4)** a room in the Berber village of Azrou.
- **5)** the forests of the Atlas Mountains.
- **6)** a camel and trek across the Sahara Desert.

Days 8-10: Enjoy the sights and sounds of the old capital, Fez.

Don't miss out! **7)** a place on our Highlights of Morocco Tour today! With 50% off until 31st March, it's the trip of a lifetime that everyone can **8)** !

3 ★ Choose the correct word.

- The world's biggest **cave/ocean** is in Vietnam; it is 5 km long with its own river and jungle.
- We sailed down the Norwegian **waterfalls/fjords** all the way to the sea.
- More than half the world's species live in tropical **rainforests/deserts**.
- The **valley/island** was surrounded by clear blue water.
- The White **Cliffs/Bays** of Dover, in the UK, are up to 110 metres high.
- The Danube is a European **river/lake** that runs through ten countries.

4 ★★ Complete the weather forecast with the words in the list.

- cloudy • rain • icy • temperatures
- sunshine • freezing • snowfall

This morning in New York City it's **1)** cold, with **2)** well below zero. Heavy **3)** has left everything white, so this afternoon is the perfect time to take your kids out to build a snowman! But be careful – the pavements are **4)** Further south in Atlantic City, the day has started with bright **5)**, but don't rush outside! **6)** skies are on the way, and there's a good chance of **7)** at lunchtime – so take your umbrella!

5 ★ Complete the collocations: *hotel, square, market, sea, beach, people.*

- crystal clear/warm/calm/deep
- quiet/peaceful/dirty/sandy
- cheap/expensive/comfortable/historic.....
- central/main/village/market.....
- friendly/warm/polite/honest.....
- street/noisy/crowded/weekly

6 ★★ Choose the correct item.

- This hotel is popular **with/on** families.
- Becky gets around the island **in/by** car.
- They're going **off/out** for dinner tonight.
- We relaxed **on/over** the beach.
- This mountain is ideal **for/to** skiing.
- There are fireworks going **up/off** outside!

Topic related vocabulary

1b

Weather

7 ★ Fill in: *mild, gentle, dark, frozen, low.*

- 1 North Alaska is the coldest region in Alaska with very temperatures even in the summer.
- 2 Look at those clouds! Rain is on the way.
- 3 You can walk across the fjord in winter.
- 4 It's very hot today, but the breeze cools you down.
- 5 This is a really winter – it hasn't been very cold at all!

8 ★ Fill in: *lightning, thunder, centigrade, shower, gale.*

- 1 The sound of always frightens my dog.
- 2 The tree in our garden blew down during the
- 3 James got soaking wet in that sudden yesterday afternoon.
- 4 The temperature in the desert can reach 45 degrees at midday.
- 5 I love the way flashes of light up the sky during a storm.

Word formation

12 **EXAM PRACTICE** **R** ★★ Complete the sentences with words derived from the words in bold.

- 1 Scuba diving is my favourite holiday **(ACT)**
- 2 Blue Mosque is a very popular tourist in Istanbul. **(ATTRACT)**
- 3 The hostel is in a quiet of the city. **(NEIGHBOUR)**
- 4 I was impressed by the of the airline staff. **(PATIENT)**
- 5 The of Paris is over two million people! **(POPULATE)**
- 6 We have a great with the owners of the hotel and we go there every year. **(RELATION)**
- 7 The of the locals is something we will always remember. **(POLITE)**
- 8 The evening for the children is free. **(ENTERTAIN)**
- 9 We usually stay in cheap when we're backpacking. **(ACCOMMODATE)**
- 10 It's your to book the tickets for the ferry. **(RESPONSIBLE)**

Travel

9 ★★ Fill in: *luggage, boarding, gate, airline, duty-free, passport.*

Airport Checklist

- Before you leave home, make sure you've got your **1)** because you can't travel abroad without it.
- At the airport, find the desk of the **2)** you're flying with. Check in your **3)** and get your **4)** pass.
- Go through security and go shopping in the **5)** shops.
- Then find your departure **6)** and follow the instructions from the staff when it's time to board the plane.

10 ★ Fill in: *porter, guests, facilities, reception, exchange, single.*

- 1 The hotel has got excellent, including a pool and a gym.
- 2 The can take your suitcases up to your room.
- 3 I'm travelling on my own, so I only need a(n) room.
- 4 What is the rate for euros into dollars?
- 5 You can get your room key from the desk.
- 6 There are over 250 staying in the hotel.

11 ★★ Fill in the correct item.

1 travel/journey

- a The across the mountains takes two days by bus.
- b Ben's interests are and music.

2 trip/tour

- a We're going on a of Europe, visiting twelve different capitals.
- b Let's take a to Paris at the weekend.

3 ticket/fare

- a Can I have a return to Glasgow, please?
- b They are putting up the bus to £1.50.

Present tenses

1 ★ Underline the correct tense. Give reasons.

- The ferry boat **leaves/is leaving** at 8:00 each evening.
- I can't believe you're here too! **Do you stay/ Are you staying** at the Grand Hotel?
- Sheila **loves/is loving** camping holidays.
- We **don't eat/aren't eating** dinner at the hotel tonight.
- He **always complains/is always complaining** about the weather.
- They **go/are going** on holiday to the Alps every summer.
- It **has been snowing/has snowed** since morning; the ground is covered with snow.
- How long **do you work/have you been working** as a tour guide?
- They **serve/are serving** breakfast between 7:30 and 10 in the hotel.
- This is the first time Emily **visits/has visited** Canada.

2 ★ Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present tense.

Hi Paul,

I 1) **(just/start)** working as a tour guide in Prague and I 2) **(have)** a fantastic time! 3) **(you/ever/be)** to Prague? It's such an interesting place. Every day, I 4) **(show)** five groups of tourists around the city and, for the past two days, I 5) **(lead)** a night tour, too. It's called the Prague Ghost Tour, but I 6) **(not/see)** a ghost yet!

7) **(you/work)** at the moment? If not, Toby 8) **(visit)** me next weekend. Why don't you come too? You 9) **(always/say)** that you want to visit Prague. Toby 10) **(fly)** from Gatwick Airport at 7 pm on Friday. There are still a few seats left on the flight, so let me know!

Chris



3 ★★ Put the verbs in brackets in the correct present tense.

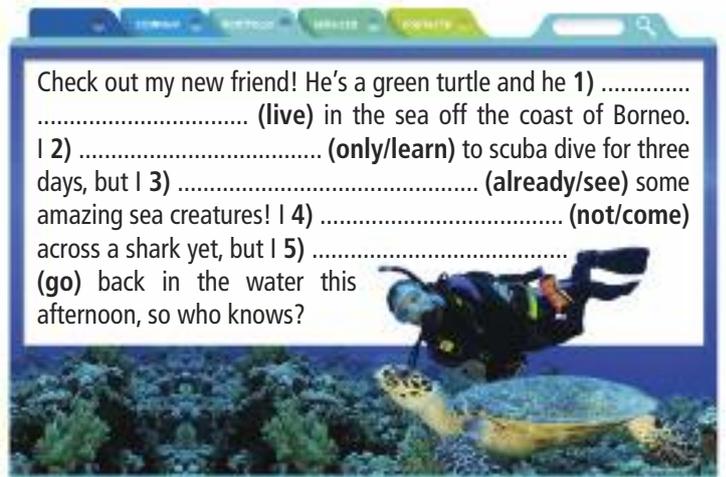
- A: **(you/book)** the hotel yet?
B: No, I **(search)** for a good deal online, but I **(not/find)** anything yet.
- A: Jenna **(travel)** around Australia for six months now.
B: I know. I **(read)** her travel blog every week.
- A: We **(not/try)** kayaking before. Let's take a lesson today.
B: No thanks. I **(not/like)** water sports.
- A: I **(call)** Luke three times, but he **(not/answer)** his phone.
B: I think he **(have)** a meeting today.

4 ★ Fill in: for, since, yet, all day, how long, never, so far, ever.

- Mike has been looking for cheap flights to Antigua
- They've been in Rome for a week, and they haven't had any pizza!
- We haven't been skiing 2014.
- I haven't spoken to Jim about borrowing his tent
- I have been to Barbados before!
- has Lucy been planning this trip to the USA?
- Tina hasn't travelled abroad.
- They haven't visited their villa in Italy three years!

5 ★★ Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present tense.

Check out my new friend! He's a green turtle and he 1) **(live)** in the sea off the coast of Borneo. I 2) **(only/learn)** to scuba dive for three days, but I 3) **(already/see)** some amazing sea creatures! I 4) **(not/come)** across a shark yet, but I 5) **(go)** back in the water this afternoon, so who knows?



(to) infinitive/-ing form

1

★ Choose the correct form.

- 1 You need masks **go/to go/going** snorkelling.
- 2 **Hike/To hike/Hiking** is my favourite outdoor activity.
- 3 Dad let us **join/to join/joining** the forest hike.
- 4 I'd rather **go/to go/going** to France than Germany this summer.
- 5 We're thinking about **fly/to fly/flying** down to Greece this year.
- 6 The children are sad **leave/to leave/leaving** this beautiful resort.
- 7 There's not enough room for three people **sleep/to sleep/sleeping** in here.
- 8 Ann's looking forward **visit/to visit/to visiting** her cousin in Rome.

2

★ Complete the sentences using (to) infinitive or -ing forms.

- 1 Don't forget **(pack)** some warm clothes – it gets chilly in the evenings.
- 2 Try **(book)** your ticket online next time. I think it's cheaper.
- 3 Don't stop **(go)** on camping holidays now you have children.
- 4 Terry regrets **(buy)** a watch at the market – it's not good quality.
- 5 I remember **(visit)** Paris in the 1990s.
- 6 Do I need **(have)** a passport to travel to Ireland?

3

★★ Correct the mistakes.

- 1 I'd like trying the local cuisine.
- 2 Lisa doesn't mind to spend the day on the beach.
- 3 You can to hire a boat over there.
- 4 Harry fancies to stay in a hotel by the sea.
- 5 It's too hot hiking up the mountain today.
- 6 We're looking forward to shop in the markets.
- 7 They had difficulty to put their tent up.
- 8 You mustn't to swim here – it's very dangerous.

4

EXAM PRACTICE (R)

★★ Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.

- 1 The last time Jack visited France was in 2012.
Jack
France since 2012.
- 2 Have you booked a place on the tour for tomorrow?
Did you manage
a place on the tour for tomorrow?
- 3 Tracey moved to the USA two years ago.
Tracey
living in the USA for two years.
- 4 It's important that you wear sunscreen on the beach.
You must remember
sunscreen on the beach.
- 5 Don't bother to buy skis – you can hire them at the resort.
There's no point skis
– you can hire them at the resort.



Grammar in Focus

Complete the gaps with the correct word. Then put the words in brackets into the correct form.

- 1 Hampton Court Palace **1)**
(stand) on the banks of the River Thames
2) the 16th century. Kings
and queens **3)** **(not/live)** there
anymore, but it is very popular with tourists.
- 2 A lot of visitors enjoy **4)**
(spend) time in the beautiful gardens or trying
5) **(find)** their way out of the
famous maze. A new Magic Garden **6)**
..... **(just/open)**, too, especially
for families with children.
- 3 For visitors who fancy **7)** **(learn)**
about traditional English food, there is the Tudor
Kitchen where chefs **8)**
(often/hold) cooking demonstrations. For those
who would prefer **9)** **(eat)** something
sweet, there is King George I's Chocolate Kitchen.
- 4 A day at Hampton Court Palace is a trip back in
time. The palace **10)** **(be)** part
of English history **11)** nearly 500
years and, while some things are very different,
others **12)** **(not/change)**
at all.

1d Listening skills

Gap fill

Preparing for the task

1 a) ★ Read the sentences (1-5), paying attention to the underlined words. What word/words is/are missing from each gap? Choose from the list. How did the underlined words help you?

- a language • a place • a geographical feature
- adjective(s) describing weather • a number

- Malaysia is a Southeast Asian country with a population of people.
- The official language is Malay, but a lot of people speak
- Malaysia has a tropical climate, with weather all year.
- There are a lot of different landscapes in Malaysia, from mountains and to sandy beaches.
- Most Malaysians live on the Malay Peninsula, with over 8 million in the of Kuala Lumpur.

b) Now fill in the gaps. Use: *English, forests, 28 million, capital city, warm and wet.*

c) Look at the advertisement in Ex. 2 quickly. Can you guess what goes in each gap?

STUDY SKILLS

Read the gapped sentences before you listen to the recording. Try to think of words which could fit in the gaps and complete the sentence.

2 EXAM PRACTICE (P) ★★★ You are going to listen to an advertisement for a holiday. For each gap (1-6), fill in the missing information.

Place to visit: Sandakan
 Location: On the 1) of Malaysia, on the Bay of Sandakan
 Accommodation: from budget 2) to luxury hotels
 Activities: Stroll in the Memorial 3), visit the Puu Jih Shih Temple or go swimming at the beach
 Day trip: Take the 4) to the Kabili-Sepilok Forest Reserve
 Where to eat: Fresh seafood at the Sim Sim Seafood Restaurant in the 5) of Kampong Buli Sim Sim
 Village houses: built on stilts over the 6)

T/F statements

Preparing for the task

3 ★ Look at the pairs of sentences. Tick the pairs that have the same meaning.

- a 'I have never been to this country before,' says Tina.

b This isn't Tina's first visit to the country.
- a 'It costs almost nothing to stay in this hostel,' says Frank.

b It doesn't cost very much at all to stay in Frank's hostel.
- a 'There's nothing like a cold snowy day!' says Michael.

b Michael can't stand cold, snowy weather.
- a 'I couldn't agree more about where to go, Jenny,' says Lee.

b Lee and Jenny agree on their destination.

STUDY SKILLS

T/F statements

The information you hear in the recording has the same meaning as the true statements in the task, but not the same words. The false statements are always close in meaning to what you hear, but have a different meaning. While reading the statements, think of different ways of saying the same thing.

4 EXAM PRACTICE (P) ★★★ You will hear a conversation between a boy, Tony, and a girl, Diane, about a trip to Japan. Decide if each statement is T (true) or F (false).



- Diane has won competitions before.
- Diane knows very little about Japan.
- Diane is going to Japan with her family.
- It is usually dry in Japan in January.
- Tony prefers cool, dry weather.
- Diane and Tony agree that 'cubicle hotels' sound like fun.



Speaking skills

1e

Asking for/Giving directions

1 ★ Complete the dialogue with the options (A-G). There are two you do not need to use.

A: **1)**
 B: The restaurant? Sure. Go straight down this street until you come to a florist's.
 A: **2)**
 B: Turn right and go along Rush Street. Take the second left and Bill's Grill is on the left.
 A: **3)**
 B: No, it's less than five minutes on foot.
 A: **4)**
 B: You've got it.
 A: **5)**
 B: You're welcome. Enjoy your meal!

- A OK. Is it far?
- B Excuse me, is there a restaurant near here?
- C Thanks a lot.
- D Great. So it's right at the florist's and then the second left?
- E Can you tell me how to get to Bill's Grill?
- F OK, and then what?
- G What's the best way?

EXAM PRACTICE **P**

2 ★ Choose the correct response.

- 1 Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to the station?
 - a Thanks a lot.
 - b Of course.
- 2 How far is the aquarium from here?
 - a It's on your left.
 - b It's 10 minutes by car.
- 3 Is there a cinema near here?
 - a There's one on Coal Road.
 - b I think I've got that.
- 4 Then, cross Meadow Avenue.
 - a It's next to the park.
 - b And after that?
- 5 Could you tell me where the nearest supermarket is?
 - a It's at the end of this street.
 - b No, it isn't far.

STUDY SKILLS

Describing pictures

Describe what you can see in detail: the person/people, their clothes, where they are, the weather, what they are doing and how you think they are feeling. Use phrases like: *The picture shows ...; In the picture, I can see ...; There is/are ...; In the foreground/background, ...; On the left/right, ...*

Describing pictures

3 ★ Look at the picture and choose the correct words.

In the picture, I can see a **1) middle-aged/young** man with **2) long/short** dark hair. There's a lake – or maybe the sea in the background. I think the weather is dry and **3) mild/rainy**, because he's wearing light clothing – an orange T-shirt with a grey short-sleeved **4) anorak/hoody**. He's also carrying a small **5) suitcase/backpack**. He's probably just out walking for the day, because he doesn't have a tent with him. He's got a **6) glass/bottle** of water in his hand, so I think he has been hiking and now he's taking a **7) rest/photo**. He's smiling, so I think he's enjoying the **8) scenery/facilities**.



EXAM PRACTICE

4 ★★ Look at the picture and complete the sentences.



- 1 This picture shows
- 2 They are looking at
- 3 In the background, there is
- 4 The woman and the girls are wearing
- 5 The man is wearing
- 6 I think the weather is
- 7 They are probably
- 8 I imagine they are feeling

- 1** ★ Read the rubric and look at the underlined sections. Then read the model article. Does it cover all the points in the rubric?

A travel magazine for young people has asked readers to write an article about a city in their country that is popular with tourists. Write an article describing the city (120-150 words).

Croatia's Cool Coastal City

The Irish writer George Bernard Shaw said, "Those who seek paradise on Earth should come to Dubrovnik." This 1) old Croatian city, with a population of around 42,000 people, is well worth a visit.

For those who love sightseeing, there are a lot of old churches and monasteries in Dubrovnik. Don't miss the 2) nice views from the top of the city walls.

Why not take the cable car to the top of Mount Srd? You can also take a trip to the beach or a 3) nice stroll through the Old Town. You might recognise the streets – the capital city in the famous TV show Game of Thrones is actually Dubrovnik. You can even go on a Game of Thrones tour for a very 4) good price!

Dubrovnik is quickly becoming a popular tourist destination, thanks to its history, culture and beauty. So visit it soon for a 5) good experience!



- 2** ★★ Replace the adjectives in bold (1-5) with: *reasonable, historic, spectacular, unique, relaxing*.

Capital letters & Punctuation

We use capital letters:

- to start a sentence (*Do you...*)
- with the personal pronoun I (*...and I love it.*)
- with names (*Martina Holmes, Valley School, Madrid, the Himalayas, Italy*)
- with days, months and nationalities (*Tuesday, May, Croatian*).

Punctuation

We use: • a full stop (.) at the end of a sentence (*...and leaves at 6.*) • a comma (,) to separate items (*I love Paris, Rome and Athens.*) • a question mark (?) at the end of a question (*Where is the nearest hotel?*) • an exclamation mark (!) at the end of a sentence to show strong feelings (*I don't believe it!; What a beautiful view!*).

- 3** ★ Capitalise and punctuate the sentences.

- 1 i am visiting my friend in scotland in december.
- 2 is the imperial ballet school in madrid
- 3 what a lovely november day
- 4 linda martin and sam are attending the meeting.
- 5 francesca is my spanish cousin
- 6 is mount everest in nepal

- 4** ★ Complete the spidergram with the ideas in the list.

- has something for every type of tourist, go in low season (Nov.-Mar.) to avoid crowds
- stroll across the Charles Bridge; take a boat ride on the Vitava River
- Prague Castle and other historic buildings; Franz Kafka's monument



- 5** **EXAM PRACTICE** **R** ★★ Use the completed spidergram to write your article (120-150 words). Follow the plan. Start with this first paragraph.

In the words of Franz Kafka, the famous Czech writer, "Prague never lets you go." This city of 1.26 million people is the capital of the Czech Republic, and it is well worth a visit.

Plan

Introduction

(Para 1) *name, location, population*

Main Body

(Para 2) *what to see*

(Para 3) *what to do*

Conclusion

(Para 4) *comments/recommendation*

A Day in Plovdiv

Plovdiv, the second-largest city in Bulgaria, is said to be older than the ancient cities of Athens and Rome. Here, visitors can walk through thousands of years of history in one day, starting almost 2,000 years ago at the theatre built by the Romans. You can even see a live performance there!

Next, visit the Archaeological Museum in Saedinenie Square. It is home to 100,000 artefacts from the Bronze Age, the Greek and Roman Empires and medieval Bulgaria. Don't miss the huge Roman mosaic – it's incredible!

Head to the Old Town in the afternoon. Plovdiv's

Old Town dates from the 19th century, and today it is like an outdoor museum.

Some of the beautiful buildings are family homes, while others are artist's studios, art galleries and museums. You can spend hours wandering along cobbled streets, looking at the pretty gardens and amazing architecture.

Step into the modern world when the sun sets. Plovdiv has a great nightlife, with everything from crowded coffee houses and expensive restaurants to dance clubs that stay open all night! Visitors looking for some peace and quiet can climb one of Plovdiv's six hills for wonderful night-time views of the city.

With so much history in one place, visitors to Plovdiv can go on a journey through time, from the Bronze Age to the present day. It's no surprise that this enchanting city is one of travellers' favourite places to visit.



Reading

1

EXAM PRACTICE P

★ Read the text.

Read statements 1-8 and decide whether they are *T* (true) or *F* (false).

- 1 Plovdiv is an ancient city.
- 2 The Roman theatre is still in use today.
- 3 The Archaeological Museum has 100,000 Bronze Age artefacts.
- 4 The Old Town is the largest museum in Bulgaria.
- 5 People still live in the Old Town today.
- 6 Plovdiv is very quiet at night.
- 7 Plovdiv's coffee houses are popular in the evening.
- 8 The writer understands why Plovdiv is so popular.

2

★★ Answer the questions.

- 1 When did the Romans build the theatre?
- 2 Where is the Archaeological Museum?
- 3 Why is the Old Town 'like an outdoor museum'?
- 4 What kind of tourist should go up one of the six hills at night?

3

★★ **THINK!** Answer the questions.

- 1 Why do you think Plovdiv is one of travellers' favourite places to visit?
- 2 What would you like to see/do in Plovdiv? Why?

Module 1

Czas present simple

Tworzenie: czasownik w podstawowej formie (+ końcówka -s w 3. osobie liczby pojedynczej)

ZDANIA TWIERDZĄCE	I/You/We/They walk. He/She/It walks.
ZDANIA PRZECZĄCE	I/You/We/They do not/don't walk. He/She/It does not/doesn't walk.
ZDANIA PYTAJĄCE	Do I/you/we/they walk? Does he/she/it walk?
KRÓTKIE ODPOWIEDZI	Yes, I/you/we/they do. Yes, he/she/it does.
	No, I/you/we/they don't. No, he/she/it doesn't.

Pisownia czasowników w formie 3. osoby liczby pojedynczej

- W 3. osobie l. poj. do większości czasowników dodajemy końcówkę -s. *I sleep – he sleeps*
- Do czasowników zakończonych na -ss, -sh, -ch, -x lub -o dodajemy końcówkę -es. *I miss – he misses, I wash – he washes, I teach – he teaches, I relax – he relaxes, I go – he goes*
- W przypadku czasowników zakończonych spółgłoską + y, opuszczamy -y i dodajemy końcówkę -ies. *I try – he tries*
- Do czasowników zakończonych samogłoską + y dodajemy końcówkę -s. *I say – he says*

Zastosowanie

Czasu *present simple* używamy do opisywania:

- czynności powtarzających się lub wykonywanych regularnie (zwłaszcza z przysłówkami częstotliwości: *often, usually, always* itd.). *He goes to work at 9.00.*
- zwyczajów. *She goes to the gym twice a week.*
- stanów trwałych. *He lives in York.*
- czynności wynikających z rozkładów jazdy i harmonogramów (w odniesieniu do przyszłości). *The concert finishes at 11.00.*
- prawd uniwersalnych i praw natury. *It gets very cold in winter.*

Czasu *present simple* używamy także w recenzjach, komentarzach sportowych i narracjach. *John scores the winning goal.*

Określenia czasu często używane w present simple:
every day/month/hour/summer/morning/evening itp., *usually, often, sometimes, always* itp., *on Sundays/Tuesdays* itp.

Przysłówki częstotliwości

- Przysłówki częstotliwości informują, jak często coś się dzieje. Należą do nich: *always* (100%), *usually* (75%), *often* (50%), *sometimes* (25%), *rarely/seldom* (15%), *never* (0%).
- Przysłówki częstotliwości występują przed czasownikiem głównym, ale po czasownikach posiłkowych (*be, have, do*) i modalnych (*will, may* itd.)
She usually goes to work on foot. She is never late.

Czas present continuous

Tworzenie: podmiot + czasownik *to be* (*am/is/are*) + czasownik główny z końcówką -ing

ZDANIA TWIERDZĄCE	ZDANIA PRZECZĄCE
I'm talking. You're talking. He/She/It's talking. We/You/They're talking.	I'm not talking. You aren't talking. He/She/It isn't talking. We/You/They aren't talking.
ZDANIA PYTAJĄCE	KRÓTKIE ODPOWIEDZI
Am I talking? Are you talking? Is he/she/it talking? Are we/you/they talking?	Yes, I am./No, I'm not. Yes, you are./No, you aren't. Yes, he/she/it is./ No, he/she/it isn't. Yes, we/you/they are./ No, we/you/they aren't.

Pisownia czasowników w formie ciągłej

- Do większości czasowników dodajemy tylko końcówkę -ing. *listen – listening, cook – cooking*
- W przypadku czasowników zakończonych literą -e, opuszczamy -e i dodajemy końcówkę -ing. *make – making, come – coming*
- W przypadku czasowników zakończonych pojedynczą samogłoską + spółgłoską, w których akcent pada na ostatnią sylabę, podwajamy ostatnią spółgłoskę i dodajemy końcówkę -ing. *sit – sitting, begin – beginning*
- ALE** *whisper – whispering* (akcent pada na pierwszą sylabę)
- W przypadku czasowników zakończonych częścią -ie, zmieniamy -ie na -y i dodajemy końcówkę -ing. *lie – lying*

Zastosowanie

Czasu *present continuous* używamy do opisywania:

- czynności odbywających się teraz, w momencie mówienia. *He is sleeping now.*
- czynności odbywających się w okresie, który rozpoczął się przed momentem mówienia i zakończy się po nim. *She is staying with her aunt these days.*
- planów na najbliższą przyszłość, szczególnie, gdy znamy czas i miejsce. *We're leaving tomorrow.*
- sytuacji tymczasowych. *He is working part-time as a waiter.*
- sytuacji, które się zmieniają i rozwijają. *Ann is getting better and better at English.*
- sytuacji, które ciągle się powtarzają, co budzi naszą irytację i sprzeciw. Zwykle używamy wtedy takich określeń jak *always, constantly* i *continually*. *He is always borrowing my newspaper!*

Uwaga: Niektóre czasowniki nie występują w formie ciągłej. Są to np.: *have* (= mieć), *like, love, hate, want, know, remember, forget, understand, think, believe, cost*.

This car costs too much.

Określenia czasu często używane w present continuous:
now, at the moment, at present, nowadays, these days, today, tomorrow, next month itp.

Czasy *present simple* i *present continuous*

PRESENT SIMPLE	PRESENT CONTINUOUS
stany trwałe i fakty <i>He lives in London.</i>	sytuacje tymczasowe <i>They're doing a project on Egypt.</i>
czynności powtarzające się lub wykonywane regularnie <i>Jen walks the dog in the morning.</i>	czynności dziejące się w teraźniejszości, ale niekoniecznie w momencie mówienia <i>He's reading a book.</i>
harmonogramy <i>The last train leaves at 18:00.</i>	plany na najbliższą przyszłość <i>He's seeing his friends later.</i>

Czasowniki statyczne

Czasowniki statyczne opisują raczej stany niż czynności i zazwyczaj nie występują w formie ciągłej.

Do tej grupy należą:

- czasowniki opisujące wrażenia odbierane za pomocą zmysłów (*appear, feel, hear, look, see, smell, sound, taste* itp.).
He feels tired.
- czasowniki opisujące postrzeganie umysłowe (*believe, forget, know, understand* itp.). *I know who he is.*
- czasowniki wyrażające odczucia i emocje (*desire, enjoy, hate, like, love, prefer, want* itp.). *He wants to go out.*
- niektóre inne czasowniki: *agree, be, belong, contain, cost, fit, have, include, keep, need, owe, own* itp.
Who does this pen belong to?

Niektóre czasowniki statyczne mogą być użyte w formie ciągłej, ale zmienia to ich znaczenie.

PRESENT SIMPLE	PRESENT CONTINUOUS
<i>He thinks you're right.</i> (= uważać)	<i>He is thinking of moving to Qatar.</i> (= rozważać)
<i>They have a beautiful house.</i> (= mieć)	<i>Nick is having breakfast.</i> (= jeść) <i>Lyn is having a party for her birthday.</i> (= urządzać)
<i>We can see the lake from our hotel room.</i> (= widzieć) <i>I see what he means.</i> (= rozumieć)	<i>He is seeing a client later.</i> (= mieć spotkanie z)
<i>This cake tastes good.</i> (= smakować, mieć smak)	<i>She is tasting the soup to check if it needs more salt.</i> (= próbować)
<i>Your perfume smells like roses.</i> (= pachnieć)	<i>The dog is smelling its food.</i> (= wąchać)
<i>He appears to be exhausted.</i> (= zdawać się)	<i>Helen is appearing in the school's play.</i> (= występować)
<i>The baby's hair feels like silk.</i> (= być w dotyku jak)	<i>She's feeling her forehead to see if she has a fever.</i> (= dotykać)

<i>Sue is very clever.</i> (stała cecha charakteru)	<i>You are being rude.</i> (zachowanie – stan tymczasowy)
<i>This skirt fits you well.</i> (= pasować; być we właściwym rozmiarze)	<i>They are fitting air conditioners in the office.</i> (= instalować, montować)
<i>He looks happy.</i> (= wyglądać)	<i>He is looking at the photos.</i> (= patrzeć)

Uwaga: Czasownik *enjoy* może być używany w formie ciągłej, aby wyrazić konkretne upodobanie w danej chwili.

She enjoys swimming. (ogólne upodobanie)

ALE *They are enjoying themselves at the pool.* (chwilowy stan)

Czasowniki *look* (w odniesieniu do wyglądu), *feel* (w odniesieniu do emocji), *hurt* i *ache* mogą być używane w formie prostej i ciągłej bez różnic znaczeniowych.

I feel ill. = I'm feeling ill.

1

★ Choose the correct tense.

- 1 More and more people **book/are booking** their flights online these days.
- 2 Frank **owns/is owning** a travel agency in the town centre.
- 3 The youth group **organises/is organising** a trip to the zoo next Saturday.
- 4 Keith **always brings/is always bringing** too much baggage with him on holidays.
- 5 **Does this airline offer/Is this airline offering** international flights?
- 6 Messi **receives/is receiving** the pass, shoots and scores!
- 7 They **eat/are eating** a three-course meal in the hotel restaurant every evening.
- 8 The temperature **is staying/stays** quite high on Madeira throughout the year.
- 9 **Are you driving/Do you drive** to the seaside tomorrow morning?
- 10 Porters **bring/are bringing** guests' luggage to their rooms.
- 11 The flight to Barcelona **leaves/is leaving** at noon.
- 12 I **rarely go/am rarely going** sightseeing on holiday.
- 13 Phil **doesn't see/isn't seeing** Rosa in New York next month.
- 14 They **don't sleep/aren't sleeping** – the light in their room is still on.

2 ★ Choose the correct tense.

- A: Welcome back to the show. Today, we **1) 're talking/talk** live to Logan Wright in the Amazon Rainforest! Logan, can you tell our listeners about your adventure?
- B: Of course! This month, I **2) 'm staying/stay** with a tribe in Brazil.
- A: That sounds amazing! **3) Are you researching/ Do you research** their culture at the moment?
- A: Well, we **4) visit/are visiting** a more remote tribe next week, but the ones we **5) stay/are staying** with now live near a large town on the Amazon River. We **6) look/are looking** at how the modern world sometimes **7) affects/ is affecting** them.
- A: **8) Do you think/Are you thinking** that it's a problem?
- B: Yes, definitely. For example, more and more of the young people **9) lose/are losing** touch with their traditional lifestyles. At the moment, I **10) talk/am talking** with a young man who works in the town. He **11) thinks/'s thinking** about leaving the tribe altogether and moving there.
- A: That's a hard decision to make! OK, we **12) take/'re taking** a short break now. When we come back...

3 ★★ Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

- 1 My new bathing suit *fits* (**fit**) me perfectly.
- 2 The children (**enjoy**) themselves today at the amusement park.
- 3 Rome (**sound**) like the perfect place to go sightseeing.
- 4 The price of the hotel room (**not/include**) breakfast.
- 5 Ann (**taste**) the apple pie right now.
- 6 Jane (**seem**) to be upset about something.
- 7 (**you/know**) a sandy beach near here?
- 8 They (**fit**) air conditioning in every hotel room this month.

4 ★★ Read the exchanges. Then put the adverbs of frequency in brackets into the correct place.

- 1 A: We **a) usually** go abroad **b)** for our summer holidays. (**usually**)
B: I don't. I **a)** go on holiday here in England **b)** (**always**)
- 2 A: The staff in this hotel can **a)** be **b)** rude. (**sometimes**)
B: I know. And **a)** they **b)** help guests with their luggage. (**never**)
- 3 A: Do **a)** you **b)** book your flights so early? (**always**)
B: Yes, I **a)** leave it till the last minute **b)** (**seldom**)
- 4 A: Do you **a)** stay in hostels **b)** when you go on holiday? (**usually**)
B: No. I **a)** visit cities **b)**, so most of the time I stay at campsites in the countryside. (**rarely**)

5 ★★ Complete the sentences using the words in brackets.

- 1 The receptionist *is usually* (**usually/be**) very polite.
- 2 Jane (**seldom/go**) sunbathing.
- 3 Henry (**always/leave**) a tip when he eats out.
- 4 The children (**never/build**) sandcastles on the beach.
- 5 We (**sometimes/visit**) museums on holiday.

6 ★ Choose the correct sentence.

- 1 **a** She appears to be angry about something.
b She is appearing to be angry about something.
- 2 **a** We are seeing the hotel manager this afternoon.
b We see the hotel manager this afternoon.
- 3 **a** Stop it! You are rude to the tour guide.
b Stop it! You are being rude to the tour guide.
- 4 **a** I am hearing that Paris is very beautiful in the autumn.
b I hear that Paris is very beautiful in the autumn.

7 ★ Complete the sentences using the verbs: *smell, be, think, have, taste* in the **present simple or present continuous**.

- The Smith family *are having* dinner at the moment.
- The waiter quite rude to the diners.
- This flower beautiful!
- They a flat in a beach resort in Spain.
- Patrick of going camping this summer.
- Keith a very adventurous person.
- The chef the soup to see if it's ready.
- Jane they should go on a cruise holiday.

8 ★ Choose the correct item.

- "Do you often go camping?" "No, I do."
A often C always
B sometimes **D** rarely
- "Does your dad work in the airport?"
"No, he"
A isn't B aren't C doesn't D don't
- "What flavour is the ice cream you're eating?"
"Vanilla. It ... delicious!"
A is tasting C taste
B tastes D does taste
- "These days, volunteer holidays ... more and more popular."
"That's so true."
A become C is becoming
B are becoming D becomes
- "Lisa, where ... your passport?"
"It's in a drawer in my desk."
A does keep C do you keep
B are keeping D are you keeping
- "Do you have any plans for the summer?"
"Yes, Keith and I to a Greek island."
A are going C am going
B go D going
- "Why doesn't Lisa want to go clothes shopping?"
"These days, she ... to save for a trip."
A try C 'm trying
B 's trying D tries
- "What time ... for Lyon?"
"At 7 pm."
A the flight departs
B the flight is departing
C is the flight departing
D does the flight depart

9 ★★ Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present tense.

Hi Logan,

How **1** *are you (you/be)*? Right now, I'm in Brighton, a seaside town in England. My grandparents **2** **(live)** here, and I **3** **(stay)** with them for a few days. I **4** **(often/not/visit)** them in the summer, but my family **5** **(not/go)** on holiday this summer, so my grandparents invited me here instead.

As you probably **6** **(know)**, the weather in England **7** **(usually/not/be)** very hot, even in the summer! But right now, the sun **8** **(shine)**, so I **9** **(write)** this email on my tablet on Brighton beach! Every morning, I **10** **(walk)** my grandparent's dog, Rex, here and he really **11** **(enjoy)** it. But there are lots of other things to do here. Tomorrow, I **12** **(visit)** the Royal Pavillion with my granddad. It's an old royal palace and it **13** **(seem)** really interesting. I can't wait!

Anyway, what are your plans for the summer? **14** **(you/travel)** abroad this year? Write back and let me know.

Jennifer

10 ★★ Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.

- Alan has a meeting with the travel agent tomorrow.
Alan *is seeing* the travel agent tomorrow.
- Helen's plans for this weekend include going to the museum.
Helen to the museum this weekend.
- Ken can't afford to travel abroad on holiday.
Ken enough money to travel abroad on holiday.
- It's very rainy today, so we can't go exploring.
It a lot today, so we can't go exploring.
- It's not necessary to hire a bike.
We need to hire a bike.
- There is bright sunshine today.
The sun brightly today.
- You only see this bird on this island.
This bird anywhere else except on this island.
- Going out to eat is something we do often.
We out to eat.

Czas present perfect

Tworzenie: podmiot + **have/has** + imiesłów bierny czasownika głównego

ZDANIA TWIERDZĄCE	ZDANIA PRZECZĄCE
I/You/We/They have/’ve visited. He/She/It has/’s visited.	I/You/We/They have not/ haven’t visited. He/She/It has not/hasn’t visited.
ZDANIA PYTAJĄCE	KRÓTKIE ODPOWIEDZI
Have I/you/we/they visited? Has he/she/it visited?	Yes , I/you/we/they have./ No , I/you/we/they haven’t. Yes , he/she/it has./ No , he/she/it hasn’t.

Zastosowanie

Czasu **present perfect** używamy:

- do opisywania czynności, które **rozpoczęły się w przeszłości i trwają w teraźniejszości** (zwłaszcza z czasownikami statycznymi, takimi jak: **be, have, like, know** itp.)
Alex has been here for two years. (= Przyjechał dwa lata temu i nadal tu przebywa.)
- do opisywania czynności, które **zakończyły się niedawno, a teraz widzimy ich skutki.** *Gary has lost weight.*
- do opisywania czynności, które miały miejsce w **nieokreślonym czasie w przeszłości.** Sama czynność jest ważniejsza niż czas, w którym się wydarzyła. *She has cooked lunch.* (Kiedy? Nie wiemy i nie jest to istotne.)
- z określeniami **today, this morning/afternoon/week, so far** itp., jeśli wspomniane okresy czasu nie są zakończone w momencie mówienia. *He has called three times today.* (Dzień się jeszcze nie skończył. On może znowu zadzwonić.)
- do opisywania czynności, które **właśnie się zakończyły.** *They have just left.* (Czynność zakończona. Teraz ich tu nie ma.)
- do opisywania **osobistych doświadczeń lub życiowych zmian.** *It’s the first time we have travelled by train.*

Określenia czasu często stosowane w present perfect:

- already** (zwykle w zdaniach twierdzących)
We don’t need to attend the meeting. It has already been called off.
- yet** (zwykle w zdaniach pytających i przeczących)
Have you talked to Peter yet? He hasn’t left yet.
- just** (zwykle w zdaniach twierdzących, aby podkreślić, że czynność zakończyła się kilka minut wcześniej)
He has just called.
- ever** (zwykle w zdaniach twierdzących i pytających)
She is the kindest person we’ve ever met.
Have you ever been to Italy?
- never** (ma znaczenie przeczące)
They have never been to Spain. He has never travelled in a ferry.
- for** (przez pewien czas)
He hasn’t visited us for months.
- since** (od określonego momentu w przeszłości)
She has been here since Monday.
- recently** (zwykle w zdaniach twierdzących i pytających)
They have recently moved house.
Have you seen Bob recently?
- so far** (zwykle w zdaniach twierdzących)
We have visited three museums so far.

Wyrażenia have gone (to), have been (to), have been in

- Paul has gone to the market.* (Jest w drodze lub jest już na miejscu. Jeszcze nie wrócił.)
- Vicky has been to China.* (Była tam, ale już wróciła.)
- They have been in London for three years.* (Nadal tam mieszkają.)

Czas present perfect continuous

Tworzenie: podmiot + **have/has been** + czasownik główny z końcówką **-ing**

ZDANIA TWIERDZĄCE	ZDANIA PRZECZĄCE
I/You/We/They have/’ve been working. He/She/It has/’s been working.	I/You/We/They have not/ haven’t been working. He/She/It has not/hasn’t been working.
ZDANIA PYTAJĄCE	KRÓTKIE ODPOWIEDZI
Have I/you/we/they been working? Has he/she/it been working?	Yes , I/you/we/they have./ No , I/you/we/they haven’t. Yes , he/she/it has./ No , he/she/it hasn’t.

Zastosowanie

Czasu **present perfect continuous** używamy:

- aby **podkreślić ciągłość czynności**, która rozpoczęła się w przeszłości i trwa nadal w chwili, gdy o niej mówimy.
Ann has been studying all day.
- opisując czynność, która **rozpoczęła się w przeszłości i trwała przez pewien czas.** Mogła się już zakończyć lub jeszcze trwa, ale jej **skutek jest widoczny w teraźniejszości.**
Keith is tired. He’s been working since morning.
- aby wyrazić **gniew, irytację, zdenerwowanie lub krytykę.**
Who has been using my toothbrush? (zdenerwowanie)

Określenia czasu często stosowane w **present perfect continuous**: *since, for, how long* (w celu podkreślenia ciągłości czynności)

11 ★★ Choose the correct tense.

- A: Why is Sylvia upset?
B: She **has been missing/has missed** her flight!
- A: You look exhausted.
B: I am! I **’ve been shopping/’ve shopped** for souvenirs around the city all morning.
- A: Why **have you been surfing/have you surfed** the Internet for the last hour?
B: I **’ve decided/’ve been deciding** to go on holiday, so I’m looking for offers.
- A: The hotel pool is really nice.
B: Is it? I **haven’t swum/haven’t been swimming** in it yet.
- A: Where are you and Jo going on holiday?
B: Athens. We **have travelled/have been travelling** there twice. We really love it!

12 ★ Complete the sentences with the words from the list.

- recently • for • just • since • yet • never
- 1 Brian has *recently* started learning French.
 - 2 Ed hasn't come back from holiday
 - 3 I've decided – I'm going to Peru!
 - 4 Jim has flown in an aeroplane before.
 - 5 Keith has been trying to find the hotel the last two hours.
 - 6 Laura has been sunbathing on the beach 10 am this morning.

13 ★ Choose the correct item.

- 1 Henry **has been in/has gone to** the shop to buy some sunscreen. He'll be back in a few minutes.
- 2 Tim **has been/has gone** to Mexico twice.
- 3 My sister **has been in/has gone to** Barcelona for four months now.
- 4 Alice isn't here. She **has been/has gone** to the beach with Jimmy.
- 5 George's sister **has gone to/has been in** hospital since last Monday.
- 6 Philip **hasn't been/hasn't gone** to the museum yet, so I'm taking him tomorrow.
- 7 Liam **has been in/has gone to** the pool. I'm going to join him there in a few minutes.
- 8 We **have been/have gone** in this restaurant for half an hour and nobody has served us yet!

14 ★ Choose the correct item.

- 1 He is wet because he in the rain for hours.

A is walking	C walks
B has walked	D has been walking
- 2 The market at 9 pm every Sunday.

A close	C closes
B is closing	D has closed
- 3 How long here on holiday?

A you come	C have you been coming
B do you come	D are you coming
- 4 This mountain air beautiful!

A smells	C is smelling
B smell	D has been smelling
- 5 Temperatures rarely below zero here.

A go	C have been going
B don't go	D are going
- 6 This area more and more popular with tourists.

A gets	C is getting
B get	D have been getting

15 ★★ Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate present tense.

Hi, fellow travel bloggers! Today we **1) are talking (talk)** about great holiday destinations, so share something about your favourite one!

Hi everyone!
The place I **2)** (**love**) the most is the island of Crete. It's a big island and it **3)** (**grow**) most of its own food, so everything is delicious! It **4)** (**be**) a tourist destination since the 1960s, but there are still peaceful places. Let me tell you a little secret – I'm here in Crete right now. I **5)** (**stay**) on the south coast and the sun **6)** (**shine**) every day so far. Right now, I **7)** (**lie**) on the sandy beach next to a crystal clear sea, reading my book. I **8)** (**not/feel**) so calm in months!

16 ★★ Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.

- 1 They haven't finished exploring the cave yet. They are *still exploring* the cave.
- 2 The festival started three days ago and it's still going on.
The festival on for three days.
- 3 We can't leave yet because it's still snowing. It snowing yet so we can't leave.
- 4 What are your favourite holiday activities? What like doing on holiday?
- 5 Olive rarely stays in expensive hotels. Olive in expensive hotels very often.
- 6 Dinner is at the hotel tonight. We dinner at the hotel tonight.

Bezokolicznik

Formy bezokolicznika		
	Strona czynna	Strona bierna
Present	(to) write	(to) be written
Present Continuous	(to) be writing	—
Perfect	(to) have written	(to) have been written
Perfect Continuous	(to) have been writing	—

Formy bezokolicznika (infinitive) odnoszące się do poszczególnych czasów gramatycznych
present simple/will → present infinitive
present continuous/future continuous → present continuous infinitive
past simple/present perfect/past perfect/future perfect → perfect infinitive
past continuous/present perfect continuous/past perfect continuous/future perfect continuous → perfect continuous infinitive

Bezokolicznika z partykulą **to** używamy:

- aby wyrazić cel. *He brought flour to make a cake.*
- po niektórych czasownikach odnoszących się do przyszłości (*agree, appear, decide, expect, hope, plan, promise, refuse*, itp.). *He decided to go on a diet.*
- po zwrotach *would like, would prefer, would love* itp., jeśli odnoszą się one do konkretnej sytuacji. *I would like to go to Madrid.*
- po przymiotnikach opisujących uczucia i emocje (*happy, glad, sad* itp.), wyrażających chęć lub niechęć (*eager, reluctant, willing* itp.), odnoszących się do cech osobowości (*clever, kind* itp.) oraz po przymiotnikach *lucky* i *fortunate*. *Bob is willing to help.*
- po *too* oraz *enough*. *The food is not enough to feed all of them.*
- mówiąc o nieprzewidzianym zdarzeniu (zazwyczaj ze słowem *only*). *I went to Ann's house only to find she'd already left.*
- po konstrukcji *it + be + przymiotnik* lub *rzeczownik*. *It was nice to see Kim.*
- w wyrażeniach *to tell you the truth, to be honest, to sum up, to begin with* itp. *To tell you the truth, I'm afraid of going there on my own.*

Uwaga: Bezokolicznika z **to** nie używamy po czasownikach i wyrażeniach takich jak: *ask, learn, explain, decide, find out, want to know* itp., jeśli występuje po nich zaimek pytający. *He wanted to know where the museum was.*

Bezokolicznika bez partykuły **to** używamy:

- po czasownikach modalnych. *We might come round later.*
- po czasownikach *let, make, see, hear* and *feel*. *He made us leave the room.*
ALE po zwrotach *be made, be heard, be seen* itp. (formy strony biernej) używamy bezokolicznika z partykulą **to**. *We were made to leave the room.*
- po zwrotach *had better* i *would rather*. *You had better go now.*

Uwaga:

- Po czasowniku *help* może wystąpić bezokolicznik z **to**, ale w amerykańskiej odmianie języka angielskiego zwykle występuje po nim bezokolicznik bez **to**. *She helped us (to) unpack.*
- Jeśli dwa bezokoliczniki z **to** są połączone spójnikiem **and** lub **or**, drugiego bezokolicznika można użyć bez partykuły **to**. *We need to go and get the tickets.*

Forma -ing

Forma -ing w czasach gramatycznych		
	Strona czynna	Strona bierna
Present	doing	being done
Perfect	having done	having been done

Formy **-ing** używamy:

- jako rzeczownika. *Jogging is a good form of exercise.*
- po niektórych czasownikach: *admit, appreciate, avoid, consider, continue, deny, go* (w określeniach czynności), *imagine, mind, miss, quit, save, suggest, practise, prevent*. *He avoids eating sweets.*
- po czasownikach *love, like, enjoy, prefer, dislike, hate*, aby wyrazić ogólne upodobania. *Sarah loves cooking.*
ALE mówiąc o konkretnej sytuacji (*would like/would prefer/would love*), używamy bezokolicznika z **to**. *She'd like to go to the cinema.*
- po wyrażeniach: *be busy, it's no use, it's no good, it's (not) worth, what's the use of, can't help, there's no point (in), can't stand, have difficulty (in), have trouble* itp. *Mark is busy tidying his room.*
- po czasownikach *spend, waste* lub *lose* (time, money itp.). *Don't waste your time listening to her.*
- po przyimku **to** z czasownikami i wyrażeniami takimi jak: *look forward to, be/get used to, in addition to, object to, prefer doing sth to doing sth else*. *She was looking forward to travelling abroad.*
- po innych przyimkach. *Have you thought about renting a cottage?*
- po czasownikach *hear, listen to, notice, see, watch* i *feel*, jeśli nie uczestniczyliśmy w całym wydarzeniu. *I heard her crying.* (Usłyszałem jej płacz.) ALE jeśli uczestniczyliśmy w wydarzeniu od początku do końca, używamy bezokolicznika **bez to**. *I heard her cry.* (Słuchałem jej płaczu.)

Bezokolicznik z -to a forma -ing

Po niektórych czasownikach może wystąpić bezokolicznik z **to** albo czasownik z końcówką **-ing**. Formy te różnią się znaczeniem.

- forget + to-infinitive** = zapomnieć (coś zrobić)
He forgot to take his umbrella.
- forget + -ing form** = zapomnieć (że się coś zrobiło)
I'll never forget meeting him in person.
- remember + to-infinitive** = pamiętać (aby coś zrobić)
Did you remember to buy milk?
- remember + -ing form** = pamiętać (że się coś zrobiło)
I remember putting it in my bag.
- mean + to-infinitive** = zamierzać
I didn't mean to insult you.
- mean + -ing form** = wiązać się z czymś, oznaczać coś
Changing your diet means cutting down on fatty foods.

- **regret + to-infinitive** = żałować, że coś trzeba zrobić (zwykle w czasie *present simple* z czasownikami *say, tell* oraz *inform*) *We regret to inform you that you failed the test.*
- **regret + -ing form** = żałować, że coś się stało *She regrets shouting at him.*
- **try + to-infinitive** = usiłować; robić wszystko, co można *She tried to follow the instructions.*
- **try + -ing form** = zrobić coś na próbę *Have you tried joining a yoga class?*
- **stop + to-infinitive** = zatrzymać się, aby coś zrobić *Bob stopped to buy a magazine.*
- **stop + -ing form** = zaprzestać *Ann stopped working and went home.*
- **would prefer + to-infinitive** (w konkretnej sytuacji) *Ida would prefer to watch TV rather than go out for dinner.*
- **prefer + -ing form** (ogólne upodobanie) *I prefer swimming to skiing.*

17 ★ Say whether the words/expressions below are followed by the (a) to-infinitive, (b) infinitive without *to*, (c) *-ing* form, as in the example.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| 1 appear | a | 9 promise | ..... |
| 2 imagine | ..... | 10 suggest | ..... |
| 3 too | ..... | 11 had better | ..... |
| 4 should | ..... | 12 miss | ..... |
| 5 it's no good | ..... | 13 would like | ..... |
| 6 plan | ..... | 14 admit | ..... |
| 7 might | ..... | 15 hope | ..... |
| 8 in addition to | ..... |  |  |

18 ★ Choose the correct item.

- They were lucky **find/to find** such cheap flights to Paris.
- We were eager **getting/to get** to the boarding gate early.
- Would you rather **go/to go** on a cruise this year?
- The Smiths might **rent/to rent** a cottage on the coast this summer.
- The hotel manager made his staff **work/to work** late yesterday evening.
- I heard someone **knock/to knock** on the door a few minutes ago.
- Jake lay on a sunbed and watched his kids **play/playing** in the pool.
- Lenny has difficulty **understand/understanding** the hotel receptionist.
- It was too cold **to go/going** sunbathing today.
- James suggested **eating/eat** at a fish restaurant.

19 ★★ Fill in with the correct infinitive or *-ing* form.

- A: What time does the tour start?
B: At noon. We're looking forward to **seeing** (see) you there.
- A: Do you mind (go) to the waterfall without me? I don't feel well.
B: That's OK. You'd better (have) a rest.
- A: Do you want to come on a hike through the valley?
B: No thanks. I hate (hike) when it's cloudy.
- A: I want (visit) somewhere unspoilt on holiday this year. Any ideas?
B: You should (go) to the north of Scotland.
- A: Can you (take) me into town in your car?
B: Sorry, but I'm busy (surf) the Internet for holidays.

20 ★★ Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence. Mind the correct form of the *infinitive*.

- It seems like they're having an exciting time! They seem **to be having** an exciting time!
- I'm coming to visit you next year. I promise you next year.
- You are only wearing a T-shirt and it's freezing cold here in the park! You should a jacket, as it's freezing cold in the park.
- Your eyes are red from crying. You appear
- Seeing you again is great! It's really fantastic you again.
- There's not enough room! Not everyone fits! The room's too small everyone.
- The Smiths have gone to Madrid. Mr Smith likes it, but Mrs Smith would prefer to Barcelona.
- It is cloudy today. It could cloudy tomorrow too.

21 ★ Choose the correct sentence.

- 1 **a** She made her kids get out of the pool.
b She made her kids to get out of the pool.
- 2 **a** He was happy arriving back in England.
b He was happy to arrive back in England.
- 3 **a** She didn't like him telling her what to order.
b She didn't like he telling her what to order.
- 4 **a** Steve is too young to go abroad on his own.
b Steve is too young for going abroad on his own.
- 5 **a** I saw her drop her key off at reception and leave the hotel.
b I saw her dropping her key off at reception and leave the hotel.

22 ★ Put the verb in brackets into the correct infinitive or -ing form.

- 1 Remember *to take* (**take**) a photo of those snow-capped mountains.
- 2 I remember (**walk**) through the cobbled streets of the old town. Wonderful!
- 3 Let's stop (**buy**) some water in the next town.
- 4 Stop (**talk**)! I'm listening to the tour guide.
- 5 I regret (**not/visit**) the Cliffs of Dover.
- 6 We regret (**inform**) passengers that the train to London is late.
- 7 Jimmy would prefer (**go**) to a warm country this November.
- 8 My brother prefers (**go**) out to eat rather than order takeaways.
- 9 Don't forget (**take**) an umbrella in case it rains.
- 10 Sandra will never forget (**watch**) the fireworks go off above the Parthenon.
- 11 If the car doesn't start, try (**catch**) the bus into the village.
- 12 Don't try (**swim**) across the bay – it's much further than it looks.
- 13 I don't mean (**be**) funny, but is this volcano extinct? I saw smoke.
- 14 Getting to the mountain means (**hike**) along a frozen river.

23 ★★ Rephrase the following sentences, as in the example.

- 1 You should take a taxi to the airport.
I advise *you to take a taxi to the airport*.
- 2 She returned the room key when we checked out; I remember that.
I remember
- 3 How about joining us at the summer house?
I would like
- 4 He really appreciated the fact that I carried his luggage.
He really appreciated
- 5 Mum doesn't like it when we splash her with water.
Mum objects to
- 6 Keith had difficulty communicating with the locals.
It was difficult

24 ★★ Correct the mistakes in each sentence.

- 1 Going to the countryside is the best way ~~experiencing~~ *to experience* a country.
- 2 Staying in the main square means to pay twice as much.
- 3 If you agree to stay in the city for two days, we can going to a more peaceful place after.
- 4 Please remember to bring the food – we don't want to stop eating in an expensive restaurant.
- 5 Telling you the truth, I'm thinking about not going away this year.
- 6 I regret to tell John about the fjord – he wants to go there tomorrow.
- 7 We don't have enough time seeing everything – would you prefer to see the modern city centre or the historic sites?
- 8 There's no point leaving today – I don't mean being rude, but there's nothing to do in the next town on a Sunday.
- 9 Never forget to wear snow-shoes after a heavy snowfall or you might to get stuck in the snow.
- 10 The streets are too narrow driving along. I regret saying we should take the car.

25 ★ Choose the correct item.

- 1 in the markets is great fun.
A Bargain **C** Bargaining
B To Bargain D To bargaining
- 2 This sea is to swim in.
A too dirty C dirty
B enough dirty D dirty enough
- 3 Let's avoid down this street – it's very noisy.
A go B to go C going D to going
- 4 Kyle is bringing a camera pictures of the breathtaking scenery.
A take C taking
B to take D to have taken
- 5 It's so nice of you Billy to the seaside.
A take C taking
B to take D having taken
- 6 The traveller expects his journey by March.
A finishing
B to have finished
C to be finishing
D to have been finishing
- 7 I suggest not down when you climb this tall tree.
A look C looking
B to look D having looked
- 8 Do you remember to those people in the village? So warm and friendly!
A talk C talking
B to talk D having talking
- 9 We have no money – can you let us for free?
A ride C riding
B to ride D have ridden
- 10 Bernie had better in that cheap hotel – it's not clean.
A not stay C to not stay
B not to stay D not staying
- 11 The fare for the bus seems up from 1 to 2 euros!
A go C to have gone
B to go D have gone
- 12 There must a more comfortable place to stay around here.
A be C being
B to be D having been

26 ★★ Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive or -ing form.

People in the UK are crazy about 1) *travelling* (*travel*). In fact, trips abroad seem 2) (*become*) very common, so it's hard 3) (*find*) anyone who hasn't been to another country at least once.



British families enjoy

- 4) (*lie*) on the beaches of Greece and Spain, where it may 5) (*be*) 10 or 20 degrees warmer than home. Bulgaria and Turkey are also close enough 6) (*reach*) by plane in under four hours.

27 ★★ Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.

- 1 The pavement is so icy that I can't walk on it. The pavement is *too icy* for me to walk on.
- 2 I find it very difficult to stay cool in the desert. I have great difficulty cool in the desert.
- 3 Come to New York with me if you want. Would you like to New York with me?
- 4 I'm happy to go a long way for a quiet sandy beach. For me, it's worth a long way for a quiet sandy beach.
- 5 John's mother made him go to the museum. John was made to the museum.
- 6 I'd rather go to the central square tonight. I'd prefer to the central square tonight.
- 7 Seeing Tony again is great! It's great Tony again.
- 8 If you visit, call me. Don't visit without me.
- 9 The torch is for seeing in the dark. We use the in the dark.
- 10 There are too few people to fill up the coach. There aren't to fill up the coach.

Przymiotniki

Przymiotniki są określeniami rzeczowników. Mają taką samą formę w liczbie pojedynczej i mnogiej. Przymiotniki występują przed rzeczownikami (*a nice day*), ale po czasownikach *be, look, smell, sound, feel, taste, seem, appear, become, get, stay* itp. *You look sad.*

- Przymiotniki możemy podzielić na dwie grupy. Pierwszą stanowią **przymiotniki wyrażające opinie**, a drugą – **przymiotniki odnoszące się do faktów**. Przymiotniki **wyrażające opinie** (*ugly, amazing* itp.) pokazują, co mówiący sądzi o danej osobie lub rzeczy. Przymiotniki **odnoszące się do faktów** (*big, short, old* itp.) informują o wieku, rozmiarze, kolorze, pochodzeniu, właściwościach materiału itp.
- W funkcji przymiotników możemy użyć rzeczowników.** Rzeczowniki użyte jako przymiotniki występują przed innymi rzeczownikami i nie mają liczby mnogiej.

paper hat – paper hats

a one-mile trip – a two-mile trip

- Niektóre **przymiotniki** mogą być używane w znaczeniu przenośnym: *silky skin* (= skóra gładka i miękka jak jedwab) **ALE** *a silk shirt* (= jedwabna koszula); *a stony face* (= zimna, pozbawiona emocji twarz) **ALE** *a stone fence* (= ogrodzenie z kamienia); *golden hair* (= włosy w kolorze złota) **ALE** *a gold ring* (= pierścionek ze złota); *feathery leaves* (= delikatne, pierzaste liście, np. liść paproci) **ALE** *a feather pillow* (= poduszka z pierza); *a metallic colour* (= metaliczny kolor) **ALE** *a metal gate* (= brama wykonana z metalu).

Kolejność przymiotników

Jeżeli w zdaniu występuje więcej **przymiotników**, ich kolejność jest następująca:

	OPINIA	FAKT							
		wielkość	wiek	kształt	kolor	pocho- dzenie	materiał	przeznaczenie	rzeczownik
It's a	lovely	big	new	square	brown	Italian	glass	coffee	table.

- Zwykle nie stosuje się zbyt wielu przymiotników przed rzeczownikiem – wystarczy jeden, dwa lub najwyżej trzy. *a brand new sports car*
- Liczebniki porządkowe (*first, second, third* itp.) występują przed liczebnikami głównymi (*one, two, three* itp.). *the first two runners* (NIE: ~~the two first runners~~)
- Po przymiotnikach *afraid, alike, alive, alone, ashamed, asleep, awake, content, glad, ill, pleased* itp. nigdy nie występuje rzeczownik. *He's ill.*
- Po przymiotnikach *chief, elder, eldest, former, indoor, inner, main, only, outdoor, outer, principal* i *upper* zawsze występuje rzeczownik. *My elder brother is a pilot.*
- Niektórych **przymiotników** używamy z przedimkiem określonym **the** jako rzeczowników, opisując ogólne grupy ludzi. Na przykład: *elderly, middle-aged, old, young, blind, dead, deaf, disabled, living, sick, homeless, hungry, poor, rich, strong, unemployed, weak* itp. *The young are used to new technologies.* (młodzi ludzie w ogóle) **ALE** *The young people in my area are asking for free public Wi-Fi.* (konkretna grupa młodych ludzi)

28 ★ Fill in the gaps with the adjectives in the correct order.

- There's a *beautiful big blue* (**blue/big/beautiful**) lake in that valley.
- We have hired a(n)
..... (**Italian/large/red**) car for the week.
- I love the
..... (**narrow/lovely/village**) streets.
- Sheryl is looking for a
..... (**leather/square/black**) wallet to buy.
- They swim in the
(**refreshing/crystal-clear/deep**) water every day.
- Let's sunbathe on this
..... (**sandy/wide/gorgeous**) beach.
- Our rooms are in a(n)
..... (**old/huge/Venetian**) building.
- They are living in an
..... (**pink/new/ugly**) house on the bay.

29 ★★ Make compound adjectives to describe the following.

- a trip which lasts three days
a three-day trip
- a holiday that lasts for two weeks
.....
- a journey of 100 kilometres
.....
- a hotel that has three storeys
.....
- a porter that is 60 years old
.....
- a hotel with five stars
.....
- a voyage that lasts for two years
.....
- a watch that costs 50 dollars
.....



30 ★ Choose the correct item.

- 1 A long **stone/stony** path goes up the mountain.
- 2 The tour guide has got long **gold/golden** hair.
- 3 Here's a picture of a pretty plant with **feather/feathery** leaves that grows there.
- 4 The hotel has got a big **metal/metallic** door.
- 5 Wow! The beds in our room have got **feather/feathery** pillows.
- 6 Sheila is searching for a **silk/silky** dress in the Chinese market.
- 7 The hotel owner has got a **stone/stony** look on her face – did something bad happen?
- 8 Do you think this is really a **gold/golden** ring?
- 9 The hire car is a bright **metal/metallic** green.
- 10 The baby has got **silk/silky** black hair.

31 ★ Choose the correct sentence.

- 1 **a** The hotel has an indoor pool.
b The hotel has a pool that is indoor.
- 2 **a** The two first people off the plane were my parents!
b The first two people off the plane were my parents!
- 3 **a** We are going to the top of this ten storeys building.
b We are going to the top of this ten-storey building.
- 4 **a** The scared swimmers are running out of the sea.
b The afraid swimmers are running out of the sea.
- 5 **a** Ken! You keep driving up streets with one way.
b Ken! You keep driving up one-way streets.
- 6 **a** I am reading a 500 pages book this holiday.
b I am reading a 500-page book this holiday.
- 7 **a** The eldest boy in the family has got dark hair.
b The boy in the family who is eldest has got dark hair.
- 8 **a** The lonely traveller wants to talk with us.
b The alone traveller wants to talk with us.

32 ★ Fill in the gaps with the adjectives in the correct order.



Dear Mike,

I'm having a great time on this 1) *lovely little tropical* (tropical/little/lovely) island. I have been swimming in the 2) (Caribbean/warm/blue-green) sea and walking along the 3) (sandy/hot/long) beaches. I have met some 4) (nice/local/young) people and we go out to eat every night. I love a 5) (Jamaican/chicken/ delicious) dish called 'jerk chicken'. Do you know it?

Tomorrow I'm helping at a turtle rescue centre. The 6) (baby/cute/little) turtles are coming out of their nests these days and need protecting.

Oh, I've got a 7) (leather/brown/new) belt for you. They're very cheap here.

Love,

Tamsin

33 ★ Fill in: *the + adjective or the + adjective + people.*

- 1 The museum have a guide who can do sign language so *the deaf* (deaf) can take a tour.
- 2 Many of (young) in the area work in tourism.
- 3 The hotel has all the facilities necessary to make (disabled) comfortable.
- 4 Fifteen of (unemployed) of the island are getting jobs at the new airport.
- 5 I'm working for a charity in India that helps (homeless).
- 6 By the end of the trek, (strong) usually have to help the weaker ones.
- 7 Do you remember (old) in that village, and how healthy they were?
- 8 When you travel the world, do something to help (poor).