

6 Tourist attractions

Podróżowanie i turystyka ► środki transportu

Vocabulary

Countries and nationalities

1 Przeczytaj wskazówki i znajdź dwanaście nazw państw.

I	T	S	B	R	A	Z	I	L	X	A
O	U	W	Y	R	C	P	I	P	R	R
G	R	I	D	B	A	S	Y	S	K	G
F	K	T	Z	N	E	G	Y	P	T	E
R	E	Z	U	U	A	N	I	A	E	N
A	Y	E	R	L	T	L	I	I	H	T
N	J	R	O	I	Q	N	E	N	L	I
C	A	L	G	E	R	M	A	N	Y	N
E	P	A	P	O	L	A	N	D	I	A
A	A	N	Q	I	T	A	L	Y	W	S
X	N	D	O	L	R	U	S	S	I	A

- The footballer Diego Maradona is from here.
- The capital is Brasilia.
- A country in the north of Africa.
- The Eiffel Tower is in this country.
- Berlin is the capital city.
- This country's flag has three vertical stripes of green, white and red.
- The capital city is Tokyo.
- The largest river in this country is the Vistula.
- The tennis player Rafael Nadal comes from here.
- They speak French, German, Italian and Romansh in this country.
- The second largest city is St Petersburg.
- Its flag is red with a white crescent moon and a star in the centre.

2 Do każdego państwa z ćwiczenia 1. dopisz narodowość.

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Words connected with tourism

3 Do każdego zdjęcia dopasuj jeden wyraz z ramki.

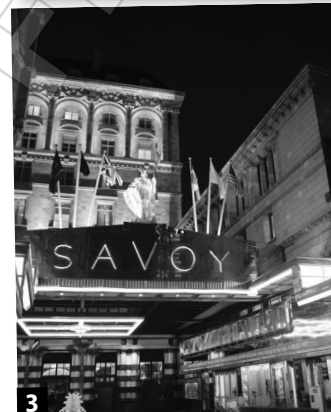
guidebook hotel luggage passport plane tickets



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4 Przeczytaj zdania i wybierz prawidłowe odpowiedzi.

- The transport/excursion to the City Museum was very interesting.
- I never travel by train/boat because I don't like water.
- Don't forget to take photos when you're in your hotel room/ sightseeing.
- There's a boat trip/ticket on Lake Geneva today.
- They go on the same package holiday/guides every year.
- The plane/train arrives at St Pancras station at ten tonight.

- 1 Przeczytaj tytuł artykułu i popatrz na zdjęcie. Jak myślisz, o jakiej formie wypoczynku jest ten tekst?
- 2 Przeczytaj tekst i sprawdź swoją odpowiedź.



IN THE PAST, Butlins was Britain's favourite holiday. In the 1960s, there were over one million holidaymakers at Butlins holiday camps every year.

One of the first British holiday camps was Cunningham Young Men's Holiday Camp in 1894. There were lots of tents, shops, a big dining room, a band and a concert hall. The campers then were men only. In the 1920s, the accommodation for the young men was chalets, not tents. These small houses had water, electric lights and toilets.

Billy Butlin opened his first camp at Skegness in 1936. He used the Cunningham camp as a model. But Butlins camps were for families. They offered 'a week's holiday for a week's pay'. The holidays were cheap so poorer families could afford them.

When they were very popular, there were 100 different holiday camps in the UK. Today there are three Butlins camps. They are all in British seaside resorts.

The camps offer entertainment and activities, especially for children. These are all included in the price. All the activities have coaches – the famous Redcoats. These people play with the children and teach them games and sports. The Redcoats work at the camps, and they wear a red uniform.

- 3 Dopasuj wyrazy podkreślone w tekście do podanych definicji.

- 1 a place for someone to stay or live in
- 2 to have enough money to buy something
- 3 a person staying on a campsite
- 4 a small house, often for holidays
- 5 a trainer in, for example a sport
- 6 music, dancing etc. that people enjoy
- 7 people on holiday
- 8 money you get for your job
- 9 a method or system to copy
- 10 holiday towns by the sea

- 4 Przeczytaj tekst jeszcze raz i wybierz prawidłowe odpowiedzi.

- 1 Over a million people
 - a were at Butlins holiday camps in the 1890s.
 - b have Butlins holidays every year.
 - c were at Butlins camps every year in the 1960s.
- 2 The Cunningham campers were
 - a all men.
 - b men, women and children.
 - c probably children.
- 3 In the 1920s, the campers were living
 - a in large houses.
 - b not in tents.
 - c in chalets near water.
- 4 The first Butlins camp in Skegness was for
 - a men only.
 - b poor children.
 - c men, women and children.
- 5 Today there are
 - a hundreds of Butlins holiday camps.
 - b very different holiday camps.
 - c three Butlins holiday camps.
- 6 For the children's activities,
 - a you pay extra.
 - b they wear red coats.
 - c there are people to help them.

- * 5 Które dwa zdania w tekście mówią o tym, że na obozy Butlina było stać nawet uboższe rodziny?

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- * 6 Odpowiedz na pytania.

Would you like to go to a holiday camp? Why/Why not?

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Past simple of *to be*

- 1 Uzupełnij tabelę czasownikiem *to be* w odpowiedniej formie czasu przeszłego.

Affirmative	I/He/She/It (a) in Turkey last year. You/We/They (b) in Turkey last year.
Negative	I/He/She/It (c) in New York last year. You/We/They (d) in New York last year.
Question form	(e) I/he/she/it in Japan last year? (f) you/we/they in Japan last year?
Short answers	Yes, I/he/she/it was. No, I/he/she/it (g) Yes, you/we/they (h) No, you/we/they weren't.

- 2 Przeczytaj zdania i wybierz prawidłowe odpowiedzi.

- The best thing on our trip to California was/were Disneyland.
- There wasn't/weren't many seats free on the train.
- We was/were very interested in the boat trip at Niagara Falls.
- Was/Were you in New York for the marathon?
- Was/Were Billy Butlin English? Yes, he was/were.
- These holidays wasn't/weren't only for the rich.

- 3 Napisz pytania, wykorzystując podane wyrazy, a następnie odpowiedz na nie.

- 1 you / asleep / 6:00 am?

Were you asleep at 6:00 am?

Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.

- 2 your parents / in bed / 8:00 am on Sunday?

- 3 your teacher / at school / 9:00 am today?

- 4 you / in the swimming pool / last weekend?

- 5 your friend / at your house / yesterday?

- 6 you and your family / on holiday / last August?

Past simple of *can*

- 4 Przeczytaj regułę gramatyczną. Czy jest poprawna?

Forma przeszła *can* to *could*. Forma przecząca to *could not* lub *couldn't*. Po *could/couldn't* używamy czasownika w formie bezokolicznika bez *to*.

T/F

- 5 Przeczytaj zdania i wybierz prawidłowe odpowiedzi.

- We could/couldn't stay in the best hotel because it was too expensive.
- In 1850, you could/couldn't fly from Europe to Australia.
- We couldn't buy/to buy our tickets online.
- The camp was for men only, so the girls could/couldn't go.
- Could they use/to use a satnav in 1960?

- 6 Którą z czynności przedstawionych na obrazkach potrafiłeś/potrafiłaś wykonywać w wieku pięciu lat? Napisz sześć zdań.



1



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- When I was five, I
-
-
-
-
-

Grammar extension

- *7 Napisz cztery zdania o sobie i swojej rodzinie.

- When I was ten, I could, but I couldn't
- When I was twelve, I but I
- When my parents were twenty, they but they
- When my grandmother/father was forty, she/he but she/he

Transport

1 Uzupełnij wyrazy związane z transportem, wstawiając samogłoski: *a, e, i, o* lub *u* w odpowiednie luki.

1	__nd__rgr__nd	7	t__x__
2	tr__m	8	c__r
3	b__s	9	l__rry
4	sc__t__r	10	sh__p
5	v__n	11	c__ch
6	h__l__c__pt__r	12	m__t__rb__k__

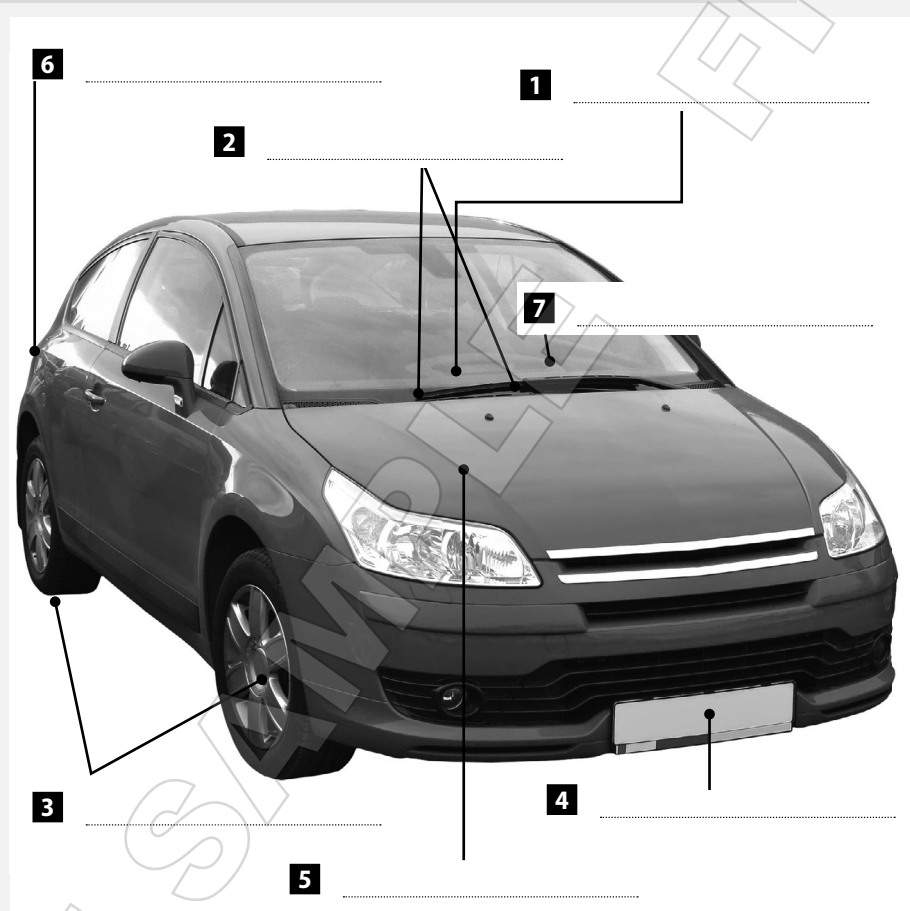
2 Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi wyrazami z ćwiczenia 1.

- I never travel by _____. I don't like the sea.
- The _____ driver can bring you to my house from the station.
- The _____ can only go where there are metal tracks on the road.
- In Monopoly, the names of London _____ stations are on the board.
- The school _____ stops in front of his house.
- The postman delivers small packets on his bike, but big things in his _____.

Vocabulary extension

3 Podpisz części samochodu odpowiednimi wyrazami z ramki. W razie potrzeby skorzystaj ze słownika.

bonnet boot number plate steering wheel
wheels windscreen windscreen wipers



4 Przeczytaj zdania i wybierz prawidłowe odpowiedzi.

- You must use your windscreen wipers/seat belt when you're a passenger.
- When the car doesn't start, we open the bonnet/boot to see what the problem is.
- Their car's so dirty, I can't read the steering wheel/number plate.
- Use the windscreen/windscreen wipers when it's raining.
- We put the luggage in the boot/bonnet.
- You should have two hands on the wheels/steering wheel when you're driving.

*5 Przeczytaj zdania dotyczące transportu. Zaznacz prawidłowe odpowiedzi.

- A Suzuki is a Japanese**
a motorbike.
b tram.
- Bond Street and Green Park are two London**
a taxis.
b underground stations.
- A Vespa is a famous Italian**
a scooter.
b ship.
- You can travel down the main streets of Zurich on the**
a trams.
b trains.
- The President of the United States has a private**
a plane.
b lorry.
- You can go from Dover in England to Calais in France by**
a bike.
b ship.
- Victoria Train Station is located in**
a London.
b Oxford.

Past simple affirmative – regular and irregular verbs

1 Przeczytaj reguły dotyczące pisowni regularnych form czasowników w czasie przeszłym. Do każdej reguły dopisz drugi przykład.

- Większość czasowników: dodajemy końcówkę *-ed*, np.:
kick – kicked,
- Czasowniki zakończone na *-e*: dodajemy końcówkę *-d*, np.:
love – loved,
- Czasowniki zakończone na spółgłoskę + *y*: pomijamy *y* i dodajemy *-ied*, np.: *hurry – hurried*,
- Czasowniki zakończone na samogłoskę + jedna spółgłoska: podwajamy spółgłoskę i dodajemy końcówkę *-ed*, np.: *jog – jogged*,

2 Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi czasownikami z ramki w czasie przeszłym.

arrive chat phone stop study try walk want

- Dad Italian when he was at university.
- We to the city centre because there wasn't a bus.
- The train was slow because it at all the little stations.
- They at the airport early. It was two hours before the flight.
- She hard to understand the Spanish speakers but she couldn't.
- I to go to Moscow but my friend wasn't interested.
- They for hours on the phone yesterday.
- He her to tell her about his trip to Peru.

3 Do czasowników nieregularnych w formie bezokolicznikowej dopasuj odpowiednie czasowniki w czasie *past simple*.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1 buy | a read |
| 2 catch | b ate |
| 3 eat | c understood |
| 4 get | d made |
| 5 go | e got |
| 6 make | f took |
| 7 read | g went |
| 8 speak | h caught |
| 9 take | i bought |
| 10 understand | j spoke |

4 Uzupełnij zdania, wstawiając podane czasowniki w odpowiedniej formie.

- Last year my friend and I (go) to Turkey with her mum.
- Yesterday afternoon my sister (make) a chocolate cake.
- They (speak) to her parents last night.
- Two months ago they (buy) a new car.
- Last night we (see) a French film called *Amélie*.
- Last week my brothers (have) a party in the garden.
- My Swiss uncle (come) to visit us last month.

5 Napisz siedem zdań o sobie. Użyj przynajmniej dwóch czasowników nieregularnych w czasie *past simple*.

- Two weeks ago
- Three years ago
- Yesterday night
- Four days ago
- The day before yesterday
- In 2014
- Last Monday

Grammar extension

*6 Przeczytaj wiadomość na kartce pocztowej. Znajdź i popraw sześć błędów.

Dear Aunt Ida

Greetings from Blackpool! We got here yesterday and gone up the Tower. We saw all the lights of the town from the top! We buyed Sam an ice cream but he droppeded it. It fell on a man's head – oops! We all swimmied in the sea and I made a huge sandcastle with Sam. He caughted a fish in his little net and then he putted it back in the water. It's really great here.

Hope you are well.

Love Tracey



Talking about a holiday

1 Uzupełnij opis wakacji wyrazami podanymi w ramkach.

presents
postcards
a T-shirt

plane
train
car

a beach
a ski-lift
a museum

fruit
fish
chips

summer
year
month

great
brilliant
interesting

three hours
a day
45 minutes

surfers
snowboarders
a monument

the seaside
the mountains
a city

my family
a friend
my classmates

on a campsite
in a youth hostel
in a hotel

Last (a) _____, I went on holiday to (b) _____
by (c) _____. I went with (d) _____. It took
(e) _____ to get there. We stayed (f) _____.
We went to (g) _____. We saw (h) _____.
I bought (i) _____. We ate lots of (j) _____.
The holiday was (k) _____.

*2 Opisz swoje ostatnie wakacje. Wykorzystaj wyrażenia z ćwiczenia 1. Upewnij się, że Twoje zdania odpowiadają na pytania rozpoczynające się wyrazami: *when, where, how, who* i *what*.

Talking about photos

3 Popatrz na pierwsze zdjęcie i odpowiedz na pytania. Jeśli nie jesteś czegoś pewien/pewna, zacznij: *I think* lub *I imagine*.



- 1 Where was the picture taken?
- 2 What kind of holiday is it?
- 3 What is the climate like in this country?
- 4 What activities are the people doing?
- 5 Would you like to go on a holiday like this? Give your reasons.

4 Popatrz na drugie zdjęcie. Użyj pytań z ćwiczenia 3. do zaplanowania tego, co chcesz powiedzieć, a następnie przeciwz wypowiedź.



*5 Napisz cztery zdania o swoich wymarzonych wakacjach.

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A postcard

- 1 Przeczytaj pocztówkę i wybierz prawidłowe odpowiedzi.
- 2 Dopisz jeden sposób rozpoczęcia wiadomości i dwa różne sposoby zakończenia jej.

- 1 Dear Davina,
- 2 Love Terry,

Dear Davina

I'm sitting/sat by a swimming pool and I'm drinking/drank a cold glass of fresh pineapple juice. It's very hot here, but I'm staying/stayed cool under a palm tree!

But it's not all relaxing! The day before yesterday, we're seeing/saw all the famous Roman ruins. I'm buying/bought a book to show you. It's got great photos in it. We've having/had a guide for the day, and he's telling/told us about a very good restaurant. We're going/went there yesterday evening – delicious food and so cheap!

Wish you are/were here!

Love, Terry

Davina Bovary

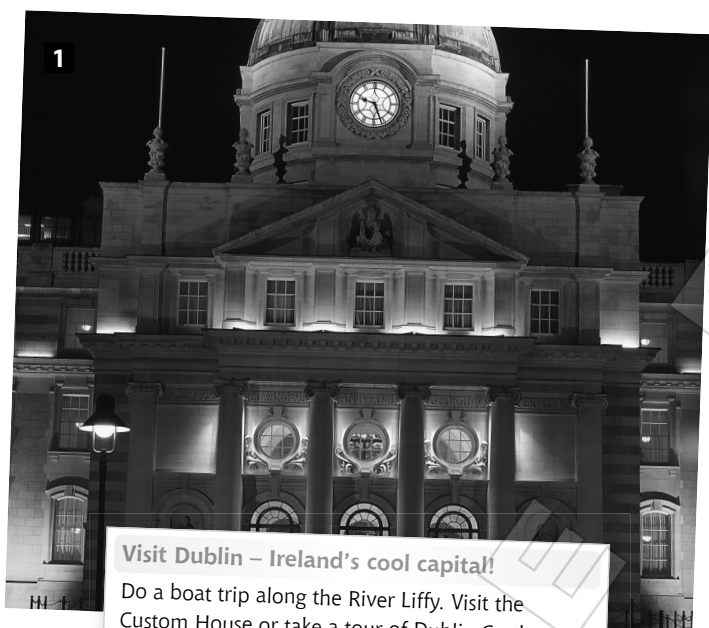
66 Baker Street

Tonbridge, Kent

TN9 1AW

Great Britain

- 3 Popatrz na miejsca przedstawione na pocztówkach i przeczytaj informacje turystyczne dotyczące tych miejsc. Które z nich chciałbyś/chciałabyś odwiedzić podczas wakacji?



Visit Dublin – Ireland's cool capital!

Do a boat trip along the River Liffy. Visit the Custom House or take a tour of Dublin Castle. Enjoy the shops and the exciting night life!



Come to the mountains of Switzerland

Enjoy the sun and snow. Relax in our comfortable chalets after a day of skiing, snowboarding or walking. Delicious food and great sport.



Morocco welcomes you!

Have a holiday in Fez, the perfect place for sightseeing, shopping, eating and enjoying the sun. Luxury hotels and friendly people.

- *4 Wybierz jedno z miejsc przedstawionych w ćwiczeniu 3. Wyobraź sobie, że jesteś tam na wakacjach. Napisz pocztówkę. Opisz, co robisz w tej chwili oraz co robiłeś/robiłaś wczoraj i dzisiaj rano. Upewnij się, że poprawnie używasz czasów gramatycznych. Użyj odpowiedniego rozpoczęcia i zakończenia wiadomości.

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- 1** Przeczytaj zadanie oraz zdania (1–6) odnoszące się do pierwszej części tego zadania. Następnie połącz zdania z funkcją, jaką pełnią (A–D).

Wybierasz się z przyjacielem/przyjaciółką na wakacje. Masz do wyboru trzy hotele.

- Wybierz ten, który będzie Twoim zdaniem, najodpowiedniejszy, i uzasadnij swój wybór.
- Wyjaśnij, dlaczego odrzucasz pozostałe propozycje.



- In the morning, we can play beach volleyball and go swimming in the sea. ☐
- This place is good for us because we like beach sports and the sea. ☐
- In the evening, we can go to a disco in the hotel. ☐
- I think I'll go for the hotel on the beach. ☐
- In the afternoon, we can relax and read a book. ☐
- It is a very lovely place, the beach is large, the sea is beautiful, and the hotel is very high, I love everything about the place. ☐

- A. dokonywanie wyboru
- B. odniesienie się do elementów obrazka
- C. argumenty przemawiające za wyborem
- D. opis czynności, które można robić w tym miejscu

- 2** Poukładaj zdania 1–6 z zadania 1. w takiej kolejności, aby stworzyć spójną wypowiedź.

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- 3** Przeczytaj ponownie polecenie egzaminacyjne w zadaniu 1. i napisz dlaczego odrzucasz zdjęcia 1. i 3. Użyj podanych wyrazów.

1. I didn't choose picture 1 because ...

old sea beach sports sightseeing

.....

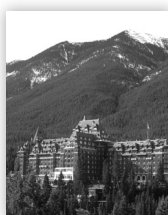
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2. I didn't choose picture 3 because ...

old building don't like walking mountains
like swimming not a lot of people cold

.....

.....



- 4** Dopasuj podane wyrażenia do właściwych kategorii w tabeli.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. In my opinion, ... | g. I think I'll go for ... |
| b. First of all, ... | h. Secondly, ... |
| c. I'd like to choose ... | i. All in all, ... |
| d. I think ... | j. I don't want to choose pictures ... or ... |
| e. I wouldn't like to choose pictures ... | k. I believe that ... |
| f. Finally, ... | |

Wyrażanie opinii	Wyliczanie argumentów i podsumowanie
a,	
Wybieranie	Odrzucanie

- 5** Odpowiedz na dwa z podanych pytań, używając wyrażeń z zadania 4.

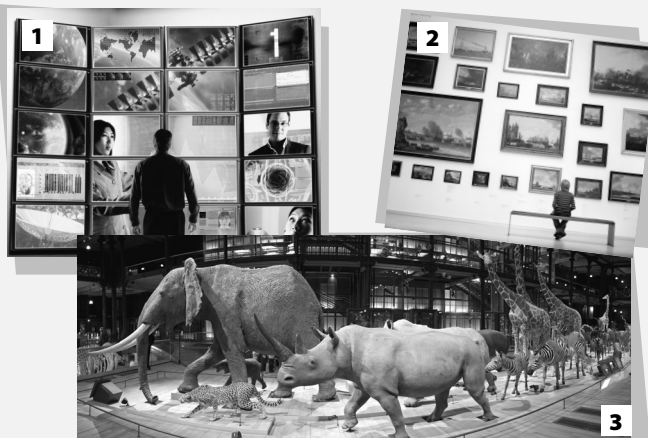
- Do Polish people like travelling to other countries? Why?/ Why not?
- Do you think that it's good to go on holiday without friends or family? Why?/ Why not?
- Is it a good idea to do sightseeing without a guidebook? Why?/ Why not?
- Do you agree that travelling makes you an intelligent person? Why?/ Why not?

► Zadanie maturalne

- 6** Popatrz na zdjęcia i wykonaj zadanie. Następnie odpowiedz na dwa pytania.

Jesteś na wakacjach z młodszym bratem. Możecie udać się do jednego z muzeów przedstawionych na zdjęciach.

- Wybierz to, które będzie Twoim zdaniem najodpowiedniejsze, i uzasadnij swój wybór.
- Wyjaśnij, dlaczego odrzucasz pozostałe możliwości.



- Do you think young people enjoy going to museums? Why?/ Why not?
- Is Poland interesting for people from other countries? Why?/ Why not?

Revision: Units 5–6

Grammar

1 Wstaw rzeczowniki z ramki w odpowiednie kolumny tabeli.

apple bread butter banana cheese
egg meat salt sugar rice

Countable	Uncountable

/ 5 points

2 Przeczytaj zdania i wybierz prawidłowe odpowiedzi.

- There isn't any/some milk in the fridge.
- I'd like a/some chips with my burger please.
- There aren't any/some strawberries in this milkshake.
- She's got some/an apple for the teacher.
- Is there some/any extra water in this?

/ 5 points

3 Uzupełnij zdania, wpisując: *much*, *many* lub *a lot of*.

- There weren't chips on his plate.
- How milk do you have in your tea?
- There's meat in this sandwich.
- Do you know how people drink cola?
- I eat quite fresh fruit and vegetables.

/ 5 points

4 Połącz fragmenty zdań.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 You really should | a cook with dirty hands. |
| 2 People shouldn't | b eat some fruit every day. |
| 3 You shouldn't | c leave our empty bottles here. |
| 4 We shouldn't | d eat fast food all the time. |

/ 4 points

5 Uzupełnij dialog wyrazami z ramki.

was were wasn't weren't could couldn't

- A: You (1) at school yesterday. Where (2) you?
- B: Sorry, I (3) come.
- A: What (4) wrong?
- B: I don't know, but my mum (5) see I (6) well.

/ 6 points

6 Uzupełnij zdania podanymi czasownikami w czasie *past simple*.

- He (speak) French well because he (live) in France.
- We (go) to her house and (watch) a DVD.

- I (walk) to the shops and (buy) a bottle of milk.
- They (hate) the town so they (come) home.
- She (stop) running and (catch) the bus.

/ 5 points

Total

/ 30 points

Vocabulary

7 Uzupełnij nazwy produktów spożywczych i napojów samogłoskami: *a, e, i, o*.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 br _ _ d | 6 w _ t _ r |
| 2 ch _ c _ l _ t _ | 7 t _ _ |
| 3 _ r _ ng _ | 8 t _ m _ t _ _ s |
| 4 _ m _ l _ tt _ | 9 c _ ff _ |
| 5 p _ zz _ | 10 _ c _ cr _ _ m |

/ 5 points

8 Przeczytaj zdania i wybierz prawidłowe odpowiedzi.

- Please can I have a slice/glass of water?
- There's a packet/bottle of milk in the fridge.
- She bought a can/packet of biscuits.
- There's a cup/slice of cake for you.
- He made her a small can/cup of tea.

/ 5 points

9 Uzupełnij tabelę.

Country	Nationality
Spain	(1)
(2)	Italian
USA	(3)
Ireland	(4)
(5)	Japanese

/ 5 points

10 Uzupełnij zdania wyrazami związanymi z transportem.

- You can travel by air in a p or a h
- You can travel by water on a b or a s
- A lot of people can travel together in a b or a c
- You pay a t driver to travel in his c
- The t in London can go u

/ 5 points

Total

/ 20 points

Reading

1 Przeczytaj pocztówkę i wybierz prawidłowe odpowiedzi: a, b lub c.

Dear Uncle Ben,

We arrived here in Paris on Friday. We came from London on the Eurostar – I love travelling by train. But Janie lost her luggage at the Gare du Nord and it took us a long time to find it. Then I couldn't find my passport – in the end I found it in my bag!

But now we're having a wonderful time in this beautiful city. We went to the top of the Eiffel Tower of course – it was the first thing we did! The view from the top was amazing.

We took a river trip on a boat called a Bateau Mouche. The French guide gave us lots of interesting information. She was very clever and spoke in three different languages. Janie could understand all of them, but I only understood English! My French is awful and I don't speak any German.

We're going to do more sightseeing now. I can tell you more about our trip when I see you.

Hope you're well.

Lots of love

Helena



- 1 Helena is Ben's
 - a nephew.
 - b aunt.
 - c niece.
- 2 The Eurostar is
 - a the luggage office in Paris.
 - b a French train station.
 - c a train from England to France.
- 3 Janie and Helena
 - a both lost something.
 - b lost their luggage.
 - c lost a bag and a passport.
- 4 First they went
 - a on a river trip with a guide.
 - b to the top of the Eiffel Tower.
 - c to a place called the Bateau Mouche.
- 5 Who understood English, French and German?
 - a Helena and Janie.
 - b Janie and the guide.
 - c Helena and the guide.
- 6 Helena is having
 - a a boring time.
 - b an interesting time.
 - c a wonderful time.

/ 6 points

Writing

- 2 Planujesz weekendową wycieczkę do jednego z polskich miast. Napisz zaproszenie do anglojęzycznego przyjaciela. Dla ułatwienia skorzystaj z podanych pytań.

What is the invitation for?

How long is the trip (one night, two nights)?

Where should your friend go?

How should he/she get there?

What day and time should you meet?

What should your friend bring?

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/ 10 points

Total

/ 16 points