

OXFORD SECONDARY

Get Ready for Pre-Intermediate (A2/B1)

- revises elementary (A2) level grammar and vocabulary
- contains a Polish grammar reference with revision exercises
- prepares students for starting at pre-intermediate (A2/B1) level

Unit	Grammar	Vocabulary
1	Present simple affirmative Present simple negative Present simple interrogative	Family
2	Adverbs of frequency <i>can</i>	Sports and hobbies
3	<i>there is / there are; some and any have to</i>	Rooms in the house
4	Present continuous Contrast: present simple and continuous	Describing people
5	Quantity <i>should / shouldn't</i>	Food
6	Past simple: <i>be</i> and <i>can</i> Past simple affirmative: regular verbs	Places in town
7	Past simple affirmative: irregular verbs Past simple negative and interrogative	Countries and nationalities
8	Comparative adjectives Superlative adjectives	Geographical features
9	<i>going to will</i>	Jobs
Irregular verb list		
Answer key		

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Present simple: twierdzenia

1.1

Twierdzenia	
I work	we work
you work	you work
he/she/it works	they work

1.2

Pisownia czasownika w 3. os. l. poj. (he, she, it)
 W 3. os. l. poj. (he, she, it) do większości czasowników dodajemy końcówkę -s.
 + -s start → starts play → plays
 Jeśli czasownik kończy się na -ch, -ss, -sh lub -o, do czasownika dodajemy -es.
 + -es watch → watches go → goes
 Jeśli czasownik kończy się spółgłoską i -y, dodajemy końcówkę -es, a y zmienia się w i.
 -y → ies study → studies carry → carries

1.3

Czasu present simple używamy:
 • kiedy mówimy o czynnościach, które odbywają się zawsze lub z pewną regularnością;
 • kiedy mówimy o faktach, o czymś, co jest zawsze prawdą.

Present simple: przeczenia

1.4

Przeczenia	
I don't play	
he/she/it doesn't play	
we/you/they don't play	
Formy pełne	
I don't play = I do not play	
he doesn't play = he does not play	

Present simple: pytania

1.5

Pytania	Krótkie odpowiedzi
Do I work?	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
Does he/she/it work?	Yes, she does. / No, he doesn't.
Do we/you/they work?	Yes, they do. / No, you don't.

1 Complete the sentences. Use the present simple affirmative and negative. >>1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4

- Dave and Sue _____ (not cycle) to school. They _____ (walk).
- Jason _____ (not like) maths, but he _____ (love) physics.

- I _____ (stay) at home on Saturdays. I _____ (not go) to school.
- We _____ (love) computer games, but we _____ (not play) them at school.
- My dad _____ (watch) TV in the evening, but he _____ (not listen) to the radio.

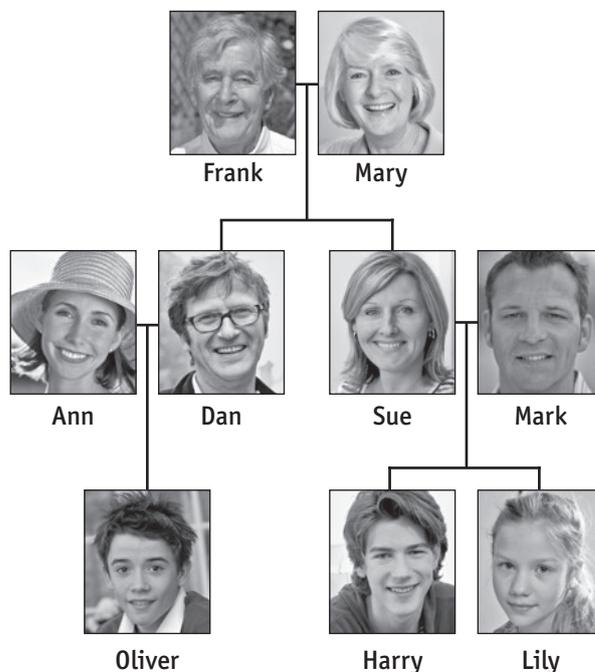
2 Complete the questions and short answers. >>1.5

- '_____ you like football?' 'No, I _____.'
- '_____ your brother walk to school?' 'Yes, he _____.'
- '_____ they live in London?' 'No, they _____.'
- '_____ Kate listen to rap music?' 'No, she _____.'
- '_____ it rain a lot in Scotland?' 'Yes, it _____.'

Family

1 Look at the family tree and complete the sentences.

- Harry is Lily's _____.
- Mary is Oliver's _____.
- Lily is Dan's _____.
- Frank is Mary's _____.
- Ann is Harry and Lily's _____.
- Harry is Frank's _____.
- Oliver is Sue's _____.
- Lily and Harry are Oliver's _____.



Przysłówki częstotliwości

2.1

Przysłówek częstotliwości używamy, aby powiedzieć, jak często coś robimy.

0%	→	→	→	→	100%
never	hardly ever	sometimes	often	usually	always

2.2

Zwykle przysłówki częstotliwości wstawiamy:

- zaraz po czasowniku *be*;
- zaraz przed większością innych czasowników.

can

2.3

	I	he/she/it	we/you/they
Twierdzenia	can dance	can dance	can dance
Przeczenia	can't dance	can't dance	can't dance
Pytania	Can I dance?	Can ... dance?	Can ... dance?
Krótkie odpowiedzi	Yes, I can. No, I can't.	Yes, ... can. No, ... can't.	Yes, ... can. No, ... can't

Formą pełną *can't* jest *cannot*.

2.4

Can używamy, kiedy:

- mówimy o umiejętnościach;
- wyrażamy prośbę.

1 Rewrite the sentences. Use the adverb of frequency in brackets. >> 2.1, 2.2

- I'm late for school. (never)
- I speak English in English classes. (always)
- I do my homework before dinner. (often)
- I read a book in English. (hardly ever)
- I help my friends with their homework. (sometimes)

2 Write questions and affirmative (✓) or negative (X) short answers. Use *can*. >> 2.3, 2.4

- he / speak / Polish? X
- Wendy and Pam / go cycling? ✓
- you / use / that computer? ✓
- Harry / do / the washing up? X
- Cathy and Steve / cook? X

3 Write sentences with *can*, affirmative (✓) or negative (X). >> 2.3, 2.4

- I / swim X
- we / speak English ✓
- William and Mary / rollerblade ✓
- Anne / sing X

- Charles and Elizabeth / use a computer X
- Philip and I / cook ✓
- Edward / do gymnastics X
- you / play the piano ✓

Sports and hobbies

1 Match the pictures with the words below.

- cycling dancing fashion football gymnastics jogging



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

2 Complete the sentences with the words below.

- basketball drawing listening to music
reading books rollerblading swimming
taking photos watching films

- I really like _____ – especially in the sea.
- I'm really into _____. My favourite band is Maroon 5.
- I love _____. I go to the cinema every weekend.
- My sister loves art. She's really good at _____.
- My hobby is _____. I've got a new camera.
- I love _____. My favourite writer is Stephen King.
- I really love _____ in the park with my friends.
- I love playing _____. I play against my dad.

there is / there are; some and any

3.1

	L.pojedyncza	L.mnoga
Twierdzenia	There's a book.	There are some books.
Przeczenia	There isn't a book.	There aren't any books.
Pytania	Is there a book?	Are there any books?
Krótkie odpowiedzi	Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.	Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

3.2

Zazwyczaj używamy skróconej formy *there is: there's*.
Formy pełnej używamy jednak w krótkich odpowiedziach twierdzących.

There are nie posiada formy skróconej.

3.3

Przedimka *a* używamy z rzeczownikami w liczbie pojedynczej.

Some używamy z rzeczownikami w liczbie mnogiej, w zdaniach twierdzących.

Any używamy z rzeczownikami w liczbie mnogiej, w zdaniach przeczących i w pytaniach.

have to

3.4

	I	he/she/it	we/you/they
Twierdzenia	have to	has to	have to
Przeczenia	don't have to	doesn't have to	don't have to
Pytania	Do I have to?	Does ... have to?	Do ... have to?
Krótkie odpowiedzi	Yes, I do. No, I don't.	Yes, ... does. No, ... doesn't.	Yes, ... do. No, ... don't.

3.5

Czasownika *have to* używamy, kiedy mówimy, że coś jest konieczne lub obowiązkowe.

She has to be at school before 8.30.

Formy *don't have to* używamy, kiedy mówimy, że coś nie jest konieczne (ale nie jest wbrew regułom).

We don't have to have lunch at school. Some people go home for lunch.

1 Complete the sentences with *there is / there are*, affirmative (✓) and negative (X). >> 3.1, 3.2

- 1 _____ ten classrooms in our school. ✓
- 2 _____ a TV in this classroom. ✓
- 3 _____ eight boys in this class. X
- 4 _____ a book on my desk. X
- 5 _____ three pens in my bag. ✓

2 Write questions and answers. Use *Is there* or *Are there* with *a* or *any*. >> 3.1, 3.2, 3.3

- 1 plants X Are there any plants? No, there aren't.
- 2 computers ✓ 5 clock? ✓
- 3 notice board X 6 CDs? X
- 4 students? ✓ 7 desk? ✓

3 Write sentences about the things in exercise 2.

Use *there is / there are* and *a, some* or *any*. >> 3.1, 3.2, 3.3

- 1 There aren't any plants.

4 Look at the chart. Then write sentences using the prompts and *have to*, affirmative and negative. >> 3.4, 3.5

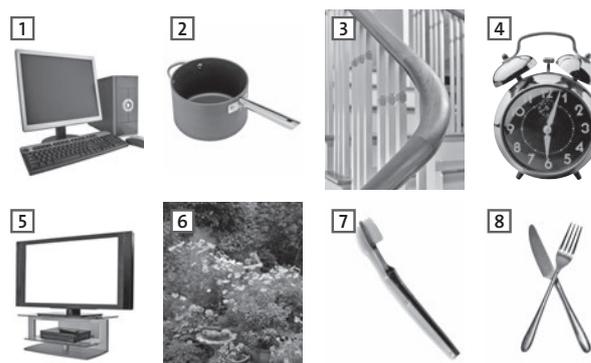
Jobs	Mark	Suzie
tidy his/her bedroom	yes	no
cook dinner	no	no
do the washing	yes	yes
go to the supermarket	no	yes

- 1 Mark / tidy his bedroom. Mark has to tidy his bedroom.
- 2 Suzie / tidy her bedroom.
- 3 Mark and Suzie / cook dinner.
- 4 Mark and Suzie / do the washing.
- 5 Suzie / go to the supermarket.
- 6 Mark / go to the supermarket.

Rooms in the house

1 Where do you find these things? Use the words below.

bathroom bedroom dining room garden
kitchen living room stairs study



2 Match parts of the words and phrases to make objects.

- 1 tooth pan
- 2 knife and uter
- 3 comp brush
- 4 alarm fork
- 5 sauce clock

Present continuous

4.1

	I	he/she/it	we/you/they
Twierdzenia	'm working	's working	're working
Przeczenia	'm not working	isn't working	aren't working
Pytania	Am I working?	Is ... working?	Are ... working?
Krótkie odpowiedzi	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.	Yes, ... is. No, ... isn't.	Yes, ... are. No, ... aren't.

4.2

Pisownia czasownika z końcówką -ing

Do większości czasowników dodajemy końcówkę *-ing*.

play + -ing → playing

Jeśli czasownik kończy się spółgłoską + *-e*, zazwyczaj opuszczamy *-e*, kiedy dodajemy końcówkę *-ing*.

-e + -ing → dance → dancing

Jeśli czasownik kończy się akcentowaną krótką samogłoską i spółgłoską, podwajamy tę spółgłoskę.

swim → swimming

4.3

Czasu *present continuous* używamy:

- kiedy mówimy o czynnościach odbywających się w tej chwili;
- kiedy mówimy o czynnościach przyszłych, już zaaranżowanych.

4.4

Czasów *present simple* i *present continuous* używamy w innych sytuacjach.

Present simple stosujemy wtedy, gdy mówimy o:

- czynnościach lub zdarzeniach, które się powtarzają;
I always get up at 6:30.
- faktach i sytuacjach, które są zawsze prawdziwe.
We live in London.
Cats eat birds.

Present continuous stosujemy wtedy, gdy:

- opisujemy to, co dzieje się teraz.
Logan is dancing really badly.
Oh no! It's raining.

4.5

Istnieje grupa czasowników, których nie używamy w czasie *present continuous* ani w żadnym innym czasie *continuous*. Oto te czasowniki:

believe, hate, know, like, love, mean, need, know, prefer, understand, want.

I'm not dancing because I hate (NIE-I'm hating) this song.

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *be* and the *-ing* forms of the words below. >> 4.1, 4.2

do not have read study not swim

- 1 Jake and Andy _____ in the pool.
- 2 My sister's at university. She _____ Spanish.
- 3 We _____ gymnastics.
- 4 I _____ a magazine.
- 5 You _____ a good time.

2 Write questions in the present continuous and affirmative (✓) or negative (X) short answers. >> 4.1, 4.2

- 1 he / speak / Polish? X
- 2 Wendy and Pam / go cycling? ✓
- 3 you / use / that computer? ✓
- 4 Harry / do / the washing up? X
- 5 Cathy and Steve / cook? X

3 Complete the sentences with the present simple or continuous of the verbs in brackets. >> 4.3, 4.4, 4.5

- 1 Look! Your brother _____ a jacket and tie! (wear)
- 2 This exercise is difficult. I _____ it. (not understand)
- 3 I _____ those shoes. Are they new? (love)
- 4 We can't go out. It _____. (rain)
- 5 Ethan isn't at home. He _____ basketball with his friends in the park. (play)
- 6 My brother and I _____ homework every evening after school. (do)
- 7 'I'm hungry!' 'Don't worry. I _____ dinner right now.' (make)
- 8 Doctors and nurses _____ in hospitals. (work)

Describing people

1 Look at the pictures and choose the correct words.



Ryan Rosie Liam Phoebe

- 1 Rosie has got **long** / **short** hair.
- 2 Ryan has got **dark** / **fair** hair.
- 3 Liam has got **curly** / **straight** hair.
- 4 Phoebe has got **long** / **short** hair.
- 5 Ryan has got **curly** / **straight** hair.
- 6 Liam has got a **beard** / **moustache**.
- 7 Ryan has got **glasses** / **a beard**.
- 8 Phoebe has got **dark** / **fair** hair.

Określanie liczby i ilości

5.1

Rzeczowniki policzalne i niepoliczalne

Rzeczowniki policzalne odnoszą się do rzeczy, które można policzyć. Posiadają formę liczby pojedynczej i mnogiej.

an orange *two oranges*

Rzeczowniki niepoliczalne odnoszą się do rzeczy, których nie można policzyć. Posiadają jedynie formę liczby pojedynczej.

some bread *I like cheese.*

5.2

some i any

Some używamy zwykle w zdaniach twierdzących z rzeczownikami w liczbie mnogiej oraz z rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi.

Any używamy zwykle w zdaniach przeczących i pytaniach z rzeczownikami w liczbie mnogiej oraz z rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi.

5.3

How much / How many ... ?

Pytania *How much ... ?* używamy z rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi.

Pytania *How many ... ?* używamy z rzeczownikami policzalnymi.

should / shouldn't

5.4

Po czasowniku modalnym *should* używamy czasownika bez *to*. Forma *should* jest taka sama we wszystkich osobach.

Twierdzenia	
I/You/He/She/It should	go home now.
We/You/They should	
Przeczenia	
I/You/He/She/it shouldn't	go home now.
We/You/They shouldn't	
Pytania	
Should I/you/he/she/it	go home now?
Should we/you/they	

5.5

Should służy do udzielania rad.

It's cold. You should wear a coat.

You shouldn't copy your friend's homework.

1 Choose some or any. >>5.2

- There's **some** / **any** toast on the table.
- Have we got **some** / **any** eggs?
- Is there **some** / **any** milk?
- We have **some** / **any** sausages.
- Have you got **some** / **any** money?
- We need to buy **any** / **some** bananas.

2 Complete the questions with How much ... ? and How many ... ? >>5.3

- _____ people live in your house?
- _____ time is there until the end of the school day?
- _____ lessons do you have a day?
- _____ money do you spend a day on snacks?
- _____ water do you usually drink in a day?
- _____ pages are there in this book?

3 Match the problems (1–5) with the advice (a–e). >>5.4, 5.5

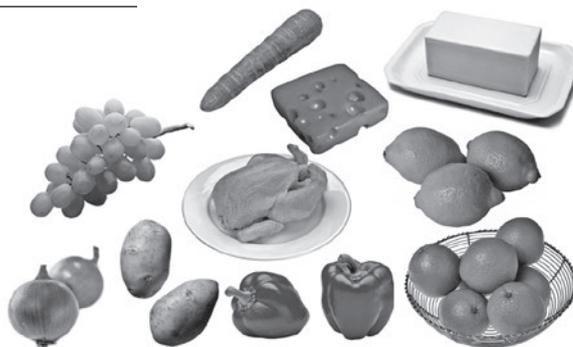
- I'm really tired!
 - My brother doesn't understand his homework.
 - My friend isn't talking to me.
 - This chicken smells horrible.
 - It's very cold today.
- You should send her an email.
 - You shouldn't go outside.
 - You should go to bed.
 - He should talk to his teacher.
 - You shouldn't eat it.

Food

1 Put the food below in the correct groups (1–5).

beef butter cabbage carrots chicken cheese grapes lamb lemons prawns onions oranges peppers potatoes salmon tuna

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 fish and seafood | 4 vegetables |
| salmon | carrots |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| 2 meat and poultry | 5 fruit |
| beef | lemons |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| 3 dairy products | |
| cheese | |
| _____ | |



Past simple: be i can

6.1

	I	he/she/it	we/you/they
Twierdzenia	was ill	was ill	were ill
Przeczenia	wasn't ill	wasn't ill	weren't ill
Pytania	Was I ill?	Was ... ill?	Were ... ill?
Krótkie odpowiedzi	Yes, I was. No, I wasn't.	Yes, ... was. No, ... wasn't.	Yes, ... were. No, ... weren't.

6.2

Formą czasu przeszłego czasownika *can* jest *could*.

	I	he/she/it	we/you/they
Twierdzenia	could read	could read	could read
Przeczenia	couldn't read	couldn't read	couldn't read
Pytania	Could I read?	Could ... read?	Could ... read?
Krótkie odpowiedzi	Yes, I could. No, I couldn't.	Yes, ... could. No, ... couldn't.	Yes, ... could. No, ... couldn't.

Past simple: twierdzenia (czasowniki regularne)

6.3

Twierdzenia

I/You/He/She/It/we/you/they watched TV

6.4

Pisownia czasownika w czasie past simple

Formę czasownika regularnego w czasie *past simple* tworzymy przez dodanie końcówki *-ed* do formy podstawowej.

play + -ed → played

Jeśli czasownik kończy się na *-e*, dodajemy *-d*.

dance + -d → danced

Jeśli czasownik kończy się spółgłoską + *-y*, zamieniamy *y* na *i* i dodajemy *-ed*.

hurry -y → -ied → hurried

Jeśli czasownik kończy się akcentowaną krótką samogłoską i spółgłoską, podwajamy tę spółgłoskę.

-p + -ped stop → stopped

1 Complete the dialogue with was, were, wasn't or weren't.

» 6.1

- Tom 1 _____ you at Jill's party last night?
 Cathy No, I 2 _____. I couldn't go.
 Tom 3 _____ you at home?
 Cathy Yes, I 4 _____. 5 _____ Jo and Sam at the party?
 Tom No, they 6 _____. They 7 _____ at the cinema.
 Cathy 8 _____ the party good?
 Tom Yes, it 9 _____ great.

2 Complete the sentences with couldn't and the verbs below.

» 6.2

find go understand finish watch

- My dad _____ to work because he was ill.
- John _____ his pen. It wasn't in his schoolbag.
- Pam wasn't hungry – she _____ her lunch.
- I _____ Kurt because I don't speak German.
- We _____ the film because the TV was broken.

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. » 6.3, 6.4

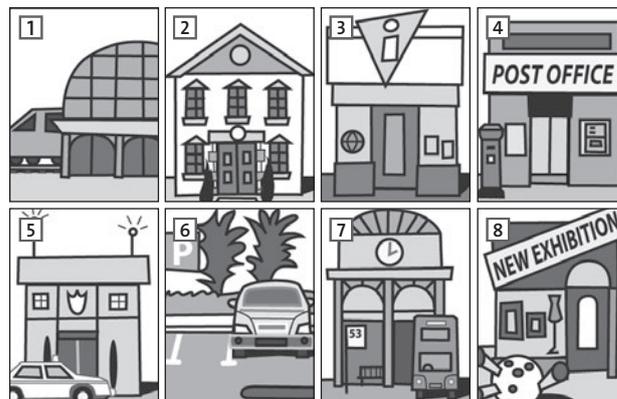
miss phone stop study visit

- My mum and dad _____ French at school.
- Last summer we _____ Paris.
- The train _____ at the train station.
- Robert _____ the bus so he walked to school.
- Joe _____ Sue, but she wasn't at home.

Places in town

1 Match the pictures with the places below.

bus station art gallery tourist information post office
 police station town hall train station car park



2 Choose the correct words.

- I'm going to the **library** / **bank** to borrow a book.
- I always go to **church** / **the theatre** on Sunday morning.
- There are some beautiful paintings at the **cinema** / **art gallery**.
- I'm going for a walk in the **leisure centre** / **park**.
- 'Where's the car?' 'It's in the **car park** / **museum** in the centre of town.'
- Tom needs some stamps. He's going to the **concert hall** / **post office**.

Past simple: czasowniki nieregularne

7.1

Niektóre czasowniki mają nieregularne formy w zdaniach twierdzących w czasie *past simple*. Nie istnieją żadne zasady tworzenia tych form. Należy nauczyć się ich na pamięć.

7.2

Forma twierdząca czasowników nieregularnych w czasie *past simple* jest taka sama dla wszystkich osób liczby pojedynczej i mnogiej (*I, you, he, she, it, we, they*).

7.3

Przeczenia	Pytania
I didn't watch.	Did I watch?
He/She/It didn't watch.	Did he/she/it watch?
We/You/They didn't watch.	Did we/you/they watch?
Formy pełne	Krótkie odpowiedzi
didn't = did not	Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

7.4

Zdania przeczące, zarówno z czasownikami regularnymi, jak i nieregularnymi, tworzymy następująco: *I, you, she, it, we, they + didn't + forma podstawowa czasownika bez to*.

7.5

Pytania, zarówno z czasownikami regularnymi, jak i nieregularnymi, tworzymy następująco: *Did + I, you, he, she, it, we, they + forma podstawowa czasownika bez to*.

Określenia czasu wstawiamy na końcu zdania.

1 Complete the sentences with the past simple of the verbs in brackets. >> 7.1, 7.2

- We _____ to the cinema last weekend. (go)
- I _____ a letter to my cousin yesterday. (write)
- She _____ pizzas for dinner last night. (make)
- He _____ some new trainers on Saturday. (buy)
- They _____ their teacher in town yesterday. (see)
- My parents _____ on holiday last week. (be)
- I _____ hello to the girl next door when I left the house. (say)

2 Put the words in order to make negative sentences. >> 7.3, 7.4

- last night / watch / didn't / TV / they
- win / he / a Nobel Prize / didn't
- you / see / I / didn't / at the party
- Harry / yesterday evening / tidy / didn't / his room
- didn't / we / to school / yesterday / go

3 Write the questions to match the answers. Start with the word in brackets. >> 7.4, 7.5

- I went to the Czech Republic last summer. (Where)
Where did you go last summer?
- I went with my brother and sister. (Who)
- Yes, we spent a week in Prague. (Did)
- We travelled by train to Prague. (How)
- We stayed in a hotel. (Where)
- In Prague we visited Charles Bridge and St Vitus' Cathedral. (What)
- Yes, we had very good weather. (Did)
- Our holiday was great! (How)

Countries and nationalities

1 Complete the names of the European countries.

Country		Capital
Poland		Warsaw
1 I _____		Rome
2 S _____		Stockholm
3 F _____		Paris
4 S _____		Madrid
5 U _____		Kiev
6 R _____		Bucharest
7 C _____		Zagreb
8 G _____		Berlin

2 Put the nationalities below in the correct groups (1–4).

American Australian Belarusian Brazilian British Chinese Croatian Czech Egyptian French German Irish Italian Japanese Lithuanian Polish Romanian Russian Slovakian South African Spanish Swedish Turkish Ukrainian

1 -an	2 -ish	3 -ese	4 other
American	British		

Przymiotniki w stopniu wyższym i najwyższym

8.1

Krótkie przymiotniki: zasady pisowni

Aby utworzyć stopień wyższy od krótkich przymiotników, dodajemy końcówkę *-er*. Aby utworzyć stopień najwyższy, dodajemy końcówkę *-est*.

old – older – oldest

Jeśli przymiotnik kończy się na *-e*, dodajemy *-r* lub *-st*.

large – larger – largest

Jeśli przymiotnik kończy się krótką samogłoską i spółgłoską, podwajamy tę spółgłoskę i dodajemy *-er* lub *-est*.

wet – wetter – wettest

Jeśli przymiotnik kończy się na *-y, y* zamieniamy na *i* i dodajemy *-er* lub *-est*.

dry – drier – driest

8.2

Przymiotniki nieregularne

Niektóre przymiotniki stopniują się nieregularnie.

good – better – the best

bad – worse – the worst

far – further – the furthest

8.3

Długie przymiotniki

W przypadku dłuższych przymiotników (większość dwusylabowych oraz przymiotniki wielosylabowe) używamy wyrazów *more* (bardziej) i *the most* (najbardziej).

intelligent – more intelligent – the most intelligent

8.4

than

Kiedy porównujemy dwie rzeczy lub dwie osoby, używamy *than* (niż).

Africa is hotter than Europe.

Po *than* zwykle używamy zaimka osobowego w funkcji dopełnienia.

She's shorter than me. (✓)

1 Write sentences using comparative and superlative forms of the adjectives. >> 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4

- 1 Natalie / old / Mary, but Sarah ...
Natalie is older than Mary, but Sarah is the oldest.
- 2 France / hot / Britain, but Spain ...

- 3 Harry / intelligent / Dave, but Robert ...

- 4 Magazines / cheap / books, but newspapers ...

- 5 History / interesting / science, but music ...

- 6 Kate / friendly / Steve, but Wendy ...

- 7 New York / large / London, but Tokyo ...

- 8 *The Simpsons* / good / *Malcolm in the Middle*, but *Friends* ...

- 9 The Nile / long / the Danube, but the Amazon ...

- 10 China / big / India, but Russia ...

Geographical features

1 Match the photos with the words below.

beach desert lake ocean volcano waterfall



1 _____

2 _____



3 _____

4 _____



5 _____

6 _____

going to

9.1

	I	he/she/it	we/you/they
Twierdzenia	'm going	's going to leave	're going to leave
Przeczenia	'm not going to leave	isn't going to leave	aren't going to leave
Pytania	Am I going to leave?	Is ... going to leave?	Are ... going to leave?
Krótkie odpowiedzi	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.	Yes, ... is. No, ... isn't.	Yes, ... are. No, ... aren't.

9.2

Konstrukcji *be going to* używamy, kiedy mówimy o zamiarach.
I'm *going to get a job next year.*

will

9.3

	I	he/she/it	we/you/they
Twierdzenia	'll go	'll go	'll go
Przeczenia	won't go	won't go	won't go
Pytania	Will I go?	Will ... go?	Will ... go?
Krótkie odpowiedzi	Yes, I will. No, I won't.	Yes, ... will. No, ... won't.	Yes, ... will. No, ... won't.

9.4

Will używamy:

- kiedy mówimy o przyszłych faktach;
I'll *be at home at seven o'clock.*
- kiedy przewidujemy, co się wydarzy.
They *won't get married.*

1 Write sentences with *going to*. >> 9.1, 9.2

- 1 She / have lunch in town.
She's going to have lunch in town.
- 2 We / not / play tennis next Saturday.
- 3 I / surf the internet this evening.
- 4 You / meet me at the café.
- 5 We / see a film this evening.
- 6 Pete and Sue / study maths at university.

2 Write questions with *going to*. >> 9.1, 9.2

- 1 What / you / do on Friday evening?
What are you going to do on Friday evening?
- 2 What film / you / see?
- 3 Who / you / go with?
- 4 How / you / get there?
- 5 What / you / do after the film?
- 6 What time / you / arrive home?

3 Complete the predictions about Robert's future. Use *will* (✓) or *won't* (X). >> 9.3, 9.4

- 1 He _____ live in France. (X)
- 2 He _____ get married. (✓)
- 3 He _____ have children. (X)
- 4 He _____ work with computers. (✓)
- 5 He _____ have a pet. (✓)

Jobs

1 Match the photos with the words below.

artist builder programmer mechanic soldier waiter



1 _____

2 _____



3 _____

4 _____



5 _____

6 _____

2 Match the sentences with the jobs below.

actor doctor engineer farmer hairdresser
journalist shop assistant teacher

- 1 'I write for a newspaper.'
- 2 'I've got lots of pigs.'
- 3 'I work in a shop.'
- 4 'I cut people's hair.'
- 5 'I work in a school.'
- 6 'I work in a theatre.'
- 7 'I help people when they are ill.'
- 8 'I build roads and bridges.'

OXFORD SECONDARY Irregular verb list

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bring	brought	brought
buy	bought	bought
can	could	been able to
catch	caught	caught
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
feel	felt	felt
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
have	had	had
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learnt/-ed	learnt/-ed
leave	left	left
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met

Base form	Past simple	Past participle
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown/-ed
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt/-ed	smelt/-ed
speak	spoke	spoken
spell	spelt/-ed	spelt/-ed
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilt/-ed	spilt/-ed
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
understand	understood	understood
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

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