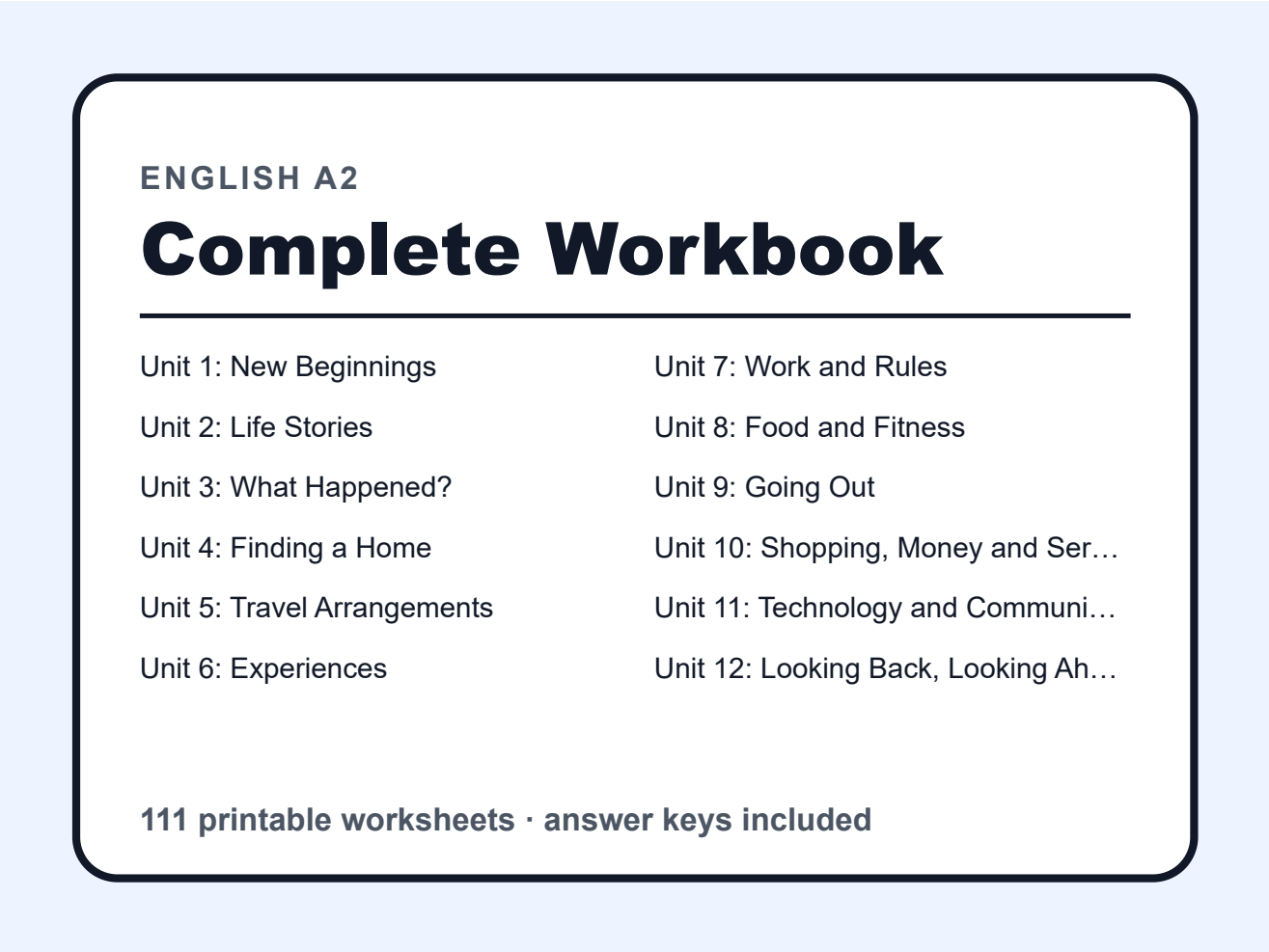
Angielski A2 – kompletny zeszyt ćwiczeń

Kompletny kurs angielskiego A2 dla dorosłych w jednym PDF: 12 rozdziałów z kartami pracy z gramatyki, słownictwa, czytania, dialogów na co dzień i pisania oraz 3 testy powtórzeniowe, w kolejności nauki. Każda karta pracy ma klucz odpowiedzi, więc sprawdza się zarówno w samodzielnej nauce w domu, jak i jako materiały dla klasy.



Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 1 · VOCABULARY Name: _____ Date: _____

Personality and feelings

Focus: personality adjectives (friendly, shy, confident, patient, honest) and feelings (nervous, excited, bored, proud)

PERSONALITY AND FEELINGS

friendly shy confident patient lazy hard-working polite rude serious funny clever honest calm careful creative sociable quiet nervous worried excited bored surprised upset relaxed proud

1 Match the words and the definitions.

1. shy	a. Works a lot and never stops.
2. hard-working	b. Never says false things.
3. polite	c. Doesn't like speaking to new people.
4. honest	d. Can wait a long time and stays calm.
5. patient	e. Doesn't like working or doing things.
6. lazy	f. Likes meeting people and going out.
7. sociable	g. Makes people laugh.
8. funny	h. Always says please and thank you.

2 Choose the correct word.

Example: It's my first day tomorrow. I feel _____. (bored / nervous / lazy) → nervous

1. Ben loves his new job. He is very _____ about it. (bored / excited / upset)
2. The meeting was three hours long. We were _____. (proud / surprised / bored)
3. Lena didn't know about the party. She was _____. (surprised / relaxed / lazy)
4. Sara is _____ because a colleague was rude to her. (relaxed / proud / upset)
5. After two weeks at the beach, Omar feels _____. (worried / relaxed / nervous)
6. Nina's son finished university. She is _____ of him. (proud / bored / shy)
7. The deadline is tomorrow and the report isn't ready. Tom is _____. (relaxed / worried / bored)
8. Maria isn't nervous before meetings. She's _____. (upset / worried / calm)
9. Ali paints and draws well. He is very _____. (creative / lazy / shy)
10. Ken never says good morning to the staff. He is _____. (polite / rude / calm)
11. Elena checks every number twice. She is very _____. (careful / lazy / rude)
12. Our new colleague says hello to everyone. She is _____. (friendly / shy / lazy)

ANSWER KEY

1 1 c, 2 a, 3 h, 4 b, 5 d, 6 e, 7 f, 8 g **2** 1 excited, 2 bored, 3 surprised, 4 upset, 5 relaxed, 6 proud, 7 worried, 8 calm, 9 creative, 10 rude, 11 careful, 12 friendly

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 1 · VOCABULARY Name: _____ Date: _____

The workplace and colleagues

Focus: workplace words: colleague, boss, department, shift, deadline, canteen, badge, salary, full-time / part-time

THE WORKPLACE

colleague boss team department manager staff meeting break shift deadline project report task desk canteen reception badge timetable full-time part-time salary training experience customer support

1 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

Example: I work in the sales _____. There are ten of us. → department

1. The _____ for the report is Friday. We can't send it late.
2. The staff have lunch in the _____. The cooks are friendly.
3. Be careful with your _____. It has your name and photo on it.
4. My _____ is 2,000 euros a month. I'm not worried about money.
5. I've got five years' _____ in a hotel reception.
6. New staff do two days of _____ in their first week.
7. We stop for a short _____ at half past ten. I feel relaxed after it.
8. Omar works _____, forty hours a week, from Monday to Friday.

2 Put the words in the correct column.

Example: manager → People

colleague canteen shift boss reception break customer office deadline staff car park meeting

People	Places	Work and time

ANSWER KEY

1 1 deadline, 2 canteen, 3 badge, 4 salary, 5 experience, 6 training, 7 break, 8 full-time **2** People: colleague, boss, customer, staff | Places: canteen, reception, office, car park | Work and time: shift, break, deadline, meeting

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 1 · NEW BEGINNINGS · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

Present simple vs present continuous

Focus: present simple for habits and facts vs present continuous for now and this week; state verbs (know, want, need, understand)

GRAMMAR: USUALLY VS NOW

Habits and facts: **present simple** + usually / every day: I work in an office.

Now, this week: **present continuous** + at the moment / these days: I'm working.

State verbs: I **know** it (NOT I'm knowing), like, want, need, understand, prefer, own.

1 Choose the correct form.

Example: Tom works in sales, but today he _____ at reception. (works / is working) → is working

1. Lena _____ to work by metro every day. (goes / is going)
2. Listen! The manager _____ about the new project. (speaks / is speaking)
3. I _____ this word. Can you help? (don't understand / am not understanding)
4. We _____ on a report for a customer this week. (work / are working)
5. Our team _____ a meeting every Monday morning. (has / is having)
6. Sara _____ a new badge. Her old badge is at home. (needs / is needing)
7. Ben _____ lunch in the canteen at the moment. (has / is having)
8. Ali _____ two cars and a flat in the city centre. (owns / is owning)
9. Sorry, I can't talk now. I _____ a customer. (help / am helping)

2 Complete with the present simple or present continuous of the verbs.

Example: Mark _____ (not / like) long meetings. → doesn't like

1. Nina usually _____ (eat) at one, but today she _____ (eat) at her desk.
2. I _____ (not / know) the new boss very well.
3. Look! Maria _____ (wear) her new badge.
4. Omar _____ (not / work) at the moment. He's on his break.
5. They _____ (prefer) coffee to tea in the morning.
6. What _____ (you / do) at the moment? I'm writing a report.
7. This week a lot of staff _____ (work) from home because of the snow.
8. Ken _____ (not / like) meetings, but he _____ (go) to them every week.
9. Elena _____ (remember) all the customers' names.
10. The canteen _____ (open) at twelve every day.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 goes, 2 is speaking, 3 don't understand, 4 are working, 5 has, 6 needs, 7 is having, 8 owns, 9 am helping **2** 1 eats / is eating, 2 don't know, 3 is wearing, 4 isn't working, 5 prefer, 6 are you doing, 7 are working, 8 doesn't like / goes, 9 remembers, 10 opens

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 1 · NEW BEGINNINGS · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

Questions: be, do, does and subject questions

Focus: yes/no and Wh- questions with be / do / does; subject questions (Who works ...?) vs object questions; How long / How far / What kind of / Which

GRAMMAR: QUESTIONS

Yes/no: **Are** you new? **Do** you like it? **Does** she work? · Wh-: Where **do** you work?

Subject (no do / does): **Who works** with you? · Object: **Who do** you work **with**?

1 Choose the correct words.

Example: _____ you work in the sales department? (Do / Are / Does) → Do

1. Who _____ the reports every Friday? (does write / writes / do write)
2. Who _____ you usually have lunch with? (does / do / are)
3. What _____ at the Monday meeting? (does happen / happen / happens)
4. _____ long is your lunch break? (What / Which / How)
5. What _____ of training do new staff need? (long / kind / far)
6. _____ desk is yours, the big desk or the small desk? (Who / Which / How)
7. _____ far is the canteen from your office? (Where / What / How)
8. _____ you working on the website at the moment? (Do / Are / Is)

2 Complete the questions with the words in brackets.

Example: Who _____ (help) the new staff? → helps

1. Who _____ (open) the office in the morning?
2. Who _____ (you / sit) next to?
3. What _____ (happen) at the end of the shift?
4. Which team _____ (need) a new manager?
5. What _____ (the manager / want) from us?
6. Who _____ (Sara / work) for?

3 Put the words in order to make questions.

Example: start / what time / you / do / ? → What time do you start?

1. work / what kind of / Elena / does / do / ?

   _____

2. Omar / with / who / have lunch / does / ?

   _____

ANSWER KEY

1 1 writes, 2 do, 3 happens, 4 How, 5 kind, 6 Which, 7 How, 8 Are **2** 1 opens, 2 do you sit, 3 happens, 4 needs, 5 does the manager want, 6 does Sara work **3** 1 What kind of work does Elena do? | 2 Who does Omar have lunch with?

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 1 · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

Possessive pronouns and whose

Focus: possessive pronouns mine / yours / his / hers / ours / theirs vs my / your; possessive 's and s'; Whose ...?; belong to

GRAMMAR: WHOSE IS IT?

Possessive adjective + noun: **my** desk, **your** coffee · pronoun, no noun: This desk is **mine**. mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs · Ken's desk = **his** · the managers' office (plural s') = **theirs** **Whose** phone is this? It's **Ken's**. / It's **his**. / It **belongs to** Ken.

1 Choose the correct word.

Example: Is this pen _____? (your / yours) → yours

1. That's not my badge. _____ is on my desk. (Mine / My)
2. Lena, is this _____ coffee? (your / yours)
3. Those reports aren't _____. They're Omar's. (our / ours)
4. Ben and Sara are in the canteen. That desk is _____. (theirs / their)
5. _____ bag is this? It's Elena's. (Whose / Who's)
6. Two managers work in the big office. It's the _____ office. (manager's / managers')
7. Is that your bag? No, it's _____. (her / hers)
8. The keys _____ to Elena. Give them to her, please. (belongs / belong)
9. Sorry, that seat isn't free. It's _____. (Lenas / Lena's / Lena)
10. _____ sitting at my desk? It's Tom. (Who's / Whose)

2 Complete with mine, yours, his, hers, ours or theirs.

Example: Is this your pen? Yes, it's _____. → mine

1. Ken can't find his badge. Is this badge _____?
2. I've got my keys. Have you got _____?
3. The blue cup on the desk is Elena's. It's _____.
4. We've got a small office. The big office isn't _____.
5. The two new drivers sit here. These desks are _____.
6. My phone is black. This white phone isn't _____.
7. Omar, this report has got your name on it. It's _____.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 Mine, 2 your, 3 ours, 4 theirs, 5 Whose, 6 managers', 7 hers, 8 belong, 9 Lena's, 10 Who's **2** 1 his, 2 yours, 3 hers, 4 ours, 5 theirs, 6 mine, 7 yours

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 1 · READING Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading: My first week

Focus: reading an email about a first week at work: present simple vs continuous, personality words

An email from Ani: my first week

Hi Lucy, thanks for your message. I'm the new designer at a software company in Yerevan. I usually start at nine and finish at six. Our manager, Mark, is calm and patient. My colleagues are friendly and sociable, and we have lunch in the canteen every day.

This week the team is working on a website for a hotel. The deadline is Friday, so we are all working late. At the moment I'm drawing the pictures for the hotel rooms. The desk near the window is Sara's, and the desk near the door is mine.

I like the job, but I feel a bit nervous. I don't understand all the words in the meetings. My colleagues are helping me, and I'm learning fast. Write soon! Ani

1 Read the text. True or false?

1. Ani works at a hotel. ☐ T ☐ F
2. Ani usually starts work at nine. ☐ T ☐ F
3. Mark, the manager, is calm and patient. ☐ T ☐ F
4. The deadline for the hotel website is Friday. ☐ T ☐ F
5. Ani's desk is near the window. ☐ T ☐ F
6. Ani understands all the words in the meetings. ☐ T ☐ F

2 Answer the questions about the text.

Example: Where is the company? → It's in Yerevan.

1. What time does Ani usually finish work?

   _____

2. What are her colleagues like?

   _____

3. What is Ani drawing at the moment?

   _____

4. How does Ani feel about the job?

   _____

ANSWER KEY

1 1 F, 2 T, 3 T, 4 T, 5 F, 6 F **2** 1 She usually finishes at six. | 2 They are friendly and sociable. | 3 She is drawing the pictures for the hotel rooms. | 4 She likes it, but she feels a bit nervous.

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 1 · EVERYDAY ENGLISH Name: _____ Date: _____

Everyday English: Meeting new colleagues

Focus: everyday English: introducing yourself at work, asking what people do, checking meaning, offering help

Model dialogue

Ani: Hi, I'm Ani, the new designer.

Mark: Welcome to the team! I'm Mark. I'm in charge of the website.

Ani: Nice to meet you, Mark. What are you working on at the moment?

Mark: Sorry, I didn't catch that. Could you say it again?

Ani: What are you working on at the moment?

Mark: A new website for a hotel. Is that coffee yours?

Ani: No, it's Lena's. Mine is at my desk.

Welcome **meet** **charge** **working** **mean** **free** **help** **sales**

1 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

Example: I work in _____. → sales

Levon: Hello, I'm Levon. I'm new in the support team.

Nina: _____ to the team! I'm Nina. Nice to _____ you.

Levon: Nice to meet you too. And what do you do here?

Nina: I'm in _____ of the training. I'm _____ on the timetable now.

Levon: Sorry, what does 'timetable' _____?

Nina: It's the days and times of your shifts. Is this seat _____?

Levon: Yes, it is. Thanks a lot for your _____, Nina.

2 Match the questions and the answers.

1. What do you do here?	a. It's your work time, from two to ten.
2. Is this chair free?	b. A new report for the boss.
3. Do you need any help?	c. Sorry, it's Maria's.
4. What does 'shift' mean?	d. Of course. The meeting is at ten.
5. What are you working on now?	e. Yes, please. Thanks a lot.
6. Could you say it again, please?	f. I'm in charge of the canteen.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 Welcome, 2 meet, 3 charge, 4 working, 5 mean, 6 free, 7 help **2** 1 f, 2 c, 3 e, 4 a, 5 b, 6 d

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 1 · NEW BEGINNINGS · WRITING Name: _____ Date: _____

Writing: An email to my new team

Focus: writing an email to introduce yourself to a new team: three short paragraphs, usually vs now

WRITING TIP

Three short paragraphs: **1** who you are · **2** your work · **3** a friendly ending.

1 Match the parts of the email and the phrases.

1. say who you are
2. your usual work
3. your work now
4. a friendly ending

a. I usually start work at eight.
b. Hi all, I'm Omar, the new driver.
c. Come and say hello any time!
d. This week I'm driving the night bus.

2 Write an email to introduce yourself to a new team or class (60-80 words).

MODEL

Hi all, I'm Maria, the new nurse on the night shift. I'm from Lisbon.
I usually work at night, from ten to six. At the moment I'm doing my training and learning the timetable. People say I'm patient and calm. In my free time I go swimming and read books.
I'm very happy to be in the team. See you soon! Best wishes, Maria

- Paragraph 1: Hi all, I'm ... (your job or your studies)
- Paragraph 2: usual work, work at the moment, your character, free time
- Paragraph 3: a friendly ending and your name

Self-check: capital letters and full stops · subject + verb word order · this unit's grammar · this unit's words · the right length

ANSWER KEY

1 1 b, 2 a, 3 d, 4 c

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 1 · UNIT REVIEW Name: _____ Date: _____

Unit 1 review

Focus: unit review: present simple vs continuous, question forms, possessive pronouns, personality and workplace words

1 Choose the correct word.

Example: Lena _____ a break at the moment. (has / is having) → is having

1. Sorry, I _____ what 'deadline' means. (don't know / am not knowing)
2. Who _____ in the big office next to reception? (does sit / sits / sit)
3. _____ the new colleagues need a badge? (Does / Are / Do)
4. This is not my report. It's _____. (your / yours / you)
5. Sam usually drives to work, but today he _____ the bus. (takes / is taking)
6. The small desk near the door is _____. (Tom / Toms / Tom's)
7. Who _____ Elena share her office with? (do / does / is)
8. What _____ Lena doing at the moment? (is / does / do)
9. The _____ for the project is next Monday. (break / badge / deadline)
10. Nina is _____ of her team. They finished the report early. (bored / proud / shy)
11. The food in the _____ is cheap. Lunch costs four euros. (canteen / reception / salary)
12. David doesn't speak at meetings. He is very _____. (sociable / rude / shy)
13. Our boss is _____. She never gets upset with new staff. (lazy / patient / nervous)

2 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

Example: I am knowing the new manager. → I know the new manager.

1. Who's desk is this? It's Omar's.

   _____

2. Ben is wanting a cup of tea.

   _____

3. Where does your two colleagues have lunch?

   _____

3 Match the questions and the answers.

1. What kind of work do you do?	a. No, three days a week.
2. Whose coffee is this?	b. He's writing a report.
3. What is Ali doing at the moment?	c. It's Elena's.
4. Does Ken work full-time?	d. I'm a designer.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 don't know, 2 sits, 3 Do, 4 yours, 5 is taking, 6 Tom's, 7 does, 8 is, 9 deadline, 10 proud, 11 canteen, 12 shy, 13 patient **2** 1 Whose desk is this? It's Omar's. | 2 Ben wants a cup of tea. | 3 Where do your two colleagues have lunch? **3** 1 d, 2 c, 3 b, 4 a

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 2 · VOCABULARY Name: _____ Date: _____

Life stages and events

Focus: life stages and events: childhood, teenager, grow up, get married, retire, partner, neighbour

childhood **teenager** **adult** **grow up** **be born** **leave school** **get a job** **get married** **wedding** **have a baby** **move house** **retire** **career** **die** **generation** **neighbour** **best friend** **boyfriend** **girlfriend** **partner** **couple** **engaged** **divorced** **alone** **lucky**

1 Match the words and the definitions.

1. childhood	a. Stop work at 60 or 65.
2. teenager	b. All the people of about the same age.
3. wedding	c. A person from 13 to 19 years old.
4. retire	d. Your years as a child.
5. neighbour	e. A husband and wife, or two partners.
6. couple	f. The party on the day you get married.
7. generation	g. The person in the flat next to yours.

2 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

Example: My parents _____ in 1985. The wedding was in Gyumri. → got married

1. Omar was born in Yerevan, but he _____ in Tbilisi from the age of two.
2. Lena and Mark got _____ last week. The wedding is in June.
3. Ken lives _____ in a small flat. He hasn't got a partner.
4. Sara and Tom were married for ten years, but they got _____ last year.
5. Elena and Luis _____ in March. Her name is Nina.
6. We were very _____. We found a cheap flat near the office.
7. Ali hated lessons, so he _____ at 16 and _____ in a shop.
8. Tom's _____ started in a small café. Now he's the manager.
9. My grandfather _____ at 65. Now he goes for a walk every morning.
10. You are a child at 10, a teenager at 15 and an _____ at 20.
11. My grandmother _____ in 2015. She was 92, and we were all very upset.
12. We _____ three times when I was a child. I went to three schools.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 d, 2 c, 3 f, 4 a, 5 g, 6 e, 7 b **2** 1 grew up, 2 engaged, 3 alone, 4 divorced, 5 had a baby, 6 lucky, 7 left school / got a job, 8 career, 9 retired, 10 adult, 11 died, 12 moved house

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 2 · VOCABULARY Name: _____ Date: _____

Education and learning

Focus: education words: primary school, college, degree, course, exam, pass, fail, revise, certificate, skill

EDUCATION AND LEARNING

primary school secondary school college university degree course subject lesson exam pass fail certificate qualification grade term homework practise improve mistake revise library lecture online skill knowledge

1 Put the words in the correct column.

Example: secondary school → Places to study

degree practise college certificate library revise primary school grade improve university fail qualification

Places to study	Things you get	Verbs

2 Choose the correct word.

Example: I do my _____ in the evening after work. (homework / lecture / term) → homework

1. Ben _____ the exam and did it again in May. (passed / failed / revised)
2. I made a lot of _____ in my first lesson. (mistakes / grades / skills)
3. The first _____ of the year is from September to December. (grade / mistake / term)
4. Omar does an _____ course on his computer. (alone / online / lucky)
5. English is an important _____ in my job. (skill / lecture / homework)
6. A _____ is a talk for 200 students at university. (grade / term / lecture)
7. Tom _____ school at 18 and went to college. (left / grew / retired)
8. She did a _____ in economics at university. (lesson / degree / term)
9. When I was a _____, I hated homework. (wedding / neighbour / teenager)
10. Sara's _____ started with a job in a bank. (career / childhood / homework)

ANSWER KEY

1 Places to study: college, library, primary school, university | Things you get: degree, certificate, grade, qualification | Verbs: practise, revise, improve, fail **2** 1 failed, 2 mistakes, 3 term, 4 online, 5 skill, 6 lecture, 7 left, 8 degree, 9 teenager, 10 career

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 2 · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

Past simple: thirty more irregular verbs

Focus: past simple affirmative and negative; -ed spelling review; thirty new irregular verbs; be born

PAST SIMPLE

Regular: **-ed** (worked, lived, studied, stopped). Irregular: see the table below.
Negative: **didn't** + verb: She didn't pay. They didn't understand the question.
be born: I **was born** in 1990. They **were born** in Lisbon. He **wasn't born** here.

1 Complete the table with the past simple forms (British spelling).

Example: learn → learnt / learned

Verb	Past	Verb	Past	Verb	Past	Verb	Past
begin	_____	bring	_____	build	_____	catch	_____
choose	_____	cost	_____	cut	_____	drive	_____
fall	_____	find	_____	forget	_____	grow	_____
hear	_____	keep	_____	know	_____	write	_____
lose	_____	pay	_____	put	_____	run	_____
sell	_____	send	_____	sit	_____	speak	_____
spend	_____	stand	_____	teach	_____	tell	_____
understand	_____	win	_____	think	_____	buy	_____

2 Complete with the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

Example: Ali _____ (not / like) his first job. → didn't like

1. My grandmother _____ (teach) at a primary school for thirty years.
2. We _____ (not / understand) the lecture, so we asked a question.
3. Lena _____ (be born) in 1988 and _____ (grow up) in Berlin.
4. Tom _____ (sell) his car and _____ (buy) a bike last spring.
5. I _____ (not / pass) the exam because I _____ (not / revise).
6. They _____ (spend) two years in London and _____ (speak) English every day.
7. Maria _____ (not / be born) in Yerevan. She _____ (move) there at twenty.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 began, 2 brought, 3 built, 4 caught, 5 chose, 6 cost, 7 cut, 8 drove, 9 fell, 10 found, 11 forgot, 12 grew, 13 heard, 14 kept, 15 knew, 16 wrote, 17 lost, 18 paid, 19 put, 20 ran, 21 sold, 22 sent, 23 sat, 24 spoke, 25 spent, 26 stood, 27 taught, 28 told, 29 understood, 30 won, 31 thought, 32 bought **2** 1 taught, 2 didn't understand, 3 was born / grew up, 4 sold / bought, 5 didn't pass / didn't revise, 6 spent / spoke, 7 wasn't born / moved

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 2 · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

Past simple: questions

Focus: past simple questions with did and short answers; What was ... like?; subject questions without did

PAST SIMPLE QUESTIONS

Yes/no: **Did** you enjoy the course? Yes, I **did**. / No, I **didn't**.
Wh-: Where **did** she grow up? **What was** your first job **like**?
Subject questions (no did): **Who taught** you English? **What happened** after that?
Object questions: **Who did** you meet? **What did** she study?

1 Choose the correct form.

Example: _____ you have a good time at the wedding? (Did / Do / Were) → Did

1. _____ Sara pass her exams last year? (Did / Does / Was)
2. Where _____ Omar study economics in 2010? (does / did / was)
3. Did Lena leave school at 16? Yes, she _____. (left / was / did)
4. Who _____ you your first job? (gave / did give / did gave)
5. What _____ your first teacher like? (did / were / was)
6. What _____ after the lecture? (did happen / happened / was happen)
7. Did they move house? No, they _____. (didn't / weren't / don't)
8. How long _____ you work in Prague before you came here? (were / did / do)
9. Who _____ the exam? Only two students. (did pass / did passed / passed)

2 Complete the questions with the words in brackets.

Example: Where _____ (she / go) to university? In Lisbon. → did she go

1. When _____ (Ali / get) his first job? In 2015.
2. Who _____ (teach) you to cook? My grandmother.
3. What _____ (happen) at the end of the course? We all passed.
4. How long _____ (Nina / live) in Berlin? For four years.
5. Who _____ (Mark / meet) at college? His wife, Elena.
6. Why _____ (they / move) to Tbilisi? Because Tom got a job there.
7. Who _____ (pay) for the wedding? Her parents.
8. What _____ (the wedding / be) like? It was great.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 Did, 2 did, 3 did, 4 gave, 5 was, 6 happened, 7 didn't, 8 did, 9 passed **2** 1 did Ali get, 2 taught, 3 happened, 4 did Nina live, 5 did Mark meet, 6 did they move, 7 paid, 8 was the wedding

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 2 · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

Past time expressions: ago, for, when, then

Focus: ago, last, in + year, from ... to, until, for + period, when + past clause; then / after that / later / finally

TIME WORDS WITH THE PAST SIMPLE

ten years ago · **last** year · **in** 2010 · **from** 2005 **to** 2009 · **until** 2009
for + period: I worked there **for** two years. (two years, then I left)
When I was 18, I left school. I got a job **when** I finished college.
Order: first ... **then** ... **after that** ... **later** ... **finally** ...

1 Complete with ago, last, in, for, from, to or when.

Example: I started my first job ten years _____. → ago

1. Anna was born _____ 1992 in Madrid.
2. We lived in Berlin _____ 2010 to 2015.
3. They got married _____ year, in June.
4. Tom studied at college _____ three years.
5. _____ I was a teenager, I wanted to be a singer.
6. She worked in the shop from 2018 _____ 2021.
7. My parents moved to this flat twenty years _____.
8. Ben got his first job _____ he finished secondary school.
9. Sara studied English online _____ six months.
10. David retired _____ month. He was a teacher _____ forty years.

2 Choose the correct word.

Example: I lived in London _____ three years. (for / ago / until) → for

1. Ani worked there _____ 2015. Then she retired. (for / ago / until)
2. _____ I finished university, I moved to Tbilisi. (When / Until / Ago)
3. First I did a course. _____ I got a job. (Until / After that / From)
4. She was a nurse _____ twenty years, from 1990 to 2010. (for / ago / until)
5. I got a job in 2010 and a flat two years _____, in 2012. (ago / last / later)
6. _____ year we had a baby. Her name is Lucy. (Ago / Last / Until)
7. I didn't like my job, so _____ I left. (finally / until / ago)

ANSWER KEY
1 1 in, 2 from, 3 last, 4 for, 5 When, 6 to, 7 ago, 8 when, 9 for, 10 last / for **2** 1 until, 2 When, 3 After that, 4 for, 5 later, 6 Last, 7 finally

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 2 · LIFE STORIES · READING Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading: From waiter to head chef

Focus: reading a magazine profile: past simple, ago / for / in / when-clauses, education and life-event words

From waiter to head chef

Levon Sargsyan is 40 and the head chef at Café Ararat in Yerevan. He was born in Gyumri in 1986 and grew up there. His mother was a cook, and Levon helped her in the kitchen every day. At school his favourite subject was art. He failed his English exam when he was 16.

Levon left school at 18 and got a job as a waiter in a hotel. He worked there for three years. In 2007 he moved to London and did a two-year cooking course at a college. He practised English every day and improved a lot. After that, he worked in two restaurants in London.

Ten years ago, Levon came back to Yerevan and bought a café near the station. Finally, in 2020, he opened Café Ararat. Now he teaches young cooks there.

1 Read the text. True or false?

1. Levon was born in Yerevan. ☐ T ☐ F
2. His mother was a cook. ☐ T ☐ F
3. He passed his English exam at 16. ☐ T ☐ F
4. His first job was in a hotel. ☐ T ☐ F
5. He did a cooking course in London for three years. ☐ T ☐ F
6. Now Levon teaches young cooks. ☐ T ☐ F

2 Answer the questions about the text.

Example: Where was Levon born? → He was born in Gyumri.

1. What was his favourite subject at school?

_____

2. How long did he work in the hotel?

_____

3. When did he move to London?

_____

4. What did he do when he came back to Yerevan?

_____

ANSWER KEY

1 1 F, 2 T, 3 F, 4 T, 5 F, 6 T **2** 1 It was art. | 2 He worked there for three years. | 3 He moved to London in 2007. | 4 He bought a café.

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 2 · EVERYDAY ENGLISH Name: _____ Date: _____

Everyday English: Talking about your past

Focus: everyday English: Where were you born? / What did you study? / What happened next? / What was ... like?

Model dialogue

Tom: Where were you born, Ani?

Ani: In Gyumri, but I grew up in a small town near the sea.

Tom: When did you start your first job?

Ani: Fifteen years ago, when I was 20. I worked in a bank for six years.

Tom: What happened next?

Ani: Then I moved to Tbilisi and I met my husband.

grow **born** **study** **enjoyed** **happened** **ago** **like** **met** **were**

1 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

Example: How _____ did you work in Lisbon? → long

Lena: Where did you _____ up, Omar?

Omar: In Lisbon. I was _____ there in 1990.

Lena: What did you _____ at university?

Omar: Art. I _____ the course, but I didn't find a good job after that.

Lena: So what _____ next?

Omar: I did a design course ten years _____. Then I moved to London.

Lena: What was London _____?

Omar: Expensive! But I _____ a lot of nice people there.

2 Match the questions and the answers.

1. Where were you born?	a. I did a degree in economics.
2. What did you study?	b. In Gyumri, in 1990.
3. Did you enjoy it?	c. For six years.
4. How long did you work there?	d. She was friendly and patient.
5. What was your first boss like?	e. Then I moved to Berlin.
6. What happened next?	f. Yes, I did, but the exams were hard.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 grow, 2 born, 3 study, 4 enjoyed, 5 happened, 6 ago, 7 like, 8 met **2** 1 b, 2 a, 3 f, 4 c, 5 d, 6 e

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 2 · LIFE STORIES · WRITING Name: _____ Date: _____

Writing: A short biography

Focus: a short biography in the past simple; ordering events with In 2005, ... Two years later, ... Now ...

Writing tip: order the events with time words: **In 2005**, ... **Two years later**, ... **Then** ... **Now** ...

1 Complete the text with in, later, for, from or now.

Example: Maria was born in Tbilisi _____ 1980. → in

1. She left school _____ 1998 and got a job in a shop.
2. Two years _____, in 2000, she went to university in Berlin.
3. She worked in a bank _____ ten years, _____ 2005 to 2015.
4. She is _____ a manager at a big company in Berlin.

2 Write a short biography of yourself, a family member or a colleague (60-80 words).

MODEL

My father was born in Gyumri in 1960. In 1978 he left school and got a job in a factory. Two years later, he met my mother at a wedding. They got married in 1983 and had two children. In 1995 we moved to Yerevan. He worked as a driver for twenty years and retired in 2020. Now he works in his garden.

- Where and when was the person born? Where did he or she grow up?
- School and first job: when did they leave school and start work?
- Two important events with years: In 2005, ... Two years later, ...
- One sentence about now: Now he / she ...

Self-check: capital letters and full stops · subject + verb word order · this unit's grammar · this unit's words · the right length

ANSWER KEY

1 1 in, 2 later, 3 for / from, 4 now

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 2 · LIFE STORIES · UNIT REVIEW Name: _____ Date: _____

Unit 2 review

Focus: review: past simple, questions with did, ago / for / when, life-event and education words

1 Choose the correct word.

Example: We _____ to Berlin in 2015. (move / moved / did move) → moved

1. Ben _____ his keys at the wedding. (losed / lost / lose)
2. _____ you pass the exam? Yes, I did. (Did / Do / Were)
3. Who _____ you to drive? My brother. (did teach / did taught / taught)
4. I worked in a hotel _____ five years. (for / ago / until)
5. Lucy left school _____ she was 17. (ago / when / last)
6. My grandparents _____ in 1955. (was born / born / were born)
7. Omar came back from London two years _____. (ago / last / for)
8. What _____ the course like? It was hard. (did / was / were)

2 Complete with degree, grade, retired, career, grew up, engaged, revise, library, lucky or exam.

Example: Tom _____ his exam, so he did it again. → failed

1. Sara did a _____ in history at university and got a good _____: an A.
2. My aunt _____ last year after a long _____ as a nurse.
3. Nina _____ in Berlin, and at 25 she got _____ to a colleague.
4. I want to _____ for the exam, so I'm in the _____ every evening.
5. Ben didn't study much, but he was _____ and passed the English _____.

3 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

Example: She didn't went to university. → She didn't go to university.

1. I didn't knew the answer.

   _____

2. We moved to Yerevan in six years ago.

   _____

4 Match the questions and the answers.

1. When did you leave school?	a. Quiet. We lived in a small village.
2. How long did you live in London?	b. My company did.
3. What was your childhood like?	c. In 2009, when I was 18.
4. Who paid for the course?	d. For two years.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 lost, 2 Did, 3 taught, 4 for, 5 when, 6 were born, 7 ago, 8 was **2** 1 degree / grade, 2 retired / career, 3 grew up / engaged, 4 revise / library, 5 lucky / exam **3** 1 I didn't know the answer. | 2 We moved to Yerevan six years ago. **4** 1 c, 2 d, 3 a, 4 b

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 3 · VOCABULARY Name: _____ Date: _____

Accidents and emergencies

Focus: accident and emergency words: ambulance, injury, slip, fall over, steal, thief, wallet, insurance

accident **emergency** **ambulance** **fire** **police officer** **injury** **injured** **bleed**
fall over **slip** **crash** **burn** **cut** **break** **steal** **thief** **lose** **damage** **wallet**
first aid **bandage** **witness** **report** **insurance** **safe**

1 Match the words and the definitions.

1. ambulance	a. You keep money and cards in it.
2. thief	b. It takes injured people to hospital.
3. witness	c. Quick help for an injured person.
4. wallet	d. It pays for the damage after an accident.
5. insurance	e. This person saw the accident.
6. first aid	f. This person steals bags and wallets.

2 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

Example: There was an _____ on the road this morning. → accident

1. Three people were _____ in the crash, but they are OK now.
2. The _____ asked the witness some questions about the thief.
3. A small _____ started in the kitchen, but we were all _____.
4. Hello. I'd like to _____ a stolen bike.
5. The nurse put a _____ on the cut and he felt better.
6. Tom has a leg _____, so he can't play football this week.

3 Choose the correct verb.

Example: Anna _____ her finger on a glass. (cut / burnt / lost) → cut

1. Tom _____ on the wet floor and hurt his back. (slipped / stole / burnt)
2. I _____ my hand on the hot cooker. (crashed / burnt / broke)
3. She fell over and _____ her arm. (broke / stole / slipped)
4. A man _____ my bag and ran out of the station. (lost / stole / slipped)
5. The taxi _____ at the traffic lights, but the driver was OK. (crashed / bled / lost)
6. Her finger _____ a lot, so she went to the doctor. (bled / lost / fell)

ANSWER KEY

1 1 b, 2 f, 3 e, 4 a, 5 d, 6 c **2** 1 injured, 2 police officer, 3 fire / safe, 4 report, 5 bandage, 6 injury **3** 1 slipped, 2 burnt, 3 broke, 4 stole, 5 crashed, 6 bled

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 3 · VOCABULARY Name: _____ Date: _____

Telling a story

Focus: story words: suddenly, luckily, at first, in the end, carefully, quickly, notice, shout, drop, realise

suddenly luckily unfortunately immediately at first in the end carefully quickly slowly quietly loudly badly happily nervously notice shout scream laugh cry drop hit happen escape realise ground

1 Complete the story with the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

Example: What _____ (happen) at the restaurant yesterday? → happened

1. I was having lunch when I _____ (notice) a man next to my jacket.
2. I _____ (shout), 'That's my jacket!' and a woman _____ (scream).
3. The thief ran to the door, _____ (hit) a chair and _____ (drop) the jacket.
4. He _____ (escape) down a small street. The waiter _____ (not / catch) him.
5. When I told the police officer the story, he _____ (laugh).
6. In the end, I _____ (realise) that my wallet and keys were at home!

2 Choose the correct adverb.

Example: The thief ran _____ down the street. (quickly / luckily / badly) → quickly

1. _____, the injury wasn't bad. (Luckily / Loudly / Slowly)
2. I was reading in bed. _____, I heard a loud noise downstairs. (Carefully / Suddenly / Badly)
3. _____, the pharmacy was closed, so I didn't get the medicine. (Luckily / Carefully / Unfortunately)
4. _____, the job was hard, but now I love it. (In the end / At first / Suddenly)
5. We waited two hours. _____, a taxi came. (In the end / At first / Carefully)
6. She closed the door _____ because the baby was sleeping. (loudly / happily / quietly)
7. I called the police _____ after the accident. (in the end / immediately / slowly)

3 Match the opposites.

1. quickly	a. loudly
2. quietly	b. unfortunately
3. luckily	c. cry
4. laugh	d. slowly

ANSWER KEY

1 1 noticed, 2 shouted / screamed, 3 hit / dropped, 4 escaped / didn't catch, 5 laughed, 6 realised **2** 1 Luckily, 2 Suddenly, 3 Unfortunately, 4 At first, 5 In the end, 6 quietly, 7 immediately **3** 1 d, 2 a, 3 b, 4 c

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 3 · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

Past continuous

Focus: past continuous: was / were + -ing, negatives, questions and short answers; -ing spelling

PAST CONTINUOUS

An action in progress at a past time: **was / were** + verb + **-ing**.
I **was waiting**. He **wasn't** driving. **Was** she sleeping? Yes, she was.
What **were** you doing? Spelling: sitting, driving, lying, carrying.

1 Complete the table with the -ing form.

Example: wait → waiting

Verb	-ing form	Verb	-ing form
run	_____	make	_____
sit	_____	write	_____
stop	_____	lie	_____
swim	_____	carry	_____

2 Complete with the past continuous. Use short forms.

Example: At six o'clock I _____ (cook) dinner. → was cooking

1. At eight o'clock yesterday we _____ (drive) to Tbilisi.
2. Sara _____ (not / listen). She _____ (look) at her phone.
3. We _____ (not / work) yesterday afternoon. It was a holiday.
4. They _____ (wait) for the bus at seven. It _____ (rain).
5. Ken _____ (carry) two boxes and his wife _____ (open) the door.
6. _____ (you / sleep) at midnight? No, I _____. I was reading.

3 Put the words in order to make questions.

Example: were / what / doing / you / ? → What were you doing?

1. was / it / raining / at ten o'clock / ?

_____

2. were / where / going / they / ?

_____

ANSWER KEY

1 1 running, 2 making, 3 sitting, 4 writing, 5 stopping, 6 lying, 7 swimming, 8 carrying **2** 1 were driving, 2 wasn't listening / was looking, 3 weren't working, 4 were waiting / was raining, 5 was carrying / was opening, 6 Were you sleeping / wasn't **3** 1 Was it raining at ten o'clock? | 2 Where were they going?

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 3 · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

Past simple or past continuous? when and while

Focus: past simple vs past continuous with when and while: background and event; the comma rule

BACKGROUND AND EVENT

Background (long action) = **past continuous**. Event (short action) = **past simple**.
I **was driving** home **when** the car **stopped**. **While** I **was cooking**, Tom **called**.
Clause first → comma. Two finished events: **When** I **heard** the news, I **called** Sara.

1 Choose the correct form.

Example: I _____ TV when the phone rang. (watched / was watching) → was watching

1. She _____ her finger while she was cooking. (cut / was cutting)
2. When the thief took my bag, I _____ for the bus. (waited / was waiting)
3. We _____ in the garden when the rain started, so we went home. (sat / were sitting)
4. Ben _____ over while he was running for the train. (fell / was falling)
5. They _____ dinner when the ambulance arrived. (still had / were still having)
6. When I _____ the news, I called my mother immediately. (heard / was hearing)
7. While I _____ the car, I found a wallet under the seat. (cleaned / was cleaning)

2 Complete with the past simple or the past continuous. Use short forms.

Example: I _____ (sleep) when the phone _____ (ring). → was sleeping, rang

1. I _____ (paint) the kitchen when I _____ (fall) over.
2. While we _____ (have) a staff meeting, a fire _____ (start).
3. The driver _____ (not / look) when he _____ (hit) the wall.
4. What _____ (you / do) when the accident _____ (happen)?

3 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

Example: While I cooked dinner, the phone rang. → While I was cooking dinner, the phone rang.

1. I was breaking my arm when I was playing football.

   _____

2. While we were waiting for the ambulance the rain started.

   _____

ANSWER KEY

1 1 cut, 2 was waiting, 3 were sitting, 4 fell, 5 were still having, 6 heard, 7 was cleaning **2** 1 was painting / fell, 2 were having / started, 3 wasn't looking / hit, 4 were you doing / happened **3** 1 I broke my arm when I was playing football. | 2 While we were waiting for the ambulance, the rain started.

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 3 · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

Adverbs of manner

Focus: adverbs of manner: -ly spelling, irregular well / fast / hard / late, adjective vs adverb; suddenly, luckily

ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB?

Adjective: a **careful** driver. Adverb (how?): she drives **carefully**.
Spelling: quick**ly**, happ**ily**, terrib**ly**. Irregular: good → **well**, fast → **fast**, hard → **hard**, late → **late**. Sentence adverbs + comma: **Suddenly**, ... **Luckily**, ...

1 Complete the table with the adverbs.

Example: quick → quickly

Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverb
slow	_____	good	_____
happy	_____	fast	_____
careful	_____	hard	_____
bad	_____	terrible	_____

2 Choose the correct word.

Example: Ali is a _____ worker. (careful / carefully) → careful

1. The nurse spoke _____ to the injured man. (quiet / quietly)
2. Be _____! The floor is wet. (careful / carefully)
3. Maria plays the piano very _____. (good / well)
4. The exam was _____ and I failed it. (bad / badly)

3 Complete with the adverb of the adjective in brackets.

Example: She danced _____ (beautiful) at the wedding. → beautifully

1. _____ (sudden), the door opened and someone shouted _____ (loud).
2. _____ (lucky), the ambulance came _____ (quick).
3. The witness spoke _____ (nervous) but _____ (polite) to the police officer.
4. _____ (unfortunate), he drove _____ (fast) on the wet road and crashed.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 slowly, 2 well, 3 happily, 4 fast, 5 carefully, 6 hard, 7 badly, 8 terribly **2** 1 quietly, 2 careful, 3 well, 4 bad **3** 1 Suddenly / loudly, 2 Luckily / quickly, 3 nervously / politely, 4 Unfortunately / fast

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 3 · READING Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading: A bad day at the station

Focus: reading a first-person story: past continuous, past simple with when / while, story adverbs

A bad day at the station, by Nina

Last Tuesday I was standing at the station at eight o'clock. It was raining and I was late for work. I was buying a coffee when I noticed a man in a grey jacket. He was standing next to me. Suddenly, he took my bag from the ground and ran. I shouted 'Stop! Thief!', but he escaped quickly across the road.

At first I was very upset. My wallet, my keys and my phone were in the bag. A police officer came immediately and asked me a lot of questions. 'Where were you standing? What was the man wearing?' I answered slowly and carefully. Luckily, the story ended happily. While I was speaking to him, the thief fell over on the wet stairs. He dropped the bag and two police officers caught him. In the end I was two hours late for work, but my boss understood.

1 Read the story. True or false?

1. It was raining at the station. ☐ T ☐ F
2. Nina was buying a ticket when she noticed the man. ☐ T ☐ F
3. The man was wearing a grey jacket. ☐ T ☐ F
4. Nina's phone was at home. ☐ T ☐ F
5. The thief escaped on a bike. ☐ T ☐ F
6. Nina was late for work in the end. ☐ T ☐ F

2 Answer the questions about the story.

Example: Where was Nina at eight o'clock? → She was at the station.

1. What was Nina doing when she noticed the man?

_____

2. What did the man take?

_____

3. Who came immediately?

_____

4. How late was Nina for work?

_____

ANSWER KEY

1 1 T, 2 F, 3 T, 4 F, 5 F, 6 T **2** 1 She was buying a coffee. | 2 He took her bag. | 3 A police officer came immediately. | 4 She was two hours late.

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 3 · EVERYDAY ENGLISH Name: _____ Date: _____

Everyday English: What happened?

Focus: everyday English: What happened? / Are you OK? / I'd like to report a stolen bag / I'm so sorry to hear that

Model dialogue

Mark: Hi Lena. What happened to your arm?

Lena: I fell over on the stairs and hurt it. I wasn't looking.

Mark: Oh no! Are you OK?

Lena: Yes, I'm fine, don't worry. It's only a small injury.

Mark: I'm so sorry to hear that. Can I help?

Lena: Yes, please. Could you take these boxes to reception?

calm **Where** **wallet** **report** **doing** **was** **worry** **looking** **sitting**

1 At the police station — Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

Example: Hello. Can I _____ you? → help

Omar: Hello. I'd like to _____ a stolen bag.

Officer: I'm so sorry to hear that. _____ were you when it happened?

Omar: I was _____ in a café near the station, reading the newspaper.

Officer: What _____ in the bag? And what were you _____ at that moment?

Omar: My _____, my keys and a book. I wasn't _____ at the bag.

Officer: Don't _____. Stay _____ and write your name on this form.

Omar: Thank you. Here is my phone number.

2 Match the questions and the answers.

1. What happened?	a. Yes, please. Could you phone my wife?
2. Are you OK?	b. Of course. Stay calm.
3. What were you doing?	c. Yes, I'm fine, thanks. It's nothing.
4. Could you call an ambulance?	d. OK. Where were you when it happened?
5. A thief took my wallet.	e. I was cooking. I wasn't looking.
6. Can I help?	f. I slipped on the ice.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 report, 2 Where, 3 sitting, 4 was, 5 doing, 6 wallet, 7 looking, 8 worry, 9 calm **2** 1 f, 2 c, 3 e, 4 b, 5 d, 6 a

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 3 · WHAT HAPPENED? · WRITING Name: _____ Date: _____

Writing: A short story

Focus: writing a short story: background with the past continuous, events with suddenly, luckily, in the end

WRITING TIP: TELLING A STORY

Background (past continuous), then **the events** (Suddenly, ... Luckily, ...), then **the end**.

1 Complete the story. Use each once: While, luckily, At first, when, Suddenly, In the end.

Example: _____ Ben and I were drinking coffee in the park, he dropped his phone. → While

1. It fell on the ground, but _____ it didn't break.
2. _____ he was upset, but then he laughed.
3. Later we were crossing the road _____ a taxi stopped in front of us.
4. We were standing there quietly. _____, the driver opened the window and shouted at us.
5. _____, the driver said sorry and we walked home.

2 Write a short story about an accident or a lost item (60-80 words).

MODEL

It was raining and I was driving home from work. I was tired and I wasn't driving very fast. Suddenly, a bike came out of a small street. I stopped immediately, but the bike hit my car. The young man fell on the ground. Luckily, he wasn't injured. We spoke quietly and then I drove him and his bike home. In the end, everything was OK.

- Background: where you were, the weather and what you were doing (It was ... I was ...)
- What happened? The events in order: Suddenly, ... Then ... Luckily, ...
- How did it end? In the end, ...

Self-check: capital letters and full stops · subject + verb word order · this unit's grammar · this unit's words · the right length

ANSWER KEY

1 1 luckily, 2 At first, 3 when, 4 Suddenly, 5 In the end

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 3 · UNIT REVIEW Name: _____ Date: _____

Unit 3 review

Focus: unit review: past continuous, past simple with when / while, adverbs of manner, accident and story words

1 Choose the correct word.

Example: What _____ you doing at ten o'clock? (was / were / did) → were

1. We _____ lunch when the lights went out, so we didn't finish it. (had / were having)
2. I _____ my wallet when I was running for the bus. (dropped / was dropping)
3. She drives very _____. (bad / badly)
4. _____ Tom arrived, I was cooking. (When / While)
5. They _____ listening to the manager at the meeting. (wasn't / weren't / didn't)
6. Was it raining? Yes, _____. (it was / it did / it were)
7. Omar is a _____ driver. He never has accidents. (careful / carefully)
8. The manager spoke _____ and everyone understood. (slow / slowly)

2 Complete with: ambulance, noticed, quickly, realised, safe, screamed, thief, wallet, witness.

Example: She put a _____ on the cut. → bandage

1. A _____ saw the crash and called an _____.
2. The woman _____ loudly when she _____ the fire.
3. The _____ took my bag and ran _____ to a car.
4. At home, I _____ that my _____ was in the office.
5. Luckily, the fire was small and everyone was _____.

3 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

Example: I was losing my keys while I was shopping. → I lost my keys while I was shopping.

1. She was speaking very quiet, so I didn't hear her.

_____

2. We were sleeping when the thief was breaking the window.

_____

4 Match the questions and the answers.

1. What were you doing at eight?	a. No, the police caught him.
2. Was she driving fast?	b. I was having breakfast.
3. Did the thief escape?	c. No, she wasn't.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 were having, 2 dropped, 3 badly, 4 When, 5 weren't, 6 it was, 7 careful, 8 slowly **2** 1 witness / ambulance, 2 screamed / noticed, 3 thief / quickly, 4 realised / wallet, 5 safe **3** 1 She was speaking very quietly, so I didn't hear her. | 2 We were sleeping when the thief broke the window. **4** 1 b, 2 c, 3 a

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 4 · VOCABULARY Name: _____ Date: _____

Renting and household problems

Focus: renting (landlord, tenant, deposit, contract) and problems (leak, mould, broken boiler, plumber)

landlord **tenant** **deposit** **bill** **contract** **furnished** **heating** **boiler** **tap** **leak** **mould** **broken** **repair** **fix** **plumber** **electrician** **noise** **noisy** **smell** **lock** **switch** **socket** **ceiling** **roof** **stairs**

1 Match the words and the definitions.

1. landlord	a. He or she repairs taps and boilers.
2. tenant	b. He or she repairs sockets and lights.
3. deposit	c. It says the rent and the dates.
4. plumber	d. Money you pay at the start.
5. electrician	e. You pay this person the rent.
6. contract	f. It is black or green on wet walls.
7. mould	g. This person rents and lives in a flat.

2 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

Example: Our _____ is for twelve months. We can leave in June. → contract

1. We haven't got any _____ in the flat, so it's cold in winter.
2. The _____ is old, and we often have no hot water or heating.
3. There's a _____ in the roof, and water comes into the bedroom.
4. The _____ on the front door is broken, so I don't feel safe.
5. Our heating _____ was very high last winter.
6. The flat is _____, so you don't need a bed or a sofa.
7. There isn't a _____ near the desk, so I can't use my computer.
8. Where's the light _____? It's very dark in here.
9. There's a bad _____ in the bathroom. I think it's the mould.
10. The street is very _____ at night. There are a lot of cars.
11. Our ground-floor bedroom has a wet _____ because the flat upstairs has a leak.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 e, 2 g, 3 d, 4 a, 5 b, 6 c, 7 f **2** 1 heating, 2 boiler, 3 leak, 4 lock, 5 bill, 6 furnished, 7 socket, 8 switch, 9 smell, 10 noisy, 11 ceiling

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 4 · VOCABULARY Name: _____ Date: _____

Describing homes and areas

Focus: homes and areas: spacious, cosy, bright, convenient, shared, suburb, balcony, view, distance

modern **old-fashioned** **comfortable** **cosy** **bright** **dark** **spacious** **tiny** **convenient** **central** **peaceful** **crowded** **safe** **dangerous** **neighbourhood** **suburb** **city centre** **countryside** **balcony** **view** **parking** **shared** **own** **nearby** **distance**

1 Match the opposites.

1. modern	a. own
2. bright	b. old-fashioned
3. spacious	c. noisy
4. safe	d. tiny
5. peaceful	e. dangerous
6. shared	f. dark

2 Choose the correct word.

Example: The sofa is old but very _____. (comfortable / crowded / dark) → comfortable

1. Our _____ is quiet and friendly. (neighbourhood / distance / view)
2. We live in a _____, twenty minutes from the centre. (balcony / view / suburb)
3. The bedroom is small but _____ and warm. (crowded / cosy / dangerous)
4. It's _____ for work: ten minutes on foot. (convenient / dangerous / tiny)
5. The flat is _____, so we walk to the shops and the station. (dark / central / shared)
6. There's a big supermarket _____, so we don't need the car. (own / crowded / nearby)

3 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

Example: The city centre is _____ on Saturdays. There are too many people. → crowded

1. The flat is on the tenth floor. The _____ from the window is beautiful.
2. The _____ from the flat to the office is twenty minutes on foot.
3. My parents live in the _____, near a village and a river.
4. There's _____ for two cars in front of the house.
5. In summer we have breakfast on the _____ in the sun.
6. The big shops and offices are in the _____, not in the suburbs.
7. The second bedroom is _____: big enough for a bed, but not for a desk.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 b, 2 f, 3 d, 4 e, 5 c, 6 a **2** 1 neighbourhood, 2 suburb, 3 cosy, 4 convenient, 5 central, 6 nearby **3** 1 view, 2 distance, 3 countryside, 4 parking, 5 balcony, 6 city centre, 7 tiny

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 4 · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

Comparatives: -er, more, than

Focus: comparatives: -er / more + than, better / worse / further, much / a lot / a bit, (not) as ... as

GRAMMAR: COMPARATIVES

Short adjectives: **-er** + **than**: cheaper, bigger, noisier, safer than.
Long: **more** + adjective (more modern). Irregular: **better**, **worse**, **further**.
much / **a lot** / **a bit** + comparative: It's much bigger than the house.
(not) as ... as: The second flat isn't as bright as the first one.

1 Complete the table with the comparative.

Example: small → smaller

Adjective	Comparative	Adjective	Comparative
big	_____	expensive	_____
noisy	_____	good	_____
safe	_____	comfortable	_____
bad	_____	far	_____

2 Complete with the comparative, than or as.

Example: This flat is _____ (modern) than our old flat. → more modern

1. A room in the suburbs is _____ (cheap) than a room in the centre.
2. My new street is much _____ (quiet) than the old street.
3. A furnished flat is _____ (convenient) for a short contract.
4. The heating here is _____ (good) than in our last flat.
5. The stairs are _____ (dangerous) at night without a light.
6. The view from the balcony was _____ (bad) than in the photos.
7. The office is a lot _____ (far) from here than from my old flat.
8. The new lock isn't as good _____ the old lock.
9. Is your flat much bigger _____ Lena's flat?

ANSWER KEY

1 1 bigger, 2 more expensive, 3 noisier, 4 better, 5 safer, 6 more comfortable, 7 worse, 8 further **2** 1 cheaper, 2 quieter, 3 more convenient, 4 better, 5 more dangerous, 6 worse, 7 further, 8 as, 9 than

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 4 · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

Superlatives: the -est, the most

Focus: superlatives: the -est / the most, the best / the worst, in / of, one of the nicest streets

GRAMMAR: SUPERLATIVES

the + **-est**: the cheapest, the biggest, the noisiest. **the most** + long adjective.
Irregular: good → **the best**, bad → **the worst**, far → **the furthest**.
in + place: the cheapest flat **in** the city. **of** + group: the best **of** the three.
one of the nicest streets (+ plural noun). It's the nicest street **I know**.

1 Complete the table with the superlative.

Example: small → the smallest

Adjective	Superlative	Adjective	Superlative
cheap	_____	comfortable	_____
big	_____	good	_____
noisy	_____	bad	_____
modern	_____	far	_____

2 Complete with the superlative and with in or of.

Example: It's _____ (nice) flat _____ the street. → the nicest, in

1. This is _____ (cheap) flat _____ the city.
2. The small bedroom is _____ (dark) room _____ the flat.
3. Park Road is _____ (peaceful) street _____ the neighbourhood.
4. The first flat was _____ (good) _____ the three.
5. He is _____ (bad) landlord I know.
6. It's one of _____ (expensive) neighbourhoods in Berlin.
7. Which is _____ (big) _____ the three bedrooms?
8. This is _____ (comfortable) sofa we saw today.
9. Lisbon is one of _____ (beautiful) cities in Europe.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 the cheapest, 2 the most comfortable, 3 the biggest, 4 the best, 5 the noisiest, 6 the worst, 7 the most modern, 8 the furthest **2** 1 the cheapest / in, 2 the darkest / in, 3 the most peaceful / in, 4 the best / of, 5 the worst, 6 the most expensive, 7 the biggest / of, 8 the most comfortable, 9 the most beautiful

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 4 · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

Too, enough and articles

Focus: too + adjective, (not) adjective + enough, enough / too much / too many + noun; a / an / the

GRAMMAR: TOO AND ENOUGH

too small · **too much** noise (uncountable) · **too many** stairs (plural) = more than you want

not warm **enough** · not **enough** light · **enough** chairs = less than you need

Review: There's **a** sofa and **an** armchair. **The** sofa is next to **the** window.

1 Choose the correct words.

Example: The deposit is _____ high for us. (too / enough / too many) → too

1. The flat is _____ expensive for us. (too / too much / enough)
2. The kitchen isn't big _____ for a table. (too / enough / too much)
3. There's _____ noise from the road at night. (too many / too much)
4. There are _____ stairs for my grandfather. (too many / too much)
5. We haven't got _____ sockets in the living room. (too / too much / enough)
6. The water in the shower is _____ hot. (enough / too / too many)
7. Is the bedroom warm _____ for the baby? (enough / too / too much)
8. I spend _____ money on bills every month. (too many / too much)
9. There isn't _____ light in the hall. (too / too many / enough)
10. The living room is _____ dark for reading. (too / enough / too much)

2 Choose a, an or the.

Example: There's _____ lamp on the desk. (a / an / the) → a

1. There's _____ small balcony with a view of the park. (a / an / the)
2. There are two bedrooms. _____ bigger bedroom has a balcony. (A / An / The)
3. Is there _____ electrician near here? (a / an / the)
4. Where's _____ bathroom? It's at the end of the hall. (a / an / the)
5. I'd like _____ flat with my own parking. (a / an / the)
6. There's a sofa and a table. _____ table is tiny. (A / An / The)

ANSWER KEY

1 1 too, 2 enough, 3 too much, 4 too many, 5 enough, 6 too, 7 enough, 8 too much, 9 enough, 10 too **2** 1 a, 2 The, 3 an, 4 the, 5 a, 6 The

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 4 · READING Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading: Two flats, one decision

Focus: reading a message comparing two flats: comparatives, superlatives, too / enough, home words

Two flats, one decision

Hi Aram, I visited the two flats today. The flat in Green Street is bigger, with two bedrooms and a spacious living room. But it's more expensive: £750 a month, and you pay the bills. The living room is dark, and the boiler is old.

The flat in Park Road is smaller, but it's much brighter and more modern. It's furnished, with a tiny balcony and a nice view. The street is quieter, and the rent is £620 a month with all the bills. Park Road is also closer to work: ten minutes on foot. The second flat isn't as big as the first one, but it's cheap enough. I prefer it! It's in the nicest neighbourhood I know. Which flat do you prefer? Lena

1 Read the message. True or false?

1. The flat in Green Street has two bedrooms. ☐ T ☐ F
2. The living room in Green Street is bright. ☐ T ☐ F
3. The flat in Park Road has a balcony. ☐ T ☐ F
4. The flat in Park Road isn't furnished. ☐ T ☐ F
5. The rent in Park Road is £620 a month. ☐ T ☐ F
6. Lena thinks the first flat is better. ☐ T ☐ F

2 Answer the questions about the message.

Example: Who is the message to? → It's to Aram.

1. Why is the flat in Green Street more expensive?

_____

2. Which room in Green Street is dark?

_____

3. How far is the Park Road flat from work?

_____

4. Why does Lena prefer the flat in Park Road?

_____

ANSWER KEY

1 1 T, 2 F, 3 T, 4 F, 5 T, 6 F **2** 1 The rent is £750 a month, and you pay the bills. | 2 The living room is dark. | 3 It's ten minutes on foot. | 4 It's brighter, more modern, cheaper and closer to work.

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 4 · EVERYDAY ENGLISH Name: _____ Date: _____

Everyday English: Flats and landlords

Focus: everyday English: Which flat do you prefer?, The heating isn't working. Since when?

Model dialogue: a call to the landlord

Ani: Hello, this is Ani from Flat 4. The heating isn't working.

Mr Brown: Oh, I'm sorry. Since when?

Ani: Since Monday. It's too cold. Could you send someone, please?

Mr Brown: Of course. The plumber can come tomorrow, between nine and twelve.

Ani: That's fine. I'm at home in the morning. Thank you for your help.

Mr Brown: You're welcome. Goodbye.

prefer **one** **closer** **cheapest** **small** **enough** **much** **many** **noisy**

1 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

Sara: Which flat do you _____?

Omar: The first _____. It's smaller, but it's much _____ to work.

Sara: Yes, and it's the _____ of the three.

Omar: But the bedroom is too _____ for two beds.

Sara: That's true, and it isn't bright _____.

Omar: The second flat is bigger, but there's too _____ noise.

Sara: OK, let's take the first flat and put the desk in the living room.

2 Match the sentences and the answers.

1. The tap in the kitchen is leaking.
2. Could you send an electrician?
3. When can the plumber come?
4. Which flat do you like more?
5. Thank you for your help.
6. Is the bedroom big enough?

a. On Friday, between two and five.
b. No, it's too small for two people.
c. Of course. When are you at home?
d. You're welcome. Goodbye.
e. Oh, I'm sorry. Since when?
f. The second one. It's much brighter.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 prefer, 2 one, 3 closer, 4 cheapest, 5 small, 6 enough, 7 much **2** 1 e, 2 c, 3 a, 4 f, 5 d, 6 b

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 4 · FINDING A HOME · WRITING Name: _____ Date: _____

Writing: An email to the landlord

Focus: a polite email to a landlord: Dear Mr Brown, I'm writing about ..., Could you ..., please?, Kind regards

WRITING TIP: A POLITE EMAIL TO SOMEONE YOU DON'T KNOW WELL

Dear Mr Brown, (not Hi) · say who you are · **Could you ..., please?** · **Kind regards,** + full name

1 Complete the email with: Dear, writing, Could, please, regards.

Example: _____ Mrs Novak, → Dear

1. I'm the tenant in Flat 2, Green Street. I'm _____ about the kitchen tap.
2. _____ you send a plumber this week?
3. Could you phone me first, _____?
4. Thank you. Kind _____, Omar Haddad

2 Write your landlord an email about two problems (60-80 words).

MODEL

Dear Mr Brown,
I'm the tenant in Flat 7, River Road. I'm writing about two problems. First, the boiler isn't working. It stopped on Saturday, and the flat is too cold for my children. Second, the lock on the front door is broken. The flat isn't safe enough at night. Could you send someone this week, please? I'm at home every afternoon. Thank you very much. Kind regards, Maria Costa

- Dear Mr / Mrs + name. Who are you? Problem 1: what, since when and why?
- Problem 2: what and why? Ask: Could you ..., please? Thank you. Kind regards, + name

Self-check: capital letters and full stops · subject + verb word order · this unit's grammar · this unit's words · the right length

ANSWER KEY

1 1 writing, 2 Could, 3 please, 4 regards

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 4 · UNIT REVIEW Name: _____ Date: _____

Unit 4 review

Focus: unit review: comparatives, superlatives, too / enough, renting and home words

1 Choose the correct words.

Example: The house is _____ than the flat. (old / older / oldest) → older

1. Houses in the countryside are _____ than flats in the city. (cheap / cheaper / cheapest)
2. It's _____ flat in the street, with a big balcony. (the nicer / the nicest / nicest)
3. The kitchen is too _____. We can't cook together. (small / smaller / smallest)
4. There isn't _____ light in the bedroom for a desk. (enough / too / many)
5. The city centre is _____ noisier than the suburbs. (very / much / more)
6. This sofa isn't as comfortable _____ our old sofa. (than / as / that)
7. The road is dangerous. There are too _____ cars. (much / many / enough)
8. Which flat is _____ of the three? (good / better / the best)

2 Match the sentence halves.

1. The living room isn't warm	a. crowded as the centre.
2. There are too many	b. of the three.
3. There's too much	c. enough in winter.
4. This flat is much bigger	d. noise from the neighbours.
5. The suburbs aren't as	e. than our old one.
6. It's the most convenient flat	f. people in the kitchen.

deposit **landlord** **plumber** **mould** **view** **crowded** **furnished** **bill** **central**

3 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

Example: The water _____ was £60 last month. → bill

1. We paid a _____ of £600 at the start. We get it back in June.
2. The _____ wants the rent on the first day of the month.
3. The tap is leaking. I'm calling a _____ now.
4. The bathroom wall is wet, and there is black _____ on it.
5. From the balcony there's a beautiful _____ of the river.
6. The train is _____ in the morning. I never get a seat.
7. The room is _____, with a bed, a desk and two chairs.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 cheaper, 2 the nicest, 3 small, 4 enough, 5 much, 6 as, 7 many, 8 the best **2** 1 c, 2 f, 3 d, 4 e, 5 a, 6 b **3** 1 deposit, 2 landlord, 3 plumber, 4 mould, 5 view, 6 crowded, 7 furnished

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · REVIEW TEST 1 · REVIEW TEST Name: _____ Date: _____

Review test 1: People and Places (Units 1-4)

Focus: present and past tenses, questions, possessives, comparatives (Units 1-4) · Score: ____ / 20

1 Choose the correct word.

1. Sara _____ from home this week because the office is closed. (works / is working / work)
2. Who _____ the reports in your department? (write / writes / does write)
3. These keys aren't _____. Ours are in the car. (their / theirs / them)
4. My parents _____ their house and moved to the countryside. (selled / sold / sell)
5. We lived in Berlin _____ 2010 to 2016. (from / since / for)
6. I _____ a shower when the lights went out. (had / was having / have)
7. He answered the questions _____ and got the job. (confident / confidently / confidence)
8. Our new office isn't as _____ as the old one. (noisy / noisier / noisiest)

2 Complete with: nervous, tenant, spacious, lecture, insurance.

1. I was very _____ before my first _____ at the university.
2. The _____ called the _____ company after the fire in the kitchen.

3 Match the questions and the answers.

1. Whose phone is that?	a. Hard, but I passed.
2. What was the exam like?	b. It's hers.
3. What were you doing at the time?	c. The living room.
4. Which is the biggest room in the flat?	d. I was waiting for a taxi.

4 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. What did happen at the station?

_____

2. We have too much bills this month.

_____

5 Put the words in order.

1. did / how long / study / you / French / ?

_____

2. doing / what / you / were / at six yesterday / ?

_____

ANSWER KEY

1 1 is working, 2 writes, 3 theirs, 4 sold, 5 from, 6 was having, 7 confidently, 8 noisy **2** 1 nervous / lecture, 2 tenant / insurance **3** 1 b, 2 a, 3 d, 4 c **4** 1 What happened at the station? | 2 We have too many bills this month. **5** 1 How long did you study French? | 2 What were you doing at six yesterday?

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 5 · VOCABULARY Name: _____ Date: _____

Travel and transport arrangements

Focus: travel and transport words: booking, return ticket, platform, delayed, gate, luggage

book **booking** **reservation** **return ticket** **single ticket** **timetable** **platform** **departure** **arrival** **delay** **delayed** **cancelled** **gate** **boarding pass** **luggage** **suitcase** **backpack** **journey** **destination** **ferry** **coach** **motorway** **petrol station** **rent a car** **passenger**

1 Match the words and the definitions.

1. platform	a. A person on a bus, not the driver.
2. boarding pass	b. The last stop of your journey.
3. suitcase	c. A big boat for people and cars.
4. destination	d. Show it and get on the plane.
5. ferry	e. A big, hard bag for your clothes.
6. timetable	f. Wait here for your train.
7. coach	g. Departure and arrival times.
8. passenger	h. A big bus for long journeys.

2 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

Example: The _____ from Yerevan to Tbilisi takes six hours by coach. → journey

1. I'd like a _____ ticket to Berlin. I'm coming back on Sunday.
2. Sorry I'm late. My train was _____ by forty minutes.
3. Flight 342 to Madrid leaves from _____ 12.
4. We've got a lot of _____: three suitcases and two bags.
5. Our flight was _____ because of the snow. There were no planes that day.
6. Did you _____ the hotel online, or shall I call them?
7. There are 200 _____ on this ferry, and many of them are tourists.
8. We drove on the _____ for three hours and then stopped for lunch.
9. The _____ time is 6.30, so we'll check in at 4.30.
10. A _____ ticket is cheaper, but you can't travel back on it.
11. Lena travelled with only a small _____ on her back.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 f, 2 d, 3 e, 4 b, 5 c, 6 g, 7 h, 8 a **2** 1 return, 2 delayed, 3 gate, 4 luggage, 5 cancelled, 6 book, 7 passengers, 8 motorway, 9 departure, 10 single, 11 backpack

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 5 · VOCABULARY Name: _____ Date: _____

Hotels and accommodation

Focus: hotel and accommodation words: reception, check in, double room, key card, hostel, included, complain

reception **receptionist** **check in** **check out** **double room** **single room** **twin room** **key card** **guest** **accommodation** **hostel** **campsite** **tent** **bed and breakfast** **included** **Wi-Fi** **air conditioning** **lift** **towel** **pillow** **blanket** **room service** **complain** **complaint** **comfortable**

1 Choose the correct word.

Example: You get your key card at _____. (reception / the campsite / the lift) → reception

1. Good evening. I'd like to _____, please. I've got a reservation for two nights. (check in / check out / complain)
2. A _____ room has two single beds, not one big bed. (double / twin / single)
3. The _____ at the desk gave us a city map and our key cards. (guest / passenger / receptionist)
4. Breakfast is _____ in the price, so you don't pay extra for it. (included / comfortable / delayed)
5. It's too hot in this room. Does the _____ work? (blanket / air conditioning / pillow)
6. We slept in a _____ at the campsite. It was cold at night. (hostel / lift / tent)
7. I'm going to _____ about the noise. I didn't sleep at all. (complain / check out / book)
8. We stayed in a cheap _____ with six beds in one room. (double room / hostel / key card)
9. The _____ was broken, so we carried our bags up four floors. (lift / tent / towel)

2 Put the words in the correct column.

Example: manager → People

hostel **pillow** **guest** **campsite** **blanket** **receptionist** **bed and breakfast** **towel** **passenger** **hotel** **air conditioning** **tourist**

Places to stay	Things in the room	People

ANSWER KEY

1 1 check in, 2 twin, 3 receptionist, 4 included, 5 air conditioning, 6 tent, 7 complain, 8 hostel, 9 lift **2** Places to stay: hostel, campsite, bed and breakfast, hotel | Things in the room: pillow, blanket, towel, air conditioning | People: guest, receptionist, passenger, tourist

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 5 · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

Future plans: going to and the present continuous

Focus: going to for intentions; present continuous for fixed arrangements; future time expressions

FUTURE PLANS AND ARRANGEMENTS

Plans: **be going to** + verb. We're going to visit Rome. I'm not going to drive.
Fixed arrangements (time, place): **present continuous**. I'm meeting Sara at six.
Questions: **Are** you **going to** rent a car? What time **are** you **leaving** next week?

1 Choose the correct form.

Example: We _____ to stay in a hostel next week. (are going / going / are staying) → are going

1. Tom _____ going to drive to the airport. He's taking a taxi. (doesn't / isn't / not)
2. I'm _____ my sister at the station at six tonight. (meet / going to meeting / meeting)
3. _____ you going to book the tickets online? (Are / Do / Is)
4. They _____ flying to Athens on Friday morning. (is / going / are)
5. What time _____ the coach leaving tomorrow? (does / is / are)
6. Ani _____ to rent a car at the weekend. (going / is renting / is going)
7. Where _____ you going to stay in Berlin? (do / are / is)

2 Complete with on, in or at.

Example: We're leaving _____ Friday morning. → on

1. The new timetable starts _____ two weeks.
2. Are you working _____ the weekend?
3. We're meeting Luis _____ Monday _____ ten o'clock.
4. The ferry leaves _____ 7.45 _____ Sunday morning.
5. We're staying at a campsite _____ August.

3 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

Example: We going to visit Lisbon in October. → We're going to visit Lisbon in October.

1. I meeting Omar at the airport at nine.

   _____

2. Are you go to rent a car in Tbilisi?

   _____

3. She isn't going to flies. She's taking the train.

   _____

ANSWER KEY

1 1 isn't, 2 meeting, 3 Are, 4 are, 5 is, 6 is going, 7 are **2** 1 in, 2 at, 3 on / at, 4 at / on, 5 in **3** 1 I'm meeting Omar at the airport at nine. | 2 Are you going to rent a car in Tbilisi? | 3 She isn't going to fly. She's taking the train.

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 5 · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

will and won't: predictions, offers and decisions

Focus: will / won't for predictions, offers, promises and instant decisions; Shall I ...?; will vs going to

WILL, WON'T AND SHALL

Predictions and opinions: I think it **will** be cold. The flight **won't** be full.
Offers, promises, decisions now: **I'll** carry your bag. OK, **I'll** take the early train.
Shall I book a taxi? (an offer) · **going to** = a plan from before, **will** = you decide now.

1 Choose the correct form.

Example: I think the hotel _____ be expensive in August. (will / shall / going to) → will

1. That suitcase looks heavy. I _____ carry it for you. (am carrying / will / won't)
2. _____ I call the hotel and ask about the Wi-Fi? (Will / Do / Shall)
3. We _____ to fly to Rome. We booked it last month. (are going / will / going)
4. I don't think the ferry _____ be on time in this wind. (is / will / shall)
5. The hotel is full tonight, so we _____ find a room here. (won't / don't / aren't)
6. Will you be at the station at six? Yes, I _____. (will / am / do)

2 Complete with 'll, won't or shall and the verb in brackets.

Example: I'm thirsty. I _____ (get) some water. → 'll get

1. It's late. I _____ (call) you tomorrow morning.
2. Don't worry. We _____ (not / miss) the flight. We've got two hours.
3. _____ I _____ (ask) the receptionist about breakfast?
4. OK, I _____ (take) the 9.15 train. A single ticket, please.
5. The hotel _____ (not / have) a lift. It's a very old building.

3 Match the sentences and the replies.

1. My card doesn't work here.	a. Calm down. I'll help you look.
2. I don't know the way to the hotel.	b. Don't worry. I'll pay.
3. Will the shops be open?	c. OK, we'll take a taxi.
4. Will the flight be full?	d. No, they won't. It's Sunday.
5. I can't find my boarding pass!	e. Shall I show you on the map?
6. The train leaves in ten minutes!	f. I don't think so. It's a Tuesday.

ANSWER KEY
1 1 will, 2 Shall, 3 are going, 4 will, 5 won't, 6 will **2** 1 'll call, 2 won't miss, 3 Shall / ask, 4 'll take, 5 won't have **3** 1 b, 2 e, 3 d, 4 f, 5 a, 6 c

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 5 · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

Possibility: may, might and the certainty scale

Focus: may / might (not) for possibility; will definitely, will probably, probably won't; perhaps / maybe

MAY, MIGHT AND HOW SURE YOU ARE

Possible, not sure: We **might** stay an extra night. The train **may** be late.
Negative: It **might not** rain. We **may not** have time. · **Maybe** / **Perhaps** it'll rain.
Scale: will **definitely** → will **probably** → might / may → **probably** won't → won't.

1 Choose the correct words.

Example: We _____ take the ferry, but we aren't sure. (might / won't / shall) → might

1. I'm not sure. I _____ go to Paris in June. (will definitely / might / am)
2. We leave at 5 a.m., so we _____ be tired. (might not / may not / will definitely)
3. Take a coat. It _____ be cold on the ferry. (won't / might / might not)
4. I _____ not be on time. The traffic is bad. (might not / may / won't)
5. It's a short walk, so we _____ need a taxi. (probably won't / will / might)
6. Omar _____ come. He's asking his boss tomorrow. (will definitely / won't / might)
7. The train _____ late, so let's leave early. (may is / may be / may to be)
8. We _____ arrive before midnight. The coach is slow. (won't probably / probably won't)
9. _____ we'll stay an extra night. We don't know. (Maybe / May / Might)
10. I _____ not have time to see the old town. (may / won't / am)

2 Complete with will definitely, will probably, might or probably won't.

Example: The airport _____ have a bank. (100%) → will definitely

1. The hotel _____ have Wi-Fi in the rooms. (90%)
2. I _____ take my computer on the trip. (50%)
3. It _____ snow in Lisbon in May. (10%)
4. The journey _____ take about six hours. (100%)
5. We _____ need a visa for Georgia. (10%)
6. Ali _____ meet us at the airport. (90%)
7. They _____ cancel the ferry in this wind. (50%)
8. The coach _____ stop at a petrol station. (100%)

ANSWER KEY

1 1 might, 2 will definitely, 3 might, 4 may, 5 probably won't, 6 might, 7 may be, 8 probably won't, 9 Maybe, 10 may **2** 1 will probably, 2 might, 3 probably won't, 4 will definitely, 5 probably won't, 6 will probably, 7 might, 8 will definitely

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 5 · READING Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading: Our trip to Lisbon

Focus: reading a travel-planning email: present continuous for arrangements, going to, will, may / might

Our trip to Lisbon

Hi Sara! Our trip to Lisbon is next week. We're flying on Monday morning at 7.15. Tom's brother is driving us to the airport at five. We're staying at a small bed and breakfast near the river. We're meeting Tom's friend Luis there at two.

On Tuesday we're going to visit the old town and take photos. On Wednesday we're going to rent a car and drive to a beach. It's May, so it will probably be warm and sunny. I don't think it will rain.

On Thursday we might take the ferry across the river. It's often windy, so they may cancel it. Shall I book a table for all of us on Friday evening? Please let me know. See you soon, Lena

1 Read the email. True or false?

1. Lena and Tom are flying on Monday evening. ☐ T ☐ F
2. Tom's brother is driving them to the airport. ☐ T ☐ F
3. Their accommodation is near the river. ☐ T ☐ F
4. They're going to visit the old town on Monday. ☐ T ☐ F
5. Lena thinks it will rain. ☐ T ☐ F
6. They may not take the ferry because of the wind. ☐ T ☐ F

2 Answer the questions about the email.

Example: What time is the flight? → It's at 7.15 on Monday morning.

1. Where are they staying?

   _____

2. What are they going to do on Tuesday?

   _____

3. What will the weather probably be like?

   _____

4. What does Lena want to book for Friday evening?

   _____

ANSWER KEY

1 1 F, 2 T, 3 T, 4 F, 5 F, 6 T **2** 1 They're staying at a small bed and breakfast near the river. | 2 They're going to visit the old town and take photos. | 3 It will probably be warm and sunny. | 4 She wants to book a table for all of them.

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 5 · EVERYDAY ENGLISH Name: _____ Date: _____

Everyday English: Booking a room and dealing with delays

Focus: booking a room by phone, asking about train times, a delayed train, offers with Shall I ...? and I'll ...

Model dialogue: booking a room by phone

Receptionist: Good morning, Hotel Park. Can I help you?

Anna: Hello. I'd like to book a double room for two nights, please.

Receptionist: Certainly. When are you arriving?

Anna: On the 14th of May. Is breakfast included?

Receptionist: Yes, it is. A double room is 90 euros a night.

Anna: That's fine. My name is Anna Petrosyan.

Shall **platform** **afraid** **return** **time** **delayed** **leave** **miss**

1 At the station — Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

Example: What _____ is it? Half past nine. → time

Omar: Excuse me, what time does the next train to Glasgow _____?

Assistant: At 9.15 from _____ 4, but I'm _____ it's _____ by 20 minutes.

Omar: Oh no. I'll _____ my connection to Edinburgh!

Assistant: Don't worry. _____ I check the next train from Glasgow?

Omar: Yes, please. And a _____ ticket to Edinburgh.

Assistant: Here you are, 42 pounds. I'll put you on the 10.05.

2 Match the questions and the answers.

1. I'd like to book a single room for Friday night.	a. No, we won't. There's a bus every ten minutes.
2. Is breakfast included?	b. At half past six, from the bus station.
3. Is the flight to Berlin delayed?	c. Yes, it is. It's from seven to ten.
4. Shall I book the hotel?	d. Certainly. What's your name, please?
5. Will we need a taxi from the airport?	e. Yes, I'm afraid it's two hours late.
6. What time does the coach leave?	f. Yes, please. I'll buy the tickets.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 leave, 2 platform, 3 afraid, 4 delayed, 5 miss, 6 Shall, 7 return **2** 1 d, 2 c, 3 e, 4 f, 5 a, 6 b

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 5 · WRITING Name: _____ Date: _____

Writing: A message about my trip

Focus: a message about a trip: arrangements, plans, a prediction, might, an offer; I'll let you know

Writing tip: time phrase first or last. **On Friday** I'm flying. / I'm flying **on Friday**.
Close with an offer and **I'll let you know**.

1 Complete the message with: arriving, going, might, I'll, know.

Example: I'm _____ to Rome on Friday. → flying

1. Hi Ben! I'm _____ at the station at 6.30 on Saturday morning.
2. We're _____ to rent a car. It _____ be cold, so bring a warm jacket.
3. _____ book the rooms tonight. Don't worry about it.
4. I'll let you _____ about the price. See you soon, Nina

2 Write to a friend about your trip next month (60-80 words).

MODEL

Hi Aram! Next month I'm going to Berlin. I'm flying on Monday 12th at 8.30 and staying at a hotel near the station. On Tuesday I'm meeting a customer. Then I'm going to visit the old market and see a film. It'll probably be cold. I might stay an extra day. I'll send you some photos. I'll let you know! Lucy

- Where and when? Your flight and hotel: I'm flying ... I'm staying ...
- Two things you are going to do there
- A prediction (It'll probably ...), one thing that might happen, an offer (I'll ...)
- Close with I'll let you know.

Self-check: capital letters and full stops · subject + verb word order · this unit's grammar · this unit's words · the right length

ANSWER KEY

1 1 arriving, 2 going / might, 3 I'll, 4 know

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 5 · UNIT REVIEW Name: _____ Date: _____

Unit 5 review

Focus: review: going to, present continuous, will / won't, may / might, travel words

1 Choose the correct word.

Example: We _____ to Vienna next week. (are flying / fly / flew) → are flying

1. I'm tired. OK, I _____ take a taxi to the hotel. (am going / will / won't)
2. We _____ to stay at a campsite this time. (will / are going / might)
3. _____ I call a taxi for you? (Shall / Will / Do)
4. It _____ rain tomorrow, but I'm not sure. (will definitely / won't / might)
5. Here's our key card. Can we _____ now? (check out / check in / book)
6. Don't worry, I _____ be late. I promise. (might / don't / won't)
7. Sara _____ meeting us at the station at half past five. (is / does / will)
8. What time _____ you going to check out? (do / are / will)
9. Please show your _____ pass at the gate. (boarding / key / return)
10. The room was dirty, so we made a _____. (complaint / reservation / booking)

luggage **cancelled** **receptionist** **complain** **single** **hostel** **destination**

2 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

Example: A _____ room has one bed for one person. → single

1. Ask the _____ for another towel.
2. Our flight was _____, so we stayed one more night.
3. You can take 20 kilos of _____ on this flight.
4. The Wi-Fi doesn't work. I want to _____ to the manager.
5. The _____ is cheap, but you share a room with five people.
6. Our final _____ is Porto, but we're stopping in Lisbon first.

3 Match the questions and the answers.

1. Shall I check the timetable?	a. It might. It's very windy.
2. What time are you leaving?	b. Yes, from the airport.
3. Are you going to rent a car?	c. Yes, it's included.
4. Will the ferry be late?	d. At six tomorrow morning.
5. Where's platform 4?	e. Good idea. I'll wait here.
6. Is the Wi-Fi free?	f. Over there, next to the café.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 will, 2 are going, 3 Shall, 4 might, 5 check out, 6 won't, 7 is, 8 are, 9 boarding, 10 complaint **2** 1 receptionist, 2 cancelled, 3 luggage, 4 complain, 5 hostel, 6 destination **3** 1 e, 2 d, 3 b, 4 a, 5 f, 6 c

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 6 · EXPERIENCES · VOCABULARY Name: _____ Date: _____

Experiences and adventures

Focus: vocabulary: experiences and adventures (climb, camping, helicopter, festival, prize, sail)

try **taste** **ride a horse** **climb** **mountain** **camping** **sleep in a tent** **fly** **helicopter** **sail** **boat trip** **festival** **concert** **famous** **celebrity** **prize** **competition** **win** **dangerous** **exciting** **scary** **amazing** **unforgettable**

1 Match the words and the definitions.

1. celebrity	a. A big event with music and food.
2. prize	b. A holiday in a tent in the countryside.
3. helicopter	c. Very special: you can never forget it.
4. festival	d. It flies, but it isn't a plane.
5. camping	e. A famous person, for example an actor.
6. unforgettable	f. You get it when you win a competition.

2 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

Example: Ken _____ to Berlin in a small plane last month. → flew

1. Last summer we went _____ in the forest and slept in a tent.
2. The singer gave a wonderful _____ in the city centre last night.
3. Lena _____ first prize in the photo competition last year.
4. We took a three-hour _____ around the island. The boat was small.
5. This soup _____ amazing! Did you cook it?
6. Sara _____ the mountain in six hours. She was very tired.
7. We _____ a small boat across the lake last summer.

3 Choose the correct adjective.

Example: This singer is on TV every week. She's _____. (famous / scary / lazy) → famous

1. The view was _____. I took 50 photos. (dangerous / amazing / scary)
2. Don't climb there alone. It's _____. (famous / dangerous / unforgettable)
3. The forest at night was _____. We heard noises. (scary / famous / polite)
4. The boat trip was _____. We laughed all day. (scary / dangerous / exciting)
5. We saw a _____ actor at the festival. People took photos of him. (famous / scary / dangerous)
6. Our wedding day was _____. We will remember it all our lives. (lazy / dangerous / unforgettable)

ANSWER KEY

1 1 e, 2 f, 3 d, 4 a, 5 b, 6 c **2** 1 camping, 2 concert, 3 won, 4 boat trip, 5 tastes, 6 climbed, 7 sailed **3** 1 amazing, 2 dangerous, 3 scary, 4 exciting, 5 famous, 6 unforgettable

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 6 · VOCABULARY Name: _____ Date: _____

World travel and places

Focus: vocabulary: world travel and places (abroad, sightseeing, capital, castle, souvenir, worth)

abroad **sightseeing** **tourist attraction** **capital** **island** **coast** **desert** **forest** **lake** **waterfall** **castle** **cathedral** **monument** **ancient** **local** **guided tour** **souvenir** **ticket office** **queue** **crowded** **view** **worth** **festival** **climb** **unforgettable**

1 Put the words in the correct column.

Example: lake → Nature

island **castle** **souvenir** **forest** **cathedral** **queue** **waterfall** **monument** **guided tour**

Nature	Buildings	Travel words

2 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

Example: We stood in a long _____ at the ticket office. → queue

1. Yerevan is the _____ of Armenia.
2. The monument is 2,000 years old, so it's _____.
3. The beach was _____. There were hundreds of people on it.
4. From the cathedral there is a wonderful _____ of the city.
5. The guided tour costs 20 euros, but it's _____ it.
6. The music _____ in the old town is in August.
7. We _____ a small mountain on the island. It took four hours.
8. The waterfall was _____. I still think about it every day.
9. Omar worked _____ for five years, in Berlin and London.

ANSWER KEY

1 Nature: island, forest, waterfall | Buildings: castle, cathedral, monument | Travel words: souvenir, queue, guided tour **2** 1 capital, 2 ancient, 3 crowded, 4 view, 5 worth, 6 festival, 7 climbed, 8 unforgettable, 9 abroad

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 6 · EXPERIENCES · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

Present perfect: experiences

Focus: present perfect for life experience: have / has + past participle, been vs gone

GRAMMAR: PRESENT PERFECT FOR EXPERIENCE

have / has + past participle, no time: I've visited Rome. She **hasn't** tried sushi.
Regular: visit → visit**ed**. Irregular: go → **been** / **gone**, eat → **eaten**, see → **seen**, fly → **flown**.
been = went and came back: She's been to Paris. **gone** = is there now: He's gone home.

1 Complete the table with the past participles.

Example: make → made

Verb	Participle	Verb	Participle
be	_____	eat	_____
do	_____	drink	_____
see	_____	take	_____
write	_____	drive	_____
fly	_____	ride	_____
give	_____	break	_____
speak	_____	win	_____

2 Complete with have / has / haven't / hasn't and the past participle.

Example: Sara _____ (visit) Vienna twice. → has visited

1. I _____ (drive) a car in a foreign country.
2. My parents _____ (not / fly) in a helicopter.
3. Tom _____ (try) Turkish coffee. He loves it.
4. Ali _____ (not / ride) a horse. He doesn't like them.
5. My sister _____ (write) two books. She's a writer.

3 Choose been or gone.

Example: Where's Anna? She's _____ to the bank. (been / gone) → gone

1. Ken isn't in the office. He's _____ to the canteen. (been / gone)
2. I've _____ to Tbilisi three times. I love it. (been / gone)
3. Lena has _____ to the airport. Her flight is at six. (been / gone)

ANSWER KEY

1 1 been, 2 eaten, 3 done, 4 drunk, 5 seen, 6 taken, 7 written, 8 driven, 9 flown, 10 ridden, 11 given, 12 broken, 13 spoken, 14 won **2** 1 have driven, 2 haven't flown, 3 has tried, 4 hasn't ridden, 5 has written **3** 1 gone, 2 been, 3 gone

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 6 · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

Have you ever ...?

Focus: Have you ever ...? questions, short answers, never, once / twice / three times

GRAMMAR: HAVE YOU EVER ...?

Have you ever + participle? Have you ever ridden a horse? **Has** he **ever** flown?
Short answers: Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. / No, never. · Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.
never + affirmative form: I've never flown. · How many times? **once**, **twice**, three times.

1 Complete the questions and the short answers.

Example: _____ (you / ever / try) Indian food? - Yes, I _____. → Have you ever tried, have

1. _____ (you / ever / climb) a mountain? - Yes, I _____.
2. _____ (your brother / ever / fly) in a helicopter? - No, he _____.
3. _____ (Maria / ever / win) a prize? - Yes, she _____, twice.
4. _____ (you / ever / lose) your passport? - No, I've _____ lost it. I'm careful!
5. _____ (your parents / ever / be) abroad? - Yes, they _____, once.
6. _____ (David / ever / ride) a horse? - No, he _____.

2 Choose the correct word.

Example: Have you ever been to London? Yes, I _____. (have / did / was) → have

1. Has Lena ever tried sushi? No, she _____. (haven't / hasn't / didn't)
2. _____ Omar ever eaten Georgian food? (Have / Did / Has)
3. We've been to Dublin _____. We went in 2018 and 2022. (once / twice / never)
4. Ken has flown _____. He flew in 2019, 2021 and 2023. (three times / twice / once)

3 Put the words in order.

Example: you / have / ever / a celebrity / met / ? → Have you ever met a celebrity?

1. has / ever / she / a / won / competition / ?

_____

2. many / how / times / you / have / flown / ?

_____

3. never / I've / a / horse / ridden / .

_____

ANSWER KEY

1 1 Have you ever climbed / have, 2 Has your brother ever flown / hasn't, 3 Has Maria ever won / has, 4 Have you ever lost / never, 5 Have your parents ever been / have, 6 Has David ever ridden / hasn't **2** 1 hasn't, 2 Has, 3 twice, 4 three times **3** 1 Has she ever won a competition? | 2 How many times have you flown? | 3 I've never ridden a horse.

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 6 · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

Present perfect vs past simple

Focus: present perfect vs past simple: the experience (no time) vs the details (when, where)

GRAMMAR: PRESENT PERFECT OR PAST SIMPLE?

The experience, no time: **I've been** to London. (present perfect)
The details, with a time: **I went** there last year with my sister. (past simple)
Past simple words: yesterday, last week, ago, in 2015, when I was 20. When **did** you go?

1 Choose the correct form.

Example: I _____ Rome in 2019. (visited / have visited) → visited

1. Sara has never _____ to Georgia. (went / been / was)
2. We _____ a boat trip last summer. (took / have taken / take)
3. _____ you see the castle when you were in Prague? (Have / Has / Did)
4. When _____ you go to Warsaw? - Last spring. (have / did / do)
5. What _____ the festival like? - It was amazing. (was / has been / is)

2 Complete with the present perfect or the past simple.

Example: I _____ (be) to Berlin. I _____ (go) there in 2020. → have been, went

1. Lena _____ (see) a lot of castles in her life. In 2023 she _____ (visit) Rome.
2. _____ (you / ever / eat) sushi? - Yes, I _____ (try) it in London in 2019.
3. We _____ (never / fly), but we _____ (take) a boat trip last May.
4. I _____ (not / meet) a celebrity, but Nina _____ (meet) a singer last year.
5. _____ (Ani / ever / win) a prize? - Yes, she _____ (win) a photo competition in 2021.

3 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

Example: I have visited Madrid last year. → I visited Madrid last year.

1. Have you ever drove a car abroad?

2. She has won a prize two years ago.

3. When have you visited Georgia?

ANSWER KEY

1 1 been, 2 took, 3 Did, 4 did, 5 was **2** 1 has seen / visited, 2 Have you ever eaten / tried, 3 have never flown / took, 4 haven't met / met, 5 Has Ani ever won / won **3** 1 Have you ever driven a car abroad? | 2 She won a prize two years ago. | 3 When did you visit Georgia?

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 6 · EXPERIENCES · READING Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading: Three colleagues, three experiences

Focus: reading: three team profiles; present perfect for experiences, past simple for details

Nina (34, sales): I've climbed a mountain. In 2019 I went to Georgia with two good friends from university. We climbed for three long days and slept in small tents. The nights were cold and a bit scary, but the view was unforgettable. I'd like to go there again one day.

David (41, support): I've lived abroad. From 2010 to 2015 I worked in Berlin for a German company. I didn't speak any German at first, so the first year was hard. Luckily, my colleagues were patient and I learnt quickly. I've visited Berlin twice on holiday.

Elena (29, reception): I've never left the country, and I've never flown. But I've won a cooking competition! It was in Yerevan last May. I made my grandmother's fish soup. I won first prize: a weekend in a hotel on the coast. I'm going there in June!

1 Read the text. True or false?

1. Nina climbed the mountain alone. ☐ T ☐ F
2. David worked in Berlin for five years. ☐ T ☐ F
3. David spoke good German when he arrived in Berlin. ☐ T ☐ F
4. David has visited Berlin on holiday. ☐ T ☐ F
5. Elena has flown once. ☐ T ☐ F
6. Elena's prize was a weekend on the coast. ☐ T ☐ F

2 Answer the questions about the text.

Example: How long did Nina and her friends climb? → For three days.

1. Who did Nina go to Georgia with?

2. Why was David's first year in Berlin hard?

3. What did Elena cook in the competition?

4. When is Elena going to the hotel?

ANSWER KEY

1 1 F, 2 T, 3 F, 4 T, 5 F, 6 T **2** 1 She went with two friends from university. | 2 Because he didn't speak any German at first. | 3 She made her grandmother's fish soup. | 4 She is going there in June.

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 6 · EVERYDAY ENGLISH Name: _____ Date: _____

Everyday English: Talking about experiences

Focus: everyday English: Have you ever ...? / What was it like? / Never? You're joking!

Model dialogue

Tom: Have you ever been to Georgia, Anna?

Anna: Yes, I have. I went to Tbilisi two years ago.

Tom: What was it like?

Anna: It was wonderful, and the food was amazing. Have you ever been abroad?

Tom: No, never. I've never flown. I don't like planes.

Anna: Never? You're joking!

Twice haven't been ever should times have

1 In the canteen — Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

Example: What _____ the concert like? → was

Sara: Have you _____ tried Japanese food, Omar?

Omar: No, I _____, but I'd like to.

Sara: You _____ try it! There's a Japanese restaurant near the office.

Omar: Maybe one day. How many _____ have you been abroad?

Sara: _____. Once to Russia and once to Greece. I preferred Greece.

Omar: Really? Have you ever _____ to Athens?

Sara: Yes, I _____. The old town was amazing.

2 Match the questions and the answers.

1. Have you ever been to Turkey?	a. No, but I'd like to taste it one day.
2. What was it like?	b. Never? You're joking!
3. I've never been on a plane.	c. The coast. The sea was beautiful.
4. Which did you prefer?	d. No, he hasn't. He's scared of planes.
5. Have you ever tried Indian food?	e. Amazing! The castle was 800 years old.
6. Has your brother ever flown?	f. Yes, I have. I went there in 2022.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 ever, 2 haven't, 3 should, 4 times, 5 Twice, 6 been, 7 have **2** 1 f, 2 e, 3 b, 4 c, 5 a, 6 d

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 6 · EXPERIENCES · WRITING Name: _____ Date: _____

Writing: My experiences

Focus: writing about experiences: present perfect, then past simple details; but / although

Tip: present perfect first, then past simple. I've been to Rome. I went in 2021.
Contrast: I've never flown, **but** I'd like to. **Although** it was cold, we loved the trip.

1 Choose the correct word.

Example: I've been to Rome, _____ I've never been to Venice. (but / so / because) → but

1. _____ I've been abroad, I've never seen the sea. (But / Although / So)
2. _____ eaten Turkish food. I tried it in Istanbul last year. (I've / I / I'm)
3. I've _____ flown in a helicopter. It looks scary. (ever / no / never)
4. I've never been to a concert, _____ I'd like to go. (so / but / because)

2 Write about your experiences for your team or class page (60-80 words).

MODEL

I've visited three countries. I went to Lisbon in 2023. I've eaten Georgian food. I tried it at a festival in Tbilisi two years ago. And I've ridden a horse! It was on a farm when I was ten. I've never slept in a tent, but I'd like to go camping. Although I've flown many times, I've never been in a helicopter.

- Three things you have done (I've ...)
- One detail for each in the past simple: when or where
- Two things you have never done
- One thing you would like to do; use but / although

Self-check: capital letters and full stops · subject + verb word order · this unit's grammar · this unit's words · the right length

ANSWER KEY

1 1 Although, 2 I've, 3 never, 4 but

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 6 · EXPERIENCES · UNIT REVIEW Name: _____ Date: _____

Unit 6 review

Focus: unit review: present perfect, ever / never, been vs gone, past simple details, unit words

1 Choose the correct word.

Example: I _____ never been to Lisbon. (have / did / am) → have

1. Has your boss ever _____ a horse? (rode / ridden / ride)
2. Ali has _____ to the ticket office. He's buying our tickets now. (been / gone / went)
3. _____ your colleagues ever been abroad? (Have / Has / Did)
4. We've _____ to that island twice. It's beautiful. (gone / went / been)
5. Have you _____ slept in a tent? - No, never. (once / ever / twice)
6. When _____ you climb the mountain? - In 2020. (have / do / did)

2 Complete with the present perfect or the past simple.

Example: We _____ (see) many castles. We _____ (visit) three last May. → have seen, visited

1. Tom _____ (never / win) a prize, but he _____ (be) second in 2021.
2. _____ (you / ever / sleep) in a tent? - Yes, we _____ (go) camping last June.
3. Omar _____ (not / see) the desert, but he _____ (visit) the coast in May.
4. _____ (Sara / ever / meet) a celebrity? - Yes, she _____ (speak) to an actor in 2020.

3 Choose the correct travel or experience word.

Example: We bought a small _____ for my mother at the market. (souvenir / queue / view) → souvenir

1. People built the cathedral 600 years ago. It's _____. (local / ancient / scary)
2. There was a long _____ at the ticket office, so we waited an hour. (view / coast / queue)
3. A _____ flew us to the hotel on the island in ten minutes. (helicopter / ferry / coach)
4. Omar was second in a photo _____ last year. (festival / competition / prize)
5. We spent the first day _____ in the old town. (camping / sailing / sightseeing)
6. My sister has never been _____. She hasn't got a passport. (local / abroad / foreign)

4 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

Example: I have never saw a waterfall. → I have never seen a waterfall.

1. Lena isn't here. She has been to the shops.

   _____

2. I have met a celebrity in 2019.

   _____

ANSWER KEY

1 1 ridden, 2 gone, 3 Have, 4 been, 5 ever, 6 did **2** 1 has never won / was, 2 Have you ever slept / went, 3 hasn't seen / visited, 4 Has Sara ever met / spoke **3** 1 ancient, 2 queue, 3 helicopter, 4 competition, 5 sightseeing, 6 abroad **4** 1 Lena isn't here. She has gone to the shops. | 2 I met a celebrity in 2019.

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 7 · VOCABULARY Name: _____ Date: _____

Jobs, applications and interviews

Focus: vocabulary: applying for a job (apply, CV, employer, vacancy, promotion, quit)

JOBS, APPLICATIONS AND INTERVIEWS

apply application CV interview employer employee qualifications skills experience reference advert vacancy position contract promotion overtime pay rise retire unemployed self-employed career earn hire quit responsible

1 Match the words and the definitions.

1. CV	a. A better position at your company.
2. employer	b. Stop work at about sixty-five.
3. vacancy	c. An email about you from your old boss.
4. promotion	d. You work for this person or company.
5. overtime	e. A job for a new worker at a company.
6. reference	f. A list of your education, jobs and skills.
7. retire	g. Without a job.
8. unemployed	h. Extra hours of work.

2 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

Example: Lena wants a new _____ in a bigger company. → position

1. There is an _____ for a cook in the newspaper.
2. You can _____ for the position on the company website.
3. The _____ is on Monday at ten, so please bring your CV.
4. Sara has got twenty years of _____ as a nurse.
5. The company gave all staff a _____ of fifty pounds a month.
6. Nina _____ her job last week because the salary was bad.
7. Lucy is _____ for safety in the warehouse.
8. Send copies of your _____ with your CV, for example your degree.
9. Tom has no qualifications, but his computer _____ are very good.
10. The company wants to _____ three new drivers in May.
11. Aram has a small shop. He is _____, so he has no boss.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 f, 2 d, 3 e, 4 a, 5 h, 6 c, 7 b, 8 g **2** 1 advert, 2 apply, 3 interview, 4 experience, 5 pay rise, 6 quit, 7 responsible, 8 qualifications, 9 skills, 10 hire, 11 self-employed

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 7 · VOCABULARY Name: _____ Date: _____

Rules and safety at work

Focus: vocabulary: rules and safety at work (uniform, helmet, sign, forbidden, sick leave)

RULES AND SAFETY AT WORK

rule **uniform** **helmet** **gloves** **safety** **sign** **notice** **allowed** **permission** **forbidden** **fire exit** **alarm** **accident** **report** **on time** **late** **absent** **sick leave** **day off** **holiday** **timesheet** **break** **smoke** **mobile phone** **visitor**

1 Choose the correct word.

Example: Put on your _____ at the door of the warehouse. (helmet / timesheet / notice) → helmet

1. There is a _____ on the door: 'No mobile phones'. (break / sign / holiday)
2. Mark was _____ for three days. He was ill. (late / unemployed / absent)
3. Smoking is _____ in the warehouse. It's dangerous. (forbidden / allowed / absent)
4. Write your hours for the week on your _____. (helmet / alarm / timesheet)
5. Every _____ gets a badge at reception. (rule / visitor / break)
6. You can't take a _____ this week. We need you. (day off / sign / helmet)
7. Lena has a cold, so she is on _____ today. (break / sick leave / overtime)
8. The meeting starts at nine. Please be _____. (late / absent / on time)
9. Read your _____ carefully. It has the holiday rules. (contract / timesheet / helmet)
10. All new _____ get a list of the rules and a uniform. (visitors / employers / employees)
11. You can't go in without _____. Ask the manager first. (permission / holiday / alarm)

2 Match the signs and their meaning.

1. No smoking	a. Don't use your phone here.
2. Fire exit	b. Put on your helmet and gloves here.
3. Visitors: please sign in	c. Tell your manager about every accident.
4. Staff only	d. Close the door after you.
5. No mobile phones	e. You mustn't smoke here.
6. Report all accidents	f. Write your name at reception.
7. Keep this door closed	g. Visitors can't go in here.
8. Wear helmets and gloves	h. Leave by this door in an emergency.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 sign, 2 absent, 3 forbidden, 4 timesheet, 5 visitor, 6 day off, 7 sick leave, 8 on time, 9 contract, 10 employees, 11 permission **2** 1 e, 2 h, 3 f, 4 g, 5 a, 6 c, 7 d, 8 b

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 7 · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

have to / don't have to

Focus: have to / has to, don't have to / doesn't have to, Do I have to ...?, had to; vs can't

GRAMMAR: HAVE TO / DON'T HAVE TO

have to / **has to** = you need to: I have to wear a badge. He has to start early.
don't have to / **doesn't have to** = no need. We don't have to work on Sundays.
Do I **have to** pay? No, you don't. · Past: I **had to** work late. · **can't** = not allowed

1 Complete with have to, has to, don't have to, doesn't have to, do or does.

Example: Nurses _____ wear a uniform at the hospital. → have to

1. Ken _____ start work at six because he drives the first bus.
2. We _____ work on Saturdays. The office is closed.
3. Lucy _____ wear a helmet in the office, only in the warehouse.
4. _____ you _____ pay for your uniform? No, the company pays for it.
5. What time _____ Omar _____ be at the airport tomorrow?
6. Self-employed people _____ find their own customers.
7. Visitors _____ sign in at reception, but they _____ wear a uniform.
8. Sara works part-time, so she _____ come to the office every day.

2 Choose the correct words.

Example: Last year I _____ work every Saturday. (had to / have to) → had to

1. The office was closed yesterday, so we _____ go to work. (had to / didn't have to)
2. You _____ smoke in the warehouse. It's forbidden. (don't have to / can't)
3. You _____ come to the party. It isn't a work meeting. (don't have to / can't)
4. _____ she have to work late last night? (Does / Did / Was)
5. My lessons started at eleven, so I _____ get up early. (had to / didn't have to)
6. Staff _____ park here. The car park is for customers. (can't / don't have to)
7. Two years ago Omar _____ work in the evening. (has to / have to / had to)
8. _____ you have to wear a uniform at your last job? (Do / Did / Were)

ANSWER KEY

1 1 has to, 2 don't have to, 3 doesn't have to, 4 Do / have to, 5 does / have to, 6 have to, 7 have to / don't have to, 8 doesn't have to **2** 1 didn't have to, 2 can't, 3 don't have to, 4 Did, 5 didn't have to, 6 can't, 7 had to, 8 Did

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 7 · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

must / mustn't

Focus: must / mustn't for rules and signs; mustn't vs don't have to; need to

GRAMMAR: MUST / MUSTN'T

Rules: You **must** wear a helmet here. · Not allowed: You **mustn't** smoke here.
must = my rule, very important · **have to** = an outside rule (the company, a sign)
mustn't = don't do it · **don't have to** = no need · softer: You **need to** book early.

1 Complete with must or mustn't.

Example: You _____ wear gloves in the kitchen. It's the rule. → must

1. Staff _____ smoke near the fire exit.
2. All visitors _____ get a badge at reception.
3. You _____ be late for the interview. Arrive ten minutes early.
4. Drivers _____ use a mobile phone in the car.
5. We _____ forget the safety meeting at three.
6. You _____ report every accident, big or small.
7. Nurses _____ clean their hands many times a day.
8. You _____ open this door. The alarm will start.

2 Choose the correct words.

Example: You _____ pay for lunch. The canteen is free. (mustn't / don't have to) → don't have to

1. You _____ take photos in the warehouse. It's forbidden. (mustn't / don't have to)
2. Shop staff _____ wear a suit. A clean shirt is fine. (mustn't / don't have to)
3. I _____ finish this report tonight. The deadline is at midnight. (don't have to / must)
4. You _____ book a day off two weeks before. It's the rule. (mustn't / need to)
5. We _____ use the lift today. There is a 'Broken' sign on it. (mustn't / don't have to)
6. Lena _____ work on Saturdays. Her contract says Monday to Saturday. (doesn't have to / has to)
7. You _____ bring lunch. There's a canteen. (don't have to / mustn't)
8. You _____ eat in the warehouse. Go to the canteen. (don't have to / mustn't)

ANSWER KEY

1 1 mustn't, 2 must, 3 mustn't, 4 mustn't, 5 mustn't, 6 must, 7 must, 8 mustn't **2** 1 mustn't, 2 don't have to, 3 must, 4 need to, 5 mustn't, 6 has to, 7 don't have to, 8 mustn't

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 7 · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

should / shouldn't and permission

Focus: should / shouldn't for advice; permission with Can I, Could I and Is it OK if I

GRAMMAR: SHOULD / SHOULDN'T · ASKING FOR PERMISSION

Advice: You **should** ask your manager. You **shouldn't** be late. · **Should I** go?
Why don't you call them? · **I think you should** wait. · Review: You **mustn't** smoke.
Can I / **Could I** / **Is it OK if I** leave early? · Yes, of course. / I'm afraid not.

1 Complete with should or shouldn't.

Example: You _____ arrive early for the interview. → should

1. You _____ wear jeans to the interview. Wear a suit.
2. Omar _____ ask for a pay rise. He works hard, but his salary is small.
3. You _____ use your mobile phone in a meeting.
4. Lena is a good manager. I think she _____ apply for the position.
5. Staff _____ eat at their desks. It isn't polite.
6. What _____ I write in my email to the employer?
7. You _____ be nervous. You've got the skills and the experience.
8. Ben is very tired. He _____ take a day off.

2 Choose the correct words.

Example: _____ I leave at three today? I've got a dentist's appointment. (Could / Do) → Could

1. Is it OK _____ I take my break at twelve? Sure. (that / if / when)
2. Could I open the window? _____, of course. (Yes / No / Not)
3. Can I park here? I'm afraid _____. (no / don't / not)
4. Why _____ you ask Tom? He knows the rules. (do / don't / doesn't)
5. I think you _____ talk to your manager. She can help you. (should / shouldn't)
6. _____ I wear a suit? No, you don't have to. Jeans are fine. (Could / Should)
7. Could I start at ten tomorrow? Yes, of _____. (sure / course / OK)
8. _____ don't you ask for a day off? You look tired. (What / Why / How)

ANSWER KEY

1 1 shouldn't, 2 should, 3 shouldn't, 4 should, 5 shouldn't, 6 should, 7 shouldn't, 8 should **2** 1 if, 2 Yes, 3 not, 4 don't, 5 should, 6 Should, 7 course, 8 Why

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 7 · READING Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading: Welcome to Greenway Logistics

Focus: reading a staff handbook: have to, must / mustn't, should; rules and safety words

Welcome to the team! All staff have to start at eight and finish at four. Write your hours on your timesheet every Friday. Warehouse staff must wear a helmet, gloves and safety boots. Office staff don't have to wear a uniform, but they have to wear a badge.

You mustn't smoke in the warehouse or near the fire exit. You mustn't use your mobile phone in the warehouse. Please report every accident to your manager immediately. Visitors must sign in at reception and wear a visitor badge.

Do you need a day off? Ask your manager two weeks before. Are you ill? You don't have to come to work, but you must call the office before nine. Advice for your first week: you should ask questions, and you shouldn't be late.

1 Read the text. True or false?

1. Office staff have to start at eight. ☐ T ☐ F
2. You have to write your hours on your timesheet every day. ☐ T ☐ F
3. Office staff must wear a uniform. ☐ T ☐ F
4. Warehouse staff have to wear safety boots. ☐ T ☐ F
5. You can use your mobile phone in the warehouse. ☐ T ☐ F
6. Sick staff must call the office before nine. ☐ T ☐ F

2 Answer the questions about the text.

Example: What time does work finish? → It finishes at four.

1. What do warehouse staff have to wear?

   _____

2. What do office staff have to wear?

   _____

3. Who do you report an accident to?

   _____

4. How do you get a day off?

   _____

ANSWER KEY

1 1 T, 2 F, 3 F, 4 T, 5 F, 6 T **2** 1 They have to wear a helmet, gloves and safety boots. | 2 They have to wear a badge. | 3 You report it to your manager. | 4 You ask your manager two weeks before.

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 7 · EVERYDAY ENGLISH Name: _____ Date: _____

Everyday English: Rules, permission and advice

Focus: everyday English: Do I have to ...?, Could I ...?, Is it OK if I ...?, What should I wear?

Model dialogue: Ani's first day

Ani: Hi Mark. Do I have to wear a uniform?

Mark: Yes, you do, but you don't have to wear it in the office.

Ani: OK. Is it OK if I use my phone at lunch?

Mark: Sure, but you mustn't use it in the warehouse.

Ani: Could I leave early on Friday? I've got a doctor's appointment.

Mark: Yes, of course. Just tell your team.

have to **should** **course** **Should** **idea** **if** **shouldn't**

1 Before the interview — Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

Example: What time _____ I be there? → should

Lucy: I've got an interview tomorrow at nine. What _____ I wear?

Sam: You should wear a suit, and you _____ be late.

Lucy: _____ I take my certificates?

Sam: Yes, good _____. And take your CV, too.

Lucy: Do I _____ send a reference before the interview?

Sam: No, you don't. They ask for references after the interview.

Lucy: Could I use your car tomorrow? Is it OK _____ I bring it back at six?

Sam: Yes, of _____. Good luck!

2 Match the questions and the answers.

1. Could I finish at four on Friday?	a. I'm afraid not. Use the canteen.
2. Is it OK if I eat at my desk?	b. Your CV and your certificates.
3. What should I take tomorrow?	c. Yes, you do. All staff wear one.
4. Can I park in front of the office?	d. Yes, of course. Just tell Lena before you go.
5. Do I have to wear a badge?	e. Sorry, no. That space is for visitors.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 should, 2 shouldn't, 3 Should, 4 idea, 5 have to, 6 if, 7 course **2** 1 d, 2 a, 3 b, 4 e, 5 c

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 7 · WRITING Name: _____ Date: _____

Writing: Advice for a friend

Focus: writing a message with advice: have to, don't have to, should / shouldn't, mustn't

Writing tip: give advice kindly. **I think you should ...** · **Don't forget to ...** · **Good luck!**

1 Complete with: have to, mustn't, don't have to, should, Don't forget, luck.

Example: I think you _____ wear a dark suit. → should

1. You _____ start at eight on Monday. It's a rule, so you _____ be late.
2. You _____ worry about lunch, but I think you _____ take some water.
3. _____ to take your passport and your certificates. Good _____!

2 Write a message to a friend before her interview (60-80 words).

MODEL

Hi Lena, your interview is on Monday, so here is some advice. You have to be there at nine, and you have to take your CV. You don't have to worry about the questions. They are usually easy. I think you should wear a suit, and you shouldn't speak too fast. You mustn't be late! Don't forget to take a pen. Good luck! Ani

- Two things they have to do, and one thing not to worry about
- Two pieces of advice: I think you should ... / You shouldn't ...
- One thing they mustn't do; Don't forget to ...; Good luck!

Self-check: capital letters and full stops · subject + verb word order · this unit's grammar · this unit's words · the right length

ANSWER KEY

1 1 have to / mustn't, 2 don't have to / should, 3 Don't forget / luck

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 7 · UNIT REVIEW Name: _____ Date: _____

Unit 7 review

Focus: unit review: have to, must / mustn't, should, permission; job and workplace-rule words

1 Choose the correct words.

Example: You _____ wear a helmet in the warehouse. It's the rule. (must / mustn't) → must

1. Office staff _____ wear a uniform. They can wear jeans. (mustn't / don't have to)
2. Last year Ali _____ work every Saturday. (has to / had to / must)
3. _____ I leave early today? Sorry, I'm afraid not. (Must / Does / Could)
4. Does she _____ wear gloves? Yes, she does. (has to / have to / must)
5. You _____ smoke here. It's a fire risk. (mustn't / don't have to)
6. You _____ sign the contract today. Read it at home first. (should / shouldn't)
7. All visitors _____ sign in at reception. It's the rule. (must / mustn't / don't have to)
8. Omar is a manager now. He got a _____ last month. (promotion / reference / vacancy)

2 Complete with: absent, apply, helmet, interview, overtime, permission, sick leave, timesheet.

Example: Wear a _____ in the warehouse. → helmet

1. Send your CV by email, and we will call you about an _____.
2. Ken was _____ on Monday and Tuesday. He is on _____ now.
3. In December we work _____, so you need _____ for a day off.
4. Write your hours on your _____ and give it to Lucy.
5. Lena wants to _____ for the position of manager.

3 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

Example: You have wear a uniform. → You have to wear a uniform.

1. She don't have to work on Sundays.

_____

2. You should to ask your manager first.

_____

4 Match the questions and the answers.

1. Do I have to work on Saturdays?	a. No, you mustn't. It's forbidden.
2. Could I use your phone?	b. A shirt and dark trousers.
3. What should I wear tomorrow?	c. Sure. Here you are.
4. Can I smoke here?	d. No, only Monday to Friday.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 don't have to, 2 had to, 3 Could, 4 have to, 5 mustn't, 6 shouldn't, 7 must, 8 promotion **2** 1 interview, 2 absent / sick leave, 3 overtime / permission, 4 timesheet, 5 apply **3** 1 She doesn't have to work on Sundays. | 2 You should ask your manager first. **4** 1 d, 2 c, 3 b, 4 a

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 8 · VOCABULARY Name: _____ Date: _____

Food, cooking and eating out

Focus: vocabulary: food, cooking and eating out (recipe, starter, grilled, portion, takeaway, chef)

ingredient recipe dish starter main course dessert vegetarian spicy fresh frozen fried grilled boiled roast portion snack takeaway order tip waiter chef oven pan mix slice

1 Match the words and the definitions.

1. recipe	a. This person doesn't eat meat or fish.
2. ingredient	b. A small dish before the main course.
3. starter	c. The cook in a restaurant kitchen.
4. dessert	d. Food from a restaurant to eat at home.
5. vegetarian	e. It says how to cook a dish.
6. takeaway	f. Extra money for the waiter.
7. chef	g. One food you need for a recipe.
8. tip	h. Cake or ice cream after the main course.

2 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

Example: We had _____ potatoes with the chicken on Sunday. → roast

1. This soup is very _____. Can I have a glass of water, please?
2. The tomatoes are _____ from the market this morning.
3. _____ vegetables are cheap, and you can keep them for months.
4. I have a _____ at four o'clock, usually an apple or a banana.
5. Our _____ was slow. We waited twenty minutes for the menu.
6. _____ the bread and put some cheese on it.
7. _____ the eggs with a little milk and some salt.
8. Put the chicken in the _____ for an hour at 200 degrees.
9. Heat a little oil in a _____ and fry the onions.
10. _____ eggs are healthier than fried eggs. Just put them in hot water.
11. We'd like to _____ two coffees and a slice of cake, please.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 e, 2 g, 3 b, 4 h, 5 a, 6 d, 7 c, 8 f **2** 1 spicy, 2 fresh, 3 Frozen, 4 snack, 5 waiter, 6 Slice, 7 Mix, 8 oven, 9 pan, 10 Boiled, 11 order

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 8 · VOCABULARY Name: _____ Date: _____

Health and fitness

Focus: vocabulary: health and fitness (keep fit, jog, lose weight, diet, calorie, stress, cut down)

healthy unhealthy fit keep fit gym exercise jog stretch cycle lose weight put on weight diet sugar fat calorie energy stress stressed habit give up cut down sleep heart doctor's appointment check-up

1 Choose the correct word.

Example: I go to the _____ three times a week. (gym / diet / heart) → gym

1. Tom _____ to work every day. It's twenty minutes by bike. (jogs / cycles / stretches)
2. Always _____ for five minutes before you run. (cut down / sleep / stretch)
3. Cake and chocolate have got a lot of _____ in them. (exercise / sugar / stress)
4. A _____ is a visit to the doctor when you aren't ill. (diet / habit / check-up)
5. I feel _____ at work because I have too many deadlines. (fit / stressed / healthy)
6. Chocolate cake is _____. It's got too much sugar and fat. (healthy / fit / unhealthy)
7. My back hurts, so I made a _____ for Thursday. (doctor's appointment / check-up / habit)
8. Fried takeaways are my worst _____. I eat them twice a week. (habit / exercise / calorie)
9. Swimming twice a week is a good way to _____. (keep fit / put on weight / cut down)
10. Sara is very _____. She runs ten kilometres every Sunday. (fit / stressed / unhealthy)

2 Complete the sentences with words from the box. Use the correct form.

Example: Doctors say we need seven or eight hours of _____ a night. → sleep

1. You drink too much coffee. You should _____ to two cups a day.
2. I _____ last winter because I ate a lot of takeaways.
3. The doctor listened to my _____ and said it was strong.
4. Walking is good _____ for people with heart problems.
5. Breakfast gives you _____ for the morning.
6. I _____ smoking last year, and now I can run again.
7. A slice of chocolate cake has got about 400 _____.
8. Too much _____ at work is bad for your heart and your sleep.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 cycles, 2 stretch, 3 sugar, 4 check-up, 5 stressed, 6 unhealthy, 7 doctor's appointment, 8 habit, 9 keep fit, 10 fit **2** 1 cut down, 2 put on weight, 3 heart, 4 exercise, 5 energy, 6 gave up, 7 calories, 8 stress

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 8 · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

Quantifiers: much, many, a few, a little

Focus: quantifiers: much / many, a few / a little, too much / too many, enough, some / any / none

GRAMMAR: QUANTIFIERS

Countable (eggs): **many**, **a few**, **too many**, How many? **a lot of**: both kinds.
Uncountable (rice): **much**, **a little**, **too much**, How much? **enough** = what you need.
much / **many**: questions and negatives. I don't eat much meat or many snacks.
some (+), **any** (?/-), **no** + noun, **none** alone: Any rice? No, none.

1 Choose the correct word.

Example: How _____ sugar do you take in your coffee? (much / many) → much

1. There are too _____ calories in this dessert. (much / many)
2. We've got a _____ eggs, so I can make a cake. (few / little)
3. Add a _____ salt to the soup, but not too much. (few / little)
4. How _____ portions of vegetables do you eat a day? (much / many)
5. We haven't got _____ fresh fish today, only frozen. (some / any / no)
6. There's _____ meat in this dish. It's vegetarian. (no / none / any)
7. How much rice is there? _____. We ate it all yesterday. (No / None / Any)
8. Ali eats _____ fruit. He has an apple with every meal. (a lot of / much / many)
9. This portion isn't big _____. I'm still hungry. (enough / too much / too many)

2 Complete with a few, a little, enough, too much, too many or none.

Example: We cooked _____ potatoes, so we ate them the next day too. → too many

1. There's _____ salt in the soup. I can't eat it.
2. Can I have _____ milk in my tea? Not much, please.
3. I bought _____ apples, only four or five, so we need more.
4. We haven't got _____ eggs for the cake. We need six.
5. How much coffee is there? _____. We drank it all, so I'll buy some.
6. I put _____ sugar in the cake, and now it's too sweet.
7. Only _____ people came to the dinner, so we had too much food.
8. You ordered _____ dishes! We can't eat all of this.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 many, 2 few, 3 little, 4 many, 5 any, 6 no, 7 None, 8 a lot of, 9 enough **2** 1 too much, 2 a little, 3 a few, 4 enough, 5 None, 6 too much, 7 a few, 8 too many

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 8 · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

Verb patterns: -ing or to + verb

Focus: verb patterns: verb + -ing (enjoy, stop, keep, don't mind) vs verb + to (want, decide, hope, plan)

GRAMMAR: VERB PATTERNS

Verb + -ing: enjoy, love, hate, finish, stop, start, keep, give up, don't mind.

Verb + to + verb: want, need, decide, hope, plan, learn, try, forget, promise.

I enjoy **cooking**. I want **to run**. I'm good at **swimming**. **Cooking** is relaxing.

Spelling: run → running, swim → swimming, make → making, plan → planning.

1 Complete the table with cooking / to cook or running / to run.

Example: stop + cook → stop cooking

Verb	+ cook	Verb	+ run
enjoy	_____	need	_____
decide	_____	finish	_____
give up	_____	hope	_____
promise	_____	keep	_____
don't mind	_____	learn	_____

2 Complete with the -ing form or to + verb.

Example: I enjoy _____ (cook) for my friends at the weekend. → cooking

1. Sara wants _____ (lose) a few kilos before the summer.
2. Please stop _____ (eat) so many snacks at your desk.
3. _____ (cycle) to work saves money and keeps you fit.
4. I don't mind _____ (get up) early to jog before work.
5. Don't forget _____ (book) a doctor's appointment for your check-up.
6. Omar kept _____ (order) takeaways, so he put on weight.
7. I'm learning _____ (make) fresh pasta at an evening class.
8. She's good at _____ (plan) healthy meals for the week.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 cooking, 2 to run, 3 to cook, 4 running, 5 cooking, 6 to run, 7 to cook, 8 running, 9 cooking, 10 to run **2** 1 to lose, 2 eating, 3 Cycling, 4 getting up, 5 to book, 6 ordering, 7 to make, 8 planning

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 8 · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

Saying why: to + verb, for and because

Focus: infinitive of purpose (to + verb) vs for + noun / -ing; because and so; Why ...? To ...

GRAMMAR: SAYING WHY

to + verb says why: I bought a bike **to save** money.
for + noun / -ing says what it is for: a pan **for frying**.
because gives a reason: I walk to work **because** it's free.
so gives a result: I was tired, **so** I went to bed early.
Why do you cycle? **To** keep fit. **Because** it's cheap. (NOT: for keep fit)

1 Choose the correct word.

Example: I went to the shop _____ buy some fresh bread. (to / for) → to

1. She joined a gym _____ lose weight before her wedding. (to / for)
2. This pan is _____ frying fish and eggs. (to / for)
3. Ben eats a snack at four _____ he gets hungry at work. (because / to)
4. I bought a bike _____ cycle to work in the summer. (for / to)
5. We went to the new café _____ lunch. (to / for)
6. It was late, _____ we ordered a takeaway. (because / so)
7. Why did you buy an oven? _____ make pizza at home. (For / To)
8. He drinks a glass of water before meals _____ eat less. (so / to)
9. I'm tired _____ I didn't sleep well last night. (because / so)
10. Lena stretches every morning _____ her back. (to / for)

2 Match the two halves of the sentences.

1. I take the stairs at work	a. to save money on lunch.
2. We booked a table for Friday	b. to sleep better.
3. Tom went to the market early	c. to learn some vegetarian dishes.
4. She bought a recipe book	d. to buy the freshest fish.
5. I don't drink coffee at night	e. to try the new Chinese restaurant.
6. He takes a sandwich to work	f. to get a little exercise.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 to, 2 for, 3 because, 4 to, 5 for, 6 so, 7 To, 8 to, 9 because, 10 for **2** 1 f, 2 e, 3 d, 4 c, 5 b, 6 a

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 8 · READING Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading: How I changed my habits

Focus: reading a blog post about food and fitness habits: quantifiers, verb patterns, to + verb

I'm Mark, 35, and I work in an office in Berlin. Last year I decided to get fit because I was always tired.

Before, I ate too much fried food and not enough fruit or vegetables. I drank five cups of coffee a day, but not much water. I often ordered takeaways after work. I didn't do any exercise.

Now I eat a lot of vegetables and only a little meat. I drink two cups of coffee a day and a few glasses of water. I started jogging to sleep better and to have more energy. I also joined a gym to meet people, and I enjoy swimming there. I still love dessert, and I hate cooking after work. But I feel much healthier, and I lost six kilos in a year.

1 Read the text. True or false?

1. Mark works in a restaurant in Berlin. ☐ T ☐ F
2. He decided to get fit because he was always tired. ☐ T ☐ F
3. Before, he drank a lot of water. ☐ T ☐ F
4. Now he eats a lot of vegetables. ☐ T ☐ F
5. He started jogging to meet people. ☐ T ☐ F
6. He doesn't like cooking after work. ☐ T ☐ F

2 Answer the questions about the text.

Example: How old is Mark? → He is 35.

1. What did Mark eat too much of before?

_____

2. How much coffee does he drink now?

_____

3. Why did he start jogging?

_____

4. What does he enjoy doing at the gym?

_____

ANSWER KEY

1 1 F, 2 T, 3 F, 4 T, 5 F, 6 T **2** 1 He ate too much fried food. | 2 He drinks two cups a day. | 3 He started jogging to sleep better and to have more energy. | 4 He enjoys swimming.

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 8 · EVERYDAY ENGLISH Name: _____ Date: _____

Everyday English: At the restaurant

Focus: everyday English: ordering and complaining in a restaurant; talking about habits and reasons

Model dialogue: ordering a meal

Waiter: Good evening. Are you ready to order?

Lucy: Yes. I'll have the grilled fish, please.

Waiter: Would you like a starter?

Lucy: No, thanks, but I'd like a salad with it. Is service included?

Waiter: Yes, it is. And would you like a drink?

Lucy: Just a bottle of water, please.

much **To** **another** **cut down** **cold** **join** **sorry** **trying**

1 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

Example: Can I have the _____, please? → menu

Omar: Excuse me, this soup is _____.

Waiter: I'm very _____. I'll bring you _____ one.

Omar: Thanks. Could we have the bill after that, please?

Nina: Omar, how _____ coffee do you drink?

Omar: Too much! Five cups a day.

Nina: You should _____ on coffee. I'm _____ to drink more water.

Omar: Why did you _____ the gym?

Nina: _____ get fit. I go three times a week, if I can.

2 Match the questions and the answers.

1. Are you ready to order?	a. No, it isn't.
2. Is service included?	b. Yes. I'll have the chicken, please.
3. Do you drink enough water?	c. To lose weight before the summer.
4. Why did you give up sugar?	d. Every morning before work.
5. How often do you go jogging?	e. Not really. Maybe two glasses a day.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 cold, 2 sorry, 3 another, 4 much, 5 cut down, 6 trying, 7 join, 8 To **2** 1 b, 2 a, 3 e, 4 c, 5 d

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 8 · FOOD AND FITNESS · WRITING Name: _____ Date: _____

Writing: My eating and exercise habits

Focus: writing about eating and exercise habits and one goal; adding ideas with also / too / as well

WRITING TIP: ADDING IDEAS AND GIVING REASONS

Add ideas: **also** + verb, **too** / **as well** at the end. Give reasons: **to** + verb, **because**.

1 Choose the correct word.

Example: I want to join a gym _____ meet new people. (to / because) → to

1. I eat a lot of fruit, and I _____ drink a lot of water. (also / too)
2. Lena jogs every morning, and she does yoga _____. (as well / also)
3. I eat a lot of fish. I eat a lot of vegetables _____. (also / too)
4. I'm cutting down on sugar _____ I want to lose weight. (because / to)

2 Write about your eating and exercise habits and one goal (60-80 words).

MODEL

I eat a lot of vegetables, but I don't eat much fruit. I also drink too much coffee, and I don't get enough sleep. I enjoy cycling to work, and I do yoga as well. I hate jogging because I get tired very quickly. I want to cut down on coffee to sleep better. I plan to go to the gym twice a week too.

- What do you eat or drink too much of? What don't you eat enough of?
- What exercise do you enjoy doing? What do you hate doing?
- One thing you want or plan to do, and why (to + verb / because).
- Add ideas with also, too and as well.

Self-check: capital letters and full stops · subject + verb word order · this unit's grammar · this unit's words · the right length

ANSWER KEY

1 1 also, 2 as well, 3 too, 4 because

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 8 · UNIT REVIEW Name: _____ Date: _____

Unit 8 review

Focus: unit review: quantifiers, verb patterns, the infinitive of purpose, food and fitness words

1 Choose the correct word.

Example: How _____ eggs do we need? (much / many) → many

1. I don't put _____ sugar in my tea. (much / many)
2. I need a _____ potatoes for the soup, not many. (few / little)
3. Ken enjoys _____ in the park before work. (jog / jogging / to jog)
4. I hope _____ fit before my holiday. (get / getting / to get)
5. She went to the market _____ buy fresh vegetables. (for / to)
6. Grilled fish is _____ because it hasn't got much fat. (healthy / unhealthy / spicy)
7. There isn't _____ milk for four cups of coffee. (enough / too much / many)
8. The _____ brought us the menu and a glass of water. (chef / waiter / oven)
9. Why do you stretch? _____ I don't want to hurt my back. (To / Because / So)
10. I've decided _____ up sugar for a month. (give / giving / to give)
11. I _____ weight on holiday because I ate dessert every day. (put on / lost / gave up)

2 Complete with: calories, takeaway, starter, portion, stress, jogging, diet.

Example: A glass of wine has got about 150 _____. → calories

1. I didn't want to cook, so I ordered a _____.
2. Let's have soup as a _____, and then the fish.
3. This _____ of pasta is too big for me. Can you help?
4. My job gives me a lot of _____, so I do yoga to relax.
5. I started _____ in the park to lose weight.
6. I'm on a _____, so no dessert for me tonight.

3 Match the questions and the answers.

1. How many calories does it have?	a. Not much. An apple a day.
2. Why did you go to the doctor?	b. Cooking for my friends.
3. Would you like a dessert?	c. To have a check-up.
4. What do you enjoy doing?	d. About 300, I think.
5. How much fruit do you eat?	e. Yes, please. The chocolate cake.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 much, 2 few, 3 jogging, 4 to get, 5 to, 6 healthy, 7 enough, 8 waiter, 9 Because, 10 to give, 11 put on **2** 1 takeaway, 2 starter, 3 portion, 4 stress, 5 jogging, 6 diet **3** 1 d, 2 c, 3 e, 4 b, 5 a

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · REVIEW TEST 2 · REVIEW TEST Name: _____ Date: _____

Review test 2: Plans, Experiences, Rules (Units 5-8)

Focus: future forms, present perfect, have to / must / should, quantifiers (Units 5-8) · Score: ____ / 20

1 Choose the correct word.

1. I _____ look for a new flat next month. I decided last week. (am going to / will / might)
2. We _____ stay an extra night. We aren't sure. (might / will / won't)
3. Omar has _____ three books about cooking. (wrote / written / write)
4. In my old job I _____ wear a suit every day. (must / had to / have to)
5. Visitors _____ enter the warehouse without a helmet. (mustn't / don't have to / must)
6. There are only _____ eggs left, so I'll buy some more. (a few / a little / much)
7. My brother is a _____ driver than me. (careful / more careful / most careful)
8. Who _____ you at the airport yesterday? My cousin. (met / did meet / meets)

2 Complete with: delayed, souvenir, vegetarian, vacancy, boiler.

1. Our flight was _____, so I bought a _____ for my mother at the airport.
2. We have a _____ for a plumber because our _____ often breaks.

3 Match the questions and the answers.

1. Shall I open the window?	a. I'm afraid not. We're very busy.
2. Have you ever ridden a horse?	b. To go running before work.
3. Is it OK if I take Monday off?	c. Yes, once, in Turkey.
4. Why do you get up so early?	d. Yes, please. It's very hot in here.

4 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. We have visited Georgia two years ago.

_____

2. I am not understanding this contract.

_____

5 Put the words in order.

1. mind / do / you / working / at weekends / ?

_____

2. ever / has / your boss / worked / abroad / ?

_____

ANSWER KEY

1 1 am going to, 2 might, 3 written, 4 had to, 5 mustn't, 6 a few, 7 more careful, 8 met **2** 1 delayed / souvenir, 2 vacancy / boiler **3** 1 d, 2 c, 3 a, 4 b **4** 1 We visited Georgia two years ago. | 2 I don't understand this contract. **5** 1 Do you mind working at weekends? | 2 Has your boss ever worked abroad?

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 9 · VOCABULARY Name: _____ Date: _____

Films, TV, music and books

Focus: film, TV, music and book words: thriller, series, episode, director, scene, soundtrack, lyrics, novel, plot

comedy **thriller** **horror film** **action film** **romantic** **documentary** **cartoon** **series** **episode** **channel** **actor** **actress** **director** **character** **scene** **soundtrack** **band** **singer** **album** **lyrics** **novel** **author** **chapter** **plot** **review**

1 Match the words and the definitions.

1. soundtrack	a. The story of a film or a novel.
2. episode	b. The words of a song.
3. lyrics	c. A film about real people and real life.
4. plot	d. The music which you hear in a film.
5. documentary	e. One part of a TV series.

2 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

Example: We watched three _____ of the series last night. → episodes

1. My favourite _____ in the film is the dinner in the old castle.
2. The band's new _____ has twelve songs, and you can buy it online.
3. 'Night Shift' is a _____ of ten short episodes about a hospital.
4. The main _____ in the novel is a nurse from Madrid.
5. The film's _____ told the actors to play the scene again.
6. He wrote a long _____ of the film for the city website.

3 Put the words in the correct column.

action film **band** **author** **actress** **lyrics** **chapter** **cartoon** **singer** **novel**

Films and TV	Music	Books

ANSWER KEY

1 1 d, 2 e, 3 b, 4 a, 5 c **2** 1 scene, 2 album, 3 series, 4 character, 5 director, 6 review **3** Films and TV: action film, actress, cartoon | Music: band, lyrics, singer | Books: author, chapter, novel

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 9 · GOING OUT · VOCABULARY Name: _____ Date: _____

Going out and opinions

Focus: going-out and opinion words: theatre, exhibition, stadium, row, performance, brilliant, awful, dull, recommend, worth seeing

GOING OUT AND OPINIONS

cinema theatre concert festival exhibition gallery club stadium match fan ticket seat row performance show brilliant awful terrible wonderful dull opinion recommend prefer favourite worth seeing

1 Choose the correct word.

Example: I'm a big _____ of jazz. (fan / seat / row) → fan

1. The _____ was dull, and I slept in the second half. (performance / stadium / fan)
2. There's a photo _____ at the gallery until the end of May. (exhibition / match / club)
3. The _____ was terrible. Our team lost 4-0. (match / gallery / seat)
4. The food festival was _____. The food was fresh and cheap. (awful / wonderful / dull)
5. Can you _____ a good thriller? I've seen all my favourites. (recommend / prefer / fan)
6. The new club is _____. The music is too loud. (brilliant / awful / wonderful)
7. The exhibition is _____. Go before it closes on Sunday. (worth seeing / dull / terrible)

2 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

Example: We watched the match at the _____ with my brother. → stadium

1. Our seats were in the back _____, so we couldn't see the singer well.
2. Show your _____ at the door, please.
3. My _____ band is playing at the festival in July.
4. We went to the _____ to see a show with real actors, not a film.
5. We slept in a tent at the music _____ and saw forty bands.
6. In my _____, the second film is better than the first.
7. I _____ the cinema to the theatre because the tickets are cheaper.

3 Match the questions and the answers.

1. What did you think of the concert?	a. In the front row, near the band.
2. Do you prefer comedies or thrillers?	b. Brilliant. The band played for three hours.
3. Is the exhibition worth seeing?	c. Terrible. We lost, and it rained.
4. How was the match?	d. Yes, it is. The photos are wonderful.
5. Where did you sit?	e. Comedies. I like to laugh.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 performance, 2 exhibition, 3 match, 4 wonderful, 5 recommend, 6 awful, 7 worth seeing **2** 1 row, 2 ticket, 3 favourite, 4 theatre, 5 festival, 6 opinion, 7 prefer **3** 1 b, 2 e, 3 d, 4 c, 5 a

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 9 · GOING OUT · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

Relative clauses: who, which, that, where

Focus: defining relative clauses: who for people, which / that for things, where for places

GRAMMAR: RELATIVE CLAUSES

who = people: An author is a person **who** writes books. (informal: the woman **that** sings)
which / **that** = things: the film **which** we saw; a ticket **that** you buy
where = places: That's the hotel **where** we stayed. No comma before the clause.

1 Choose who, which or where.

Example: A director is a person _____ makes films. (who / which / where) → who

1. A cinema is a place _____ you watch new films. (who / which / where)
2. The singer _____ won the prize is from Tbilisi. (who / which / where)
3. That's the café _____ we had lunch after the exhibition. (who / which / where)
4. I didn't like the episode _____ we watched last night. (who / which / where)
5. The author _____ wrote this novel lives in Berlin. (who / which / where)
6. The theatre _____ opened last month is in the old town. (who / which / where)
7. The stadium _____ our team plays is far from the centre. (who / which / where)
8. The fans _____ sat behind us shouted all night. (who / which / where)
9. The lyrics _____ she wrote are about her childhood. (who / which / where)

2 Match the two halves of the sentences.

1. A review is a text	a. that you show at the door.
2. A gallery is a place	b. which a band or a singer makes.
3. An album is a thing	c. which gives an opinion about a film.
4. A character is a person	d. where you look at pictures and photos.
5. A ticket is a small card	e. who is in a story or a film.

3 Put the words in order.

Example: the film / that / we saw / was / long / . → The film that we saw was long.

1. the series / that / you / recommended / is / brilliant / .

_____

2. I / know / a woman / who / works / at the theatre / .

_____

3. we / stayed / at a hotel / which / had / no Wi-Fi / .

_____

ANSWER KEY

1 1 where, 2 who, 3 where, 4 which, 5 who, 6 which, 7 where, 8 who, 9 which **2** 1 c, 2 d, 3 b, 4 e, 5 a **3** 1 The series that you recommended is brilliant. | 2 I know a woman who works at the theatre. | 3 We stayed at a hotel which had no Wi-Fi.

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 9 · GOING OUT · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

-ed and -ing adjectives

Focus: -ed adjectives for feelings (bored, surprised) vs -ing adjectives for things (boring, surprising)

GRAMMAR: -ED AND -ING ADJECTIVES

-ing = what a thing (or a person) is like: The film was **boring**. The plot is **interesting**.
-ed = how a person feels: I was **bored**. We were **interested** in the plot.

1 Complete the table with the missing adjectives.

Example: worried → worrying

-ed (feeling)	-ing (thing)	-ed (feeling)	-ing (thing)
_____	boring	excited	_____
tired	_____	_____	surprising
_____	relaxing	disappointed	_____
frightened	_____	_____	annoying
_____	amazing	interested	_____

2 Choose the correct adjective.

Example: The documentary was _____. (bored / boring) → boring

1. I was _____ because the lecture was two hours long. (bored / boring)
2. The ending of the thriller was really _____. (surprised / surprising)
3. I'm _____ with the new album. All the songs are slow. (disappointed / disappointing)
4. The horror film was _____. I didn't sleep all night. (frightened / frightening)
5. Are you _____ in jazz? There's a concert on Friday. (interested / interesting)
6. My neighbour's music is _____. It's loud every night. (annoyed / annoying)

3 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

Example: The concert was very excited. → The concert was very exciting.

1. I'm boring with this series. The plot is slow.

   _____

2. We were very surprising when the band started at ten.

   _____

ANSWER KEY

1 1 bored, 2 exciting, 3 tiring, 4 surprised, 5 relaxed, 6 disappointing, 7 frightening, 8 annoyed, 9 amazed, 10 interesting **2** 1 bored, 2 surprising, 3 disappointed, 4 frightening, 5 interested, 6 annoying **3** 1 I'm bored with this series. The plot is slow. | 2 We were very surprised when the band started at ten.

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 9 · GOING OUT · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

Prepositions after adjectives and verbs

Focus: interested in, keen on, afraid of; listen to, wait for, depend on; + noun or -ing

GRAMMAR: ADJECTIVE / VERB + PREPOSITION (+ NOUN OR -ING)

interested **in** · good **at** · keen **on** · afraid **of** · tired **of** · famous **for** · fond **of** · different **from**
listen **to** · look **at** · look **for** · wait **for** · talk **about** · think **about** / **of** · belong **to** · depend **on**

1 Complete with the correct preposition.

Example: Are you interested _____ learning the guitar? → in

1. My brother is keen _____ horror films, but I'm afraid _____ them.
2. Vienna is famous _____ its music and its old cafés.
3. We waited _____ the band for an hour, and then they didn't play.
4. What are you talking _____? I didn't see that episode.
5. I'm tired _____ watching the same series every evening.
6. Can we go to the concert? It depends _____ the price of the tickets.
7. Who does this jacket belong _____? It isn't mine.
8. Who are you waiting _____? The concert starts in five minutes.

2 Choose the correct preposition.

Example: He's thinking _____ joining a band. (of / to) → of

1. I'm looking _____ my ticket, but I can't find it. (at / for)
2. She's fond _____ romantic comedies. (of / on)
3. This series is very different _____ the novel. (from / of)
4. I never listen _____ the radio in the car. (to / at)
5. Lena is bad _____ remembering the names of actors. (at / in)
6. Look _____ the sky. The stars are amazing tonight. (at / for)

3 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

Example: She's interested for jazz. → She's interested in jazz.

1. We listened the new album on the way home.

   _____

2. Ali is afraid from flying.

   _____

ANSWER KEY

1 1 on / of, 2 for, 3 for, 4 about, 5 of, 6 on, 7 to, 8 for **2** 1 for, 2 of, 3 from, 4 to, 5 at, 6 at **3** 1 We listened to the new album on the way home. | 2 Ali is afraid of flying.

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 9 · GOING OUT · READING Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading: What's on this weekend

Focus: reading three reviews: relative clauses, -ed / -ing adjectives, opinion words

What's on this weekend: three reviews

'The Empty Office' is a comedy which is on at the Park Cinema this weekend. It's about a boss who loses his job and starts work in a café. The actor who plays the boss is brilliant, and the ending was surprising. It's a film for people who are tired after a long week. Tickets cost 9 euros, and the last show is at nine.

The Tin Birds, a jazz band from Lisbon, play at the Blue Club on Saturday. Their concerts are always amazing, but the club is small, so book your seats early.

'Old Yerevan' is an exhibition of photos which people took in the 1950s. It's at the City Gallery until Sunday, and it's free. I found it a bit dull, but my parents loved it, so it's worth seeing.

1 Read the text. True or false?

1. 'The Empty Office' is a thriller. ☐ T ☐ F
2. The boss in the film starts work in a café. ☐ T ☐ F
3. The last show at the Park Cinema is at nine. ☐ T ☐ F
4. The Tin Birds are a band from Lisbon. ☐ T ☐ F
5. The Tin Birds are playing on Sunday. ☐ T ☐ F
6. The exhibition costs 9 euros. ☐ T ☐ F

2 Answer the questions about the text.

Example: What kind of film is 'The Empty Office'? → It's a comedy.

1. Who is the film for?

2. Where are the Tin Birds playing?

3. Why should you book your seats early?

4. What did the reviewer think of the exhibition?

ANSWER KEY

1 1 F, 2 T, 3 T, 4 T, 5 F, 6 F **2** 1 It's for people who are tired after a long week. | 2 They are playing at the Blue Club. | 3 You should book early because the club is small. | 4 The reviewer found it a bit dull, but it's worth seeing.

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 9 · EVERYDAY ENGLISH Name: _____ Date: _____

Everyday English: Suggestions and opinions

Focus: What did you think of ...? / How about ...? / Why don't we ...? / Can you recommend ...?

Model dialogue

Anna: What did you think of the film last night?

Ben: I thought it was brilliant. The ending was really surprising.

Anna: Really? I found it a bit boring.

Ben: How about going to the jazz club on Saturday, then?

Anna: I'd love to, but I'm afraid I can't. I'm working late.

Ben: What about Friday? Shall we meet at seven?

Anna: Friday's fine. See you at seven, then.

afraid **Shall** **kind** **about** **recommend** **on** **love** **Why** **think**

1 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

Example: What _____ you think of the concert? → did

Sam: Can you _____ a good series? I finished mine last week.

Nina: Try 'The Night Bakery'. It's the best thing I've seen this year.

Sam: What _____ of series is it?

Nina: A crime drama. And what did you _____ of the new thriller?

Sam: It was awful. _____ don't we see the comedy this weekend?

Nina: Good idea. What's _____ at the Park Cinema on Saturday?

Sam: The comedy is at eight. _____ we meet at half past seven?

Nina: I'd _____ to, but I'm _____ I can't. How _____ Sunday?

Sam: Sunday's fine. See you there.

2 Match the phrases and the replies.

1. What did you think of the exhibition?	a. Good idea. I love dancing.
2. How about the theatre on Friday?	b. Yes, try 'Letters from the Island'.
3. Why don't we try the new club?	c. Seven's fine. See you at the cinema.
4. Can you recommend a novel?	d. I'd love to, but I'm working late on Friday.
5. Shall we meet at seven?	e. I found it a bit dull.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 recommend, 2 kind, 3 think, 4 Why, 5 on, 6 Shall, 7 love, 8 afraid, 9 about **2** 1 e, 2 d, 3 a, 4 b, 5 c

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 9 · GOING OUT · WRITING Name: _____ Date: _____

Writing: A review for a friend

Focus: writing a review: I think / In my opinion / I found it + a reason; although

WRITING TIP

I think ... / **In my opinion** ... / **I found it** slow because ... / Contrast: **although**

1 Match the two halves of the sentences.

1. Although it was expensive,	a. who love jazz.
2. It's a story which	b. are better than the story.
3. I found the ending a bit	c. the concert was wonderful.
4. I recommend it to people	d. disappointing.
5. In my opinion, the actors	e. begins in a small hotel by the sea.

2 Write a review of a film, series, book or concert for a friend (60-80 words).

MODEL

I watched 'Grey Water', a thriller which is on at the Blue Cinema. It's a story about a nurse who finds a letter in an old hotel. The actress who plays the nurse is wonderful, and the last scene is really frightening. In my opinion, the first half is a bit slow. Although it's long, it's never boring. I recommend it to fans of thrillers.

- What is it, and who is in it?
- What is it about? It's a story which ...
- What did you think of it? Use two -ed / -ing adjectives and give a reason.
- Do you recommend it? Use although for contrast.

Self-check: capital letters and full stops · subject + verb word order · this unit's grammar · this unit's words · the right length

ANSWER KEY

1 1 c, 2 e, 3 d, 4 a, 5 b

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 9 · GOING OUT · UNIT REVIEW Name: _____ Date: _____

Unit 9 review

Focus: unit review: relative clauses, -ed / -ing adjectives, prepositions, unit words

1 Choose the correct word.

Example: A fan is a person _____ loves a team. (who / which / where) → who

1. The novel was _____. I couldn't stop reading it. (excited / exciting)
2. We're interested _____ jazz, so we go to the club every Friday. (in / on / at)
3. That's the gallery _____ we saw the photo exhibition. (who / which / where)
4. I was _____ because the plot was very slow. (bored / boring)
5. The album _____ they made last year is wonderful. (who / which / where)
6. Lena is afraid _____ horror films. (of / from / at)
7. The woman _____ sang the last song is the director's sister. (who / which / where)
8. I'm not keen _____ action films. They're all the same. (on / of / at)
9. The match was _____. Our team won in the last minute. (excited / exciting)

2 Complete with author, director, episode, recommend, tiring or who.

Example: The _____ of this novel lives in Prague. → author

1. The _____ of the film also chose the actors.
2. The last _____ of the series is on Sunday evening.
3. Which thriller do you _____ for a long train journey?
4. The journey to the festival was _____, so we slept in the tent all afternoon.
5. The man _____ sold us the tickets was very rude.

3 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

Example: The film was very bored. → The film was very boring.

1. This is the café where we met there last year.

   _____

2. I'm keen in action films.

   _____

4 Match the questions and the answers.

1. What's the series about?	a. Old films and jazz.
2. Who's the author of this novel?	b. Row C, near the front.
3. What are you interested in?	c. A writer from Warsaw.
4. Which seats did you book?	d. Two doctors in a small hospital.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 exciting, 2 in, 3 where, 4 bored, 5 which, 6 of, 7 who, 8 on, 9 exciting **2** 1 director, 2 episode, 3 recommend, 4 tiring, 5 who **3** 1 This is the café where we met last year. | 2 I'm keen on action films. **4** 1 d, 2 c, 3 a, 4 b

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 10 · VOCABULARY Name: _____ Date: _____

Shopping and money

Focus: shopping and money words: receipt, refund, exchange, bargain, afford, borrow, lend, owe, PIN

receipt **refund** **return** **exchange** **discount** **bargain** **sale** **price tag** **afford** **save** **spend** **borrow** **lend** **owe** **cash machine** **bank account** **PIN** **credit card** **online shopping** **delivery** **order** **brand** **fit** **suit** **coin**

1 Match the words and the definitions.

1. receipt	a. Money a shop gives back to you.
2. refund	b. You get cash from it with your PIN.
3. exchange	c. Paper that shows what you paid.
4. cash machine	d. Give it back, take a different one.

2 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

Example: If it doesn't fit, you can _____ it and get your money back. → return

1. Can I _____ twenty pounds until Friday? I haven't got any cash.
2. Tom still _____ me fifty pounds for the concert tickets.
3. Could you _____ me your charger for an hour?
4. These shoes don't _____ me. They're too small.
5. That colour really _____ you. You look great in green.
6. _____ is cheaper, but you can't try things on.

3 Put the words in the correct column.

afford **PIN** **discount** **spend** **credit card** **brand** **save** **coin** **bargain**

Verbs	Cash and cards	In the shop

ANSWER KEY

1 1 c, 2 a, 3 d, 4 b **2** 1 borrow, 2 owes, 3 lend, 4 fit, 5 suits, 6 Online shopping **3** Verbs: afford, spend, save | Cash and cards: PIN, credit card, coin | In the shop: discount, brand, bargain

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 10 · VOCABULARY Name: _____ Date: _____

Services and problems

Focus: services and problems: complaint, guarantee, faulty, repair, replace, subscription, parcel, appointment

customer service **complaint** **complain** **guarantee** **faulty** **doesn't work** **battery** **charger** **repair** **replace** **contract** **subscription** **cancel** **bill** **phone company** **insurance** **post office** **parcel** **stamp** **sign** **form** **queue** **appointment** **hairdresser's** **dry cleaner's**

1 Choose the correct word.

Example: Keep the _____. You need it for a refund. (receipt / stamp / form) → receipt

1. This charger is _____. It gets very hot. (cheap / faulty / quiet)
2. I want to make a _____ about my late order. (complaint / queue / form)
3. The TV has a two-year _____. (stamp / bill / guarantee)
4. My music _____ costs ten euros a month. (parcel / subscription / form)
5. My _____ at the hairdresser's is at three. (appointment / bill / stamp)

2 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

Example: I paid the phone _____ online yesterday. → bill

1. I'd like to _____ my order, please. I don't need the shoes now.
2. The lock is broken. Can you _____ it, or do I need a new one?
3. The phone company will _____ the faulty charger with a new one.
4. My phone _____ only works for two hours now.
5. Read the _____ carefully before you sign it. It's for two years.
6. The _____ from my sister in Lisbon arrived this morning.
7. Put a _____ on the letter before you post it.
8. My car _____ pays if I have an accident.

3 Match the places and the reasons you go there.

1. post office	a. to complain about a faulty order
2. hairdresser's	b. to clean a suit or a coat
3. dry cleaner's	c. to send a parcel abroad
4. cash machine	d. when your hair is too long
5. customer service	e. to get cash with your card

ANSWER KEY

1 1 faulty, 2 complaint, 3 guarantee, 4 subscription, 5 appointment **2** 1 cancel, 2 repair, 3 replace, 4 battery, 5 contract, 6 parcel, 7 stamp, 8 insurance **3** 1 c, 2 d, 3 b, 4 e, 5 a

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 10 · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

Zero and first conditional

Focus: zero conditional (facts and rules) and first conditional (real future possibilities); unless = if not

GRAMMAR: ZERO AND FIRST CONDITIONAL

Zero = facts, rules: **If** you **pay** by card, you **get** a receipt.
First = real future: **If** it **doesn't fit**, **I'll return** it. No will after if.
unless = if not: I won't pay **unless** I get a receipt. If-clause second: no comma.

1 Complete with the correct form of the verbs. Use short forms.

Example: If the shop _____ (be) closed, we go online. → is

1. If you _____ (not / have) the receipt, you won't get a refund.
2. If this one doesn't fit, _____ (we / order) a bigger size tomorrow.
3. You always _____ (get) a 10% discount if you pay in cash.
4. If the parcel _____ (not / arrive) before Friday, I'll complain.
5. I _____ (not / buy) the coat unless it's cheaper tomorrow.
6. What _____ (you / do) if they don't reply before Monday?
7. If a customer _____ (lose) the receipt, the shop gives an exchange, not a refund.
8. _____ (I / lend) you the money if you pay me back next week.

2 Choose the correct word.

Example: _____ you keep the receipt, you can't exchange it. (If / Unless) → Unless

1. You can't open an account _____ you have your passport. (if / unless)
2. If the headphones _____ faulty, we'll replace them. (are / will be)
3. If you _____ the form, they won't send it. (won't sign / don't sign)
4. If it rains tomorrow, we _____ to the market. (won't go / don't go)
5. _____ the bill is wrong, call the phone company. (If / Unless)
6. Unless we _____ now, we'll miss the sale. (leave / will leave)

3 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

Example: If I will find a cheaper one, I'll buy it. → If I find a cheaper one, I'll buy it.

1. If she don't like the colour, she'll exchange it.

   _____

2. The bank sends you a new card if you will lose the old one.

   _____

ANSWER KEY

1 1 don't have, 2 we'll order, 3 get, 4 doesn't arrive, 5 won't buy, 6 will you do, 7 loses, 8 I'll lend **2** 1 unless, 2 are, 3 don't sign, 4 won't go, 5 If, 6 leave **3** 1 If she doesn't like the colour, she'll exchange it. | 2 The bank sends you a new card if you lose the old one.

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 10 · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

Future time clauses: when, as soon as, until

Focus: when / as soon as / before / after / until + present simple for the future; when (sure) vs if (not sure)

GRAMMAR: FUTURE TIME CLAUSES

when, as soon as, before, after, until + present simple. Main clause: **will**.
I'll email you **when** I **arrive**. Wait **until** he **comes back**. Not: until he will come.
when = sure: I'll pay **when** I get my salary. **if** = not sure: I'll pay **if** I can.

1 Complete with the correct form of the verbs. Use short forms.

Example: I'll email you as soon as the parcel _____ (arrive). → arrives

1. _____ (I / send) you the receipt as soon as I find it.
2. Don't pay the bill before you _____ (check) it.
3. When Lena _____ (get) her salary, she'll open a bank account.
4. Ali _____ (not / spend) any money until the sale starts next week.
5. After the hairdresser _____ (cut) my hair, I'll meet you.
6. _____ (you / call) me when you get to the post office?
7. _____ (we / go) to the dry cleaner's after we finish lunch.
8. The shop won't send the parcel until you _____ (pay) for it.

2 Choose the correct word.

Example: We'll leave _____ the film finishes. (when / if) → when

1. _____ you ever lose your credit card, call the bank immediately. (When / If)
2. Wait here _____ the receptionist calls your name. (until / after)
3. I'll send it as soon as I _____ the form. (fill in / will fill in)
4. Tom _____ you the money when he returns tomorrow. (gives / will give)
5. We'll have dinner _____ we finish the shopping. (until / after)
6. I'll keep the receipt _____ the guarantee ends. (until / before)

3 Put the words in order.

Example: I'll / until / wait / you call → I'll wait until you call.

1. will / you / wait / until / the shop / opens / ?

_____

2. until / Don't / the receipt / leave / you get

_____

ANSWER KEY

1 1 I'll send, 2 check, 3 gets, 4 won't spend, 5 cuts, 6 Will you call, 7 We'll go, 8 pay **2** 1 If, 2 until, 3 fill in, 4 will give, 5 after, 6 until **3** 1 Will you wait until the shop opens? | 2 Don't leave until you get the receipt.

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 10 · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

one / ones and something, anyone, nowhere

Focus: one / ones instead of a noun; something / anything / nothing / everything, someone / anyone / no one, somewhere / anywhere / nowhere; + else

one / ones replace a noun: Which jacket? The black **one**. The cheaper **ones**.
some- positive · **any-** questions, negatives · **no-** = not any · **every-** = all
I need **something**. Is there **anything** else? **No one** answered. I looked **everywhere**.

1 Complete with one, ones or a word ending in -thing, -one or -where.

Example: Which bag do you want? The small _____. → one

1. I don't like these shoes. Can I see the brown _____?
2. This charger is faulty. Have you got another _____?
3. I put my receipt _____ in this bag, but I can't see it.
4. I can't find my credit card _____.
5. There's _____ wrong with my phone. It doesn't work.
6. _____ signed for the parcel, so it went back to the post office.
7. I don't need _____ else, thanks. Just the receipt.

2 Choose the correct word.

Example: Which jumper is yours? The blue _____. (one / ones) → one

1. I called the shop, but _____ answered. (someone / no one / anyone)
2. _____ in the office got a discount. (Anyone / Something / Everyone)
3. There isn't _____ cheaper than this TV. (anything / nothing / something)
4. I've looked _____ for the key. (nowhere / everywhere / somewhere)
5. I'm afraid there's _____ we can do. (anything / something / nothing)
6. These gloves are nice, but I prefer the black _____. (one / ones)
7. Does _____ know where the dry cleaner's is? (anyone / no one / something)

3 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

Example: I didn't buy nothing in the sale. → I didn't buy anything in the sale.

1. Which trainers do you prefer? I like the white one.

   _____

2. I can't find my glasses nowhere.

   _____

ANSWER KEY
1 1 ones, 2 one, 3 somewhere, 4 anywhere, 5 something, 6 No one, 7 anything **2** 1 no one, 2 Everyone, 3 anything, 4 everywhere, 5 nothing, 6 ones, 7 anyone **3** 1 Which trainers do you prefer? I like the white ones. | 2 I can't find my glasses anywhere.

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 10 · READING Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading: Returns and refunds

Focus: reading a shop's help page: conditionals, time clauses, one / ones, indefinite pronouns

Help: returns and refunds

You can return your order up to 30 days after it arrives. In the first 14 days, you get a full refund. After that, you only get an exchange. If you need another size, we'll send a new one. Everything must be clean, with the price tag.

Fill in the form and put it in the parcel. You don't need a stamp because the delivery is free. When we get your parcel, we'll send you an email. We'll pay the refund to your card as soon as we check the clothes.

You don't need the receipt. Your order number is in your account. If something is faulty, call customer service before you return it. We will repair or replace it, or give you a refund.

1 Read the text. True or false?

1. You can return something for 30 days after the parcel arrives. ☐ T ☐ F
2. After 14 days you can still get a full refund. ☐ T ☐ F
3. You have to pay for a stamp when you return a parcel. ☐ T ☐ F
4. The shop sends an email when it gets the parcel. ☐ T ☐ F
5. If you lose the receipt, you can't get a refund. ☐ T ☐ F
6. You should call customer service before you return something faulty. ☐ T ☐ F

2 Answer the questions about the text.

Example: What must be on the clothes? → The price tag must be on them.

1. What do you get if you return something after 14 days?

   _____

2. Why don't you need a stamp?

   _____

3. Where can you find your order number?

   _____

4. What will the shop do if something is faulty?

   _____

ANSWER KEY

1 1 T, 2 F, 3 F, 4 T, 5 F, 6 T **2** 1 You only get an exchange. | 2 You don't need one because the delivery is free. | 3 It is in your account. | 4 They will repair or replace it, or give you a refund.

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 10 · EVERYDAY ENGLISH Name: _____ Date: _____

Everyday English: Returns, refunds and parcels

Focus: everyday English: I'd like to return this. / Would you like a refund or an exchange? / These don't work.

Model dialogue: at the clothes shop

Anna: Hello. I'd like to return this jacket, please. It's too small.

Assistant: Of course. Have you got the receipt?

Anna: Yes, here it is.

Assistant: Would you like a refund or an exchange?

Anna: An exchange, please. Have you got it in a large?

Assistant: I'll check. If we haven't got one, I can order it for you.

Anna: Thanks. I'd like the blue one, not the red one.

order **work** **anything** **bought** **ones** **sorry** **cancel** **replace** **refund**

1 At the phone shop — Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

Example: Hello. Can I _____ you? → help

Omar: Excuse me, these headphones don't _____.

Ken: I'm _____ about that. When did you buy them?

Omar: I _____ them here last week. Here's the receipt.

Ken: Thank you. If you bought them here, we'll _____ them.

Omar: Could I have a _____? I don't want the same ones again.

Ken: Yes, of course. Is there _____ else I can help you with?

Omar: Yes. Have you got this charger in black? I can only see white _____.

Ken: I'm afraid not, but I'll _____ it for you. It'll arrive on Monday.

2 Match the sentences and the replies.

1. I'd like to send this parcel.
2. Fill in this form, please.
3. Have you got this in a medium?
4. The black one or the grey one?
5. My new charger doesn't work.

a. OK. Have you got a pen?

b. The grey one. It suits me better.

c. Return it and we'll replace it.

d. Sorry, we've only got a large.

e. Does it contain anything valuable?

ANSWER KEY

1 1 work, 2 sorry, 3 bought, 4 replace, 5 refund, 6 anything, 7 ones, 8 order **2** 1 e, 2 a, 3 d, 4 b, 5 c

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 10 · WRITING

Name: _____ Date: _____

Writing: An email of complaint

Focus: writing a formal email of complaint: Dear Sir or Madam, I am writing about ..., Yours faithfully

Dear Sir or Madam, · **I am writing about** my order. · Full forms: I am, do not.
End: **I look forward to hearing from you. Yours faithfully,** + your full name.

1 Match the informal and the formal phrases.

1. Hi,	a. I would like a refund.
2. I want my money back.	b. I look forward to hearing from you.
3. Write back soon!	c. Yours faithfully, Tom Harris
4. Bye, Tom	d. Dear Sir or Madam,

2 Write an email of complaint to a shop (60-80 words).

MODEL

Dear Sir or Madam,
I am writing about a coat which I ordered online in May. It arrived last week, but it is a large, not a medium. I emailed you, but no one replied. I would like a medium or a refund. If you do not reply before Friday, I will call my bank.
I look forward to hearing from you. Yours faithfully, Maria Petrosyan

- What did you buy, when and where? What is the problem?
- What did you do, and what do you want? (I emailed ... / I would like ...)
- What will you do if they do not reply? End the email politely.

Self-check: capital letters and full stops · subject + verb word order · this unit's grammar · this unit's words · the right length

ANSWER KEY
1 1 d, 2 a, 3 b, 4 c

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 10 · UNIT REVIEW Name: _____ Date: _____

Unit 10 review

Focus: unit review: zero and first conditional, time clauses, one / ones, indefinite pronouns, shopping words

1 Choose the correct word.

Example: If the price _____ too high, I won't buy it. (is / will be) → is

1. If you _____ the receipt, you can't get a refund. (will lose / lose)
2. I'll pay the bill as soon as I _____ my salary. (get / will get)
3. I won't buy the TV _____ they give me a discount. (if / unless)
4. These boots are too big. Have you got smaller _____? (one / ones)
5. There's _____ in my account, so I can't pay. (anything / nothing / something)
6. Did _____ call about the faulty charger? (anyone / no one / nothing)
7. Wait here _____ I find the receipt. (until / if)
8. If the shop _____ open, we'll come back tomorrow. (isn't / won't be)
9. I don't like this bag. Can I see that _____? (one / ones)
10. I'll call you _____ the parcel arrives. (when / until)

2 Complete with afford, owe, cancel, appointment, guarantee, parcel or queue.

Example: The _____ at the post office was very long. → queue

1. I can't _____ a holiday this year, so I'll stay at home.
2. I _____ my brother a hundred pounds, so I'll pay him on Friday.
3. If you don't use the gym, _____ your subscription.
4. I've got an _____ at the bank at ten tomorrow.
5. Keep the _____. If the TV stops working, the shop will repair it.
6. Your _____ will arrive in three days. Someone must sign for it.

3 Match the words and the meanings.

1. bargain	a. take money and give it back later
2. discount	b. a line of people waiting
3. faulty	c. money off the normal price
4. borrow	d. broken or not working well
5. queue	e. something good at a low price

ANSWER KEY

1 1 lose, 2 get, 3 unless, 4 ones, 5 nothing, 6 anyone, 7 until, 8 isn't, 9 one, 10 when **2** 1 afford, 2 owe, 3 cancel, 4 appointment, 5 guarantee, 6 parcel **3** 1 e, 2 c, 3 d, 4 a, 5 b

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 11 · VOCABULARY Name: _____ Date: _____

Devices and the internet

Focus: vocabulary: devices and the internet (laptop, charger, password, download)

laptop screen keyboard mouse printer charger battery headphones app password username Wi-Fi download upload install update click link attachment file folder website social media video call search

1 Match the words and the definitions.

1. keyboard	a. The word you need to log in.
2. charger	b. You write with it on a computer.
3. password	c. A file that you send with an email.
4. attachment	d. Plug it in when there's no battery.

2 Complete the sentences with words from the box. Use each word only once.

Example: I _____ the film to my laptop to watch it on the train. → downloaded

1. The app is two years old. Please _____ it to the newest version.
2. I've downloaded the app, but I can't _____ it. There isn't enough space.
3. Please _____ your photos to the website so everyone can see them.
4. _____ on the blue link to open the timetable.
5. The _____ in my laptop is old, so it only works for an hour.
6. My _____ is anna.k, but I don't remember my password.
7. The _____ in this café is free, but it's very slow.

3 Put the words in the correct column.

Example: headphones → Parts and devices

screen website attachment click mouse Wi-Fi folder install

Parts and devices	The internet	Email and files	Verbs

ANSWER KEY

1 1 b, 2 d, 3 a, 4 c **2** 1 update, 2 install, 3 upload, 4 Click, 5 battery, 6 username, 7 Wi-Fi **3** Parts and devices: screen, mouse | The internet: website, Wi-Fi | Email and files: attachment, folder | Verbs: click, install

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 11 · VOCABULARY Name: _____ Date: _____

Phone calls and emails at work

Focus: vocabulary: phone calls and emails at work (voicemail, reply, forward, urgent)

call back **leave a message** **voicemail** **text message** **reply** **forward** **attach** **subject** **signature** **urgent** **confirm** **cancel** **remind** **reminder** **invite** **invitation** **contact** **extension** **engaged** **hold on** **colleague** **spelling** **regards** **attend** **arrange**

1 Choose the correct word.

Example: Can you _____ on a moment? I'll find the file. (hold / attach / reply) → hold

1. Mr Baxter is out. Could you _____ later? (call back / hang up / attend)
2. Lena's phone was _____. I'll call again later. (engaged / urgent)
3. The email _____ was 'Meeting on Friday'. (signature / subject / spelling)
4. Sara sent everyone a _____ about the training. (reminder / signature)
5. I'm in a meeting, so I'll _____ to you later. (reply / forward / attach)
6. It's _____! They need the report before five. (urgent / engaged)
7. Could you _____ a meeting for Monday? I'm free all day. (arrange / attend / forward)

2 Complete the table with the verb or the noun.

Example: attach → attachment

Verb	Noun	Verb	Noun
invite	_____	_____	reminder
sign	_____	_____	spelling
_____	arrangement	complain	_____

3 Complete the email with words from the box above.

Example: Dear Ms Alvarez, I'm writing to _____ you to our training. → invite

1. Hi Ken, I can't log in. Could you _____ that my username is 'ani.k'?
2. Also, please _____ Lena that the video call is on Tuesday.
3. If she can't attend, we'll have to _____ it.
4. Could you _____ this email to Mark, too? He needs the date.
5. I'll _____ the file to this email. Open it on your laptop.
6. Best _____, Ani

ANSWER KEY

1 1 call back, 2 engaged, 3 subject, 4 reminder, 5 reply, 6 urgent, 7 arrange **2** 1 invitation, 2 remind, 3 signature, 4 spell, 5 arrange, 6 complaint **3** 1 confirm, 2 remind, 3 cancel, 4 forward, 5 attach, 6 regards

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 11 · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

Present perfect: just, already, yet

Focus: present perfect with just, already and yet; word order; past simple contrast

GRAMMAR: JUST, ALREADY, YET

just = a moment ago · **already** = before now: I've **just** sent it. She's **already** left.
yet = until now. It goes at the end of questions and negatives: Have you printed it **yet**?
just / **already** go between have and the participle. With a time (an hour ago), use the past simple.

1 Complete with the present perfect, using short forms in negatives.

Example: Anna has _____ (just / call) the customer. → just called

1. Tom has _____ (just / send) the bill to the customer.
2. I _____ (not / read) your email yet. Sorry!
3. _____ you _____ (print) the contract yet? The meeting is at ten.
4. We have _____ (already / fix) the printer, so you can use it.
5. Sara _____ (not / log in) yet. Her password doesn't work.
6. _____ Lena _____ (reply) to the invitation yet?
7. He has _____ (already / install) the app on his phone.

2 Choose the correct form.

Example: She's _____ gone home. (yet / just / ago) → just

1. I _____ the report to Mark an hour ago. (sent / have sent)
2. I haven't called the IT team _____. (just / already / yet)
3. Lucy _____ the office. Call her mobile. (has just left / has left just)
4. We _____ the new printer yesterday. (have set up / set up)
5. Luis has _____ finished the training. (yet / already / ago)

3 Put the words in order.

Example: just / I've / logged in / . → I've just logged in.

1. she / has / just / filled in / the form / .

   _____

2. you / have / the file / uploaded / yet / ?

   _____

ANSWER KEY

1 1 just sent, 2 haven't read, 3 Have / printed, 4 already fixed, 5 hasn't logged in, 6 Has / replied, 7 already installed **2** 1 sent, 2 yet, 3 has just left, 4 set up, 5 already **3** 1 She has just filled in the form. | 2 Have you uploaded the file yet?

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 11 · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

Phrasal verbs: turn on, log in, pick up

Focus: phrasal verbs for devices and tasks (turn off, log in, set up); separable verbs

GRAMMAR: PHRASAL VERBS

turn / switch **on** / **off** · turn **up** / **down** · plug **in** · log **in** / **out** · set **up** · fill **in** · print **out**
back **up** · pick **up** · put **down** · look **up** · find **out** · call **back** · hang **up** · give **up**
Separable: Turn **it** on. Pick **her** up. (NOT turn on it) · Not separable: look **for** it, wait **for** him

1 Match the phrasal verbs and the meanings.

1. find out	a. stop trying to do something
2. fill in	b. make a new laptop ready to use
3. set up	c. end a phone call
4. back up	d. write your details on a form
5. give up	e. save your files in a second place
6. hang up	f. get information that you need

2 Complete with on, off, up, down, in, out or back.

Example: Hang _____ and try the number again. → up

1. It's dark in here. Could you switch the lights _____?
2. Please back _____ your files every Friday.
3. The music is too loud. Can you turn it _____ a bit?
4. Plug _____ your headphones and click on the video.
5. She didn't answer, so I'll call _____ in ten minutes.
6. The laptop is very hot. Turn it _____ and wait ten minutes.
7. Can you find _____ what time the training starts?
8. Can you pick _____ the phone? It's Mr Ortega for you.

3 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

Example: Please pick up it before five. → Please pick it up before five.

1. The printer is off. Can you turn on it?

   _____

2. I don't know this word. I'll look up it online.

   _____

3. Put down it and look at the screen, please.

   _____

ANSWER KEY

1 1 f, 2 d, 3 b, 4 e, 5 a, 6 c **2** 1 on, 2 up, 3 down, 4 in, 5 back, 6 off, 7 out, 8 up **3** 1 The printer is off. Can you turn it on? | 2 I don't know this word. I'll look it up online. | 3 Put it down and look at the screen, please.

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 11 · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

Reflexive pronouns and each other

Focus: reflexive pronouns (myself, itself, ourselves ...), by myself, each other

GRAMMAR: REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS AND EACH OTHER

Same person: I taught **myself**. Did you hurt **yourself**? It turns **itself** off.
by myself = alone: She set up the laptop by herself. · Enjoy **yourself**! Help **yourself** to coffee.
each other: A helps B and B helps A. They email **each other** every day.

1 Complete the table with the reflexive pronouns.

Example: I → myself

Subject	Reflexive	Subject	Reflexive
I	myself	we	_____
you (one person)	_____	you (two people)	_____
he	_____	they	_____
she	_____	it	_____

2 Complete with a reflexive pronoun or each other.

Example: I did the project by _____. → myself

1. No one taught Lena. She taught _____ to use the app.
2. Tom and I phone _____ every evening after work.
3. Be careful with that knife, Ben! You'll cut _____.
4. We can't fix the printer _____. Let's call the IT team.
5. Did Sam hurt _____ when he fell over in the car park?
6. The laptop turns _____ off when the battery is low.
7. Help _____ to coffee, Ani and Levon. It's on the table.

3 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

Example: He taught hisself to cook. → He taught himself to cook.

1. Anna and Mark are friends, so they email themselves every week.

   _____

2. I've just burnt me on the coffee machine.

   _____

3. We enjoyed ourself at the team dinner on Friday.

   _____

ANSWER KEY

1 1 ourselves, 2 yourself, 3 yourselves, 4 himself, 5 themselves, 6 herself, 7 itself **2** 1 herself, 2 each other, 3 yourself, 4 ourselves, 5 himself, 6 itself, 7 yourselves **3** 1 Anna and Mark are friends, so they email each other every week. | 2 I've just burnt myself on the coffee machine. | 3 We enjoyed ourselves at the team dinner on Friday.

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 11 · READING Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading: Setting up for Monday

Focus: reading an email thread about a new laptop: just / already / yet, phrasal verbs

Setting up for Monday

Hi Omar, thanks for the new laptop. I've already set up my email, and I've installed the video call app. I've just changed my password, too. But I haven't connected to the office Wi-Fi yet, and the printer doesn't work. Can you help me before Monday? Nina

Hi Nina, don't worry. First, switch the laptop off and on again. Then log in with your username and your new password. If the Wi-Fi still doesn't connect, call me on extension 204. For the printer, plug it in and wait a minute. It turns itself on. Then click 'Print' and pick up your pages at reception. One more thing: we've arranged a short training session on Monday at ten. You don't have to learn everything by yourself, so please come. Best regards, Omar

1 Read the emails. True or false?

1. Nina has already installed the video call app. ☐ T ☐ F
2. She hasn't changed her password yet. ☐ T ☐ F
3. The office Wi-Fi works on Nina's laptop. ☐ T ☐ F
4. Nina should call Omar if the Wi-Fi still doesn't connect. ☐ T ☐ F
5. The printer turns itself on when you plug it in. ☐ T ☐ F
6. Nina has to learn everything by herself. ☐ T ☐ F

2 Answer the questions about the emails.

Example: Who has got a new laptop? → Nina has.

1. What has Nina just done?

2. What should Nina do first for the Wi-Fi?

3. What is Omar's extension number?

4. When is the training session?

ANSWER KEY

1 1 T, 2 F, 3 F, 4 T, 5 T, 6 F **2** 1 She has just changed her password. | 2 She should switch the laptop off and on again. | 3 It's 204. | 4 It's on Monday at ten.

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 11 · EVERYDAY ENGLI… Name: _____ Date: _____

Everyday English: Phone calls at work

Focus: everyday English: answering the phone at work, taking a message, spelling a name

Model dialogue: taking a message

Lena: Good morning, Baxter Design, Lena speaking. How can I help you?

Ani: Hello, could I speak to Mr Ortega, please?

Lena: I'm afraid he's in a meeting. Can I take a message?

Ani: Yes, please. Could you ask him to call me back on 077 340 2291?

Lena: Of course. Can I have your name, please?

Ani: It's Ani Petrosyan. P-E-T-R-O-S-Y-A-N. Thanks a lot.

speaking **on** **plugging** **already** **off** **yet** **call** **hold** **down**

1 A call to the IT team — Complete the dialogue with the words in the box. Use each word only once.

Example: Please _____ on. I'll find her number. → hold

Sara: IT support, Sara _____. How can I help you?

Tom: Hi Sara, it's Tom. My laptop won't turn _____, so I can't log in.

Sara: Have you tried _____ it in?

Tom: Yes, I've _____ tried that. The screen is still black.

Sara: Then switch it _____ and on again. Does it work now?

Tom: Yes, it's starting. Thanks! Have you sent my new password _____?

Sara: Yes, this morning. If it doesn't work, _____ me back.

2 Match the sentences and the replies.

1. Could I speak to Mrs Petrosyan?	a. Of course. What's your number?
2. Can I have your name, please?	b. Have you plugged it in?
3. Have you read the report yet?	c. Leave a message on her voicemail.
4. The printer won't turn on.	d. Not yet, sorry. I'll read it today.
5. Could you ask her to call me?	e. It's Levon Sargsyan. S-A-R-G-S-Y-A-N.
6. Her extension is engaged.	f. I'm afraid she's in a meeting.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 speaking, 2 on, 3 plugging, 4 already, 5 off, 6 yet, 7 call **2** 1 f, 2 e, 3 d, 4 b, 5 a, 6 c

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 11 · WRITING

Name: _____ Date: _____

Writing: A reply to a work email

Focus: writing a work email: what you have and haven't done yet, asking for a file

Writing tip: a short, clear subject line · **Hi Tom,** · **Thanks for your email.**
Please find attached the file. · **Could you** ...? · **Let me know if** ... · **Best regards,** + name

1 Match the beginnings and the ends of the phrases.

1. Thanks for your	a. send me the sales report?
2. Please find attached	b. the time is OK for you.
3. Could you	c. email about the meeting.
4. Let me know if	d. the report for May.

2 Write a reply to Tom's email about the Friday meeting (60-80 words).

MODEL

Subject: Friday meeting. Hi Tom, thanks for your email. I've already booked the meeting room for Friday at eleven. I've just sent the invitations to the team, too. I haven't printed the contract yet, but I'll do it tomorrow. Could you send me the new price list? Please find attached the timetable for next week. Let me know if you need anything else. Best regards, Nina

- Subject line · Hi Tom, · Thanks for your email.
- What you've already done or just done: I've already ... / I've just ...
- What you haven't done yet and when you'll do it: I haven't ... yet. I'll ...
- Ask for a file (Could you ...?), attach something and end with Best regards,

Self-check: capital letters and full stops · subject + verb word order · this unit's grammar · this unit's words · the right length

ANSWER KEY

1 1 c, 2 d, 3 a, 4 b

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 11 · UNIT REVIEW Name: _____ Date: _____

Unit 11 review

Focus: review: just / already / yet, phrasal verbs, reflexive pronouns, unit words

1 Choose the correct word.

Example: I've _____ sent the file. (just / yet) → just

1. Have you backed up the files _____? (yet / just / ago)
2. Omar has _____ gone home, so call him tomorrow. (just / yet / ago)
3. We've _____ booked the room, so don't worry. (already / yet / ago)
4. I _____ the contract to Delmar Hotels yesterday. (have sent / sent)
5. The video is too quiet. Can you turn _____? (it up / up it / it down)
6. Fill _____ the form and give it to reception. (in / up / back)
7. We can set up the printer _____. (ourselves / each other / us)
8. Ani and Lucy sit next to _____ at work. (themselves / each other)
9. Did you enjoy _____ at the party, Sara? (yourself / yourselves / herself)

2 Complete with engaged, voicemail, confirm, forward, attach, urgent, extension or headphones.

Example: Put on your _____ for the video call. → headphones

1. Mark's phone was _____, so I left a message on his _____.
2. Please _____ the time of the meeting by email.
3. Can you _____ Lena's email to the team and _____ the report?
4. This is _____. Call me back as soon as you get this.
5. Sara's _____ is 318. Call reception and ask for her.

3 Put the words in order.

Example: just / I've / it / printed / . → I've just printed it.

1. Tom / has / just / changed / his password / .

_____

2. she / picked / it / up / at reception / .

_____

4 Match the questions and the answers.

1. Is Mr Baxter there, please?	a. It's K-A-R-A-P-E-T-Y-A-N.
2. Did you switch it off and on?	b. He's out until two. Can I help you?
3. How do you spell your surname?	c. Yes, I've already done that.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 yet, 2 just, 3 already, 4 sent, 5 it up, 6 in, 7 ourselves, 8 each other, 9 yourself **2** 1 engaged / voicemail, 2 confirm, 3 forward / attach, 4 urgent, 5 extension **3** 1 Tom has just changed his password. | 2 She picked it up at reception. **4** 1 b, 2 c, 3 a

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ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 12 · VOCABULARY Name: _____ Date: _____

Progress and change

Focus: vocabulary: progress and change (improve, achieve, goal, challenge, effort, confident, fluent, so far)

PROGRESS AND CHANGE

progress improve improvement change develop achieve goal aim success successful effort challenge opportunity chance step result confident fluent beginner level mistake practice regularly recently so far

1 Match the words and the definitions.

1. progress	a. something you want to achieve
2. goal	b. speaking a language easily and well
3. challenge	c. a person who has just started
4. opportunity	d. getting better, step by step
5. beginner	e. hard work to achieve something
6. fluent	f. a chance to do something good
7. effort	g. something wrong that you say or do
8. mistake	h. something difficult you try to do

2 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

Example: I want to _____ my English, so I'm doing this course. → improve

1. I passed the A1 test, so now I'm at A2 _____.
2. We _____ to finish the course in June.
3. Speaking with colleagues is good _____ for the exam.
4. Sara has _____ changed jobs, so she's very busy at the moment.
5. We have finished six units _____, and there are six more.
6. The exam _____ were good. Everyone in the class passed.
7. Nina feels more _____ now. She isn't afraid of making mistakes.
8. Ben goes to his English class _____, twice a week.
9. She worked hard and _____ her goal: a job in London.
10. The course was very _____. All twenty students passed the exam.
11. Passing A2 is a big _____ forward. The next one is B1, and then B2.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 d, 2 a, 3 h, 4 f, 5 c, 6 b, 7 e, 8 g **2** 1 level, 2 aim, 3 practice, 4 recently, 5 so far, 6 results, 7 confident, 8 regularly, 9 achieved, 10 successful, 11 step

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 12 · VOCABULARY Name: _____ Date: _____

Plans, hopes and the future

Focus: vocabulary: plans, hopes and the future (intend, decision, ambition, apply for, retire, someday)

PLANS, HOPES AND THE FUTURE

plan hope dream wish intend decision decide future ambition promise possibility probably definitely perhaps retire save up set up apply for move abroad take a break learn to drive volunteer promotion qualification someday

1 Choose the correct word.

Example: I _____ to start my own company someday. (hope / retire / volunteer) → hope

1. Omar has made a _____: he's going to move abroad. (level / decision / result)
2. I'll _____ come. I never miss your parties! (perhaps / someday / definitely)
3. My _____ is to work in Berlin. (ambition / possibility / promotion)
4. Anna is going to _____ for the manager's job. (retire / intend / apply)
5. Ken is 64. He's going to _____ and travel. (intend / retire / promise)
6. We're _____ up for a flat of our own. (saving / setting / applying)
7. I _____ at the hospital on Saturdays. I like helping people. (decide / volunteer / retire)
8. Lena got a _____ in English and found a job. (level / result / qualification)
9. Work hard and you'll _____ your ambition. (achieve / intend / decide)

2 Put the words in the correct column.

Example: future → Nouns

intend decision probably retire ambition definitely decide possibility perhaps save up promotion someday

Verbs	Nouns	Adverbs

ANSWER KEY

1 1 decision, 2 definitely, 3 ambition, 4 apply, 5 retire, 6 saving, 7 volunteer, 8 qualification, 9 achieve **2** Verbs: intend, retire, decide, save up | Nouns: decision, ambition, possibility, promotion | Adverbs: probably, definitely, perhaps, someday

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 12 · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

Present perfect with for and since

Focus: present perfect with for and since; How long ...?; present perfect vs past simple with for

PRESENT PERFECT WITH FOR AND SINCE

I've worked here **for** three years. **She's lived** here **since** 2019. (still true now)
for + a period: for two weeks, for months, for a long time
since + a point: since Monday, since 2020, since I was 18
How long have you **known** him? For a year. / Since my first day.
Finished: **I worked** there **for** two years. (past simple = not now)

1 Complete with the present perfect (full forms) and for or since.

Example: Tom _____ (have) this phone _____ 2021. → has had, since

1. Maria _____ (work) for this company _____ 2018.
2. We _____ (have) this car _____ six years.
3. Levon _____ (be) a teacher _____ he left university.
4. I _____ (know) my best friend _____ we were at primary school.
5. The shop _____ (be) closed _____ three weeks.
6. They _____ (live) in Lisbon _____ last summer.
7. Ali and Sara _____ (be) married _____ twenty years.
8. How long _____ (you / have) your laptop? _____ about a year.

2 Choose the correct form.

Example: I _____ in Berlin for two years. Now I live in Lisbon. (lived / have lived) → lived

1. Sara _____ for the bank since 2020. She likes it there. (worked / has worked)
2. How long _____ Ali? Since university. (did you know / have you known)
3. Omar _____ there for forty years. He retired in 2010. (worked / has worked)
4. Nina _____ her laptop for a month, and it's already broken. (had / has had)
5. I _____ Tom since my first day here. (know / have known)
6. They _____ in Gyumri for ten years. Then they moved. (lived / have lived)

ANSWER KEY

1 1 has worked / since, 2 have had / for, 3 has been / since, 4 have known / since, 5 has been / for, 6 have lived / since, 7 have been / for, 8 have you had / For **2** 1 has worked, 2 have you known, 3 worked, 4 has had, 5 have known, 6 lived

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 12 · GRAMMAR

Name: _____ Date: _____

Future forms and goals

Focus: future forms review: will, going to, present continuous, might; hope to / plan to / be thinking of

FUTURE FORMS

Prediction, offer, decision: **will** (It'll be hard. I'll help. OK, I'll take it.)
Intention: **be going to** (I'm going to apply for the course.)
Arrangement: **present continuous** (I'm meeting Sara at six.) · Possible: **might**
Goals: **hope to, plan to, would like to** + verb · **be thinking of** + -ing
If I pass the exam, **I'll** apply. **When** I finish, **I'm going to** look for a job.

1 Choose the correct form.

Example: The phone's ringing. _____ answer it. (I'll / I'm going to) → I'll

1. Sorry, I've got an appointment. I _____ the dentist at 4.30. (might see / 'm seeing)
2. We _____ move abroad, but we haven't decided yet. (are going to / might)
3. I'm thinking _____ a cooking course. (to do / do / of doing)
4. She hopes _____ her own café one day. (opening / to open / open)
5. If I _____ the job, I'll move to Berlin. (get / will get / got)
6. When I _____ the course, I'll look for a new job. (will finish / finish)
7. Don't worry. I _____ finish the report for you. ('ll / 'm going to)
8. I'd like _____ a year abroad before I'm thirty. (spending / spend / to spend)
9. Nina _____ probably retire next year. (is going to / will)
10. Ken _____ his manager at ten tomorrow. It's in his diary. ('s meeting / might meet)
11. I'm sure you _____ pass. You've worked so hard. ('ll / might)
12. I've decided. I _____ apply for the B1 course in May. ('m going to / might)
13. I plan _____ my own business someday. (setting up / to set up)

2 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

Example: If I will pass the exam, I'll apply for the course. → If I pass the exam, I'll apply for the course.

1. I'm thinking to change my job next year.

   _____

2. We hope move to a bigger flat someday.

   _____

3. She might to take a break from work in August.

   _____

ANSWER KEY

1 1 'm seeing, 2 might, 3 of doing, 4 to open, 5 get, 6 finish, 7 'll, 8 to spend, 9 will, 10 's meeting, 11 'll, 12 'm going to, 13 to set up **2** 1 I'm thinking of changing my job next year. | 2 We hope to move to a bigger flat someday. | 3 She might take a break from work in August.

Za darmo do pobrania, wydrukowania i używania w domu, w klasie lub gdziekolwiek.

ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 12 · GRAMMAR Name: _____ Date: _____

The A2 tense map

Focus: tense review: the six A2 tenses with their time words, in a mixed text

1 Complete the tense map with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Example: Present simple: I _____ (work) at night. → work

Tense	Time words	Example
Present simple	every day, usually, always	I work at night.
Present continuous	now, this week, these days	I _____ (learn) to drive now.
Past simple	yesterday, ago, in 2021	I _____ (move) here in 2021.
Past continuous	when, while, at 8.00	I _____ (work) when you called.
Present perfect	ever, just, yet, for, since	I _____ (pass) two exams so far.
Future forms	tomorrow, next year, in May	I'm going to start B1 next year.

2 Complete the text with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets.

Example: Omar _____ (not / like) his first English lessons. → didn't like

1. Omar is a nurse. He usually _____ (work) at night.
2. At the moment he _____ (do) the day shift because a colleague is ill.
3. He _____ (move) to Yerevan five years ago.
4. He _____ (live) in the same flat since 2021.
5. When he arrived, he _____ (not / understand) any English.
6. He _____ (study) at home when his teacher called with good news.
7. He _____ (just / pass) his A2 exam!
8. Next month he _____ (go) to start the B1 course.

3 Choose the correct word.

Example: _____ you usually work at weekends? (Do / Are / Did) → Do

1. What _____ you doing at nine o'clock last night? (were / did / are)
2. How long _____ you known your manager? (do / have / did)
3. _____ you ever worked abroad? (Did / Have / Do)
4. When _____ you start your first job? (have / were / did)
5. _____ you going to apply for the job? (Are / Do / Will)
6. What _____ your first boss like? (was / did / were)

ANSWER KEY

1 1 'm learning, 2 moved, 3 was working, 4 've passed **2** 1 works, 2 is doing, 3 moved, 4 has lived, 5 didn't understand, 6 was studying, 7 has just passed, 8 is going **3** 1 were, 2 have, 3 Have, 4 did, 5 Are, 6 was

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ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 12 · READING

Name: _____ Date: _____

Reading: One year later

Focus: reading a learner's end-of-course blog post: present perfect with for / since, mixed tenses, future forms

One year later, by Elena

I've studied English for a year now. I started last September because I wanted a better job. When I began, I was working in a small shop near my home. I didn't speak any English. The first weeks were hard. I was tired after work, so I often missed classes.

Since January I've made a lot of progress. I've finished the A2 course and I've passed two exams. I feel more confident now, although I still make mistakes when I speak quickly. Listening is still difficult for me, so I watch films in English.

And next year? I'm starting B1 in September, and I'm thinking of doing a computer course. If I pass the B1 exam, I'll apply for a job at a bigger company. I'm going to practise every day. Wish me luck!

1 Read the text. True or false?

1. Elena has studied English for two years. ☐ T ☐ F
2. She started English last September. ☐ T ☐ F
3. She was working in an office when she began. ☐ T ☐ F
4. She has passed two exams. ☐ T ☐ F
5. She never makes mistakes now. ☐ T ☐ F
6. She watches films in English because listening is difficult. ☐ T ☐ F

2 Answer the questions about the text.

Example: How long has Elena studied English? → For a year.

1. Why did she start learning English?

2. What has she achieved this year?

3. What is she thinking of doing next year?

4. What will she do if she passes the B1 exam?

ANSWER KEY

1 1 F, 2 T, 3 F, 4 T, 5 F, 6 T **2** 1 She started because she wanted a better job. | 2 She has finished the A2 course and passed two exams. | 3 She is thinking of doing a computer course. | 4 She will apply for a job at a bigger company.

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ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 12 · EVERYDAY ENGLISH Name: _____ Date: _____

Everyday English: Progress and plans

Focus: everyday English: How long have you ...?, How's your English going?, What are your plans?, What have you achieved?

Model dialogue

Mark: How long have you worked here, Ani?

Ani: For about two years. Since the spring of 2024.

Mark: And how's your English going?

Ani: It's improving. I've made a lot of progress, but I still make mistakes.

Mark: Don't worry. Everyone does. What are your plans for next year?

Ani: I'm hoping to get a promotion, and I'm thinking of doing an exam.

long **Since** **going** **finished** **plans** **promotion** **thinking** **luck** **ago**

1 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

Example: I've made a lot of _____ this year. → progress

Tom: Hi Lena. How _____ have you known Sara?

Lena: _____ my first day at the company. She's a good friend.

Tom: And how's your English _____?

Lena: It's improving. I've _____ the A2 course and I've started a new job.

Tom: Well done! What are your _____ for next year?

Lena: I'd like to get a _____ at work. And you?

Tom: I'm _____ of learning to drive. If I pass the test, I'll celebrate!

Lena: That sounds great. Good _____!

2 Match the questions and the answers.

1. How long have you had this job?	a. It's improving, thanks.
2. How's your English going?	b. For about three years.
3. What are your plans?	c. Thanks. I've worked hard for it.
4. What have you achieved?	d. No, I'm still thinking about it.
5. Have you decided yet?	e. I've passed my A2 exam.
6. Good luck with the exam!	f. I'm going to learn to drive.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 long, 2 Since, 3 going, 4 finished, 5 plans, 6 promotion, 7 thinking, 8 luck **2** 1 b, 2 a, 3 f, 4 e, 5 d, 6 c

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ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 12 · WRITING Name: _____ Date: _____

Writing: My English and my plans

Focus: writing about your English and your plans: beginning, middle, end; linking words

Writing tip · Beginning: how long, why · Middle: progress, problems · End: plans
Link with **so**, **because**, **although** and **then**. Finish with a plan.

1 Match the two halves of the sentences.

1. I worked long hours,	a. and then I started A2.
2. I started English	b. although my writing isn't good yet.
3. First I did A1,	c. so I didn't have much time to study.
4. I speak well now,	d. because I needed it for my job.

2 Write about your English and your plans (60-80 words).

MODEL

I've studied English for two years. I started because I wanted to work abroad. At first, speaking was difficult, so I practised with a colleague every day. So far I've finished A2 and I've learnt hundreds of new words. I'm more confident now, although my grammar isn't perfect. Next year I'm going to start B1. Then I'll apply for a job in Lisbon. If I get it, I'll move there!

- How long have you studied English, and why did you start?
- Two things you have achieved so far (I've ...).
- One thing that was difficult at first, and what you did (so ...).
- Your plans for next year and what you'll do if you reach your goal.

Self-check: capital letters and full stops · subject + verb word order · this unit's grammar · this unit's words · the right length

ANSWER KEY
1 1 c, 2 d, 3 a, 4 b

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ENGLISH A2 · UNIT 12 · UNIT REVIEW Name: _____ Date: _____

Unit 12 review

Focus: unit review: for / since, future forms and goals, the tense map, progress and plan words

1 Choose the correct word.

Example: I've lived here _____ 2020. (for / since) → since

1. Ken _____ for a bank for ten years. Now he's a teacher. (has worked / worked)
2. I _____ you as soon as I get the results. (call / 'll call / 'm calling)
3. If it _____ tomorrow, we'll stay at home. (will rain / rained / rains)
4. She's thinking _____ for a job in Tbilisi. (to apply / of applying / apply)
5. We've had this flat _____ we got married. (for / since / ago)
6. Tom _____ his first exam last month. (has passed / passed / was passing)
7. Sorry, I can't talk now. I _____ a report. ('m writing / write / wrote)
8. I _____ to work when I saw the accident. (was driving / drove / have driven)
9. I _____ never flown. I'm afraid of planes. ('ve / did / was)
10. How long _____ you had your car? It looks new. (have / did / do)

2 Complete with decision, retire, so far, challenge, apply, achieve, confident or volunteer.

Example: I'd like to _____ for a year in a hospital abroad. → volunteer

1. It was a difficult _____, but Nina has decided to _____ early.
2. I've only made two mistakes _____. Not bad!
3. Driving in the city was a big _____ at first, but now it's easy.
4. Omar wants to _____ for a job at the new hotel.
5. If you practise regularly, you'll _____ your goal.
6. Speak slowly and clearly, and you'll sound more _____.

3 Match the questions and the answers.

1. How long have you lived here?	a. Really well, thanks.
2. What are you going to do next?	b. Since 2019.
3. Have you ever lived abroad?	c. I'm going to look for a better job.
4. Why did you start English?	d. No, never, but I'd like to.
5. How's your new job going?	e. Because I needed it for work.

ANSWER KEY

1 1 worked, 2 'll call, 3 rains, 4 of applying, 5 since, 6 passed, 7 'm writing, 8 was driving, 9 've, 10 have **2** 1 decision / retire, 2 so far, 3 challenge, 4 apply, 5 achieve, 6 confident **3** 1 b, 2 c, 3 d, 4 e, 5 a

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ENGLISH A2 · REVIEW TEST 3 · REVIEW TEST Name: _____ Date: _____

Review test 3: A2 Exit Test (Units 9-12)

Focus: relative clauses, conditionals, present perfect, phrasal verbs (Units 9-12) · Score: ____ / 20

1 Choose the correct word.

1. This is the app _____ I use to book cinema tickets. (which / who / where)
2. We'll miss the start of the film _____ we leave now. (if / unless / when)
3. Sorry, I haven't read your email _____. (just / already / yet)
4. We've had this car _____ 2019. (for / since / from)
5. We _____ to Rome in 2022, and we'd like to go again. (have been / went / go)
6. The second episode was really _____. I fell asleep. (boring / bored / bore)
7. While we were waiting for the bus, it _____ to rain. (started / was starting / starts)
8. You _____ wear a suit here. It's not a rule. (don't have to / mustn't / must)

2 Complete with: plot, bargain, fluent, attachment, ingredients.

1. I've sent you the _____ of my novel as an _____.
2. It was a real _____: five euros for all the _____ of the dish.

3 Match the questions and the answers.

1. What are you afraid of?	a. The cheaper ones.
2. Which headphones did you buy?	b. Flying. I hate planes.
3. Did you set up the printer by yourself?	c. I'm hoping to get a promotion.
4. Any plans for next year?	d. No, Tom helped me.

4 Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. I'll text you after the meeting will finish.

_____

2. I have never ate Japanese food.

_____

5 Put the words in order.

1. print / could / you / it / out / for me / ?

_____

2. known / how long / have / you / each other / ?

_____

ANSWER KEY

1 1 which, 2 unless, 3 yet, 4 since, 5 went, 6 boring, 7 started, 8 don't have to **2** 1 plot / attachment, 2 bargain / ingredients **3** 1 b, 2 a, 3 d, 4 c **4** 1 I'll text you after the meeting finishes. | 2 I have never eaten Japanese food. **5** 1 Could you print it out for me? | 2 How long have you known each other?

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