

TEMATY NA TYDZIEŃ OD 15 DO 17 KWIETNIA 2020

Klasa II (rozszerzenie):

15.04.2020 (środa): „Smutni milionerzy – przypomnienie kwantyfikatorów ilości.”

Proszę o wykonanie zadań 1-8 z załączonego zdjęcia.

19 Sad Millionaires

Before you start

- Look at the photo. Would you like to be a millionaire? Why or why not? Tell the class.

Does a lot of money REALLY make you happy?

Sally Burgess tries to answer the million-dollar question.

Mark Larsen won over nine million pounds on the lottery two years ago. At first, life was fantastic and Mark had some fun - he spent a lot of money on a big new house and five new cars. Then the problems started. Some friends began to ask him for money. He had a lot of arguments with his wife and they divorced. Now he says, 'I haven't got any friends and I feel lonely. Life was better when I didn't have much money.'

Because of this, a few young millionaires are changing their lifestyles. Richard Cross, a multi-millionaire computer analyst from California, is an example. His house shows no signs of his wealth. There is a small garden and there are only two cars parked outside his house. 'I want my kids to live a normal life,' says Richard.

So what can make us happy? According to Professor Argyle, you should have one close relationship and some close friends. You should do a little sport and have a lot of contact with other people. Other people make you happy, not money!

2 Read the article. Are the statements below true (T) or false (F)?

- Mark Larsen was happier when he was poorer. ☐
- British people are happier than in the past. ☐
- Millionaires and very poor people are often unhappy. ☐
- Richard Cross has not got much money. ☐
- It's a good thing to have friends. ☐
- A lot of money makes you very happy. ☐

3 Match the words to make phrases from the article

1 have	a rich
2 feel	b life
3 bring	c relationships
4 get	d arguments
5 a normal	e happiness
6 close	f lonely

Make your own sentences with the phrases.

Practice

7 Complete this interview with Paula McGinty, a millionaire. Underline the correct word in the brackets.

Journalist How 1 (much/many) houses have you got?
Ms McGinty Well, I haven't got 2 (much/many). I've only got 3 (a few/a little) - one in Monaco, one in Paris, one in New York and a castle in Scotland.
Journalist Are there 4 (some/any) things in the world that you haven't got?
Ms McGinty Actually, there are 5 (no/some) things I haven't got. I need 6 (some/any) furniture for my Scottish castle. It's difficult to find.
Journalist How 7 (many/much) money have you got exactly?
Ms McGinty Well, that's a difficult question. I'm a busy woman. I've got 8 (no/some) time to count it.
Journalist Do you think people with 9 (a lot of/many) money are happier than poor people?
Ms McGinty No, I don't. 10 (Any/Some) rich people I know are miserable. Other people I know, with only 11 (a few/a little) money are often a lot happier. But I'm happy because I've got 12 (a little/a lot of) friends.

8 Complete the dialogue with a few or a little.

Tim I'm having a party to celebrate moving in but I'm a bit short of money. Can I borrow 1 things?
Ann Sure. What do you need?
Tim I'm making a cake and I need 2 eggs and 3 milk. I could also do with 4 help.
Ann I'd be happy to help you. I've had 5 experience in cooking and I can bring the eggs and milk.

9 Look at the photo of the millionaire's home above. Use these phrases to describe the room.

There are no/some/a few/a lot of
 There aren't many/any
 There is a lot of/a little
 There isn't much/a

10 Personalisation Write about things in your life that make you happy. Use a lot of, a few, a little, some, any, no, many.

Presentation

4 Add more words from the article to the table.

uncountable nouns	money
countable nouns in the singular	country
countable nouns in the plural	friends

5 Find the words below in the article. Which do we use in front of uncountable nouns and which in front of plural countable nouns? Complete the chart. Some words can appear in front of both.

any, a few, a little, a lot of, many, much, no, some	... + uncountable nouns, e.g. happiness	... + plural countable nouns, e.g. cars

6 Translate these sentences into Polish.

- There is a small garden.
- There are only two old cars parked outside.

Grammar Summary 7, page 143

16.04.2020 (czwartek): „Zdania czasowe.”

Kilka informacji:

Kiedy mówimy o przyszłości, normalnie używamy któregoś czasu z przyszłością związanego, np. future simple, future continuous, itd. W jęz. ang. istnieją wyrazy/zwroty, po których nie wprowadza się żadnego czasu przyszłego, pomimo tego, że całe zdanie odnosi się do przyszłości. Do tych wyrazów/zwrotów zaliczamy: **while, before, after, as soon as, until (dopóki nie), once (jak tylko), as long as (jeśli tylko), when, if**. Po nich występuje czas present simple, np.

I will make a phone call **while** I **wait** for you. (Wykonam telefon, **podczas gdy będę** na ciebie czekać.)

We will stay **until** a solution **is** reached. (Zaczekamy, **dopóki nie osiągniemy** rozwiązania.)

I will tell you the truth **as long as** you **promise** not to be angry with me. (Powie ci prawdę, **jeśli tylko obiecasz**, że nie będziesz na mnie zły.)

Po wyżej wymienionych wyrazach/zwrotach można też użyć present perfect, by podkreślić, że jedna czynność zakończy się, zanim druga się zacznie, np.

I will drive a car **as soon as** I **have passed** my driving test. (Będę jeździć samochodem, **gdy tylko zdam** egzamin na prawo jazdy., czyli nie zacznę jeździć, dopóki nie będę mieć prawa jazdy w rękach)

We will sing 'Happy birthday' **when** the birthday boy **has arrived**. (Zaśpiewamy 'Sto lat', **kiedy jubilat przyjdzie.**, czyli poczekamy na niego)

Po 'when' występuje czas przyszły, jeśli jest to zwykły zaimek pytający (gdy pytamy o czas), np.

When will you visit me? (Kiedy mnie odwiedzisz?)

When will she return? (Kiedy ona wróci?)

Proszę przejrzeć poniższe przykłady zdań czasowych:

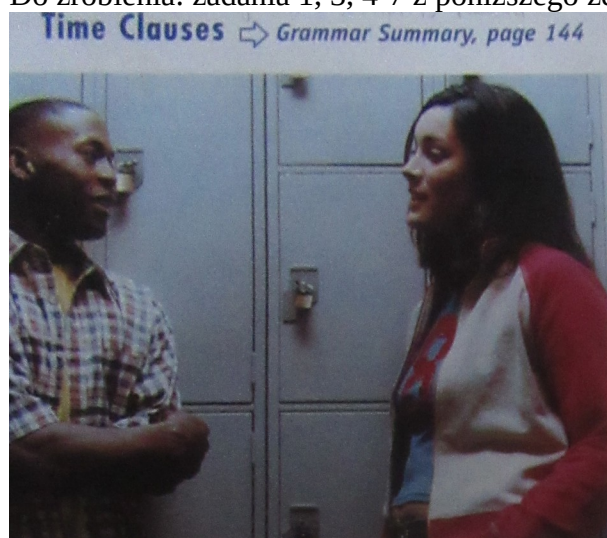
timetables:
The summer term **begins** on 15 February.

LANGUAGE PROBLEM SOLVING 7: Time Clauses (page 112)

- Present Simple (NOT ~~will~~) after *when, as soon as, after, before* to talk about the future:
I can go tomorrow, **after** I **finish** my dancing lesson.
Shall we go and eat something **before** the film **starts**?
We'll make tea **when** the guests **arrive**.
- Present Perfect to emphasise that one activity will finish before another one begins:
I'll let you know **as soon as** I **have found** something.
I'll help you **after** I've done my homework.

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Do zrobienia: zadania 1, 3, 4-7 z poniższego zdjęcia



Time Clauses Grammar Summary, page 144

1 Read the dialogue. Number the events (a-e) below in the order in which they will happen.

Mike Let's go to the cinema tonight.

Mary I can't. I have to finish this essay. I can go tomorrow, after I finish my dancing class.

Mike OK, I'll look for an interesting film. I'll let you know as soon as I've found something.

Mary Shall we go and eat something before the film starts? I think I'll be very hungry after the lesson.

Mike Look, let's have a snack before the cinema and then we can go to the new pizzeria when the film is over. How does that sound?

Mary Great idea. I've wanted to go there since they opened last month.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| a dancing lesson | d see a film |
| b snack | e restaurant |
| c find a film | |

2 Look at the underlined expressions in Exercise 1. What time do they talk about: the present or the future? What tenses are used? What linking words are used?

3 Complete the rule for time clauses.

When we talk about the future, we use the Present Simple or the Present Perfect after these linking words: _____, _____ and _____.

We use the _____ when we want to emphasise the fact that one activity will be finished before the other begins.

4 Make sentences using the cues below. Use when or as soon as in each sentence. Use the Present Simple or the Present Perfect for the action that needs to be done first.

Example 1 I'll buy a bike when I've saved enough money.

- buy a bike/save enough money
- go climbing/do a climbing course
- start living on my own/get a pet
- do my homework/have a nap
- rain stop/go cycling
- learn to cook/invite friends for a meal

5 Finish the sentences.

Example 1 We'll make tea when the guests arrive.
or We'll make tea when the water has boiled.

- We'll make tea when ...
- We must eat something before ...
- I'll go home as soon as ...
- I must talk to my parents before ...
- I'll buy a computer after ...
- We'll have a party when ...
- I'll go on holiday as soon as ...
- I'll find a job after ...

6 Make a chain of sentences using the clues below. Use as soon as, when or after in each sentence.

Example 1 As soon as I finish/have finished school, I'll find a job. When I ...

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 finish school | 5 find a better job |
| 2 find a job | 6 earn a lot of money |
| 3 rent a flat | 7 buy a house |
| 4 get married | 8 invite friends to celebrate |

Now make your own chain.

7 In pairs, ask and answer questions using the cues below. Use when, as soon as, after and before.

Example

- 1 A** When are you going to buy some new CDs?
B I'm going to buy some new CDs as soon as I've saved enough money.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 buy some new CDs | 5 learn to drive |
| 2 have dinner | 6 have a party |
| 3 do your homework | 7 go to the cinema |
| 4 go out with friends | 8 get a job |

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oraz poniższe zdania.

7

Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the future simple.

- 1 They ...*will/'ll go*... (go) to school when they
..... (be) five years old.
- 2 I (call) you before I
..... (leave) for Paris.
- 3 He (write) a letter to her every
day while he (be) at college.
- 4 We (do) our homework
when we (get) home.
- 5 John (fix) the tap as soon
as he (come) back from work.
- 6 When (you/pack) your
suitcase?
- 7 I (not/do) anything until
you (be) ready.
- 8 When (you/phone) me?
- 9 I promise I (buy) you a present
when I (return) from my holiday.
- 10 When she (pass) her driving
test she (buy) a car.

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