

TEMATY DO REALIZACJI 19-22.05.2020

19.05.2020 (wtorek) Brytania z przeszłości.

Do zrobienia: zadania 1-3 na załączonym zdjęciu. (w zad.1 proszę przetłumaczyć wyrazy na j. polski)

A-Z

1 Listen to the Key words.
Which places can you see in the photos?

KEY WORDS: Places
bridge, castle, cellar, monument, museum, parliament, standing stone, tower, wall

2 Read the texts (1-4) and match them with the photos (A-D).

3 Work in pairs. Student A reads texts 1 and 2. Student B reads texts 3 and 4. Then ask and answer these questions.

Student B ask about Text 1:

- Where did the stones come from?
- How big are they?
- What is strange about midsummer's day?

Student B ask about Text 2:

- When did William build the Tower?
- Why is the history of the White Tower bloody?
- Why are the ravens important?

Student A ask about Text 3:

- How high was Hadrian's Wall?
- Why did the Romans build it?
- What can you visit today?

Student A ask about Text 4:

- When did Westminster Palace become the English parliament?
- What did Guy Fawkes try to do?
- What do people do on November 5th?

4 Which of the places would you like to visit?

HISTORICAL BRITAIN



A **B** **C**

1 Stonehenge is a Bronze Age monument from about 2000 BC. The standing stones came from Wales – over 320 kilometres away! They stand up to seven metres high in a circle. About 90 metres away from the circle there is another stone and on midsummer's day the sun rises exactly over it. But why did the ancient Britons build Stonehenge?

2 William the Conqueror began building the Tower of London after the Norman invasion in 1066. It stands next to Tower Bridge. The tower in the centre is called the White Tower. It has got a bloody history. They executed many people there, including Anne Boleyn, wife of Henry VIII. Some ravens live in the Tower. According to the legend, when the birds escape, the monarchy will end. Today, you can visit the Tower and see the Crown Jewels.

3 Hadrian's Wall ran across the north of Britain between England and Scotland. It was originally five metres high. The Roman emperor, Hadrian, began the wall in 120 AD to protect the province of Britannia from the tribes of the North. The Roman army finally abandoned it in 383 AD. There were many small castles and towers in the wall and soldiers could send messages quickly when there was an attack. Today there are some museums next to the wall – they show things the Romans left behind.

4 The Houses of Parliament are in Westminster in London. King Canute built a royal palace here in the first half of the eleventh century and there were meetings of the English parliament here from the thirteenth century. In 1605, some young Catholic men decided to destroy the Houses of Parliament and kill the Protestant King James I. They got some gunpowder and put it in a cellar under Westminster Palace. But the King discovered the plan and on 5th November, he sent soldiers to the building. They found one man, Guy Fawkes, and they executed him. Nowadays in Britain, on the 5th of November, people build bonfires and have fireworks.

D

Project Option: HISTORICAL PLACES

- Work in groups. Make a list of historical towns, buildings and monuments in Poland.
- Select one place or monument for each person in the group.
- Individually, write three or four sentences about your place.
- Check each other's writing for mistakes.
- Prepare a poster for the wall. Find pictures of the places and monuments to go with your writing.

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20.05.2020 (środa) Przypomnienie stopniowania przymiotników.

Do zrobienia: podręcznik, str. 42 zad. 1 (proszę przetłumaczyć zwroty wyszczególnione w tekście i wpisać: 1T, 2T, 3F, 4F, 5F), 2-4.

21.05.2020 Stopniowanie przymiotników – ćwiczenia.

Do zrobienia: ćwiczenia, str. 42 zad. 1-3 i 5.

22.05.2020 (piątek) Zwroty 'too' i 'enough'.

Informacja:

* zwrot 'too' oznacza 'zbyt' i występuje przed przymiotnikami, np.

too old – zbyt stary (You're too old to behave like that.)

too boring – zbyt nudny (This film is too boring to watch.)

* zwrot 'enough' oznacza 'wystarczająco/dość' i występuje po przymiotnikach (odwrotny szyk niż w j. polskim), np.

intelligent enough – wystarczająco/dość inteligentny (You're intelligent enough to do this task.)

fast enough – wystarczająco/dość szybki (I'm fast enough to catch you!)

i przed rzeczownikami, np.

enough money – wystarczająco/dość dużo pieniędzy (She had enough money to buy a new car.)

enough time – wystarczająco/dość dużo czasu (I've got enough time to help you.)

Do zrobienia:

podręcznik, str. 42 zad. 6, ćwiczenia, str. 42 zad. 4 i 6 oraz zadania na poniższych zdjęciach.

5 Write replies to the questions. Use *too* or *not ... enough* and the adjectives in brackets.

- 1 Why don't you come to the cinema with us?
I'm _____ . (busy)
- 2 Do you like the new Jim Carrey comedy?
No. It's _____ . (funny)
- 3 Is it a boring film?
Yes. It's _____ . (long)
- 4 Are you going to see the new Tarantino film?
No, I can't. I'm _____ . (old)
- 5 Have you got the *Lord of the Rings* trilogy DVD box set?
No, I haven't. It's _____ . (expensive)
- 6 Do you like war films?
No, I don't. They're _____ . (violent)

6 Complete the conversation between the two casting directors. Use *too*, *enough* or *as ... as* and the words in brackets.

Martha Now, we need an actor for the lead role. Brad Peters is certainly good-looking enough (good-looking). But is he ¹ _____ (tall)?

Max No, he isn't. He's only 1 metre 50. What about Tom Delaney? He's very attractive.

Martha But he hasn't had ² _____ (experience). He's only acted in one film.

Max Well, Michael Lamb is ³ _____ (famous) Brad Peters – everyone knows him. He's appeared in lots of films.

Martha Yeah, but he's ⁴ _____ (old). He'll be 50 next year. And look at his photo – he hasn't got ⁵ _____ (hair). This is a romantic comedy, remember.

Max What about Dave Wilson?

Martha He's always very busy. I'm sure he hasn't got ⁶ _____ (time).

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5 (busy)

3 Complete the sentences with *enough* and the adjectives and nouns in brackets.

- 1 Karen isn't tall enough to reach that cupboard. (tall)
- 2 Ben isn't _____ to ask Kim for a date. (confident)
- 3 We haven't got _____ to make pancakes. (milk)
- 4 It isn't _____ to play tennis. (warm)
- 5 I never have _____ to watch TV. (time)
- 6 Is your English _____ to visit Britain? (good)

4 Rewrite the sentences using *too* or *enough* and the opposite adjective from the box. Don't change the meaning!

early generous impatient old popular short
slow wet

- 1 We're too late to see the start of the film.

We aren't early enough to see the start of the film.

- 2 I'm too young to see that horror film.

- 3 These jeans aren't dry enough to wear.

- 4 His car isn't fast enough.

- 5 He's too mean to pay for my ticket.

- 6 The film wasn't long enough.

- 7 He's too unpopular to win the award.

- 8 She isn't patient enough to wait.

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