

SEMESTR 2A/BLO- J.ANGIELSKI – PRACA ZDALNA 26.05-05.06.2020

KATARZYNA KWINTAL-ŚLIŃSKA

TECHNOLOGY IM EDUCATION. STR.96.

ZAD.2 Wg polecenia (dot. tekstu str.97)

ZAD.3. przeczytaj definicje i znajdź słowa w tekście, które do nich pasują.

ZAD.4. Uzupełnij luki słowami z zad.3. Dokonaj koniecznych zmian.

REVIEW STR.99.

ZAD.1. Wstaw do zdań pod znakami MUST lub MUSTN'T.

ZAD.2. Wybierz poprawny czasownik.

ZAD.3. Wg polecenia.

STR.100.

ZADANIA 1-3- Wg poleceń.

ROZWIJANIE WYPOWIEDZI- UZASADNIANIA OPINII- STR.101.

ZADANIA 1-7 według poleceń.

STR.102. według poleceń.

(ćwiczenie 1- w formie dialogów).

7D Technology in education

Reading

- 1 Look at the article from a magazine called *Focus on Australia*, on page 97. Complete the quiz about Australia and check your answers on page 188.

Dobieranie

- 2 Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto trzy zdania. Dopasuj brakujące zdania (A–E) do luk (1–3) tak, aby otrzymać logiczny i spójny tekst. Uwaga: dwa zdania zostały podane dodatkowo i nie pasują do żadnej luki.

- A Teachers could teach on the internet and answer any questions.
 B They can email their homework and work in groups with other pupils
 C Teachers could teach on the radio and answer any questions.
 D They can do their homework and post it to other pupils.
 E It has no classrooms but it has hundreds of pupils.

- 3 Read the definitions and find words in the text that mean the following.

- a room where students learn
- bringing different things
- started
- a vehicle flying in the sky
- a plan of times, days and subjects
- school work that students do at home
- a boy or a girl who usually goes to primary school
- Maths or History is an example of one

- 4 Fill in the gaps with the words from exercise 3. Make any necessary changes.

- In the School of the Air there are no ...
- The Flying Doctor organisation ... some medicine to Peter's family.
- Nowadays ... can work together via the internet.
- In the past the teacher sometimes visited the pupils by ...
- The idea of the School of the Air ... over 50 years ago.
- Sam got his new ... and now he knows when his geography lesson begins.
- Samantha has a lot of ... to do for tomorrow.
- Which ... are you good at?

- 5 Work in pairs. Role play the situation.
 Student A: go to page 188.
 Student B: go to page 190.

- 6 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the same questions in exercise 5 but think about you and your school.

Listening

- 7 Listen to a programme about education in Australia and answer the questions.

- How often did Justine see her teacher in the past?
- What were the main problems of learning in such a way?
- What are the advantages of learning via the internet?

Wielokrotny wybór

- 8 Usłyszysz program ponownie. Z podanych odpowiedzi (A–C) wybierz właściwą, zgodną z treścią nagrania.

- The main aim of the TV programme is to talk about ...
 A Australia's outback.
 B Australian farming.
 C education and technology.
- Justine ...
 A uses the radio and sends her work by post.
 B used the radio and sent her work by post in the past.
 C flies to school.
- Justine ...
 A never sees her teacher.
 B sees her teacher sometimes.
 C can't see her teacher.
- Nowadays, the school ...
 A never uses the radio, pens or paper.
 B uses the radio, pens and paper.
 C only uses the radio, pens and paper.
- Mark thinks the advantage of online learning is that ...
 A pupils can communicate with each other.
 B it's quicker.
 C the teacher has less work.

- 9 Work in groups and answer the questions.

- How is technology changing your school?
- How is it changing the way you study?
- What may change in the future?

Australia *today*

What do you know about Australia? Take this quick quiz!

- 1** Eighty per cent of the population speak English. How many other languages are there in Australia (approximately)?
A 2 B 20 C 200 D 2000
- 2** There are 20 million people in Australia. How many sheep are there?
A None B 15 million C 50 million D 150 million
- 3** Australians over the age of 18 ...
A must learn the rules of cricket.
B have to vote in elections. It is the law.
C mustn't smoke.
D don't have to drive on the left.
- 4** Australian teenagers can leave school when they are ...
A 15 B 16 C 17 D 18
- 5** The 'Outback' is the name of ...
A many restaurants in Australia.
B a clothes company in Australia.
C the huge area in Australia with desert, mountains and wild animals. Less than 10% of the population live in this area.
D All 3 answers (A, B and C) are correct.



The Australian Outback



Focus on Technology: Changing Education in Australia


The School of the Air is famous in Australia. (1) ... It began over 50 years ago. Before 1950, the Flying Doctor organisation delivered medicine to families in the outback. Adelaide Miethke worked for the organisation and she had an idea – to give the children of these families a two-way radio. (2) ... There was a timetable with the times and days for different subjects like science and maths, or English and history. The aeroplanes of the flying doctors delivered course materials with their medical supplies. Sometimes the teachers also visited their pupils – by aeroplane, of course.

Nowadays, more and more pupils at the School of the Air have online lessons via the internet. (3) ...




Review

Grammar

- 1  Put *must* or *mustn't* in the rules below the signs.




- 1 You  take photographs in this area.




- 2 You  stop.



- 3 You  drive more than 30 miles per hour.




- 4 You  switch your mobile phone off.

- 2  Choose the correct verb in *italics*.

- Pupils in England *have to* / *mustn't* pass A level exams in order to go to university.
- Pupils in England *have to* / *don't have to* stay at school after the age of 16.
- Police officers *have to* / *don't have to* wear uniforms.
- In Poland, drivers *must* / *don't have to* drive on the right.
- In Poland, people over 67 *mustn't* / *don't have to* work.
- English teachers *have to* / *mustn't* speak English.
- My parents *have to* / *had to* learn Latin at school.
- We *mustn't* / *didn't have to* go to school last Monday because it was a holiday!


Vocabulary









Środki językowe

- 3  Przeczytaj tekst obok. Z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą tak, aby otrzymać logiczny i gramatycznie poprawny tekst.









A	B	C
1 house	school	school bus
2 uniforms	lunch	courses
3 books	pupils	teachers
4 subjects	science	computers
5 language	cooking	country
6 rule	exam	timetable
7 pens	materials	paper
8 housework	homework	breaks

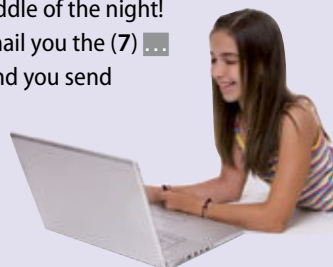
Functions

- 4  Work in pairs. Put phrases and sentences a–h into conversation at a library and act it out.

- First of all, you have to
 - How many DVDs can I borrow?
 - Do you know
 - Can I help you?
 - Do I have to
 - you can't
 - You can
 - Members must
- A Hello. (1) 
 B Yes, I'm looking for a DVD.
 A (2)  the title?
 B Yes, I do. It's *Citizen Kane*.
 A OK. (3)  enter the name into one of these computers. It tells you if we have the DVD and where it is in the library.
 B Great. Thanks. (4) 
 A (5)  borrow three.
 (6)  return them after seven days. Have you got your membership card?
 B No, I haven't.
 A Are you a member of this library?
 B No. (7)  be?
 A Yes, (8)  borrow books or DVDs without being a member.

The Online School

Now you don't have to travel to your (1)  for lessons. You can study online with the Online School. We have (2)  with qualified (3)  for everyone. Every day our students have lessons in (4)  like mathematics, geography and history. Maybe you want to learn a (5)  like French or Spanish? It's so easy. You plan your own (6)  so you can learn in the morning, afternoon, evening or even in the middle of the night! Each week we email you the (7)  for your course and you send your (8)  back to your personal tutor ...



SŁOWNICTWO: Szkoła

EDUCATION – EDUKACJA

boarding school ['bɔ:(r)dɪŋ ,sku:l] szkoła z internatem
junior / lower secondary school ['dʒu:nɪə(r) / ,ləʊə(r) 'sekənd(ə)ri ,sku:l] gimnazjum (w Polsce)
kindergarten / nursery school ['kɪndə(r),gɑ:(r)t(ə)n / 'nɜ:(r)s(ə)ri ,sku:l] przedszkole
preschool ['pri:sku:l] zerówka
primary / elementary (Am.) school ['praɪməri / ,eli'ment(ə)ri ,sku:l] szkoła podstawowa
secondary / middle / high school (Am.) ['sekənd(ə)ri / 'mɪd(ə)l / 'haɪ ,sku:l] szkoła ponadgimnazjalna
sixth form ['sɪksθ 'fɔ:(r)m] 2 lata przygotowania do A-levels
survival skills school [sə(r)'vaɪv(ə)l ,skɪlz ,sku:l] szkoła przetrwania
university [ju:nɪ'vɜ:(r)sɪti] uniwersytet

TESTS AND EXAMS – TESTY I EGZAMINY

A-levels ['eɪ ,lev(ə)lɪz] egzaminy na koniec szkoły ponadgimnazjalnej
GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) exams [ˌdʒɪ: si: es 'i: ,dʒen(ə)rəl sə(r),tɪfɪkət ,əv 'sekənd(ə)ri ,edʒu'keɪʃ(ə)n ɪg'zæm] egzaminy gimnazjalne
mock (exam) ['mɒk (ɪg,zæm)] (egzamin) próbny
SAT (Scholastic Assessment Test) (Am.) [es eɪ 'ti: (skə,læstɪk ə'sesmənt ,test)] test diagnostyczny

SCHOOL SUBJECTS – PRZEDMIOTY SZKOLNE

art [ɑ:(r)t] plastyka
biology [baɪ'blɒdʒɪ] biologia
business studies ['bɪznəs ,stədɪz] przedsiębiorczość
chemistry ['kemɪstri] chemia
drama ['drɑ:mə] teatr, zajęcia dramatowe
foreign language [ˌfɔ:rn 'læŋɡwɪdʒ] język obcy
geography [dʒɪ:'ɡrɑ:fɪ] geografia
history ['hɪst(ə)ri] historia
information and communication technology (ICT) [ˌɪnfə(r)'meɪʃ(ə)n ən(d) kə,mju:nɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n tek'nɒlədʒɪ (aɪ si: 'ti:)] technologia informatyczna
mathematics [ˌmæθə'mæɪtɪks] matematyka
music ['mju:zɪk] muzyka
physical education (PE) [ˌfɪzɪk(ə)l ,edʒu'keɪʃ(ə)n (pi: 'i:)] wychowanie fizyczne (WF)
physics ['fɪzɪks] fizyka
religious studies [rə,lɪdʒəs 'stədɪz] religioznawstwo
science [saɪəns] przyroda

AT SCHOOL – W SZKOLE

(lunch) break [('lʌntʃ) ,breɪk] przerwa (na lunch)
(winter) break [('wɪntə(r) ,breɪk] ferie (zimowe)
competition [ˌkɒmpə'tɪʃ(ə)n] konkurs, konkurencja
entry form ['entri ,fɔ:(r)m] formularz rekrutacyjny
fees [fi:z] opłaty
grade / mark [ɡreɪd / mɑ:(r)k] ocena
(summer) holiday / vacation (Am.) [(ˌsʌmə(r) 'hɒlɪdeɪ / və'keɪʃ(ə)n] wakacje
register ['redʒɪstə(r)] dziennik lekcyjny
registration [ˌredʒɪ streɪʃ(ə)n] sprawdzanie obecności
school rules ['sku:l ,ru:lz] regulamin szkoły
timetable / schedule (Am.) ['taɪm,teɪb(ə)l / 'ʃedju:l] plan lekcji
(autumn) term [(ˌɔ:təm) 'ts:(r)m] semestr (jesienny)

FACILITIES – ZAPLECZE, POMOCY

atlas ['ætɫəs] atlas
board [bɔ:(r)d] tablica
cafeteria [ˌkæfə'tɪəriə] bufet szkolny
canteen [kæn'ti:n] stołówka
chalk [tʃɔ:k] kreda
classroom ['kla:s,rʊm] sala lekcyjna
cloakroom ['kləʊk,rʊm] szatnia
gym [dʒɪm] sala gimnastyczna
interactive whiteboard [ˌɪntər,æktɪv 'waɪt,bɔ:(r)d] tablica interaktywna
map [mæp] mapa
nurse's office [ˈnɜ:(r)sɪz ,ɒfɪs] gabinet pielęgniarki
(computer) lab [kəm'pjʊtə(r) ,læb] pracownia (komputerowa)
sponge / wiper [spʌndʒ / 'waɪpə(r)] gąbka
sports field ['spɔ:(r)ts ,fi:ld] boisko
staff room ['stɑ:f ,rʊm] pokój nauczycielski

ABOUT PUPILS – O UCZNIACH

brilliant ['brɪljənt] błyskotliwy
cheat in (an exam) [ˌtʃi:t ɪn (ən ɪg'zæm)] ściągać na (egzaminie)
classmate / schoolmate ['kla:s,meɪt / 'sku:l,meɪt] kolega/koleżanka z klasy/szkoły
focus on ['fəʊkəs ,ɒn] koncentrować się na
do well / badly at school [ˌdu: 'wel / 'bædli ət ,sku:l] dobrze/źle radzić sobie w szkole
gifted / talented ['ɡɪftɪd / 'tæləntɪd] utalentowany
make mistakes [ˌmeɪk mɪ'steɪks] popełniać błędy
pass / fail (an exam) [ˌpɑ:s / ,feɪl (ən ɪg'zæm)] zdać/oblać (egzamin)
(un)punctual [(ˌʌn)ˈpʌŋktʃʊəl] (nie)punktualny
quiet ['kwaɪət] cichy, spokojny
revise for (a test) [rɪˌvaɪz (fər ə 'test)] powtarzać do (testu)
school leaver ['sku:l ,li:və(r)] absolwent szkoły
shout [ʃaʊt] krzyczeć
skip classes / play truant [ˌskɪp 'kla:sɪz / ,pleɪ 'tru:ənt] wagarować
start (the second year) [ˌstɑ:(r)t (ðə ,sekənd) 'jɪə(r)] zacząć (drugą) klasę
student council [ˌstju:d(ə)nt ,kaʊns(ə)l] samorząd uczniowski
study / cram (Am.) (for a test) [ˌstʌdi / ,kræm (fər ə 'test)] uczyć się / kuć (do testu)
swear [sweə(r)] przeklinać
take / sit (a test) [ˌteɪk / ,sɪt (ə 'test)] pisać (sprawdzian)
total beginner [ˌtəʊt(ə)l bɪ'ɡɪnə(r)] początkujący
wear a school uniform [ˌweə ə ,sku:l 'ju:nɪfɔ:(r)m] nosić mundur szkolny

ABOUT TEACHERS – O NAUCZYCIELACH

demanding [dɪ'mɑ:ndɪŋ] wymagający
educate ['edʒʊkeɪt] kształcić/wychowywać
examine [ɪg'zæmɪn] odpytywać/testować
fair / just [feə(r) / dʒʌst] sprawiedliwy
form teacher / principal (Am.) ['fɔ:(r)m ,ti:tʃə(r) / 'prɪnsəp(ə)l] wychowawca klasy
head teacher / principal (Am.) ['hed ,ti:tʃə(r) / 'prɪnsəp(ə)l] dyrektor
mark / check tests [mɑ:(r)k / ,tʃek 'tests] oceniać/sprawdzać testy
(im)patient [(ɪ)mˈpeɪʃ(ə)nt] (nie)cierpliwy
professional [ˌprə'feʃ(ə)nəl] profesjonalista
qualified ['kwɒlɪfaɪd] wykwalifikowany
strict [strikt] surowy
take the register [ˌteɪk ðə 'redʒɪstə(r)] sprawdzać obecność
teaching staff [ˌti:tʃɪŋ ,stɑ:f] grono pedagogiczne
tutor ['tju:tə(r)] korepetytor/ka, opiekun naukowy
well-organised [ˌwel 'ɔ:(r)ɡənɪzɪd] dobrze zorganizowany

1 Podaj nazwy kolejnych etapów edukacyjnych, zaczynając od przedszkola.

2 O jakich przedmiotach szkolnych mówią zacytowane osoby?

1 It was really hard for me because I am very short and the basket was so high but I scored two points!

2 When Mrs Gordon told us about the war and about life during those years I was happy I didn't live then.

3 I couldn't pronounce *traitement* and had to repeat it many times in front of the class!

3 Gdzie w szkole mogą mieć miejsce poniższe sytuacje?

- 1 having lunch
- 2 changing shoes
- 3 borrowing books
- 4 using the internet
- 5 looking for a teacher
- 6 weighing / taking temperature
- 7 taking a test
- 8 playing football


ROZWIJANIE WYPOWIEDZI – UZASADNIANIE OPINII

Odpowiadając na pytania, należy pamiętać o rozwijaniu wypowiedzi. Jednym ze sposobów rozwijania wypowiedzi jest jej uzasadnianie.


- 1 Przeczytaj kilka przykładowych odpowiedzi na poniższe pytanie. Zdecyduj, które wypowiedzi zawierają uzasadnienie, a które nie.**

What did you do last Saturday?

- 1 I was very tired so I didn't do anything.
- 2 I was at the cinema.
- 3 I went to visit my grandma in the country.
- 4 My family had a picnic in the woods outside the city.
- 5 My classmates threw a wonderful party, so I joined them.
- 6 I spent last Saturday at home because I had a lot of homework to do.
- 7 I tidied my bedroom and the bathroom because my mum needed help with the housework.

- 2  Połącz początki zdań (1–4) z odpowiednimi zakończeniami (A–D), uzasadniającymi twierdzenia wypowiedziane na początku.**

- 1 It was a sad period in my life ...
 - 2 I liked my primary school very much ...
 - 3 The best thing about my school is its atmosphere ...
 - 4 I enjoy Friday most ...
- A ... because we had a nice creative teacher, who supported us at the beginning of our school days.
- B ... because I have my favourite subjects then. The time goes so quickly.
- C ... because my classmates were aggressive and I didn't like our Biology teacher.
- D ... because my friends are fantastic and even the staff are OK.

- 3a  Dopasuj odpowiedzi (1–4) z ćwiczenia 2. do podanych pytań (A–D).**

- A Did you like your primary school? Why (not)?
- B How do you remember your lower secondary school?
- C Which is your favourite school day? Why?
- D What do you like about your present school? Why?

- 3b Udziel odpowiedzi na powyższe pytania według własnego pomysłu. Pamiętaj o dodaniu uzasadnienia.**


Podając uzasadnienie, możesz użyć spójnika **so**. Musisz tylko pamiętać, że w takiej sytuacji najpierw podajesz przyczynę, a potem skutek. Porównaj zdania z **so** oraz z **because** na poniższym przykładzie:

*I didn't go to school **because** I was ill.* (Nie poszedłem/poszłam do szkoły, **ponieważ** byłem/byłam chory/chora.)

*I was ill **so** I didn't go to school.* (Byłem/byłam chora, **więc** nie poszedłem/poszłam do szkoły.)

- 4  Wstaw odpowiednio **so** lub **because**.
Odpowiedzi zapisz w zeszyte.**

- 1 I didn't go to school I was ill.
- 2 I was ill I didn't go to school.

- 5  Przeczytaj wypowiedzi (1–5) i dopasuj do nich właściwe uzasadnienia (A–E) na dwa sposoby: najpierw przy użyciu **because**, a następnie – **so**.**

Przykład:

I had a lot of problems. I couldn't find my key.

*I had a lot of problems **because** I couldn't find my key.*

*I couldn't find my key **so** I had a lot of problems.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 I don't like him. | A The weather is bad. |
| 2 She cheated in the English test. | B I wanted to get a good mark. |
| 3 I did some extra work. | C He is unfriendly. |
| 4 We can't go swimming in the lake. | D We are away from home during the day. |
| 5 We bought a cat instead of a dog. | E She wasn't prepared. |

- 6 Uzasadnij poniższe wypowiedzi według własnego pomysłu. Każde uzasadnienie połącz z podaną wypowiedzią na dwa sposoby: przy użyciu **so** oraz **because**.**

- 1 She's studying a lot.
- 2 They want to buy a new car.
- 3 I never do the shopping at the weekend.
- 4 We often go away for the weekend.
- 5 He visits the dentist every three months.

- 7 Wróć do ćwiczenia 1. i uzasadnij te odpowiedzi, które zostały uznane za nieuzasadnione.**

ĆWICZENIE 1. Po zapoznaniu się z instrukcjami (1–2) przeprowadź rozmowy z kolegą/koleżanką. Pamiętaj o rozwijaniu wypowiedzi.

1 Rozmowę rozpoczyna egzaminujący.
2 Rozmowę rozpoczyna egzaminujący.

1 W czasie pobytu w Anglii rozmawiasz ze swoim angielskim rówieśnikiem na temat szkoły. Poniżej podane są 4 kwestie, które musisz omówić w rozmowie.

Plan lekcji

Wakacje i ferie

Nauczyciele

Koleżanki i koledzy z klasy

2 Podczas pobytu w USA w ramach wymiany między szkołami rozmawiasz ze swoim amerykańskim nauczycielem na temat różnic między szkołą polską a amerykańską. Poniżej podane są 4 kwestie, które musisz omówić w rozmowie.

Samorząd szkolny

Koła zainteresowań

Wypożyczenie

Opłaty

ĆWICZENIE 2. Opisz ilustrację i odpowiedz na pytania, które zada Ci rozmówca.



Pytania zawarte w zestawie egzaminującym:
1 Why, do you think, these pupils aren't wearing school uniforms?
2 What do you like at your school? Why?
3 What was your first day in this school like?