ANGIELSKI · KARTA PRACY

Seven days offline – linking words in context

13–15 lat

klasy 7–8 · B1

Imię i nazwisko: _____ Klasa: _____ Data: _____

Linking words (spójniki i wyrażenia łączące) pokazują, jak łączą się myśli: dodanie, kontrast, przyczyna, skutek, cel, czas. Na egzaminie ósmoklasisty sprawdza się je w tekstach z lukami i w parafrazach – ta karta ćwiczy oba typy zadań.

1 Read Maja's blog post. Choose A, B or C for each gap (1–14).

reading · B1

Seven days offline · a blog post by Maja, 14

Last month our form teacher suggested an unusual challenge: a whole week without smartphones. Most of us laughed at first. **(1)** _____, twenty-two out of twenty-five students agreed to try. The rules were simple: we could use a computer for homework, **(2)** _____ social media, games and videos were not allowed on any screen.

The first two days were the hardest. I kept reaching for my pocket **(3)** _____ my phone was in a drawer at home. I was also worried about missing important messages, **(4)** _____ I gave my parents' number to my best friend. **(5)** _____ the boredom, I didn't give up.

(6) _____ day three, something strange happened: I started to notice things. On the bus I looked out of the window **(7)** _____ staring at a screen, and I finally saw the new mural on the old cinema. I also read a whole novel – my first one since the summer! **(8)** _____, I went to bed earlier, **(9)** _____ I felt much more awake at school.

Not everything was positive, **(10)** _____. Our class chat organises everything, so I missed a change to our football training and arrived at an empty pitch. **(11)** _____ this, I wouldn't go back to the old me, who checked her phone about eighty times a day.

Now I use my phone again, **(12)** _____ I have three new rules: no phone at meals, no phone in bed and a phone-free Sunday morning. I keep them **(13)** _____ I want to stay in control – and **(14)** _____ my friends laugh at me, I'm not changing my mind!

Zakreśl A, B albo C. Uwaga na interpunkcję i na to, co stoi po luce: zdanie, rzeczownik czy forma *-ing*?

1	A However	B Because	C So
2	A so	B but	C because
3	A despite	B so	C even though
4	A so	B because	C although
5	A However	B Although	C Despite
6	A By	B While	C Since
7	A in spite of	B because of	C instead of

8	A Otherwise	B On the contrary	C In addition
9	A although	B so	C but
10	A despite	B because	C though
11	A Because	B Although	C In spite of
12	A unless	B but	C so that
13	A in order to	B because	C so
14	A even if	B so that	C despite

2 True (T), false (F) or not stated (NS)?

comprehension

NS = tekst o tym nie mówi. Przy T i F wpisz numer akapitu (1–5), który to potwierdza.

	sentence	T / F / NS	paragraph
1	Most students in Maja's class took part in the challenge.		
2	Students were not allowed to use any screens at all.		
3	Maja's best friend could contact her through her parents.		
4	Maja went to bed later than usual during the challenge.		
5	The football coach was angry with Maja.		
6	Maja still follows some rules about her phone.		

3 Words from the text. Match 1–5 with a–e.

vocabulary

1 form teacher ☐

2 mural ☐

3 pitch ☐

4 reach for ☐

5 stay in control ☐

a) a large picture painted on a wall

b) the teacher who is responsible for your class

c) to stretch out your hand to take something

d) to be able to decide what you do

e) a field where people play football

4 Sort the linking words into the table. Each word goes in one box only.

categories

although · **because of** · **so** · **in addition** · **in order to** · **despite** · **as a result** · **what's more** · **so that** · **since (=because)** · **however** · **first of all** · **therefore** · **whereas** · **due to** · **then** · **even though** · **also**

addition	contrast	reason	result	purpose	time / sequence

5 Challenge ★ One gap, two answers. Which pairs are both correct? Tick ✓ or cross ✗.

thinking

a	We left early ____ we could catch the bus. → **so that / in order to**	
b	____ the cold, we swam in the lake. → **Despite / In spite of**	
c	It was cold. ____, we swam in the lake. → **However / Nevertheless**	
d	I stayed in ____ I had a cold. → **because / because of**	

6 Join the two sentences with the word in bold. Use the clue.

sentence combining

	sentences	clue
1	I was tired. I finished my project. → **ALTHOUGH** _____	*although* + zdanie
2	I was tired. I finished my project. → **DESPITE** _____	*despite* + rzeczownik lub *-ing*
3	The trains were cancelled. There was a strike. → **BECAUSE OF** _____	*because of* + rzeczownik
4	Tom practises every day. He wants to win the competition. → **SO THAT** _____	*so that* + podmiot + *can / will*
5	My sister loves horror films. I hate them. → **WHEREAS** _____	kontrast dwóch osób
6	The shop was closed. We bought bread at the petrol station. → **SO** _____	skutek, przecinek przed *so*

7 Key word transformations. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

egzamin 8 · parafrazy

Użyj słowa z ramki i **nie zmieniaj jego formy**. Wpisz od **2 do 5 słów**, licząc słowo z ramki. Skróty typu *didn't* liczą się jako dwa słowa.

1	It was raining, but we played football. We played football _____.	**DESPITE**
2	I didn't have my phone, so I missed the message. I missed the message _____ have my phone.	**BECAUSE**
3	She saved money because she wanted to buy a bike. She saved money _____ buy a bike.	**ORDER**
4	Although he was tired, he finished his homework. He finished his homework _____ was tired.	**EVEN**
5	Take a jacket or you'll be cold. You'll be cold _____ a jacket.	**UNLESS**
6	We stayed at home because of the storm. There was a storm, _____ at home.	**SO**
7	Instead of watching videos, I read a book. I read a book _____ videos.	**RATHER**
8	Ola is good at maths. She is good at art, too. Ola is not _____ maths but also at art.	**ONLY**

8 Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.

error correction

1. Although it was late, but we went on playing.

2. Despite of the rain, the match started on time.

3. I went to the shop for buy some milk.

4. Because of I was tired, I went to bed early.

5. Even I was tired, I helped my dad in the garden.

9 Your opinion. Should schools ban phones during breaks? Write 70–90 words.

writing

Użyj co najmniej **pięciu** wyrażeń z **czterech różnych** grup z zadania 4. Zaznacz je w tekście. Plan: opinia → 2 argumenty z przykładem → kontrargument → podsumowanie.

Checklist

☐ my opinion is clear
☐ two reasons + examples
☐ one opposite view
☐ a conclusion
☐ 5 linking words, 4 groups
☐ 70–90 words

Useful phrases

In my opinion...
On the other hand...
To sum up...

ANGIELSKI · KLUCZ · KARTA PRACY

Answer key – Seven days offline

13–15 lat

Odpowiedzi

1. Gaps 1–14

1 A (*However*) · 2 B (*but*) · 3 C (*even though*) · 4 A (*so*) · 5 C (*Despite*) · 6 A (*By*) · 7 C (*instead of*) · 8 C (*In addition*) · 9 B (*so*) · 10 C (*though*) · 11 C (*In spite of*) · 12 B (*but*) · 13 B (*because*) · 14 A (*even if*)

Why? (najczęstsze pułapki)

2 *but* – kontrast dwóch zdań. 3 *even though* + zdanie (*despite* łączy się z rzeczownikiem). 5 *Despite* + rzeczownik *the boredom*; *Although* wymagałoby zdania. 6 *By day three* = już trzeciego dnia (najpóźniej wtedy); *Since* wymagałoby czasu Present Perfect. 7 *instead of* + *-ing* (zamiast). 8 *In addition* dodaje kolejną korzyść. 10 *though* na końcu zdania = jednak. 12 *but* – kontrast: znów używa telefonu, ale z zasadami. 13 *because* + zdanie; *in order to* + bezokolicznik. 14 *even if* = nawet jeśli.

2. T / F / NS

1 T (akapit 1: 22 z 25) · 2 F (akapit 1: komputer do lekcji był dozwolony) · 3 T (akapit 2) · 4 F (akapit 3: *I went to bed earlier*) · 5 NS – tekst nie mówi o reakcji trenera · 6 T (akapit 5).

3. Vocabulary

1 b · 2 a · 3 e · 4 c · 5 d

4. Sort

addition: in addition, what's more, also · **contrast:** although, despite, however, whereas, even though · **reason:** because of, since, due to · **result:** so, as a result, therefore · **purpose:** in order to, so that · **time / sequence:** first of all, then. (*first of all* uznajemy też w „addition", gdy uczeń wylicza argumenty.)

5. Challenge

a ✗ – *in order to* wymaga bezokolicznika (*in order to catch*), a w luce stoi zdanie. b ✓ obie formy + rzeczownik. c ✓ obie znaczą „mimo to". d ✗ – *because of* + rzeczownik (*because of my cold*).

6. Join

1 *Although I was tired, I finished my project. / I finished my project although I was tired.* 2 *Despite being tired, I finished my project. / Despite my tiredness... / Despite the fact that I was tired...* 3 *The trains were cancelled because of the strike.* 4 *Tom practises every day so that he can / will win the competition.* 5 *My sister loves horror films, whereas I hate them. / Whereas my sister loves..., I hate them.* 6 *The shop was closed, so we bought bread at the petrol station.*

7. Transformations

1 **despite the rain** (also: despite it raining) · 2 **because I didn't** (because I did not) · 3 **in order to** · 4 **even though he** · 5 **unless you take** (unless you wear – inna treść, nie uznajemy) · 6 **so we stayed** (so we had to stay – zmienia sens, nie uznajemy) · 7 **rather than watching** (rather than watch) · 8 **only good at**

8. Mistakes

1 usuń *but* (*although* i *but* nie występują razem). 2 *Despite the rain* albo *In spite of the rain*. 3 *to buy* (cel: *to* + bezokolicznik). 4 *Because I was tired* (*because of* + rzeczownik). 5 *Even though I was tired* (lub *Although*).

9. Writing – kryteria

Ocena: treść (opinia, 2 argumenty z przykładami, kontrargument, zakończenie), spójność (min. 5 wyrażeń z 4 grup, poprawnie użyte), zakres i poprawność językowa, długość 70–90 słów. Przykładowy początek: *In my opinion, phones should be switched off during breaks because students need real conversations...*

Tekst „Seven days offline" jest autorski (Główkownia Druk). Zadanie 7 ma format parafraz z egzaminu ósmoklasisty (CKE): 2–5 słów, słowo z ramki bez zmian.