



# STAGE 10 TEXTBOOK

Patrick Kennedy





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“Although spoken English doesn’t obey the rules of written language, someone who doesn’t know the rules thoroughly is at a great disadvantage.”

*Marilyn vos Savant*



### GRAMMAR

This icon means that we are learning new grammar.



### REMEMBER

This icon means that we are reviewing important grammar.



### LISTEN AND REPEAT

When you see this icon, practice English pronunciation with your teacher.



### REVIEW

This icon is used for review exercises.



### WRITING

This icon is used for dictations and other writing exercises.



### DISCUSSION

This icon is used for class discussions and debates.



### READING

This icon is used for reading exercises.



### SENTENCE BUILDER

This icon is used when we are learning about sentence structure and word order.



### PUBLIC SPEAKING

This icon is used for public speaking activities.



### QUESTION TREE

This icon is used when we are practicing follow-up questions.



### QUESTIONS

This icon is used when we are learning about forming and asking different types of questions.



### PAIR WORK

This icon is used when you work with a partner.



### REVIEW

Before we start Stage 10, let's review some of Stages 1-9.

#### REVIEW ➤➤➤



##### Stages 1 and 2

1. How many people are there in this classroom?
2. What are you wearing?
3. Are you single?
4. How many sisters do you have?
5. Where do you live?
6. Do you like football?

##### Stages 3 and 4

1. Can you speak French?
2. What do you like doing in summer?
3. When is your birthday?
4. What did you do yesterday evening?
5. What are you going to do tomorrow afternoon?

##### Stages 5 and 6

1. If you have a stomachache, what should you do?
2. If the weather is nice this weekend, what will you do?
3. How many times have you ridden a horse?
4. Who was the *Mona Lisa* painted by?

##### Stage 7 and 8

1. How long have you been living in your apartment?
2. Did you live on-campus when you were a student?
3. Do you like people who are reliable?
4. Do you think a good manager should be kind?

##### Stage 9

1. What are you expected to bring to a wedding?
2. How do you like to dress at the weekend?
3. What are you saving money in order to do?
4. Jane isn't here. What might have happened?



Your turn. For example: I went to bed very late last night. What should I have done? How would you dress for a job interview?

## SECTION 1

ANNOYED	zdenerwowany	GET ON MY NERVES	działać na nerwy
MAKE A FOOL OF YOURSELF	robić z siebie głupka	HARSH	ostry, surowy
RUIN (VERB)	zrujnować		

Sara and her husband, Bob, have just had dinner at Danny and Helen's apartment. Now they're in the taxi home.

## DIALOGUE ►►►

Sara	What a lovely evening! Danny is a great cook, now.
Bob	It was OK, I suppose.
Sara	What's the matter, Bob? You seem a little annoyed about something.
Bob	Oh, Danny got on my nerves a bit tonight.
Sara	Really? Why?
Bob	He's so loud. I hate people who talk too loudly.
Sara	He was a little loud tonight.
Bob	Yes, he was. I hate it when people make fools of themselves.
Sara	I think you're being a bit harsh, Bob. He didn't really make a fool of himself, he was just having fun.
Bob	Yes, well, his fun ruined my evening. I don't think I'll go to their place for dinner again.

1 **What's the matter with Bob?**

Danny got on his nerves a bit.

2 **Why?**

Because he was too loud.

3 **What people does Bob hate?**

He hates people who talk loudly.

4 **What does Bob hate?**

He hates it when people make fools of themselves.

5 **What does Sara think?**

She thinks that Bob is being harsh and that Danny was just having fun.

6 **What does Bob think?**

He thinks that Danny's fun ruined his evening.



## Stage 10

### TIDY UP

### uporządkować

Danny and Helen are tidying up after the dinner party with Bob and Sara.

<b>BUG (VERB)</b>	wkurzać	<b>OPINIONATED</b>	zawzięty (w opiniach)
<b>BOTHER (VERB)</b>	przeszkadzać	<b>FORCE (VERB)</b>	wymuszać
<b>VIEW (NOUN)</b>	punkt widzenia		

### DIALOGUE

Helen	What a great evening! Bob is so funny!
Danny	It was OK, I suppose.
Helen	What's the matter, Danny? Didn't you enjoy the evening?
Danny	Well, to be honest, I didn't really enjoy myself.
Helen	Really? But Bob and Sara are our best friends!
Danny	Bob bugs me. He's so opinionated. It bothers me when people force their views on others.
Helen	Oh, Danny. You and Bob always argue about politics.
Danny	Well, it annoys me when he always thinks that he's right and I'm wrong ... and I hate it when he interrupts me when I'm talking. I don't think we should invite them to dinner again.
Helen	Well, it bugs me when you are too impatient!

#### 1 What are Danny and Helen doing?

They are tidying up after the dinner party.

#### 2 What does Helen think of the evening?

She thinks that it was a great evening.

#### 3 What does Danny think of the evening?

He didn't really enjoy himself.

#### 4 Why?

Because Bob bugs him.

#### 5 Why does Bob bug him?

Because he's so opinionated.

#### 6 What bothers Danny?

It bothers Danny when people force their views on others.

#### 7 What annoys Danny?

It annoys Danny when Bob thinks that he's right and Danny is wrong.

#### 8 What does Danny hate?

He hates it when Bob interrupts him when he's talking.



## EXCLAMATION

wykrzyknienie

## EMOTION

emocja

## FOOL

głupek, idiota

## GRAMMAR &gt;&gt;&gt;



The word 'what' can be used in exclamations to emphasise the emotion or opinion. For example:

What a lovely evening!

What a nice man!

What a terrible movie!

What a fool!

## SUITABLE

odpowiedni

## UNSUITABLE

nieodpowiedni

1 **What topics are suitable for discussion at dinner parties?**

I think ... is a suitable topic for discussion at a dinner party.

2 **Why?**

Because ...

3 **What topics are unsuitable for discussion at a dinner party?**

I think ... is unsuitable for discussion at a dinner party.

4 **Why?**

Because ...

## IN PUBLIC

publicznie

## DETEST

nie cierpieć, brzydzić

## GRAMMAR &gt;&gt;&gt;



'Who' and 'that' are used to describe people. For example:

I hate people who talk loudly in public.

I don't like people that force their views on others.

I like people who are friendly.

I detest people that interrupt me when I'm talking.

1 **Do you like people who talk loudly in public?**

Yes, I like people who talk loudly in public.

No, I don't like people who talk loudly in public.

2 **Do you like people who interrupt you when you are talking?**

Yes, I like people who interrupt me when I'm talking.

No, I don't like people who interrupt me when I'm talking.

3 **What kind of people do you hate?**

I hate people who/that ...

4 **What kind of people do you like?**

I like people who/that ...



Your turn. For example: What kind of people do you detest? Do you like people who are rude?

## Stage 10

**CHEW**

żuć, przeżuwać

**(CHEWING) GUM**

guma do żucia

**EITHER ... OR ...**

albo... albo...

**PUNCTUAL**

punktualny

**NOISILY**

głośno

**SNORE (VERB)**

chrapać

### GRAMMAR >>>



'When' is used to describe situations. For example:

*I hate it when people are impolite.*  
*I like it when my friends call me on my birthday.*  
*It bothers me when people chew gum in class.*  
*It bugs me when people are not punctual.*

Note that 'it' is used in these sentences as either the object:

*I don't like it when my children eat noisily.*  
*I hate it when people call me late at night.*

Or as the subject. Here, 'it' is sometimes used with 'make':

*It really annoys me when my husband snores.*  
*It makes me angry when my wife gossips with her friends.*

1 Does it annoy you when people chew gum noisily?

Yes, it annoys me when people chew gum noisily.

No, it doesn't annoy me when people chew gum noisily.

2 Do you hate it when people talk in the cinema?

Yes, I hate it when people talk in the cinema.

No, I don't hate it when people talk in the cinema.

3 Finish this sentence: it bothers me when ...

It bothers me when ...

4 Finish this sentence: it makes me angry when ...

It makes me angry when ...

5 Finish this sentence: I hate it when ...

I hate it when ...

6 Finish this sentence: I detest it when ...

I detest it when ...

7 Finish this sentence: I like it when ...

I like it when ...

8 Finish this sentence: it makes me happy when ...

It makes me happy when ...

**PET PEEVE**

małe, irytujące rzeczy

**SMILE (VERB)**

uśmiechać się

### PAIR WORK



Tell your partner about your pet peeves, things that really make you angry. You can also talk about things that make you smile.

*I hate it when people drive too fast.*

*It makes me smile when my friends buy me flowers.*

## STUDENT EXCHANGE

wymiana studencka

## EXCHANGE PARTNER

partner z wymiany

Pete is on a student exchange in Japan. He is talking to his exchange partner, Hiro.

IMPRESS	imponować	COMPLETELY	całkowicie
UNUSUAL	niezwykły	CULTURE	kultura
SUSHI	sushi	SASHIMI	sashimi
UNLIKE	w przeciwnieństwie do	BOW (VERB)	ukłonić się
PART (NOUN)	część	TRADITION	tradycja

## DIALOGUE &gt;&gt;&gt;

Pete	Wow! Japan is an amazing country, Hiro!
Hiro	I'm glad you like it. What has impressed you most?
Pete	So many things are completely different and unusual. I love the food and the culture.
Hiro	Great! Do you like to eat sushi and sashimi?
Pete	Yes, I love all the food. Unlike in America, fast food is really healthy here.
Hiro	Yes, some of it is. What else is different?
Pete	Well, unlike American people, Japanese people bow when they meet.
Hiro	Yes, bowing is a very important part of Japanese tradition.

## 1 Why is Pete in Japan?

Pete is in Japan on a student exchange.

## 2 Who is Pete talking to?

He is talking to his exchange partner, Hiro.

## 3 What does Pete think of Japan?

Pete thinks that Japan is an amazing country.

## 4 What has impressed him most?

He says that many things are completely different and unusual and that he loves the food and the culture.



Pete

Hiro

## 5 What food does he like?

He likes sushi and sashimi.

## 6 How is fast food in Japan different to fast food in America?

Unlike in America, fast food is healthy in Japan.

## 7 What is another difference between the two cultures?

Unlike American people, Japanese people bow when they meet.

## Stage 10

<b>MAKE PHYSICAL CONTACT</b>	mieć kontakt fizyczny	<b>DIFFERENCE</b>	różnica
<b>NOTICE (VERB)</b>	zauważć	<b>ELDER (NOUN)</b>	starsza osoba
<b>MANAGE TO</b>	zdołać	<b>RETAIN</b>	zachować, podtrzymać

Pete and Hiro are still talking.

**DIALOGUE** >>>

Pete	That's true. While in America we tend to shake hands when we meet friends, Japanese people don't usually make physical contact.
Hiro	That's true. What other differences have you noticed?
Pete	Also, Japanese people are very formal. Unlike American kids, Japanese kids show a lot of respect to their elders.
Hiro	Yes, that's definitely something that we have managed to retain here in Japan.
Pete	Also, while in America we like football and baseball, here in Japan, the national sport is sumo wrestling.
Hiro	Yes, we love sumo, but, like Americans, we also love baseball.

## 1 What's the difference between American and Japanese greetings?

While in America people tend to shake hands when they meet, people in Japan don't usually make physical contact.

### 3 How are Japanese and American kids different?

Unlike American kids, Japanese kids show a lot of respect to their elders.

## 2 What other difference has Pete noticed?

Pete has noticed that Japanese people are very formal.

## 4 What does Pete say about national sports?

He says that while Americans like football and baseball, the national sport in Japan is sumo wrestling.



## SIMILARITY

podobieństwo

## HUG (NOUN)

uścisk, przytulenie

## GRAMMAR &gt;&gt;&gt;



There are several ways to show difference and similarity.  
You can use 'like' to show similarity. For example:

*Like Danny, I hate people that are too opinionated.*

*I'm like my father, I have brown hair and blue eyes.*

You can use 'unlike' to show difference. For example:

*Unlike John, I walk to work.*

*I'm very unlike my brother, he plays sport a lot and is married.*

You can also use 'while' to show difference. For example:

*While my sister walks to work, I prefer to take the bus.*

*While Japan is cold in winter, California is quite warm.*

Note that when you use 'while', you must give both facts. When you use 'like' and 'unlike' you need to give only one fact.

1 **How are you and your mother/father different?**

*Unlike my mother/father ...*

*While my mother/father ...*

2 **How are you and your brother/sister different?**

*Unlike my brother/sister ...*

*While my brother/sister ...*

3 **How are you and your best friend different?**

*Unlike my best friend ...*

*While my best friend ...*

4 **How are you and your best friend similar?**

*Like my best friend ...*

5 **How are people from your country and people from ... different?**

*Unlike people from ...*

*While people from ...*

6 **How are you and people from ... similar?**

*Like people from ...*

7 **Finish this sentence: unlike my best friend ...**

*Unlike my best friend ...*

8 **Finish this sentence: like my mother ...**

*Like my mother ...*

9 **Finish this sentence: unlike people who live downtown ...**

*Unlike people who live downtown ...*

10 **Finish this sentence: while people from America ...**

*While people from America ...*

### REMEMBER ►►►



Remember that 'supposed to' and 'expected to' are used to talk about customs. For example:

*In Japan, you're supposed to bow when you meet someone.*

*In America, you're expected to shake hands when you meet someone.*

'Supposed to' is stronger and can also be used to talk about rules. For example:

*You're not supposed to drink and drive.*

*You're supposed to wear a helmet when you ride a motorbike.*

### PAIR WORK



Tell your partner about how you and other people, and people from your country and other countries are similar and different:

*Like you, I study English every weekday.*

*Unlike people from Japan, people from Russia drink vodka.*

*While people in America are expected to shake hands, people in Japan are supposed to bow.*

### REVIEW ►►►



1. What makes you angry?
2. What makes you smile?
3. Does it bother you when people are late?
4. Does it make you happy when people buy you things?
5. How are you and your best friend different?
6. How are you and your best friend similar?
7. How are people from your country and people from America different?

### DICTATION 1 ►►►



My brother has lots of bad habits. I have a lot of pet peeves. I hate it when people talk too loudly. It really bothers me when people arrive late for meetings. I don't like people who tell lies. John was really annoying the other day. He was a bit drunk and he made a fool of himself. In Japan, when people meet, they usually bow. Unlike Americans, people in my country don't like chewing gum. While Japanese students wear school uniforms, American children wear casual clothes to school.

## SECTION 2

AWARE	świadomy	TAKE THE DAY OFF	wziąć dzień wolnego
LIE (VERB)	leżeć	RISKY	ryzykowny
UNLUCKY	pechowy	TAKE A CHANCE	podjąć ryzyko
TUCKED UP	owinięty, otulony	SAFE AND SOUND	bezpieczny

Danny and Helen have just finished breakfast.

## DIALOGUE ►►►

Danny	Right, I'm going back to bed.
Helen	Sorry? Danny, it's not Saturday yet, it's Friday.
Danny	I am aware of that, my love. I've taken the day off work.
Helen	What? Why?
Danny	I'm not leaving the house until tomorrow. It's too risky!
Helen	What are you talking about, Danny?
Danny	It's Friday the 13th, Helen. Everyone knows that it's an unlucky day, so I'm not taking any chances. Nothing can happen to me if I'm tucked up in bed, safe and sound.
Helen	If that's what you want to do, then fine, but I'm going to work. See you later.
Danny	OK, love. Be careful out there today!



Helen

Danny

1 What have Danny and Helen just done?

They've just finished breakfast.

2 What is Danny going to do now?

He's going to go back to bed.

3 What does Helen tell Danny?

She tells him that it's not Saturday yet, it's Friday.

4 Is Danny aware of the fact that it's Friday, not Saturday?

Yes, Danny is aware that it's Friday, not Saturday.

5 What has Danny done?

He's taken the day off work.

6 Why doesn't he want to leave the house until tomorrow?

Because he thinks it's too risky because it's Friday the 13th.

## Stage 10

### SUPERSTITIOUS

przesadny

### SUPERSTITION

przesad

1 Who do you think is more superstitious: Danny or Helen?

I think ... is more superstitious.

2 Why?

Because ...

3 Are you superstitious?

Yes, I'm superstitious.

No, I'm not superstitious.

4 Why or why not?

Because ...

5 Is Friday the 13th unlucky here?

Yes, Friday the 13th is unlucky here.

No, Friday the 13th isn't unlucky here.

6 Are any days or dates unlucky in this country?

Yes, ... is unlucky in this country.

No, no days are unlucky in this country.

7 Have you ever taken the day off work because it was an unlucky day?

Yes, I have taken the day off work because it was an unlucky day.

No, I've never taken the day off work because it was an unlucky day.

8 Are there many superstitions in this country?

Yes, there are many superstitions here.

No, there aren't many superstitions here.

### MIRROR

lustro

### BAD LUCK

pech

### LADDER

drabina

### SYMBOLISE

symbolizować

### GOOD FORTUNE

dobra passa

### ACROSS

na przeciwnie

### PATH

ścieżka

### BELIEVE

wierzyć

### WHISTLE (VERB)

gwizdać

### ATTRACT

przyciągać

### HOST

duch

### CARRY

nieść, nosić

### GOOD LUCK CHARM

talizman

### GOOD LUCK

szczęście, powodzenie

### DID YOU KNOW? ➤➤➤



- In many countries, breaking a mirror brings seven years bad luck.
- In England, it's unlucky to walk under ladders.
- In China, the colour red symbolises good fortune.
- In some countries, it's unlucky to get your hair cut on Tuesday.
- In America, if a black cat walks across your path, it's unlucky.
- In Mongolia, it is believed that whistling at night attracts ghosts.
- Many people believe that carrying a good luck charm will bring them good luck.

FORTUNATE

szczęśliwy

UNLIKELY

mało prawdopodobny

JOURNEY

podróż

PLATE

talerz

## GRAMMAR &gt;&gt;&gt;



*'It'* is often used with adjectives. Sometimes with infinitives.  
For example:

*It's unlucky to break a mirror.*  
*It's good to see you.*

*'It'* is also used with 'that clauses'. Remember it's 'subject + verb' after 'that'. For example:

*It's fortunate that I found my wallet.*  
*It's unlikely that the number 13 is actually unlucky.*

*'It'* is also used in conditional sentences. For example:

*It's unlucky if you start a journey on Friday.*  
*If you break a plate, it's lucky.*

1 Is it unlucky to break a mirror in this country?

Yes, it's unlucky to break a mirror.  
No, it isn't unlucky to break a mirror.

2 Is it unlucky to start a journey on a Friday in this country?

Yes, it's unlucky to start a journey on a Friday.  
No, it's not unlucky to start a journey on a Friday.

3 Which of the superstitions on page 11 do you have in your country?

In my country ...  
We don't have any of those superstitions in my country.

4 Which of the superstitions have you heard of?

I've heard of ...  
I've never heard of any of the superstitions.

## REMEMBER &gt;&gt;&gt;



Remember, you can use gerund phrases as the subject or object in a sentence. For example:

*Whistling at night* is unlucky. (subject)  
I don't like *whistling at night* because it's unlucky. (object)

MAKE SENSE

mieć sens

ORIGIN

pochodzenie

1 Which of the superstitions do you think make sense?

I think ... makes sense.

2 Why?

Because ...

3 What do you think the origins of the superstitions are?

I think ...

4 Can you tell me a superstition from your country, please?

In my country ...

## Stage 10

CLAIM

twierdzić

DOUBT

wątpić

BASED ON

oparty na

WIDELY

szeroko

### GRAMMAR >>>



The verbs 'claim', 'argue', 'feel', 'doubt' and 'believe' are all used to talk about opinions. For example:

Some people claim that they have always had bad luck on Friday the 13th.

Some people argue that superstition is not based on fact.

My friend feels that if she carries a good luck charm, it will bring her good luck.

Many people doubt that superstitions are true.

These sentences are all Active. You can often replace the subject with 'it' and make the sentence Passive to make the statement more general. For example:

Many people believe that the number 7 brings good luck.

(Active)

It is widely believed that the number 7 brings good luck.

(Passive)

1 Finish this sentence: one of my friends claims that ...

One of my friends claims that ...

2 Finish this sentence: I doubt that ...

I doubt that ...

3 Finish this sentence: it is argued that ...

It is argued that ...

4 Finish this sentence: in my country, it is believed that ...

In my country, it is believed that ...

5 Finish this sentence: I feel that if I ...

I feel that if I ...

6 Finish this sentence: my ... believes that ...

My ... believes that ...

CONSIDER

rozważać, uważać

SOUL

dusza

### PAIR WORK



Tell your partner about superstitions that you have heard of from your and other cultures.

In America, it's unlucky to ...

I heard that in Japan ... is considered very unlucky.

In England, if you ... it's bad luck.

Talk about what you think the origin of the superstition might be.

I think it's unlucky to break mirrors because it is believed that mirrors are windows to the soul.

POWER CUT	brak prądu	SUPERNATURAL	nadprzyrodzony
PSYCHIC	medium metapsychiczne	EXIST	istnieć
STUFF		WHATEVER	cokolwiek, niezależnie

Helen arrives home from work. Danny is still in bed.

### DIALOGUE ►►►

Helen	Hi, Danny. How was your safe day in bed?
Danny	It was terrible. There was a power cut, so I couldn't watch TV. Then your mother phoned, and I had to talk to her for an hour!
Helen	Ha ha! You should have gone to work. I didn't realise you were so superstitious.
Danny	I'm not really superstitious, I just don't like Friday the 13th; something bad always happens to me on that day.
Helen	So, do you believe in the supernatural? You know, ghosts and psychic powers and all that stuff.
Danny	Don't be silly, Helen. Everyone knows that ghosts don't exist.
Helen	OK, Danny. Whatever you say.

#### 1 Where is Danny?

Danny is still in bed.

#### 2 Did he have a lucky Friday the 13th?

No, he didn't have a lucky Friday the 13th.

#### 3 What happened?

There was a power cut, so he couldn't watch TV.

#### 4 What else happened?

Helen's mother phoned, so he had to talk to her for an hour.

#### 5 What does Helen say Danny should have done?

She says that he should have gone to work.

#### 6 Why doesn't Danny like Friday the 13th?

Because something bad always happens to him on that day.

#### 7 Does Danny believe in the supernatural?

No, he doesn't believe in the supernatural.



#### 8 What examples of the supernatural does Helen give?

Ghosts and psychic powers.

#### 9 What does he say about ghosts?

He says that everyone knows that ghosts don't exist.

## Stage 10

1 What do you think 'supernatural' means?

I think 'supernatural' means ...

Supernatural (adj)

Describing something that cannot be explained by natural laws.

BELIEVE IN	wierzyć w	MAGIC	magia, magiczny
HEALING POWERS	moc uzdrawiania	TELEPATHIC	telepatyczny
EVIL	zły, зло	SPIRIT	duch
HAUNT (VERB)	straszyć	UFO (UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT)	UFO

1 Do you believe in magic?

Yes, I believe in magic.

No, I don't believe in magic.

3 Do you believe in ghosts?

Yes, I believe in ghosts.

No, I don't believe in ghosts.

5 Do you believe that some people have healing powers?

Yes, I ...

No, I don't ...

7 Do you believe that some people are psychic?

Yes, I believe ...

No, I don't believe ...

9 Do you believe that some people are telepathic?

Yes, I believe ...

No, I don't believe ...

11 Do you believe in evil spirits that haunt people?

Yes, I believe in ...

No, I don't believe in ...

2 Why or why not?

Because ...

4 Why or why not?

Because ...

6 Why or why not?

Because ...

8 Why or why not?

Because ...

10 Why or why not?

Because ...

12 Why or why not?

Because ...



Your turn. For example: Do you believe in ghosts? What supernatural things do you believe in?

## ASTROLOGY

astrologia

## POSITION (NOUN)

pozycja

## ASTRONOMY

astronomia

## UNIVERSE

wszechświat

## GRAMMAR



*Don't get confused between the two words 'astrology' and 'astronomy'.*

*'Astrology' is the study of how the positions of the stars and planets affect our lives.*

*'Astronomy' is the science of studying the universe.*

## HOROSCOPE

horoskop

## PREDICT

przewidzieć

## METHOD

metoda

## FORTUNE TELLER

wróżka

1 **What's the difference between 'astrology' and 'astronomy'?**

*'Astrology' is the study of how the positions of the stars affect our lives, and 'astronomy' is the science of studying the universe.*

2 **Do you believe in astrology?**

*Yes, I believe in astrology.*

*No, I don't believe in astrology.*

3 **Why or why not?**

*Because ...*

4 **Do you read your horoscope in a newspaper or magazine?**

*Yes, I read my horoscope.*

*No, I don't read my horoscope.*

5 **If yes, how often do you read your horoscope?**

*I read my horoscope ...*

6 **Has your horoscope ever predicted your future correctly?**

*Yes, my horoscope has predicted my future correctly.*

*No, my horoscope has never predicted my future correctly.*

7 **Can you think of any other methods that fortune tellers use to predict people's futures?**

*...*

**Your turn. For example: Do you believe in astrology? How do fortune tellers try to predict someone's future?**

Western astrology is based on the position of the stars and the planets on the day that you are born. Eastern astrology is based on the year that you are born.

1 **What is western astrology based on?**

*Western astrology is based on the position of the stars and the planets on the day that you are born.*

2 **What is eastern astrology based on?**

*Eastern astrology is based on the year that you are born.*

## Stage 10

RAM (ANIMAL)		BULL	
TWINS		CRAB	
VIRGIN		SCALES	
SCORPION		ARCHER	
GOAT		CARRIER	
MARCH 21 <sup>ST</sup> – APRIL 19 <sup>TH</sup>		APRIL 20 <sup>TH</sup> – MAY 20 <sup>TH</sup>	
MAY 21 <sup>ST</sup> – JUNE 20 <sup>TH</sup>		JUNE 21 <sup>ST</sup> – JULY 22 <sup>ND</sup>	
JULY 23 <sup>RD</sup> – AUGUST 22 <sup>ND</sup>		AUGUST 23 <sup>RD</sup> – SEPTEMBER 22 <sup>ND</sup>	
SEPTEMBER 23 <sup>RD</sup> – OCTOBER 22 <sup>ND</sup>		OCTOBER 23 <sup>RD</sup> – NOVEMBER 21 <sup>ST</sup>	
NOVEMBER 22 <sup>ND</sup> – DECEMBER 21 <sup>ST</sup>		DECEMBER 22 <sup>ND</sup> – JANUARY 19 <sup>TH</sup>	
JANUARY 20 <sup>TH</sup> – FEBRUARY 18 <sup>TH</sup>		FEBRUARY 19 <sup>TH</sup> – MARCH 20 <sup>TH</sup>	
CHARACTERISTIC (NOUN)			

1 What star sign are you?

I'm a/an ...

2 Do you know what characteristics someone with your star sign is supposed to have?

Yes, someone with my star sign is supposed to be ...

No, I don't know what characteristics someone with my star sign is supposed to have.

The table on page 18 gives some examples of the characteristics of the 12 Signs of the Zodiac. Before you look, which words best describe you and your friends and family?

TWO-FACED	dwulicowy, fałszywy	WITTY	błyskotliwy
SARCASTIC	sarkastyczny	PASSIONATE	namiętny
GREEDY	chciwy, łakomy	SELF-PITYING	użalający się nad sobą
STUBBORN	uparty	MOODY	humorzysty
UNEMOTIONAL	bez uczuć	HOSPITABLE	gościnny
ENTHUSIASTIC	entuzjastyczny	CHILDISH	dziecinny
CONCEITED	zarozumiały, nadęty	PRETENTIOUS	pretensjonalny

1 Which words best describe you?

I think I am ...

2 Which words are positive/negative?

... is/are positive/negative.

	DESCRIPTION OF PERSONALITY	STAR SIGN
1	Witty but two-faced	Gemini
2	Hardworking but very serious	Virgo
3	Intelligent but sarcastic	Aquarius
4	Passionate but greedy	Scorpio
5	Sensitive but self-pitying	Pisces
6	Good leaders but stubborn	Taurus
7	Loyal but moody	Cancer
8	Encouraging to other people but unemotional	Sagittarius
9	Hospitable but unreliable	Libra
10	Enthusiastic but childish	Aries
11	Direct but conceited	Capricorn
12	Ambitious but pretentious	Leo

1 Do you agree with the description of your star sign?

Yes, I agree with the description of my star sign.

No, I don't agree with the description of my star sign.

2 Why or why not?

Because ...

3 Think of people that you know well. Which characteristics above best describe them?

...

4 Do the characteristics match the star sign?

Yes, they do.

No, they don't.

5 Why or why not?

Because ...

**COMPOUND**

złożony

**WELL-DRESSED**

dobrze ubrany

**GOOD-LOOKING**

dobrze wyglądający

**SELF-INVOLVED**

egocentryczny

**REMEMBER** ▶▶



In English, we often put two words together to make a new word. We do it with nouns:

I'm going to the classroom to get my workbook.

These are called 'compound nouns'.

We also do it with adjectives. For example:

John is very well-dressed and good-looking, but he is quite two-faced and self-involved.

These are called 'compound adjectives'.

### PAIR WORK



Tell your partner about yourself and your family and friends using the table. For example:

My father is a typical Scorpio: he is passionate about his job, but he is a little greedy; he wants more and more money.

Try to use compound adjectives. For example:

My sister is good-looking but self-pitying.



### REVIEW



1. Are you superstitious?
2. Is it unlucky to break a mirror in your country?
3. Is walking under ladders considered unlucky?
4. Is the number 13 unlucky?
5. What star sign are you?
6. Do you believe in astrology?

### DICTATION 2



There are many superstitions in my country. People claim that it's unlucky to walk under ladders. I'm not a superstitious person. I don't believe in the supernatural. Everyone knows that ghosts don't exist. It is said that some people have psychic powers, but I doubt it. I sometimes read my horoscope in the newspaper, but it never predicts my future correctly. Astrology and astronomy are not the same thing. I'm a Gemini, Geminis are supposed to be witty but two-faced.

## SECTION 3

1 Do you think it's important to be able to speak English?

Yes, I think it's important to be able to speak English.

No, I don't think it's important to be able to speak English.

2 Why or why not?

Because ...

3 At what age do you think children should start learning one or more foreign languages?

I think that children should start learning foreign languages at ...

4 Why?

Because ...

## REMEMBER ➤➤



There are many ways to give reasons for doing something. You can use 'because'. For example:

I'm learning English because I want to get a better job.  
She is saving money because she wants to buy a house.

Remember, you can also use 'in order to' to give reasons for doing something. For example:

I'm learning English in order to get a better job.  
She is saving money in order to buy a house.

You can also use 'so that', but remember that 'that' is followed by a subject and verb, not an infinitive. For example:

I'm learning English so that I can get a better job.  
She is saving money so that she can buy a house.

1 Are you learning English so that you can get a good job?

Yes, I'm learning English so that I can get a good job.

No, I'm not learning English so that I can get a good job.

2 Why are you learning English?

I'm learning English ...

## ARTICLE

artykuł

## AUTHOR

autor

1 Why do people want or need to learn foreign languages?

People learn foreign languages ...

2 What do you think is the number one reason people learn English?

I think the number one reason people learn English is ...

3 What is the number two reason?

I think the number two reason is ...

4 Now read the article below. Does the author agree with your suggestions?

## Stage 10

GLOBALISATION	globalizacja	HEIGHT	wzrost, szczyt, zenit
SECONDARY	wtórny, drugorzędny	REQUIREMENT	warunek, żądanie
WHETHER	bez względu na to czy	PERSONAL	osobisty
SOCIAL	społeczny	GET AHEAD	iść do przodu, wybić się
SOCIETY	społeczeństwo	MAIN	główny

### READING ➤➤➤



These days, with globalisation at its height, knowing one or two secondary languages has become a strict requirement on many occasions. Whether it's for professional, social or personal reasons, learning at least one foreign language is important for anyone that wants to get ahead in today's society. Let's take a look at 5 of the main reasons that should turn you towards learning a foreign language.

#### 1 Why has knowing a second language become a strict requirement on many occasions?

Knowing a second language has become a requirement because of globalisation.

#### 2 What does that mean?

It means ...

FIELD	dziedzina, pole	CLIENT	klient
ATTAIN	osiągać, zdobywać	EXPERTISE	ekspertyza
PUBLICATION	publikacja		

#### 1. Professional Requirement

Many different fields require the use of at least one foreign language. It could be to communicate with foreign partners and/or clients; to understand computer language; or to attain knowledge of your field of expertise from foreign books and other publications.

#### 1 What do many fields require?

Many fields require the use of at least one foreign language.

#### 2 What is one reason a second language may be required?

One reason a second language may be required is to talk to foreign partners and/or clients.

#### 3 What's another reason a second language may be useful or necessary?

Another reason is to understand computer language.

#### 4 What's another reason?

Another reason is to attain knowledge of your field of expertise from foreign books and other publications.

#### 5 Do you need a second language for your job?

Yes, I need a second language for my job.

#### 6 Which language do you need?

I need ...

## 1 Do you need to communicate in English in your job?

Yes, I need to communicate in English for my job.

No, I don't need to communicate in English for my job.

## 2 Do you need to communicate with foreign partners and/or clients in your job?

Yes, I need to communicate with foreign partners and/or clients in my job.

## 3 Do you send and receive emails in English in your job?

Yes, I need to send and receive emails in English in my job.

No, I don't need to send and receive emails in English in my job.

## 4 Do you need to speak to people on the phone in English in your job?

Yes, I need to speak to people on the phone in English in my job.

No, I don't need to speak to people on the phone in English.

## 5 In English, are you more comfortable talking on the phone or communicating by email?

I'm more comfortable talking on the phone in English.

I'm more comfortable communicating by email in English.

## 6 Why?

Because ...

## REMEMBER ➤➤➤



Remember that you can use 'by + gerund' to talk about how to do something. For example:

I learned English by reading books and watching TV.

The best way to learn a language is by taking a course.

## SPECIALISED

## 1 Do you need to understand computer language in your job?

Yes, I need to understand computer language in my job.

No, I don't need to understand computer language in my job.

## 2 What's the best way to learn computer language?

I think the best way to learn computer language is by ...

## 3 Do you need to learn specialised language in English to do your job?

Yes, I need to learn specialised language in English to do my job.

No, I don't need to learn specialised language in English to do my job.

## 4 How do you learn the specialised language?

I learn it by/from ...



Your turn. For example: How do you use English in your job? What's the best way to learn computer language?

## Stage 10

DEFINITELY	zdecydowanie	BONUS	bonus, premia
MASTER (VERB)	opanować, wprawić się	COMMUNICATE	komunikować
LINGUISTIC	językowy	BOUNDARY	granica

### 2. Social Bonus

Knowing a foreign language is definitely a social bonus. If you have mastered a foreign language, the world opens up to you. You can communicate and make friends with people from different cultures and learn about the world outside your linguistic boundaries.

#### 1 What happens once you have mastered a second language?

Once you have mastered a second language, the world opens up to you.

#### 2 Why does the world open up to you?

Because you can communicate and make friends with people from different cultures.

#### 3 What happens when you have friends from different cultures?

When you have friends from different cultures, you can learn about the world outside your linguistic boundaries.

#### 4 Do you have any friends from foreign countries?

Yes, I have friends from foreign countries.

No, I don't have any friends from foreign countries.

#### 5 What have you learned from them?

I've learned ...

SATISFACTION	satysfakcja	INTELLECTUAL	intelektualny
GOAL	cel	SCALE	skala, poziom
FEAT	wyczyn, osiągnięcie	EFFECTIVELY	skutecznie

### 3. Personal Satisfaction

Learning a foreign language is an intellectual goal that many people think is important on a personal scale. Learning a foreign language is a feat of memory and intelligence. It gives you a lot of satisfaction when you can communicate effectively in a foreign language.

#### 1 What is learning a foreign language?

Learning a foreign language is one of the highest intellectual goals one could have on a personal scale.

#### 2 Why?

Because learning a foreign language is a feat of memory and intelligence.

#### 3 What gives people a lot of satisfaction?

It gives people a lot of satisfaction when they can communicate in a foreign language effectively.

#### 4 Does learning English give you a lot of satisfaction?

Yes, learning English gives me a lot of satisfaction.

No, learning English doesn't give me much satisfaction.

## 5 Why or why not?

Because ...

## 6 Do you find it hard to remember words in English?

Yes, I find it hard to remember words in English.

No, I don't find it hard to remember words in English.

## 7 Do you think that English is an easy language to learn?

Yes, I think that English is an easy language to learn.

No, I don't think that English is an easy language to learn.

## 8 Do you agree that learning a language is a feat of intelligence and memory?

Yes, I agree that learning a language is a feat of intelligence and memory.

No, I don't agree that learning a language is a feat of intelligence and memory.

## 9 Why or why not?

Because ...

## GRAMMAR ►►►



'At all' is used in negative sentences to emphasise that there is nothing, or to emphasise the emotion. For example:

I don't like football at all.

I don't have any money at all.

I can't speak French at all.

## HORRIBLE

okropny

## ENJOYABLE

przyjemny, miły

## 4. Travel

We've all been in that horrible situation abroad where you don't speak the language and you can't communicate at all. Learning a foreign language can help you to understand other cultures more easily and makes travel more enjoyable.

## 1 Why does learning a foreign language make travel more enjoyable?

Because learning a foreign language can help you to understand other cultures more easily.

## 2 Have you ever been in that horrible situation abroad where you couldn't speak the language and you couldn't communicate at all?

Yes, I've been in that situation.

No, I've never been in that situation.

## 3 Where were you and what happened?

I was in ...

## 4 Do you think learning English makes travel more enjoyable?

Yes, I think that learning English makes travel more enjoyable.

No, I don't think that learning English makes travel more enjoyable.

## 5 Why or why not?

Because ...

## Stage 10

SCIENTIFICALLY

naukowo

PROVE

udowodnić

STIMULATE

oobudzać

KEEN

zapalony, gorliwy

### 5. Keeping Your Mind Healthy

Scientists have proved that learning a new language stimulates your brain so that it makes you keener on understanding and learning other subjects, like maths, physics, chemistry and so on.

#### 1 What have scientists proved?

*Scientists have proved that learning a new language stimulates your brain.*

#### 2 In what way does it stimulate your brain?

*It stimulates your brain so that it makes you keener on understanding and learning other subjects, like maths, chemistry and physics, and so on.*

#### 3 Do you believe that learning a new language stimulates your brain in this way?

*Yes, I believe that learning a new language stimulates your brain in this way.*

*No, I don't believe that learning a new language stimulates your brain in this way.*

#### 4 Can you explain, with personal examples, why you think that?

*...*

OVERTAKE

prześcigać

ESSENTIAL

niezbędny

#### 1 Do you think that Chinese will overtake English as the number one international language?

*Yes, I think that Chinese will overtake English as the number one international language.*

*No, I don't think that Chinese will overtake English as the number one international language.*

#### 2 What other languages will become more important?

*I think ...*

#### 3 Do you think that it's essential to be able to communicate in English in the modern world?

*Yes, I think that it's essential to be able to communicate in English in the modern world.*

*No, I don't think it's essential to be able to communicate in English in the modern world.*

#### 4 Why?

*Because ...*



**Your turn. For example: Why has English become an international language? Why is Chinese becoming more important?**

## EXCEPTION

wyjątek

## ROUGH

szorstki, burzliwy,  
ordynarny, przybliżony

Brian is an English teacher; he is talking to his class about learning English.

## DIALOGUE ➤➤➤

Brian	So, what do you think is the most difficult thing about learning English?
Sven	I think the pronunciation is the most difficult thing. There seem to be no rules.
Brian	Yes, that's true. English is full of exceptions to rules. For example, the pronunciation of 'ough' changes all the time.
Sven	Yes, 'rough', 'through', 'cough'... it's impossible. Also, articles are difficult to understand if your language doesn't have them.
Brian	Yes, most Asian languages don't have articles, so it's difficult for them.
Sven	It's OK for me, I'm German ... we have lots of articles.



Sven

Brian

## 1 What does Brian do?

He is an English teacher.

## 2 What is he talking to his class about?

He's talking to his class about learning English.

## 3 What does Sven think is difficult?

Sven thinks that English pronunciation is difficult.

## 4 Why?

He says that there seem to be no rules.

## 5 What example of exceptions to rules does Brian give?

He gives the example of 'ough' being pronounced in different ways.

## 6 What else does Sven say that students find difficult?

He says that articles are difficult if your language doesn't have them.

## 7 Which languages don't usually have articles?

Brian says that Asian languages don't usually have articles.

## 8 Do you think that your language has easy pronunciation?

Yes, I think that my language has easy pronunciation.

No, I think that my language has difficult pronunciation.

## 9 Does your language have articles?

Yes, my language has articles.

No, my language doesn't have articles.

## 10 What do you think is the most difficult thing about learning English?

I think the most difficult thing about learning English is ...

### USAGE

użycie

### ACHIEVE

osiągnąć

#### PUBLIC SPEAKING >>>



*Tell the class about your English learning and usage. Include:*

- Why you are learning English
- How you use English in your job
- What you find difficult about learning English
- What you find easy about learning English
- How English is similar to your language
- How English is different to your language
- What you want to achieve through learning English
- The advantages of being able to speak English

#### REVIEW >>>



1. Why are you learning English?
2. Do you ever send emails in English?
3. Are you learning English in order to travel more easily?
4. Do you think that all children should learn English at school?
5. Do you think that English is an easy language to learn?
6. What is the most difficult thing about learning English?
7. How is English grammar similar to the grammar of your language?
8. How is English pronunciation different to the pronunciation in your language?
9. Do you think that Chinese will overtake English to become the number one global language in the world?
10. Why or why not?

#### DICTION 3 >>>



People learn English for professional, social and personal reasons. Some people need to understand specialised vocabulary. Others need to know computer language. Travel is more enjoyable when you understand other cultures. Scientists have proved that learning a foreign language stimulates your brain. I think that it's essential to be able to speak English because of globalisation. English pronunciation is difficult because there are so many exceptions to the rules.

## MID-POINT REVIEW

PASTIME

rozrywka

LIFESTYLE

styl życia

## PAIR WORK



*Talk to your partner about a country/city that you have visited. Compare that country/city to your country/city. Consider the following things:*

- the weather
- the customs and traditions
- the language
- how the people look
- how the people dress
- the countryside
- the hobbies and pastimes that are popular
- the currency
- the transport
- the education
- the jobs
- the lifestyle
- the food

BELIEF

wiara

FORTUNE TELLING

przepowiadanie przyszłości

## PAIR WORK



*Talk to your partner about superstitions and beliefs. Talk about the following:*

- what you believe in
- superstitions that you know
- the origins of the superstitions
- your star sign
- fortune telling

ENCOUNTER (VERB) natknąć się, napotkać

TRICK (NOUN)

sztuczka, trik, chwyty

## PAIR WORK



*Teach your partner your own language. Explain the following things:*

- your language's grammar
- your language's pronunciation
- the difference between your language and English
- the difficulties a learner would encounter when learning your language
- any tricks that you know that would help a learner

## SECTION 4

### REMEMBER ➤➤➤



The Present Perfect tense is used with 'ever' and 'never' to talk about life experiences. For example:

'Have you ever been to Brazil?'

'No, I've never been to Brazil, but I've been to Peru.'

1 **What's the most beautiful place you've ever been to?**

The most beautiful place I've ever been to is ...

3 **Have you ever been to Beijing?**

Yes, I've been to Beijing.

No, I've never been to Beijing.

5 **Had you been to Beijing before?**

Yes, I had been to Beijing before.

No, I hadn't been to Beijing before.

7 **Have you ever been to Europe?**

Yes, I have been to Europe.

No, I've never been to Europe.

9 **Where have you been?**

I've been to ...

2 **What's the most exciting thing you've ever done?**

The most exciting thing I've ever done is ...

4 **When did you go to Beijing?**

I went to Beijing ...

6 **How many times have you been abroad?**

I've been abroad ... times.

I've never been abroad.

8 **Do you prefer travelling abroad or in your own country?**

I prefer travelling abroad.

I prefer travelling in my country.

### PAIR WORK



Talk to your partner about your travels. Use the Present Perfect to talk about:

- where you have been
- how many times you have been there
- the most beautiful places you have ever been to
- the worst places you have ever been to

But, use the Past Simple to give specific information:

- when you went
- what you did there
- who you went with
- why you went there



Your turn. For example: Have you ever been to America? How many times have you been abroad?

## DISCUSS

## omówić

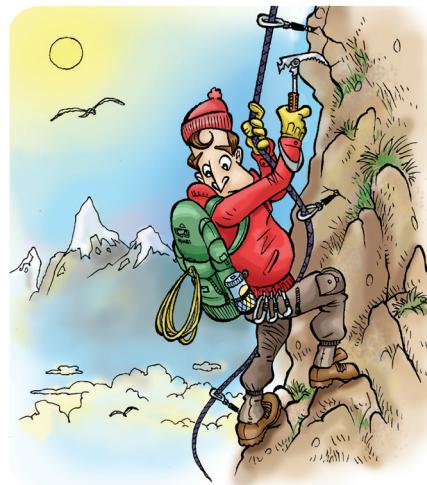
## RECHARGE

## naładować

Bob and Sara are planning their summer holiday.

## DIALOGUE ►►►

Bob	OK, where shall we go on vacation this year?
Sara	Let's go to the beach. I want to relax and recharge my batteries.
Bob	Really? That sounds really boring. I don't want to spend two weeks doing nothing. I want to do some activities.
Sara	Well I think that the point of going on holiday is to relax. What's the point in going on holiday and coming back tired?
Bob	But we could just stay here and do nothing; we don't need to go anywhere.
Sara	Maybe we should go on separate vacations this year!



## 1 What are Bob and Sara discussing?

They are discussing where to go on holiday this summer.

## 2 Where does Sara want to go?

She wants to go to the beach.

## 3 Why does she want to go to the beach?

She wants to go to the beach to recharge her batteries.

## 4 What does 'recharge your batteries' mean?

I think it means ...

## 5 What does Bob think about it?

He thinks it sounds boring.

## 6 What does Bob want and not want to do?

He wants to do some activities, he doesn't want to do nothing.

## 7 What does Sara think the point of going on holiday is?

She thinks that the point of going on holiday is to relax.

## 8 What doesn't she see the point in doing?

She doesn't see the point in going on holiday and coming back tired.

## 9 What does Bob say about that?

He says that they could just stay home and do nothing.



## 10 What do you enjoy doing on vacation?

I enjoy ... on vacation.

## Stage 10

CLEANER

czystszy

EMERGING

wschodzący, kwitnący

### GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



*'The point' is used to talk about reasons for doing things. It's used with 'of' or 'in'. For example:*

*I don't see the point in going out tonight, it's too late.  
What's the point of tidying the house before the cleaner comes?  
I think that the point of going on holiday is to relax.*

*You can also use 'point' in arguments. For example:*

*My point is that Chinese is an emerging language.  
I don't see your point.  
That's not the point!*

*You can also use 'point of view'. For example:*

*I want you to see things from my point of view.  
From my point of view, you're both wrong.  
Let's look at this from another point of view.*

SIGHTSEEING

zwiedzanie

ARCHITECTURE

architektura

TAN

opalenizna

NIGHTLIFE

życie nocne

ADVENTURE

przygoda

SCENERY

sceneria, widoki

WILDLIFE

przyroda

COCKTAIL

koktail

LEISURE

wolny czas

1 **What do you think the point of going on holiday is?**

*I think the point of going on holiday is to ...*

2 **What don't you think the point of going on vacation is?**

*I don't think the point of going on vacation is to ...*

3 **Do you think lying on the beach for two weeks is a waste of time?**

*Yes, I think lying on the beach for two weeks is a waste of time.*

*No, I don't think lying on the beach for two weeks is a waste of time.*

4 **What do you think is a waste of time on vacation?**

*I think that ... is a waste of time on vacation.*

PREPARE

przygotować

OPPOSITION

opozycja

### DEBATE ▶▶▶



*Half of you think that the point of going on holiday is to relax, the other half thinks that the point of going on holiday is to do something exciting or interesting. Let's have a debate.*

- make a list of your points in pairs
- discuss your points in a group
- prepare your argument
- debate your points with the opposition

**REMEMBER** >>>

Remember that you can use the Passive when the subject of the verb is not necessary or not important. You can use the Passive in the Present Simple tense. For example:

People eat a lot of rice in China. (active)

A lot of rice is eaten in China. (passive)

You can also use the Passive in the Past Simple tense. For example:

The Egyptians built the Pyramids 4000 years ago. (active)

The Pyramids were built 4000 years ago. (passive)

**1** **What currency is used in this country?**

... is/are used in this country.

**3** **When was the Taj Mahal built?**

The Taj Mahal was built in 1653.

**2** **What kind of food is eaten in this country?**

... is/are eaten in this country.

**4** **Who was the Mona Lisa painted by?**

The Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo Da Vinci.

**PAIR WORK**

Use the Passive to ask your partner questions about places that he or she has visited. For example:

'What language is spoken in Brazil?'

'Portuguese is spoken there.'

**TOURIST DESTINATION**

ulubione miejsce turyst.

**TOURIST ATTRACTION**

atrakcja turystyczna

**DID YOU KNOW?** >>>



- France is the most popular tourist destination in the world. It was visited by over 80 million people last year.
- The Statue of Liberty, which was built in France, is the most popular tourist attraction in New York.
- The Taj Mahal, which is in Agra, is visited by 3 million tourists every year.

**1** **How many tourists was France visited by last year?**

France was visited by over 80 million tourists last year.

**2** **Where was the Statue of Liberty built?**

The Statue of Liberty was built in France.

**3** **How many tourists is the Taj Mahal visited by every year?**

The Taj Mahal is visited by 3 million tourists every year.

**4** **What do you think is the most popular tourist attraction in this country?**

I think the most popular tourist attraction in this country is ...

CLAUSE	człon zdania	ADDITIONAL	dodatkowy
COMMA	przecinek	GADGET	gadżet

### GRAMMAR ▶▶



There are two types of 'relative clauses'. Defining relative clauses give one piece of information. For example:

*Tokyo is a city which has a great public transport system.*  
*Sweden is a country that gets very cold in winter.*

In subject relative clauses, the verb comes after the pronoun. For example:

*Italy is a country that has a lot of historical buildings.*

In object relative clauses, the pronoun is followed by a subject and a verb. For example:

*Italy is a country that I want to visit.*

Non-defining relative clauses give additional information. Note the use of commas. You can't use 'that' in these clauses. For example:

*Tokyo, which is the capital of Japan, has a great public transportation system.*

*Sweden, which is located next to Norway, gets very cold in winter.*

You can also use 'where' when you are talking about places. 'Where' is followed by a subject and a verb. For example:

*Tokyo is a city where you can buy great gadgets. (defining)*  
*Tokyo, where you can buy great gadgets, is the biggest city in Japan. (non-defining)*

Finish these sentences, please.

1 **Russia is a country where ...**

2 **Africa, which ...**

3 **Beijing is a city that ...**

4 **I'd like to live in a country where ...**

5 **America, where ...**

6 **I've never been to a country that ...**

7 **I live in a city that ...**

8 **China is a country that ...**

9 **I live in a country which ...**

10 **I'd hate to live in a city that ...**



Your turn. For example: **Would you like to go on holiday to a city that is by the sea?**  
**Have you ever visited a country where you can see wild animals?**

## TOURISM

turystyka

## BOOST (VERB)

zwiększać, propagować

## ECONOMY

ekonomia

## GREEDY

chciwy

## REMEMBER ➤➤➤



Remember that 'advantage of' and 'disadvantage of' are usually followed by a gerund and a 'that clause'. For example:

One advantage of going to the beach is that you can relax.

A disadvantage of staying in a hotel is that it's expensive.

But you can also use a noun instead of a gerund. For example:

One advantage of tourism is that it boosts the economy.

A disadvantage of tourism is that it makes people greedy.

1 Is your country a popular tourist destination?

Yes, my country is a popular tourist destination.

No, my country is not a popular tourist destination.

2 Why or why not?

Because ...

3 What is one advantage of tourism?

One advantage of tourism is ...

4 What is one disadvantage of tourism?

One disadvantage of tourism is ...

## OUTWEIGH

przewyższać

## THE ENVIRONMENT

środowisko, otoczenie

## DISCUSSION ➤➤➤



Some people say that the disadvantages of tourism outweigh the advantages. What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of tourism? Think about:

- the economy
- the environment
- culture
- language

## DETRIMENTAL

szkodliwy

## BENEFICIAL

korzystny

## DEBATE ➤➤➤



One half of the class thinks that tourism is detrimental for a country; the other half thinks that tourism is beneficial. Debate the subject. Think about the following:

- the environment
- the economy
- the language and culture

## Stage 10

RESORT (NOUN)

kurort

FILTHY

brudny, ohydny, sprośny

POUR DOWN

lać

SHUT (VERB)

zamykać

### READING



#### Tony's terrible trip

I had a horrible holiday last year. I went to a resort that wasn't near the beach. The hotel, which didn't have a swimming pool, was filthy. It poured down every day. The nearest restaurant, which was 5km from the hotel, shut at 8pm. Next year, I'm going to a resort where I can go swimming, and I don't have to go to bed at the same time as the children!

1 Did Tony have a good holiday last year?

No, he didn't.

2 What was the problem with the resort?

He went to a resort that ...

3 What were the problems with the hotel?

The hotel, which ...

4 What was the problem with the nearest restaurant?

The nearest restaurant, which ...

5 What is Tony going to do next year?

Next year, he's going to ...

6 Can you tell me about a horrible holiday that you've had, please?

...

### REVIEW



1. Do you prefer lying on the beach or doing activities?
2. What is the most beautiful city that you have ever visited?
3. Do you think that lying on the beach is a waste of time?
4. What do you think the point of going on holiday is?
5. What is one advantage of being a popular tourist destination?
6. What is one disadvantage?
7. Describe your dream holiday.

### DICTION 4



My country is fast becoming a popular tourist destination. In my opinion, the advantages of tourism outweigh the disadvantages. One good thing is that tourism boosts the economy. Also, people are keener to learn foreign languages in order to communicate with foreigners. On the other hand, tourism is bad for the environment. When I go on holiday, I like to relax by sunbathing on the beach. I think that the point of a vacation is to recharge your batteries.

## SECTION 5

NEWSPAPER	gazeta	STORY	historia, opowiadanie
DESTROY	zniszczyć	POLLUTE	zanieczyszczać
HUMAN BEING	istota ludzka	HARM (NOUN)	zaszkodzić, krzywdzić
CUT DOWN	zredukować	GRAZE	paść się
CATTLE	bydło	PLANT (VERB)	sadzić
CROPS	zbiory	TERRIBLE	okropny
CONTAMINATE	skazić, zarazić		

Danny and Helen are having breakfast and reading the newspaper together.

## DIALOGUE &gt;&gt;&gt;

Danny	I'm getting more and more worried about the environment.
Helen	Really? Why?
Danny	Because every time I open the newspaper, there's a story about something being destroyed or polluted.
Helen	It's true. Human beings have done a lot of harm to this planet.
Danny	Yes, I read that millions of trees are being cut down every year so that people can graze their cattle and plant crops.
Helen	That's terrible. Thousands of rivers have been contaminated, too.
Danny	Yes, and the air is being polluted by cars and factories.
Helen	We need to stop destroying the planet before it's too late.

## 1 What are Danny and Helen doing?

They are having breakfast and reading the newspaper together.

## 2 What is Danny getting more and more worried about?

He's getting more and more worried about the environment.

## 3 Why?

Because every time he opens the newspaper, there's a story about something being destroyed or polluted.



## 4 What does Helen say that human beings have done?

She says that human beings have done a lot of harm to the planet.

LOGGING	wycinanie	FUMES	spaliny
DEPLET	wyczerpać, uszczuplać	FISHING	rybołówstwo, rybactwo
KILL	zabić	FUR	futro
FOREST	las	CLEAR (VERB)	wykarczować
ALARMING	alarmujący	RATE	tempo, stawka

### GRAMMAR >>>



The Passive can be used with almost any tense in English. It can be used with the Present Perfect. For example:

Have/has + been + past participle

The rivers have been polluted.

The countryside has been destroyed by logging.

Fish numbers have been depleted because of fishing.

The Passive can also be used with the Present Continuous. For example:

Am/are/is + being + past participle

The air is being polluted by fumes from cars.

Animals are being killed for their fur.

Forests are being cleared to graze cattle.

The Passive can also be used with the Past Perfect and the Past Continuous. For example:

We realised that the river had been contaminated for years. (past perfect)

During the 1960s, trees were being cut down at an alarming rate. (past continuous)

1 What did Danny read?

He read that millions of trees are being cut down every year.

2 Why are the trees being cut down?

The trees are being cut down so that people can graze their cattle and grow crops.

3 What does Helen think of that?

She thinks that it's terrible.

4 What has happened to thousands of rivers?

Thousands of rivers have been contaminated.

5 What is happening to the air?

The air is being polluted by cars and factories.

6 What does Helen say that we need to do?

She says that we need to stop destroying the planet before it's too late.

## 1 Are trees being cut down in your country?

Yes, trees are being cut down in my country.

No, trees are not being cut down in my country.

## 2 Why are forests being cleared in your country?

Forests are being cleared to/because ...

## 3 Have rivers been contaminated in your country?

Yes, rivers have been contaminated in my country.

No, rivers haven't been contaminated in my country.

## 4 How have the rivers been contaminated?

The rivers have been contaminated by ...

## 5 Is the air in this city being polluted?

Yes, the air in this city is being polluted.

No, the air in this city isn't being polluted.

## 6 How is the air in this city being polluted?

The air in this city is being polluted by ...



LANDFILL	składowisko	OZONE LAYER	warstwa ozonowa
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ACID RAIN	kwaśne deszcze	PESTICIDE	pestycydy (nawozy)
-----------	----------------	-----------	--------------------

RECYCLING	przetwarzanie odpadów	GLOBAL WARMING	globalne ocieplenie
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RAY	promień	FARMER	rolnik
-----	---------	--------	--------

HARMFUL	szkodliwy	RUBBISH (UK)	śmieci
---------	-----------	--------------	--------

RISE (VERB)	wznać się	EFFECT	efekt
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LANDFILLS

OZONE LAYER

ACID RAIN

PESTICIDES

RECYCLING

GLOBAL WARMING

## WRITING &gt;&gt;&gt;



1. The \_\_\_\_\_ is being destroyed by pollution, now we are being harmed by the sun's rays.
2. Farmers should stop using \_\_\_\_\_ because they can be harmful to people.
3. I think that \_\_\_\_\_ are the worst way to get rid of rubbish.
4. I agree, people should do more \_\_\_\_\_ so that there is less trash.
5. Pollution in the air causes \_\_\_\_\_, which can destroy crops.
6. Average temperatures are rising around the world, scientists are calling this effect \_\_\_\_\_.

## Stage 10

HUNTING	polowanie	POACHING	kłusownictwo
ENDANGERED	zagrożone	SPECIES	gatunek, gatunki
BAN (VERB)	zabronić, zakazać	CRUEL	okrutny
HABITAT	siedlisko	EXTINCT	wymierać, wymarły
PROTECT	chronić		

Danny and Helen are still talking about the environment.

### DIALOGUE ►►►

Danny	Another thing that worries me is hunting.
Helen	Hunting? Do you mean poaching endangered species?
Danny	Actually, I think that all hunting should be banned.
Helen	Really? I disagree. Some animals' numbers must be controlled.
Danny	Well, I think that hunting is cruel. I can't believe that people do it for sport.
Helen	Well, I think that the destruction of animals' natural habitat is a more serious problem than hunting.
Danny	Yes, that is a problem.
Helen	Hundreds of species are becoming extinct every year because of us. Our planet should be better protected.



Helen

Danny

LEGAL	legalny	ILLEGAL	nielegalny
1	What are Danny and Helen talking about?	2	What's another thing that worries Danny?
	They're still talking about the environment.		Another thing that worries Danny is hunting.
3	Is he only worried about poaching endangered species?	4	What's the difference between hunting and poaching?
	No, he isn't only worried about poaching endangered species.		Hunting is legal and poaching is illegal.
5	Does Danny think that all hunting should be banned?	6	Why does Danny think that all hunting should be banned?
	Yes, Danny thinks that all hunting should be banned.		He thinks that all hunting should be banned because it's cruel.

## GRAMMAR &gt;&gt;&gt;



The Passive can also be used with modal verbs. The modal passive is 'modal verb + be + past participle'. For example:

The Passive can be used with modal verbs.

I think hunting should be banned.

In my opinion, rivers must be cleaned.

He might be promoted soon.

'Will' is used in the Passive to talk about the future. For example:

I think that hunting will be banned in the future.

People will be asked to stop polluting rivers soon.

Look at the dialogue again.

1 Does Helen agree that all hunting should be banned?

No, she doesn't agree that all hunting should be banned.

2 Why not?

Because she thinks that some animals' numbers need to be controlled.

3 What does Helen think is a more serious problem than hunting?

Helen thinks that the destruction of animals' habitat is a more serious problem than hunting.

4 What is happening to hundreds of species every year because of us?

Hundreds of species are becoming extinct every year because of us.

5 What does Helen think should happen?

Helen thinks our planet should be better protected.

6 Do you think that all hunting should be banned?

Yes, I think that all hunting should be banned.

No, I don't think that all hunting should be banned.

7 Do you think that hunting is cruel?

Yes, I think that hunting is cruel.

No, I don't think that hunting is cruel.

8 Why or why not?

Because ...

9 Are there many endangered species in your country?

Yes, there are many endangered species in my country.

No, there aren't many endangered species in my country.

10 What endangered species are there in your country?

There are ... in my country.

## Stage 10

HARM (VERB)	krzywdzić, niszczyć	ECOSYSTEM	ekosystem
RESERVE (NOUN)	rezerwat	BIRD	ptak

### 1 Do you think that all animals should be protected?

Yes, I think that all animals should be protected.

No, I don't think that all animals should be protected.

### 2 Do you think that only endangered animals should be protected?

Yes, I think that only endangered animals should be protected.

No, I don't think that only endangered animals should be protected.

### 3 Why or why not?

Because ...

### 4 How does man harm ecosystems?

Man harms ecosystems by ...

### 5 Are there any wildlife reserves in your country?

Yes, there are some wildlife reserves in my country.

No, there aren't any wildlife reserves in my country.

### 6 Have you ever visited a wildlife reserve?

Yes, I have visited a wildlife reserve.

No, I've never visited a wildlife reserve.

### 7 What animals did you see?

I saw ...

### 8 What birds did you see?

I saw ...

IMPOSE	narzucać, nakładać	FINE (NOUN)	kara, grzywna
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### GRAMMAR >>>



Infinitive phrases can be used to talk about how to do things.  
For example:

The best way to protect wild animals is to ban hunting.  
One way to stop companies cutting down trees is to impose fines.

ATMOSPHERE	atmosfera
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### 1 What do you think is the best way to protect wild animals?

I think the best way to protect wild animals is ...

### 2 What do you think is the best way to stop companies from polluting the atmosphere?

I think that the best way to stop companies from polluting the atmosphere is ...



Your turn. For example: Is the air being polluted in this city? Do you think that all hunting should be banned?

ALLOW

pozwolić, zezwolić

DUMP (VERB)

wurzucić

CASE

przypadek

## GRAMMAR &gt;&gt;&gt;



The Modal Passive + an infinitive is useful when you talk about laws and rules. For example:

I don't think that people should be allowed to dump rubbish in the countryside.

Companies should be required to pay fines if they pollute the environment.

A law should be passed to stop people selling old cars that pollute the air.

FORCE (VERB)

zmuszać, wymuszać

SALE

sprzedaż, wyprzedaż

1 Do you think that people should be allowed to dump rubbish in the countryside?

No, I don't think that people should be allowed to dump rubbish in the countryside.

Yes, I think that people should be allowed to dump rubbish in the countryside.

2 What do you think people should be required to do with their rubbish?

I think that people should be required to ...

3 Do you think that companies should be required to pay fines if they pollute the environment?

Yes, I think that companies should be required to pay fines if they pollute the environment.

No, I don't think that companies should be required to pay fines if they pollute the environment.

4 Why or why not?

Because ...

5 Do you think a law should be passed to control the sale of old cars?

Yes, I think that a law should be passed to control the sale of old cars.

No, I don't think a law should be passed to control the sale of old cars.

6 Why or why not?

Because ...



## Stage 10

### CARBON FOOTPRINT

ślad węglowy (emisja gazów cieplarnianych)

1 What do you think is the best way to reduce your carbon footprint?

I think the best way to reduce my carbon footprint is to ...

2 Do you think that you have a large or a small carbon footprint?

I think ...

3 Why?

Because ...

### AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

pozytywna akcja

### READING



Make a difference! Reduce your carbon footprint!

People are always talking about the environment these days, but are they taking affirmative action to help solve the problems we are facing? We should be doing more than talk if we want to save our planet. Let's take a look at some simple ways in which we all can reduce our negative effect on the environment.

1 What does the writer say that people are always talking about these days?

The writer says that people are always talking about the environment these days.

2 What should people be doing?

People should be taking affirmative action to help solve the problems instead of just talking.

### HUMAN RACE

rasa ludzka

### RELIANT

zależny, uzależniony

### AUTOMOBILE

auto

### DROP OFF

podrzucić

### CARBON DIOXIDE

dwutlenek węgla

### EMISSION

emisja

1. Walk, don't drive! The human race seems to be reliant on the automobile. People take their cars wherever they go, even if it's just down to the local shop, or dropping the kids off at school. Walking will reduce the carbon dioxide emissions in the atmosphere, and you will feel healthier!

1 What does the human race seem to be reliant on?

The human race seems to be reliant on the automobile.

2 What do people do?

People take their cars everywhere they go, even if it's down to the local shop or dropping the kids off at school.

3 What will walking do?

Walking will reduce the carbon dioxide emissions in the atmosphere.

4 What other advantage does walking have?

Walking means that you will feel healthier.

## AIR CONDITIONING

klimatyzacja

## ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE

przyrząd, urządzenie elektryczne

2. Turn off the lights! Try to reduce the amount of electricity you use at home and at work. If you leave a room, turn off the lights; do the same with the TV, air conditioning and any other electrical appliance that you are not using.

## 1 What should people try to reduce?

People should try to reduce the amount of electricity they use at home and at work.

## 2 How can people do that?

They can turn things off when they are not using them.

## 3 What things should people turn off when they are not using them?

People should turn off lights, the TV, air conditioning and any other electrical appliance they are not using.

## 4 Do you turn off lights when you leave a room?

Yes, I turn off lights when I leave a room.

No, I don't turn off lights when I leave a room.

## HUGE

ogromny

## MIXTURE

mieszanina

## TRADE IN

zamień

## GAS-GUZZLER

pożeracz gazu/paliwa

## FUEL-EFFICIENT

wydajny pod wzg.paliwa

## HYBRID

hybryda, hybrydowy

3. Drive clean cars! These days, there is a huge choice of cars out there. Hybrid cars run on a mixture of petrol and electricity, so they are much safer for the environment. So trade in that gas-guzzler for a clean and fuel-efficient hybrid car.

## 1 What kind of cars should people drive?

People should drive hybrid cars.

## 2 What do hybrid cars run on?

Hybrid cars run on a mixture of petrol and electricity.

## 3 Why are hybrid cars good for the environment?

Because they don't just run on petrol.

## 4 What is a 'gas-guzzler'?

A 'gas-guzzler' is a car that is not fuel-efficient; it uses a lot of petrol.

## 5 Are hybrid cars popular in this country?

Yes, hybrid cars are popular in this country.

No, hybrid cars are not popular in this country.



## 6 Why or why not?

Because ...

## Stage 10

**DISPOSE**

pozbyć się

**PARAMOUNT**

najważniejszy, główny

**SYMBOL**

symbol

**PACKAGING**

opakowanie

4. Recycle! We live in a 'throw-away society'; everything we use seems to produce more waste. Disposing of this waste in a clean and safe way is paramount. Recycle as much as you can and look for the 'recyclable' symbol on bottles, cans and other packaging.

**1 What else should people do?**

People should recycle more.

**3 What does that mean?**

It means that everything we use seems to produce more waste.

**5 What should people look for on packaging?**

People should look for the 'recyclable' symbol on packaging.

**7 Why or why not?**

Because ...

**2 What kind of society do we live in?**

We live in a 'throw-away society'.

**4 What does the writer say is paramount?**

The writer says that disposing of waste in a clean and safe way is paramount.

**6 Do you usually recycle waste?**

Yes, I usually recycle waste.

No, I don't usually recycle waste.

If we all follow these simple steps, we will make a cleaner world for us and our children and grandchildren to live in. So don't just talk about the environmental problems that we are facing, start acting today!

**1 What will happen if we follow these simple steps?**

If we all follow these simple steps, we will make a cleaner world for us and our children and grandchildren to live in.

**2 Do you follow any of the steps in the article?**

Yes, I follow some of the steps in the article.

No, I don't follow any of the steps in the article.

### PAIR WORK



Talk to your partner about what you do (or don't do!) to reduce your carbon footprint.

- what car do you drive?
- how often do you walk?
- do you drive short distances?
- do you turn off electrical appliances when you are not using them?
- do you recycle?

## WHAT'S THE QUESTION? >>>



1. Yes, rivers are being contaminated in this country.
2. The air is being polluted by fumes from cars.
3. The best way to protect animals is to ban hunting.
4. I think that fines should be imposed.
5. Yes, I think that hunting animals for their fur is unnecessary.
6. The best way to reduce your carbon footprint is to walk more.
7. Hybrid cars run on a mixture of petrol and electricity.
8. Yes, I drive my kids to school in a gas-guzzler.

## DEAL (WITH)

ЗОХИЛҮҮЛЭХ

poradzić sobie z czymś

## PUBLIC SPEAKING >>>



Imagine you were the minister for the environment. Tell the class how you would deal with the following problems:

- air pollution
- rivers being contaminated
- illegal hunting
- logging

## REVIEW >>>



1. What is the most serious environmental problem in this country?
2. How is the air being polluted?
3. What is the most serious environmental problem in the countryside?
4. Why do people cut down trees?
5. Do you think that hunting is cruel?
6. Why or why not?
7. What is the best way to reduce your carbon footprint?

## DICTATION 5 >>>



I'm worried about environmental issues in my country. The air is being polluted by fumes from cars. Rivers have been contaminated by waste from factories. I think that hunting should be banned. It's very cruel. Companies should be required to pay fines if they pollute the environment. We can all reduce our carbon footprints by taking affirmative action. I traded in my gas-guzzler for a fuel-efficient hybrid car.

**SECTION 6**

<b>FURIOUS</b>	wściekły	<b>KID (VERB)</b>	żartować
<b>SPACE (COUNTABLE)</b>	miejsce, obszar, teren	<b>INSURED</b>	ubezpieczony
<b>TOTAL (NOUN)</b>	łącznie, suma, kwota	<b>FIGURES</b>	liczby, statystyki
<b>CRIMINAL (NOUN)</b>	przestępca	<b>CRIME WAVE</b>	fala przestępcości

**DIALOGUE** ►►►

Danny	Hey, Tony. What's the matter? You look furious.
Tony	I am! My car has been stolen!
Danny	You're kidding! When was it taken?
Tony	Last night, I woke up this morning to see a big space where my car had been parked.
Danny	I'm really sorry, Tony. Was it insured?
Tony	Yes, it was insured. You know, I read that over a hundred cars have been stolen this month, and a total of two hundred cars were stolen last month.
Danny	Really? Those figures are shocking.
Tony	I know. They need to catch the criminals soon; this is a crime wave!



1 **How does Tony look?**

He looks furious.

2 **Why is Tony furious?**

Because his car has been stolen.

3 **When was his car stolen?**

It was stolen last night.

4 **What did Tony see when he woke up?**

He saw a big space where his car had been parked.

5 **Was the car insured?**

Yes, it was insured.

6 **How many cars have been stolen this month?**

Over a hundred cars have been stolen this month.

7 **How many cars were stolen last month?**

Two hundred cars were stolen last month.

8 **What does Tony say that the police need to do?**

He says that they need to catch the criminals soon.

EXECUTE	dokonać egzekucji	MURDER (NOUN)	morderstwo
PRISON	więzienie	ROB	obrabować
MUG (VERB)	napaść na kogoś	HANDBAG	torebka
PUNISH	ukarać	COMMUNITY	społeczność

## GRAMMAR >>>



The Passive can be used with almost any tense in English.  
For example:

In some countries, people are executed for murder. (present simple)  
 My car was stolen yesterday. (past simple)  
 He will be sent to prison. (future simple)  
 The bank is being robbed! (present continuous)  
 The man was being mugged, so I called the police. (past continuous)  
 My handbag has been stolen! (present perfect)  
 When I got home I saw that my car had been stolen. (past perfect)  
 He is going to be punished for his crimes. (going to)  
 Criminals should be made to help the community. (modal)  
 My phone might have been stolen. (past modal)

1 Is crime a big problem in your city/country?

Yes, crime is a big problem in my city/country.

No, crime isn't a big problem in my city/country.

2 Has your car ever been stolen?

Yes, my car has been stolen.

No, my car has never been stolen.

3 Do you think that the police are doing enough to stop crime in your city/country?

Yes, I think that the police are doing enough to stop crime in my city/country.

No, I don't think that the police are doing enough to stop crime in my city/country.

4 Do you think that people should be sent to prison for stealing from other people?

Yes, I think that people should be sent to prison for stealing from other people.

No, I don't think that people should be sent to prison for stealing from other people.

5 What do you think should happen to people who steal from other people?

I think that people who steal from other people ...

6 What crimes do you think that people should be sent to prison for?

I think that people should be sent to prison for ...



Your turn. For example: Have you ever been mugged in the street?  
Do you think that people should be executed for murder?

## Stage 10

RECOVER	wyzdrowieć	UPSET	zdenerwować, - any
OUGHT TO	powinno się	TEMPTATION	pokusa
EXACTLY	dokładnie	BLAME (VERB)	obwiniać
PREVENTION	zapobieganie	SURELY	z pewnością
SOLVE	rozwiązać	COMMIT	poświęcić, zaangażować
NAIVE	naiwny	ATTITUDE	stosunek
OFFENCE	wykroczenie	HAD BETTER	lepiej

### DIALOGUE ►►►

Danny	Tony's car was stolen last night from outside his apartment.
Helen	Oh dear! He must be very upset, he loved that car. People ought to be more careful where they park their cars at night.
Danny	I agree. If people were more careful, there would be less temptation for criminals.
Helen	Exactly! You can't just blame the criminals for the rising crime rate.
Danny	Prevention is the key. Surely it's better to stop the crime before it happens, rather than try to solve it after it has been committed.
Helen	You're right. I think people's naïve attitudes make it easier for criminals to commit offences.
Danny	You'd better not say that to Tony!

1 How does Helen think Tony must feel?

She thinks that he must be very upset.

2 What does Helen say people ought to be?

She says that people ought to be more careful where they park their cars at night.

3 What does Danny say would happen if people were more careful?

Danny says that there would be less temptation for criminals if people were more careful.

4 What does Helen say about blame?

She says that you can't just blame the criminals.

5 What does Danny say is 'the key'?

Danny says that prevention is the key.

6 What does he mean?

He means that surely it's better to stop the crime before it is committed.

7 What does Helen think makes it easier for people to commit offences?

Helen thinks that people's naïve attitudes make it easier for people to commit offences.

8 What does Danny say that Helen had better not do?

He says that she'd better not say that to Tony.

PREVENT

zapobiegać

FAULT

wina

VICTIM

ofiara

AFTERWARDS

po, następnie

1 Do you agree with Danny and Helen?

Yes, I agree with Danny and Helen.

No, I don't agree with Danny and Helen.

2 Do you think that sometimes it's the victim's fault when a crime is committed?

Yes, I think it's sometimes the victim's fault.

No, I don't think that it's sometimes the victim's fault.

3 If yes, can you give an example?

...

4 If no, why not?

Because ...

5 Do you think that it's better to prevent a crime before it is committed or to try to solve it afterwards?

I think ...

6 Why?

Because ...

7 How should people try to prevent crimes before they are committed? Think about crimes that occur on the street and in the home.

...

8 What do you do to try to prevent crime?

I ...

CURE (NOUN)

lekarstwo

DEFEND

obronić

## READING ➤➤➤



Prevention is better than cure (lepiej zapobiegać niż leczyć)

The best way to reduce the amount of crime in your city is to stop it before it even happens. Detective Superintendent John Lock of the Metropolitan Police in London has some useful tips on how to defend your home, your car and protect yourself on the street.

1 What's the best way to reduce crime?

The best way to reduce crime is to stop it before it even happens.

2 Who is John Lock?

John Lock is a detective superintendent in the Metropolitan Police in London.

3 In which three areas does John Lock give some tips?

He gives some tips on how to defend your home, your car and how to protect yourself on the street.

4 What do you think he'll say about protecting your home?

I think he'll say ...

GOOD QUALITY	dobra jakość	BURGLAR	włamywacz
BURGLAR ALARM	a.przeciw włamaniowy	SUM	suma
MATTRESS	materac	COWARD	tchórz
THINK TWICE	pomyśleć dwa razy	FIERCE	wściekły

### READING ➤➤➤



#### Crime in the home

1. Protect your house! Buy a good quality burglar alarm.
2. Don't keep large sums of money in the house. If grandma has thousands of pounds under the mattress, tell her to put it in the bank, where it will be safe.
3. Lock all your doors and windows. Don't make it easier for the burglar to get in.
4. Get a dog! Burglars are cowards, really. They will think twice about robbing a house with a fierce dog inside it.

#### 1 What should you buy if you want to protect your home?

You should buy a burglar alarm.

#### 2 What shouldn't you keep in the house?

You shouldn't keep large sums of money in the house.

#### 3 What kind of dog should you get? Why?

You should get a fierce dog because burglars are cowards, really.

#### 4 What else should or shouldn't you do?

You should/shouldn't ...

CAR ALARM	alarm samochodowy	GARAGE	garaż
WELL-LIT	dobrze oświetlony	BUSY	ruchliwy
ALLEY	zaułek, uliczka	TEMPT	kusić
SMASH	rozbić, roztrzaskać		

### READING ➤➤➤



#### Car crime

1. Protect your car with a car alarm.
2. Park your car in the safest place possible. If you have a garage, use it. If not, choose a well-lit, busy street. Don't park your car in a dark alley far from your home.
3. Take all your valuables out of the car when you park it. Don't tempt criminals into smashing your car windows to steal the car, or something inside it.

#### 1 Where should and shouldn't you park your car? Why?

You should/shouldn't park ...

#### 2 What else should or shouldn't you do?

You should/shouldn't ...

CARRY

nosić przy sobie

MONEY  
BAG/BELT

saszetka

WAIST

pas, talia

SELF-DEFENCE

samoobrona

## READING ➤➤➤



## Street crime

1. *Don't walk anywhere alone at night; take a taxi.*
2. *Don't carry a lot of money around with you. If you need to carry money, make sure it is in a money bag tied around your waist.*
3. *Don't advertise yourself to criminals. Take off any expensive jewellery or watches, and don't carry cameras so that they can be seen.*
4. *Protect yourself by learning self-defence. You can always fight back!*

1 **What should you do if you need to carry a lot of money?**

You should ...

2 **What else should or shouldn't you do?**

You should/shouldn't ...

STRANGER

nieznajomy, obcy

## GRAMMAR ➤➤➤



The Imperative is used to give orders and (strong) advice. Note that there is no subject in each sentence. For example:

Park your car in the safest place possible.  
Protect your home with an alarm.  
Take taxis at night.  
Be careful when you are walking alone.

Negative sentences usually use 'don't' plus a verb. For example:

Don't walk alone at night.  
Don't forget to lock your doors and windows.

Negative sentences can also use not and infinitives. For example:

Try not to leave valuables in your car.  
Remember not to open the door to strangers.

1 **How can I protect myself in the street?**

...

2 **How can I protect my home?**

...

3 **How can I protect my car?**

...

4 **Tell me what not to do.**

...

### REMEMBER ➤➤➤



When having a debate or discussion, there are some terms that you can use to give your opinion and argue your point:

#### *Giving your opinion*

*In my opinion ...*

*In my view ...*

*As far as I'm concerned ...*

*As far as I know ...*

*The most important factor is ...*

#### *Arguing your point*

*That's not true.*

*Yes, but on the other hand ...*

*That might be true, but ...*

*I think you're wrong ...*

*I disagree.*

### DEBATE ➤➤➤



*There is too much crime in our city! One group thinks that it's the criminals' fault; one group thinks that it's the police's fault; one group thinks that it's the government's fault; one group thinks that it's the victims' fault.*

#### *First*

*Make a list of your strongest points.*

#### *Secondly*

*In small groups, discuss your point of view. Think about your strongest points and how you are going to argue them.*

#### *Finally*

*Debate your side of the argument with the others.*

### REVIEW ➤➤➤



1. Has your car ever been stolen?
2. What is the most serious crime problem in your city?
3. Has your wallet ever been stolen?
4. Do you blame the victims or the criminals?
5. How can I protect my car?
6. How can I protect my home?
7. How can I protect myself on the street?

### DICTATION 6 ➤➤➤



*There's a crime wave in this city. Two hundred cars were stolen last month. I blame the victims. If people were more careful with their valuables, there would be less temptation for criminals. I think that prevention is the key. People should learn how to protect their property. For example, always park your car on a well-lit, busy street. Never park your car in a dark alley.*

## FINAL REVIEW

HEAD

przewodniczący,  
dyrektorTOURIST  
BOARDdepartament ds  
turystyki

INTERVIEWER

przeprowadzający  
wywiad/rozmowę

HISTORICAL

historyczny

## PAIR WORK



One of you is the head of the tourist board for this (or another) country. The other person is the interviewer. Talk about:

- why people should visit your country
- what people can do there
- why it's better than other tourist destinations
- activities
- scenery and architecture
- nightlife
- shopping
- culture
- places of historical interest
- food

EXPERT

specjalista

GLOBAL

globalny

URBAN

teren miejski

RURAL

teren wiejski

POTENTIAL (ADJ)

potencjalny

## PAIR WORK



One of you is an expert on the environment. The other person is the interviewer. Talk about:

- environmental issues in this country
- global environmental issues
- urban environmental problems
- rural environmental problems
- how to stop people polluting the environment
- how to reduce your carbon footprint
- the potential future for the environment

SENIOR (ADJ)

starszy (ranga)

## PAIR WORK



One of you is a senior police officer. Give advice about preventing crime. The other person is the interviewer. Talk about:

- how to protect your home
- how to protect your car
- how to protect yourself on the street



