



STAGE 2 TEXTBOOK

Patrick Kennedy



TalkTalkEnglish
THE FASTEST WAY TO LEARN ENGLISH



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“The limits of my language mean the limits of my world.”
Ludwig Wittgenstein



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.



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.

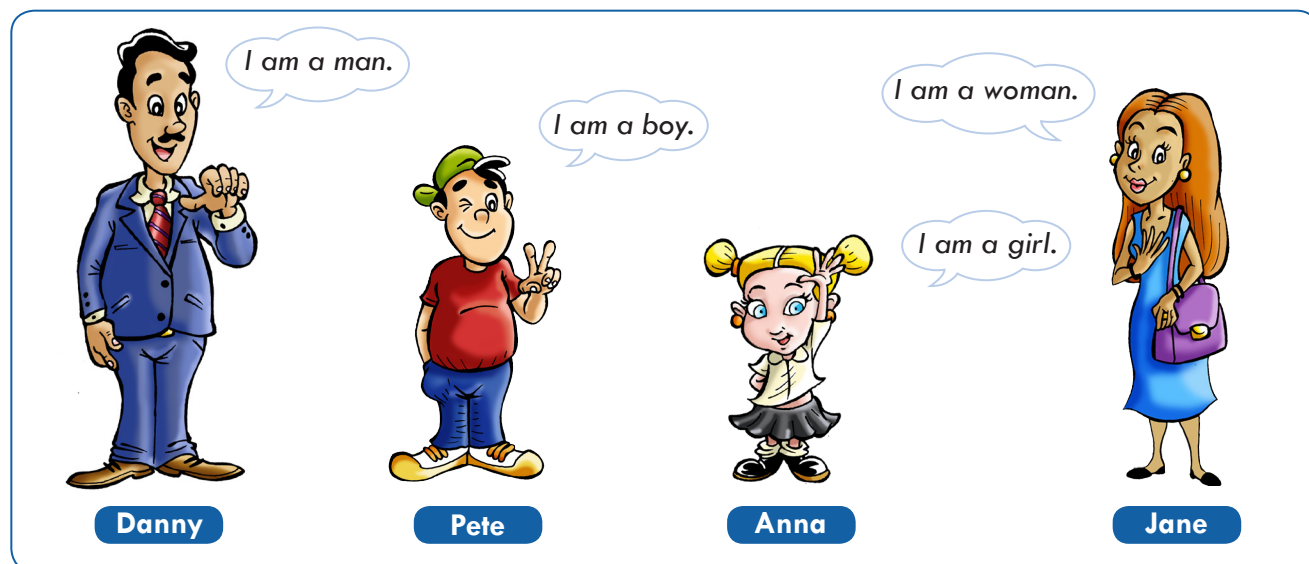


QUESTIONS

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

SECTION 1

MAN	mężczyzna /mæn/	WOMAN	kobieta /'wʊmən/
GIRL	dziewczyn(ka) /gɜ:l/	BOY	chłopiec /bɔɪ/
YES	tak /jɛs/	IS	jest /ɪz/



1 Is Danny a man?

Yes, Danny is a man.

2 Is Pete a boy?

Yes, Pete is a boy.

3 Is Anna a girl?

Yes, Anna is a girl.

4 Is Jane a woman?

Yes, Jane is a woman.

NO

nie /nəʊ/ - na początku

NOT

nie /nɒt/ w środku zd.

1 Is Danny a girl?

No, Danny is not a girl,
he is a man.

2 Is Jane a man?

No, Jane is not a man,
she is a woman.

3 Is Pete a woman?

No, Pete is not a woman,
he is a boy.

4 Is Anna a boy?

No, Anna is not a boy,
she is a girl.

I AM

ja jestem /aɪ æm.

YOU ARE

ty jesteś /ju: a:/

1 Are you a man?

Yes, I am a man.

No, I am not a man.

2 Are you a woman?

Yes, I am a woman.

No, I am not a woman.

3 Am I a man?

Yes, you are a man.

No, you are not a man.

4 Am I a woman?

Yes, you are a woman.

No, you are not a woman.

HE IS

on jest /hi: ɪz/

SHE IS

ona jest /ʃi: ɪz/

1 Is he a man?

Yes, he is a man.

No, he is not a man.

2 Is she a woman?

Yes, she is a woman.

No, she is not a woman.

PRESENT SIMPLE

ter.pr. /'preznt 'simpl/

TENSE

czas gramatyczny /tɛns/

OF

tu: od /ɒv/

TO BE

być /tu: bi:/

POSITIVE

zd.twierdzące /'pɒzətɪv/

NEGATIVE

zd.przeczące /'nɛɡətɪv/

QUESTION

pytanie /'kwɛstʃən/

THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE OF 'TO BE'

POSITIVE	QUESTION	NEGATIVE
I am	Am I?	I am not
You are	Are you?	You are not
He is	Is he?	He is not
She is	Is she?	She is not
It is	Is it?	It is not
We are	Are we?	We are not
They are	Are they?	They are not

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? ▶▶▶



1. Yes, I am a man.
2. No, I am not a woman.
3. Yes, he is a boy.
4. No, he is not a girl.

WHO?

kto /hu:/

1 Who are you?

I am ...

2 Who am I?

You are ...

3 Who is he?

He is ...

4 Who is she?

She is ...



Anna

Who are you?

I am Pete.



Pete



Your turn. For example: Who are you? Who is he? Who is she?

WE ARE

my jesteśmy /wi: ɑ:/

THEY ARE

oni są /ðei ɑ:/

AND

i /ænd/



Who are they?

They are Pablo and Natasha.



Pablo



Natasha

1 Who are they?

They are ... and ...

2 Who are we?

We are ... and ...

WHERE?

gdzie /weə/

FROM

z /frɒm/

INDIA

Indie /'ɪndiə/

CHINA

Chiny /'tʃaɪnə/

JAPAN

Japonia /dʒə'pæn/

VIETNAM

Wietnam /,vjɛt'na:m/

KOREA

Korea /kə'riə/

RUSSIA

Rosja /'rʌʃə/

1 Where are you from?

I am from ...

2 Where is she from?

She is from ...

3 Are you from Russia?

Yes, I am from Russia.

No, I am not from Russia,
I am from ...

4 Is he from China?

Yes, he is from China.

No, he is not from China,
he is from ...

ENGLAND

Anglia /'ɪŋɡlənd/

AMERICA

Ameryka /ə'merɪkə/

CANADA

Kanada /'kænədə/

AUSTRALIA

Australia /ə'streɪli:ə/

LISTEN AND REPEAT



1. Danny is from Australia.
2. Jane is from Canada.
3. Pete is from America.
4. Anna is from England.

1 Where is Danny from?

Danny is from Australia.

2 Where is Jane from?

Jane is from Canada.

3 Where is Pete from?

Pete is from America.

4 Is Anna from England?

Yes, she is from England.

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? >>>



'Yes/No' Questions:

1. Yes, I am from India.
2. No, he is not from China.
3. No, they are not from England.

'Wh-' Questions:

1. I am from India.
2. He is from Korea.
3. They are Pablo and Natasha.

LONG ANSWER

długa odpowiedź

/lɒŋ 'ɑ:nswə/

SHORT ANSWER

krótka odpowiedź

/ʃɔ:t 'ɑ:nswə/

QUESTION	LONG ANSWER	SHORT ANSWER
Are you from Korea?	Yes, I am from Korea.	Yes, I am.
Are you from Canada?	No, I am not from Canada.	No, I am not.
Is he from Australia?	Yes, he is from Australia.	Yes, he is.
Is she from England?	No, she is not from England.	No, she is not.
Are they from Vietnam?	Yes, they are from Vietnam.	Yes, they are.

USE

używać /ju:z/



**Your turn. Use short answers. For example: Are you from America?
Is he from England?**

MY

mój /maɪ/

YOUR

twój /jɔ:/

HIS

jego /hɪz/

HER

jej /hɜ:/

NAME

imię /neɪm/

DIALOGUE

dialog /'daɪəlɒg/

DIALOGUE >>>

Danny What is your name?

Tim My name is Tim.
What is your name?

Danny My name is Danny.
Where are you from?

Tim I am from England.
Where are you from?

Danny I am from Australia.



Danny



Tim

1 Where is Tim from?

Tim is from England.

2 Where is Danny from?

Danny is from Australia.

3 Is Tim from America?

No, he is not from America.

PRACTICE THE DIALOGUE WITH YOUR INFORMATION

Przećwicz dialog z własnymi informacjami
/'præktɪs ðə 'daɪəlɒg wɪð jɔ:r 'ɪnfə'meɪʃən/



Your turn. Practice the dialogue with your information.

1 What is your name?

My name is ...

2 What is my name?

Your name is ...

3 What is her name?

Her name is ...

4 What is his name?

His name is ...

5 Is your name ... ?

Yes, my name is ...

No, my name is not ...

6 Is his name ... ?

Yes, his name is ...

No, his name is not ...



**Your turn. For example: What is your name? What is his name?
Is his name ... ? Is her name ... ?**

HELLO

cześć /he'ləʊ/

HOW ARE YOU?

jak się masz /hau ə: ju: /

FINE

w porządku /fain/

THANKS

dzięki /θæŋks/

THANK YOU

dziękuję /θæŋk ju: /

**NICE TO MEET
YOU**

miło cię poznać
/naɪs tu: mi:t ju: /

TOO

też, również /tu: /

GOODBYE

dowidzenia /gud'baɪ/

BYE

pa /baɪ/

DIALOGUE >>>

Anna Hello. How are you?

Pete I'm fine, thank you. How are you?

Anna I'm fine, thanks. What is your name?

Pete My name is Pete. What is your name?

Anna My name is Anna.

Pete Nice to meet you, Anna.

Anna Nice to meet you, too, Pete.

Pete Goodbye.

Anna Bye.



Anna

Pete



Your turn. Practice the dialogue with your information.

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? >>>



1. My name is Danny.
2. His name is Tim.
3. Her name is Anna.
4. Yes, his name is Pete.
5. No, my name is not Anna.
6. No, her name is not Jane.
7. I am fine, thanks.

NUMBER

numer, liczba /'nʌmbə/

REPEAT

powtórzyć /rɪ'pi:t/

0

zero

1

one

2

two

3

three

4

four

5

five

6

six

7

seven

8

eight

9

nine

10

ten

WHICH?

który /wɪf/

THIS

ten, ta, to /ðɪs/

1 Which number is this?

It is ...

2 Which number is this?

It is ...

PHONE NUMBER

nr telef. /fəʊn 'nʌmbə/

1 What is your phone number?

My phone number is ...

2 What is his phone number?

His phone number is ...

11

eleven

12

twelve

13

thirteen

14

fourteen

15

fifteen

16

sixteen

17

seventeen

18

eighteen

19

nineteen

20

twenty

21

twenty-one

22

twenty-two

23

twenty-three

24

twenty-four

25

twenty-five

26

twenty-six

27

twenty-seven

28

twenty-eight

29

twenty-nine

30

thirty

40

forty

50

fifty

60

sixty

70

seventy

80

eighty

90

ninety

100

one hundred

200

two hundred

1000

one thousand

LISTEN AND REPEAT



thirteen

fourteen

fifteen

thirty

forty

fifty

HOW OLD?

ile, jak stary /haʊ əld/

YEARS OLD

lat /jiəz əld/

1 How old are you?

I am ... years old.

2 How old is he?

He is ... years old.

3 How old is she?

She is ... years old.

4 Are you 20 years old?

Yes, I am 20 years old.

No, I am not 20 years old, I am ... years old.

5 Is he 45 years old?

Yes, he is 45 years old.

No, he is not 45 years old, he is ...

6 Is she 31 years old?

Yes, she is 31 years old.

No, she is not 31 years old, she is ...

LISTEN AND REPEAT



1. Danny is 32 years old.

2. Jane is 27 years old.

3. Pete is 16 years old.

4. Anna is 14 years old.

1 How old is Danny?

Danny is 32 years old.

2 How old is Jane?

Jane is 27 years old.

3 How old is Anna?

Anna is 14 years old.

4 How old is Pete?

Pete is 16 years old.

5 Is Danny 32 years old?

Yes, he is 32 years old.

6 Is Jane 25 years old?

No, she is not 25 years old.

WHAT'S THE QUESTION?



1. I am 28 years old.

2. She is 43 years old.

3. No, he is not 32 years old.

4. Yes, she is 18 years old.

REVIEW



1. Are you a man?

2. Are you from Australia?

3. Where are you from?

4. How are you?

5. What is your name?

6. How old are you?

DICTATION 1



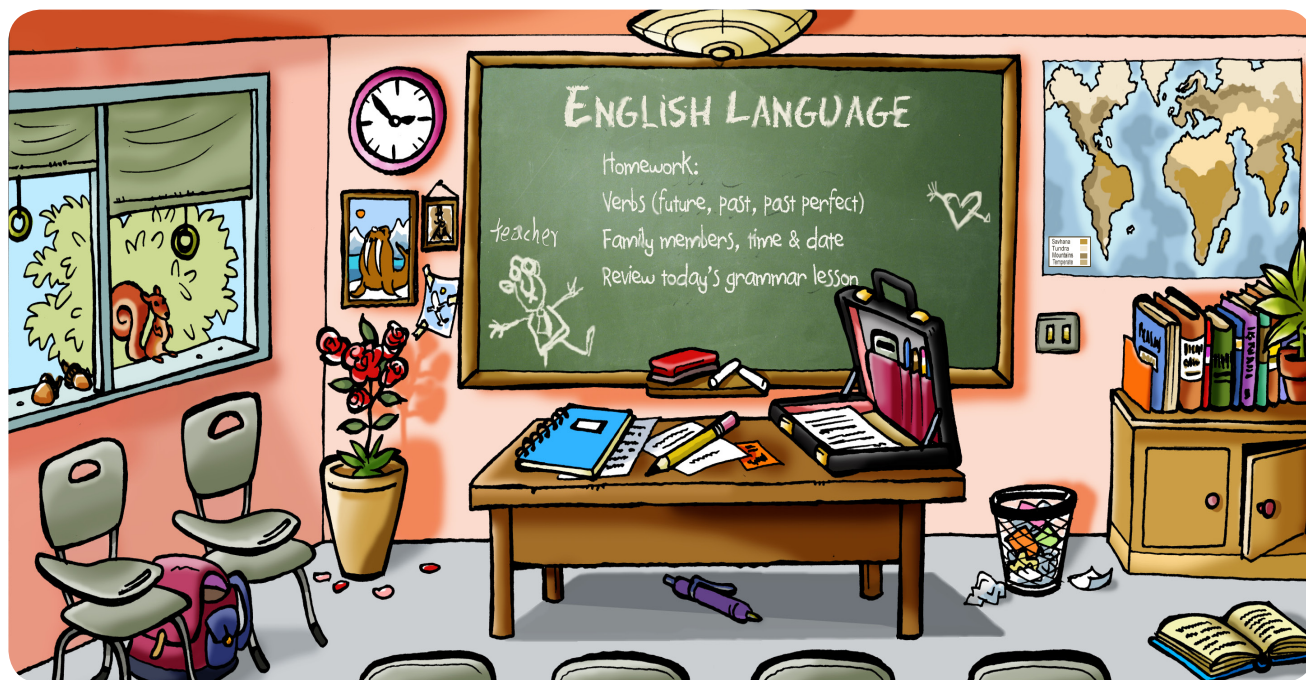
Who are you? I am Danny. Who are they? They are Jane and Anna. Is she a woman? Yes, she is a woman. Is he a man? No, he is not a man, he is a boy. Where are you from? I am from America. Is she from Japan? Yes, she is. What is your name? My name is Pete. What is her name? Her name is Jane. How old are you? I am 27 years old.

SECTION 2

WHAT IS THIS?	co to jest? /wɒt ɪz ðɪs/	IT IS A ...	to jest /ɪt ɪz eɪ/
PEN	długopis /pen/	BOOK	książka /buk/
TABLE	stół /'teɪbl/	CHAIR	krzesło /tʃeə/

- What is this?
It is a book.
- What is this?
It is a pen.
- What is this?
It is a table.
- Is this a pen?
is a pen.
No, it is not a pen,
it is a ...
- Is this a book?
Yes, it is a book.
No, it is not a book,
it is a ...
- Is this a table?
Yes, it is a table.
No, it is not a table,
it is a ...

WHAT IS THAT?	co to jest (dalej)? [ðæt]	CLOCK	zegar /klok/
WALL	ściana /wɔ:l/	DOOR	drzwi /dɔ:/
CLASSROOM	sala lekc. /'kla:srɒm/	WINDOW	okno /'wɪndəʊ/
PICTURE	obraz, zdjęcie /'pɪktʃə/	LIGHT	światło /laɪt/
FLOOR	podłoga /flɔ:/	CEILING	sufit /'si:lɪŋ/



- What is that?
It is a clock.
- What is that?
It is a wall.
- What is that?
It is a door.
- Is that a clock?
Yes, it is a clock.
No, it is not a clock,
it is a ...
- Is that a door?
Yes, it is a door.
No, it is not a door,
it is a ...
- Is that a light?
Yes, it is a light.
No, it is not a light,
it is a ...

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? ▶▶▶



1. It is a pen.
2. It is a window.
3. Yes, it is a table.
4. No, it is not a door.

ON

na /ɒn/

UNDER

pod /'ʌndə/



The pencil is under the book.



The pencil is on the book.

IN

w (In)

FLOWER

kwiatek /'flauə/

BETWEEN

pomiędzy /bɪ'twi:n/

NEXT TO

obok /nɛkst tu:/

BAG

torba /bæg/

PAGE

strona /peɪdʒ/

MAP

mapa /mæp/

SQUIRREL

wiewiórka /'skwɪrəl/

BOARD

tablica /bɔ:d/

TRASH

śmieci /træʃ/ Am.E.

TRASH CAN

śmietnik /træʃ kæn/

LOOK AT

patrzeć na /lʊk æt/

Look at the picture on page 8 and answer the questions.

1 Where is the pen?

The pen is under the table.

2 Where is the flower?

The flower is on the floor.

3 Where is the map?

The map is on the wall.

4 Where is the picture?

The picture is on the wall.

5 Is the book on the table?

Yes, the book is on the table.

6 Is the clock next to the board?

Yes, the clock is next to the board.

7 Is the bag on the floor?

Yes, the bag is on the floor.

8 Is the squirrel on the table?

No, the squirrel is not on the table.

SINGULAR

pojedynczy /'sɪŋɡjʊlə/

PLURAL

mnogi /'plʊərəl/

SINGULAR	PLURAL
Book	Books
Pen	Pens
Picture	Pictures

SINGULAR	PLURAL
Window	Windows
Chair	Chairs
Light	Lights

SINGULAR	PLURAL
Bag	Bags
Table	Tables
Flower	Flowers

HOW MANY?

ile /haʊ 'meni/

THERE ARE

znajdują się /ðeər aː/

THERE IS

znajduje się /ðeər ɪz/

TEACHER

nauczyciel /'tiːtʃə/

STUDENT

uczeń /'stjuːdənt/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



'There is' is singular. 'There are' is plural. For example:

There is one teacher in this classroom.

There is one door in this classroom.

There are ten students in this classroom.

There are three windows in this classroom.

- 1 How many students are there in this classroom?

There are ... students in this classroom.

- 2 How many teachers are there in this classroom?

There is one teacher in this classroom.

- 3 How many chairs are there in this classroom?

There are ... chairs in this classroom.

- 4 How many windows are there in this classroom?

There are ... windows in this classroom.

- 5 How many doors are there in this classroom?

There is one door in this classroom.

- 6 How many pictures are there in this classroom?

There are ... pictures in this classroom.

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? ▶▶▶



- There are seven students in this classroom.
- There is one teacher in this classroom.
- There are three windows in this classroom.
- Yes, there are nine chairs in this classroom.
- Yes, the book is on the floor.



Your turn. For example: How many students are there in this classroom?
Are there ten chairs in this classroom?

PERSON	osoba /'pɜːsn/	PEOPLE	ludzie /'piːpl/
MEN	mężczyźni /mɛn/	WOMEN	kobiety /'wɪmɪn/
IRREGULAR	nieregularny /ɪ'regjuːlə/	SOME	jakieś /səm/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



Some plurals are irregular. For example:

The plural of 'man' is 'men'.

The plural of 'woman' is 'women'.

The plural of 'person' is 'people'.

- 1 How many men are there in this classroom?

There are ... men in this classroom.

- 2 How many women are there in this classroom?

There are ... women in this classroom.

- 3 How many people are there in this classroom?

There are ... people in this classroom.

- 4 How many people are there in this picture?

There are ... people in this picture.

- 5 Are there ten people in this classroom?

Yes, there are ten people in this classroom.

No, there are not ten people in this classroom.

- 6 Are there five men in this classroom?

Yes, there are five men in this classroom.

No, there are not five men in this classroom.

PRACTICE	ćwiczyć /'præktɪs/	THESE	te /ðiːz/
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LISTEN AND REPEAT ▶▶▶



Practice these irregular plurals:

One woman

Two women

One man

Two men

One person

Two people



**Your turn. For example: How many men are there in this classroom?
Are there six women in this classroom?**

ALPHABET

alfabet /'ælfəbɪt/

LETTER

litera /'lɛtə /

ENGLISH

angielski /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff
Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll
Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr
Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww
Xx Yy Zz

1 Which letter is this?

It is 'A'.

2 Which letter is this?

It is ...

3 How many letters are there in the English alphabet?

There are 26 letters in the English alphabet.

4 How many letters are there in your alphabet?

There are ... letters in my alphabet.

VOWEL

samogłoska /'vaʊəl/

CONSONANT

spółgłoska /'kɒnsənənt/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



There are five vowels in the English alphabet:

A, E, I, O, U

There are twenty-one consonants in the English alphabet:

B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V, W, X, Y, Z

1 Is 'A' a vowel?

Yes, 'A' is a vowel.

2 Is 'B' a consonant?

Yes, 'B' is a consonant.

3 How many vowels are there in your alphabet?

There are ... vowels in my alphabet.

4 How many consonants are there in your alphabet?

There are ... consonants in my alphabet.

SECOND	sekunda /'sɛkənd/	MINUTE	minuta /'mɪnɪt/
HOUR	godzina /'aʊə/	DAY	dzień /deɪ/
WEEK	tydzień /wi:k/	MONTH	miesiąc /mɪənsθ/
YEAR	rok /jɪə/		

- 1 How many seconds are there in one minute?

There are sixty seconds in one minute.

- 2 How many minutes are there in one hour?

There are sixty minutes in one hour.

- 3 How many hours are there in one day?

There are twenty-four hours in one day.

- 4 Are there sixty minutes in one hour?

Yes, there are sixty minutes in one hour.

- 5 How many days are there in one week?

There are seven days in one week.

- 6 How many months are there in one year?

There are twelve months in one year.

TIME	czas /tʰaɪm/	O'CLOCK	... :00 /ə'klɒk/
-------------	--------------	----------------	------------------

- 1 What time is it?

It is ...

- 2 What is the time?

It is ...

TELLING THE TIME		
1:00	One o'clock	One o'clock
1:05	One-o-five	Five past one
1:10	One ten	Ten past one
1:15	One fifteen	Quarter past one
1:30	One thirty	Half past one
1:35	One thirty-five	Twenty-five to two
1:45	One forty-five	Quarter to two
1:50	One fifty	Ten to two



REVIEW ▶▶▶



- What is this?
- Is this a book?
- Where is the book?
- Where is the pen?
- How many chairs are there in this classroom?
- What time is it?
- How many days are there in one week?

DICTION 2 ▶▶▶



What is this? It is a book. Is this a chair? Yes, it is a chair. Is that a clock? No, it is not a clock, it is a door. The picture is on the wall. There are five women and three men in this classroom. The bag is between the chairs. What time is it? It is 3:15. There are seven days in one week. There are twelve months in one year.

SECTION 3

OPEN	otwierać /'əʊpən/	OPENING	otwierający /'əʊpnɪŋ/
CLOSE	zamykać /kləʊs/	CLOSING	zamykający /'kləʊzɪŋ/
READ	czytać /ri:d/	READING	czytający /'ri:dɪŋ/
DO	robić /du:/	DOING	robiący /'du(:)ɪŋ/

1 What is Jack doing?

He is opening the book.

2 What is Sophie doing?

She is reading the book.

3 Am I closing the book?

Yes, you are closing the book.

No, you are not closing the book.

4 Are you opening the book?

Yes, I am opening the book.

No, I am not opening the book.

5 Is she closing the book?

Yes, she is closing the book.

No, she is not closing the book.

6 Is he reading the book?

Yes, he is reading the book.

No, he is not reading the book.

7 What are you doing?

I am ...

8 What am I doing?

You are ...



WHAT'S THE QUESTION? >>>



'Wh-' Questions:

1. I am opening the book.
2. She is reading the book.
3. He is opening the window.
4. You are closing the door.

'Yes/No' Questions:

1. Yes, she is reading the book.
2. No, he is not opening the door.
3. Yes, you are closing the book.
4. No, I am not opening the window.

SIT

siedzieć /sit/

SITTING

siedzący /'sitɪŋ/

STAND

stać /stænd/

STANDING

stojący /'stændɪŋ/

1 What am I doing?

You are sitting.

2 What am I doing?

You are standing.

3 What is he doing?

He is standing.

4 Are they sitting?

Yes, they are sitting.

No, they are not sitting.

5 Is she sitting?

Yes, she is sitting.

No, she is not sitting.

6 Am I sitting?

Yes, you are sitting.

No, you are not sitting.

GRAMMAR >>>



Am, is or are?

I am sitting.

You are sitting.

He/she is sitting.

It is sitting.

We are sitting.

They are sitting.

IN FRONT OF

przed /in frant ɒv/

BEHIND

z tyłu, za /bi'haɪnd/

1 Is Danny in front of his office?

Yes, Danny is in front of his office.

2 Is Danny behind his office?

No, Danny is not behind his office.



Danny

3 Where is Danny?

Danny is in front of his office.

4 Am I standing in front of the door?

Yes, you are standing in front of the door.

No, you are not standing in front of the door.

5 Where are you sitting?

I am sitting on the chair.

SENTENCE BUILDER >>>



I am sitting.

I am sitting on the chair.

I am sitting on the chair in the classroom.

GO	iść /gɛʊ/	TO	do /tu:/
SCHOOL	szkoła /sku:(l)/	BANK	bank /bæŋk/
RESTAURANT	restauracja /'rɛstrɒnt/	HOME	dom /həʊm/



Pete is going to school.

1 Where is Pete going?

Pete is going to school.

3 Where is Danny going?

Danny is going to the restaurant.

5 Is Jane going to the bank?

Yes, Jane is going to the bank.



Jane is going to the bank.

2 Where is Jane going?

Jane is going to the bank.

4 Where is Anna going?

Anna is going home.

6 Is Pete going to the restaurant?

No, Pete is not going to the restaurant, he is going to school.

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? ▶▶▶



'Yes/No' Questions:

1. Yes, he is going home.
2. No, I am not going to the bank.
3. Yes, she is going to the store.
4. No, he is not going to school.

'Wh-' Questions:

1. I am going home.
2. He is going to school.
3. They are going to the bank.
4. You are going to the store.

SAY powiedzieć /ser/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



You say:

'I am going home.' (Not: 'I am going to home.')

COME

przychodzić /kɒm/

FROM

z /frɒm/

CAFE

kawiarnia /'kæfeɪ/

OFFICE

biuro /'ɒfɪs/

STORE

sklep /sto:/



Danny is coming from the office.



Anna is coming from the store.

- 1 Where is Danny coming from?

Danny is coming from the office.

- 2 Where is Anna coming from?

Anna is coming from the store.

- 3 Is Danny coming from the office?

Yes, Danny is coming from the office.

- 4 Is Anna coming from home?

No, Anna is not coming from home, she is coming from the store.

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? >>>



1. Yes, he is coming from home.
2. I am coming from the restaurant.
3. No, she is not coming from the store.
4. They are coming from school.
5. No, we are not coming from the cafe.
6. She is coming from the office.
7. Yes, you are coming from the bank.

GRAMMAR >>>



You say:

I am going home.

I am going to school.

I am going to the bank.

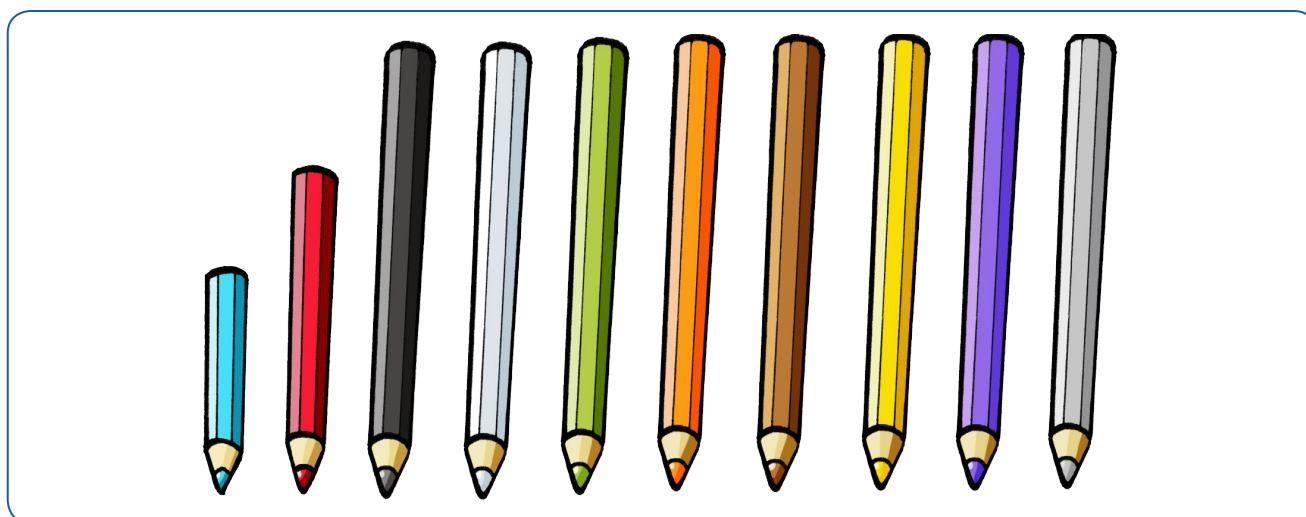
I am going to the office.

I am going to the store.

I am going to the restaurant.

I am going to the cafe.

COLOUR	kolor /'kɒlə/	BLACK	czarny /blæk/
WHITE	biały /wart/	RED	czerwony /rɛd/
BLUE	niebieski /blu:/	GREEN	zielony /gri:n/
YELLOW	żółty /'jɛləʊ/	BROWN	brązowy /braʊn/
GREY	szary /greɪ/	PURPLE	fioletowy /'pɜ:pl/
ORANGE	pomarańczowy /'brɪndʒ/	PENCIL	ołówek /'pɛnsəl/



- 1 What colour is this?
It is black.
- 2 What colour is this?
It is white.
- 3 Is this pencil white?
Yes, that pencil is white.
- 4 Is this pencil red?
No, that pencil is not red, it is ...
- 5 What colour is this pencil?
That pencil is yellow.
- 6 What colour is this pencil?
That pencil is brown.

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? >>>



1. That pencil is blue.
2. That pencil is green.
3. Yes, that pencil is brown.
4. No, that pencil is not red.
5. Yes, that pencil is grey.

GRAMMAR >>>



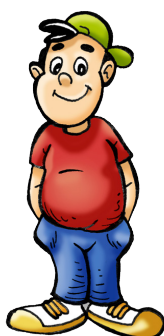
You can say 'that is her book' or 'that is Jane's book'.
For example:

'Danny's book is blue' or 'his book is blue'.
'Anna's pen is red' or 'her pen is red'.

TROUSERS (U.K.)	spodnie /'traʊzəz/	PANTS (U.S.)	spodnie (US) /pænts/
JEANS	jeansy /dʒi:nz/	SOCKS	skarpety /sɒks/
SHIRT	koszula /'ʃɜ:t/	T-SHIRT	koszulka /'ti:ʃɜ:t/
SHOES	buty /'ju:z/	SNEAKERS	buty sportowe /'sni:kəz/
DRESS	sukienka /dres/	SKIRT	spódnica /skɜ:t/
TIE	krawat /taɪ/	HAT	kapelusz /hæt/
SWEATER	sweter /'swetə /	TOP	bluzka /tɒp /



Danny



Pete



Jane



Anna

1 What is this?

It is a shirt.

2 What is this?

It is a hat.

3 What colour are Pete's jeans?

Pete's jeans are blue.

4 What colour are Danny's trousers?

Danny's trousers are black.

5 What colour is Jane's dress?

Jane's dress is blue.

6 What colour is Danny's shirt?

Danny's shirt is white.

7 What colour is your shirt?

My shirt is ...

8 What colour are your shoes?

My shoes are ...

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



'Is' or 'are'?

Danny's shirt is white.

Pete's t-shirt is red.

What colour is your shirt?

Pete's jeans are blue.

Jane's shoes are black.

What colour are your shoes?

SUIT	garnitur /sju:t/	JACKET	kurtka /'dʒækt/
GLASSES	okulary /'glɑ:sɪz/	SUNGLASSES	ok.p/słon. /'sʌn, glɑ:sɪz/
BELT	pasek /bɛlt/	SCARF	szal(ik) /ska:f/
BOOTS	wysokie buty /bu:ts/	UNIFORM	mundur(ek) /'ju:nifo:m/



Ken



Jane



Pierre



Yuki

1 What is this?

It is a suit.

3 What colour is Ken's suit?

Ken's suit is blue.

5 What colour are Pierre's jeans?

Pierre's jeans are blue.

7 What colour is your jacket?

My jacket is ...

2 What is this?

It is a belt.

4 What colour is Jane's jacket?

Jane's jacket is green.

6 What colour is Yuki's skirt?

Yuki's skirt is red.

8 What colour are your socks?

My socks are ...

BEFORE

przed /bi'fo:/

GRAMMAR >>>



'A' or 'an'?

'A' comes before a consonant. For example:

This is a blue pen.

That is a green book.

'An' comes before a vowel. For example:

This is an orange pencil.

That is an orange t-shirt.

WEAR

nosić /weə/

CLOTHES

ubrania /kləʊðz/

1 What is Ken wearing?

He is wearing a blue suit, a red tie and brown shoes.

3 What are you wearing?

I am wearing ...

5 What is he wearing?

He is wearing ...

7 Are you wearing glasses?

Yes, I am wearing glasses.

No, I am not wearing glasses.

2 What is Pierre wearing?

He is wearing a brown hat, a green t-shirt, blue jeans and grey shoes.

4 What am I wearing?

You are wearing ...

6 What is she wearing?

She is wearing ...

8 Are you wearing brown trousers?

Yes, I am wearing brown trousers.

No, I am not wearing brown trousers.

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? ▶▶▶



'Yes/No' Questions:

1. Yes, I am wearing jeans.
2. No, he is not wearing glasses.
3. Yes, they are wearing black shoes.
4. Yes, my shirt is blue.
5. No, her shoes are not red.

'Wh-' Questions:

1. I am wearing a black suit.
2. She is wearing a red dress.
3. He is wearing a green t-shirt.
4. My socks are white.
5. His shirt is white.
6. Her jacket is blue.

REVIEW ▶▶▶



1. Are you sitting?
2. What are you doing?
3. Where is Pete going?
4. Is Danny coming from the bank?
5. What colour are your shoes?
6. What are you wearing?

DICTIONATION 3 ▶▶▶



What am I doing? You are opening the book. Where is Jane going? She is going to the bank. Danny is coming from the office. Where is she sitting? She is sitting in front of the door. Is that your pencil? No, this is her pencil. What colour is Pete's hat? Pete's hat is green. What is she wearing? She is wearing a blue dress and black shoes.

MID-POINT REVIEW

WHAT'S THE ANSWER? ▶▶▶



- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Are you a man? | 7. What time is it? |
| 2. Where are you from? | 8. Are you sitting? |
| 3. What is your name? | 9. Where are you sitting? |
| 4. How old are you? | 10. What are you doing? |
| 5. What is your phone number? | 11. What are you wearing? |
| 6. How many students are there in this classroom? | 12. What colour are your shoes? |

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? ▶▶▶



- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1. Yes, I am a man. | 7. Pete is going to school. |
| 2. I am from Canada. | 8. She is wearing a red dress. |
| 3. I am 32 years old. | 9. It is 3:30. |
| 4. She is from Korea. | 10. Yes, it is a pen. |
| 5. Her name is Jane. | 11. The book is on the table. |
| 6. Yes, I am standing. | 12. There are ten people in this classroom. |

INTERVIEW

przesłuchiwać

ASK

pytać, prosić /ɑːsk/

/ˈɪntəvjuː/

INTERVIEW ▶▶▶



- What is your name?
- How old are you?
- Where are you from?
- What is your teacher's name?
- How old is your teacher?
- Where is your teacher from?
- What are you doing?
- Where are you sitting?
- How many people are there in this classroom?
- What colour are your shoes?
- What are you wearing?
- What am I wearing?

TELL

opowiedzieć /tɛl/

ABOUT

o /əˈbaʊt/

CLASS

klasa /klaːs/



Your turn. Tell the class about your partner.

SECTION 4

I HAVE	mam /aɪ hæv/	I DON'T HAVE	nie mam /aɪ dəʊnt hæv/
YOU HAVE	masz /juː hæv/	YOU DON'T HAVE	nie masz /juː dəʊnt hæv/
LONG	długie /lɒŋ/	SHORT	krótkie /ʃɔːt/
HAIR	włosy /heə /		

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



Use the verb 'do' in questions with 'have'. For example:

Do you have long hair?

Do I have short hair?

Use 'do not' ('don't') in negative sentences. For example:

I don't have long hair.

You don't have short hair.

1 Do you have long hair?

Yes, I have long hair.

No, I don't have long hair.

2 Do you have short hair?

Yes, I have short hair.

No, I don't have short hair.

3 Do I have long hair?

Yes, you have long hair.

No, you don't have long hair.

4 Do I have short hair?

Yes, you have short hair.

No, you don't have short hair.

CAR samochód /kaː/

DOG pies /dɒg/

CAT kot /kæt/

1 Do you have a car?

Yes, I have a car.

No, I don't have a car.

2 Do you have a dog?

Yes, I have a dog.

No, I don't have a dog.

3 Do you have a cat?

Yes, I have a cat.

No, I don't have a cat.

4 Do I have a car?

Yes, you have a car.

No, you don't have a car.



Your turn. For example: Do you have a dog? Do I have long hair?

BROTHER

brat /'brʌðə/

SISTER

siostra /'sistə/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



Use 'any' in questions. For example:

Do you have any brothers?

Do you have any sisters?

Don't use 'any' in positive answers. For example:

Yes, I have one brother.

Yes, I have two sisters.

Use 'any' in negative answers. For example:

No, I don't have any brothers.

No, I don't have any sisters.

1 Do you have any sisters?

Yes, I have one sister.

Yes, I have ... sisters.

No, I don't have any sisters.

2 How many brothers do you have?

I have one brother.

I have ... brothers.

I don't have any brothers.

HE/SHE HAS

on, ona ma
/hi: ʃi: hæz /

HE/SHE DOESN'T HAVE

on, ona nie ma
/hi: ʃi: dʌznt hæv/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



Use 'does' and 'doesn't' with 'he', 'she' and 'it'. For example:

Does he have any brothers?

Does she have any sisters?

Use 'has' with 'he', 'she' and 'it' in positive sentences. For example:

He has two brothers.

She has four sisters.

Use 'doesn't have' with 'he', 'she' and 'it' in negative sentences. For example:

He doesn't have any brothers.

She doesn't have any sisters.

1 Does he have any brothers?

Yes, he has one brother.

Yes, he has ... brothers.

No, he doesn't have any brothers.

2 How many sisters does she have?

She has one sister.

She has ... sisters.

She doesn't have any sisters.

APOSTROPHE

apostrof /ə'pɒstrəfi/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



With singular nouns, the apostrophe (') comes before the 's'.
For example:

My brothers name is Dave.

My sisters name is Sue.

With plural nouns, the apostrophe comes after the 's'.
For example:

My brothers' names are Dave and Bob.

My sisters' names are Sue and Kate.

'Is' is singular and 'are' is plural.

Question



Tree

Do you have any sisters?

Yes, I have one sister.

Yes, I have ... sisters.

No, I don't have any sisters.

What is your sister's name?

My sister's name is ...

What are your sisters' names?

My sisters' names are ... and ...

How old is your sister?

She is ... years old.

How old are your sisters?

They are ... and ... years old.

Does your sister have a car?

Yes, she has a car.

No, she doesn't have a car.

Do your sisters have cars?

Yes, they have cars.

No, they don't have cars.

Does your sister have long hair?

Yes, she has long hair.

No, she doesn't have long hair.

Do your sisters have long hair?

Yes, they have long hair.

No, they don't have long hair.

FAMILY



Your turn. Ask your partner about his/her family.

MARRIED	żonaty /'mæɪɪd/	SINGLE	wolny /'sɪŋɡl/
HUSBAND	mąż /'hʌzbənd/	WIFE	żona /wɒf/
BOYFRIEND	chłopak /'bɔɪ, frɛnd/	GIRLFRIEND	dziewczyna /'gɜ:l, frɛnd

1 Are you married?

Yes, I am married.

No, I am not married.

3 What is your husband's name?

My husband's name is ...

5 What is your wife's name?

My wife's name is ...

7 Do you have a boyfriend?

Yes, I have a boyfriend.

No, I don't have a boyfriend.

2 Are you single?

Yes, I am single.

No, I am not single.

4 How old is your husband?

My husband is ... years old.

6 How old is your wife?

My wife is ... years old.

8 What is your boyfriend's name?

My boyfriend's name is ...

DIALOGUE >>>

Tim	Are you married, Amy?
Amy	Yes, I am married. Are you married, Tim?
Tim	No, I am not married, but I have a girlfriend.
Amy	What's her name?
Tim	Her name is Liz. What is your husband's name?
Amy	His name is Jeff.



Amy

Tim

1 Is Tim married?

No, he is not married.

2 Is Amy single?

No, she is not single.

3 Is Amy married?

Yes, she is married.

4 Does Tim have a girlfriend?

Yes, he has a girlfriend.

5 What is Amy's husband's name?

His name is Jeff.

6 What is Tim's girlfriend's name?

Her name is Liz.



Practice the dialogue with your partner.

CHILD	dziecko /ˈtʃaɪld/	CHILDREN	dzieci /ˈtʃɪldrən/
SON	syn /sɪn/	DAUGHTER	córka /ˈdɔːtə/
MOTHER	matka /ˈmɒðə/	FATHER	ojciec /ˈɒjːtʃə/
OUR	nasz /ˈaʊə/	THEIR	ich /ðeə/

1 Do you have any children?

Yes, I have one child.

Yes, I have ... children.

No, I don't have any children.

2 How many children do you have?

I have ... children.

3 Do you have any sons?

Yes, I have one son.

Yes, I have ... sons.

No, I don't have any sons.

4 Do you have any daughters?

Yes, I have one daughter.

Yes, I have ... daughters.

No, I don't have any daughters.

5 How old is your son?

My son is ... years old.

6 What is your daughter's name?

My daughter's name is ...

DIALOGUE ▶▶▶

Tim	Do you have any children, Amy?
Amy	Yes, I have three children. Do you have any children, Tim?
Tim	No, I don't have any children. How many sons do you have?
Amy	We have one son.
Tim	What is your son's name?
Amy	Our son's name is Pete.
Tim	What are your daughters' names?
Amy	Their names are Suzie and Katie.



Amy

Tim

1 Does Amy have any children?

Yes, she has three children.

2 Does Tim have any children?

No, he doesn't have any children.

3 What is Amy's son's name?

Amy's son's name is Pete.

4 What are Amy's daughters' names?

Their names are Suzie and Katie.

TALL	wysoki /tɔ:li/	SHORT	niski /ɲɔ:t/
PLUS (+)	plus /plʌs/	EQUALS (=)	równa się /'i:kwɛlz/
CONTRACTION	skrót /kən'trækʃən/		

GRAMMAR >>>



Contractions:

I		am		I'm
you	+	are	=	you're
he		is		he's
she		is		she's

1 Are you tall?

Yes, I'm tall.

No, I'm not tall.

2 Are you short?

Yes, I'm short.

No, I'm not short.

3 Am I short?

Yes, you're short.

No, you're not short.

4 Am I tall?

Yes, you're tall.

No, you're not tall.

5 Is your brother tall?

Yes, he's tall.

No, he's not tall.

6 Is your wife tall?

Yes, she's tall.

No, she's not tall.

QUESTION BUILDER >>>



Am	I	a man? a woman? married? single? tall? short?
Are	you	a teacher? a student? from America? sitting? wearing glasses?
Is	he, she	

REMEMBER >>>



Short answers. For example

Are you tall? Yes I am.

Is he short? Yes, he is.



Your turn. Ask 'yes/no' questions. Use short answers.

BLONDE

blond(ynka) /blɒnd/

EYE

oko /aɪ/

- 1 What colour is your hair?

My hair is ...

- 2 What colour is her hair?

Her hair is ...

- 3 What colour are your eyes?

My eyes are ...

- 4 What colour are his eyes?

His eyes are ...

CURLY

kręcony /'kɜːli/

STRAIGHT

prosty /streɪt/

MOUSTACHE

wąsy /mə'staːʃ/

BEARD

broda /brɪəd/

BALD

łysy /bɔːld/



Trevor



Jemma



Thomas



Matthew



Will

- 1 Does Trevor have long, straight hair?

Yes, he has long, straight hair.

- 2 Does Jemma have curly hair?

No, she doesn't have curly hair.

- 3 Does Trevor have a moustache?

Yes, Trevor has a moustache.

- 4 Who has a beard?

Matthew has a beard.

LOOK LIKE

wyglądać jak /lʊk laɪk/

- 1 What does ... look like?

He/she ...

- 2 What does your brother look like?

She ...

- 3 What do you look like?

I ...

- 4 What do I look like?

You ...



Your turn. For example: Do you have brown hair? What does your sister look like?

VERY

bardzo /'vɛrɪ/

PRETTY

ładny /'prɪti/

REALLY?

naprawdę /'rɛɔli/

DIALOGUE >>>

Pierre Do you have any sisters?

Jane Yes, I have one sister.

Pierre Is she pretty?

Jane Yes, she is very pretty.
She is tall and she has brown
hair and green eyes.

Pierre Really? What is her phone number?

Jane Ha ha ha.



Pierre



Jane

1 Does Jane have any sisters?

Yes, Jane has one sister.

2 Is Jane's sister pretty?

Yes, she is very pretty.

3 Is Jane's sister tall?

Yes, she is tall.

4 What colour hair does Jane's sister have?

She has brown hair.

5 What colour eyes does she have?

She has green eyes.

6 What does your sister look like?

She ...

REVIEW >>>



1. Do you have any brothers?

2. Are you married?

3. Do you have any children?

4. What does Danny look like?

5. What do you look like?

6. What is your brother's name?

7. What colour are your eyes?

8. Do you have curly hair?

9. Does your teacher have a beard?

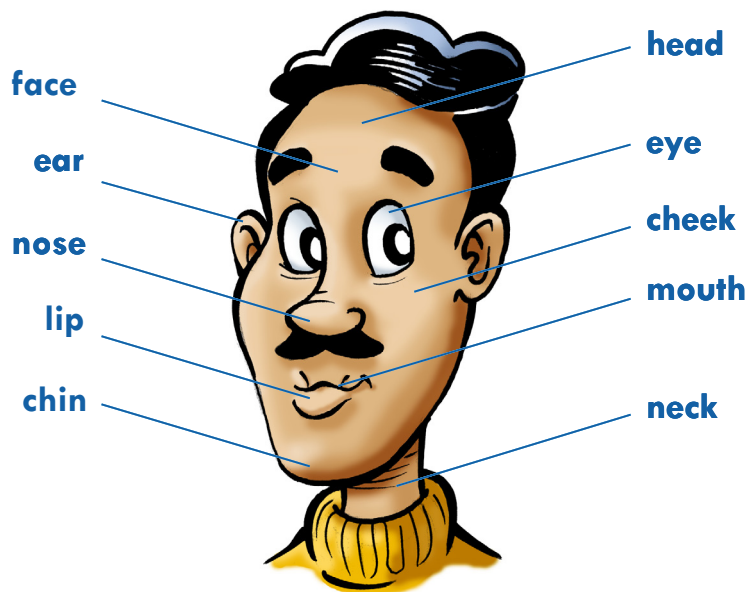
DICTATION 4 >>>



Are you married? No, I'm not married, I'm single. How many children do you have? I have two daughters and one son. My son's name is Pete. My daughters' names are Suzie and Katie. What does your brother look like? He is short and he has brown eyes. What does your sister look like? She is tall and very pretty. Does she have long hair? No, she doesn't have long hair.

SECTION 5

NOSE	<i>nos /nəʊz/</i>	EAR	<i>ucho /iə/</i>
HEAD	<i>głowa /hɛd/</i>	MOUTH	<i>usta /maʊθ/</i>
FACE	<i>twarz /fɛɪs/</i>	CHIN	<i>broda /tʃɪn/</i>
CHEEK	<i>policzek /tʃiːk/</i>	NECK	<i>szyja /nɛk/</i>
TOOTH	<i>ząb /tuːθ/</i>	TEETH	<i>zęby /tiːθ/</i>
LIP	<i>warga /lɪp/</i>		



1 What's this?

It's a/an ...

2 Is this an ear?

Yes, it's an ear.

3 Do you have two ears?

Yes, I have two ears.

4 How many eyes do you have?

I have two eyes.

5 Does he have one nose?

Yes, he has one nose.

6 How many heads does he have?

He has one head.

REMEMBER >>>

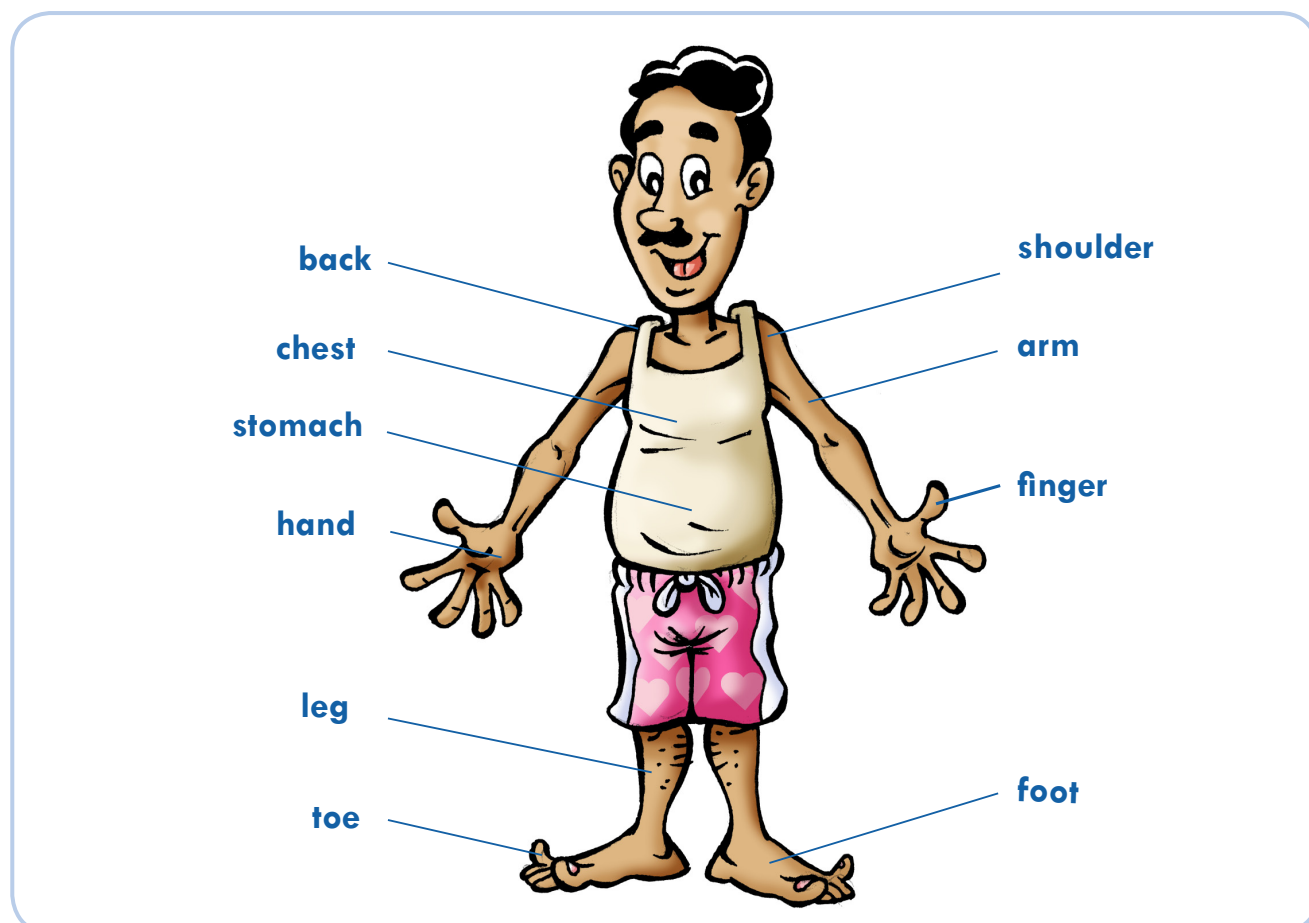


Use 'a' before consonants and 'an' before vowels.
For example:

It is a nose.

It is an ear.

ARM	ręka /ɑ:m/	HAND	dłoń /hænd/
CHEST	klatka piersiowa /tʃɛst/	BACK	plecy /bæk/
STOMACH	brzuch, żołądek /stʌmək/	LEG	noga /lɛg/
FINGER	palec /'fɪŋgə/	TOE	paluch /təʊ/
FOOT	stopa /fʊt/	FEET	stopy /fi:t/
SHOULDER	ramię /'ʃəʊldə/		



- 1 What's this?
It's a/an ...
- 2 What's this?
It's a/an ...
- 3 How many legs do you have?
I have two legs.
- 4 How many feet does he have?
He has two feet.
- 5 How many arms do you have?
I have two arms.
- 6 How many fingers does he have?
He has ten fingers.
- 7 Does he have two legs?
Yes, he has two legs.
- 8 Does he have ten toes?
Yes, he has ten toes.
- 9 Does he have three hands?
No, he doesn't have three hands.

**QUESTION
BUILDER** ▶▶▶



Do	I you	have	long hair? short hair? curly hair? brown hair? blue eyes? a girlfriend? a boyfriend? any brothers? any sisters? any children?
Does	he she		



Your turn. For example: **Do you have long hair? Does he have blue eyes?**

**QUESTION
BUILDER** ▶▶▶



How many	legs arms children sisters brothers books pens	do	I you	have?
		does	he she	



Your turn. For example: **How many fingers do you have? How many children do you have?**

SOUND (NOUN)

dźwięk /saund (naʊn)/

**LISTEN AND
REPEAT** ▶▶▶



Practice saying short vowel sounds.

a - cat, bag, map, trash can, thanks, have

e - men, pen, letter, second, restaurant, red, yellow

i - his, which, women, this, in, English, minute

o - clock, office, sock, top, blonde, long

u - number, under, month, come, front, brother

POCKET

kieszon /'pɒkɪt/

PHONE

telefon /fəʊn/

WALLET

portfel /'wɒlɪt/

1 Do you have a bag?

Yes, I have a bag.

No, I don't have a bag.

2 Do you have a phone?

Yes, I have a phone.

No, I don't have a phone.

3 Is your phone in your pocket?

Yes, my phone is in my pocket.

No, my phone is not in my pocket.

4 Is your phone in your bag?

Yes, my phone is in my bag.

No, my phone is not in my bag.

5 Where is your wallet?

My wallet is in my ...

6 Where is your phone?

My phone is in my ...

MONEY

pieniądze /'mʌni/

REMEMBER ▶▶▶



Use 'any' in questions. Use 'some' in answers with 'yes', and 'not any' in answers with 'no'. For example:

Do you have any money?

Yes, I have some money.

No, I don't have any money.

KEY

klucz /ki:/

THOSE

tamte /ðəʊz/

1 Do you have any money?

Yes, I have some money.

No, I don't have any money.

2 Do you have any keys?

Yes, I have some keys.

No, I don't have any keys.

3 Does he have any money?

Yes, he has some money.

No, he doesn't have any money.

4 Does she have any keys?

Yes, she has some keys.

No, she doesn't have any keys.

5 What do you have in your pockets?

I have ... in my pockets.

6 What do you have in your bag?

I have ... in my bag.

BICYCLE (BIKE) rower /'baɪsɪkl/

MOTORBIKE motocykl /'məʊtəˌbaɪk/

1 Do you have a bike?

Yes, I have a bike.

No, I don't have a bike.

2 Do you have a motorbike?

Yes, I have a motorbike.

No, I don't have a motorbike.

HOW? jak? /haʊ/

BY za pomocą /baɪ/

WALK (VERB) spacerować /wɔːk/

TAXI taksówka /'tæksi/

BUS autobus /bʌs/



Pete is walking to school.



Jane is going to the bank by taxi.



Danny is going to the restaurant by motorbike.



Anna is going home by bus.

1 Where is Pete going?

Pete is going to school.

3 How is Anna going home?

Anna is going home by bus.

5 Is Anna walking home?

No, she is not walking home.

2 How is Pete going to school?

Pete is walking to school.

4 How is Jane going to the bank?

Jane is going to the bank by taxi.

6 Is Pete going to school by bus?

No, he is not going to school by bus.

**PRESENT SIMPLE
TENSE**

czas teraźniejszy prosty
/'preznt 'simpl tɛns/

ACTION

czynność
/'ækʃ(ə)n/

USUALLY

zazwyczaj /'ju:ʒuəli/

WORK (NOUN)

pracować /wɜ:k/

REMEMBER


The Present Simple tense is used for actions we usually do.
For example:

I usually go to work by taxi.

I usually walk to school.

She usually goes to work by bus.

Say: 'I walk to work'. Don't say: 'by walk'.

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE OF THE VERB 'TO GO'

POSITIVE	QUESTION	NEGATIVE
I go	Do I go?	I do not (don't) go
You go	Do you go?	You do not (don't) go
He goes	Does he go?	He does not (doesn't) go
She goes	Does she go?	She does not (doesn't) go
It goes	Does it go?	It does not (doesn't) go
We go	Do we go?	We do not (don't) go
They go	Do they go?	They do not (don't) go

HERE

tutaj /hɪə/

1 How do you usually go to work?

I usually go to work by ...

I usually walk to work.

2 How do you usually go to school?

I usually go to school by ...

I usually walk to school.

3 How do you usually come here?

I usually come here by ...

I usually walk here.

4 Do you usually walk here?

Yes, I usually walk here.

No, I don't usually walk here.

5 How does your wife go to work?

My wife goes to work by ...

My wife walks to work.

6 Do you usually go to work by bus?

Yes, I usually go to work by bus.

No, I don't usually go to work by bus.



Your turn. For example: How do you usually come here? Do you usually go to work by bus?

GRAMMAR >>>



Use 'does' not 'do' in questions in the Present Simple tense with 'he', 'she' and 'it'. For example:

What time does he come here?

Does she go to work by bus?

The verb in the Present Simple tense has an 's' with 'he', 'she' and 'it' in positive sentences. For example:

He comes here by bus.

She goes to work by taxi.

But there is no 's' on the verb in questions and negative sentences. For example:

Does he come here by bus?

He doesn't go to work by bike.

- 1 What time do you usually come here?

I usually come here at ...

- 2 What time do you usually go to work?

I usually go to work at ...

- 3 What time does he usually come here?

He usually comes here at ...

- 4 What time does your wife go to work?

My wife goes to work at ...

HOW ABOUT YOU? a Ty? /haʊ ə'baʊt ju: /

DIALOGUE >>>

Andy	What time do you go to work?
Jane	I usually go to work at 9:00.
Andy	How do you go to work?
Jane	I usually walk to work. How about you, Andy?
Andy	I usually go to work by bus at 8:00.



Andy

Jane

- 1 What time does Jane go to work?

She goes to work at 9:00.

- 2 How does Jane go to work?

She walks to work.

- 3 What time does Andy go to work?

He goes to work at 8:00.

- 4 How does Andy go to work?

He goes to work by bus.

LUNCH	lunch /lʌntʃ/	DINNER	obiad /'dɪnə/
EAT	jeść /i:t/	BREAKFAST	śniadanie /'brɛkfəst/

1 What time do you usually eat breakfast?

I usually eat breakfast at ...

2 What time do you usually eat lunch?

I usually eat lunch at ...

3 Where do you usually eat lunch?

I usually eat lunch at ...

4 Where do you usually eat dinner?

I usually eat dinner at ...

WITH	z /wiɔ̃/	FRIEND	przyjaciół /frɛnd /
ALONE	sam /ə'ləʊn/	CO-WORKER	współpracownik /kəʊ-'wɜ:kə/

1 Who do you usually eat breakfast with?

I usually eat breakfast with ...

I usually eat breakfast alone.

2 Who do you usually eat lunch with?

I usually eat lunch with ...

I usually eat lunch alone.

3 Do you usually eat breakfast alone?

Yes, I usually eat breakfast alone.

No, I don't usually eat breakfast alone.

4 Do you usually eat lunch with your friends?

Yes, I usually eat lunch with my friends.

No, I don't usually eat lunch with my friends.

SENTENCE BUILDER



I usually eat dinner.

I usually eat dinner at home.

I usually eat dinner at home with my family.

I usually eat dinner at home with my family at 7:00.

WHAT'S THE QUESTION?



1. I eat breakfast at 7:30.

2. I eat breakfast at home.

3. I eat breakfast with my wife.

4. No, I don't usually eat dinner at a restaurant.

5. Yes, he usually eats lunch with his co-workers.

6. No, they don't usually eat dinner at 8:00.

START

zaczynać /ˈtʃaːt/

FINISH

kończyć /ˈfɪnɪʃ/

- 1 What time does this class start?

This class starts at ...

- 2 What time does this class finish?

This class finishes at ...

- 3 What time do you start work?

I start work at ...

- 4 What time do you finish work?

I finish work at ...

GET UP

wstawać /ɡet ʌp/

GO TO BED

iść spać /ɡəʊ tuː bɛd/

MORNING

ranek /ˈmɔːnɪŋ/

AFTERNOON

popołudnie /ˈɑːftəˈnuːn/

EVENING

wieczór /ˈiːvɪŋ/

NIGHT

noc /nɑːt/

STUDY

uczyć się /ˈstʌdi/

SLEEP

spać /sliːp/

REMEMBER



Use 'in' with the morning, the afternoon and the evening.
Use 'at' with night. For example:

I eat breakfast in the morning.

I study English in the evening.

I go to work in the afternoon.

I sleep at night.

- 1 What time do you usually get up in the morning?

I usually get up at ...

- 2 What time do you usually go to bed at night?

I usually go to bed at ...

- 3 What time does he usually get up?

He usually gets up at ...

- 4 What time does she usually go to bed?

She usually goes to bed at ...

REVIEW



1. Do you have any money?

4. What time do you go to bed?

2. How do you usually come here?

5. Where do you usually eat lunch?

3. What time do you eat lunch?

6. Who do you eat lunch with?

DICTATION 5



How do you usually come here? I usually come here by bus. How does your father usually go to work? He usually walks to work. What time do you usually eat breakfast? I eat breakfast at 8:00. What time do you get up in the morning? I usually get up at 7:30.

SECTION 6

HOUSE	dom /haus/	APARTMENT	mieszkanie /ə'pɑ:tment/
LIVE	mieszkać/żyć /liv/	BUILDING	budynek /'bɪldɪŋ/
PARENTS	rodzice /'peərənts/		

REMEMBER >>>



Use 'a' before a consonant and 'an' before a vowel. For example:

A house

A nose

An apartment

An ear

1 Do you live in a house?

Yes, I live in a house.

No, I don't live in a house.

2 Do you live in an apartment?

Yes, I live in an apartment.

No, I don't live in an apartment.

3 Do you live with your parents?

Yes, I live with my parents.

No, I don't live with my parents.

4 Where do you live?

I live ...

5 Where does he live?

He lives ...

6 Who do you live with?

I live with ...

SENTENCE BUILDER >>>



I live in a house.

I live in a house in London.

I live in a house in London with my family.

DOWNTOWN w centrum /'daʊntaʊn/

DIALOGUE >>>

Jane	Where do you live, Pierre?
Pierre	I live in an apartment downtown.
Jane	Who do you live with?
Pierre	I live alone. How about you?
Jane	I live in a house with my husband and two children.



Pierre

Jane

1 Where does Pierre live?

He lives in an apartment downtown.

2 Who does Pierre live with?

He lives alone.

3 What about Jane?

She lives in a house with her husband and two children.

4 What about you?

I live ...

QUESTION BUILDER



Where	do	I you we they	work? live? go to school? eat lunch?
	does	he she	



Your turn. Ask one person three questions: For example:

1. Where do you live? 2. Do you live alone? 3. Who do you live with?

HUNDRED

sto /'hʌndrəd/

THOUSAND

tysiąc /'θaʊzənd/

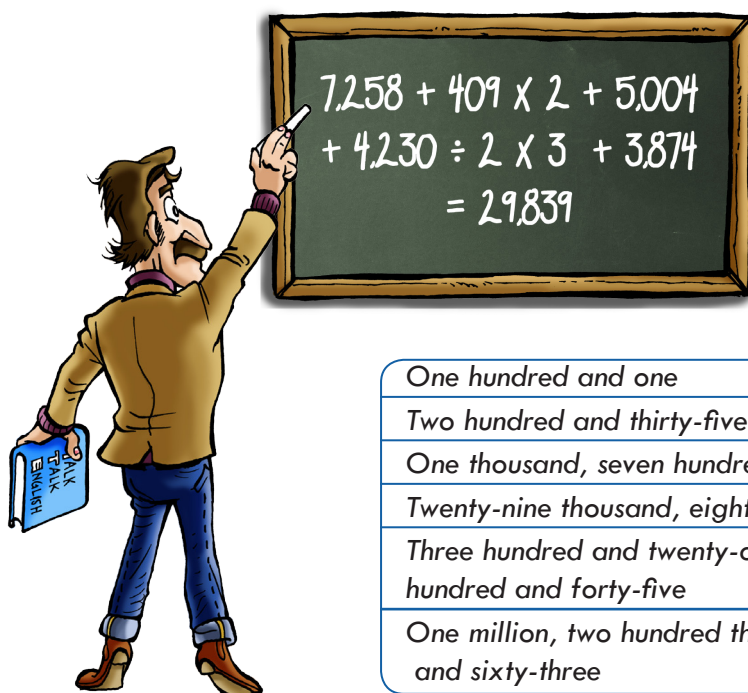
MILLION

milion /'mɪljən/

BILLION

miliard /'bɪljən/

One hundred	100
One thousand	1,000
One hundred thousand	100,000
One million	1,000,000
One billion	1,000,000,000



One hundred and one	101
Two hundred and thirty-five	235
One thousand, seven hundred and fifty-two	1,752
Twenty-nine thousand, eight hundred and thirty-nine	29,839
Three hundred and twenty-one thousand, eight hundred and forty-five	321,845
One million, two hundred thousand, four hundred and sixty-three	1,200,463

REMEMBER >>>



The plural of 'person' is 'people'.

One person
Two people
Three people

COUNTRY

kraj /'kɒntri/

ABOUT

o /ə'baʊt/

POINT

przecinek, koma /pɔɪnt/

1 How many people live in this country?

About ... people live in this country.

2 How many people are there in Japan?

There are about 120,000,000 people in Japan.

3 How many people live in China?

About 1.3 billion people live in China.

4 How many people live in India?

About 1.2 billion people live in India.

5 How many people live in the U.K.?

About 60 million people live in the U.K.

COUNTRY	PEOPLE
China	1,300,000,000
India	1,170,000,000
The U.S.A.	310,000,000
Brazil	190,000,000
Russia	140,000,000
Japan	120,000,000
Vietnam	86,000,000
The U.K.	60,000,000

REMEMBER >>>



Do not use 'the' with countries and cities. For example:

I live in London.
She is from Japan.

He lives in New York.
He is from Brazil.

But, use 'the' with 'the United States (of America)' and 'the United Kingdom'. For example:

I live in the United Kingdom.

He is from the U.S.

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? >>>



1. About 310,000,000 people live in the USA.
2. There are about 86 million people in Vietnam.
3. Yes, I live in an apartment.
4. No, I don't live downtown.

REMEMBER >>>



'There is' or 'there are'?

There is one teacher in this classroom.

There are ten students in this classroom.

There are about 140 million people in Russia.

CITY

miasto /'siti/

- 1 How many people are there in this city?

There are about ... people in this city.

- 2 How many people live in New York?

About 8,175,000 people live in New York.

- 3 How many people live in Beijing?

About 10.3 million people live in Beijing.

- 4 How many people live in Tokyo?

About 8,950,000 people live in Tokyo.

- 5 How many people live in London?

About 7,620,000 people live in London.

CITY	PEOPLE
Tokyo	8,950,000
London	7,620,000
New York	8,175,000
Beijing	10,300,000
Mumbai	16,430,000
Rome	2,760,000
Washington DC	601,000

BIG

duży /big/

SMALL

mały /smɔ:l/

- 1 Is this a big city?

Yes, this is a big city.

No, this is not a big city.

- 2 Is this a small country?

Yes, this is a small country.

No, this is not a small country.

- 3 Is Washington DC a small city?

Yes, Washington DC is a small city.

REVIEW >>>



1. Do you live in a house?

2. Where do you live?

3. Do you live alone?

4. Who do you live with?

5. How many people are there in this city?

6. How many people live in this country?

DICTIONARY 6 >>>



Where do you live? I live in London. Do you live in New York? Yes, I do. New York is a big city. About eight million people live there. Washington is a small city. I live in an apartment with my parents. He lives in a house with his girlfriend. She lives alone. We live in a big apartment building.

FINAL REVIEW

INTRODUCE YOURSELF

przedstaw się
/ ,ɪntreˈdjuːs ʃɔːˈself/

READING >>>



Introduce yourself. For example:

Hello, my name is Ken.
I am from America.
I am 39 years old.
I am married. My wife's name is Karen.
We have three children.
Our daughters' names are Ellen and Abby.
Ellen is nine years old and Abby is seven years old. Our son's name is Chris. He is three years old. We live in a big house in New York.



Your turn. Introduce yourself to the class.

WHAT'S THE ANSWER? >>>



1. What is his name?
2. Where is he from?
3. How old is he?
4. Is he married?
5. What is his wife's name?
6. How many children does he have?
7. What are his daughters' names?
8. What is his son's name?
9. How old is his son?
10. Where does he live?

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? >>>



1. He is from America.
2. His name is Ken.
3. No, he is not 45 years old.
4. His wife's name is Karen.
5. No, he doesn't have three daughters.
6. His daughters' names are Ellen and Abby.
7. Yes, Ellen is nine years old.
8. No, his son's name is not Billy.
9. His son is three years old.
10. Yes, he lives in a big house in New York.



Your turn. Ask your partner some questions and tell the class about your partner.

DAILY ROUTINE

codzienna rutyna
/'deɪli ru:'ti:n/

DESCRIBE

opisywać /dɪs'kraɪb/

READING ▶▶▶



Danny's daily routine

*I usually get up at 7:30.
I usually eat breakfast at 8:00.
I go to work by bus.
I start work at 9:00.
I usually eat lunch at a cafe with my
co-workers.
I usually go home by taxi at about 6:00.
I usually eat dinner at a restaurant with my friends
at about 8:00.
I usually go to bed at about 11:00.*



WHAT'S THE ANSWER? ▶▶▶



1. What time does Danny get up?
2. What time does he eat breakfast?
3. How does he go to work?
4. Does he start work at 8:30?
5. Where does he usually eat lunch?
6. Who does he usually eat lunch with?
7. How does he usually go home?
8. Where does he usually eat dinner?
9. Who does he usually eat dinner with?
10. What time does he usually go to bed?

PUBLIC SPEAKING ▶▶▶



Tell the class about your daily routine.

*When do you get up?
What do you do in the morning?
What do you do in the afternoon?
What do you do in the evening?
When do you go to bed?*

