



STAGE 3 TEXTBOOK

Patrick Kennedy



STAGE 3 TEXTBOOK

Patrick Kennedy

WRITTEN BY

Patrick Kennedy

LAYOUT BY

Tsendsuren Baljinnyam, Undrakh Bataa

GRAPHICS BY

Saranbayar Munkhtur

ILLUSTRATIONS BY

Fugu Studios

POLISH TRANSLATION BY

Magdalena Turner

PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION BY

Magdalena Turner



PUBLISHED BY

Talk Talk English (TTEC XXK)

Sukhbaatar District

8th Khoroo

Ulaanbaatar

Mongolia

COPYRIGHT

Copyright Talk Talk English (TTEC XXK) 2011

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, scanning, or otherwise without either the prior written permission of the Publisher, or authorization through payment of the appropriate fee to the Publisher.

CONTACT

For general information on our other products and services, please contact Talk Talk English:

Telephone (+976) 70135135

Email info@talktalkenglish.mn

Website www.talktalkenglish.mn

“Change your language and change your thoughts.”
-Karl Albrecht



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.

REVIEW

Before we start Stage 3, let's review some of Stages 1 and 2.

REVIEW ➤➤➤



Be (am/is/are)

1. Are you a man?
2. Who are you?
3. Where are you from?
4. How old are you?
5. How old is she?
6. Where am I from?

Present Continuous tense

1. Are you sitting?
2. Am I standing?
3. What are you doing?
4. What is he doing?
5. What am I doing?
6. Are we studying English?

Possessives

1. What is your name?
2. What is my name?
3. What is her name?
4. Is this your book?
5. Where is your book?
6. What colour are my shoes?

Have

1. Do you have long hair?
2. Does she have short hair?
3. Do you have a car?
4. Do you have any brothers?
5. Do you have any sisters?
6. Do you have any children?

Present Simple tense

1. Where do you live?
2. Who do you live with?
3. Do you like coffee?
4. What time do you usually get up in the morning?
5. How do you usually come to this school?



Your turn. For example: How many brothers do you have? Do you live with your parents?

HUNGRY	głodny /'hʌŋgri/	THIRSTY	spragniony /'θɜ:sti/
HAPPY	szczęśliwy /'hæpi/	SAD	smutny /sæd/
GOOD	dobry /gʊd/	BAD	zły /bæd/
TIRED	zmęczony /'taɪəd/	FEEL	czuć się /fi:l/

1 Are you happy?

Yes, I am happy.

No, I am not happy.

2 Are you thirsty?

Yes, I am thirsty.

No, I am not thirsty.

3 Are you hungry?

Yes, I am hungry.

No, I am not hungry.

4 Do you feel good?

Yes, I feel good.

No, I don't feel good.

5 Do you feel bad?

Yes, I feel bad.

No, I don't feel bad.

6 How do you feel?

I feel ...

WATER	woda /'wɔ:tə/	COFFEE	kawa /'kɒfi/
TEA	herbata /tɪ:/	MILK	mleko /milk/
JUICE	sok /dʒu:s/	COLA	cola /'kəʊlə/
BEER	broda /brə/	WINE	wino /wain/
DRINK (VERB)	pić /drɪŋk/	VERB	czasownik /vɜ:b/



juice



milk



cola



water



tea



coffee

1 What do you usually drink with dinner?

I usually drink ... with dinner.

2 What do you usually drink in the morning?

I usually drink ... in the morning.

3 What do you usually drink in the afternoon?

I usually drink ... in the afternoon.

4 What do you usually drink in the evening?

I usually drink ... in the evening.

Stage 3

SUGAR

cukier /'ʃugə/

SENTENCE BUILDER



I usually drink coffee.
I usually drink coffee with sugar.
I usually drink coffee with sugar in the morning.

LIKE

lubić /laɪk/

GRAMMAR



I like to drink tea ... or ... I like drinking tea.
I like to read ... or ... I like reading.

1 Do you like to drink coffee?

Yes, I like to drink coffee.
No, I don't like to drink coffee.

2 Do you like drinking tea?

Yes, I like drinking tea.
No, I don't like drinking tea.

3 What do you like to drink?

I like to drink ...

4 What don't you like drinking?

I don't like drinking ...

FOOD

jedzenie /fu:d/

BREAD

chleb /bred/

RICE

ryż /raɪs/

MEAT

mięso /mi:t/

FISH

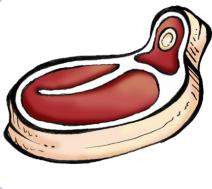
ryba /fiʃ/

FRUIT

owoce /fru:t/



bread



meat



fruit



rice



fish

1 Do you like bread?

Yes, I like bread.
No, I don't like bread.

2 Do you like meat?

Yes, I like meat.
No, I don't like meat.

3 Do you like rice?

Yes, I like rice.
No, I don't like rice.

4 What food do you like?

I like ...

5 What food don't you like?

I don't like ...

6 What do you like eating?

I like eating ...

LISTEN	słuchać /'lɪsn/	MUSIC	muzyka /'mju:zɪk/
ROCK	rock /rɒk/	POP	pop /pɒp/
HIP-HOP	hip-hop /hɪp-hɒp/	FOLK	folk /fəʊk/
CLASSICAL	klasyczna /'klæsɪkəl/	WHAT KIND?	jaki rodzaj /wɒt kaɪnd/

1 **Do you like listening to music?**

Yes, I like listening to music.

No, I don't like listening to music.

2 **Do you like rock music?**

Yes, I like rock music.

No, I don't like rock music.

3 **What kind of music do you like?**

I like ...

4 **What kind of music don't you like?**

I don't like ...

READ	czytać /rɪ:d/	CLEAN (VERB)	sprzątać /kli:n/
WATCH (VERB)	oglądać /wɒtʃ/	MOVIE	film /'mu:vi/
TELEVISION (TV)	telewizja /'telɪ,viʒən/	PLAY (VERB)	grać /pleɪ/
SPORT	sport /spo:t/		

1 **Do you like watching movies?**

Yes, I like watching movies.

No, I don't like watching movies.

2 **Do you like to read books?**

Yes, I like to read books.

No, I don't like to read books.

3 **Do you like playing sport?**

Yes, I like playing sport.

No, I don't like playing sport.

4 **Do you like to clean your home?**

Yes, I like to clean my home.

No, I don't like to clean my home.

5 **What sports do you like to play?**

I like to play ...

I don't like to play sport.

6 **What sports do you like watching?**

I like watching ...

I don't like watching sport.

7 **What do you like to do?**

I like ...

8 **What don't you like doing?**

I don't like ...



Your turn. For example: Do you like to watch TV? What do you like doing?

Stage 3

PREFER

woleć /pri'fɜ:/

VEGETABLE

warzywo /'vɛdʒɪtəbl/

1 Do you prefer fruit or vegetables?

I prefer fruit.

I prefer vegetables.

2 Do you prefer watching TV or playing sport?

I prefer watching TV.

I prefer playing sport.

3 Do you prefer tea or coffee?

I prefer tea.

I prefer coffee.

4 Do you prefer rock music or pop music?

I prefer rock music.

I prefer pop music.



Your turn. For example: Do you prefer fruit or vegetables? Do you prefer rock music or pop music?

CAN (VERB)

móc /kæn/

FOOTBALL (U.K.)

piłka nożna /'fʊtbɔ:l/

SOCER (U.S.)

piłka nożna /'sɒkə/

BASKETBALL

koszykówka /ba:skɪt, bɔ:/

TENNIS

tenis /'tɛnɪs/

TABLE TENNIS

tenis stoł. /'teɪbl 'tɛnɪs/

1 Can you play football?

Yes, I can play football.

No, I can't play football.

2 Can you play basketball?

Yes, I can play basketball.

No, I can't play basketball.

3 Can you play tennis?

Yes, I can play tennis.

No, I can't play tennis.

4 Can you play volleyball?

Yes, I can play volleyball.

No, I can't play volleyball.

5 What sports can you play?

I can play ...

6 What sports do you like to play?

I like to play ...

GRAMMAR



Use 's' with he and she in the Present Simple tense.
For example:

I like fruit.

He likes fruit.

Don't use 's' with 'can'. For example:

I can swim.

He can swim.

DANCE (VERB) tańczyć /daːns/

SWIM (VERB) pływać /swim/

DRIVE (VERB) kierować /draɪv/

HORSE koń /hɔːs/

SING

śpiewać /sɪŋ/

COOK (VERB)

gotować /kuk/

RIDE (VERB)

jeździć /raɪd/

1 Can you dance?

Yes, I can dance.

No, I can't dance.

2 Do you like dancing?

Yes, I like dancing.

No, I don't like dancing.

3 Can you cook?

Yes, I can cook.

No, I can't cook.

4 Do you like to cook?

Yes, I like to cook.

No, I don't like to cook.

5 Can you sing?

Yes, I can sing.

No, I can't sing.

6 Can your sister sing?

Yes, my sister can sing.

No, my sister can't sing.

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? ➤➤➤



1. Yes, I like to dance.
2. No, I can't swim.
3. I like to play table tennis.
4. He likes rock music.
5. Yes, I like playing volleyball with my brother.
6. My brother can play basketball and football.

QUESTION	SHORT POSITIVE	SHORT NEGATIVE
Do you like football?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Does he like rock music?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
Can you play basketball?	Yes, I can.	No, I can't.
Can she sing?	Yes, she can.	No, she can't.

1 Do you like pop music?

Yes, I do.

No, I don't.

2 Does he play tennis?

Yes, he does.

No, he doesn't.

3 Can you cook?

Yes, I can.

No, I can't.

4 Do you like to clean?

Yes, I do.

No, I don't.

5 Can you dance?

Yes, I can.

No, I can't.

6 Can your sister cook?

Yes, she can.

No, she can't.



Your turn. Use short answers. For example: Can you swim? Do you like to cook?

Stage 3

SPEAK	mówić /spi:k/	LANGUAGE	język /'læŋgwɪdʒ/
A LITTLE	trochę /ə 'lɪtl/	ENGLISH	angielski /'ɪŋglɪʃ/
FRENCH	francuski /frɛnʃki/	CHINESE	chiński /tʃai'ni:z/
JAPANESE	japoński /dʒæpə'ni:z/	RUSSIAN	rosyjski /rʌʃ(ə)n/
KOREAN	koreański /kə'rɪ:ən/	VIETNAMESE	wietnamski /vjɛtnə'mi:z/
UNDERSTAND	rozumieć /rʌndə'stænd/	FOREIGN	zagraniczny /'fɔrɪn/

DIALOGUE ►►►

Pierre Hello, Kimika.

Kimika Hi, Pierre.

Pierre Can you speak French?

Kimika No, I can't speak French.
Can you speak Japanese?

Pierre Yes, I can speak a little Japanese.



Pierre

Kimika

1 Can Kimika speak French?

No, she can't speak French.

2 Can Pierre speak Japanese?

Yes, he can speak a little Japanese.

3 Can you speak Chinese?

Yes, I can speak Chinese.

Yes, I can speak a little Chinese.

No, I can't speak Chinese.

4 Can you understand French?

Yes, I can understand French.

No, I can't understand French.

5 What languages can you speak?

I can speak ...

6 How many languages can you speak?

I can speak ...



Your turn. For example: Can you speak French? What languages can you speak?

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? ►►►



1. Yes, I can speak English.
2. No, I can't speak Russian.
3. I can speak English and Chinese.
4. He can speak Vietnamese.
5. Yes, my mother can speak French.

INSIDE

wewnątrz /in'saɪd/

OUTSIDE

na zewnątrz /aʊt'saɪd/

HEAR

tutaj /hɪə/

SEE

widzieć /si:/

TREE

drzewo /tri:/

1 **Can you see any trees outside?**

Yes, I can see some trees outside.

No, I can't see any trees outside.

2 **Can you hear any cars outside the classroom?**

Yes, I can hear some cars outside the classroom.

No, I can't hear any cars outside the classroom.

3 **What can you see inside this classroom?**

I can see ...

4 **What can you hear outside this classroom?**

I can hear ...

SENTENCE

zdanie /'sɛntəns/

REMEMBER ▶▶▶

Use 'any' in questions. For example:

Do you have any money?Does he have any brothers?Can you see any cars outside?

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

I have some money.He has two brothers.I can see some cars outside.

Use 'any' in negative sentences. For example:

I don't have any money.He doesn't have any brothers.I can't see any cars outside.1 **Do you have any money?**Yes, I have some money.No, I don't have any money.2 **Can you see any people outside?**Yes, I can see some people outside.No, I can't see any people outside.Your turn. Use 'any' in your question. For example: **Do you have any money?**
Can you hear any people outside?

Stage 3

NATIONALITY narodowość næʃə 'nælɪti'

COUNTRY	NATIONALITY	LANGUAGE
The United States (the U.S.)	American	English
The United Kingdom (the U.K.)	British	English
Canada	Canadian	English and French
Australia	Australian	English
China	Chinese	Chinese
Japan	Japanese	Japanese
Korea	Korean	Korean

1 What language do Australians speak?

Australians speak English.

2 What language do Koreans speak?

Koreans speak Korean.

3 Am I British?

Yes, you're British.

No, you're not British.

4 Is he Canadian?

Yes, he's Canadian.

No, he's not Canadian.

ANYBODY

czy ktoś/nikt /'ɛnɪ,bɒdɪ/

SOMEBODY

ktoś / sʌmbədɪ/

NOBODY

nikt /'nəʊbədɪ/

1 Can anybody in this class speak French?

Yes, somebody in this class can speak French.

No, nobody in this class can speak French.

2 Can anybody in this class speak Russian?

Yes, somebody in this class can speak Russian.

No, nobody in this class can speak Russian.

3 Is anybody in this class Korean?

Yes, ... is Korean.

No, nobody is Korean.

4 Is anybody in this class Chinese?

Yes, ... is Chinese.

No, nobody is Chinese.

REVIEW



1. Do you like rock music?
2. What do you like eating?
3. Do you prefer tea or coffee?
4. What do you like to do?
5. Can you swim?
6. Can you speak Chinese?

DICTION 1



What do you like to drink? I like drinking tea with sugar. What do you like to do in the evening? I like to watch TV with my family. I can't drive a car but I can ride a motorbike. I can speak a little Russian, but I can't speak Chinese. Can anybody in this class speak Korean? No, nobody in this class can speak Korean.

SECTION 2

CARDINAL

liczebn.główne /'ka:dɪnl/

ORDINAL

I. porządkowe /'ɔ:dɪnl/

ORDINAL NUMBERS	
first	1st
second	2nd
third	3rd
fourth	4th
fifth	5th

ORDINAL NUMBERS	
sixth	6th
seventh	7th
eighth	8th
ninth	9th
tenth	10th

MONDAY

poniedziałek /'mʌndəlɛk/

TUESDAY

wtorek /'tju:zdeɪ/

WEDNESDAY

środa /'wɛnzdeɪ/

THURSDAY

czwartek /'θɜ:zdeɪ/

FRIDAY

piątek /'fraɪdeɪ/

SATURDAY

sobota /'sætədeɪ/

SUNDAY

niedziela /'sʌndəlɛk/

THE LAST

ostatni /ðə la:st/

1 What is the first day of the week?

The first day of the week is Monday.

2 What is the second day of the week?

The second day of the week is Tuesday.

3 What is the third day of the week?

The third day of the week is Wednesday.

4 What is the last day of the week?

The last day of the week is Sunday.

TODAY

dzisiaj /tə'deɪ/

YESTERDAY

wczoraj /'jɛstədeɪ/

TOMORROW

jutro /tə'mprəʊ/

WAS

był /wɒz/

1 What is today?

Today is ...

2 What was yesterday?

Yesterday was ...

3 What is tomorrow?

Tomorrow is ...

4 Is today ... ?

Yes, today is ...

No, today is not ...

5 Was yesterday ... ?

Yes, yesterday was ...

No, yesterday was not ...

6 Is tomorrow ... ?

Yes, tomorrow is ...

No, tomorrow is not ...

THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY

przedwczoraj /'ðə deɪ bɪ'fɔ: 'jɛstədeɪ/

THE DAY AFTER TOMORROW

pojutrze /'ðə deɪ 'a:ftə tə'mprəʊ/

1 What was the day before yesterday?

The day before yesterday was ...

2 What is the day after tomorrow?

The day after tomorrow is ...



Your turn. For example: What is the fourth day of the week? Is today Saturday?

Stage 3

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

czas przeszły prosty
/pa:st 'simpl təns/

TO BE

być
/tu: bi:/

PAST SIMPLE TENSE OF THE VERB 'TO BE'

POSITIVE	QUESTION	NEGATIVE
I was	Was I?	I was not (wasn't)
You were	Were you?	You were not (weren't)
He was	Was he?	He was not (wasn't)
She was	Was she?	She was not (wasn't)
It was	Was it?	It was not (wasn't)
We were	Were we?	We were not (weren't)
They were	Were they?	They were not (weren't)

LAST

ostatni, zeszły /la:st/

AGO

temu /ə'gəʊ/

1 Were you here yesterday?

Yes, I was here yesterday.

No, I wasn't here yesterday.

2 Were you here the day before yesterday?

Yes, I was here the day before yesterday.

No, I wasn't here the day before yesterday.

3 Were we here last Thursday?

Yes, we were here last Thursday.

No, we weren't here last Thursday.

4 Were you here two hours ago?

Yes, I was here two hours ago.

No, I wasn't here two hours ago.

PREPOSITION

przyimek /prə'pə:zɪmək/

GRAMMAR



Use 'on' with days. For example:

I was here on Tuesday.

You weren't here on Sunday.

She was here on Monday morning.

Don't use prepositions ('on', 'at' or 'in') with 'last' and 'this'. For example:

I was here last Tuesday.

You weren't here last week.

She was here this morning.



Your turn. For example: Were you here two days ago? Was I here last week?

COUNTRYSIDE

wieś /'kʌntrɪ, said/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



Sometimes we use 'at'. For example:

I was at work yesterday afternoon.I was at home last night.He was at school this morning.

Sometimes we use 'in'. For example:

I was in the countryside last weekend.I was in this classroom yesterday morning.

KNOW

wiedzieć /nəʊv/

PARK (NOUN)

park /pɑ:k/

GRANDPA

dziadzio /gra:npa/

TALK (VERB)

rozmawiać /tɔ:k/

DIALOGUE ▶▶▶

Grandpa Joe

Hi, Anna, I was at your house yesterday, but you weren't there.

Anna

I know, I was at school yesterday morning.

Grandpa Joe

Where were you yesterday afternoon?

Anna

I was in the park with my friends yesterday afternoon.

Anna

Grandpa Joe

1 Who is Anna talking to?

She is talking to Grandpa Joe.

2 Where was Grandpa Joe yesterday?

He was at Anna's house yesterday.3 Was Anna at home yesterday?No, she wasn't at home yesterday.

4 Where was she yesterday morning?

She was at school yesterday morning.5 Where was Anna at yesterday afternoon?She was in the park yesterday afternoon.6 Who was she with yesterday afternoon?She was with her friends yesterday afternoon.

Stage 3

WEEKEND

weekend /'wi:k'end/

1 Where were you yesterday morning?

I was ... yesterday morning.

2 Where were you at 3:00 yesterday afternoon?

I was ... at 3:00 yesterday afternoon.

3 Were you at work at 10:00 yesterday morning?

Yes, I was at work at 10:00 yesterday morning.

No, I wasn't at work at 10:00 yesterday morning.

4 Were you at home last weekend?

Yes, I was at home last weekend.

No, I wasn't at home last weekend.

PLACE

miejsce /pleɪs/

TIME

czas /taim/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



Place usually comes before time. For example:

I was at work yesterday. (Not: I was yesterday at work.)

I was in the countryside last weekend.

She was at school at 9:00 this morning.

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? ▶▶▶



1. Yes, I was here yesterday.
2. I was at work yesterday morning.
3. No, I wasn't at work at 2:00 yesterday afternoon.
4. He was in the countryside last weekend.
5. Yes, she was at home at 8:00 this morning.
6. We were in the park on Sunday afternoon.

BORN

urodzony /bo:n/

1 Where were you born?

I was born in ...

2 Where was I born?

You were born in ...

3 Where was your mother born?

She was born in ...

4 Where was your father born?

He was born in ...



Your turn. For example: Where were you born? Where were you at 4:00 yesterday afternoon?

JANUARY	styczeń /'dʒænjuəri/	FEBRUARY	luty /'fɛbrʊəri/
MARCH	marzec /ma:tʃ/	APRIL	kwiecień /'eɪprəl/
MAY	maj /meɪ/	JUNE	czerwiec /dʒu:n/
JULY	lipiec /dʒu(:)lai/	AUGUST	sierpień /'sɪ:pɛɪ/
SEPTEMBER	wrzesień /sɛp'tɛmbə/	OCTOBER	październik /pɔ'zɛmbə/
NOVEMBER	listopad /nɛv'vembə/	DECEMBER	grudzień /dɪ'sɛmbə/

1 What is the first month?

The first month is January.

2 What is the second month?

The second month is February.

3 What is the seventh month?

The seventh month is July.

4 What is the last month?

The last month is December.

5 Were you born in July?

Yes, I was born in July.

No, I wasn't born in July.

6 Which month were you born in?

I was born in ...

DATE

data /dɛɪtə/

BIRTHDAY

urodziny /'bɔ:θdeɪ/

WHEN?

kiedy /wɛn/

GRAMMAR >>>



Use ordinal numbers for days but cardinal numbers for years.
For example:

January 1st, 2001. July 27th, 2010.

American people usually say 'July 27th'.
British people usually say 'the 27th of July'.

YEARS

2012	two thousand and twelve ... or ... twenty twelve
2005	two thousand and five
2000	two thousand
1982	nineteen eighty-two

1 What is the date today?

It is ...

2 What is the date tomorrow?

It is ...

3 What was the date yesterday?

It was ...

4 When is your birthday?

My birthday is on ...

5 When is your father's birthday?

His birthday is on ...

6 When is your mother's birthday?

Her birthday is on ...

Stage 3

SEASON	pora roku /'si:zn/	WINTER	zima /'wɪntə/
SPRING	wiosna /'sprɪŋ/	SUMMER	lato /'sʌmə/
AUTUMN (U.K.)	jesień /'ɔ:təm/	FALL (U.S.)	jesień /fɔ:l/
FAVOURITE	ulubiony /'feɪvərɪt/	NEXT	kolejny /nɛkst/

1 What is this season?

This season is ...

2 What is next season?

Next season is ...

3 What was last season?

Last season was ...

4 What is your favourite season?

My favourite season is ...

5 What do you like to do in summer?

I like ... in summer.

6 What do you like doing in winter?

I like ... in winter.

BEACH

plaża /bi:tʃ/

SKI (VERB)

jeździć na nartach /ski:/

MOUNTAIN

góra /'maʊntɪn/



Anna likes playing on the beach in summer.



Pete likes to ski in the mountains in winter.

1 What does Anna like doing in summer?

She likes playing on the beach in summer.

2 What does Pete like doing in winter?

He likes to ski in the mountains in winter.

REMEMBER ➤



You can say 'I like playing' or 'I like to play'. For example:

I like playing outside in summer.
I like to play outside in summer.

I don't like walking outside in winter.
I don't like to walk outside in winter.

DIFFERENT

inny /'dɪfrənt/

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

Time	at	I eat breakfast <u>at</u> 7:00.
The morning, the afternoon, the evening	in	I eat breakfast <u>in</u> the morning.
Night	at	I don't work <u>at</u> night.
Days of the week	on	I don't work <u>on</u> Sunday.
Months	in	My birthday is <u>in</u> July
Years	in	I was born <u>in</u> 1982.
Dates	on	I was born <u>on</u> October 17th.
Seasons	in	I was born <u>in</u> spring.

1 **What time do you usually eat lunch?***I usually eat lunch at ...*2 **What do you like doing on Sunday?***I like ... on Sunday.*3 **When were you born?***I was born ...*4 **When was your father born?***My father was born ...***CHRISTMAS**

Boże Nar. /'kr̩isməs/

NEW YEAR'S EVE

Sylwester /nju: jɪəz ɪ:v/

NEW YEAR'S DAY

Nowy Rok /nju: jɪəz deɪ/

EASTER

Wielkanoc /'i:stə/

HALLOWEEN

Halloween /hæləʊ'i:n/

THANKSGIVINGŚwięto Dziękanienia
'θæŋks,gɪvɪŋ/

HOLIDAY	DATE
Christmas	December 25th
New Year's Eve	December 31st
New Year's Day	January 1st
Easter	In spring and on a Sunday
Halloween	October 31st
Thanksgiving (U.S.)	In November and on a Thursday

1 **When is Christmas?***Christmas is on December 25th.*2 **When is New Year's Day?***New Year's Day is on January 1st.*3 **When is New Year's Eve?***New Year's Eve is on December 31st.*4 **When is Halloween?***Halloween is on October 31st.*5 **Is Easter on a Sunday?***Yes, Easter is on a Sunday.*6 **Is Thanksgiving in fall?***Yes, Thanksgiving is in fall.***Your turn. For example: When were you born? When is Christmas?**

Stage 3

CELEBRATE

świętować /'selibreɪt/

GIVE

dawać /gɪv/

SPECIAL

specjalny /'speʃəlni/

OF COURSE

oczywiście /ɒv kɔ:s/

PRESENT (NOUN)

prezent /'preznt/

TURKEY

indyk /'tɜ:ki/

DIALOGUE

Tim Do French people celebrate Christmas, Pierre?

Pierre Of course! How do British people celebrate Christmas, Tim?

Tim We give presents to our friends and family.

Pierre Do you eat any special food at Christmas?

Tim Yes, we eat turkey at Christmas.



1 Do French people celebrate Christmas?

Yes, French people celebrate Christmas.

2 How do British people celebrate Christmas?

They give presents to their friends and family.

3 Do British people eat special food at Christmas?

Yes, British people eat special food at Christmas.

4 What special food do British people eat at Christmas?

British people eat turkey at Christmas.

5 What special food do you eat at ... ?

I eat ... at ...

6 Do you celebrate Christmas?

Yes, I celebrate Christmas.

No, I don't celebrate Christmas.

RECEIVE

1 Do you usually give presents to your friends and family at Christmas?

Yes, I usually give presents to my friends and family at Christmas.

No, I don't usually give presents to my friends and family at Christmas.

2 When do people give and receive presents in this country?

People usually give and receive presents at ... in this country.



Your turn. For example: Do you give presents to your family at Christmas? What special food do you eat at ... ?

GO OUT

VISIT (VERB)

RELATIVE

1 Do you usually go out on New Year's Eve?

Yes, I usually go out on New Year's Eve.

No, I don't usually go out on New Year's Eve.

2 Do you usually visit relatives at ... ?

Yes, I usually visit relatives at ...

No, I don't usually visit relatives at ...

3 What is your favourite holiday?

My favourite holiday is ...

4 What do you like doing on your favourite holiday?

I like ... on my favourite holiday.

SENTENCE BUILDER 

I like to eat.

I like to eat turkey.

I like to eat turkey with my family.

I like to eat turkey with my family at my sister's home.

I like to eat turkey with my family at my sister's home at Christmas.

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? 

1. Yes, I like to eat turkey with my relatives at Christmas.
2. I like going out with my friends on New Year's Eve.
3. No, British people don't celebrate Thanksgiving.
4. Americans give and receive presents at Christmas.

REVIEW 

1. What is today's date?
2. Where were you born?
3. When is your birthday?
4. Were you here yesterday?
5. Where was I born?
6. When is Christmas?
7. What is your favourite holiday?

DICTATION 2 

Monday is the first day of the week. Yesterday was Wednesday. Today is Thursday. Were you here last Saturday? Yes, I was here last Saturday, but I wasn't here two weeks ago. Christmas is in December. My birthday is on February 12th. My favourite holiday is Halloween. I like winter, but I don't like autumn. I was born in spring. I like giving and receiving presents at Christmas.

SECTION 3

ADD

dodawać /æd/

REGULAR

regularny /'regjulə/

IRREGULAR

nieregularny /'ɪ'regjulə/

WORK (VERB)

pracować /'wɔ:k/

GRAMMAR



You add the letters 'ed' to regular verbs in the Past Simple tense. For example:

I walked to work yesterday.

He talked to his sister last week.

The verb 'do' is irregular. The Past Simple tense of 'do' is 'did'. Use 'did' in questions. In questions, don't add 'ed' to the verb. For example:

Did you work yesterday?

Did he walk to school this morning?

Use 'didn't' in negative sentences. In negative sentences, don't add 'ed' to the verb. For example:

I didn't work last week.

She didn't talk to Danny on Monday.

1 Did you study English yesterday?

Yes, I studied English yesterday.

No, I didn't study English yesterday.

2 Did you work yesterday?

Yes, I worked yesterday.

No, I didn't work yesterday.

3 Did you play football last week?

Yes, I played football last week.

No, I didn't play football last week.

4 Did you cook dinner yesterday?

Yes, I cooked dinner yesterday.

No, I didn't cook dinner yesterday.

PRONUNCIATION

wymowa

/prə'nʌnsɪ'eɪʃən/

LISTEN AND REPEAT



Practice the three pronunciations of 'ed'.

t: watched, talked, cooked

d: played, cleaned, listened

ed: visited, celebrated, repeated

HOW LONG?

jak d&ugou /hau̯ lɔŋ/

GRAMMAR >>>



You can use 'how long?' and 'for' with time. For example:

How long did you watch TV yesterday?

I watched TV for three hours yesterday.

I worked for eight hours yesterday.

I talked to my mother for twenty minutes last Friday.

1 Did you watch TV yesterday?

Yes, I watched TV yesterday.

No, I didn't watch TV yesterday.

2 How long did you watch TV yesterday?

I watched TV for ... yesterday.

3 Did you study English yesterday?

Yes, I studied English yesterday.

No, I didn't study English yesterday.

4 How long did you study English yesterday?

I studied English for ... yesterday.

5 Did you work last week?

Yes, I worked last week.

No, I didn't work last week.

6 How many days did you work last week?

I worked ... days last week.

I didn't work last week.

CHICKEN

kurczak /'tʃikən/

SENTENCE BUILDER >>>



I cooked yesterday evening.

I cooked chicken and rice yesterday evening.

I cooked chicken and rice for dinner yesterday evening.

1 What did you do yesterday morning?

I ... yesterday morning.

2 What did you do yesterday evening?

I ... yesterday evening.

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? >>>



'Yes/No' Questions:

1. Yes, I watched TV yesterday.
2. No, he didn't work last week.
3. Yes, she cooked dinner last night.

'Wh-' Questions:

1. I worked last Saturday.
2. He watched TV last night.
3. I cooked fish yesterday.

Stage 3

REMEMBER ►►►



Use 'ed' in positive sentences in the Past Simple tense.
For example:

I watched TV last night.
She cleaned her house yesterday.

Don't use 'ed' in negative sentences in the Past Simple tense.
For example:

I didn't watch TV last night.
She didn't clean her house yesterday.

Don't use 'ed' in questions in the Past Simple tense. For example:

Did you watch TV last night?
Did she clean her house yesterday?

1 Did you watch TV yesterday?

Yes, I watched TV yesterday.

No, I didn't watch TV yesterday.

2 What did you watch?

I watched ...

3 Did you cook dinner last night?

Yes, I cooked dinner last night.

No, I didn't cook dinner last night.

4 What did you cook?

I cooked ...

THEN

potem /ðen/

LATE

spóźniony /leɪt/

POKER

poker /'pəʊkə/

DIALOGUE ►►►

Danny Hey, Jane, what did you do last night?

Jane I watched TV and then I cooked dinner for my family.

Danny What did you cook?

Jane I cooked chicken with rice and vegetables.
What did you do last night, Danny?

Danny I worked late and then I played poker with my friend, Pierre.



Danny

Jane

1 What did Jane do last night?

She watched TV and then cooked dinner for her family.

2 What did she cook?

She cooked chicken with rice and vegetables.

3 What did Danny do last night?

He worked late and then played poker.

4 Who did he play poker with?

He played poker with his friend, Pierre.

UP

w góre /ʌp/

DOWN

w dół /daʊn/

LISTEN AND REPEAT 

'Yes/No' questions go up. 'Wh-' questions go down. For example:

'Yes/No' Questions:

Are you from America?

Do you work on Saturday?

Did you cook dinner yesterday?

'Wh-' Questions:

Where are you from?

What time do you come here?

What did you cook yesterday?

UNTIL

aż do /ən'tɪl/

1 Do you like playing poker?

Yes, I like playing poker.

No, I don't like playing poker.

2 Did you play poker last week?

Yes, I played poker last week.

No, I didn't play poker last week.

3 Did you work late last night?

Yes, I worked late last night.

No, I didn't work late last night.

4 What time did you work until yesterday?

I worked until ... yesterday.

I didn't work yesterday.

5 What time do you usually work until?

I usually work until ...

6 What time were you here until yesterday?

I was here until ... yesterday.



Your turn. For example: What time do you usually work until? Did you work late last night?

Stage 3

WHEN

kiedy, gdy /wɛn/

ALSO

również /'ɔ:lsɛv/

MOVE (VERB)

ruszać się /mu:v/

GRAMMAR



The word 'when' is used in questions. For example:

'When do you usually get up?' 'I usually get up at 7:00.'

The word 'when' is also used in sentences. For example:

I moved to this city when I was a child.

I studied French when I was a student.

1 Where did you live when you were a child?

I lived in ... when I was a child.

2 Where did your mother live when she was a child?

She lived in ... when she was a child.

3 Did you study English when you were a student?

Yes, I studied English when I was a student.

No, I didn't study English when I was a student.

4 What language did you study when you were a student?

I studied ... when I was a student.

I didn't study any languages when I was a student.

5 Did you live in this city when you were a child?

Yes, I lived in this city when I was a child.

No, I didn't live in this city when I was a child.

6 When did you move to this city?

I moved to this city when I ...

I didn't move to this city.

SENTENCE

BUILDER



I liked to play sports.

I liked to play sports outside.

I liked to play sports outside with my friends.

I liked to play sports outside with my friends when I was a child.

1 What did you like to do when you were a child?

I liked ... when I was a child.

2 What didn't you like to do when you were a child?

I didn't like ... when I was a child.



Your turn. For example: What sports did you play when you were a child? What didn't you like to do when you were a child?

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? ►►►

1. I lived in America when I was a child.
2. She studied French when she was a student.
3. He lived with his parents when he was single.
4. They liked listening to hip-hop when they were children.

QUESTION BUILDER ►►►

Did	<i>I</i>	work study English watch TV cook dinner listen to music play sports talk on the phone	<i>this morning?</i>
	<i>you</i>		<i>two days ago?</i>
	<i>he</i>		<i>yesterday?</i>
	<i>she</i>		<i>on Tuesday?</i>
	<i>we</i>		
	<i>they</i>		<i>last week?</i>

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? ►►►

1. Yes, I watched a movie on TV on Saturday evening.
2. No, I didn't like playing football with my friends when I was a child.
3. Yes, I cooked fish with rice for my family on Tuesday afternoon.
4. No, he didn't work until 11:00 last Wednesday night.

REVIEW ►►►

1. Did you work yesterday?
2. Did you study English yesterday?
3. How long did you study English?
4. Where did you live when you were a child?
5. Did you work late yesterday evening?

DICTATION 3 ►►►

Did you work yesterday? No, I didn't work yesterday, but I worked on Tuesday. Did you talk to your mother yesterday? Yes, I talked to my mother yesterday. I didn't go out last Saturday. I cooked dinner last night. My brother watched TV for three hours on Monday. My sister cleaned our home two days ago. I didn't like playing sports when I was a child.

MID-POINT REVIEW

INTERVIEW



Interview your partner. Ask some 'yes/no' questions. For example:

- Are you hungry?
- Does your mother like eating rice?
- Do you like playing sport?
- Can your girlfriend dance?
- Do you have any money?
- Is today Tuesday?
- Were you here yesterday?
- Did you work yesterday?
- Did you study English when you were a child?

Also, ask some 'wh-' questions. For example:

- How do you feel?
- What kind of music do you like?
- What kind of food don't you like eating?
- How many languages can you speak?
- What do you like doing in winter?
- Where were you at 3:00 yesterday afternoon?
- Where were you born?
- What did you do last weekend?
- What did you like doing when you were a child?

Now, tell the class about your partner.

REMEMBER



*Use 's' with 'he/she' in the Present Simple tense.
For example:*

He likes watching TV.

She goes skiing in winter.

SECTION 4

COMPARE

porównać /kəm'peə/

THING

rzecz /θɪŋ/

COMPARATIVE
ADJECTIVEstopień wyższy przym.
/kəm'pærətɪv 'ædʒɪktɪv/

YOUNGER THAN

młodszy niż
/'jʌŋə ðæn/

OLDER THAN

starszy niż /'əʊldə ðæn/

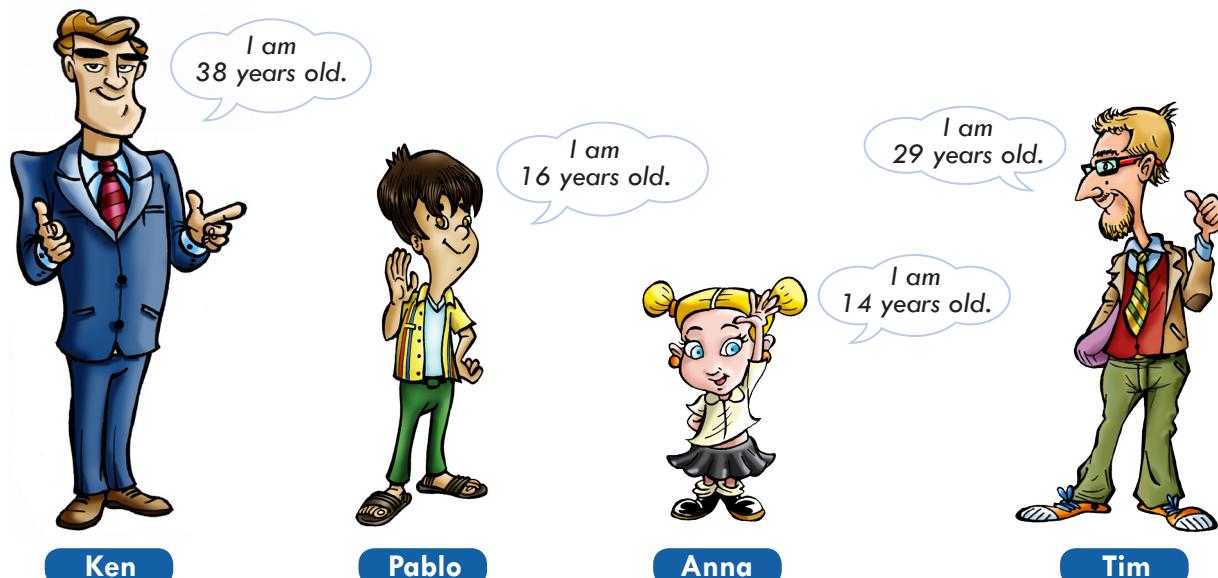
GRAMMAR >>>



When you compare two things or people, you can use comparative adjectives. Comparative adjectives usually end with 'er'. For example:

Young + er = younger

You also use 'than'.

I am younger than Danny.Jane is older than Anna.Anna is younger than Pete.I am older than you.

1 Is Ken older than Pablo?

Yes, Ken is older than Pablo.

2 Is Anna younger than Tim?

Yes, Anna is younger than Tim.

3 Is Anna older than Pablo?

No, Anna is not older than Pablo.

4 Is Ken younger than Tim?

No, Ken is not younger than Tim.

5 Are you younger than Ken?

Yes, I am younger than Ken.

No, I am not younger than Ken.

6 Are you older than Pablo?

Yes, I am older than Pablo.

No, I am not older than Pablo.

Stage 3

ME	mine /mi:/	YOU	ciebie /ju:/
HIM	go, niego /hɪm/	HER	ja, niej /hɜ:/
THEM	ich, nimi /ðəm/	US	nas, nami /ʌs/

GRAMMAR >>>



You can say:

'He is older than me' ... or ... 'He is older than I am'.
 'I am older than him' ... or ... 'I am older than he is'.
 'I am younger than her' ... or ... 'I am younger than she is'.

1 Are you older than me?

Yes, I am older than you.

No, I am not older than you.

2 Are you younger than me?

Yes, I am younger than you.

No, I am not younger than you.

3 Is she older than him?

Yes, she is older than him.

No, she is not older than him.

4 Is he older than you?

Yes, he is older than me.

No, he is not older than me.

THE SAME taki sam /ðə seɪm/

1 Are these books the same?

Yes, those books are the same.

No, those books are not the same.

2 Are these books different?

Yes, those books are different.

No, those books are not different.

THE SAME ... AS taki jak /ðə seɪm æz/

AGE

wiek /eɪdʒ/

1 Are you the same age as me?

Yes, I am the same age as you.

No, I am not the same age as you.

2 Are you the same age as your wife?

Yes, I am the same age as my wife.

No, I am not the same age as my wife.

3 Is your hair the same colour as his hair?

Yes, my hair is the same colour as his hair.

No, my hair is not the same colour as his hair.

4 Are your shoes the same colour as my shoes?

Yes, my shoes are the same colour as your shoes.

No, my shoes are not the same colour as your shoes.

FAT

gruby /fæt/

THIN

chudy /θɪn/



Danny



Tony

1 Is Danny taller than Tony?

Yes, Danny is taller than Tony.

2 Is Danny shorter than Tony?

No, Danny is not shorter than Tony.

3 Is Tony thinner than Danny?

No, Tony is not thinner than Danny.

4 Is Tony fatter than Danny?

Yes, Tony is fatter than Danny.

ELEPHANT

słoń / əlifənt/

SIZE

rozmiar /saɪz/

MOUSE

mysz /maʊs/

MICE

myszy /maɪs/

1 Are elephants bigger than mice?

Yes, elephants are bigger than mice.

2 Are mice bigger than elephants?

No, mice are not bigger than elephants.

3 Are mice smaller than elephants?

Yes, mice are smaller than elephants.

4 Are mice the same size as elephants?

No, mice are not the same size as elephants.



elephant

mouse

5 Is your apartment the same size as this school?

Yes, my apartment is the same size as this school.

No, my apartment is not the same size as this school.



Your turn. For example: Are elephants smaller than mice? Are you older than your girlfriend?

Stage 3

MINE	mój /main/	YOURS	twój /jɔ:z/
HIS	jego /hɪz/	HERS	jej /hɛ:z/
ITS	tego (czegoś) /its/	OURS	nasz /'aʊəz/
YOURS (PLURAL)	wasz /jɔ:z/	THEIRS	ich /ðeəz/
CLEAN (ADJ)	czysty /kli:n/	BELLY	brzuch /'bɛli/
WHOSE?	czyj /hu:z/		

DIALOGUE ►►►

Tony	My apartment is bigger than yours.
Jane	Yes, but my car is nicer than yours.
Tony	Yes, but my office is bigger than yours.
Jane	Yes, it is. But my clothes are nicer and cleaner than yours.
Tony	What? My shoes and hair are cleaner and nicer than yours.
Jane	Yes, but your belly is bigger than mine.



Tony

Jane

1 Is Tony's apartment bigger than Jane's?

Yes, his apartment is bigger than hers.

2 Is Jane's car nicer than Tony's?

Yes, her car is nicer than his.

3 Is Tony's office bigger than Jane's?

Yes, his office is bigger than hers.

4 Are Jane's clothes nicer and cleaner than Tony's?

Yes, her clothes are nicer and cleaner than his.

5 Are his shoes and hair nicer than hers?

Yes, his shoes and hair are nicer than hers.

6 Whose belly is bigger?

His belly is bigger than hers.

7 Is your hair longer than mine?

Yes, my hair is longer than yours.

No, my hair is not longer than yours.

8 Is his hair shorter than hers?

Yes, his hair is shorter than hers.

No, his hair is not shorter than hers.

**WHAT'S THE
QUESTION? ►►►**


1. Yes, I am taller than my wife.
2. No, Mongolia is not the same size as China.
3. Yes, my mother is older than yours.
4. No, you are not older than me.
5. Yes, I am the same age as my boyfriend.
6. No, our classroom isn't bigger than theirs.

BEST FRIEND

najlepszy przyjaciel

/bɛst frend/

**QUESTION
TIME ►►►**


Ask your partner some questions. For example:

- Are you taller than your mother?
- Are you the same age as your best friend?
- Is your mother younger than your father?
- Are you shorter than me?

RIVER

rzeka /'rɪvə/

HOW LONG?

jak długi/a /hau lɔŋ/

KILOMETRE (KM)

kilometr /'kɪləʊ, mi:tə/

LONG

długi /lɔŋ/

SHORT

krótki /ʃɔ:t/

RIVERS OF THE WORLD

The Nile	6,650 km
The Amazon	6,400 km
The Yangtze	6,300 km
The Mississippi	6,275 km
The Han	514 km
The Thames	346 km

1 How long is the Nile River?The Nile is 6,650
kilometres long.**2 How long is the Amazon River?**The Amazon is 6,400
kilometres long.**3 Is the Yangtze longer than
the Nile?**No, the Yangtze is not
longer than the Nile.**4 Is the Nile longer than the Amazon?**Yes, the Nile is longer than
the Amazon.**5 How long is the Han River?**

The Han is 514 km long.

6 Is the Thames shorter than the Han?Yes, the Thames is shorter
than the Han.Your turn. For example: How long is the Nile? Is the Amazon longer than
the Han?

SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVE

stopień najwyższy
/sju(:)'p3:l3tɪv 'ædʒɪktɪv/

WORLD

świat
/w3:ld/

GRAMMAR >>>



'The' and 'est' are usually used with superlative adjectives.
For example:

The Nile is the longest river in the world.

Russia is the biggest country in the world.

John is the tallest person in this class.

1 What is the longest river in the world?

The Nile is the longest river in the world.

2 What is the longest river in this country?

The ... is the longest river in this country.

3 What is the biggest country in the world?

Russia is the biggest country in the world.

4 Who is the tallest person in this class?

... is the tallest person in this class.

BUILDING

budynek /'b3ldnɪk/

BRIDGE

most /brɪdʒ/

TUNNEL

tunel /'tʌnl/

UNIVERSITY

uniwersytet /ju:nɪ'versɪt̪/

METRE

metr /'mi:tə/

ESTABLISHED

założony, ustanowiony /'ɪs'tæblɪʃt̪/

DID YOU KNOW? >>>



- The tallest building in the world, the Burj Khalifa in Dubai, is 828 metres tall.
- The Danyang-Kunshan Grand Bridge in China is the longest bridge in the world. It is 164.8 kilometres long.
- The Seikan Tunnel in Japan is the longest tunnel in the world. It is 53.85 kilometres long.
- Oxford University, established in 1096, is the oldest university in England.

HOW?

jak /hau/

1 What is the tallest building in the world?

The Burj Khalifa is the tallest building in the world.

2 How tall is the Burj Khalifa?

It is 828 metres tall.

3 What is the oldest university in England?

Oxford university is the oldest university in England.

4 How long is the Seikan Tunnel?

It is 53.85 kilometres long.

CAPITAL	stolica /'kæpɪtl/	OCEAN	ocean /'əʊʃən/
DESERT	pustynia /'dezət/	HIGH	wysoki /hai/
LOW	niski /ləʊs/	DRY	suchy /draɪ/
DEEP	głęboki /di:p/	LAKE	jezioro /leɪk/

DID YOU KNOW? >>>



- The Atacama is the driest desert in the world.
- Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.
- The Pacific is the biggest ocean in the world.
- La Paz, in Bolivia, is the highest capital city in the world.
- Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.

1 What is the highest mountain in the world?

Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.

2 What is the biggest ocean in the world?

The Pacific Ocean is the biggest ocean in the world.

3 What is the driest desert in the world?

The Atacama is the driest desert in the world.

4 What is the deepest lake in the world?

Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.

GRAMMAR >>>



Use 'the' with rivers, oceans and deserts. For example:

The Nile is the longest river in the world.

The Pacific is the biggest ocean in the world.

The Sahara is the biggest desert in the world.

Don't use 'the' with countries, cities, lakes and mountains. For example:

Russia is the biggest country in the world.

Tokyo is the biggest city in Japan.

Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.

Mount McKinley is the highest mountain in the U.S.



Your turn. For example: What is the biggest ocean in the world? What is the biggest lake in this country?

Stage 3

CONTINENT	kontynent /'kɔntɪnənt/	ASIA	Azja /'eɪʒə/
AFRICA	Afryka /'æfrɪkə/	EUROPE	Europa /'jʊərəp/
SOUTH AMERICA	Pł. Am. /saʊθ ə'merɪkə/	NORTH AMERICA	Pd. Am. /nɔ:θ ə'merɪkə/
AUSTRALIA	Australia /ɒ'streɪliə/	ANTARCTICA	Antarktyka /æn'ta:ktyka/
HOT	gorąco /hɒt/	COLD	zimno /kəuld/

1 What is the biggest continent?

Asia is the biggest continent.

2 What is the smallest continent?

Australia is the smallest continent.

3 What is the longest river in Africa?

The Nile is the longest river in Africa.

4 What is the biggest country in South America?

Brazil is the biggest country in South America.

5 What is the hottest continent?

Africa is the hottest continent.

6 What is the coldest continent?

Antarctica is the coldest continent.

7 Is Africa hotter than Europe?

Yes, Africa is hotter than Europe.

8 Is North America hotter than Antarctica?

Yes, North America is hotter than Antarctica.

9 Is Europe colder than Australia?

Yes, Europe is colder than Australia.

10 What is the hottest month in this country?

... is the hottest month in this country.

OPPOSITE (NOUN)	na przeciwnie /'ɒpəzɪtɪ/	UGLY	brzydki /'ʌgli:/
BEAUTIFUL	piękny /'bju:təfʊl/	STUPID	głupi /'stju:pɪd/
INTELLIGENT	inteligentny /ɪn'telɪdʒənt/	SMART	bystry /sma:t/

1 What is the opposite of 'hot'?

The opposite of 'hot' is 'cold'.

2 What is the opposite of 'big'?

The opposite of 'big' is 'small'.

3 What is the opposite of 'stupid'?

The opposite of 'stupid' is 'smart' or 'intelligent'.

4 What is the opposite of 'beautiful'?

The opposite of 'beautiful' is 'ugly'.

ANIMAL

zwierzę /'ænɪməl/

TIGER

tygrys /'taɪgə/

SLOW

powolny /sləʊ/

CHEETAH

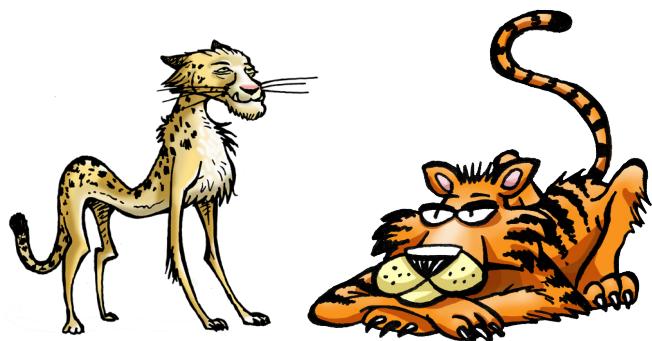
gepart /'tʃi:tə/

FAST

szybki /fa:st/

VERSUS (v)

przeciwko /'v3:səs/



cheetah

v

tiger

1 Are cheetahs faster than tigers?

Yes, cheetahs are faster than tigers.

2 Are tigers slower than cheetahs?

Yes, tigers are slower than cheetahs.

3 Are you faster than a cheetah?

No, I am not faster than a cheetah.

THINK

myśleć /θɪŋk/

GRAMMAR



Don't use 'er' or 'est' with long adjectives. Use 'more' or 'the most'. For example:

Dolphins are more intelligent than fish.

Lions are more dangerous than cats.

I think tigers are the most dangerous animals in the world.

I think dogs are the most intelligent animals in the world.

MONKEY

małpa /'mʌŋki/

DOLPHIN

delfin /'dɒlfɪn/

1 Are dolphins more intelligent than monkeys?

Yes, dolphins are more intelligent than monkeys.

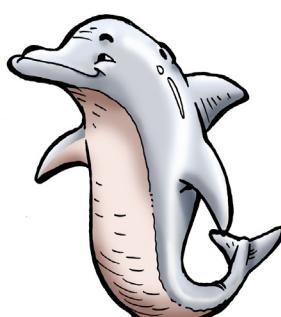
2 Do you think monkeys are more dangerous than dolphins?

Yes, I think monkeys are more dangerous than dolphins.

No, I don't think monkeys are more dangerous than dolphins.



monkey



dolphin

SHARK

rekin /ʃa:k/

WHALE

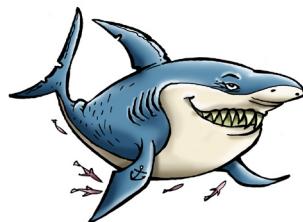
wieloryb /vei:l/



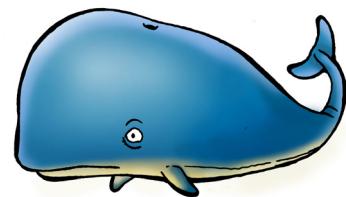
cat



dog



shark



whale

1 Do you think cats are more intelligent than dogs?

Yes, I think cats are more intelligent than dogs.

No, I don't think cats are more intelligent than dogs.

2 Do you think sharks are more dangerous than whales?

Yes, I think sharks are more dangerous than whales.

No, I don't think sharks are more dangerous than whales.

3 What do you think are the most intelligent animals?

I think ... are the most intelligent animals.

4 What do you think are the most dangerous animals?

I think ... are the most dangerous animals.

5 What do you think are the ugliest animals?

I think ... are the ugliest animals.

6 What do you think are the stupidest animals?

I think ... are the stupidest animals.

REVIEW



1. Are you taller than me?
2. Who is the tallest person in this class?
3. Who is the youngest person in this class?
4. Is the Amazon river longer than the Nile river?
5. What is the fastest animal?
6. What do you think is the most beautiful animal?

DICTATION 4



The Nile is the longest river in the world. I am taller than him. He is shorter than her. I am the youngest person in this class. Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. The Pacific is the biggest ocean. The cheetah is the fastest animal. I think the tiger is the most dangerous animal in Asia. Asia is hotter than Europe. Antarctica is the coldest continent.

SECTION 5

NOODLE

makaron /'nu:dl/

EGG

jajko /'eg/

ICE CREAM

lód, lody /aɪs kri:m/

HAMBURGER

hamburger /'hæmbɜ:gə/

SOUP

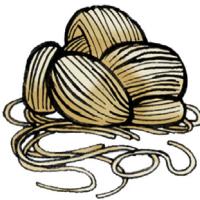
zupa /su:p/

CHEESE

ser /ʃe:z/



vegetables



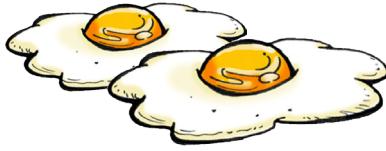
noodles



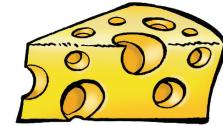
hamburger



ice cream



eggs



cheese

1 Do you like ice cream?

Yes, I like ice cream.

No, I don't like ice cream.

2 Do you like eggs?

Yes, I like eggs.

No, I don't like eggs.

3 What kind of food do you like?

I like ...

4 What kind of food don't you like?

I don't like ...

APPLE

jabłko /'æpl/

ORANGE (NOUN)

pomarańcza /'prindʒ/

BANANA

banan /bə'na:nə/

GRAPE

winogrono /greɪp/

WATERMELON

arbuz /'wɔ:tə, mələn/

PEACH

brzoskwinia /pi:tʃ/

1 Do you like fruit?

Yes, I like fruit.

No, I don't like fruit.

2 Do you like apples?

Yes, I like apples.

No, I don't like apples.

3 Do you like oranges?

Yes, I like oranges.

No, I don't like oranges.

4 Do you prefer oranges or apples?

I prefer oranges.

I prefer apples.

5 What kind of fruit do you like?

I like ...

6 What kind of fruit don't you like?

I don't like ...

Stage 3

COUNTABLE

policzalne /'kaʊntəbl/

NEVER

nigdy /'nɛvə/

UNCOUNTABLE

niepoliczalne

/ʌn kaʊntəbl/

GRAMMAR



Nouns can be countable or uncountable. 'Apples' and 'oranges' are countable nouns. Countable nouns can be plural. For example:

I like apples.

I don't like oranges.

'Rice' and 'bread' are uncountable nouns. Uncountable nouns are never plural. For example:

I like rice.

I don't like bread.

1 Are bananas countable or uncountable?

Bananas are countable.

2 Is rice countable or uncountable?

Rice is uncountable.

3 Do you like eggs?

Yes, I like eggs.

No, I don't like eggs.

4 Do you like rice?

Yes, I like rice.

No, I don't like rice.

SUBJECT

podmiot /'sʌbɔɪkt/

OBJECT

dopełnienie /'ɒbɔɪkt/

OFTEN

często
/'ɒf(ə)n lub ɒft(ə)n/

SEPARATE
(VERB)

oddzielać
/'səpəreɪt/

*SEPARATE (adj) - oddzielny /'səprɪt/

GRAMMAR



In English, sentences are often 'subject-verb-object'. For example:

I eat eggs.

She drinks tea.

Don't separate the verb and the object. For example:

I eat eggs for breakfast. Not 'I eat for breakfast eggs.'

I drink beer in the evening. Not 'I drink in the evening beer.'

1 What do you usually eat for breakfast?

I usually eat ... for breakfast.

2 What do you usually drink in the morning?

I usually drink ... in the morning.

POTATO	ziemniak /pə'tɛtəʊ/	CARROT	marchew /'kærət/
ONION	cebula /'ʌnjən/	PEA	groszek /pi:/
CABBAGE	kapusta /'kæbɪdʒ/	TOMATO	pomidor /tə'ma:təʊ/
CUCUMBER	ogórek /'kju:kʌmbə/	LETTUCE	sałata /'sælətə/
SALAD	sałata /'sæləd/		



1 Do you like onions?

Yes, I like onions.

No, I don't like onions.

3 Do you like cabbage?

Yes, I like cabbage.

No, I don't like cabbage.

5 What kind of vegetables do you like?

I like ...

2 Do you like cucumbers?

Yes, I like cucumbers.

No, I don't like cucumbers.

4 Do you prefer peas or carrots?

I prefer peas.

I prefer carrots.

6 What kind of vegetables do you usually eat in salads?

I usually eat ... in salads.

BEEF

wołowina /bi:f/

LAMB

jagnięcina /læm/

PORK

wieprzowina /pɔ:k/

1 Do you like eating meat?

Yes, I like eating meat.

No, I don't like eating meat.

2 What's your favourite meat?

My favourite meat is ...

3 Do you like chicken?

Yes, I like chicken.

No, I don't like chicken.

4 Do you prefer beef or pork?

I prefer beef.

I prefer pork.

GRAMMAR >>>



Some verbs are *irregular* in the Past Simple tense.
The Past Simple tense of 'eat' is 'ate'. For example:

I ate eggs for breakfast this morning.

I ate chicken soup for dinner yesterday.

The Past Simple tense of 'drink' is 'drank'. For example:

I drank coffee this morning.

She drank beer last night.

Use 'didn't' in negative sentences in the Past Simple tense.
For example:

I didn't eat meat yesterday.

I didn't drink coffee this morning.

Use 'did' in questions in the Past Simple tense. For example:

Did you eat chicken yesterday?

What did you eat for dinner last night?

1 **What did you eat for breakfast this morning?**

I ate ... for breakfast this morning.

2 **What did you eat for dinner last night?**

I ate ... for dinner last night.

3 **What time did you eat dinner last night?**

I ate dinner at ... last night.

4 **What did you drink last night?**

I drank ... last night.

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? >>>



1. Yes, I ate eggs for breakfast this morning.
2. I ate beef with noodles for dinner last night.
3. No, I didn't drink coffee yesterday afternoon.
4. I drank tea with my breakfast this morning.
5. I ate lunch at 12:30 yesterday afternoon.
6. Yes, she drank beer last night.



Your turn. For example: Did you eat beef yesterday? What did you eat for dinner last night?

DELICIOUS

pyszny /dɪ'lɪʃn/

TASTE (VERB)

smak /teɪst/

REMEMBER ►►►



Countable nouns can be plural. For example:

Potatoes are delicious.

Tomatoes taste good.

Uncountable nouns are never plural. For example:

Chicken is delicious.

Cabbage tastes good.

1 **Do you think beef is delicious?**

Yes, I think beef is delicious.

No, I don't think beef is delicious.

2 **Do you think onions taste good?**

Yes, I think onions taste good.

No, I don't think onions taste good.

WHY?

dlaczego /wai/

BECAUSE

ponieważ, bo /bɪ'kɒz/

GRAMMAR ►►►



You can answer 'why' questions with 'because'. For example:

Why do you like chicken?

I like chicken because chicken is delicious.

Why don't you like Chinese food?

I don't like Chinese food because I think it tastes bad.

1 **Do you like pork?**

Yes, I like pork.

No, I don't like pork.

2 **Why or why not?**

I like pork because ...

I don't like pork because ...

3 **Do you like Korean food?**

Yes, I like Korean food.

No, I don't like Korean food.

4 **Why or why not?**

I like Korean food because ...

I don't like Korean food because ...



Your turn. Ask two questions. For example: **Do you like Chinese food?**
Why or why not?

Stage 3

HAM

szynka /hæm/

HOT DOG

hot dog /hot dɒg/

PIE

placek nadziewany /paɪ/

LISTEN AND REPEAT



Practice saying these long and short vowels. For example:

Short

ham
egg
drink
hot dog
good

Long

car
beef
pie
pork
food

THAT

ze /ðæt/

OPTIONAL

opcjonalny /'ɒpjənl/

GRAMMAR



After the word 'think', the word 'that' is sometimes optional.
For example:

I think that ham is delicious.

I think ham is delicious.

I think that Japanese food tastes bad.

I think Japanese food tastes bad.

BETTER (THAN)

lepszy niż /'bɛtə (ðæn)/

WORSE (THAN)

gorszy niż /wɜ:s (ðæn)/

1 Do you think that meat tastes better than fish?

Yes, I think that meat tastes better than fish.

No, I don't think that meat tastes better than fish.

2 Do you think pork tastes better than chicken?

Yes, I think pork tastes better than chicken.

No, I don't think pork tastes better than chicken.

3 Do you think Chinese food tastes better than Italian food?

Yes, I think Chinese food tastes better than Italian food.

No, I don't think Chinese food tastes better than Italian food.

4 Do you think hot dogs taste worse than hamburgers?

Yes, I think hot dogs taste worse than hamburgers.

No, I don't think hot dogs taste worse than hamburgers.



Your turn. For example: Do you think that Korean food tastes better than Indian food? Do you think that pork tastes worse than beef?

(THE) BEST

najlepszy /ðə best/

(THE) WORST

najgorszy /ðə w3:st/

1 What kind of food do you think tastes the best?

I think ... taste/tastes the best.

2 What kind of meat do you think tastes the best?

I think ... tastes the best.

3 Which country's food do you think tastes the best?

I think ... food tastes the best.

4 Which country's food do you think tastes the worst?

I think ... food tastes the worst.

PLAYER

gracz /'pleɪə/

SINGER

piosenkarz /'sɪŋə/

WRITER

pisarz /'raɪtə/

WRESTLER

zapaśnik /'rəslə/

ACTOR

aktor /'æktrə/

ACTRESS

aktorka /'æktrɪs/

1 Who do you think is the best football player in the world?

I think ... is the best football player in the world.

2 Who do you think is the best singer in this country?

I think ... is the best singer in this country.

3 Who do you think is the best actor in the world?

I think ... is the best actor in the world.

4 Who do you think is the best writer in this country?

I think ... is the best writer in this country.

REVIEW ►►



1. Do you like eggs?
2. What kind of food do you like?
3. What kind of vegetables do you like?
4. What is your favourite fruit?
5. Do you think beef tastes better than chicken?
6. What country's food do you think tastes the best?
7. What did you eat for dinner last night?

DICTATION 5 ►►



I like fruit and vegetables. I like grapes and watermelon, but I don't like apples or oranges. What kind of food do you usually eat for lunch? I usually eat chicken and noodles for lunch. He ate vegetable soup for dinner last night. She drank some coffee this morning. I think lamb tastes better than pork. I think chicken tastes the best. Bananas are delicious.

SECTION 6

CHEAP

tani /tʃi:p/

EXPENSIVE

drogi /ɪks'pensɪv/

1 Is chicken expensive?

Yes, chicken is expensive.

No, chicken is not expensive.

2 Is chicken more expensive than beef?

Yes, chicken is more expensive than beef.

No, chicken is not more expensive than beef.

3 What is the most expensive meat?

... is the most expensive meat.

4 What is the cheapest meat?

... is the cheapest meat.

REMEMBER



Use '____er than' and 'the ____est' with short adjectives.
For example:

Chicken is cheaper than pork.
Beef is the cheapest meat.

Use 'more ... than' and 'the most ...' with long adjectives.
For example:

Pork is more expensive than beef.
Pork is the most expensive meat.

HOW MUCH?

ile /hau mʌtʃ/

COST (VERB)

kosztować /kɒst/

PER

za /pɜ:/

KILOGRAM (KILO)

kg /'kɪləʊgræm/

DOLLAR

dolar /'dɒlə/

1 How much do potatoes cost?

Potatoes cost ... per kilo.

2 How much do onions cost?

Onions cost ... per kilo.

3 How much do carrots cost?

Carrots cost ... per kilo.

4 How much does beef cost?

Beef costs ... per kilo.

REMEMBER



Countable nouns can be plural. For example:

Tomatoes cost two dollars per kilo.

Oranges cost three dollars per kilo.

Uncountable nouns are never plural. For example:

Pork costs four dollars per kilo.

Lettuce costs one dollar per kilo.

MEAN (VERB)

znaczyć /mɛ:n/

BUY

kupować /baɪ/

SUPERMARKET

'/sju:pə.mɑ:kɪt/

MARKET

targ /'ma:kɪt/

SOMETIMES

czasami /'sʌmtaɪmz/

EVERYBODY

każdy /'evrɪbɒdɪ/

GRAMMAR >>>



'You' usually means 'you'. For example:

'Where do you buy meat?' 'I buy meat at the supermarket.'
 'Do you buy fruit at the market?' 'Yes, I buy fruit at the market.'

'You' sometimes means 'everybody'. For example:

'Where can you buy lamb?' 'You can buy lamb at the market.'
 'Can you buy clothes here?' 'Yes, you can buy clothes here.'

1 Do you usually buy vegetables at the supermarket?

Yes, I usually buy vegetables at the supermarket.

No, I don't usually buy vegetables at the supermarket.

2 Do you usually buy fruit at the market?

Yes, I usually buy fruit at the market.

No, I don't usually buy fruit at the market.

3 Where do you usually buy meat?

I usually buy meat at ...

4 Where do you usually buy clothes?

I usually buy clothes at ...

5 Where can you buy bananas?

You can buy bananas at ...

6 Can you buy clothes at the market?

Yes, you can buy clothes at the market.

No, you can't buy clothes at the market.

MAKE REQUESTS

prosić /meɪk rɪ'kwɛsts/

NO PROBLEM

nie ma problemu

SURE

jasne /ʃuə/

/nəʊ 'prɒbləm/

GRAMMAR >>>



'Can' is also used to make requests. For example:

'Can I have some tea, please?' 'Yes, sure.'

'Can you give me your pen, please?' 'Yes, no problem.'

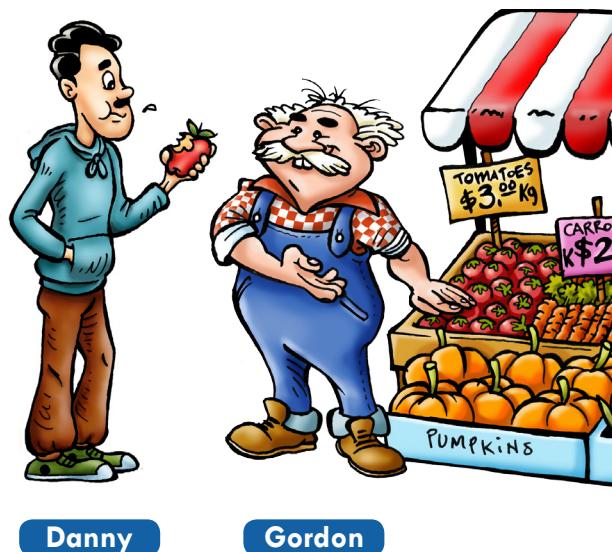
'Can I talk to you, please?' 'Yes, of course.'

Stage 3

GOOD MORNING	dz. dobry /gʊd 'mɔ:nɪŋ/	FRESH	świeży /frɛʃ/
OK	w porządku /'əʊ'keɪ/	ANYTHING ELSE?	coś jeszcze /'ɛnɪθɪŋ ɛls/
THAT'S ALL	to wszystko /ðæts ɔ:l/		

DIALOGUE ►►►

Gordon	Good morning.
Danny	Good morning. How much are the potatoes and carrots?
Gordon	Potatoes are one dollar per kilo and carrots are two dollars per kilo.
Danny	Can I have two kilos of potatoes and one kilo of carrots please?
Gordon	OK, here you are. We also have fresh tomatoes.
Danny	How much are they?
Gordon	They are three dollars per kilo.
Danny	OK, can I have one kilo of tomatoes please?
Gordon	Here you are. Anything else?
Danny	No, that's all. Thanks.



1 How much do potatoes cost?

Potatoes cost ...

2 How much do tomatoes cost?

Tomatoes cost ...

3 How much do carrots cost?

Carrots cost ...

4 What does Danny buy?

Danny buys ...

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? ►►►



1. Potatoes cost about one dollar per kilo.
2. Beef costs about five dollars per kilo.
3. Yes, you can buy clothes at the market.
4. I usually buy vegetables at the supermarket.
5. No, I don't usually buy fruit at the market.
6. I don't know where you can buy bananas.

COME IN	wejść /kʌm ɪn/	CONTAINER	pojemnik /kən'teɪnə/
BOTTLE	butelka /'bɒtl/	CAN	puszka /kæn/
BOX	pudełko /bɒks/	PACKET	paczka /pækɪt/
CARTON	karton /ka:tən /	TIN	konserwa /tɪn/

GRAMMAR >>>



Food comes in different containers:

Can I have two cans of coca-cola, please?

Can I have a bottle of water, please?

Can I have a packet of rice and a carton of orange juice, please?

Can I have three tins of fish and four boxes of cereal, please?

These words are countable.

1 What does water usually come in?

Water usually comes in bottles.

2 What does cereal usually come in?

Cereal usually comes in boxes.

3 What does ... usually come in?

... usually comes in ...

4 What do ... usually come in?

... usually come in ...

DEPARTMENT STORE	dom towarowy /dɪ'pa:tment sto:/	SHOPPING LIST	lista zakupów /'ʃɒpɪŋ lɪst/
LOAF OF BREAD	bochenek /ləʊfɒv brɛd/	PAIR (OF SHOES)	para butów /peərɒvju:/
BISCUIT	herbatnik /'bɪskɪt/	PARTNER	partner /'pa:tner/
SALES ASSISTANT	ekspedient(ka) /seɪlz ə'sɪstənt/		

PAIR WORK >>>



You are going to the department store. Write a shopping list.

2 bottles of water

1 loaf of bread

1 pair of shoes

6 packets of biscuits

Your partner is the sales assistant.

'Can I have three pairs of socks, please?'

'OK, anything else?'

'Yes, do you have any biscuits?'

Stage 3

A LOT OF	dużo /ə ɫɒt ɒv/	MUCH	dużo /mʌtʃ/
NOT MUCH	nie dużo /nɒt mʌtʃ/	BOTH	zarówno... jak i... /bəʊθ/

GRAMMAR >>>



'Apples' are countable. 'Tea' and 'coffee' are uncountable.
'A lot of' is used with both countable and uncountable nouns.
For example:

I eat a lot of apples.

I drink a lot of tea.

'Much' is only used with uncountable nouns.

'Much' is only used in questions and negative answers. For example:

'Do you drink much coffee?' 'No, I don't drink much coffee.'

Don't use 'much' in positive sentences.

1 Do you drink much coffee?

Yes, I drink a lot of coffee.

No, I don't drink much coffee.

2 Do you drink much tea?

Yes, I drink a lot of tea.

No, I don't drink much tea.

3 Do you drink much water?

Yes, I drink a lot of water.

No, I don't drink much water.

4 Do you eat much fruit?

Yes, I eat a lot of fruit.

No, I don't eat much fruit.

5 Did you eat much meat yesterday?

Yes, I ate a lot of meat yesterday.

No, I didn't eat much meat yesterday.

6 Did you drink much wine last night?

Yes, I drank a lot of wine last night.

No, I didn't drink much wine last night.

UNCLE

wujek /'wʌjk/

AUNT

ciocia /a:nt/

COUSIN

kuzyn /'kʌzn/

GRAMMAR >>>



'Many' is used with countable nouns. For example:

I have many books.

I have many friends.

How many students are there in this classroom?

How many people live in this city?

1 Do you have a big family?

Yes, I have a big family.

No, I don't have a big family.

2 Do you have many aunts and uncles?

Yes, I have many aunts and uncles.

No, I don't have many aunts and uncles.

3 How many aunts do you have?

I have ... aunts.

4 How many cousins do you have?

I have ... cousins.

TRAFFIC

ruch uliczny /'træfɪk/

POLLUTION

zanieczyszczenie
/pə'lu:ʃən/

GRAMMAR >>>



'Traffic' and 'pollution' are uncountable. For example:

Does this city have much pollution?

Does this city have much traffic?

'Cars' and 'people' are countable. For example:

Does this city have many people?

Does this city have many cars?

1 Does this city have much traffic?

Yes, this city has a lot of traffic.

No, this city doesn't have much traffic.

2 Does this city have many cars?

Yes, this city has many/a lot of cars.

No, this city doesn't have many cars.

3 Does this city have much pollution?

Yes, this city has a lot of pollution.

No, this city doesn't have much/a lot of pollution.

4 Does this city have many people?

Yes, this city has many/a lot of people.

No, this city doesn't have many people.

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? >>>



1. Yes, this city has a lot of traffic.
2. No, I don't drink much coffee.
3. Yes, she has a lot of friends.
4. I have ten cousins.
5. No, I don't read many books.

MORE THAN

więcej niż /mɔ: ðæn/

LESS THAN

mniej niż /lɛs ðæn/
(do rzecz. niepoliczalnych)

GRAMMAR >>>



*'More than' is used with both countable and uncountable nouns.
For example:*

China has more people than Japan.
I drink more coffee than my mother.
I have more money than my sister.

'Less than' is only used with uncountable nouns. For example:

This city has less pollution than Beijing.
I eat less meat than my father.
I have less money than my parents.

1 **Does this city have more traffic than Tokyo?**

Yes, this city has more traffic than Tokyo.

No, this city doesn't have more traffic than Tokyo.

2 **Does this city have more pollution than Beijing?**

Yes, this city has more pollution than Beijing.

No, this city doesn't have more pollution than Beijing.

3 **Does this country have less pollution than Antarctica?**

Yes, this country has less pollution than Antarctica.

No, this country doesn't have less pollution than Antarctica.

4 **Do you have more money than your parents?**

Yes, I have more money than my parents.

No, I don't have more money than my parents.

COUNTRY	POPULATION
China	1,300,000,000
India	1,170,000,000
The U.S.	310,000,000
Brazil	190,000,000

COUNTRY	POPULATION
Russia	140,000,000
Japan	120,000,000
Vietnam	86,000,000
The U.K.	63,000,000

FEWER THAN

mniej niż /'fju:θ ðæn/
(do rzecz. policzalnych)

GRAMMAR >>>



'Fewer than' is only used with countable nouns. For example:

Brazil has fewer people than India.
Japan has fewer cars than China.

1 How many people are there in China?

There are about ... people in China.

2 How many people are there in Russia?

There are about ... people in Russia.

3 Does India have more people than Brazil?

Yes, India has more people than Brazil.

4 Does Vietnam have fewer people than India?

Yes, Vietnam has fewer people than India.

GRAMMAR >>>



You can also use 'more than' and 'less than' with verbs.

For example:

I work more than my brother.

I cook less than my sister.

I sleep less than my children.

1 Do you work more than your husband?

Yes, I work more than my husband.

No, I don't work more than my husband.

2 Do you cook more than your wife?

Yes, I cook more than my wife.

No, I don't cook more than my wife.

3 Did you work more than your husband last week?

Yes, I worked more than my husband last week.

No, I didn't work more than my husband last week.

4 Do you sleep more than your mother?

Yes, I sleep more than my mother.

No, I don't sleep more than my mother.

REVIEW >>>



1. Is chicken cheaper than beef?

2. How much does beef cost?

3. Where do you usually buy food?

4. Do you eat much meat?

5. Does this city have much traffic?

6. Does this city have more people than Beijing?

7. Do you work more than your father?

DICTATION 6 >>>



You can buy vegetables at the supermarket. How much do potatoes cost? They cost about one dollar per kilo. Potatoes are the cheapest vegetable. Tomatoes are more expensive than onions. Pork is cheaper than lamb. He has twenty cousins, five aunts and six uncles. He has more cousins than I do. Does India have fewer people than China? Yes, it does. This city has less pollution than London.

FINAL REVIEW

You are the teacher. Ask your partner questions from this book about:

SECTION 1 ►►►

Like
Can
Anybody, somebody and nobody

SECTION 2 ►►►

Past Simple tense (be)
Prepositions of time
Seasons, months and holidays

SECTION 3 ►►►

Past Simple tense (regular verbs)
When (conjunction)
How long?

SECTION 4 ►►►

Comparative adjectives
Superlative adjectives
Possessive pronouns (mine, yours, his)

SECTION 5 ►►►

Food
Countable and uncountable nouns
Past Simple tense (irregular verbs)

SECTION 6 ►►►

Making requests
Much and many
Less than, fewer than, more than

