



STAGE 4 TEXTBOOK

Patrick Kennedy



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“Those who know nothing of foreign languages know nothing of their own.”
- Johann Wolfgang von Goethe



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 4, let's review some of Stages 1-3.

REVIEW ►►►



Be (am/is/are)

1. Where are you from?
2. Where am I from?
3. How old are you?
4. Is she sitting?
5. Are you a teacher?
6. What are you doing?

Have/do/can

1. Do you have any brothers?
2. Does he have long hair?
3. Do you like chicken?
4. Can you cook?
5. Where do you live?
6. What time does this class start?

Time and dates

1. What is today's date?
2. When were you born?
3. When is Christmas?
4. What time is it?
5. What time do you usually go to bed?

Past Simple tense

1. Did you work yesterday?
2. Did you watch TV last night?
3. What did you do last night?
4. What did you do last weekend?
5. Where did you live when you were a child?

Adjectives

1. Are you taller than me?
2. Are dogs smarter than cats?
3. Is learning English easy?
4. Who is the tallest person in this class?
5. What is the most beautiful city in the world?



Your turn. For example: How many brothers do you have? Am I taller than you?

SECTION 1

EVER

kiedykolwiek /'ɛvə/

NEVER

nigdy /'nɛvə/

GRAMMAR >>>



'Ever' is used in questions but not in answers. For example:

Do you ever go to the cinema on weekends?
Yes, I go to the cinema on weekends.

Does he ever watch TV in the evening?
Yes, he watches TV in the evening.

'Never' is used in negative sentences. For example:

Do you ever come here on Sunday?
No, I never come here on Sunday.

Does she ever work in the morning?
No, she never works in the morning.

1 Do you ever come here on Monday?

Yes, I come here on Monday.

No, I never come here on Monday.

2 Do you ever come here on Sunday?

Yes, I come here on Sunday.

No, I never come here on Sunday.

3 Do you ever go to the supermarket on Saturday?

Yes, I go to the supermarket on Saturday.

No, I never go to the supermarket on Saturday.

4 Do you ever watch TV in the evening?

Yes, I watch TV in the evening.

No, I never watch TV in the evening.

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

przysłówki częstotliwości
/'ædv3:bz ɒv 'fri:kwənsi/

HARDLY EVER

prawie nigdy
/'ha:dli 'ɛvə/

LATE

spóźniony /leɪt/

ON TIME

na czas /nɑ: taim/

ALWAYS

zawsze /'ɔ:(l)weɪz/

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

always

often

sometimes

hardly ever

never

1 Are you always on time?

Yes, I am always on time.

No, I am hardly ever/never on time.

2 Are you ever late?

Yes, I am ... late.

No, I am hardly ever/never late.

GRAMMAR >>>



'Always', 'often' and 'sometimes' are positive. For example:

Do you ever watch TV in the evening?
Yes, I always watch TV in the evening.

Do you ever play volleyball on Saturday?
Yes, I often play volleyball on Saturday.

Does he ever work on the weekend?
Yes, he sometimes works on the weekend.

'Hardly ever' and 'never' are negative. For example:

Does she ever cook dinner?
No, she hardly ever cooks dinner.

Do you ever come here on Sunday?
No, I never come here on Sunday.

GO SHOPPING

iść na zakupy /gəʊ ˈzækpi/

GO SWIMMING

iść popływać /gəʊ ˈswɪmɪŋ/

GO ICE SKATING

iść na łyżwy

/gəʊ aɪs ˈskeɪtɪŋ/

GO RUNNING

iść pobieg

/gəʊ ˈrʌnɪŋ/

1 **Do you ever go shopping after work?**

Yes, I ... go shopping after work.

No, I ... go shopping after work.

2 **Do you ever go swimming on Saturday?**

Yes, I ... go swimming on Saturday.

No, I ... go swimming on Saturday.

3 **Do you ever go ice skating in winter?**

Yes, I ... go ice skating in winter.

No, I ... go ice skating in winter.

4 **Do you ever go running in the morning?**

Yes, I ... go running in the morning.

No, I ... go running in the morning.

5 **Do you ever go to the countryside on weekends?**

Yes, I ... go to the countryside on weekends.

No, I hardly ever/never go to the countryside on weekends.

6 **Do you ever study English at home?**

Yes, I ... study English at home.

No, I hardly ever/never study English at home.



Your turn. For example: Are you ever late? Do you ever speak English at work?

POLITE

uprzejmy /pə'laɪtɪ/

GRAMMAR >>>



Adverbs of frequency usually come before the verb. For example:

I hardly ever play basketball.

My brother usually works on Saturday.

My mother and father never eat breakfast.

But adverbs come after the verb 'be'. For example:

I am often late.

She is hardly ever on time.

They are always polite.

1 Do you ever work on Saturday?

Yes, I ... work on Saturday.

No, I hardly ever/never work on Saturday.

2 Are you always polite?

Yes, I am always polite.

No, I am hardly ever/never polite.

EVERY

każdy /'evri/

WEEKDAY

dzień roboczy /'wi:kdeɪ/

1 Do you work every day?

Yes, I work every day.

No, I don't work every day.

2 Do you watch TV every evening?

Yes, I watch TV every evening.

No, I don't watch TV every evening.

3 Do you study English at home every day?

Yes, I study English at home every day.

No, I don't study English at home every day.

4 What do you do every weekday?

I ... every weekday.

BRUSH (VERB)

szczotkować /brʌʃ/

WASH (VERB)

myć /wɔʃ/

TAKE A SHOWER

br. prysznić /teɪk ə 'ʃaʊə/

GET DRESSED

ubierać się /gɛt drɛst/

THEN

potem /ðen/

AFTER THAT

następnie /'a:ftə ðæt/

1 What do you do every morning?

I ... every morning.

2 What do you do after that?

After that, I ...

Stage 4

HOW OFTEN?
TWICE
GYM

jak często /hau̯ 'ɒf(ə)n/
dwa razy /twaɪs/
siłownia /dʒim/

ONCE

THREE TIMES

jeden raz /wʌns/
trzy razy /θri: taimz/

GRAMMAR >>>



You can answer 'how often' questions in different ways.
For example:

How often do you go to the gym?

I go to the gym every day.

I go to the gym once a week.

I hardly ever/never go to the gym.

1 How often do you come here?

I ...

2 How often do you go to restaurants?

I ...

3 How often does your husband cook?

He ...

4 How often does your wife work on weekends?

She ...

HOW MANY TIMES?

ile razy?
/hau̯ 'məni taimz/

SEND

wysłać
/sɛnd/

EMAIL

email /'i:meɪl/

TEXT MESSAGE

sms /tekst 'mesɪdʒ/

1 How often do you talk on the phone?

I ...

2 How many times a day do you talk on the phone?

I talk on the phone ... a day.

3 How often do you send emails?

I ...

4 How often do you send text messages?

I ...

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? >>>



1. Yes, I sometimes go ice skating with my wife in winter.
2. I play basketball once a week.
3. No, I never go to the cinema with my friends on weekends.
4. He cooks dinner every evening.

GO SKIING

jeździć na nartach

/gəʊ 'ski:ɪŋ/333

DIALOGUE ►►►

Anna Hey, Pete. Do you ever go ice skating in winter?

Pete No, I never go ice skating, but I like to go skiing in the mountains.

Anna Do you go skiing every winter?

Pete Yes, I go skiing with my parents every winter. Do you ever go skiing, Anna?

Anna No, I never go skiing because I can't ski.



Anna

Pete

1 Does Pete ever go ice skating in winter?

No, he never goes ice skating in winter.

2 What does Pete like to do in winter?

He likes to go skiing in the mountains.

3 Does Pete go skiing every winter?

Yes, he goes skiing with his parents every winter.

4 Does Anna ever go skiing?

No, she never goes skiing.

5 Why not?

Because she can't ski.

6 Do you ever go skiing in the mountains in winter?

Yes, I ...

No, I never/hardly ever go skiing in the mountains in winter.



Your turn. For example: Do you ever go ice skating in winter? What do you like doing in winter?

REMEMBER ►►►



In the Present Simple tense, 'he', 'she' and 'it' are different to 'I', 'you', 'we' and 'they'. For example:

I work, you work, we work, they work
I go, you go, we go, they go

He works, she works, it works
He goes, she goes, it goes

Stage 4

THE MOST

najwięcej, najbardziej

/ðə məʊst/

THE LEAST

najmniej /ðə li:st/

1 Who works the most in your family?

... work(s) the most in my family.

2 Who cleans the least in your family?

... clean(s) the least in my family.

3 Who sleeps the most in your family?

... sleep(s) the most in my family.

4 Who cooks the most in your family?

... cook(s) the most in my family.

5 Do you sleep the most in your family?

Yes, I sleep the most in my family.

No, I don't sleep the most in my family.

6 Does your father cook the least in your family?

Yes, my father cooks the least in my family.

No, my father doesn't cook the least in my family.

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? ➤➤➤



1. No, I don't work the most in my family.
2. My brother sleeps the least in my family.
3. I speak English the most in my family.
4. My father cooks the least in my family.



Your turn. For example: Do you work the most in your family? Who sleeps the least in your family?

REVIEW ➤➤➤



1. Do you ever speak English at work?
2. How often do you cook?
3. Do you eat breakfast every morning?
4. Do you drink tea every morning?
5. What do you do every morning?
6. Who cooks the most in your family?

DICTATION 1 ➤➤➤



Do you ever come here on Monday? Yes, I always come here on Monday. Do you ever go to the supermarket on weekends? No, I never go to the supermarket on weekends. How often do you go to the cinema? I go to the cinema twice a month. How often do you eat vegetables? I eat vegetables every day.

SECTION 2

WARM

ciepło /'wɔ:m/

COOL

chłodno /'ku:l/

1 Is it hot today?

Yes, it is hot today.

No, it is not hot today.

2 Was it cold yesterday?

Yes, it was cold yesterday.

No, it was not cold yesterday.

3 Was it cool last week?

Yes, it was cool last week.

No, it was not cool last week.

4 What do you wear when it's hot?

I wear ... when it's hot.

WEATHER

pogoda /'wɛðə/

DESCRIPTION

opis /'dɪs'krɪpʃən/

GRAMMAR >>>



You can use 'like' to ask for descriptions. Use 'like' in the question, don't use 'like' in the answer. For example:

What is the weather like today?
It is hot today.

What was the weather like yesterday?
It was cold yesterday.

You can use 'it' to talk about the weather. For example:

It is hot today.
It was warm yesterday.

CLOUDY

pochmurny /'klaʊdi/

WINDY

wietrzny /'wɪndi/

RAINY

deszczowy /'reɪni/

SUNNY

słoneczny /'sʌni/

SNOWY

śnieżny /'snɛui/

1 Is it cloudy today?

Yes, it's cloudy today.

No, it's not cloudy today.

2 Was it rainy last night?

Yes, it was rainy last night.

No, it wasn't rainy last night.

3 What is the weather like today?

It is ...

4 What was the weather like yesterday?

It was ...

Stage 4



1



2



3

1 What is the weather like in this picture?

It is ...

2 What is the weather like in this picture?

It is ...

3 What is the weather like in this picture?

It is ...

RAIN (VERB)

pada deszcz /reɪn/

SNOW (VERB)

pada śnieg /snəʊ/

AT THE MOMENT

teraz, w tym momencie
/æt ðə 'məʊmənt/

REMEMBER ►►►



'Rain' is a verb. 'Cold' is an adjective. For example:

It is raining at the moment. It is cold at the moment.

It rained yesterday. It was cold yesterday.

It usually rains in spring. It is usually cold in spring.

1 Is it raining at the moment?

Yes, it's raining at the moment.

No, it's not raining at the moment.

2 Is it cold now?

Yes, it's cold now.

No, it's not cold now.

3 Did it snow last week?

Yes, it snowed last week.

No, it didn't snow last week.

4 What was the weather like last week?

It ... last week.

5 What is the weather like in spring?

It ... in spring.

6 What's the weather like in summer?

It ... in summer.

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? >>>



1. It is usually windy in autumn.
2. Yes, it rained last week.
3. It often rains in summer.
4. No, it wasn't sunny last weekend.
5. It was cold, rainy and windy yesterday.



Your turn. For example: Is it cold today? What was the weather like yesterday?

HATE (VERB)

nienawidzić /heit/

LOVE (VERB)

kochać /lʌv/

1 **Do you love sunny weather?**

Yes, I love sunny weather.

No, I don't love sunny weather.

2 **Do you hate windy weather?**

Yes, I hate windy weather.

No, I don't hate windy weather.

3 **Do you prefer hot or cold weather?**

I prefer hot weather.

I prefer cold weather.

4 **What kind of weather do you love?**

I love ... weather.

GERUND

rzecz. odczasownikowy
/'dʒerənd/

INFINITIVE

bezokolicznik
/in'finitiv/

GRAMMAR >>>



Gerunds are verbs + 'ing'. Infinitives are 'to' + verb.
You can use gerunds and infinitives after 'like', 'love', 'hate' and 'prefer'. For example:

I like watching movies ... or ... I like to watch movies.

I love sleeping ... or ... I love to sleep.

I hate shopping ... or ... I hate to shop.

I prefer playing golf ... or ... I prefer to play golf.

1 **What do you like to do in summer?**

I like ... in summer.

2 **What do you hate doing in winter?**

I hate ... in winter.

3 **What do you like to do with your family?**

I like ... with my family.

4 **What do you love doing on weekends?**

I love ... on weekends.

Stage 4

ENJOY

lubić /ln'ðʒɔɪ/

Use only gerunds with 'enjoy'. For example: *I enjoy learning English. I enjoy reading books.*

1 Do you enjoy learning English?

Yes, I enjoy learning English.

No, I don't enjoy learning English.

2 Do you enjoy playing basketball?

Yes, I enjoy playing basketball.

No, I don't enjoy playing basketball.

3 What do you enjoy doing?

I enjoy ...

4 What don't you enjoy doing?

I don't enjoy ...

PHRASE

wyrażenie /freɪz/

WAIT IN LINE

czekać w kolejce
/wɛkt ɪn laɪn/

GRAMMAR



'Waiting' is a gerund. 'Waiting in line' is a gerund phrase. For example:

I hate waiting in line.

I like learning English.

Sometimes gerund phrases can be long. For example:

I enjoy going to the countryside with my family.

I love playing basketball in the park with my friends on weekends.

1 What do you love doing with your friends?

I love ...

2 What do you hate doing on weekends?

I hate ...

QUESTION TIME



Ask your partner five questions. For example:

- Do you like playing football?
- What do you like to do in summer?
- What do you hate doing in winter?
- Do you enjoy watching TV with your family?
- What do you love doing on weekends?

EASY

łatwy /'i:zi/

DIFFICULT

trudny /'difikəlt/

GRAMMAR >>>



Gerunds and gerund phrases can also be the subject of a sentence. For example:

Learning Japanese is difficult.

Riding a horse is easy.

Walking alone at night is dangerous.

1 **Do you think learning English is easy?**

Yes, I think learning English is easy.

No, I don't think learning English is easy.

2 **Do you think walking alone at night is dangerous?**

Yes, I think walking alone at night is dangerous.

No, I don't think walking alone at night is dangerous.

3 **Do you think riding a horse is easy?**

Yes, I think riding a horse is easy.

No, I don't think riding a horse is easy.

4 **Do you think speaking Chinese is difficult?**

Yes, I think speaking Chinese is difficult.

No, I don't think speaking Chinese is difficult.

BORING

nudny /'bɔ:riŋ/

INTERESTING

interesujący /'intrɛstɪŋ/

FUN

zabawny /fʌn/

EXCITING

ekscytujący /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/

FISHING

łowienie ryb /'fiʃɪŋ/

SKY DIVING

skoki spadochronowe /skai'daʊtɪŋ/

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

wspinaczka górska /'maʊntɪn klaimiŋ/

BUNGEE JUMPING

skoki na bungee /'bʌndʒi 'dʒʌmpɪŋ/

1 **Do you think learning English is interesting?**

Yes, I think learning English is interesting.

No, I don't think learning English is interesting.

2 **Do you think watching sport on TV is boring?**

Yes, I think watching sport on TV is boring.

No, I don't think watching sport on TV is boring.

3 **What do you think is fun?**

I think ... is fun.

4 **What do you think is exciting?**

I think ... is exciting.

Stage 4

WANT (VERB)	chcieć /wɔnt/	NEED (VERB)	potrzebować /ni:d/
PUB	bar, pub /pʌb/	TONIGHT	dziś wieczorem /tə'naɪt/
EARLY	wcześniej /'z:li:/	TOO BAD	szkoda /tu: bæd/

DIALOGUE ►►►

Tim	Hey, Danny. Do you want to go to the pub with me tonight?
Danny	I want to go to the pub with you, but I can't.
Tim	Why not?
Danny	Because I need to get up early tomorrow morning.
Tim	That's too bad.



Danny

Tim

1 What does Tim want to do tonight?

He wants to go to the pub with Danny.

2 Does Danny want to go to the pub with Tim?

Yes, he wants to go to the pub with Tim.

3 Can Danny go to the pub?

No, Danny can't go to the pub.

4 Why can't Danny go to the pub?

Because Danny needs to get up early tomorrow.

5 Do you want to go to the pub tonight?

Yes, I want to go to the pub tonight.

No, I don't want to go to the pub tonight.

6 Do you need to get up early tomorrow?

Yes, I need to get up early tomorrow.

No, I don't need to get up early tomorrow.

GRAMMAR ►►►



Use infinitives after 'want' and 'need'. For example:

I want to go to the pub tonight.

I don't want to get up early tomorrow.

I need to work tomorrow.

I didn't need to work last week.

NEXT

następny /nɛkst/

1 **What do you want to do tonight?***I want to ... tonight.*2 **What do you need to do this week?***I need to ...*3 **What do you want to do next weekend?***I want to ...*4 **What did you need to do last weekend?***I needed to ...*5 **What do you want to eat for dinner tonight?***I want to eat ...*6 **What time do you need to get up tomorrow?***I need to get up at ...***WHAT'S THE QUESTION? ►►►**

1. Yes, I want to go to a restaurant with my wife tonight.
2. I need to go shopping with my mother tomorrow.
3. No, I didn't want to go to the pub last night.
4. My wife needs to work next Saturday.
5. I want to eat a hamburger for dinner tonight.
6. No, he doesn't need to get up early tomorrow morning.



Your turn. For example: Do you need to work tomorrow? What do you want to do next weekend?

REVIEW ►►►

1. Is it warm today?
2. Was it warm yesterday?
3. What is the weather like today?
4. What was the weather like yesterday?
5. Do you love watching movies?
6. What do you hate to do?
7. What do you love doing in summer?
8. What do you want to do tonight?

DICTATION 2 ►►►

What's the weather like at the moment? It's raining and cold. What is the weather usually like in summer? It's usually hot in summer. It's windy in spring. It snows every winter in this country. I hate shopping when it's rainy. I love going to the countryside when it's hot and sunny. She hates to play sports when it's hot.

SECTION 3

EACH

każdy /i:tʃ/

GRAMMAR >>>



There are many irregular verbs. You need to learn the Past Simple tense of each irregular verb. For example:

The Past Simple tense of 'eat' is 'ate'.

The Past Simple tense of 'drink' is 'drank'.

The Past Simple tense of 'do' is 'did'.

1 Did you eat chicken yesterday?

Yes, I ate chicken yesterday.

No, I didn't eat chicken yesterday.

2 Did you drink any coffee this morning?

Yes, I drank some coffee this morning.

No, I didn't drink any coffee this morning.

3 What did you eat for dinner last night?

I ate ... for dinner last night.

4 What did you drink this morning?

I drank ... this morning.

SENTENCE BUILDER >>>



I ate eggs.

I ate eggs for breakfast.

I ate eggs for breakfast with my sister.

I ate eggs for breakfast with my sister this morning.



Your turn. For example: Did you eat eggs for breakfast this morning?
What did you eat for breakfast this morning?

REMEMBER >>>



Use 'did' in questions and negative sentences. Don't use 'did' in positive sentences. For example:

Did you drink beer last night?

Yes, I drank beer last night.

No, I didn't drink beer last night.

PRESENT	PAST
go	went
get up	got up

2 **What time did you get up this morning?**
I got up at ... this morning.

4 **Did you get up early this morning?**
Yes, I got up early this morning.
No, I didn't get up early this morning.

6 **What time did you go to work yesterday?**
I went to work at ... yesterday.

1 **What time did you go to bed last night?**
I went to bed at ... last night.

3 **What time did you get up yesterday morning?**
I got up at ... yesterday morning.

5 **Did you go to bed late last night?**
Yes, I went to bed late last night.
No, I didn't go to bed late last night.

7 **What time did you go home last night?**
I went home at ... last night.

A.M.	rano /eɪ.əm./	P.M.	po południu /pi:əm./
MEAN (VERB)	znaczyć /mi:n/	NOON	południe /nu:n/
MIDNIGHT	południe /'mɪdnɪt/	MIDDAY	południe /'mɪddəɪ/

GRAMMAR >>>



'a.m.' means before noon, 'p.m.' means after noon.
 For example:

I went to bed at 11:00p.m. last night.

I usually get up at 7:00am.

I ate lunch at noon yesterday.

'Noon' and 'midday' mean 12:00p.m. 'Midnight' means 12:00a.m.

GRAMMAR >>>



When you don't know a word, you can use the verb 'mean' to ask:

'What does ... mean?' 'It means ...'



Your turn. For example: What does 'midnight' mean? What time did you go to bed last night?

REMEMBER >>>



Use 'do' or 'does' in questions in the Present Simple tense.
For example:

What time do you usually go to bed?

What time does he usually get up?

Do you usually eat breakfast?

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

What time did you go to bed yesterday?

What time did she get up this morning?

Did you eat breakfast this morning?

1 **Did you get up early yesterday?**

Yes, I got up early yesterday.

No, I didn't get up early yesterday.

2 **Do you usually get up early?**

Yes, I usually get up early.

No, I don't usually get up early.

3 **What time did you go to bed last night?**

I went to bed at ... last night.

4 **What time do you usually go to bed?**

I usually go to bed at ...

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? >>>



1. Yes, I went to bed late last night.
2. No, I don't usually go to bed late.
3. I went to bed at midnight last night.
4. I usually go to bed at 10:00p.m.
5. Yes, she usually gets up late on Sunday.
6. No, she didn't get up late yesterday morning.
7. He got up at 6:30 this morning.
8. He usually gets up at 7:00a.m.



Your turn. Ask a Present Simple tense question. For example: **Do you usually get up early?**



Your turn. Ask a Past Simple tense question. For example: **What time did you go to bed last night?**

TAKE A BATH	wziąć kąpiel /teɪk ə bæθ/	PUT ON	założyć /pʊt ɒn/
COMB (VERB)	czesać /kəʊm/	MAKE-UP (NOUN)	makijaż /'meɪkʌʃ/
FINALLY	w końcu /'faɪnəli/		

PRESENT	PAST
take	took
put	put
comb	combed

What did Jane do this morning?

First, she got up at 7:30a.m.

Then, she took a shower and washed her hair.

After that, she brushed her teeth.

Then, she combed her hair and got dressed.

Next, she put on some make-up.

Then, she ate breakfast.

Finally, she went to work.



1 **What time did Jane get up this morning?**

She got up at 7:30a.m.

2 **Then, what did she do?**

Then, she took a shower and washed her hair.

3 **What did she do after that?**

After that, she ...

4 **What did you do this morning?**

I ... this morning.

5 **Then, what did you do?**

Then, I ...

6 **What did you do after that?**

After that, I ...



Your turn. For example: What time did you take a shower this morning? What did you do this morning?

Stage 4

BEGIN

rozpocząć /bɪ'gɪn/

BRING

przynieść /brɪŋ/

PRESENT	PAST
come	came
begin	began
bring	brought

1 Did you come here yesterday?

Yes, I came here yesterday.
No, I didn't come here yesterday.

2 What time did you come here today?

I came here at ... today.

3 What time did this class begin today?

This class began at ... today.

4 Did you bring your book here today?

Yes, I brought my book here today.

No, I didn't bring my book here today.

5 What did you bring here today?

I brought ... here today.
I didn't bring anything here today.

MEET

spotykać /mi:t/

SLEEP (VERB)

spać /sli:p/

PRESENT	PAST
sleep	slept
speak	spoke
meet	met

PRESENT	PAST
read	read
write	wrote
send	sent

PRESENT	PAST
wear	wore
see	saw
drive	drove

1 Did you speak English last weekend?

Yes, I spoke English last weekend.

No, I didn't speak English last weekend.

2 Did you read your English book last night?

Yes, I read my English book last night.

No, I didn't read my English book last night.

3 How many hours did you sleep last night?

I slept for ... hours last night.

4 What did you wear yesterday?

I wore ... yesterday.

5 What did you do yesterday morning?

I ... yesterday morning.

6 What did you do last night?

I ... last night.



Your turn. Ask a 'yes/no' question. For example: Did you meet your friends yesterday?



Your turn. Ask a 'wh-' question. For example: Who did you see yesterday?

FIT (VERB)

pasować /fit/

GIVE

dać /giv/

SO

więc /səʊ/

PRESENT	PAST
buy	bought
give	gave
fit	fit

DIALOGUE >>>

Jane: Hey, Sara. What did you do yesterday?

Sara: Hi, Jane, I went shopping yesterday.

Jane: What did you buy?

Sara: I bought some jeans at the market, but they didn't fit me.

Jane: So, what did you do?

Sara: I gave the jeans to my sister.



Jane



Sara

1 **What did Sara do yesterday?**

She went shopping yesterday.

3 **Did the jeans fit Sara?**

No, they didn't fit Sara.

5 **Did you go shopping last week?**

Yes, I went shopping last week.

No, I didn't go shopping last week.

7 **Do you like going shopping?**

Yes, I like going shopping.

No, I don't like going shopping.

2 **What did Sara buy?**

She bought some jeans.

4 **So, what did Sara do?**

She gave the jeans to her sister.

6 **What did you buy?**

I bought ...

8 **Where do you usually buy clothes?**

I usually buy clothes ...

Stage 4

ANYTHING

nic /'nɪθɪŋ/

SOMETHING

coś /'sʌmθɪŋ/

GRAMMAR



Use 'anything' in questions and negative sentences.
Use 'something' in positive sentences. For example:

Did you buy anything yesterday?

Yes, I bought something yesterday.

No, I didn't buy anything yesterday.

1 Did you buy anything last week?

Yes, I bought something last week.

No, I didn't buy anything last week.

2 What did you buy last week?

I bought ... last week.

I didn't buy anything last week.

JEWELLERY

bijuteria /'dʒu:əlri/

RING (NOUN)

pierścionek /rɪŋ/

EARRING

kolczyk /'kəlçik/

NECKLACE

naszyjnik /'nɛklis/

BRACELET

bransoletka /'bræsəlɪt/

WATCH (NOUN)

zegarek /wɒtʃ/

1 Are you wearing a watch?

Yes, I'm wearing a watch.

No, I'm not wearing a watch.

2 What jewellery are you wearing?

I'm wearing ...

I'm not wearing any jewellery.

3 What jewellery did you wear yesterday?

I wore ... yesterday.

I didn't wear any jewellery yesterday.

4 Where did you buy your watch?

I bought my watch ...

I didn't buy this watch.

GRAMMAR



You can say:

He gave the book to me.

He gave me the book.

My mother bought this watch for me.

My mother bought me this watch.

1 Did your mother give you those earrings?

Yes, my mother gave me these earrings.

No, my mother didn't give me these earrings.

2 Did your wife give that watch to you?

Yes, my wife gave this watch to me.

No, my wife didn't give this watch to me.

3 What did you buy your mother for her birthday?

I bought ...

I didn't buy anything for my mother.

4 What did your wife buy you for your birthday?

She bought ...

She didn't buy me anything.

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? ►►►



1. Yes, I bought some jewellery last week.
2. I bought a watch for my father for his birthday.
3. No, my wife didn't buy me this ring.
4. My sister gave me a book last Christmas.
5. Yes, I wore these jeans yesterday.
6. My mother gave me this tie.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

instrument muzyczny
/mju:zɪkəl 'ɪnstrʊmənt/

GUITAR

gitara
/gɪ'ta:/

PIANO

pianino /pi'ænəʊ/

VIOLIN

skrzypce /'vare'lɪn/

DRUMS

perkusja /drʌmz/

1 Can you play a musical instrument?

Yes, I can play a musical instrument.

No, I can't play any musical instruments.

2 Can you play the guitar?

Yes, I can play the guitar.

No, I can't play the guitar.



3 Did you play any musical instruments when you were a student?

Yes, I played ... when I was a student.

No, I didn't play any musical instruments when I was a student.

4 Did you study music at school?

Yes, I studied music at school.

No, I didn't study music at school.

Stage 4

COULD

czas przeszły od 'can'

/kʊd/

GRAMMAR >>>



'Could' is the Past Tense of 'can'. For example:

I can't play the guitar now, but I could when I was a child.

I couldn't swim ten years ago.

1 Could you play the piano when you were a child?

Yes, I could play the piano when I was a child.

No, I couldn't play the piano when I was a child.

2 Could you speak English ten years ago?

Yes, I could speak English ten years ago.

No, I couldn't speak English ten years ago.

SIMPLE FORM

podstawowa forma

/'sɪmpl fɔ:m/

GRAMMAR >>>



'Can' and 'could' are modal verbs. After modal verbs, always use the simple form of a verb. For example:

I can play tennis. (Not 'can playing tennis' or 'can to play tennis')

She can't speak English.

He can play the piano.

I couldn't drive last year. (Not 'could driving' or 'could to drive')

She couldn't speak English when she was 16 years old.

He could play the piano when he was a child.

1 Can you play the drums?

Yes, I can play the drums.

No, I can't play the drums.

2 Can you drive?

Yes, I can drive.

No, I can't drive.

3 Could you play the drums three years ago?

Yes, I could play the drums three years ago.

No, I couldn't play the drums three years ago.

4 Could you drive when you were 16 years old?

Yes, I could drive when I was 16 years old.

No, I couldn't drive when I was 16 years old.

GRAMMAR >>>



Short answers with 'can' and 'could':

Can you swim? Yes, I can.

Can your brother play the drums? No, he can't.

Could you speak English five years ago? Yes, I could.

Could he drive when he was 18 years old? No, he couldn't.

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? >>>



1. Yes, I could drive a car when I was 19 years old.
2. I can play the piano.
3. No, my mother can't cook.
4. Yes, I could speak Russian when I was a student.
5. No, my sister can't play the violin.
6. Yes, I can.

REVIEW >>>



1. What did you eat for breakfast this morning?
2. What did you do this morning?
3. Who gave you that ring?
4. Did you speak English yesterday?
5. What did you do yesterday?
6. Can you play any musical instruments?
7. What can you do?
8. Could you play any musical instruments when you were a child?

DICTATION 3 >>>



Jane got up early this morning. Then, she took a shower and washed her hair. After that, she brushed her teeth and got dressed. Then, she went to work. She ate eggs for breakfast this morning. What did you eat for dinner last night? I ate meat and vegetables. I wrote some emails yesterday. I came to class early yesterday. I bought a new necklace yesterday. I wore my new bracelet last night. Who gave you that ring? My husband gave this ring to me.

MID-POINT REVIEW

AT LEAST

przynajmniej /æt li:st/

INTERVIEW



Interview your partner. Ask at least five 'yes/no' questions. For example:

- Are you always on time?
- Do you ever go to the countryside on weekends?
- Do you work the most in your family?
- Do you need to get up early tomorrow?
- Do you like going shopping?
- Is it raining at the moment?
- Did you eat any fruit yesterday?
- Did your husband buy you that ring?

And ask at least five 'wh-' questions. For example:

- How often do you watch TV?
- What do you do every morning?
- What do you like doing in winter?
- What is the weather like today?
- What do you want to do tonight?
- What do you need to do next week?
- Where did you eat lunch yesterday?
- What did you do yesterday?

Now, tell the class about your partner.

REMEMBER



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

He likes watching movies.

She needs to get up early tomorrow.

Don't use 's' with 'he/she' in the Past Simple tense.

He watched a movie last night.

She needed to get up early yesterday.

SECTION 4

PARTY (NOUN) impreza /'pa:tɪ/

BUSY

zajęty /'bizi/

FREE (ADJECTIVE) wolny /'fri:/

GREAT

świetnie /'greɪtɪ/

DIALOGUE >>>

Andy Jane, tomorrow is my birthday.

Jane Really? Are you having a party?

Andy Yes, but the party is next Saturday. Can you come?

Jane What is next Saturday's date?

Andy It's December 12th.

Jane Oh, I'm busy in the morning on December 12th. What time is the party?

Andy It starts at 7:00 p.m.

Jane OK, I can come, I'm free that evening.

Andy Great!



Andy

Jane

1 When is Andy's birthday?

Andy's birthday is tomorrow.

2 When is the birthday party?

The birthday party is next Saturday.

3 What is next Saturday's date?

It's December 12th.

4 When is Jane busy?

Jane is busy in the morning.

5 What time does the party start?

It starts at 7:00 p.m.

6 Can Jane come to the party?

Yes, she can come to the party.

7 When is your birthday?

My birthday is on ...

8 What do you like doing on your birthday?

I like ... on my birthday.



Your turn. For example: Do you like going out with your friends on your birthday? When is your birthday?

FUTURE

przyszłość /'fju:tʃə/

ACTION

czynność /'ækʃ(ə)n/

GRAMMAR >>>



You can use the Present Continuous tense for an action you are doing now. For example:

I am sitting. (now)

She is speaking English. (now)

You can also use the Present Continuous tense for an action in the future. For example:

I am watching TV tonight.

Andy is having a party next Saturday.

1 Are you coming here tomorrow?

Yes, I am coming here tomorrow.

No, I am not coming here tomorrow.

2 Are you working tomorrow?

Yes, I am working tomorrow.

No, I am not working tomorrow.

3 Are you going to the countryside next weekend?

Yes, I'm going to the countryside next weekend.

No, I'm not going to the countryside next weekend.

4 Are you cooking dinner tonight?

Yes, I am cooking dinner tonight.

No, I am not cooking dinner tonight.

5 What are you doing now?

I am ...

6 What are you doing tonight?

I am ... tonight.

7 What are you doing after class?

I am ... after class.

8 What are you doing on Saturday?

I am ... on Saturday.

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? >>>



1. Yes, I am coming here tomorrow.
2. I am going to the countryside with my friends on Sunday.
3. No, my wife is not cooking dinner tonight.
4. I am going to the bank after class.
5. Yes, he is going to the cinema with his girlfriend tonight.

END (NOUN)

koniec /ənd/

LATER

później /'leɪtə/

GRAMMAR >>>



The time usually comes at the end of a sentence.

SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT	TIME
I	am watching	TV	tonight.
You	are eating	breakfast	tomorrow morning.
He	is doing	his homework	later.
We	are drinking	coffee	now.

GO OUT

wyjść /gəʊt/

STAY HOME

zostać w domu /steɪ həʊm/

BAR

bar /ba:/

LIBRARY

biblioteka /'laɪbrərɪ/

SWIMMING POOL

basen /'swɪmɪŋ pʊ:l/

SHOPPING MALL

centrum handlowe /'ʃɒpɪŋ mɔ:l/

FITNESS CLUB

klub fitness /'fɪtnɪs klub/

NIGHTCLUB

ШЕНИЙН КЛУБ

1 Are you going out this weekend?

Yes, I am going out this weekend.

No, I am not going out this weekend.

2 Are you staying home this weekend?

Yes, I am staying home this weekend.

No, I am not staying home this weekend.

3 Are you going to a bar this weekend?

Yes, I'm going to a bar this weekend.

No, I'm not going to a bar this weekend.

4 Are you going to the library this weekend?

Yes, I'm going to the library this weekend.

No, I'm not going to the library this weekend.

5 What are you doing on Saturday?

I am ... on Saturday.

6 How often do you stay home on weekends?

I ...

SENTENCE BUILDER >>>



What are you doing tonight?

I'm going shopping.

I'm going shopping for clothes.

I'm going shopping for clothes at the mall.

I'm going shopping for clothes at the mall with my wife.

I'm going shopping for clothes at the mall with my wife tonight.

Stage 4

VISIT (VERB)

odwiedzić /'vɪzɪt/

GRANDPARENTS

dziadkowie
'græn,peərənts/

DIALOGUE ➤➤➤

Pete: Are you going out this weekend?
 Anna: No, I'm staying home. What are you doing this weekend?
 Pete: I'm going to the countryside.
 Anna: What are you doing in the countryside this weekend?
 Pete: I'm visiting my grandparents.



Pete

Anna

1 Is Anna going out this weekend?

No, Anna is not going out this weekend.

2 What is Pete doing this weekend?

He is going to the countryside this weekend.

3 Who is Pete visiting?

He is visiting his grandparents.

4 Are you going to the countryside this weekend?

Yes, I'm going to the countryside this weekend.

No, I'm not going to the countryside this weekend.

5 Do you want to go to the countryside this weekend?

Yes, I want to go to the countryside this weekend.

No, I don't want to go to the countryside this weekend.

6 Did you go to the countryside last weekend?

Yes, I went to the countryside last weekend.

No, I didn't go to the countryside last weekend.

7 What do you want to do this weekend?

I want to ...

8 What do you like to do on weekends?

I like to ...

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? ➤➤➤



1. I want to go skiing this weekend.
2. Yes, I hate working on weekends.
3. No, she is not visiting her sister next weekend.
4. They are going swimming this weekend.
5. They went swimming last weekend.

FOLLOW-UP
QUESTIONdalsze pytanie
/ˈfɒləʊ̯ʌp ˈkwɛstʃən/

COME BACK

wrócić
/kʌm bæk/

Question



Tree

What are you doing this weekend?

I am going to the countryside this weekend.

When are you going to the countryside?

Why are you going to the countryside?

How are you going to the countryside?

Who are you going with?

When are you coming back?

I am staying home this weekend.

Why are you staying home this weekend?

Are you staying home alone this weekend?

Are you studying English at home this weekend?

Are you cleaning your home this weekend?

What are you doing at home this weekend?

QUESTION
TIME

Ask your partner some questions about the weekend. For example:

Are you going out next weekend?

What are you doing next weekend?

What do you like to do on weekends?

What did you do last weekend?

Remember to ask follow-up questions.

Stage 4

ANYWHERE

gdzieś /'ɛnɪweə/

SOMEWHERE

gdzieś /sʌmweə/

VACATION (U.S.)

urlop /və'keɪʃən/

HOLIDAY (U.K.)

urlop /'hɒlədeɪ/

SOON

wkrótce /su:n/

1 Did you go anywhere on vacation last year?

Yes, I went somewhere on vacation last year.

No, I didn't go anywhere on vacation last year.

2 Where did you go on holiday last year?

I went to ... on holiday last year.

I didn't go anywhere on holiday last year.

3 Are you going on holiday soon?

Yes, I'm going on holiday soon.

No, I'm not going on holiday soon.

4 Where are you going on vacation this year?

I'm going to ... on vacation this year.

5 Do you want to go on vacation soon?

Yes, I want to go on vacation soon.

No, I don't want to go on vacation soon.

6 Where do you want to go?

I want to go to ...



Your turn. For example: Are you going on holiday this year? Did you go on vacation last summer?

REVIEW ➤➤➤



1. Are you going out this weekend?
2. What are you doing this weekend?
3. Are you working tomorrow?
4. How often do you go to the mall?
5. Are you going on vacation this year?
6. Where are you going?

DICTATION 4 ➤➤➤



What are you doing tonight? I'm watching TV tonight. Is he going to the library on Saturday? Yes, he is. She's going to the swimming pool next week. She goes to the swimming pool twice a week. I went to the library last Sunday. Are you going on vacation this year? No, I'm not going on vacation because I'm very busy. I want to go on holiday next summer.

SECTION 5

PLAN (NOUN)

plan /plæn/

GRAMMAR >>>



You can also use 'going to' to talk about future plans.
For example:

I am going to go to the cinema on Saturday.

He is going to play football on Sunday.

I am going to visit my sister tonight.

Remember! It's 'be + going to + verb'. For example:

I am going to watch TV tonight.

You are going to watch TV tonight.

He/she is going to watch TV tonight.

We are going to watch TV tonight.

They are going to watch TV tonight.

1 Are you going to come here tomorrow?

Yes, I am going to come here tomorrow.

No, I am not going to come here tomorrow.

2 Are you going to visit your parents next week?

Yes, I am going to visit my parents next week.

No, I am not going to visit my parents next week.

3 What are you going to do tomorrow?

I am going to ... tomorrow.

4 What are you going to do on Sunday?

I am going to ... on Sunday.

RELAX (VERB)

relaksować /rɪ'læks/

SENTENCE BUILDER >>>



What are you going to do this weekend?

I am going to relax.

I am going to relax at home.

I am going to relax at home with my family.

I am going to relax at home with my family this weekend.

1 What are you going to do tonight?

I ...

2 What are you going to do next weekend?

I ...

Stage 4

HOTEL

hotel /həʊ'tel/

TRAVEL (VERB)

podróżować /'trævl/

PLANE

samolot /'pleɪn/

DIALOGUE ➤➤➤

Pete Hey, Anna. Are you going to go on vacation this year?

Anna Yes, my family and I are going to go to the beach this summer.

Pete Great! Where are you going to stay?

Anna We're going to stay in a hotel.

Pete How are you going to travel there?

Anna We're going to go there by plane. How about you, Pete?

Pete I'm going to go hiking in the mountains with my brother in August.



Anna

Pete

1 Is Anna going to go on vacation this year?

Yes, she is going to go on vacation this year.

2 Where is Anna going to go this summer?

She is going to go to the beach this summer.

3 Who is Anna going to go on vacation with?

She is going to go on vacation with her family.

4 Where is she going to stay?

She is going to stay in a hotel.

5 How is she going to travel there?

She is going to travel there by plane.

6 What is Pete going to do this August?

Pete is going to go hiking in the mountains with his brother this August.

7 Are you going to go on vacation this summer?

Yes, I'm going to go on vacation this summer.

No, I'm not going to go on vacation this summer.

8 What are you going to do this summer?

I'm going to ... this summer.



Your turn. For example: What are you going to do this summer? Are you going to travel anywhere this year?

GO FISHING	iść na ryby /gəʊ 'fɪʃɪŋ/	GO SIGHTSEEING	zwiedzać /gəʊ 'saɪt, si:ɪŋ/
GO CLUBBING	iść się zabawić /klʌbɪŋ/	GO HUNTING	iść na polowanie /hʌntɪŋ/
SUNBATHE	opalać się /'sʌn,beɪð/	SCUBA DIVE	nurkować /'sku:bə daɪv/
SOUVENIR	upominek /'su:vənɪə/	MUSEUM	muzeum /mju(:) 'zjəm/
SHOW (NOUN)	przedstawienie /ʃəʊ/	ACTIVITY	czynność /æk'trɪvɪt̬i/

1 Are you going to go fishing this summer?

Yes, I'm going to go fishing this summer.

No, I'm not going to go fishing this summer.

2 Are you going to go sightseeing this year?

Yes, I am going to go sightseeing this year.

No, I am not going to go sightseeing this year.

3 Are you going to buy any souvenirs on vacation?

Yes, I am going to buy some souvenirs on vacation.

No, I am not going to buy any souvenirs on vacation.

4 Are you going to visit any museums this year?

Yes, I am going to visit a museum this year.

No, I am not going to visit any museums this year.

5 What do you enjoy doing on vacation?

I enjoy ... on vacation.

6 What activities do you enjoy?

I enjoy ...

7 Do you think that sunbathing is boring?

Yes, I think that sunbathing is boring.

No, I don't think that sunbathing is boring.

8 Do you think that SCUBA diving is exciting?

Yes, I think that SCUBA diving is exciting.

No, I don't think that SCUBA diving is exciting.

CONTAIN

zawierać /kən'teɪn/

SOUND (NOUN)

dźwięk /saʊnd//

REPEAT (VERB)

powtórzyć /rɪ'pi:t/

LISTEN AND REPEAT



These words all contain the 'sh' sound. Listen and repeat.

Shopping.

Vacation.

Fishing.

Dictation.

Can you think of any other words that contain the 'sh' sound?

GRAMMAR >>>



With some activities you can use 'go' + gerund. For example:

go **skiing**
go **hiking**
go **swimming**
go **shopping**

go **running**
go **sightseeing**
go **hunting**
go **dancing**

1 Do you like going skiing?

Yes, I like going skiing.

No, I don't like going skiing.

2 Do you like to go hiking?

Yes, I like to go hiking.

No, I don't like to go hiking.

3 Are you going to go shopping this weekend?

Yes, I'm going to go shopping this weekend.

No, I'm not going to go shopping this weekend.

4 Do you need to go shopping tomorrow?

Yes, I need to go shopping tomorrow.

No, I don't need to go shopping tomorrow.

5 Do you ever go running?

Yes, I ...

No, I never go running.

6 How often do you go swimming?

I ...

QUESTION TIME >>>



Ask your partner five questions about vacations. For example:

Where did you go on your last vacation?

Where are you going on your next vacation?

Do you want to go on vacation soon?

What do you enjoy doing on vacation?

Do you go on vacation every summer?

PUBLIC SPEAKING >>>



Tell the class about your last vacation or your next vacation.

Where did you go? ... or ... Where are you going?

Where did you stay? ... or ... Where are you staying?

What did you do? ... or ... What are you going to do?

MAYBE

być może /'meɪbi/

PROBABLY

prawdopodobnie /'prɒbəblɪ/

SURE

pewny /ʃʊə/

UNSURE

niepewny /ʌn'ʃʊə/

GRAMMAR >>>



You can also use 'will' to talk about the future. You can use 'will' when you are not sure about your future plans. 'Will' is often used with 'maybe', 'probably' or 'I think'. For example:

What are you doing this weekend?

I'm not sure, maybe I will go to the countryside this weekend.

What are you going to do tonight?

I will probably stay home tonight.

Answer these questions with 'will'.

1 What are you doing tonight?

I think I'll ...

I'll probably ...

2 What are you doing on Saturday night?

I'm not sure, maybe I'll ...

3 What are you going to do tomorrow?

I think I'll ...

4 What are you going to eat for dinner tonight?

I'm not sure, maybe I'll eat ... for dinner tonight.

5 What time are you going to get up on Sunday morning?

I'll probably get up at ... on Sunday morning.

6 What are you going to watch on TV tonight?

I'll probably watch ... on TV tonight.

7 Who are you meeting next weekend?

I'm not sure, maybe I'll meet ... next weekend.

8 What are you buying next week?

I'll probably buy ... next week.

LIKE

tak jak /lɑ:k/

GRAMMAR >>>



'Will' is a modal verb like 'can' and 'could'. Always use the simple form of verbs after modal verbs. For example:

I think I'll go out tonight.

I probably won't come here tomorrow.

I + will = I'll

will + not = won't

SENTENCE BUILDER



What are you going to do tonight?

I will probably stay home.

I will probably stay home and watch TV.

I will probably stay home and watch TV with my husband.

I will probably stay home and watch TV with my husband tonight.

1 What are you doing tonight?

I ...

2 What are you going to do next weekend?

I ...

3 What are you doing after class?

I ...

4 What are you going to do next summer?

I ...

GRAMMAR



'Going to' and the Present Continuous tense are usually used in questions about the future. 'Will' is not usually used in questions. For example:

What are you doing tonight?

I'm going to work late tonight.

What are you going to do this weekend?

I'll probably go to the countryside this weekend.

You can use 'in' to talk about time in the future. For example:

Are you going to the countryside in two weeks?

Maybe I'll go to the countryside in two weeks.

WHAT'S THE QUESTION?



1. Yes, I'll probably go to the cinema this weekend.

2. I think I will stay home tonight.

3. I think I will cook chicken soup for dinner tonight.

4. No, we probably won't come here next Sunday.



Your turn. For example: What are you going to do tonight? What are you doing on Saturday?

GRAMMAR >>>



'Will' is used with the verb 'be' when you are sure and unsure. For example:

'Will you be here tomorrow?' 'Yes, I'll be here tomorrow.'

'Will you be here on Sunday?' 'No, I don't think I'll be here on Sunday.'

Note that 'will' is used in questions and answers with 'be'.

STILL

nadal /stɪl/

1 Will you be here tomorrow?

Yes, I'll be here tomorrow.

No, I won't be here tomorrow.

Maybe I'll be here tomorrow.

2 Will you be here on Sunday?

Yes, I'll be here on Sunday.

No, I won't be here on Sunday.

I don't think I'll be here on Sunday.

3 Will you still be here at 9:00 tonight?

Yes, I'll still be here at 9:00 tonight.

No, I won't still be here at 9:00 tonight.

4 Will you still be here in an hour?

Yes, I'll still be here in an hour.

No, I won't still be here in an hour.

5 What time will you be here until?

I'll be here until ...

6 What time do you usually study until?

I usually study until ...

REVIEW >>>



1. Are you going to come here tomorrow?	4. What are you going to do tomorrow?
2. What are you going to do tonight?	5. Where are you going to go on vacation this year?
3. Are you going to cook dinner tonight?	6. Will you be here next week?

DICTATION 5 >>>



I'm not going to do anything tonight. We are going to study English tomorrow. Are you going on vacation this year? Yes, I'm going to go on holiday to Japan this summer. What are you going to do this weekend? I'm going to go shopping on Saturday. I will probably stay home on Sunday. I think I will visit my grandparents next month. She won't still be here in one hour.

SECTION 6

WHAT'S THE MATTER?	co się stało/dzieje? /wɔts ɔ̄ 'mætə/	SICK	chory /s̄ik/
THE NEAREST STREET	najbliższy /ɔ̄ 'n̄iɛr̄ist/	NEAR	w pobliżu /n̄iɛ/
STREET	ulica /stri:t/	TAKE	zabrać, wziąć /teɪk/

DIALOGUE

Jane	Hi, Danny. What's the matter?
Danny	I'm sick.
Jane	You don't look good.
Danny	Where is the nearest hospital?
Jane	It's on Cross Street, near the cinema.
Danny	I don't have a car.
Jane	I can take you there.



Danny

Jane

1 What's wrong with Danny?

Danny is sick.

2 How does he look?

He doesn't look good.

3 Which street is the nearest hospital on?

The nearest hospital is on Cross Street.

4 What is the hospital near?

It's near the cinema.

5 What is Jane going to do?

Jane is going to take Danny to the hospital.

6 Why?

Because Danny doesn't have a car.

REMEMBER



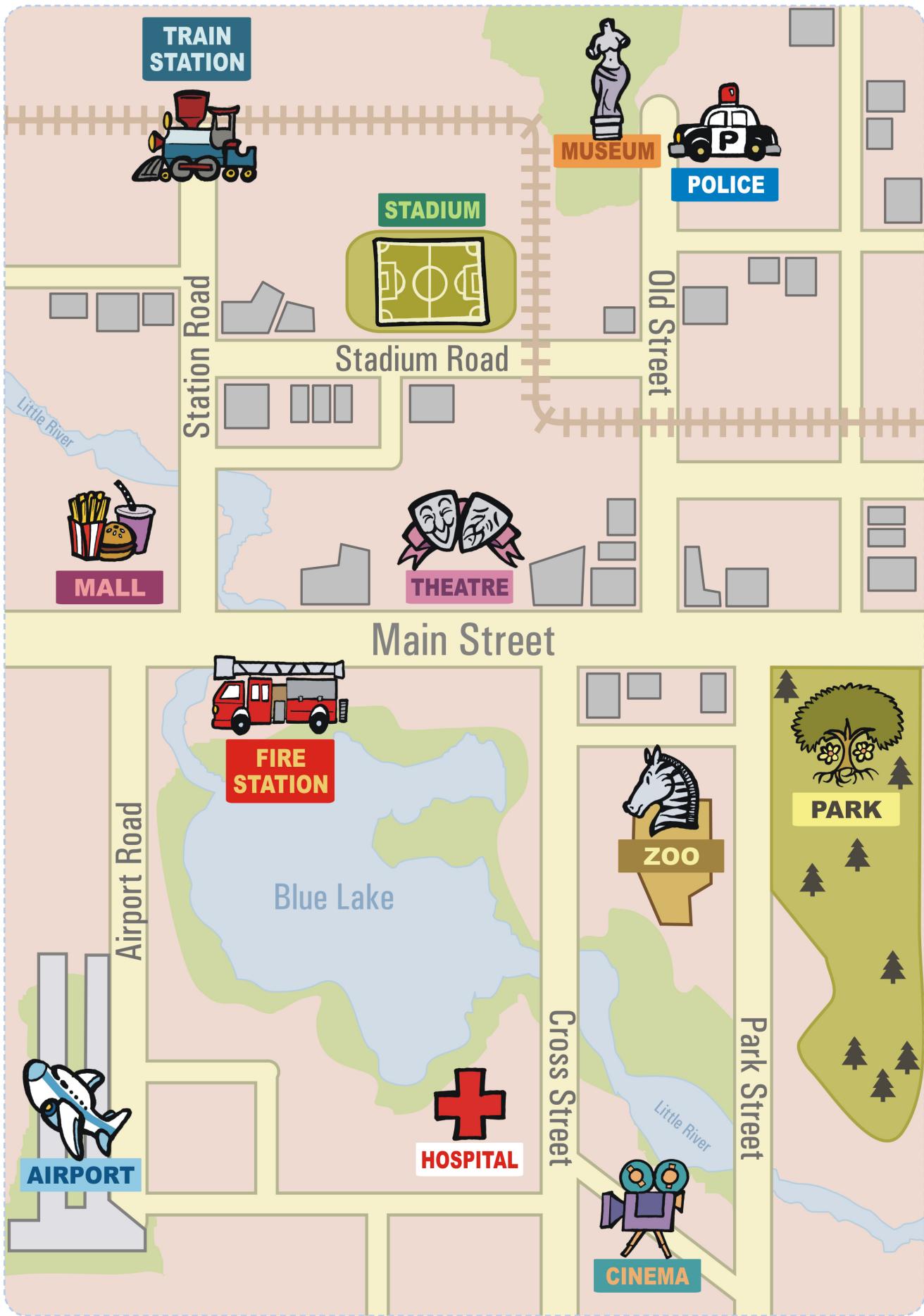
Use 'the ___est' with short adjectives. Use 'the most ...' with long adjectives. For example:

Where is the nearest hospital?

The nearest hospital is on Cross Street.

What is the most expensive hotel in this city?

The most expensive hotel in this city is The Ritz.



Stage 4

MAP	mapa /mæp/	FIRE STATION	straż pożarna /'faɪər 'steɪʃən/
THEATRE	teatr /'θɪətər/	STADIUM	stadion /'steɪdʒəm/
AIRPORT	lotnisko /'eəpɔ:t/	POLICE STATION	posterunek /pə'li:s 'steɪʃən/
ZOO	zoo /zu:/	TRAIN STATION	stacja kolejowa /treɪn 'steɪʃən/
CORNER	kąt, róg /'kɔ:nə/	ACROSS FROM	na przeciwko od /ə'krɒs frɒm/
OPPOSITE (ADJECTIVE)	na przeciwko 'ɒpəzɪt/	NEXT TO	(zaraz) obok 'nɛkst tu:/

Look at the map. Now, answer these questions.

1 Which street is the theatre on?

The theatre is on Main Street.

2 Is the museum opposite the police station?

Yes, the museum is opposite the police station.

3 Which street are the museum and the police station on?

The museum and the police station are on Old Street.

4 Where is the fire station?

The fire station is on Main Street.

5 Which street is the zoo on?

The zoo is on Park Street.

6 What is across from the zoo?

The park is across from the zoo.

7 Is the stadium on Main Street?

No, the stadium is not on Main Street.

8 Is the shopping mall on the corner of Main Street and Station Road?

Yes, the shopping mall is on the corner of Main Street and Station Road.

9 What is on the corner of Park street and Main Street?

The park is on the corner of Park Street and Main Street.

10 Where is the train station?

The train station is on Station Road.

QUESTION
TIME



Ask your partner five questions about the map. For example:

Where is the zoo?

Is the theatre on Old Street?

FAR (FROM)

daleko od /fa: from/

Look at the map. Now, answer these questions.

1 Is the cinema near the hospital?

Yes, the cinema is near the hospital.

2 Is the park far from the stadium?

Yes, the park is far from the stadium.

3 Is the airport far from the train station?

Yes, the airport is far from the train station.

4 Is the zoo near the park?

Yes, the zoo is near the park.

5 Is the museum far from the police station?

No, the museum is not far from the police station.

6 Is the shopping mall near the airport?

No, the shopping mall is not near the airport.

Now, answer these questions about your city.

1 Is there a cinema near here?

Yes, there is a cinema near here.

No, there isn't a cinema near here.

2 Where is the nearest cinema?

The nearest cinema is ...

3 Is there a theatre near here?

Yes, there is a theatre near here.

No, there isn't a theatre near here.

4 Is there a zoo in this city?

Yes, there is a zoo in this city.

No, there isn't a zoo in this city.

5 Is there a park near here?

Yes, there is a park near here.

No, there is not a park near here.

6 Where is the nearest hospital?

The nearest hospital is ...

7 Is the airport near here?

Yes, the airport is near here.

No, the airport isn't near here.

8 Is the stadium far from the train station?

Yes, the stadium is far from the train station.

No, the stadium is not far from the train station.

Stage 4

DIALOGUE

Pierre	Hey, Tim. Do you live near here?
Tim	No, Pierre, I don't live near here, I live far from here.
Pierre	Do you live near the airport?
Tim	No, I don't live near the airport, I live near the train station. Where do you live, Pierre?
Pierre	I live next to the theatre on Cross Street.



Pierre

Tim

1 Does Tim live near here?

No, Tim doesn't live near here.

2 Does Tim live far from here?

Yes, Tim lives far from here.

3 Does Tim live near the airport?

No, Tim doesn't live near the airport.

4 What does Tim live near?

Tim lives near the train station.

5 What does Pierre live next to?

Pierre lives next to the theatre on Cross Street.

6 Where do you live?

I live ...

HOW FAR?

jak daleko /hau̯ fa:/

FARTHER THAN

dalej niż /'fa:ðə ðæn/

THE FARTHEST

najdalej /ðə 'fa:ðɪst/

1 How far is the airport from here?

The airport is ... kilometres from here.

2 How far is the stadium from here?

The stadium is ... kilometres from here.

3 Does your best friend live near here?

Yes, my best friend lives near here.

4 Do you live farther from here than me?

Yes, I live farther from here than you.

No, my best friend doesn't live near here.

No, I don't live farther from here than you.

5 How far do you live from here?

I live ... kilometres from here.

6 Who lives the farthest from this school?

... lives the farthest from this school.

IMPERATIVE	tryb rozkaz. /ɪm'pærətɪv/	STRONG	silny /strɔŋ/
ADVICE	rada /əd'veɪs/	GIVE DIRECTIONS	dać wskazówki /d̪aç vskɔz'vɔki/
STRAIGHT (ON)	prosto /strelt/	TURN (VERB)	skręcić /tɔ:n/

GRAMMAR >>>



The Imperative is often used when we give strong advice and also when we give directions. For example:

Where is the train station?
Go straight on and then turn left.

Where is the cinema?
Take the next left and then go up Cross Street.

The Imperative has no subject, only a verb.

GET TO	dotrzeć do /gɛt tu:/	FIND	znać /faɪnd/
GO UP	iść w górę /gɛu ʌp/	GO DOWN	iść w dół /gɛu daʊn/
LEFT	lewy, na lewo /lef/	RIGHT	prawy, na prawo /rait/
ON THE LEFT	po lewej /pɔ ðə left/	ON THE RIGHT	po prawej /pɔ ðə rait/
ONTO	na /'ɒntu /		

Look at the map. Help me get to where I want to go.

1 How do I get to the airport from the cinema?

You need to go up Cross Street and then turn left onto Main Street. Go past the fire station then turn left onto Airport Road. The airport is on the right.

2 How do I find the stadium? I'm at the museum.

Go down Old Street then turn right onto Stadium Road. The stadium is on the right.

3 How do I get to the park from the train station?

Go up Station Road and then turn left onto Main Street. Then, turn right onto Park Street and the park is on the left.

4 How do I find the zoo from the theatre?

Go down Main Street until the corner of Park Street and Main Street. Then, turn right and go up Park Street, the zoo is on the right, across from the park.



Your turn. For example: How do I get to the cinema from here? Where is the nearest cinema?

Stage 4

NORTH

północ /nɔ:tθ/

SOUTH

południe /saʊθ/

EAST

wschód /i:st/

WEST

zachód /wɛst/



1 Is China north of Vietnam?

Yes, China is north of Vietnam.

2 Is Mongolia north of China?

Yes, Mongolia is north of China.

3 Is Japan west of China?

No, Japan is not west of China.

4 Is Europe west of Asia?

Yes, Europe is west of Asia.

5 Is Thailand west of Vietnam?

Yes, Thailand is west of Vietnam.

6 Is Canada south of the United States?

No, Canada is not south of the United States.



Your turn. For example: Is China north of Mongolia? Where is Russia?

REVIEW ➤➤➤



1. Where is the cinema?	4. How far is the train station?
2. Do you live near here?	5. Where do you live?
3. How do I get to the airport?	6. Is China north of Russia?

DICTION 6 ➤➤➤



Where is the nearest hospital? It's on Cross Street. Is the theatre near the cinema? No, the cinema is far from the theatre. Is the train station near the airport? No, it's not. The airport is on Airport Road. How do I get to the zoo from here? Go up Park Street and it's on the left. I live the farthest from the school. She lives the nearest to the school. Russia is north of Mongolia. China is south of Mongolia.

FINAL REVIEW

TENSE REVIEW

przegląd czasów

/tɛns ri'vju:/

Answer these questions using the correct tense. Remember, you can use 'will' if you're not sure about your future plans.

1 **What time do you usually eat lunch?**

I usually eat lunch at ...

2 **What time did you eat lunch yesterday?**

I ate lunch at ... yesterday.

3 **What time are you going to eat lunch tomorrow?**

I'm going to eat lunch at ... tomorrow.

Maybe I'll eat lunch at ... tomorrow.

4 **Where do you usually eat lunch?**

I usually eat lunch at ...

5 **Where are you going to eat lunch tomorrow?**

I'm going to eat lunch at ... tomorrow.

I think I'll eat lunch at ... tomorrow.

6 **Who do you usually eat lunch with?**

I usually eat lunch with ...

7 **What do you usually do on the weekend?**

I usually ... on the weekend.

8 **What did you do last weekend?**

I ... last weekend.

9 **What are you doing next weekend?**

I'm ... next weekend.

I'm going to ... next weekend.

I'm not sure, I think I'll ... next weekend.

10 **What are you doing next summer?**

I'm ... next summer.

I'm going to ... next summer.

I'm not sure, I think I'll ... next summer.

11 **What did you do last summer?**

I ... last summer.

12 **What do you usually do in summer?**

I ... in summer.



Your turn. Ask questions using present, past and future tenses.

