



STAGE 5 TEXTBOOK

Patrick Kennedy



TalkTalkEnglish
THE FASTEST WAY TO LEARN ENGLISH



STAGE 5 TEXTBOOK

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“Language shapes the way we think, and determines what we can think about.”

-Benjamin Lee Whorf



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.



PAIR WORK

This icon is used when you work with a partner.

REVIEW

Before we start Stage 5, let's review some of Stages 1-4.

REVIEW ▶▶▶



Be/have/do

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Where are you from? | 4. Do you have any children? |
| 2. How old are you? | 5. Where do you live? |
| 3. Are you married? | 6. Where does he live? |

Time and dates

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. What time is it? | 4. When were you born? |
| 2. What time do you usually come here? | 5. What is your favourite holiday? |
| 3. What is today's date? | 6. When is your birthday? |

Like/love/want/need

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1. Do you like dancing? | 4. What do you want to do next weekend? |
| 2. What do you love to do? | 5. What do you hate doing in winter? |
| 3. What do you need to do this week? | |

Past Simple tense

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1. Did you work yesterday? | 3. What time did you go to bed last night? |
| 2. What did you do yesterday afternoon? | 4. Where did you go last week? |

Future

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1. Are you working tomorrow? | 3. Will you be here next week? |
| 2. What are you going to do tonight? | 4. What are you going to do next summer? |



Your turn. For example: When is your wife's birthday? What are you doing tonight?

SECTION 1



Danny



Anna



Jane



Pete

WHAT'S WRONG?	co jest nie tak? /wɒts rɒŋ/	WHAT'S THE MATTER?	co się dzieje? /wɒts ðə 'mætə/
COLD (NOUN)	przeziębienie /kəʊld/	COUGH (NOUN)	kaszel /kɒf/
THE FLU	grypa /ðə flu:/	STOMACHACHE	ból brzucha /'stʌməkeɪk/
HEADACHE	ból głowy /'hedeɪk/	BACKACHE	ból pleców /'bækeɪk/
SORE THROAT	ból gardła /sɔː θrəʊt/	FEVER	gorączka /'fi:və/
TOOTHACHE	ból zęba /'tu:θeɪk/		

1 What's wrong with Danny?

Danny has a cold.

2 What's wrong with Pete?

Pete has a toothache.

3 What's the matter with Anna?

Anna has a fever.

4 What's the matter with Jane?

Jane has a headache.

5 Do you have a headache?

Yes, I have a headache.

No, I don't have a headache.

6 Did you have a sore throat last winter?

Yes, I had a sore throat last winter.

No, I didn't have a sore throat last winter.

7 Are you sick?

Yes, I am sick.

No, I am not sick.

8 How do you feel?

I ...

CONJUNCTION	spójnik /kənˈdʒʌŋkʃən/	HAPPEN	wydarzyć się /ˈhæpən/
THE SAME TIME	w tym samym czasie /ðə seɪm taɪm/	ORANGE JUICE	sok pomarańczowy /ˈɒrɪndʒ dʒuːs/

REMEMBER ▶▶▶



The word 'when' is often used as a conjunction. 'When' is used to talk about two actions happening at the same time. For example:

In the past

I studied Russian when I was a student.

When he was a child, he liked playing outside.

In the present

When I have a cold, I always drink orange juice.

She stays home when she has the flu.

TAKE MEDICINE	wziąć lek /teɪk ˈmɛdɪsɪn/	REST (VERB)	odpocząć /rɛst/
DOCTOR	lekarz /ˈdɒktə/	DENTIST	dentysta /ˈdɛntɪst/

1 Do you have a cold?

Yes, I have a cold.

No, I don't have a cold.

2 Did you have a cold last month?

Yes, I had a cold last month.

No, I didn't have a cold last month.

3 What do you do when you have a cold?

When I have a cold, I ...

4 Do you have a cough?

Yes, I have a cough.

No, I don't have a cough.

5 Do you have a headache?

Yes, I have a headache.

No, I don't have a headache.

6 What do you do when you have a headache?

When I have a headache, I ...

7 Do you have a stomachache?

Yes, I have a stomachache.

No, I don't have a stomachache.

8 What do you do when you have a stomachache?

When I have a stomachache, I ...

9 Do you have a fever?

Yes, I have a fever.

No, I don't have a fever.

10 What do you do when you have a fever?

When I have a fever, I ...



Your turn. For example: What do you do when you have a fever? What do you do when you have a cold?

PRONOUNCE

wypowiadać /prə'naʊns/

WAY

sposób /wei/

CHARACTER

charakter /'kærɪktə/

PRONUNCIATION



Sometimes the same letter or letters are pronounced in different ways. For example:

'ch' = 'ch'

much

child

watching

'ch' = 'k'

stomach

character

ache

SHOULD

powinno się /ʃʊd/

SUGGESTION

sugestia /sə'dʒestʃən/

ADVICE

rada /əd'vaɪs/

IF

jeżeli, jeśli /ɪf/

BROKEN

złamany, zepsuty

/'brəʊkən/

REMEMBER



The verb 'should' is used to make suggestions and to give advice. For example:

You should see a doctor when you have the flu.

You shouldn't go to work when you're sick.

You should go to the hospital if you have a broken arm.

'Should' is a modal verb. It's always 'should + verb' or 'shouldn't + verb.' For example:

You should take medicine. (Not 'should taking' or 'should to take')

You should rest.

You shouldn't eat too much.

- 1 If you have a cold, what should you do?

If you have a cold, you should ...

- 2 If you have a fever, what should you do?

If you have a fever, you should ...

- 3 If you have a headache, what should you do?

If you have a headache, you should ...

- 4 If you have a toothache, what should you do?

If you have a toothache, you should ...

- 5 If you have a stomachache, what should you do?

If you have a stomachache, you should ...

- 6 If you have a broken leg, what should you do?

If you have a broken leg, you should ...



Your turn. For example: I have a cough, what should I do? If you have the flu, what should you do?

COAT	płaszcz /kəʊt/	GLOVES	rękawiczki /glʌvz/
SCARF	szalik /ska:f/	BOOTS	kozaki /bu:ts/
SWEATER (U.S.)	sweter /'swetə/	JUMPER (U.K.)	sweter /'dʒʌmpə/
RAINCOAT	płaszcz p/deszczowy	UMBRELLA	parasol /ʌm'brɛlə/
SHORTS	szorty /ʃɔ:ts/	SANDALS	sandały /'sændlz/
BIKINI	bikini /bɪ'ki:ni/	FREEZING	mroźno /'fri:zɪŋ/



Danny

1 What is Danny wearing?

Danny is wearing ...

3 Is Danny wearing a scarf?

Yes, Danny is wearing a scarf.

5 What are you wearing?

I'm wearing ...

7 If it rains tomorrow, what should I wear?

If it rains tomorrow, you should wear ...

9 If it's hot tomorrow, what should I wear?

If it's hot tomorrow, you should wear ...



Jane

2 What is Jane wearing?

Jane is wearing ...

4 Is Jane wearing ...?

Yes, Jane is wearing ...

No, Jane is not wearing ...

6 What is he wearing?

He is wearing ...

8 If it snows tomorrow, what should I wear?

If it snows tomorrow, you should wear ...

10 If it's freezing tomorrow, what should I wear?

If it's freezing tomorrow, you should wear ...



Your turn. For example: If it's cold tomorrow, what should I wear? If I want to eat some good Japanese food, where should I go?

OFFER (VERB)	oferować /'ɒfə/	GET	podać /get/
MAKE	przygotować /meɪk/		

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



You can use 'will' when you offer to do something. For example:

'I'm sick.' 'I'll get you some medicine.'

'I'm hungry.' 'I'll make you some food.'

Remember! 'I am cold' and 'I have a cold' mean different things.

I am cold. (in this sentence, 'cold' is an adjective)

I have a cold. (in this sentence, 'cold' is a noun)

HELP (VERB)	pomagać /help/	FIX (VERB)	naprawić /fiks/
TEACH	uczyć /ti:tʃ/	LEND	pożyczyć komuś /lend/
BROKEN (ADJ)	zepsuty /'brəʊkən/	BORED	znudzony /bɔ:d/

Please help me.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 I have a headache. | 2 I have a stomachache. | 3 I'm hungry. |
| 4 I'm cold. | 5 I have a cold. | 6 I'm hot. |
| 7 My phone is broken. | 8 I can't speak your language. | 9 I don't have any money. |
| 10 I have a sore throat. | 11 I don't have a car. | 12 I'm bored. |

FIRST CONDITIONAL	I okres warunkowy /fɜːst kən'dɪʃənəl/	POSSIBILITY	możliwość /ˌpɒsə'bɪlɪti/
REAL	prawdziwy /rɪəl/	SITUATION	sytuacja /ˌsɪtʃu'eɪʃən/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



The first conditional is used to talk about possibility in real situations in the future. The first conditional is:

If + Present Simple + will

If it snows tomorrow, I will wear a coat.

If it rains tomorrow, I will take an umbrella.

If I see Pete, I will give him the book.

The word 'if' is used a lot in conditional sentences.

- 1 If it's cold tomorrow, what will you wear?

If it's cold tomorrow, I'll wear ...

- 2 If it's hot tomorrow, what will you wear?

If it's hot tomorrow, I'll wear ...

- 3 If it snows tomorrow, what will you wear?

If it snows tomorrow, I'll wear ...

- 4 If it rains tomorrow, what will you take with you?

If it rains tomorrow, I'll take my umbrella with me.

- 5 If the weather is nice this weekend, what will you do?

If the weather is nice this weekend, I'll ...

- 6 If the weather is bad this weekend, what will you do?

If the weather is bad this weekend, I'll ...

NOTE (VERB)

zauważyć /nəʊt/

COMMA

przecinek /'kɒmə/

GRAMMAR >>>



You can make first conditional sentences and questions in two ways:

If the weather is nice, what will you do?

If the weather is nice, I'll go to the beach.

What will you do if the weather is nice?

I'll go to the beach if the weather is nice.

Note that there is a comma in the first example, but not in the second example.

MIGHT

móc (być może) /maɪt/

EXAM

egzamin /ɪg'zæm/

PASS (AN EXAM)

zdać /pɑ:s/

FAIL (AN EXAM)

oblać /feɪl/

GRAMMAR >>>



You can also use 'might' in first conditional sentences. Use might when you are not sure about something. For example:

If it rains tomorrow, I might go to the cinema.

I might fail the exam if I don't do my homework.

- 1 What might you do if the weather is nice tomorrow?

I might ... if the weather is nice tomorrow.

- 2 What might you do if it's cold this weekend?

I might ... if it's cold this weekend.

- 3 What might happen if you don't do your homework?

I might fail the exam if I don't do my homework.

- 4 If you do your homework, what will happen?

If I do my homework, I'll pass the exam.

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? >>>



1. If the weather is nice this weekend, I will go to the countryside.
2. No, I won't go to work tomorrow if I have a fever.
3. If I am bored this weekend, I will go out with my friends.
4. Yes, I will wear a coat if it's cold tomorrow.
5. If it rains tomorrow, I will wear a raincoat.



Your turn. For example: If the weather is nice this weekend, what will you do?

WRITING >>>



Write about what you should do when you are sick.

REVIEW >>>



- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. What do you do when you have a cold? | 4. If it's cold tomorrow, what should I wear? |
| 2. What should you do if you have a fever? | 5. If the weather is nice this weekend, what will you do? |
| 3. What will you do if you have a cold tomorrow? | 6. If you are bored this weekend, what might you do? |

DICTATION 1 >>>



I think I have the flu. You should see the doctor and rest. I'll bring you some medicine. If you have a broken leg, you should go to the hospital. It's going to be freezing tomorrow, what should I wear? You should wear a hat, a scarf, boots and gloves. Where should I go on holiday? You should go to Vietnam. What will you do if the weather is nice tomorrow? I might go to the countryside if it's hot tomorrow.

SECTION 2

JOB

praca /dʒpɒ/

PROFESSION

zawód /prə'fɛʃən/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



People usually ask one of three questions to ask about your job:

What's your job?

What's your profession?

What do you do?

These three questions have the same answer: 'I'm a/an ...'
For example:

'What's your job?' 'I'm a teacher.'

'What's your profession?' 'I'm a doctor.'

'What do you do?' 'I'm a dentist.'

Don't say 'my job is doctor'.

1 What do you do?

I'm a/an ...

2 What is your job?

I'm a/an ...

3 What's your profession?

I'm a/an ...

4 What does your father do?

He is a/an ...

MECHANIC

mechanik /mɪ'kænik/

WAITER

kelner /'weɪtə/

**POLICE
OFFICER**

policjant
/pə'li:s 'ɒfɪsə/

1



2



3



1 What does he do?

He is a mechanic.

2 What is his job?

He is a waiter.

3 What is his profession?

He is a police officer.

4 Are you a mechanic?

Yes, I am a mechanic.

No, I am not a mechanic.

REMEMBER ▶▶▶



Remember, gerunds and gerund phrases can be the subject or the object of a sentence. For example:

I love being a teacher. (object)

Being a teacher is interesting. (subject)

I enjoy working as an engineer. (object)

Working as an engineer is difficult. (subject)

1 Do you think being an accountant is interesting?

Yes, I think being an accountant is interesting.

No, I don't think being an accountant is interesting.

2 Why or why not?

Because ...

3 Do you think being an engineer is easy?

Yes, I think being an engineer is easy.

No, I don't think being an engineer is easy.

4 Why or why not?

Because ...

NURSE

pielęgniarka /nɜːs/

CHEF

szef kuchni /ʃɛf/

WAITRESS

kelnerka /'weɪtrɪs/

SERVE (VERB)

podawać /sɜːv/

PROTECT

chronić /prə'tekt/

TAKE CARE (OF)

opiekować się, dbać o...
/teɪk keər ɒv/

1 What do nurses do?

Nurses take care of sick people.

3 What do police officers do?

Police officers protect people.

5 Do you think being a police officer is dangerous?

Yes, I think being a police officer is dangerous.

No, I don't think being a police officer is dangerous.

2 What do chefs do?

Chefs cook meals for people.

4 Do you like being a/an ... ?

Yes, I like being a/an ...

No, I don't like being a/an ...

6 Why or why not?

Because ...

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



You should use only one 'not' in a sentence. For example:

I don't think being a teacher is easy.

I think being a teacher isn't easy.

Don't say 'I don't think being a teacher isn't easy'.

SUBJECT	przedmiot /'sɪbdʒɪkt/	MATHS	matematyka /mæθs/
HISTORY	historia /'hɪstəri/	GEOGRAPHY	geografia /dʒɪ'ɒgrəfi/
PHYSICAL EDUCATION	wychowanie fizyczne /'fɪzɪkəl ˌɛdʒu(:)'keɪʃən/	FOREIGN LANGUAGE	język obcy /'fɔɪn 'læŋɡwɪdʒ/
SCIENCE	nauki ścisłe /'saɪəns/	CHEMISTRY	chemia /'kɛmɪstri/
PHYSICS	fizyka /'fɪzɪks/	BIOLOGY	biologia /baɪ'ɒlədʒi/
ART	sztuka, plastyka /ɑ:t/	SOCIAL STUDIES	sociologia /'səʊʃəl 'stɑdʒi/

1 What is/was your best subject at school?

My best subject at school is/was ...

2 What is/was your worst subject at school?

My worst subject is/was ...

3 Do you think maths is easy?

Yes, I think maths is easy.

No, I don't think maths is easy.

4 Do you think history is difficult?

Yes, I think history is difficult.

No, I don't think history is difficult.

5 Do you think maths is more difficult than history?

Yes, I think maths is more difficult than history.

No, I don't think maths is more difficult than history.

6 What do you think is the easiest subject?

I think ... is the easiest subject.

REMEMBER ▶▶▶



'Easy' is a short adjective. With short adjectives, use '____er than' and 'the ____est'. For example:

I think history is easy.

I think history is easier than biology.

I think history is the easiest subject.

'Difficult' is a long adjective. With long adjectives, use 'more ____ than' and 'the most ____'. For example:

I think chemistry is difficult.

I think chemistry is more difficult than geography.

I think chemistry is the most difficult subject.

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? ▶▶▶



1. My best subject was maths when I was a student.

2. No, I don't think chemistry is easier than art.

3. I think physics is the most difficult subject.

4. No, I didn't study any foreign languages when I was a student.

GOOD AT

dobry w czymś /gud æt/

BAD AT

zły w czymś /bæd æt/

CHESS

szachy /ʃes/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



'Good at' and 'bad at' are often used with gerunds and gerund phrases. For example:

I'm good at playing football.

She's bad at cooking.

'Good at' and 'bad at' are also often used with subjects and sports. For example:

I'm good at chess.

He's bad at maths.

1 Are you good at maths?

Yes, I'm good at maths.

No, I'm not good at maths.

2 Are you bad at geography?

Yes, I'm bad at geography.

No, I'm not bad at geography.

3 What subjects are/were you good at?

I am/was good at ...

4 Are you bad at cooking?

Yes, I'm bad at cooking.

No, I'm not bad at cooking.

5 Are you good at playing football?

Yes, I'm good at playing football.

No, I'm not good at playing football.

6 What are you good at?

I'm good at ...

BETTER AT

lepszy w /'bɛtər æt/

WORSE AT

gorszy w /wɜːs æt/

1 Are you better at maths or history?

I'm better at ...

2 Are you better at singing or dancing?

I'm better at ...

3 Are you better at cooking than your wife?

Yes, I'm better at cooking than my wife.

No, I'm not better at cooking than my wife.

4 Are you better at speaking English or writing English?

I'm better at ...



Your turn. For example: Are you good at chess? Are you better at maths or history? What are you good at?

BECOME

stać się /bɪ'kʌm/

- 1 Pete is good at learning foreign languages. What should he become?

I think Pete should become a/an ...

- 2 Anna loves working with children. What should she become?

I think Anna should become a/an ...

- 3 Danny loves to cook. What should he become?

I think Danny should become a/an ...

- 4 My brother loves helping people. What should he become?

I think he should become a/an ...

REPORTER

reporter, sprawozdawca
/rɪ'pɔ:tə/

JOURNALISM

dziennikarstwo
/'dʒɜ:nəlɪzəm/

REMEMBER ▶▶▶



You can use 'should' with the first conditional to give advice.
For example:

If Pete wants to become a doctor, he should study biology.

If Anna wants to be a reporter, she should study journalism.

- 1 If Anna wants to be a reporter, what should she study?

If Anna wants to be a reporter, I think she should study ...

- 2 If Pete wants to become a doctor, what should he study?

If Pete wants to become a doctor, I think he should study ...

medycyna (jako przedmiot kierunkowy)

MEDICINE (MAJOR)

/ˈmɛdɪsɪn ('meɪdʒə)/

LAWYER

prawnik /'lɔ:jə/

LAW

prawo /b:/

EDUCATION

edukacja /ɛdʒu(:)'keɪʃən/

WRITER

pisarz /'raɪtə/

LITERATURE

literatura /'lɪtrɪtʃə/

COMPUTER SCIENCE

informatyka
/kəm'pjʊ:tə 'saɪəns/

PSYCHOLOGY

psychologia
/saɪ'kɒlədʒi/

- 1 If Pete wants to become a doctor, what should he study?

He should study ...

- 2 If Anna wants to become a lawyer, what should she study?

She should study ...

- 3 If Pete wants to become a teacher, what should he study?

He should study ...

- 4 If Anna wants to work with computers, what should she study?

She should study ...

- 5 If Pete wants to become a writer, what should he study?

He should study ...

- 6 If Anna likes working with children, what should she become?

She should become ...



Your turn. For example: If you want to be a doctor, what should you study? If you like working with children, what should you become?

MAJOR (VERB) specjalizować się
/'meidʒə/

MAJOR (NOUN) specjalizacja
/'meidʒə/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



'Major' is a verb and a noun. Look at these examples.

I maored in education.
My younger brother is majoring in biology.
My major was psychology.
She is a chemistry major.

1 What is/was your major?

My major is/was ...

2 Why did you choose that major?

I chose that major because ...

CHOOSE wybrać /tʃuːz/

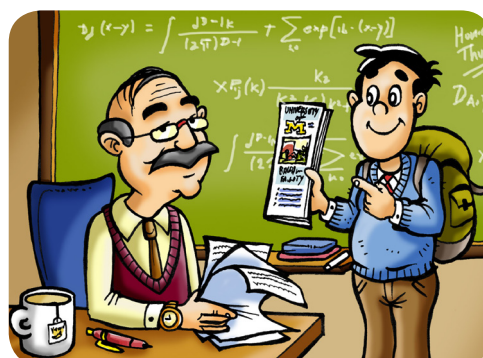
DECIDE zdecydować /dɪ'saɪd/

CAREER kariera /kə'riə/

Pete is talking to his teacher, Mr. Jones, about choosing a major.

DIALOGUE ▶▶▶

Pete	I can't decide on a major, Mr. Jones.
Mr. Jones	Well, you're good at chemistry and biology. Maybe you should major in one of those subjects.
Pete	I know, but I don't really enjoy those subjects.
Mr. Jones	What do you want to do in the future?
Pete	I think I want a career in computers.
Mr. Jones	If you want a career in computers, maybe you should study computer science.
Pete	Thanks, Mr. Jones. That's good advice.



1 Who is Pete talking to?

Pete is talking to Mr. Jones.

2 What are they talking about?

They are talking about choosing a major.

3 What is Pete good at?

He is good at chemistry and biology.

4 Does Pete enjoy studying chemistry or biology?

No, he doesn't enjoy those subjects.

5 What does Pete want to do in the future?

He wants a career in computers.

6 What advice does Mr. Jones give Pete?

Mr. Jones thinks Pete should study computer science.

WOULD RATHER

woleć /wɒd 'rɑ:ðə/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



'Prefer' can be used with nouns or verbs. For example:

Do you prefer cats or dogs?

I prefer cats. (nouns)

Do you prefer to play football or to watch it on TV?

I prefer to watch it on TV. (verbs)

'Would rather' means the same as 'prefer to'. Don't use 'to' with 'would rather'. For example:

Would you rather be a chef or an accountant?

I'd rather be a chef.

Would you prefer to be a doctor or a police officer?

I'd prefer to be a doctor.

RICH

bogaty /rɪf/

POOR

biedny /pʊə/

ACTOR

aktor /'æktə/

ACTRESS

aktorka

POP STAR

gwiazda popu /pɒp stɑ:/

SPORTS STAR

gw.sport. /spɔ:ts stɑ:/

FAMOUS

sławny /'feɪməs/

HANDSOME

przystojny /'hænsəm/

- 1 Would you prefer to be a famous pop star or a sports star?

I would prefer to be ...

- 2 Would you rather be a teacher or a nurse?

I would rather be a ...

- 3 Would you rather be a chef or a waiter/waitress?

I would rather be a ...

- 4 Would you rather be rich or famous?

I would rather be ...

- 5 Would you rather be rich or beautiful?

I would rather be ...

- 6 Why?

Because ...

PAIR WORK ▶▶▶



Ask your partner some 'would you rather' questions. For example:

Would you rather be an actor or a businessman?

Would you rather be a teacher or an accountant?

Would you rather be rich or beautiful?

Would you rather live in the city or the countryside?

Why?

		/sək'sɛsful/	
SUCCEED	odnieść sukces /sək'si:d/	SUCCESSFUL	udany, odnoszący sukces
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	kierowanie przedsiębior. /'biznis əd'minis'treɪʃn/	ECONOMICS	ekonomia /i:kə'nɒmiks/
INTERNATIONAL	międzynarodowy (*)	HARD (ADVERB)	ciężko /hɑ:d/
LAZY	leniwy /'leɪzi/	TRY (VERB)	próbować /traɪ/

* /,ɪntə(:)'næʃənəl/

READING ▶▶▶



How to succeed in business

Hi, I'm Ken. I am a successful businessman. If you want to become a successful businessman -

You should major in business administration or economics.

You should learn English, because it's an international language.

You should study hard every day.

You shouldn't be lazy.

You shouldn't be afraid to fail.

You should always try your best.



REVIEW ▶▶▶



1. What do you do?
2. What do police officers do?
3. What was your best subject when you were a student?
4. Pete likes working with computers. What should he study?
5. Anna wants to be a reporter. What should she major in?
6. Would you rather be an actor or a doctor?
7. Would you rather be rich or famous?
8. Why?

DICTATION 2 ▶▶▶



What's your profession? I'm an accountant. What do you do? I'm a nurse, I work in a hospital. Were you good at science when you were at school? Yes, I was. I was good at chemistry, physics and biology. If my brother wants to be a lawyer, what major should he study? He should study law. Is he good at learning foreign languages? No, he's not. Would you rather be rich or famous? I'd rather be famous. Would you rather be beautiful or intelligent? I'd rather be intelligent.

SECTION 3

ARCHITECT architekt /'a:kitekt/

PROFESSOR profesor /prə'fəsə/

OWN (VERB) posiadać /əv/

BEAUTY SALON salon piękności
/'bju:ti 'sælon/

DIALOGUE ►►►

Tim Hi, Jane.

Jane Hello, Tim.

Tim Tell me about your family, Jane.

Jane My father is a history professor and my mother is an architect. What about your parents?

Tim My father is a mechanic and my mother owns a small business.

Jane What kind of business does she own?

Tim She owns a small beauty salon.



Tim

Jane

1 What is Jane's father's job?

Jane's father is a history professor.

2 What does Jane's mother do?

Jane's mother is an architect.

3 What is Tim's father's profession?

Tim's father is a mechanic.

4 What does Tim's mother do?

Tim's mother owns a beauty salon.

5 Tell me about you.

I am a/an ...

6 Tell me about your parents.

My mother/father is ...

7 Do you own a business?

Yes, I own a business.

No, I don't own a business.

8 What kind of business do you own?

I own ...

PILOT pilot /'paɪlət/

TAXI DRIVER taksówkarz /'tæksi 'draɪvə

FIREFIGHTER strażak /'faɪə 'faɪtə/

HAIRDRESSER fryzjer /'heə 'drɛsə/

FACTORY WORKER pracownik fabryki (*)

SHOP ASSISTANT sprzedawca /'ɒp ə 'sɪstənt/

MANAGER menadżer /'mænɪdʒə/

BANK TELLER kasjer /'bæŋk 'tɛlə/

PHARMACIST aptekarz /'fɑ:məsɪst/

BUILDER budowniczy /'bɪldə/

PLUMBER hydraulik /'plʌmə/

TRAVEL AGENT agent podróży /'trævl 'eɪdʒənt/

ELECTRICIAN elektryk /ɪlɛk'trɪʃən/

SECRETARY sekretarka /'sekɹətri/

*/'fæktəri 'wɜ:kə/

GRANDPARENTS	dziadkowie (*)	GRANDMOTHER	babcia /'græn,mʌðə/
GRANDFATHER	dziadek /'grænd,fɑːðə/	RETIRED	na emeryturze (**)
USED TO	mieć zwyczaj /juːzd tuː/	TOO	również /tuː/

* /'græn,peərənts/
DIALOGUE ▶▶▶

**/rɪ'taɪəd/

Jane:	How are you, Tim?
Tim:	Hi, Jane. I'm fine.
Jane:	Tell me about your grandparents.
Tim:	My grandfather used to work as an accountant, but he's retired now.
Jane:	What about your grandmother?
Tim:	She used to be a nurse, but now she's retired, too.



Jane

Tim

- 1 What did Tim's grandfather use to work as?

He used to work as an accountant.

- 2 Does he still work as an accountant?

No, he doesn't still work as an accountant, he is retired now.

- 3 What did Tim's grandmother use to be?

She used to be a nurse.

- 4 Is Tim's grandmother still a nurse?

No, she isn't still a nurse, she is retired now, too.

SMOKE (VERB)	palić /sməʊk/	QUIT	rzucić /kwɪt/
VIDEO GAME	gra video /'vɪdɪəʊ geɪm/	TEENAGER	nastolatek /'tiːn,eɪdʒə/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



You can use 'used to' to talk about something you did in the past, but don't do now. For example:

My grandfather used to work as an accountant.
(He worked as an accountant in the past, but he doesn't now)
I used to smoke, but I quit.
(I smoked in the past, but I don't smoke now)

I used to play video games when I was a teenager.
She used to live in America.

- 1 Did you use to smoke?

Yes, I used to smoke.

No, I didn't use to smoke.

- 2 Did you use to play video games?

Yes, I used to play video games.

No, I didn't use to play video games.

RIDE A BIKE

jeździć row. /raɪd ə baɪk

BABYSIT

opiekować się dzieckiem (*)

KID (NOUN)

dzieciak /kɪd/

EXERCISE (VERB)

ćwiczyć /'eksəsaɪz/

*/'beɪbɪsaɪt/

- 1 What did you use to like when you were a child?

I used to like ...

- 2 Did you use to babysit when you were young?

Yes, I used to babysit when I was young.

No, I didn't use to babysit when I was young.

- 3 Who did you use to babysit?

I used to babysit ...

- 4 Did you use to ride a bike when you were a kid?

Yes, I used to ride a bike when I was a kid.

No, I didn't use to ride a bike when I was a kid.

- 6 What did you use to do when you were a child?

I used to ...

- 8 Who did you use to live with?

I used to live with ...

- 5 Did you use to exercise more when you were younger?

Yes, I used to exercise more when I was younger.

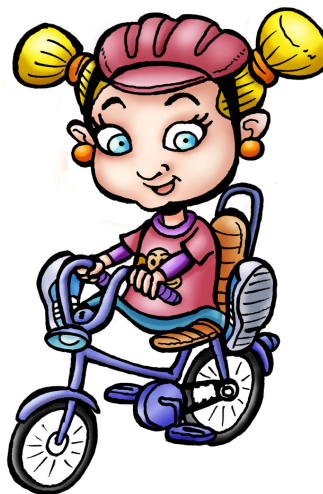
No, I didn't use to exercise more when I was younger.

- 7 What did you use to do when you were a teenager?

I used to ...

- 9 Where did you use to live before you got married?

I used to live ...



WHAT'S THE QUESTION? >>>



1. Yes, I used to ride a bike when I was a child.
2. I used to study Russian when I was a student.
3. No, I didn't use to drink beer when I was a teenager.
4. I used to live with my parents when I was single.
5. Yes, I used to work as a waiter when I was at university.
6. Yes, I used to babysit when I was a university student.



Your turn. For example: Did you use to babysit when you were a teenager? What did you use to do when you were a child?

NOWADAYS	obecnie /'naʊədeɪz/	IN THE PAST	w przeszłości /ɪn ðə pɑːst/
ALL DAY	cały dzień /ɔː(l) deɪ/	TRUE	prawdziwy /truː/
EVERYWHERE	wszędzie /'ɛvrɪweə/	COMPLAIN	narzekać /kəm'pleɪn/

Pete's grandparents are talking about kids nowadays.

DIALOGUE ►►►

Grandma Flo	What do you think of kids today?
Grandpa Joe	I think kids today are lazy.
Grandma Flo	Why do you think that?
Grandpa Joe	When I was young I used to play outside every day. Nowadays, kids play video games and watch TV all day.
Grandma Flo	That's true. In the past, kids used to walk everywhere. Nowadays, kids complain if they need to walk to school.



Grandma Flo

Grandpa Joe

- 1 What does Grandpa Joe think of kids today?

He thinks kids today are lazy.

- 2 Why does he think kids are lazy?

Because nowadays, kids stay inside playing video games and watching TV all day.

- 3 What does Grandma Flo think?

She thinks kids used to walk everywhere in the past, but nowadays kids complain if they need to walk to school.

- 4 What do you think?

I think ...

AGREE

zgadzać się /ə'griː/

DISAGREE

nie zgadzać się /ˌdɪsə'griː/

GRAMMAR ►►►



'Agree' is a verb, not an adjective.

I agree ... (Not 'I am agree')

Do you agree? ... (Not 'are you agree?')

- 1 Do you agree with Joe and Flo?

Yes, I agree with them.

No, I don't agree with them.

- 2 Why or why not?

Because ...

COMPETITION

zawody /ˌkɒmpɪˈtɪʃən/

PRESSURE

presja /ˈprɛʃə/

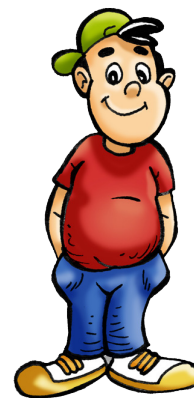
WRONG

nie mieć racji /rɒŋ/

Pete and Sophie are talking about kids today.

DIALOGUE ▶▶▶

Pete	My grandparents always complain about kids today, but I think they're wrong.
Sophie	What do you mean?
Pete	I think being a kid today is harder than in the past. There is more competition for good universities and good jobs nowadays. Kids need to work a lot harder in school today.
Sophie	That's true. Also, there is a lot of pressure to become successful nowadays.



Pete



Sophie

1 Does Pete agree with his grandparents?

No, Pete doesn't agree with his grandparents.

2 Why not?

Pete thinks being a kid today is harder than in the past.

3 What does Sophie think?

She thinks there is a lot of pressure to become successful nowadays.

4 Do you agree with Pete and Sophie?

Yes, I agree with them.

No, I don't agree with them.

5 What do you think of kids today?

I think ...

6 Why?

Because ...

I DON'T THINK SO

nie sądzę (tak)
/aɪ dəʊnt θɪŋk səʊ/

RIGHT

mieć rację
/raɪt/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



You can agree and disagree with somebody in different ways. For example:

Agree

You're right.

I agree.

That's true.

Disagree

You're wrong.

I disagree.

That's not true.

RESPECT (VERB)

sznować /ris'pɛkt/

IMPOLITE

niemiły /,impə'laɪt/

READING ▶▶▶



Kids today

My name is Vera. When I was a girl, kids used to respect their teachers and parents. But these days, kids are impolite and lazy. I used to run everywhere when I was a teenager. Nowadays, kids prefer to stay inside and play video games or watch TV.



WRITING ▶▶▶



Do you agree with Vera? Why or why not?

REVIEW ▶▶▶



1. Tell me about your parents.
2. What are you good at?
3. What are you bad at?
4. What did you use to do when you were a child?
5. Do you think kids are becoming lazier nowadays?
6. Why or why not?
7. Do you think being a kid is harder now than in the past?
8. Why or why not?

DICTATION 3 ▶▶▶



What does your father do? He's a mechanic. What about your mother? She owns a beauty salon. What is your grandfather's job? He's retired now, but he used to be an architect. He thinks that kids are getting lazier these days. He used to run everywhere when he was a kid. Did you use to ride a bike when you were younger? No, I didn't, but I used to play a lot of sport.

MID-POINT REVIEW

INTERVIEW ▶▶▶



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

- Do you have a cold?
- Do you have a stomachache?
- Should I wear shorts if it's hot tomorrow?
- Are you a student?
- Are you good at maths?
- Do you own a business?
- Are your parents retired?
- Did you use to ride a bike when you were younger?
- Do you think kids are becoming lazier nowadays?

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

- How do you feel?
- What do you do when you have a headache?
- If I want to go on vacation, where should I go?
- If it's cold tomorrow, what will you wear?
- What do you do?
- Would you rather be a nurse or an engineer?
- What is/was your major?
- What did you use to do when you were a child?
- What do you think about kids today?

Now, tell the class about your partner.

REMEMBER ▶▶▶



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

- He wants to be a journalist.
- She thinks kids are impolite nowadays.

SECTION 4

GET FAT	przytyć /get fæt/	LOSE WEIGHT	schudnąć /lu:z weɪt/
GET FIT	nabrać formy /get fɪt/	JUNK FOOD	niezdrowe jedzenie (*)
HEALTHY	zdrowy /'hɛlθi/	UNHEALTHY	niezdrowy /ʌn'hɛlθi/

/ˈdʒʌŋk fu:d/

DIALOGUE ▶▶▶

Danny	I'm getting fat. I want to lose some weight.
Jane	You should go to the gym if you want to get fit.
Danny	I hate going to the gym.
Jane	What kind of exercise do you like?
Danny	I think playing basketball is fun.
Jane	OK, you should play basketball more and you shouldn't eat junk food. Eating junk food is very unhealthy.
Danny	But I love eating junk food.
Jane	Well, losing weight isn't easy.



1 What does Danny want to do?

Danny wants to lose some weight.

2 What does Jane say he should do?

Jane says that he should go to the gym.

3 Why doesn't he want to go to the gym?

He doesn't want to go to the gym because he hates going to the gym.

4 What kind of exercise does he like?

He likes playing basketball.

5 What should he do?

He should play basketball more.

6 What shouldn't he do?

He shouldn't eat junk food.

7 Why shouldn't he eat junk food?

Because eating junk food is very unhealthy.

8 Does Danny like eating junk food?

Yes, he loves eating junk food.

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



'Get' can mean 'become'. 'Get' only means 'become' when it is used with adjectives. For example:

I'm getting fat. I want to lose some weight.

You should go to the gym if you want to get fit.

You should take medicine if you get sick.

I think kids are getting lazier.

FITNESS TRAINER	trener /'fitnis 'treinə/	PROGRAMME	program /'prəʊgræm/
DIET	dieta /'daɪət/	LIGHT (ADJ)	lekki, dietetyczny /laɪt/
CEREAL	płatki śniadan. /'sɪəriəl/	LEAN (ADJ)	chudy (o mięsie) /li:n/
HELPFUL	pomocny /'helpfʊl/		

Danny is meeting with Gary, a fitness trainer. Gary is going to make a fitness programme for Danny.

DIALOGUE ▶▶▶

Danny	So, Gary, what do I need to do?
Gary	You should come to the gym three times a week and you should go running three times a week.
Danny	What about my diet? What should I eat for breakfast?
Gary	Good question. You should always eat healthy food. You can have a light breakfast of cereal and fruit.
Danny	What should I eat for lunch and dinner?
Gary	You should eat lean meat or fish with vegetables or a salad.
Danny	Thanks, that's very helpful.
Gary	No problem, Danny.



Danny

Gary

- 1 How often should Danny go to the gym?

Danny should go to the gym three times a week.

- 2 How often should Danny go running?

Danny should go running three times a week.

- 3 What should Danny eat for breakfast?

Danny should have a light breakfast of cereal and fruit.

- 4 What should Danny eat for lunch and dinner?

He should eat lean meat or fish with vegetables or a salad.

- 5 If I want to get fit, what should I do?

If you want to get fit, you should ...

- 6 If I want to get fit, what shouldn't I do?

If you want to get fit, you shouldn't ...



Your turn. For example: If I want to get fit, what should I do? What should I eat if I want to lose weight?

GREAT	świetnie /greɪt/	JEALOUS	zazdrosny /ˈdʒɛləs/
A LOT	dużo (często) /ə lɒt/	FREE TIME	wolny czas /friː taɪm/
WISH (VERB)	życzyć/żałować, że /wɪʃ/	SO	tak, taki (+przym) /səʊ/

It's one month later. Danny is talking to Jane again.

DIALOGUE ▶▶▶

Jane	Danny, you look great!
Danny	Thanks. I lost ten kilos.
Jane	I'm jealous. I wish I could lose some weight.
Danny	You should talk to my fitness trainer, Gary.
Jane	Maybe I will. I used to exercise a lot, but I'm so busy now. I wish I had more free time.



Danny

Jane

1 How does Danny look?

Danny looks great.

2 How much weight did Danny lose?

He lost ten kilos.

3 How does Jane feel?

She feels jealous.

4 What does Jane wish?

She wishes she could lose some weight.

5 Did Jane use to exercise more?

Yes, she used to exercise more.

6 Why doesn't she exercise now?

Because she is so busy now.

7 What does she wish she had?

She wishes she had more free time.

8 Do you wish you had more free time?

Yes, I wish I had more free time.

No, I don't wish I had more free time.

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



Always use the past tense with 'wish'. You can use 'wish' + 'could' + verb. For example:

I'm getting fat. I wish I could get fit.

I can't speak English. I wish I could speak English.

He wishes he could go on holiday.

1 What language do you wish you could speak?

I wish I could speak ...

2 Where do you wish you could go on holiday?

I wish I could go on holiday to ...

3 What musical instrument do you wish you could play?

I wish I could play the ...

4 Which country do you wish you could live in?

I wish I could live in ...

5 Which city do you wish you could live in?

I wish I could live in ...

6 What do you wish you could do?

I wish I could ...



Your turn. For example: What language do you wish you could speak? Which sport do you wish you could play?

WELL

dobrze /wɛl/

BADLY

źle, kiepsko /'bædli/

FLUENTLY

płynny /'flu(:)əntli/

ADVERB

przysłówek /'ædvɜ:b/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



'Good' and 'bad' are adjectives. Adjectives are used with nouns. For example:

That was a good game of football.

I think that picture is bad.

'Well' and 'badly' are adverbs. Adverbs are used with verbs. For example:

I sing badly. I wish I could sing well.

I play football badly. I want to play football well.

1 Can you sing well?

Yes, I can sing well.

No, I can't sing well.

2 Can you dance well?

Yes, I can dance well.

No, I can't dance well.

3 Do you wish you could sing well?

Yes, I wish I could sing well.

No, I don't wish I could sing well.

4 Do you wish you could dance well?

Yes, I wish I could dance well.

No, I don't wish I could dance well.

5 What can you do well?

I can ... well.

6 What do you wish you could do well?

I wish I could ... well.



Your turn. For example: Can you speak Chinese well? Do you wish you could speak Chinese well?

QUICKLY

szybko /'kwikli/

SLOWLY

wolno, powoli /'sləʊli/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



Adverbs often end with '-ly'. For example: 'badly', 'quickly', 'slowly'.

I can run quickly.

She eats slowly.

'Fast' is an adverb and an adjective. For example:

He can run fast. (adverb)

He is fast. (adjective)

1 Can you run fast?

Yes, I can run fast.

No, I can't run fast.

2 Do you eat slowly?

Yes, I eat slowly.

No, I don't eat slowly.

3 Can you speak English quickly?

Yes, I can speak English quickly.

No, I can't speak English quickly.

4 Do you usually drive fast?

Yes, I usually drive fast.

No, I don't usually drive fast.

5 Do you wish you could run fast?

Yes, I wish I could run fast.

No, I don't wish I could run fast.

6 Do you wish you could swim fast?

Yes, I wish I could swim fast.

No, I don't wish I could swim fast.

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? ▶▶▶



1. Yes, I can swim fast.

2. No, I don't usually eat quickly.

3. Yes, I wish I could speak English fluently.

4. No, she doesn't usually drive slowly.

5. Yes, she can run fast.

6. I wish I could play the guitar well.

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



You can use 'wish' + 'had' + noun. For example:

I wish I had a million dollars.

He wishes he had a beautiful girlfriend.

I wish I had a new car.

She wishes she had more free time.

1 Do you have a million dollars?

Yes, I have a million dollars.

No, I don't have a million dollars.

2 Do you wish you had a million dollars?

Yes, I wish I had a million dollars.

No, I don't wish I had a million dollars.

3 Do you have a new car?

Yes, I have a new car.

No, I don't have a new car.

4 Do you wish you had a new car?

Yes, I wish I had a new car.

No, I don't wish I had a new car.

5 What kind of car do you wish you had?

I wish I had a ...

6 What do you wish you had?

I wish I had ...



Your turn. For example: Do you wish you had a car? What do you wish you had?

ATHLETE

sportowiec, atleta
/'æθli:t/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



You can use 'wish' + 'were' with adjectives and nouns.
For example:

I wish I were taller.

He wishes he were a good athlete.

I wish I were famous.

1 Do you wish you were taller?

Yes, I wish I were taller.

No, I don't wish I were taller.

2 Do you wish you were a good athlete?

Yes, I wish I were a good athlete.

No, I don't wish I were a good athlete.

3 Do you wish you were famous?

Yes, I wish I were famous.

No, I don't wish I were famous.

4 What do you wish you were?

I wish I were ...

PAIR WORK ▶▶▶



Ask your partner about his/her wishes. For example:

Do you wish you were rich?

Do you wish you had a new car?

Do you wish you could sing well?

What do you wish you had?

What do you wish you could do?

WISH (NOUN)

chcieć, życzyć sobie

LIST (NOUN)

lista /lɪst/

CHANGE (VERB)

zmienić /tʃeɪndʒ/

AROUND

wokół /ə'raʊnd/

READING ▶▶▶



Betty's Wish List

Betty isn't happy. She wishes she could change her job. She wishes she had a better car. She wishes she were taller and more beautiful. She wishes she could play the guitar and sing well. She also wishes she could travel around the world.



WRITING ▶▶▶



Write a wish list.

REVIEW ▶▶▶



1. I want to lose weight, what should I do?
2. What shouldn't I do if I want to lose weight?
3. What can you do well?
4. What do you wish you could do well?
5. What do you wish you were?
6. What do you wish you had?
7. Why?

DICTATION 4 ▶▶▶



If you want to lose weight, you should go to the gym. When people get fat, they should do exercise. You should eat lean meat and fish. You shouldn't eat junk food. I wish I could get fit quickly. He wishes he had a fast car. She wishes she could play the guitar. Do you wish that you could speak English fluently? Yes, I wish I were better at speaking English. My sister wishes she could cook well. My brother wishes that he could swim fast.

SECTION 5

RULE (NOUN) zasada /ru:l/

BREAK (THE RULES) łamać zasady /breik ðə ru:lz/

FOLLOW (THE RULES) przestrzegać zasad
/'fɒləʊ ðə ru:lz/

GET IN TROUBLE wpaść w kłopoty
/get in 'trʌbl/

In school, at work and on the street, there are rules. If you break the rules, you will get in trouble. If you follow the rules, you won't get in trouble.

1 If you break the rules, will you get in trouble?

Yes, if you break the rules, you will get in trouble.

2 If you follow the rules, will you get in trouble?

No, if you follow the rules, you won't get in trouble.

3 Do you always follow the rules?

Yes, I always follow the rules.

No, I don't always follow the rules, I sometimes break the rules.

4 Do you ever get in trouble?

Yes, I sometimes get in trouble.

No, I never get in trouble.

MUST

musieć /mʌst/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



The modal verb 'must' is often used to talk about rules. There are many rules in class. For example:

You must not use your phone in class.

You must bring your book to class every day.

You must not smoke in class.

You must answer questions in class.

You must not talk to your friends in class.

'You' is usually used with rules. It doesn't mean only you, it means people.

1 Can you use your phone in class?

No, you must not use your phone in class.

2 When can you use your phone?

You can use your phone before and after class.

3 Can you talk to your friends in class?

No, you must not talk to your friends in class.

4 What must you bring to class every day?

You must bring your book to class every day.

ANOTHER

inny, kolejny /ə'nlðə/

Tell me another school rule, please.

ALCOHOL

alkohol /'ælkəhɒl/

STEAL

kraść /sti:l/

READING ▶▶▶



There are also many rules at work. For example:

- You must not smoke in the office.
- You can smoke outside.
- You must not drink alcohol at work.
- You must come to work on time.
- You must not steal from the office.
- You can bring food into the office.

1 Can you smoke in the office?

No, you must not smoke in the office.

2 Where can you smoke?

You can smoke outside.

3 Can you bring food into the office?

Yes, you can bring food into the office.

4 Tell me another work rule, please.

REPLACE

wymienić /rɪˈpleɪs/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



After 'while', 'before' and 'after', you can replace a subject and verb with a gerund. For example:

- I never drink alcohol while I'm driving.
- I sometimes drink tea before I go to bed.
- I always wash my face after I get up.
- I never drink alcohol while driving.
- I sometimes drink tea before going to bed.
- I always wash my face after getting up.

1 What do you do before going to bed?

I ... before going to bed.

2 What do you do after getting up?

After getting up, I ...

3 Do you ever talk on the phone while driving?

Yes, I talk on the phone while driving.

No, I never talk on the phone while driving.

4 Do you ever do your homework while watching TV?

Yes, I do my homework while watching TV.

No, I never do my homework while watching TV.

THROW (VERB)

rzucić /θrəʊ/

TRASH

śmieci /træʃ/

HELMET

kask /'hɛlmɪt/

SEATBELT

pas bezpieczeństwa /'si:tbeɪlt/

DRIVE (VERB)

kierować /draɪv/

STOP (VERB)

zatrzymać /stop/

READING >>>



On the street, there are also many rules. For example:

You must not throw trash on the street.

You must wear a helmet while riding a motorbike.

You must wear a seatbelt when you are driving a car.

You must stop at a red light.

You must not drive too fast.

You must not drive after drinking alcohol.

- 1 Tell me something you must not do on the street, please.**

You must not ...

- 2 What must you wear when you are riding a motorbike?**

You must wear a helmet when you are riding a motorbike.

- 3 What must you wear when you are driving a car?**

You must wear a seatbelt when you are driving a car.

- 4 What must you do at a red light?**

You must stop at a red light.

- 5 Should you drive after drinking alcohol?**

No, you mustn't drive after drinking alcohol.

- 6 Tell me another rule about driving, please.**

FOLLOWING

następujące /'fɒləʊɪŋ/

OWNER

właściciel /'əʊnə/

LIBRARIAN

bibliotekarka
(laɪ'breəriən)

POSH

szykowny, ekskluzywny
/pɒʃ/

PAIR WORK >>>



You and your partner are one of the following:

The owners of a zoo.

The managers of a cinema.

Pilots on a plane.

Librarians in a library.

Managers of a posh restaurant.

Make a list of rules.

**SECOND
CONDITIONAL**

II okres warunkowy
/'səkənd kən'diʃənəl/

UNREAL

nierealny
/ʌn'riəl/

CHARITY

dobroczynność
/'tʃærɪti/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



The first conditional is used to talk about real situations. The first conditional is:

If + Present Simple + will

If it rains tomorrow, I will wear a coat. (it is possible that it will rain tomorrow, so this is real)

The second conditional is used to talk about unreal situations. The second conditional is:

If + Past Simple + would

If I had a million dollars, I would buy a car. (I don't have a million dollars, so this is unreal)

If I were rich, I would live in Paris. (I'm not rich, I can't live in Paris)

You should always use 'were' not 'was' in the second conditional.

I wouldn't do that if I were you.

If I were famous, I would give money to charity.

If it were warmer, I'd go to the beach.

The contraction 'I'd' is often used for 'I would'.

- 1 If you had a million dollars, what would you buy?

If I had a million dollars, I would buy ...

- 2 Is this a real situation?

No, it's not a real situation.

- 3 If you were very sick, what would you do?

If I were very sick, I would ...

- 4 If you lost your phone, what would you do?

If I lost my phone, I would ...

- 5 If you found a wallet in the street, what would you do?

If I found a wallet in the street, I would ...

- 6 If you were ten years younger, what would you do?

If I were ten years younger, I would ...

- 7 If you were a woman, what would you do?

If I were a woman, I would ...

- 8 If you were a man, what would you do?

If I were a man, I would ...

MILLIONAIRE

millioner /ˌmɪljəˈneə/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



You can also use 'might' in the second conditional. 'Might' is used when you are not sure about something. For example:

If I had a million dollars, I would buy a car. (sure)

If I had a million dollars, I might buy a car. (not sure)

- 1 If you were a millionaire, what would you buy?

If I were a millionaire, I would buy ...

- 2 If you were a millionaire, what might you buy?

If I were a millionaire, I might buy ...

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? ▶▶▶



1. If I had a million dollars, I would buy a new house.
2. No, I wouldn't live here if I were a millionaire.
3. If I were single, I would go out every night.
4. Yes, I would go on vacation if I had more free time.
5. If I had more free time, I would go to the gym more often.

SPEND TIME WITH

spędzać czas z...
/spɛnd taɪm wɪð/

TRAVEL (VERB)

podróżować
/'trævl/

VOLUNTEER (VERB)

ochotnik
/ˌvɒlən'tɪə/

GARDEN (VERB)

uprawiać ogród
/'gɑ:dn/

- 1 Do you have much free time?

Yes, I have a lot of free time.

No, I don't have a lot of free time.

- 2 If you had more free time, what would you do?

If I had more free time, I would ...

- 3 Would you like to volunteer?

Yes, I would like to volunteer.

No, I wouldn't like to volunteer.

- 4 Would you like to travel more?

Yes, I would like to travel more.

No, I wouldn't like to travel more.

- 5 Would you like to garden?

Yes, I'd like to garden.

No, I wouldn't like to garden.

- 6 What wouldn't you do if you had more free time?

I wouldn't ... if I had more free time.



Your turn. For example: If you had more free time, what would you do? Would you like to volunteer?

TALENT

talent /'tælənt/

BE ABLE TO

być w stanie /bi: 'eɪbl tu/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



Remember, the Past Tense of 'can' is 'could'. 'Could' is often used in the second conditional. For example:

If I could travel anywhere in the world, I would go to Rome.

If I could have any job, I would be a doctor.

If I could have any talent, I would be able to play the guitar.

TIME
MACHINE

wehikuł czasu
/taɪm mə'ʃi:n/

SUPERHERO

superbohater
/'su:pə, hɪərəʊ/

POWER

moc/potęga/siła/władza
/'paʊə/

FLY (VERB)

latać /flaɪ/

- 1 If you could travel anywhere in the world, where would you go?

If I could travel anywhere in the world, I would go to ...

- 2 If you could meet anybody in the world, who would you meet?

If I could meet anybody in the world, I would meet ...

- 3 If you could live anywhere, where would you live?

If I could live anywhere, I would live in ...

- 4 If you could have any job, what job would you have?

If I could have any job, I would be ...

- 5 If you could speak any language fluently, what language would you speak?

If I could speak any language fluently, I would speak ...

- 6 If you could have any talent, what would you be able to do?

If I could have any talent, I would be able to ...

- 7 If you had a time machine, would you travel into the past or the future?

If I had a time machine, I would ...

- 8 Why?

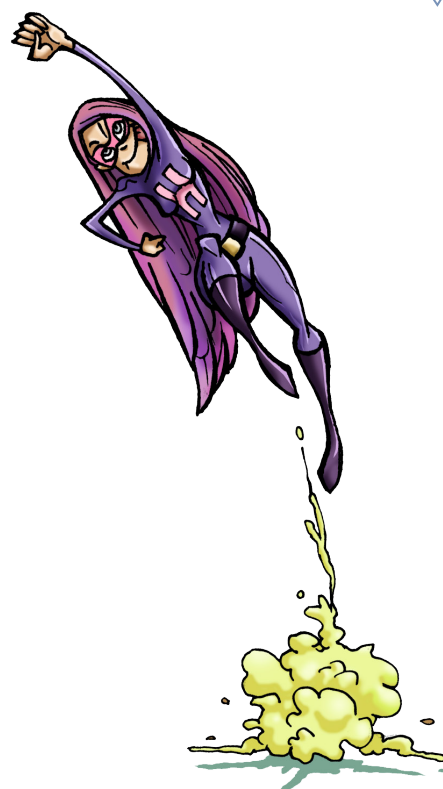
Because ...

- 9 If you could be any superhero, which superhero would you be?

If I could be any superhero, I would be ...

- 10 If you could have any super power, which super power would you have?

If I could have any super power, I would (be able to) ...



KINDERGARTEN

przedszkole (*)

PICK YOUR NOSE

dłubać w nosie (*)

CANDY

cukierek /'kændi/

CRY (VERB)

plakać /krai/

SHARE (VERB)

dzielić się /ʃeə/

* /pɪk jɒ: nəʊz/

* /'kɪndəˌɡɑːtn/

READING ▶▶▶



Vera's rules for kindergarten kids.

1. You must not eat with your mouth open.
2. You must not pick your nose.
3. You must be quiet while Vera is sleeping.
4. You must not steal candy.
5. You must not cry.
6. You must share with the other children.



WRITING ▶▶▶



Write some rules for kindergarten kids.

REVIEW ▶▶▶



1. What is one rule in class?
2. What is one rule at work?
3. What would you do if you had a million dollars?
4. If you could travel anywhere in the world, where would you go?
5. If you had a time machine, what would you do?

DICTIONARY 5 ▶▶▶



When you are at work, you must not smoke in the office. When you are at school, you must not use your mobile phone in class. You must not drink alcohol before you drive a car. You must wear a seatbelt while driving. If I could travel anywhere in the world, I would go to South America. If he could have any job, he would be a doctor. If I were a millionaire, I would buy a house in the countryside. If I could have any super power, I would be able to fly.

SECTION 6

DIRECT

bezpośredni /diˈrɛkt/

INDIRECT

pośredni /ˌɪndɪˈrɛkt/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



Questions can be direct or indirect. Direct questions are less polite than indirect questions. Look at these examples. Look at the different order of the verbs and subjects.

In direct questions, the verb comes before the subject:

What is your name?

Where is the bank?

Is this a good movie?

In indirect questions, the verb comes after the subject:

Could you tell me what your name is, please?

Do you know where the bank is?

Do you think that this is a good movie?

Note that 'could/can you tell me...?', 'do you know...?' and 'do you think...?' are often used in indirect questions to make them more polite.

TOILET (U.K.)

toaleta /ˈtɔɪlɪt/

BATHROOM (U.S.)

toaleta (w USA)
/ˈbɑːθruː(ː)m/

Change these direct questions into indirect questions, please.

1 What's your name?

Could you tell me what your name is?

2 Where is the station?

Do you know where the station is?

3 Why are you here?

Can you tell me why you are here?

4 Is 'Avatar' a good movie?

Do you think 'Avatar' is a good movie?

5 Are there any good restaurants near here?

Do you know if there are any good restaurants near here?

6 Is this class interesting?

Do you think this class is interesting?

7 Where were you born?

Could you tell me where you were born?

8 Where is the bathroom?

Do you know where the bathroom is?



Your turn. Ask an 'indirect question'. For example: Do you think 'Titanic' is a bad movie? Can you tell me what the time is, please?

TRAFFIC

ruch uliczny /'træfɪk/

POLLUTION

zanieczyszczenie (*)

SINGULAR

liczba pojedyncza

PLURAL

liczba mnoga /'plʊərəl/

/ˈsɪŋɡjələ/

* /pəˈluːʃən/

GRAMMAR >>>



Too much or too many?

'Traffic' is an uncountable noun. 'Car' is a countable noun. Uncountable nouns are always singular. You can't say 'traffics'. Countable nouns can be singular or plural. You can say 'a car' or 'cars'. Use singular verbs and 'too much' with uncountable nouns. For example:

There is too much traffic in this city.

There is too much pollution in this city.

Use plural verbs and 'too many' with countable nouns. For example:

There are too many cars in this city.

There are too many people in this city.

RUSH HOUR

godzina szczytu

/rʌʃ 'aʊə/

- 1 **Is there too much traffic in this city?**

Yes, there is too much traffic in this city.

No, there isn't too much traffic in this city.

- 2 **Do you think there is too much traffic in this city?**

Yes, I think there is too much traffic in this city.

No, I don't think there is too much traffic in this city.

- 3 **Do you think there is too much pollution in this city?**

Yes, I think there is too much pollution in this city.

No, I don't think there is too much pollution in this city.

- 4 **Do you think there are too many people in this city?**

Yes, I think there are too many people in this city.

No, I don't think there are too many people in this city.

- 5 **Do you think there are too many cars in this city?**

Yes, I think there are too many cars in this city.

No, I don't think there are too many cars in this city.

- 6 **Do you think there is too much traffic in the countryside?**

Yes, I think there is too much traffic in the countryside.

No, I don't think there is too much traffic in the countryside.

- 7 **What time is rush hour in the morning in this city?**

Rush hour in the morning is ...

- 8 **What time is rush hour in the evening in this city?**

Rush hour in the evening is ...



Your turn. For example: Do you think there is too much traffic in this city? Do you think there are too many cars in this city?

**PUBLIC
TRANSPORTATION**

transport publiczny
/ˈpʌblɪk ˌtrænsˌpɔːˈteɪʃən/

ENOUGH

wystarczająco
/ɪˈnʌf/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



'Public transportation' is an uncountable noun. 'Bus' is a countable noun. Use singular verbs and 'enough' with uncountable nouns. For example:

There is enough public transportation in this city.

There isn't enough public transportation in this city.

Use plural verbs and 'enough' with countable nouns. For example:

There are enough buses in this city.

There aren't enough buses in this city.

(GOOD) QUALITY dobrej jakości
/ɡʊd ˈkwɒlɪti/

SPORTS CENTRE centrum sportowe
/spɔːts ˈsɛntə/

1 Do you think there is enough public transportation in this city?

Yes, I think there is enough public transportation in this city.

No, I don't think there is enough public transportation in this city.

2 Do you think there are enough buses in this city?

Yes, I think there are enough buses in this city.

No, I don't think there are enough buses in this city.

3 Do you think there should be more public transportation in this city?

Yes, I think there should be more public transportation in this city.

No, I don't think there should be more public transportation in this city.

4 If there were more buses, would you take the bus more often?

Yes, if there were more buses, I would take the bus more often.

No, if there were more buses, I wouldn't take the bus more often.

5 Do you think there are enough parks in this city?

Yes, I think there are enough parks in this city.

No, I don't think there are enough parks in this city.

6 Do you think there are enough good quality schools in this city?

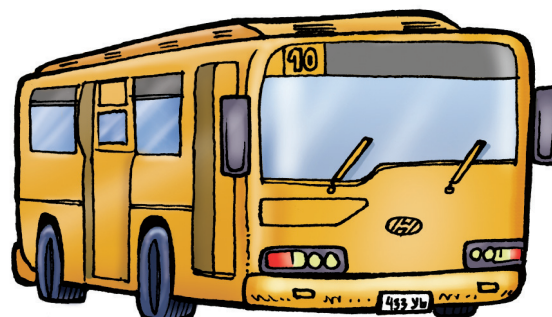
Yes, I think there are enough good quality schools in this city.

No, I don't think there are enough good quality schools in this city.

7 Do you think there are enough sports centres in this city?

Yes, I think there are enough sports centres in this city.

No, I don't think there are enough sports centres in this city.



SUBWAY SYSTEM

metro /'sʌbweɪ 'sɪstɪm/

MAYOR

burmistrz /meə/

DID YOU KNOW? ▶▶▶



London has the oldest subway system in the world.
It opened in 1863.

1 Does this city have a subway system?

Yes, this city has a subway system.

No, this city doesn't have a subway system.

2 If you were the mayor of this city, would you build a subway system?

Yes, if I were the mayor of this city, I would build a subway system.

No, if I were the mayor of this city, I wouldn't build a subway system.

CROWDED

zatłoczony /'kraʊdɪd/

NOISY

hałaśliwy /'nɔɪzi/

PEACEFUL

spokojny /'pi:sfʊl/

MODERN

nowoczesny /'mɒdən/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



'Too' and 'very' are used with adjectives.
'Too' is always negative when it is used with adjectives.
For example:

This city is too noisy.

This city is too crowded.

'Very' can be used with positive or negative adjectives.
For example:

This city is very modern. (positive)

This city is very noisy. (negative)

Don't use 'too' with positive adjectives. For example:

This city is very peaceful. (Not: 'this city is too peaceful'.)

1 Is this city too crowded?

Yes, this city is too crowded.

No, this city isn't too crowded.

2 Why?

Because ...

3 Is this city very noisy?

Yes, this city is very noisy.

No, this city isn't very noisy.

4 Why?

Because ...

5 Why do you like this city?

I like this city because ...

6 Why don't you like this city?

I don't like this city because ...

CLEAN

czysty /kli:n/

DIRTY

brudny /'dʒ:ti/

SAFE

bezpieczny /seɪf/

DEVELOPED

rozwinięty /dɪ'veləpt/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



'Enough' can also be used with adjectives.
'Enough' and 'not enough' are used with positive adjectives.
For example:

London is not clean enough.

Venice is quiet enough.

This city is not developed enough.

This city is safe enough.

Don't use 'enough' with negative adjectives, use 'too'.
For example:

This city is too dangerous.

This city is too dirty.

1 Do you think that this city is clean enough?

Yes, I think that this city is clean enough.

No, I don't think that this city is clean enough.

2 Do you think that this city is safe enough?

Yes, I think that this city is safe enough.

No, I don't think that this city is safe enough.

3 Do you think that this city is peaceful enough?

Yes, I think that this city is peaceful enough.

No, I don't think that this city is peaceful enough.

4 Do you think this city is big enough?

Yes, I think this city is big enough.

No, I don't think this city is big enough.

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? ▶▶▶



1. No, I don't think there is enough public transportation in this city.
2. Yes, I think that this city is too noisy.
3. No, I don't think there is too much traffic at rush hour.
4. No, this city doesn't have enough parks.
5. Yes, Venice is peaceful enough in summer.
6. No, I don't think there are too many people in this city.
7. Yes, I think Shanghai is very modern.
8. Yes, if I were the mayor of this city, I would build more schools.



Your turn. For example: Do you think this city is clean enough? Do you think there are enough buses in this city?

CRIME

przestępstwo /kraim/

CRIMINAL

przestępca, przestępczy
/'kriminl/

- 1 Do you think this city is too dangerous?

Yes, I think this city is too dangerous.

No, I don't think this city is too dangerous.

- 3 Why or why not?

Because ...

- 5 Do you think this city used to be safer?

Yes, I think this city used to be safer.

No, I don't think this city used to be safer.

- 6 Do you think this city is getting more dangerous?

Yes, I think this city is getting more dangerous.

No, I don't think this city is getting more dangerous.

- 2 Do you think there is too much crime in this city?

Yes, I think there is too much crime in this city.

No, I don't think there is too much crime in this city.

- 4 Do you think there are enough police officers in this city?

Yes, I think there are enough police officers in this city.

No, I don't think there are enough police officers in this city.



REMEMBER >>>



'Get' can mean 'become' when it's used with adjectives.
For example:

This city is getting more dangerous.

This city is getting more developed.

The weather is getting colder.

I am getting fatter.

- 1 Do you think this city is getting safer?

Yes, I think this city is getting safer.

No, I don't think this city is getting safer.

- 2 Do you think this city is getting more crowded?

Yes, I think this city is getting more crowded.

No, I don't think this city is getting more crowded.

INCREASE (VERB) **wzrastać** /'ɪnkri:s/

DECREASE (VERB) **zmniejszać się** /di:'kri:s/

AMOUNT **ilość** /ə'maʊnt/

NUMBER **ilość, liczba** /'nʌmbə/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



'Amount' is used with uncountable nouns and 'number' is used with countable nouns. For example:

The amount of pollution is increasing.

The number of cars is decreasing.

Note that both are singular.

1 Do you think the amount of pollution is increasing?

Yes, I think the amount of pollution is increasing.

No, I don't think the amount of pollution is increasing.

2 Do you think the number of cars is decreasing?

Yes, I think the number of cars is decreasing.

No, I don't think the number of cars is decreasing.

3 Do you think the amount of crime is increasing in this city?

Yes, I think the amount of crime is increasing in this city.

No, I don't think the amount of crime is increasing in this city.

4 Do you think the amount of traffic is increasing?

Yes, I think the amount of traffic is increasing.

No, I don't think the amount of traffic is increasing.

5 Why or why not?

Because ...

6 Why or why not?

Because ...

EMPLOYMENT **zatrudnienie** /ɪm'plɔɪmənt/

UNEMPLOYMENT **bezrobocie**

POVERTY **bieda** /'pɒvəti/

/,ʌnɪm'plɔɪmənt/

1 Do you think that unemployment is increasing?

Yes, I think that unemployment is increasing.

No, I don't think that unemployment is increasing.

2 Do you think that the amount of poverty is increasing?

Yes, I think that the amount of poverty is increasing.

No, I don't think that the amount of poverty is increasing.

3 Why or why not?

Because ...

4 Why or why not?

Because ...



Your turn. For example: Do you think the amount of pollution is increasing in this city? Why?

PRESIDENT	prezydent /'prezɪdɪnt/	PRIME MINISTER	premier /praɪm 'mɪnɪstə/
MINISTER	minister /'mɪnɪstə/	IMPROVE	udoskonalić /im'pru:v/
REDUCE	zredukować /rɪ'dju:s/	BUILD	budować /bɪld/

REMEMBER >>>



You can use the second conditional to talk about unreal situations. For example:

If I were the mayor of this city, I would build a subway system.
I would decrease unemployment if I were the Prime Minister of this country.

If I were the minister of education, I would improve schools.

- 1 If you were the mayor of this city, what would you do to improve this city?

If I were the mayor of this city, I would ...

- 2 Why?

Because ...

- 3 If you were the minister of transportation, what would you do?

If I were the minister of transportation, I would ...

- 4 Why?

Because ...

- 5 If you were the mayor, what would you do to reduce the amount of pollution?

If I were the mayor, I would ... to reduce the amount of pollution.



- 6 If you were the minister of education, what would you do?

If I were the minister of education, I would ...

PUBLIC SPEAKING >>>



Tell the class what you would do if you were the mayor of this city. Think about the following:

transportation
crime
pollution
education

traffic
employment
poverty
parks and sports centres

READING ▶▶▶



My city

I like living in this city because it's very peaceful and modern. There is enough public transportation and this city has a good subway system. I don't like living in this city because there is too much pollution and there aren't enough good quality schools. I wish there were more parks in this city.

WRITING ▶▶▶



Write about your city.

REVIEW ▶▶▶



1. Do you think there is too much traffic in this city?
2. Do you think there are enough buses in this city?
3. Do you think this city is too crowded?
4. Do you think this city is getting more expensive?
5. Do you think this city used to be safer in the past?
6. What do you think are the biggest problems in this city?
7. If you were the mayor of this city, what would you do?
8. Why?

DICTATION 6 ▶▶▶



Do you think that there is too much traffic in this city? Yes, there are too many cars. There aren't enough libraries in this city. This city needs a subway system. This city isn't developed enough and it's too dirty. I like this city because it's very peaceful, but it's not clean enough and there aren't enough police officers. It's too dangerous here. If I were the mayor of this city, I would improve the public transportation system.

FINAL REVIEW

You are the teacher. Choose one of the six sections in this book and prepare a short (two minute) lesson for your partner.

SECTION 1 ▶▶▶

Sickness
Should
First conditional

SECTION 2 ▶▶▶

Jobs
Majors
Would rather

SECTION 3 ▶▶▶

Family
Used to
Agree and disagree

SECTION 4 ▶▶▶

Getting fit
Adverbs
Wishes

SECTION 5 ▶▶▶

Rules
Must
Second conditional

SECTION 6 ▶▶▶

Direct and indirect questions
Too much, too many and enough
Too and very

