



# STAGE 6 TEXTBOOK

Patrick Kennedy





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“Language is the archives of history.”

-Ralph Waldo Emerson



**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 6, let's review some of Stages 1-5.

## REVIEW >>>



### Stage 1

1. Where are you from?
2. How old are you?
3. Are you single?
4. How many brothers do you have?
5. Where do you live?
6. Do you like football?

### Stage 2

1. What time is it?
2. What time do you usually start work?
3. What is today's date?
4. When were you born?
5. How many chairs are there in this classroom?
6. What are you wearing?

### Stage 3

1. Can you speak French?
2. What do you love to do?
3. Where were you at 8:00 last night?
4. What do you usually drink in the morning?
5. What do you hate doing in winter?

### Stage 4

1. What's the weather like today?
2. What do you need to do tomorrow?
3. What are you doing this weekend?
4. How do I get to the cinema from here?

### Stage 5

1. If it rains tomorrow, what will you wear?
2. Do you think that learning English is difficult?
3. What is something you must not do while driving a car?
4. Do you think that there is too much traffic in this city?



Your turn. For example: If it's cold tomorrow, what will you do? Do you think that there are too many cars in this city?

## SECTION 1

## PART

część /pa:t/

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



Every verb has three parts:

- 1) The present
- 2) The past
- 3) The past participle

With regular verbs, the past and past participle are always the same.

PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
eat jeść /i:t/	ate /et/	eaten /'i:tn/
read czytać /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
play grać, bawić się /pleɪ/	played /pleɪd/	played /pleɪd/
work pracować /w3:k/	worked /w3:kt/	worked /w3:kt/

1 What are the three parts of 'eat'?

Eat, ate, eaten.

2 What are the three parts of 'read'?

Read, read, read.

3 What are the three parts of 'play'?

Play, played, played.

4 What are the three parts of 'work'?

Work, worked, worked.

5 What are the three parts of 'talk'?

Talk, talked, talked.

6 What are the three parts of 'cook'?

Cook, cooked, cooked.

## FINISHED

skończony /'fɪnɪʃt/

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



The Present Perfect tense is 'have/has' + past participle. The Present Perfect tense is used when the action is finished but the time isn't finished. For example:

I have eaten a lot of bread today. (today isn't finished)  
 They have worked a lot this week. (this week isn't finished)  
 He has played basketball this month. (this month isn't finished)

If the time is finished, you should use the Past Simple tense.  
 For example:

I ate a lot of bread yesterday. (yesterday is finished)  
 I worked a lot last week. (last week is finished)  
 I played basketball last month. (last month is finished)

## Stage 6

### 1 Have you worked a lot this week?

Yes, I have worked a lot this week.

No, I haven't worked a lot this week.

### 2 Did you work last week?

Yes, I worked last week.

No, I didn't work last week.

### 3 Have you played basketball this month?

Yes, I've played basketball this month.

No, I haven't played basketball this month.

### 4 Did you play basketball last month?

Yes, I played basketball last month.

No, I didn't play basketball last month.

### 5 Have you eaten today?

Yes, I have eaten today.

No, I haven't eaten today.

### 6 What have you eaten today?

I've eaten ... today.

### 7 What did you eat yesterday?

I ate ... yesterday.

### 8 What have you read this week?

I have read ... this week.



Your turn. For example: What have you eaten today? What did you eat yesterday?

LATELY

ostatnio / 'leɪtlɪ/

## GRAMMAR >>>



In the Present Perfect tense, the verb 'be' can mean 'visit' or 'go to'. The past participle of 'be' is 'been'. For example:

I have been to the cinema once this month.

I haven't been to school today.

She has been to the supermarket twice this week.

He hasn't been to the pub, lately.

### 1 Have you been to the cinema this week?

Yes, I've been to the cinema this week.

No, I haven't been to the cinema this week.

### 2 Have you been to the countryside this month?

Yes, I've been to the countryside this month.

No, I haven't been to the countryside this month.

### 3 Where have you been today?

I have been to ... today.

### 4 Where have you been, lately?

I have been to ... lately.

PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
do robić /du:/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/
drink pić /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/
buy kupować /baɪ/	bought /bɔ:t/	bought /bɔ:t/
write pisać /raɪt/	wrote /rəʊt/	written /'rɪtn/
study studiować /'stʌdi/	studied /'stʌdɪd/	studied /'stʌdɪd/

1 Have you bought anything this week?

Yes, I've bought something this week.

No, I haven't bought anything this week.

2 What did you buy last week?

I bought ... last week.

3 Have you studied English at home this week?

Yes, I've studied English at home this week.

No, I haven't studied English at home this week.

4 Did you study English last week?

Yes, I studied English last week.

No, I didn't study English last week.

5 What have you drunk today?

I have drunk ... today.

6 What did you drink yesterday?

I drank ... yesterday.

7 Have you written any emails today?

Yes, I've written some emails today.

No, I haven't written any emails today.

8 Did you write any emails yesterday?

Yes, I wrote some emails yesterday.

No, I didn't write any emails yesterday.

9 What have you done today?

I have ... today.

10 What did you do yesterday?

I ... yesterday.

WHAT'S THE  
QUESTION? ►►►



1. Yes, I have been to the cinema this week.
2. No, he didn't go to the supermarket yesterday.
3. Yes, she has written some emails today.
4. He went to the countryside last weekend.
5. Yes, she has bought some new jewellery this month.
6. No, he hasn't been to the pub, lately.



Your turn. For example: Have you been to the market this week? Did you go to the market last week?

## Stage 6

### HOCKEY

hokej /'hɔki/

### 3D

3D /θri: di:/

### LIFE

### EXPERIENCE

doświadczenie życiowe

/laɪf ɪks'pɪəriəns/

## GRAMMAR ►►►



*The Present Perfect tense is often used to talk about life experiences. 'Ever' is often used in questions about life experiences. For example:*

Have you ever watched a 3D movie?

Yes, I have watched a 3D movie.

Have you ever played hockey?

No, I have never played hockey.

### 1 Have you ever played hockey?

Yes, I've played hockey.

No, I've never played hockey.

### 2 Have you ever played golf?

Yes, I've played golf.

No, I've never played golf.

### 3 Have you ever watched a 3D movie?

Yes, I have watched a 3D movie.

No, I have never watched a 3D movie.

### 4 Have you ever eaten Indian food?

Yes, I have eaten Indian food.

No, I have never eaten Indian food.

### 5 Have you ever studied French?

Yes, I've studied French.

No, I've never studied French.

### 6 Have you ever worked in a restaurant?

Yes, I've worked in a restaurant.

No, I've never worked in a restaurant.

### 7 Have you ever eaten Italian food?

Yes, I have eaten Italian food.

No, I have never eaten Italian food.

### 8 Have you ever bought a new car?

Yes, I've bought a new car.

No, I've never bought a new car.

## WHAT'S THE QUESTION? ►►►



1. No, I have never lived in another country.

2. Yes, my father has worked in a bank.

3. No, I have never eaten Japanese food.

4. No, she has never studied Chinese.

5. Yes, I have worked in a restaurant.



Your turn. For example: Have you ever eaten Italian food? Have you ever played golf?

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



The past participle of the verb 'to be' is 'been'. For example:

I have been sick this week.

He has been tired, lately.

She has been late for work every day this week.

We have been very busy, lately.

'Been to' means 'visited'. For example:

Have you ever been to Europe?

Yes, I have been to Europe.

Have you ever been to Brazil?

No, I've never been to Brazil.

## 1 Have you been sick, lately?

Yes, I have been sick, lately.

No, I haven't been sick, lately.

## 2 Have you been busy, lately?

Yes, I have been busy, lately.

No, I haven't been busy, lately.

## 3 Have you been to the gym, lately?

Yes, I have been to the gym, lately.

No, I haven't been to the gym, lately.

## 4 Have you ever been to Europe?

Yes, I have been to Europe.

No, I've never been to Europe.

FORM

forma /fɔ:m/

PUT

kłaść /put/

BUILD

budować /bıld/

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



Irregular verbs often have different past and past participle forms. For example:

PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
ride	rode	ridden
drive	drove	driven
wear	wore	worn
take	took	taken

Sometimes, irregular verbs have the same past and past participle form. For example:

PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
make	made	made
build	built	built
put	put	put

### GRAMMAR >>>



You can answer a 'have you ever?' question in different ways to give more information. For example:

Question: Have you ever been to China?

1. Present Perfect Negative.

No, I haven't. I've never been to China.

2. Present Perfect + Past Simple.

Yes, I have. I went to China last year.

3. Present Perfect + Present Perfect + number of times.

Yes, I have. I've been to China ten times.

4. Present Perfect + Present Simple.

Yes, I have. I go to China every year.

#### SNAKE

wąż /sneɪk/

#### POEM

wiersz /'pɛʊɪm/

#### GOAT

koza /gəʊt/

#### SANDCASTLE

zamek z piasku /'sændka:sl/

#### CAMEL

wielbłąd /'kæməl/

#### SPORTS CAR

samochód sportowy /spɔ:ts ka:/

Answer these 'have you ever?' questions in different ways.

1 Have you ever eaten snake?

Yes, I ...

No, I ...

2 Have you ever written a poem?

Yes, I ...

No, I ...

3 Have you ever made dinner for a lot of people?

Yes, I ...

No, I ...

4 Have you ever built a sandcastle?

Yes, I ...

No, I ...

5 Have you ever ridden a horse?

Yes, I ...

No, I ...

6 Have you ever drunk goat's milk?

Yes, I ...

No, I ...

7 Have you ever driven a sports car?

Yes, I ...

No, I ...

8 Have you ever ridden a camel?

Yes, I ...

No, I ...



Your turn. Ask a 'have you ever?' question.

<b>MATCH (U.K.)</b>	mecz /mætʃ/	<b>GAME (U.S.)</b>	gra /geɪm/
<b>BONE</b>	kość /bəʊn/	<b>WALLET</b>	portfel /'wɒlfəl/
<b>HANDBAG</b>	torebka /'hændbæg/	<b>MOVIE STAR</b>	gwiazda filmowa 'mu:vi sta:/

PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
see widzieć /si:/	saw /sɔ:/	seen /si:n/
break złamać/zepsuć /breɪk/	broke /brəʊk/	broken /'brəʊkən/
lose zgubić /lu:z/	lost /lɒst/	lost /lɒst/
find znaleźć /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found /faʊnd/
meet spotykać /mi:t/	met /mɛt/	met /mɛt/

1 **Have you ever been to a football match?**

Yes, I ...

No, I ...

2 **Have you ever been to a basketball game?**

Yes, I ...

No, I ...

3 **Have you ever seen Avatar?**

Yes, I ...

No, I ...

4 **How many times have you seen Avatar?**

I have seen Avatar ...

I've never seen Avatar.

5 **Have you ever broken a bone?**

Yes, I ...

No, I ...

6 **Have you ever lost your wallet?**

Yes, I ...

No, I ...

7 **Have you ever met a movie star?**

Yes, I ...

No, I ...

8 **How many times have you found money in the street?**

I ...

**WHAT'S THE  
QUESTION? ►►►**



1. Yes, I have lost my handbag twice.
2. I have seen *Titanic* ten times.
3. No, I have never met a movie star.
4. I have broken my leg three times.
5. Yes, I've found money in the street many times.
6. No, I've never lost my phone in a taxi.



**Your turn. For example: Have you ever lost your handbag? Have you ever been to a basketball game?**

### INCLUDE

zawierać /ɪn'klu:d/

### PLACE (NOUN)

miejsce /plēs/

### GRAMMAR



*'Wh-' questions in the Present Perfect tense can also include 'ever'.*  
*For example:*

*Who is the most beautiful woman you've ever met?*  
*What's the best movie you've ever seen?*

*You can also include 'ever' in the answer. For example:*

*The most beautiful woman I've ever met is my girlfriend.*  
*The best movie I've ever seen is Pretty Woman.*

*'Beautiful' and 'pretty' are usually used for women. 'Handsome' is usually used for men. 'Beautiful' is also used for places.*

1 **Where is the most beautiful place you've ever been?**

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

2 **Who is the most beautiful woman you've ever seen?**

*The most beautiful woman I've ever seen is ...*

3 **Who is the most handsome man you've ever seen?**

*The most handsome man I've ever seen is ...*

4 **What is the best book you've ever read?**

*The best book I've ever read is ...*

5 **What is the best movie you've ever seen?**

*The best movie I've ever seen is ...*

6 **What is the worst movie you have ever seen?**

*The worst movie I've ever seen is ...*

7 **What is the best food you've ever eaten?**

*The best food I've ever eaten is ...*

8 **What is the most expensive thing you have ever lost?**

*The most expensive thing I've ever lost is ...*

### WHAT'S THE QUESTION?



1. The best movie I have ever seen is Star Wars.
2. The most beautiful city I've ever been to is Paris.
3. The worst food I've ever eaten is snake pie.
4. The most expensive thing I've ever bought is my car.
5. The funniest person I've ever met is my English teacher.
6. The most handsome man I've ever seen is Brad Pitt.
7. The hardest subject I've ever studied is chemistry.

RETURN

wracać /rə'tɔ:n/

NONE

żaden /nʌn/

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



Remember, 'been to' means visited. For example:

I've been to China three times.

I haven't been to the gym, lately.

He 'has gone to ...' means that he went, but has not returned. For example:

John has gone to the shop. (he is still at the shop now)

My sister has gone to live in America. (she is in America now)

1 **Has anybody in your family been to Japan?**

Yes, somebody in my family has been to Japan.

No, nobody in my family has been to Japan.

2 **Has your best friend ever been to Europe?**

Yes, my best friend has been to Europe.

No, my best friend has never been to Europe.

3 **Has anybody in your family gone to live in another country?**

Yes, somebody in my family has gone to live in another country.

No, nobody in my family has gone to live in another country.

4 **Where has he/she gone?**

He/she has gone to ...

5 **Have any of your friends gone to live in another country?**

Yes, some of my friends have gone to live in another country.

No, none of my friends have gone to live in another country.

6 **Where has he/she gone?**

He/she has gone to ...

## PAIR WORK &gt;&gt;&gt;



Ask your partner some Present Perfect questions. Remember to ask both 'yes/no' and 'wh-' questions. For example:

Have you ever been to Europe?

Where is the most beautiful place you have ever been?

Have you ever seen *Titanic*?

What is the best movie you have ever seen?

Have you ever ridden a horse?

How many times have you ridden a horse?

## Stage 6

FOR	przez /fɔ:/	SINCE	od /sɪns/
DURATION	czas trwania (*)	POINT IN TIME	punkt w czasie /pɔɪnt ɪn taɪm/
CURRENT	obecny /'kʌrənt/		

*(\*)/dʒʊə'reɪʃən/*

### GRAMMAR >>>



The Present Perfect tense is also used to talk about time. When talking about time, the Present Perfect tense is usually used with the words 'for' or 'since'. 'Since' is used with the point in time when something started. For example:

I've lived in this city since 2006.

They have been married since they were 25 years old.

She has worked here since January.

'For' is used with the duration of time after something started. For example:

I've lived in this city for two years.

They have been married for twenty years.

She has worked here for six months.

#### 1 How long have you lived in this city?

I've lived in this city for ...

I've lived in this city since ...

#### 2 How long have you been married?

I've been married for ...

I've been married since ...

#### 3 How long have you studied English?

I've studied English for ...

I've studied English since ...

#### 4 How long have you studied here?

I've studied here for ...

I've studied here since ...

#### 5 How long have you worked at your current job?

I've worked at my current job for ...

I've worked at my current job since ...

#### 6 How long have you had your car?

I've had my car for ...

I've had my car since ...

### PAIR WORK >>>



Ask your partner some questions. For example:

How long have you lived in this city?

How long have you studied English?

Have you been here since the start of class?

Have you lived in your apartment since you were a child?

RECENTLY	ostatnio /'ri:sntli:/	JUST	właśnie /dʒʌst/
LEAVE (VERB)	wyjść /li:v/	GET (ARRIVE)	dotrzeć /gɛt (ə'raɪv)/

PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
leave /li:v/	left /lɛft/	left /lɛft/
get /gɛt/	got /gɒt/	got (U.K.) / gotten (U.S.) /'gɒtn/

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



To talk about something that has happened recently, you can use the word 'just'. For example:

Anna has just finished her homework.

Danny has just left the office.

Jane has just got here.

## 1 What has Anna just done?

Anna has just finished her homework.

## 3 What has Jane just done?

Jane has just got here.

## 5 When did you get here?

I got here ...

## 2 What has Danny just done?

Danny has just left the office.

## 4 Have you just got here?

Yes, I've just got here.

No, I haven't just got here.

## 6 What have I just done?

You've just ...

## REVIEW &gt;&gt;&gt;



1. What have you eaten today?
2. Have you ever eaten Japanese food?
3. Have you ever been to Europe?
4. What is the best movie you have ever seen?
5. Where is the most beautiful place you have ever been?
6. How long have you lived in this city?
7. How long have you studied English?

## DICTION 1 &gt;&gt;&gt;



I was busy last week. I have been very busy this week. I haven't eaten anything today. Have you ever eaten Indian food? Yes, I've eaten Indian food many times. What is the best movie you have ever seen? The best movie I have ever seen is *Titanic*. How long have you lived in this city? I have lived here for three years. Jane has lived here since 2007. Anna has just got here. Danny has just finished work.

**SECTION 2**

**GAIN (VERB)**

zdobyć /geɪn/

**AEROBICS**

aerobik /eə'rbɪks/

**DIALOGUE** >>>

Tony: I've gained ten kilos this year. I wish I could lose some weight.  
 Danny: Why don't you do some exercise?  
 Tony: Like what?  
 Danny: Maybe you should go swimming or do aerobics.  
 Tony: I can't swim and I hate doing aerobics.  
 Danny: It might be a good idea to play football or tennis.  
 Tony: I'm not very good at sports.  
 Danny: Have you thought about going to the gym?  
 Tony: Good idea, Danny.



**Tony**

**Danny**

**SUGGEST**

sugerować /sə'dʒest/

**ELSE**

jeszcze /ɛls/

1 **How much weight has Tony gained this year?**

Tony has gained ten kilos this year.

3 **Does Tony want to go swimming or do aerobics?**

No, Tony doesn't want to go swimming or do aerobics.

5 **Why doesn't he want to do aerobics?**

Because he hates doing aerobics.

2 **What does Danny suggest?**

Danny suggests going swimming or doing aerobics.

4 **Why doesn't Tony want to go swimming?**

Tony doesn't want to go swimming because he can't swim.

6 **What else does Danny suggest?**

He suggests playing football or tennis or going to the gym.

**DISLIKE**

nie lubić /dɪs'læk/

**GRAMMAR** >>>



Some verbs are followed by gerunds but not infinitives.  
 For example:

I enjoy playing sports.

He dislikes swimming.

Danny suggests going to the gym.

1 **What do you enjoy doing?**

I enjoy ...

3 **I'm getting fat. What do you suggest?**

I suggest ...

2 **What do you dislike doing?**

I dislike ...

4 **I can't speak English. What do you suggest?**

I suggest ...

## COURSE

kurs  
/kɔ:s/TAKE A  
COURSEzrobić kurs  
/teɪk ə kɔ:s/

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



You can make suggestions and give advice in different ways.  
For example:

*Why don't you + verb*

'I'm getting fat.' 'Why don't you do some exercise?'  
'I want to learn English.' 'Why don't you take a course?'

*Have you thought about + gerund*

'I want to lose some weight.' 'Have you thought about going to the gym?'  
'I have a headache.' 'Have you thought about taking some medicine?'

*It might be a good idea + infinitive*

'I want to get fit.' 'It might be a good idea to play football or tennis.'  
'I can't drive.' 'It might be a good idea to take a driving course.'

Give me some advice, please.

I want to lose some weight.

I want to buy a new car.

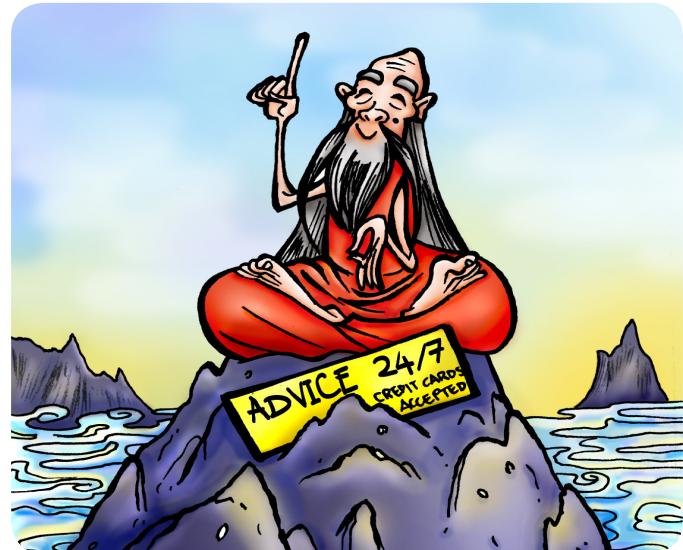
I want to move to a new apartment.

I want to go somewhere nice on vacation.

I want to do something fun this weekend.

I want to learn a new language.

I want to find a new job.



Your turn. For example: I want to lose some weight, what should I do?  
I want to do something fun this weekend, give me some advice, please.

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



You can also use 'should' and 'need to' to give advice. For example:

'I want to get fit.'  
'You should do more exercise.'  
'You need to eat less.'

## Stage 6

ACTIVITY	czynność /æk'tiviti/	HORSE RIDING	jazda konna /ho:s 'raɪdɪŋ/
BOWLING	kręgle /'bəʊlɪŋ/	JOGGING	bieganie /'dʒɒgɪŋ/
YOGA	yoga /jəʊgə/	BASEBALL	baseball /'beɪsbo:l/

### GRAMMAR >>>



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

I like to go horse riding.

I have never gone skiing.

I enjoy going hiking.

With some activities, you use 'do'. For example:

Have you ever done aerobics?

I enjoy doing yoga.

I need to do some exercise.

With sports, you usually use 'play'. For example:

I like to play baseball.

I haven't played hockey, lately.

I love playing football.

#### 1 Do you like going hiking?

Yes, I like going hiking.

No, I don't like going hiking.

#### 2 Do you like to do yoga?

Yes, I like to do yoga.

No, I don't like to do yoga.

#### 3 How often do you do exercise?

I ...

#### 4 What activities do you enjoy?

I enjoy ...

#### 5 Have you ever gone skiing?

Yes, I have gone skiing.

No, I've never gone skiing.

#### 6 Have you ever played baseball?

Yes, I have played baseball.

No, I've never played baseball.

#### 7 Did you go skiing last winter?

Yes, I went skiing last winter.

No, I didn't go skiing last winter.

#### 8 Did you do aerobics last week?

Yes, I did aerobics last week.

No, I didn't do aerobics last week.

#### 9 What sports can you play?

I can play ...

#### 10 What sports can't you play?

I can't play ...



Your turn. For example: Do you like doing exercise? Have you ever gone skiing?

## WATER-SKIING

narciarstwo wodne (\*)

## MEDITATION

medytacja /'medɪ'teɪʃən/

## KARATE

karate /kə'ra:tɪ/

## RUGBY

rugby /'rʌgbɪ/

\*/'wɔ:tə-'ski:ɪŋ/

## REMEMBER ►►



You can answer a 'have you ever' question in different ways.  
For example:

**Have you ever gone skiing?**

Yes, I have. I've gone skiing three times.

Yes, I have. I go skiing every winter.

Yes, I have. I went skiing last month.

No, I haven't. I've never gone skiing.

Remember, if you say a time in the past, you need to use the Past Simple tense. For example:

I went skiing last year. (Not: 'I have gone skiing last year.')

1 **Have you ever gone swimming in the ocean?**

Yes, I ...

No, I ...

2 **Have you ever done meditation?**

Yes, I ...

No, I ...

3 **Have you ever played rugby?**

Yes, I ...

No, I ...

4 **Have you ever done karate?**

Yes, I ...

No, I ...

5 **What activities have you done?**

I ...

6 **What sports have you played?**

I ...

## WHAT'S THE QUESTION? ►►



1. No, I have never gone swimming in a river.

2. Yes, I have done karate.

3. No, she has never seen a baseball game on TV.

4. Yes, I have gone water-skiing in the ocean once.

5. No, I don't like doing meditation.

6. No, I couldn't play baseball when I was a child.

7. Yes, I can play rugby.



Your turn. For example: **Have you ever done meditation? What activities have you done?**

## Stage 6

<b>SIGN UP</b>	zapisać się /saɪn ʌp/	<b>WORK OUT</b>	ćwiczyć /wɜ:k aut/
<b>GIVE UP</b>	poddać się /gɪv ʌp/	<b>GO ON</b>	przejść na... /gəʊ ɒn/
<b>TAKE UP</b>	podjąć /teɪk ʌp/	<b>DIET</b>	djeta /'daɪət/
<b>A LITTLE</b>	trochę /ə 'lɪtl/		

### DIALOGUE

Danny	Hey, Tony. How are you doing?
Tony	I'm OK, I've signed up for the gym and I've started working out, like you suggested.
Danny	So, how do you feel?
Tony	OK, but I still feel a little unhealthy.
Danny	It might be a good idea to give up smoking.
Tony	I'm trying to give up smoking, but it's hard.
Danny	Have you thought about going on a diet and giving up junk food?
Tony	But I love junk food!



### 1 What has Tony done, lately?

He has signed up for the gym and started working out.

### 2 How does Tony feel?

He still feels unhealthy.

### 3 What does Danny suggest?

Danny suggests giving up smoking.

### 4 What else does Danny suggest?

He suggests going on a diet and giving up junk food.

<b>JOIN</b>	dołączyć /dʒɔɪn/	<b>QUIT</b>	rzucić /kwɪt/
<b>ETC.</b>	itd /ɪt'setrə/		

### GRAMMAR



A phrasal verb is 'a verb + a preposition' (on, in, out, up, etc.). For example:

I signed up for the gym.  
I work out three times a week.  
I am planning to give up smoking.  
I want to take up cooking.

### 1 What does 'give up' mean?

'Give up' means 'to quit' or 'stop'.

### 2 What does 'sign up' mean?

'Sign up' means 'to join'.

### 3 What does 'work out' mean?

'Work out' means 'to exercise'.

### 4 What does 'take up' mean?

'Take up' means 'to start' or 'begin'.

## TO BE AFRAID

obawiać się /tu: bi: ə'freid/

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



You can use gerunds after prepositions (up, in, on, of, etc.).  
For example:

I need to give up smoking.  
I am interested in learning languages.  
I'm afraid of flying.

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

Subject	Object
<u>Swimming</u> is fun.	I love <u>swimming</u> .
<u>Eating junk food</u> is unhealthy.	I hate <u>eating junk food</u> .
<u>Running</u> is healthy.	He likes <u>running</u> .

## 1 Do you think swimming is fun?

Yes, I think swimming is fun.

No, I don't think swimming is fun.

## 2 Do you enjoy running?

Yes, I enjoy running.

No, I don't enjoy running.

## 3 Do you think eating junk food is unhealthy?

Yes, I think eating junk food is unhealthy.

No, I don't think eating junk food is unhealthy.

## 4 What else is unhealthy?

I think ... is unhealthy.

## 5 Are you afraid of flying?

Yes, I'm afraid of flying.

No, I'm not afraid of flying.

## 6 What are you afraid of?

I'm afraid of ...

## 7 Do you want to take up jogging?

Yes, I want to take up jogging.

No, I don't want to take up jogging.

## 8 Have you ever tried to give up smoking?

Yes, I've tried to give up smoking.

No, I've never tried to give up smoking.

## 9 Are you interested in learning languages?

Yes, I'm interested in learning languages.

No, I'm not interested in learning languages.

## 10 What else are you interested in?

I am interested in ...



Your turn. For example: Do you want to take up jogging? What do you think is healthy?

## PREPARE

przygotować /pri'peə/

## MEAL

posiłek /mi:l/

## READING ▶▶▶



## How to get fit.

If you want to get fit, you should eat healthy food. Why don't you take a cooking course to learn how to prepare healthy meals? It might be a good idea to go jogging every morning before work. Have you thought about doing yoga every evening? You shouldn't eat too much junk food because eating a lot of junk food is very bad for you.

## WRITING ▶▶▶



## Write some advice about getting fit.

---



---



---



---



---

## REVIEW ▶▶▶



1. I want to get fit. What should I do?
2. What shouldn't I do?
3. Have you ever gone skiing?
4. Have you ever done yoga?
5. Have you ever played tennis?
6. What activities do you enjoy doing?
7. What do you think is healthy?

## DICTATION 2 ▶▶▶



I've gained ten kilos this year. Why don't you take up swimming? I can't swim and I hate doing aerobics. It might be a good idea to go to the gym. I've never gone skiing. Have you ever played hockey? No, I haven't. I do yoga twice a week. I enjoy going jogging in the morning. You shouldn't eat junk food, because it's very unhealthy.

## SECTION 3

OILY	oleisty /'ɔli/	FATTY	tłusty /'fæti/
SPICY	ostry /'spaɪsi/	FATTENING	tuczający /'fætnɪŋ/
RICH	bogaty w smaku /rɪtʃ/	GREASY	zatłuszczony /'gri:si/
TASTY	smaczny /'teɪsti/	DISGUSTING	obrzydliwy /dɪs'gʌstɪŋ/
SAVOURY	smakowity /'seɪvəri/	SWEET	słodki /swi:t/
BLAND	bez smaku /blænd/	SALTY	słony /'so:lti/
ORGANIC	organiczny /ɔ: 'gænɪk/	RAW	surowy /rɔ:/

1 What kind of food is healthy?

I think ... is healthy.

2 What kind of food is unhealthy?

I think ... is unhealthy.

3 What kind of food is greasy?

I think ... is greasy.

4 What kind of food is sweet?

... is sweet.

5 What kind of food is ... ?

I think ... is ...

6 What kind of food is disgusting?

I think ... is disgusting.

7 Have you ever eaten raw fish?

Yes, I have eaten raw fish.

No, I've never eaten raw fish.

8 How often do you eat organic vegetables?

I ...

FRY	smażyć /fraɪ/	BOIL	gotować /bɔɪl/
BAKE	piec /beɪk/	STEAM (VERB)	gotować na parze /sti:m
GRILL (VERB)	grilować /grɪl/	MATCH-UP	dopasować /mæʃ-ʌp/
HEAT (NOUN)	podgrzać /hi:t/	DRY (VERB)	wysuszyć /draɪ/
OVEN	piekarnik /'ʌvn/	FIRE (NOUN)	ogień (plomień) /'faɪə/
STEAM (NOUN)	para /'faɪə/	PAN	patelnia /pæn/
OIL	olej /ɔɪl/		

## WRITING



FRY BOIL STEAM ROAST BAKE GRILL

1. To cook by dry heat in an oven (usually bread or dry food). \_\_\_\_\_
2. To cook over or under a fire. \_\_\_\_\_
3. To cook using steam from boiling water. \_\_\_\_\_
4. To cook in a pan, using oil. \_\_\_\_\_
5. To cook something in very hot water. \_\_\_\_\_
6. To cook in an oven (usually meat or vegetables). \_\_\_\_\_

SPLIT (VERB)

rozdzielić /splat/

HOWEVER

jednakże /hau'ɛvə/

### GRAMMAR >>>



*In English, the subject and the verb are sometimes split by another word, usually an adverb. For example:*

*I always fry vegetables.*

*I never cook on weekends.*

*However, the verb and object are almost never split. For example:*

*I cook lunch every day.*

*I eat meat in the evening.*

1 **Do you usually fry chicken?**

*Yes, I usually fry chicken.*

*No, I don't usually fry chicken.*

2 **Do you cook lunch every day?**

*Yes, I cook lunch every day.*

*No, I don't cook lunch every day.*

3 **Do you ever boil meat?**

*Yes, I sometimes boil meat.*

*No, I never boil meat.*

4 **Do you sometimes eat fruit for breakfast?**

*Yes, I sometimes eat fruit for breakfast.*

*No, I never eat fruit for breakfast.*

5 **How do you usually cook meat?**

*I usually ... meat.*

6 **How do you usually cook vegetables?**

*I usually ... vegetables.*

7 **Have you ever baked a cake?**

*Yes, I have baked a cake.*

*No, I've never baked a cake.*

8 **Have you ever fried fish?**

*Yes, I have fried fish.*

*No, I've never fried fish.*

9 **How do you usually cook food?**

*I usually ... food.*

10 **What is the healthiest way to cook food?**

*I think ... is the healthiest way to cook food.*

### WHAT'S THE QUESTION? >>>



1. No, I have never boiled an egg.
2. I usually steam vegetables.
3. Yes, I usually eat fruit for breakfast.
4. I think frying is the unhealthiest way to cook food.
5. 'Grill' means to cook over or under a fire.
6. Yes, I've baked a cake once.

## FRIED (ADJ)

smażony /fraid/

## BOILED (ADJ)

gotowany /bɔɪld/

## BAKED (ADJ)

pieczony /beɪkt/

## STEAMED (ADJ)

gotowany na parze /sti:md/

## GRILLED (ADJ)

grilowany /grɪld/

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



You can use the past participle of some verbs as adjectives.  
For example:

I always steam vegetables. ('steam' is a verb)

I love steamed rice. ('steamed' is an adjective)

She bakes fresh bread every morning. ('bake' is a verb)

I like baked potatoes. ('baked' is an adjective)

He always drinks beer. ('drink' is a verb)

He is often drunk. ('drunk' is an adjective)

## 1 Do you like fried chicken?

Yes, I like fried chicken.

No, I don't like fried chicken.

## 2 Do you like steamed rice?

Yes, I like steamed rice.

No, I don't like steamed rice.

## 3 Have you ever eaten fried rice?

Yes, I've eaten fried rice.

No, I've never eaten fried rice.

## 4 Have you ever eaten grilled fish?

Yes, I've eaten grilled fish.

No, I've never eaten grilled fish.

## INGREDIENT

składnik /ɪn'grɪ:djənt/

## INSTRUCTION

instrukcja /ɪn'strʌkʃən/

## DIRECTION

wskazówka /dɪ'rekʃən/

## RECIPE

przepis /'rɛsipi/

## TOGETHER

razem /tɛ'gɛðə/

## TYPE (NOUN)

rodzaj /taɪp/

## READING &gt;&gt;&gt;



When you tell someone how to cook something, you need to give them two things: the ingredients and the cooking instructions. The ingredients are the different types of food that you need to make the meal. The instructions are the directions for how to cook the meal. Together, this is called a recipe.

## 1 What are 'cooking instructions'?

'Cooking instructions' are ...

## 2 What are 'ingredients'?

'Ingredients' are ...

## 3 What is 'a recipe'?

'A recipe' is cooking instructions and ingredients.

## 4 What ingredients do you need to make ... ?

You need ...

## Stage 6

### IN ORDER

kolejność /ɪn 'ɔ:də/

**SEQUENCE MARKER** znacznik sekwencji (\*)

### CORRECT

właściwy /kə'rɛkt/

### FINALLY

w końcu /fə'ɪnəli/  
\*/'si:kwəns 'mə:kə/

### GRAMMAR



When you give instructions on how to do something, you need to give the instructions in the correct order. To do this, we use 'sequence markers'. For example:

First, boil some water.

After that, add some salt to the water.

Next, add some meat.

Then, boil the water and meat for ten minutes.

Finally, enjoy your salty meat soup.

### CUT (VERB)

pokroić, przekroić /kə:t/

### SLICE (NOUN)

pociąć na plasterki /slæ:s/

### SPREAD

posmarować /spred/

### MAYONNAISE

majonez /meɪə'neɪz/

### PIECE

kawałek /pi:s/

### ON TOP OF

na wierzchu /nə tɒp ɒv/

### SANDWICH

kanapka /'sænwɪdʒ/

### HALF

połowa /ha:f/

### READING



First, take two slices of bread.

Then, spread some mayonnaise on the bread.

Next, put two pieces of ham on the bread.

After that, put lettuce and tomato on top of the ham.

Then, put a slice of cheese on top of the tomato.

Next, close the sandwich.

Finally, cut the sandwich in half and enjoy your ham and cheese sandwich.

### CHOP (VERB)

siekać /ʃɒp/

### DICE (VERB)

kroić w kostkę /daɪs/

### STIR

zamieszać /stɜ:/

### HEAT (VERB)

podgrzewać /hi:t/

### DOUGH

ciasto /dəʊ/

### FOLD (VERB)

złożyć /fəuld/

### PEEL (VERB)

obrać /pi:l/

### SNACK

przekąska, podjadać /snæk/

### WRITING



Write a recipe for your favourite meal or snack.

**PUBLIC  
SPEAKING** >>>



*Tell the class your favourite recipe.*

First, give the ingredients.

Then, give the cooking instructions.

**PAIR WORK** >>>



*Ask your partner some questions about food. For example:*

Have you ever eaten fried chicken?

What is the best food you have ever eaten?

Do you enjoy cooking?

How do you usually cook vegetables?

What is your favourite food?

How do you make it?

What food do you think is tasty?

What food do you think is unhealthy?

**REVIEW** >>>



1. Have you ever eaten Korean food?
2. How do you usually cook eggs?
3. Which food is usually fried?
4. Do you bake fresh bread every day?
5. How often do you eat steamed vegetables?
6. What food do you think is delicious?
7. What food do you think is disgusting?
8. What is the best food you have ever eaten?

**DICTATION 3** >>>



*My favourite meal is fried chicken with boiled vegetables. Here's the recipe. First, heat some oil in a pan. Then, cut some chicken into small pieces. After that, chop the vegetables. Next, put the chicken in the pan and fry it for five to ten minutes. Then, boil some water in a pan and add some salt. Next, boil the vegetables for five minutes. Finally, enjoy your delicious and healthy meal.*

## MID-POINT REVIEW

### TALK SHOW

talk show /tɔ:k ʃəʊ/

### HOST (NOUN)

gospodarz, prowadzący (\*)

### GUEST (NOUN)

gość /gɛst/

### KEEP FIT

\* /həʊst/

trzymać formę /ki:p fit/

### PAIR WORK



You and your partner are on a TV chat show. One of you is the host and the other is the famous guest. Interview your guest.

How long have you been famous?

What's the most beautiful country you've ever visited?

What's the best food you've ever eaten?

Do you enjoy cooking?

How do you keep fit?

### PAIR WORK



You and your partner are on a TV chat show. One of you is the host and the other is a fitness instructor giving advice about being healthy. Interview your guest.

How long have you been a fitness instructor?

What should people do if they want to be healthy?

What kind of food should people eat?

What shouldn't people eat?

How should people cook food?

### COOKING SHOW

program kulinarny

/'kʊkɪn̩ ʃəʊ/

### VIEWER

widz /'vju:θ/

### PAIR WORK



You and your partner are on a TV cooking show. One of you is the host and the other is a famous chef showing the viewers how to cook a special meal.

What ingredients do we need?

How should we cook the meat/vegetables?

Could we cook the meal any other way?

Is it healthy?

Why or why not?

## SECTION 4

TRAVEL (VERB)

podróżować /'trævl/

SHIP (NOUN)

statek /ʃtɛk/

## REMEMBER ➤➤➤



Use the Past Simple tense to talk about completed actions in the past. For example:

*I travelled to France last year.*

*I went to Hong Kong two years ago.*

Use the Present Perfect tense to talk about life experiences. For example:

*I have been to Japan three times.*

*I have never travelled by ship.*

Use 'going to' to talk about future plans. For example:

*I'm going to go on vacation next summer.*

*I'm going to travel to Europe next month.*

## 1 Do you like travelling?

Yes, I like travelling.

No, I don't like travelling.

## 2 Did you travel anywhere last year?

Yes, I travelled somewhere last year.

No, I didn't travel anywhere last year.

## 3 Where did you go?

I went to ...

## 4 How did you travel there?

I travelled there by ...

## 5 Have you ever travelled by ship?

Yes, I have travelled by ship.

No, I have never travelled by ship.

## 6 Where is the best place you have ever travelled to?

The best place I have ever travelled to is ...

## 7 Are you going to travel anywhere this year?

Yes, I'm going to travel somewhere this year.

No, I'm not going to travel anywhere this year.

## 8 Where are you going to go?

I'm going to go to ...

## 9 What are you going to do there?

I'm going to ... there.

## PAIR WORK ➤➤➤



Ask your partner some questions about travelling.

Talk about the past.

Talk about life experiences.

Talk about the future.

## Stage 6

### PYRAMID

piramida /'pɪrəmɪd/

### TRIP (NOUN)

podróż, wycieczka /trɪp/

### DREAM (NOUN)

sen, marzenie /dri:m/

### READING



Sara is planning a trip to Egypt. It has always been her dream to visit Egypt. She wants to see the Nile River and the Pyramids. The Pyramids are near the city of Cairo. Cairo is the capital of Egypt and the largest city in Africa.

#### 1 Where is Sara planning a trip to?

*She's planning a trip to Egypt.*

#### 2 What has it always been her dream to do?

*It has always been her dream to visit Egypt.*

#### 3 What does she want to see?

*She wants to see the Nile River and the Pyramids.*

#### 4 Where are the Pyramids?

*The Pyramids are near the city of Cairo.*

#### 5 What is the capital of Egypt?

*The capital of Egypt is Cairo.*

#### 6 What is the largest city in Africa?

*Cairo is the largest city in Africa.*

#### 7 Have you ever been on a trip to another country?

*Yes, I've been on a trip to another country.*

*No, I've never been on a trip to another country.*

#### 8 Have you ever been on a trip in this country?

*Yes, I've been on a trip in this country.*

*No, I've never been on a trip in this country.*

### ARABIC

arabski /'ærəbɪk/

### PHRASEBOOK

słownik frazeologiczny

/'freɪzbʊk/

### REMEMBER



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

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

*If I went to Egypt, I would take an Arabic phrasebook.*

#### 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 What would you take with you?

*I would take ...*

## SUITCASE

walizka /'sju:tkeɪs/

## GUIDEBOOK

przewodnik /'gaɪdbʊk/

## CAMERA

aparat fotograf. /'kæmərə/

## DICTIONARY

słownik /'dɪkʃ(ə)n(ə)ri/

## SUNTAN LOTION

balsam do opalania  
/'sʌntæn 'ləʊʃən/

## SUNGASSES

okulary p/słoneczne  
/'sʌn, gla:sɪz/

## READING



Sara is going shopping for her trip. She wants to buy a new suitcase, a guidebook, a new camera and an Arabic dictionary and phrasebook. She also wants to buy suntan lotion, medicine and sunglasses.

## 1 What is Sara doing?

*She is going shopping for her trip.*

## 2 What does Sara want to buy?

*She wants to buy a new suitcase, a guidebook and a new camera.*

## 3 What else does she want to buy?

*She wants to buy an Arabic dictionary and phrasebook.*

## 4 If you went to Egypt on vacation, what would you take with you?

*If I went to Egypt on vacation, I would take ...*

## OPINION

opinia /ə'pɪnjən/

## IMPORTANT

ważny /'wɑ:tn̩/

## USEFUL

użyteczny /ju:sfʊl/

## CIGARETTE

papieros /'sɪgə'ret/

## GRAMMAR



Infinitive phrases are sometimes used to give advice or opinions. For example:

*If you feel sick, it's important to see a doctor.*

*If you are learning English, it's useful to use a dictionary.*

*I think it's a bad idea to smoke cigarettes.*

*I think it's a good idea to study hard.*

## 1 If you go to the countryside, what is it important to take?

*If you go to the countryside, it's important to take ...*

## 2 If you want to learn a foreign language, what is it useful to do?

*If you want to learn a foreign language, it's useful to ...*

## 3 If you have a cold, what is it a good idea to do?

*If you have a cold, it is a good idea to ...*

## 4 If you want to lose weight, what is it a bad idea to do?

*If you want to lose weight, it is a bad idea to ...*



Your turn. For example: If I go to China, what is it a good idea to do? If you want to learn English well, what is it useful to do?

## Stage 6

PASSIVE	bierny /'pæsɪv/	ACTIVE	czynny /'æktrɪv/
SUBJECT	podmiot /'sʌbɔɪkt/	SENTENCE	zdanie /'sɛntəns/
NECESSARY	konieczny /'nɛsɪsərɪ/		

### GRAMMAR >>>



The Passive is often used when the subject of a sentence is not necessary or is not important. For example:

People speak English in America. (this is active)

Only people can speak. So, you don't need to say 'people' in this sentence. You can say:

English is spoken in America. (this is passive)

People use dollars in the U.S. (active)

Dollars are used in the U.S. (passive)

Only people use money so you don't need to say 'people' in that sentence. The Present Simple passive is: 'am/is/are' + past participle.

Make these sentences passive.

1 People use dollars in the U.S.

3 People speak English in Australia.

5 People eat a lot of meat in Germany.

2 People speak Chinese in China.

4 People use pounds in the U.K.

6 People celebrate Christmas in Europe.

### GRAMMAR >>>



Remember to use plural and singular verbs in the Passive. For example:

Dollars are used in the U.S. (plural)

English is spoken in the U.S. (singular)

1 What language is spoken in Japan?

Japanese is spoken in Japan.

2 What language is spoken in the U.K.?

English is spoken in the U.K.

3 What holidays are celebrated in this country?

... is/are celebrated in this country.

4 What holidays are celebrated in Europe?

... is/are celebrated in Europe.



Your turn. For example: What language is spoken in China? What holidays are celebrated in this country?

## CURRENCY

waluta /'kʌrənsi/

## CREDIT CARD

karta kredytowa

## PUBLIC TRANSPORT

komunikacja publiczna  
/'pʌblɪk 'trænsپɔ:t/

/'kredɪt ka:d/

Sara's friend, Jane, has been to Egypt twice. Sara calls Jane to ask her questions about Egypt.

## DIALOGUE ►►►

Sara: What language is spoken in Egypt?

Jane: Arabic is spoken in Egypt.

Sara: What currency is used there?

Jane: Egyptian pounds are used there.

Sara: Are credit cards used there?

Jane: Yes, credit cards are used there.

Sara: What kind of food is eaten there?

Jane: A lot of vegetables are eaten there. Meat kebabs are also eaten a lot in Egypt.

Sara: What kind of public transport is used there?

Jane: Buses, trains and taxis are used there.



Jane

Sara

## 1 What language is spoken in Egypt?

Arabic is spoken in Egypt.

## 3 Are credit cards used in Egypt?

Yes, credit cards are used in Egypt.

## 5 What kind of public transport is used there?

Buses, trains and taxis are used there.

## 2 What currency is used in Egypt?

Egyptian pounds are used in Egypt.

## 4 What kind of food is eaten in Egypt?

Meat kebabs and a lot of vegetables are eaten in Egypt.

## YEN

jen japoński /jen/

## DONG

dong vietnamski

## POUND

funt brytyjski /paʊnd/

## GRAMMAR ►►►



Some currencies are usually singular and some are usually plural. The word 'the' is used with singular currencies. For example:

The yen is used in Japan.

Dollars are used in the U.S.

The dong is used in Vietnam.

Pounds are used in the U.K.

## Stage 6

1 What currency is used in Japan?

The yen is used in Japan.

2 What currency is used in the U.S.?

Dollars are used in the U.S.

3 What language is spoken in Korea?

Korean is spoken in Korea.

4 What kind of food is eaten in this country?

... is/are eaten in this country.

### SEAFOOD

woce morza /'si:fud/

#### WHAT'S THE QUESTION? >>>



1. Portuguese is spoken in Brazil.
2. The won is used in Korea.
3. Yes, Christmas is celebrated in the U.S.
4. No, Thanksgiving isn't celebrated in England.
5. A lot of seafood is eaten in Japan.

### LOCATED

usytuowany /ləʊ'keɪtɪd/

### BORDER (VERB)

granica /'bɔ:də/

### OFFICIAL

oficjalny /ə'fɪʃəl/

### PRODUCE (VERB)

produkować /'prɒdju:s/

#### READING >>>



#### Switzerland

Switzerland is located in Europe. It is bordered by Germany, France, Italy, Austria and Liechtenstein. Four official languages are spoken in Switzerland: German, French, Italian and Romansh. The Swiss Franc is used in Switzerland. Many kinds of chocolate and cheese are produced in Switzerland.

1 Where is Switzerland located?

Switzerland is ...

2 What countries is Switzerland bordered by?

Switzerland is ...

3 What languages are spoken in Switzerland?

... are spoken in Switzerland.

4 What currency is used in Switzerland?

... is used in Switzerland.

5 What is produced in Switzerland?

... are produced in Switzerland.

6 Have you ever been to Switzerland?

Yes, I've been to Switzerland.

No, I've never been to Switzerland.

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



Write about a place you have been to.

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## PUBLIC SPEAKING &gt;&gt;&gt;



Tell the class about one place. Talk about:

food  
language  
holidays

money  
public transport  
clothes

## REVIEW &gt;&gt;&gt;



1. Are you going to travel anywhere this year?
2. Have you ever travelled by ship?
3. If you could travel anywhere in the world, where would you go?
4. If you went to Egypt, what would you take with you?
5. What language is spoken in Brazil?
6. What currency is used in Japan?
7. What holidays are celebrated in this country?

## DICTATION 4 &gt;&gt;&gt;



I need to buy a suitcase, a phrasebook and a dictionary before I go on vacation. What food is eaten in Japan? A lot of seafood is eaten in Japan. What currency is used in Egypt? Egyptian pounds are used in Egypt. Are credit cards used in France? Yes, credit cards are used in France. What language is spoken in Korea? Korean is spoken in Korea. What kind of public transport is used in London? Buses and the subway are used in London.

### SECTION 5

FOREIGNER	obcokrajowiec /'fɔrnɪə/	VISA	wiza /'vi:zə/
EMBASSY	ambasada /'embəsɪ/	APPLY	ubiegać się /ə'plaɪ/
TOURIST	turysta /'tʊərist/	ABROAD	za granicą /ə'brɔ:d/

#### READING ➤➤➤



Sara is from America. Because Sara is a foreigner, she has to get an Egyptian visa. Now, she has to go to the Egyptian Embassy to apply for a visa. Because she is going to Egypt on holiday, she is going to apply for a tourist visa.

1 Why does Sara have to get an Egyptian visa?

She has to get an Egyptian visa because she is a foreigner.

2 What kind of visa is she going to apply for?

She is going to apply for a tourist visa.

3 Where is she going to apply for the visa?

She is going to apply for the visa at the Egyptian Embassy.

4 If you want to work abroad, what kind of visa should you apply for?

If you want to work abroad, you should apply for a work visa.

#### MEANING

znaczenie /'mɪ:nɪŋ/

#### STAY

pozostać /steɪ/

#### CHOICE

wybór /'fɔɪs/

#### ENTER

wejść /'ɛntə/

#### GRAMMAR ➤➤➤



In positive sentences, 'must' and 'have to' have the same meaning. For example:

You must come to work on time.

You have to come to work on time.

But in negative sentences, 'must not' and 'don't have to' have different meanings. For example:

You must not stay at work after 7:00p.m. (you have no choice, you must leave the office before 7:00p.m.)

You don't have to stay at work after 7:00p.m. (you have a choice, there is no rule, you can stay at work or you can go home)

'Have to' (not 'must') is usually used in questions. For example:

Do you have to work on Saturday?

What homework do we have to do tonight?

**REMEMBER** >>>

Use 'has' and 'doesn't have' with 'he/she' in the Present Simple tense. For example:

He has to work tomorrow.

She doesn't have to work on Sunday.

**1 Do you have to do any homework tonight?**

Yes, I have to do some homework tonight.

No, I don't have to do any homework tonight.

**2 Does your father have to go to work tomorrow?**

Yes, he has to go to work tomorrow.

No, he doesn't have to go to work tomorrow.

**3 What time do you have to get up tomorrow?**

I have to get up at ... tomorrow.

**4 What do you have to do tomorrow?**

I have to ... tomorrow.

**5 Which countries don't you have to get a visa to go to?**

I don't have to get a visa to go to ...

**6 Do you have to get a visa to go to China?**

Yes, I have to get a visa to go to China.

No, I don't have to get a visa to go to China.

**INSTEAD OF**

zamiast /ɪn'stɛd ɒv/

**GRAMMAR** >>>

Use 'have to' instead of 'must' in the Past. For example:

I had to get a visa to go to America last year.

I didn't have to go to work yesterday.

**1 Did you have to work yesterday?**

Yes, I had to work yesterday.

No, I didn't have to work yesterday.

**2 Did you have to get up early this morning?**

Yes, I had to get up early this morning.

No, I didn't have to get up early this morning.

**3 Why or why not?**

Because ...

**4 What did you have to do yesterday?**

I had to ... yesterday.



**Your turn.** For example: **Do you have to work tomorrow? What did you have to do last week?**

FORMAL

formalny /'fɔ:ml̩/

INFORMAL

nieformalny /in'fɔ:ml̩/

### GRAMMAR >>>



*'Have got to'* also means the same as *'must/have to'*. *'Have got to'* is more informal than *'must/have to'*. For example:

*I can't come to your party because I've got to get up early.*  
*You've got to call John because it's his birthday today.*  
*I've got to buy some new shoes because these are too old.*

1 **What have you got to do tonight?**

*I've got to ... tonight.*

2 **What have you got to do this week?**

*I've got to ... this week.*

3 **What has your husband got to do this week?**

*He has got to ... this week.*

4 **What has your wife got to do this week?**

*She has got to ... this week.*

CATCH A PLANE

złapać samolot  
/kætf ə pleɪn/

ON BUSINESS

w interesach  
/on 'bɪznɪs/

### DIALOGUE >>>

Tim Hey, Ken, I'm having a party on Saturday. Can you come?

Ken I'd love to come, Tim, but I have to get up early on Sunday.

Tim Why do you have to get up early on Sunday?

Ken Because I've got to catch a plane.

Tim Where are you going?

Ken I have to go to Canada on business.

Tim Oh really? I had to go to Canada last month.



Tim

Ken

1 **What is Tim doing on Saturday?**

*He is having a party on Saturday.*

2 **Can Ken come to the party?**

*No, Ken can't come to the party.*

3 **Why can't Ken come to Tim's party?**

*Because Ken has to get up early on Sunday.*

4 **Why does Ken have to get up early on Sunday?**

*Because he has got to catch a plane.*

5 **Where does he have to go?**

*He has to go to Canada on business.*

6 **When did Tim have to go to Canada?**

*He had to go to Canada last month.*

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



The Passive can be used with the Past Simple tense. The Past Simple Passive is often used to talk about history. The Past Simple Passive is 'was/were' + past participle. For example:

The Pyramids were built in Egypt.

The Taj Mahal was built in India.

## DESIGN (VERB)

projektować /dɪ'zaɪn/

## CONSTRUCT (VERB)

konstruować /kən'strʊkt/

## STONE

kamień /stəʊn/

## ARCHITECT

architekt /'a:kɪkt/

## READING &gt;&gt;&gt;



## The Egyptian Pyramids

The Pyramids were built in Egypt.

The Pyramids were built about 4,000 years ago.

The Pyramids were constructed from stone.

The Pyramids were built near the Nile River.

The Pyramids were designed by the architect, Imhotep.

## 1 Where were the Pyramids built?

The Pyramids were built in Egypt.

## 2 What were the Pyramids built near?

The Pyramids were built near the Nile River.

## 3 What were the Pyramids constructed from?

The Pyramids were constructed from stone.

## 4 When were the Pyramids built?

The Pyramids were built about 4,000 years ago.

## 5 Who were the Pyramids designed by?

The Pyramids were designed by Imhotep.

## 6 Why is it 'were built' and not 'was built'?

Because there are many pyramids.



Your turn. For example: When were the Pyramids built? What were the Pyramids constructed from?



### STATUE OF LIBERTY

Statua Wolności  
/'stætju: bɒv 'lɪbəti/

### COMPLETE (VERB)

ukończyć  
/kəm'pli:t/

### READING ➤➤➤



#### *The Statue of Liberty*

The Statue of Liberty was built in France.  
The Statue of Liberty was given to America.  
The Statue of Liberty was completed in 1884.  
The Statue of Liberty was taken to New York in 1885.  
The Statue of Liberty was taken to New York by ship.



#### 1 Where was the Statue of Liberty built?

*The Statue of Liberty was built in France.*

#### 2 Who was the Statue of Liberty given to?

*The Statue of Liberty was given to America.*

#### 3 When was the Statue of Liberty completed?

*The Statue of Liberty was completed in 1884.*

#### 4 When was the Statue of Liberty taken to New York?

*The Statue of Liberty was taken to New York in 1885.*

#### 5 How was the Statue of Liberty taken to New York?

*The Statue of Liberty was taken to New York by ship.*

#### 6 Why is it 'was built' and not 'were built'?

*Because there is only one Statue of Liberty.*

### DISCOVER

odkryć /dɪs'kʌvə/

### CROSS (VERB)

przekroczyć /krɒps/

### LAUNCH (SHIP)

wypuścić na wodę

### PUBLISH

publikować /'pʌblɪʃ/

### LAUNCH (PRODUCT)

wypuścić na rynek

### FOUND (VERB)

założyć /faʊnd/

/lɔ:ntʃ/

### DID YOU KNOW? ➤➤➤



- America was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492.
- The Atlantic Ocean was first crossed by plane in 1927.
- In 1912, the Titanic was launched from Southampton in England.
- Time Magazine was first published in 1923.
- Coca-Cola was first launched in America as a medicine.
- Apple was founded by Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak.

TOUR GUIDE	przewodnik /tuə'gaɪd/	INFORMATION	informacja /ɪnfə'meɪʃən/
B.C.	przed naszą erą /bi: si:/	A.D.	naszej ery /eɪ di:/
TOMB	grobowiec /tu:m/	PHARAOH	faraon /'feərəʊ/
MAN-MADE	stworz.przez człowieka /'mæn'meɪd/	FACT	fakt /fækt/

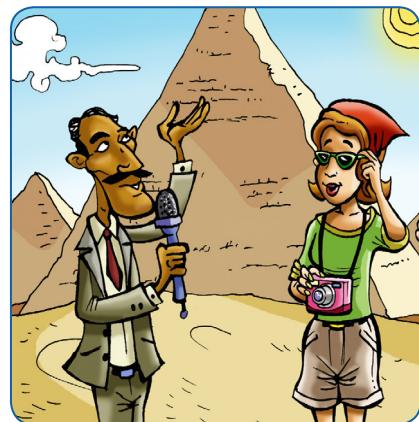
The tour guide is giving Sara some information about the Great Pyramid. There are three Pyramids near Cairo, the tallest of the three is called the 'Great Pyramid'.

## READING ➤➤➤



### The Great Pyramid.

1. The Great Pyramid was completed around the year 2560 B.C.
2. The Great Pyramid was the tallest man-made building in the world for 3,800 years, until the year 1300 A.D.
3. The Great Pyramid was built as a tomb for the Pharaoh Khufu.
4. The Great Pyramid was 146 metres tall when it was built.
5. The Great Pyramid is now 138 metres tall.
6. The Great Pyramid was visited by three million tourists in 2009.



Which of the facts above are passive?

1 When was the Great Pyramid completed?

It was completed around 2560 B.C.

2 Why was the Great Pyramid built?

It was built as a tomb.

3 Which pharaoh was the Great Pyramid built as a tomb for?

It was built as a tomb for the Pharaoh Khufu.

4 How tall was the Great Pyramid when it was built?

It was 146 metres tall when it was built.

5 How long was the Great Pyramid the tallest building in the world?

It was the tallest building in the world for 3,800 years.

6 How many tourists visited the Great Pyramid in 2009?

The Great Pyramid was visited by three million tourists in 2009.



Your turn. For example: When was the Great Pyramid completed? Why was the Great Pyramid built?

## Stage 6

### FOCUS (VERB)

koncentrować się na  
/kən'strəʊwətʃ ə'nə/

### ATTENTION

uwaga /'ʊ'tenʃ(ə)n/

### GRAMMAR >>>



Active sentences often include a subject and an object.  
For example:

The Egyptians built the Pyramids 4,000 years ago.

Passive sentences focus attention on the object of the verb.  
For example:

The Pyramids were built 4,000 years ago.

If you want to focus attention on the object, but also include the subject, you can use 'by'. For example:

The Pyramids were built by the Egyptians 4,000 years ago.

#### 1 Who built the Pyramids?

The Egyptians built the Pyramids.

#### 2 Who were the Pyramids built by?

The Pyramids were built by the Egyptians.

### PAINT (VERB)

malować /'peɪnt/

### DIRECT (VERB)

bezpośredni /dɪ'rɛkt/

#### 1 Who was the *Mona Lisa* painted by?

*The Mona Lisa* was painted by Leonardo Da Vinci.

#### 2 Who was the movie *Avatar* directed by?

*Avatar* was directed by James Cameron.

#### 3 Who was *Romeo and Juliet* written by?

*Romeo and Juliet* was written by William Shakespeare.

#### 4 Who were the Pyramids built by?

The Pyramids were built by the Egyptians.



Your turn. For example: Who was ... painted by? Who was ... written by?

### BURY

pochować /'bəri/

### VALUABLE

cenny /'væljʊəbl/

### TREASURE

skarb /'trɛʒə/

### ARCHAEOLOGIST

archeolog /a:kri'plədʒɪst/

### DID YOU KNOW? >>>



- Egyptian pharaohs were often buried with animals and valuable treasures.
- The tomb of Tutankhamen was discovered in 1922 by Howard Carter, an English archaeologist.
- Tutankhamen was only 19 years old when he died.

#### 1 What were Egyptian pharaohs buried with?

They were buried with animals.

#### 2 What else were pharaohs buried with?

Pharaohs were also buried with valuable treasures.

**WRITING** >>>

Write about something famous. Remember to use the Past Simple Passive.

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**QUESTION TIME** >>>

Now ask your partner three questions about what he/she wrote.  
For example:

When was it built?  
Who was it built by?  
Why was it built?

**REVIEW** >>>

1. If you want to work in another country, what kind of visa do you have to get?
2. Do you have to work tomorrow?
3. Did you have to work yesterday?
4. What do you have to do this week?
5. When were the Pyramids built?
6. How was the Statue of Liberty taken to New York?
7. Who was the *Mona Lisa* painted by?
8. Who was *Avatar* directed by?

**DICTATION 5** >>>

Sara is planning a trip to Egypt. She wants to see the Nile River and the Pyramids. She has to apply for a tourist visa at the Egyptian Embassy. The Pyramids were built about 4,000 years ago. The Great Pyramid was visited by three million tourists in 2009. The Statue of Liberty was taken to New York by ship. Egyptian pharaohs were buried with valuable treasure.

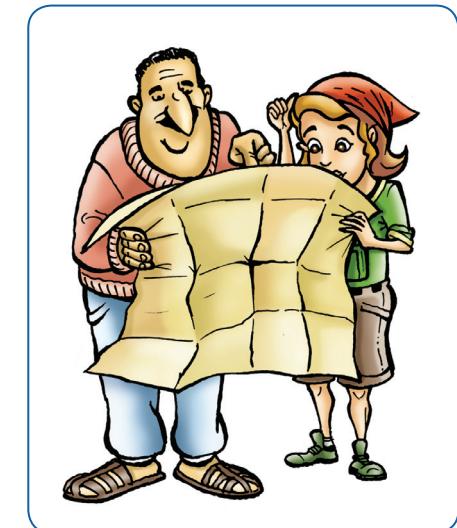
## SECTION 6

LOST (ADJ)	zgubiony /lpst/	DIRECTIONS	wskazówki /dɪ'rekʃən/
EXCUSE ME	przepraszam /ɪks'kjus mɪ/	<b>BUS STATION</b>	dworzec /bvs 'steɪʃən/
CERTAINLY	oczywiście /'sɜ:tnli/	<b>DRIVER</b>	kierowca /'draɪvə/
AFRAID NOT	obawiać się, że nie (*)	<b>CHECK (VERB)</b>	sprawdzić /tʃæk/
<b>TIMETABLE</b>	rozkład /'taɪm,teɪb(ə)l/		*/ə'freɪd nɒt/

Sara is lost in Cairo. She is asking for directions.

### DIALOGUE ►►►

Sara	Excuse me, can you tell me where the bus station is?
Mustafa	Yes, certainly, it's two kilometres from here, it's near the library.
Sara	Could you tell me how to get there, please?
Mustafa	Sure, it's best to take a taxi. Just tell the driver to go to the bus station, he will understand.
Sara	OK, thanks. Do you know what time the bus leaves for Alexandria?
Mustafa	I'm afraid not, you will have to check the timetable when you get there.
Sara	OK, I'll do that. Thanks, again.



1 Is Sara lost?

Yes, she is lost.

2 What is she doing?

She is asking for directions.

3 Where does she want to go?

She wants to go to the bus station.

4 What is the bus station near?

It is near the library.

5 What is the best way to get there?

The best way to get there is by taxi.

6 Where does Sara want to catch a bus to?

She wants to catch a bus to Alexandria.

7 Does Mustafa know what time the bus leaves?

No, he doesn't know what time the bus leaves.

8 What will Sara have to do at the bus station?

She will have to check the timetable.

DIRECT (ADJ)

bezpośredni /dɪ'rekt/

INDIRECT

pośredni /'ɪndɪ'rekt/

POSITION

pozycja /pə'zɪʃən/

STATEMENT

zdanie oznajmiające  
/stetmənt/

## REMEMBER ▶▶▶



Questions can be direct or indirect. Indirect questions are more polite. Look at these examples:

## Direct questions

Where is the nearest bus station?

When does the bus leave?

How do I get to the Pyramids from here?

## Indirect questions

Do you know where the nearest bus station is?

Could you tell me when the bus leaves?

Can you tell me how to get to the Pyramids from here?

Look at the position of the subject and verb in the indirect questions. The subject and verb are in statement order:

Where is the station? (direct)

Do you know where the station is? (indirect)

With questions with 'do', there is no 'do' in the indirect question:

Where do you live?

Can you tell me where you live?

Make these direct questions indirect.

1 Where is the library?

2 What time does this lesson start?

3 What time is it?

4 Where does your best friend work?

5 Where do you live?

6 Where were you born?

## PAIR WORK ▶▶▶



Ask your partner some indirect questions. For example:

Do you know where the train station is?

Could you tell me where you work?

Can you tell me what time it is?

## Stage 6

AMAZING	niesamowity /ə'meɪzɪŋ/	EXPERIENCE (VERB)	doświadczenie /ɪks'priɛndəns/
FESTIVAL	święto /'fɛstəvəl/	CELEBRATION	uroczystość, świętowanie (*)
TO HAVE A PICNIC	mieć/zrobić sobie piknik /tu: hæv ə 'pɪknɪk/	SPECIAL	specjalny /'spɛʃəl/
DISH	danie /dɪʃ/	WELCOME	witać /'wɛlkət/

\* /səlɪ'briəʃən/

### DIALOGUE ►►►

Jane	Welcome home. How was your trip to Egypt?
Sara	It was amazing. I visited the Pyramids and the Nile River. I rode a camel and ate lots of delicious food.
Jane	That sounds great.
Sara	It was. And I was there during the Spring Festival, so I had a chance to experience an Egyptian holiday.
Jane	Could you tell me what the Spring Festival was like?
Sara	It was really interesting. People spent all day outside, having picnics and eating special holiday dishes.



Jane

Sara

1 What did Sara do on her trip to Egypt?

She visited the Pyramids and the Nile River.

2 What else did she do?

She rode a camel and ate lots of delicious food.

3 What Egyptian holiday did Sara experience?

She experienced the Spring Festival.

4 What did people do during the Spring Festival?

They spent all day outside, having picnics and eating special holiday dishes.

### NATIONAL

narodowy /'nædənəl/

### RELIGIOUS

religijny /rɪ'lɪdʒəs/

### REMEMBER ►►►



The word 'holiday' has two different meanings. It can mean 'vacation'. For example:

I'm going to Europe on holiday.

She went on holiday to Japan last month.

It can also mean a national or religious day of celebration. For example:

My favourite holiday is Christmas.

What holidays are celebrated in this country?

## OBVIOUS

oczywisty /'ɒbviəs/

## REMEMBER ➤➤➤



The passive is often used when the subject of a sentence is obvious. For example:

People celebrate Christmas in western countries. (active)

Christmas is celebrated in western countries. (passive)

## INDEPENDENCE

niezależność (\*)

## LUNAR

księżycowy /'lu:nə/ /'ɪndɪ'pəndəns/

## LABOUR

praca, robotniczy /'leɪbə/

## HARVEST

żniwa /'ha:vɪst/

1 What holidays are celebrated in this country?

... is/are celebrated in this country.

2 What holidays are celebrated in western countries?

... is/are celebrated in western countries.

3 Is Lunar New Year celebrated in this country?

Yes, Lunar New Year is celebrated in this country.

No, Lunar New Year isn't celebrated in this country.

4 What is your favourite holiday?

My favourite holiday is ...

5 What do people do during ... ?

People ... during ...

6 What special dishes are eaten during ... ?

... is/are eaten during ...

/ɪks'tendɪd /'fæmɪli/

## EXTENDED FAMILY

dalsza rodzina

## NIECE

siostrzenica /ni:s/

## NEPHEW

siostrzeniec /'nɛvju(:)/

## COUSIN

kuzyn /'kʌzn/

## MOTHER-IN-LAW

teściowa /'tɛʃtʃɔ:wə/

## FATHER-IN-LAW

teść /'fa:ðərɪnɔ:/

## BROTHER-IN-LAW

szwagier /'brʌðərɪnɔ:/

## SISTER-IN-LAW

szwagierka /'sɪstərɪnɔ:/

## RELATIVE (NOUN)

krewny /'rɛlətɪv/

1 Do you visit your extended family during holidays?

Yes, I visit my extended family during holidays.

No, I don't visit my extended family during holidays.

2 Who do you visit?

I visit my ...

3 During which holidays do you visit your extended family?

I visit my extended family during ...

4 How often do you visit your extended family?

I ...

## Stage 6

PICK OUT	wybrać /pik aut/	DECIDE	zdecydować /di'said/
TO CARE ABOUT SOMETHING	dbać o coś /tu: keər ə'baut 'sʌmθɪŋ/	COOKBOOK	książka kucharska /'kukbuk/

Amy is trying to decide what to buy her husband for his birthday. She is talking to her friend, Tim.

### DIALOGUE ►►►

Amy	Can you help me pick out a present for my husband? I can never decide what to buy him.
Tim	Why don't you buy him a nice shirt or tie?
Amy	No, he doesn't care about clothes.
Tim	What does he enjoy doing?
Amy	He recently took up cooking.
Tim	Great, why don't you buy him a cookbook?
Amy	Good idea, Tim.



Amy

Tim

1 What are Amy and Tim talking about?

They are talking about picking out a birthday present for Amy's husband.

2 What does Tim suggest?

He suggests buying him a nice shirt or tie.

3 Why doesn't Amy want to buy her husband a shirt or tie?

Because her husband doesn't care about clothes.

4 What has Amy's husband recently taken up?

He has recently taken up cooking.

5 So, what does Tim suggest?

Tim suggests buying a cookbook.

6 Does Amy think that is a good idea?

Yes, she thinks that is a good idea.

7 Has anyone ever bought you a cookbook?

Yes, somebody has bought me a cookbook.

No, nobody has ever bought me a cookbook.

8 What did you get for your last birthday?

I got ...

I didn't get anything for my last birthday.

9 What is the best present you have ever received?

The best present I've ever received is ...

10 What is the best present you've ever bought?

The best present I've ever bought is ...

## DIRECT OBJECT

dopełnienie bliższe  
/dɪ'rekt 'ɒbjekt/INDIRECT  
OBJECTdopełnienie dalsze  
/ɪndɪ'rekt 'ɒbjekt/

## SECRET (NOUN)

sekret /'sɪ:krit/

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



*There are sometimes two ways to write the same sentence.  
For example:*

SUBJECT	VERB	DIRECT OBJECT	PREPOSITION	INDIRECT OBJECT
I	bought	a necklace	for	my mother.
I	am teaching	English	to	you.
He	told	a secret	to	me.

SUBJECT	VERB	INDIRECT OBJECT	DIRECT OBJECT
I	bought	my mother	a necklace.
I	am teaching	you	English.
He	told	me	a secret.

*Both ways are correct.*

1 **What did you get your mother for her birthday?**

I got ...

2 **What did your mother get you for your birthday?**

She got ...

3 **What special food does your mother cook for you?**

She cooks ...

4 **Who is teaching you English?**

You are ...

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



*'Get' can mean 'buy' or 'receive'. For example:*

*I got my mother a cookbook for her birthday. (buy)*

*I got a new shirt from my girlfriend last Christmas. (receive)*

WHAT'S THE  
QUESTION? >>>

1. I got my sister a new car for her birthday.
2. My mother bought me a dress for Christmas.
3. No, I didn't buy anything for my mother-in-law last year.
4. Yes, she told me a secret.
5. I bought a new watch for my father for his birthday.

## Stage 6

/'neɪtrɪv ə'merɪkən/

**NATIVE AMERICAN**

Rodowity Amerykanin

**COLONIST**

kolonista /'kələnɪst/

**GROW**

rosnąć, uprawiać /grəʊ/

**CORN**

kukurydza /kɔ:n/

**PUMPKIN**

dynia /'pʌmpkɪn/

### READING



#### Thanksgiving

Thanksgiving is celebrated in the U.S. It is celebrated on the fourth Thursday in November. Thanksgiving was first celebrated in 1621 in Plymouth, Massachusetts. The Plymouth colonists didn't have enough food to eat. The colonists were given food by the Native Americans. The Native Americans also taught the colonists how to grow corn. Today, turkey and pumpkin pie are usually eaten at Thanksgiving.

### WRITING



#### Write about a holiday.

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### REVIEW



1. What holidays are celebrated in this country?
2. What's the best gift you have ever received?
3. What kind of food is eaten during ... ?
4. What did you get your mother for her birthday?
5. What did your best friend get you for your birthday?

### DICTATION 6



Could you tell me where the bus station is, please? The bus station is near the library. My favourite holiday is Christmas. In England, turkey is eaten at Christmas. What do you do during Lunar New Year? I visit my extended family during Lunar New Year. What did you give your niece and nephew for Christmas? I got them new bikes. Why did you get your sister-in-law a cookbook? Because she loves cooking.

## FINAL REVIEW &gt;&gt;&gt;

PUBLIC  
SPEAKING >>>

Make a short presentation to the class about one of the following topics:

1. *Your travel experiences*

*The best and worst places you have visited  
Any funny or strange things that happened  
Where we should go and what we should do there*

2. *Fitness and health*

*What you do to keep fit  
What people should do to stay healthy  
What people shouldn't do if they want to be healthy*

3. *Food and cooking*

*Your favourite recipe  
How to cook food from your country  
How to cook healthy food*

4. *A country that you have visited (or your country)*

*The food that is eaten there  
The clothes that are worn there  
The transportation that is used there*

5. *Something famous*

*Why it was built  
When it was made  
Who it was made by*

6. *Holidays*

*What food is eaten  
What clothes are worn  
Who you visit*

QUESTION  
TIME >>>

Ask somebody at least two questions about their presentation.

*Why did you go to Africa?  
What currency was used in that country twenty years ago?*



