



STAGE 7 TEXTBOOK

Patrick Kennedy



TalkTalkEnglish
THE FASTEST WAY TO LEARN ENGLISH



STAGE 7 TEXTBOOK

Patrick Kennedy



TalkTalkEnglish
THE FASTEST WAY TO LEARN ENGLISH

WRITTEN BY

Patrick Kennedy

LAYOUT BY

Tsendsuren Baljinnyam, Undrakh Bataa

GRAPHICS BY

Saranbayar Munkhtur

ILLUSTRATIONS BY

Fugu Studios

POLISH TRANSLATION BY

Magdalena Turner

PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION BY

Magdalena Turner



PUBLISHED BY

Talk Talk English (TTEC XXK)

Sukhbaatar District

8th Khoroo

Ulaanbaatar

Mongolia

COPYRIGHT

Copyright Talk Talk English (TTEC XXK) 2011

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

CONTACT

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

Telephone	(+976) 70135135
Email	info@talktalkenglish.mn
Website	www.talktalkenglish.mn

“Language is wine upon the lips.”
Virginia Woolf



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

REVIEW ▶▶▶



Stages 1 and 2

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. What's your phone number? | 4. How many sisters do you have? |
| 2. What are you wearing? | 5. Where do you live? |
| 3. Are you married? | 6. Do you like coffee? |

Stage 3

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Can you swim? | 4. Where were you born? |
| 2. What do you like doing in the evening? | 5. What is the longest river in this country? |
| 3. What is today's date? | 6. What did you do yesterday? |

Stage 4

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. What's the weather like today? | 3. What are you doing this weekend? |
| 2. What do you need to do tomorrow? | 4. What are you going to do after this class? |

Stage 5

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. If you have the flu, what should you do? | 3. What was your best subject at school? |
| 2. If the weather is bad this weekend, what will you do? | 4. Do you think that being a doctor is difficult? |

Stage 6

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Have you ever been to Europe? | 3. Who was the <i>Mona Lisa</i> painted by? |
| 2. What currency is used in Japan? | 4. What holidays are celebrated in this country? |



Your turn. For example: What is the best movie you've ever seen? If you had a million dollars, what would you buy?

SECTION 1

SORRY

przepraszać /'sɒri/

WAIT (VERB)

czekać /weɪt/

DIALOGUE ▶▶▶

- | | |
|------|--|
| Tony | Hi, Sara. Sorry I'm late. How long have you been waiting? |
| Sara | Hi, Tony. That's OK. I've only been waiting for five minutes. |
| Tony | So, how long have you been living in this city, Sara? |
| Sara | I've been living here for about ten years. How long have you been living here? |
| Tony | I've been living here since 2006, I lived in Chicago before that. |



Tony

Sara

- 1 How long has Sara been living in this city?

Sara has been living in this city for about ten years.

- 2 How long has Tony been living in this city?

Tony has been living in this city since 2006.

- 3 Where did Tony live before 2006?

Tony lived in Chicago before 2006.

- 4 How long have you been living in this city?

I have been living in this city for/since ...

IN THE PAST

w przeszłości /ɪn ðə ˈpɑːst/

IN THE PRESENT

obecnie /ɪn ðə ˈpreznt/

CONTINUE

kontynuować /kənˈtɪnju/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



The Present Perfect Continuous tense is used to describe things that started in the past but continue into the present. The Present Perfect Continuous tense is 'have/has + been + verb + ing'. For example:

I have been living in this city for ten years. (This means I started living in this city in the past and I am still living in this city now)

I have been learning English since July. (This means I started learning English in July and I am still learning English now)

Only use the Present Perfect Continuous tense with verbs that can be continuous. For example:

She has been waiting for two hours.

He has been reading since he woke up.

DIALOGUE >>>

Sara	What do you do?
Tony	I'm a journalist. I work at the <i>Daily Post</i> newspaper.
Sara	How long have you been working there?
Tony	I've been working there for about three years. What do you do, Sara?
Sara	I'm a chemistry teacher.
Tony	How long have you been teaching chemistry?
Sara	I've been teaching chemistry since I graduated from university in 2004.



Tony

Sara

1 What does Tony do?

Tony is a journalist.

2 How long has Tony been working at the *Daily Post*?

*Tony has been working at the *Daily Post* for three years.*

3 What does Sara do?

Sara is a chemistry teacher.

4 How long has Sara been teaching chemistry?

Sara has been teaching chemistry since she graduated from university in 2004.

LIKE

tak jak /laik/

GRAMMAR >>>



Like the Present Perfect tense, the Present Perfect Continuous tense is often used with 'for' or 'since'. For example:

I have been sitting here for one hour.

He has been working here for six months.

I have been sitting here since 2:00pm.

He has been working here since 2009.

1 How long have you been living in your apartment?

I have been living in my apartment ...

2 How long have you been sitting there?

I have been sitting here ...

3 How long has he been living in this city?

He has been living in this city ...

4 How long has she been sitting there?

She has been sitting there ...

CURRENT	aktualny /'kʌrənt/	DATE (VERB)	randka /deɪt/
GO OUT WITH	chodzić z kimś /gəʊ aʊt wɪð/	FOR A LONG TIME	przez długi czas /fɔːr ə lɒŋ taɪm/

- 1 **How long have you been learning English?**
I have been learning English ...
- 2 **How long have you been studying at this school?**
I have been studying at this school ...
- 3 **How long have you been living in your current apartment?**
I have been living in my current apartment ...
- 4 **How long have you been working at your current job?**
I have been working at my current job ...
- 5 **How long have you been going out with your girlfriend?**
I have been going out with her ...
- 6 **How long have you been dating your boyfriend?**
We have been dating ...
- 7 **Have you been working at your job since you graduated?**
Yes, I've been working at my job since I graduated.
No, I haven't been working at my job since I graduated.
- 8 **Have you been working at your job for a long time?**
Yes, I've been working at my job for a long time.
No, I haven't been working at my job for a long time.
- 9 **Have you been living here for a long time?**
Yes, I've been living here for a long time.
No, I haven't been living here for a long time.
- 10 **Have you been learning English for a long time?**
Yes, I've been learning English for a long time.
No, I haven't been learning English for a long time.

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? ▶▶▶



1. I have been working at my current job since 2008.
2. She has been studying here for two months.
3. No, I haven't been learning English for a long time.
4. Yes, he has been working at the zoo for a long time.
5. They have been dating for about three months.
6. I have been going out with my girlfriend since Christmas.
7. No, we haven't been living in this city for a long time.
8. They have been waiting for the bus for one hour.



Your turn. For example: How long have you been living in this city? How long has he been studying here?

KEEP	kontynuować /ki:p/	CARRY ON	robić coś nadal /'kæri ɒn/
PLAN (VERB)	planować /plæn/	HOPE (VERB)	mieć nadzieję /həʊp/

DIALOGUE ►►►

Sara	Hey, Tony. How's work?
Tony	It's fine.
Sara	How long are you going to keep working at the <i>Daily Post</i> , Tony?
Tony	I think I'll carry on working there for another year or two. How about you?
Sara	I think I'll stop teaching next year because I plan to have children.
Tony	Really? I hope to have children soon, too.



Sara

Tony

- 1 How long is Tony going to keep working at the *Daily Post*?

He thinks he will keep working there for another year or two.

- 2 How long is Sara going to keep teaching?

She thinks she will stop teaching next year.

- 3 Why is Sara going to stop teaching next year?

Because she plans to have children soon.

- 4 Does Tony want to have children?

Yes, he hopes to have children soon, too.

GRAMMAR ►►►



Some verbs are followed by gerunds. For example:

I will keep studying here for another two months.

I'm going to stop smoking soon.

You should carry on learning Japanese until you are fluent.

Some verbs are followed by infinitives. For example:

I plan to have children next year.

He is trying to quit smoking.

She hopes to get rich in the future.

- 1 What do you plan to do next month?

I plan to ...

- 2 How long are you going to keep studying English?

I'm going to keep studying English ...

AWFUL	okropny /'ɔːfʊl/	TERRIBLE	straszny /'tɛrəbl/
FEW	kilka /fjuː/	STOMACH CRAMP	skurcz żołądka (*)
VOMIT (VERB)	wymiotować /'vɒmɪt/	PREGNANT	w ciąży /'prɛɡnənt/
STOMACH BUG	zatrucie /'stʌmək bʌɡ/	* /'stʌmək kræmp/	

DIALOGUE ►►►

Tony	Hey, Sara. What's wrong? You look awful.
Sara	I know, I've been feeling terrible for the last few days.
Tony	So, what do you think is wrong?
Sara	I don't know. I've been having stomach cramps and I've been vomiting a lot, lately.
Tony	Maybe you're pregnant.
Sara	Maybe, but I don't think so. It's probably just a stomach bug, I should be OK in a couple of days.
Tony	I hope so.



Tony

Sara

1 How does Sara look?

She looks awful.

2 How has Sara been feeling, lately?

She has been feeling terrible, lately.

3 What's the matter with Sara?

She has been having stomach cramps and she has been vomiting a lot, lately.

4 What does Sara think is wrong with her?

She thinks it's probably just a stomach bug.

ACTION

czynność /'ækʃ(ə)n/

STATE (NOUN)

stan /steɪt/

GRAMMAR ►►►



You use the Present Perfect Continuous tense for something that started in the past and is still happening now. For example:

I have been feeling sick. (I started feeling sick recently and I'm still feeling sick now.)

Don't get confused between the Present Perfect and the Present Perfect Continuous tenses.

I have broken my arm. (Present Perfect - a completed action that happened in the recent past, my arm is still broken)

I've never broken my arm. (Present Perfect - here it means 'in my life')

I have been feeling sick. (Present Perfect Continuous – a continuous state that hasn't finished)

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



The Present Perfect Continuous tense is often used with the word 'lately'. For example:

She has been feeling sick lately.
I have been working a lot lately.
What have you been doing lately?

1 Have you been working a lot lately?

Yes, I've been working a lot lately.

No, I haven't been working a lot lately.

2 Have you been feeling sick lately?

Yes, I've been feeling sick lately.

No, I haven't been feeling sick lately.

3 What have you been doing lately?

I've been ...

4 How have you been feeling lately?

I've been ...

LOCATION

lokalizacja /ləʊ'keɪʃən/

PRESENT (VERB)

prezentować /pri'zent/

MENU

karta dań /'mɛnju:/

SEARCH FOR

szukać /sɜ:tʃ fɔ:/

READING ▶▶▶



I've been working really hard lately. I've been trying to start a new business for the last six months. I plan to open a small restaurant in my city. I've been looking for a good location for the last two weeks. I hope to find somewhere good soon. My wife has been helping me to write a business plan to present to the bank. We've both been talking to other businesspeople to get advice. We've started writing a menu and we've been searching for a good chef.



1 What has Ken been doing lately?

Ken has been ...

2 What does he plan to do?

He plans to ...

3 What has Ken's wife been doing?

Ken's wife has been ...

4 Who have they been talking to for advice?

They have been talking to ...

5 What have they started writing?

They have started writing ...

6 What have they been searching for?

They have been searching for ...

WRITING >>>



Write about what you have been doing lately.

PUBLIC SPEAKING >>>



Introduce yourself. Tell the class:

- Where you are from
- How long you've been living in this city
- Where you work
- How long you've been working there
- How long you've been studying English
- Why you want to learn English
- About your family
- About your hobbies

REVIEW >>>



1. How long have you been studying English?
2. How long have you been living in this city?
3. How long have you been living in your current apartment?
4. How long do you plan to study at this school?
5. How have you been feeling, lately?
6. What do you want to do in the future?
7. What do you plan to do this year?
8. What have you been doing, lately?

DICTATION 1 >>>



Tony is a journalist. He has been working at the Daily Post for about three years. I've been living in my current apartment for six months. How have you been feeling, lately? I've been feeling terrible. I've been vomiting a lot and I've been having stomach cramps. He has been working a lot, lately. He has been searching for a good location for a new restaurant.

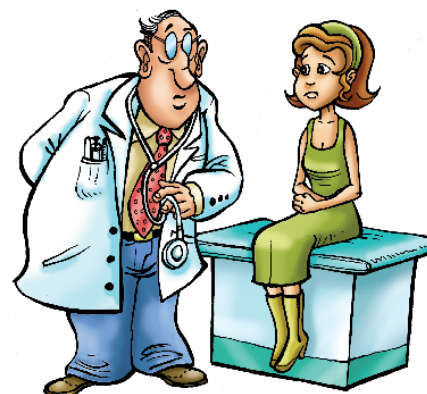
SECTION 2

DODGY	podejrzany /'dɒdʒi/	HOWEVER	jednakże /haʊ'evə/
PASS (VERB)	minąć /pa:s/	COUPLE	kilka /'kʌpl/
REFER	odnosić się do /rɪ'fɜ:/	SERIOUS	poważny /'siəriəs/

Sara has been feeling sick for a couple of days. She has gone to see her doctor, Dr. Raymond.

DIALOGUE >>>

Sara	Hello, Dr. Raymond.
Dr. Raymond	Hello, Sara, what can I do for you today?
Sara	Well, I've been feeling sick lately.
Dr. Raymond	What's the problem?
Sara	I've been having terrible stomach cramps and I've been vomiting a lot.
Dr. Raymond	That doesn't sound good.
Sara	Maybe I ate something dodgy.
Dr. Raymond	Yes, it's possible that it's just a stomach bug and it will pass in a couple of days.
Sara	That's what I thought.
Dr. Raymond	However, I'm going to refer you to the hospital because it could be something more serious.
Sara	OK, thank you, Dr. Raymond.



Dr. Raymond

Sara

1 How has Sara been feeling?

She's been feeling sick.

2 How long has Sara been feeling sick?

She's been feeling sick for a couple of days.

3 Who has she gone to see for advice?

She has gone to see Dr. Raymond for advice.

4 What's wrong with Sara?

She has been having terrible stomach cramps and she's been vomiting a lot.

5 Why does Sara think she's sick?

She thinks that maybe she ate something dodgy.

6 What does 'dodgy' mean?

It means 'bad'.

7 When does Dr. Raymond think that the stomach bug might pass?

He thinks it might pass in a couple of days.

8 However, what is Dr. Raymond going to do?

He's going to refer Sara to the hospital.

SPECIFIC

określony /spiˈsɪfɪk/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



The Past Continuous tense is used to talk about an action at a specific time in the past. For example:

'What were you doing at 10:00 last night?'

'I was watching TV at 10:00 last night.'

'Where were you living two years ago?'

'I was living in America two years ago.'

The Past Continuous tense is: 'was/were' + verb + 'ing'.

- 1 What were you doing at 4:00 yesterday afternoon?

I was ... at 4:00 yesterday afternoon.

- 2 Where were you living two years ago?

I was living in ... two years ago.

- 3 Were you studying here two months ago?

Yes, I was studying here two months ago.

No, I wasn't studying here two months ago.

- 4 Was your best friend living in this city five years ago?

Yes, my best friend was living in this city five years ago.

No, my best friend wasn't living in this city five years ago.

SLIP (VERB)

potknąć się /slɪp/

ICE

lód /aɪs/

TWIST (VERB)

skręcić /twɪst/

ANKLE

kostka /'æŋkl/

When Danny was walking home from the gym, he slipped on some ice and twisted his ankle.

- 1 What happened to Danny?

He slipped on some ice and twisted his ankle.

- 2 What was he doing when he slipped?

He was walking home from the gym.

- 3 Have you ever twisted your ankle?

Yes, I have twisted my ankle.

No, I've never twisted my ankle.



WRIST

nadgarstek /rist/

SPRAIN (VERB)

zwichnąć /sprein/

SHOW (VERB)

pokazać /fəʊ/

GRAMMAR >>>



You can also use the Past Continuous tense with the Past Simple tense to show that something happened when or while something else was happening. For example:

I was walking home when I slipped on some ice.

I broke my leg while I was playing football.

'When' can be used with the Past Continuous and the Past Simple tenses. For example:

I was playing tennis when I sprained my wrist.

I sprained my wrist when I was playing tennis.

'While' is only used with the Past Continuous tense. For example:

I sprained my wrist while I was playing tennis.

Don't say: 'I was playing tennis while I sprained my wrist.'

INJURY

kontuzja /'ɪndʒəri/

1 Have you ever broken a bone?

Yes, I've broken a bone.

No, I've never broken a bone.

2 What were you doing when you broke your ... ?

I was ...

3 Have you ever twisted your ankle?

Yes, I've twisted my ankle.

No, I've never twisted my ankle.

4 What were you doing when you twisted your ankle?

I was ...

5 Have you ever sprained your wrist?

Yes, I've sprained my wrist.

No, I've never sprained my wrist.

6 What were you doing when you sprained your wrist?

I was ...

7 Have you ever had a serious injury?

Yes, I've had a serious injury.

No, I've never had a serious injury.

8 What happened?

I ...



Your turn. For example: Have you ever twisted your ankle? What were you doing when you twisted your ankle?

1 What were you doing when you met your husband?

I was ...

2 What were you doing when you met your best friend?

I was ...

3 Did anybody call you yesterday?

Yes, ... called me yesterday.

No, nobody called me yesterday.

4 What were you doing when ... called you?

I was ...

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? ▶▶▶



1. No, I wasn't living here two years ago.
2. I was living in Paris when I met my girlfriend.
3. Yes, I have broken my leg twice.
4. No, she has never sprained her wrist while playing sport.
5. I was playing basketball when I twisted my ankle.

SHAVE (VERB) ogolić /'ɔɪv/

BURN (VERB) oparzyć /bɜ:n/

IRON (VERB) prasować /'aɪən/

FALL (VERB) upaść /fɔ:l/

CLUMSY niezdarny /'kləmzi/

CAREFUL ostrożny /'keəfəl/

DIALOGUE ▶▶▶

- Jane: What happened to you, Andy?
- Andy: I've had a bad day.
- Jane: What happened?
- Andy: Well, first, I cut myself while I was shaving. Then I burned my finger while I was ironing clothes. After that, I fell while I was walking to work.
- Jane: Oh, Andy! You're so clumsy. You really should be more careful.
- Andy: I know. I always hurt myself because I'm so clumsy.



Jane

Andy

1 What was Andy doing when he cut himself?

He was shaving when he cut himself.

2 What was Andy doing when he burned his finger?

He was ironing clothes when he burned his finger.

3 Where was Andy going when he fell?

He was going to work when he fell.

4 Why does Andy always hurt himself?

He always hurts himself because he's so clumsy.

REFLEXIVE

zwrotny /rɪˈflɛksɪv/

HURT (VERB)

zranić /hɜːt/

SUBJECT PRONOUN	REFLEXIVE PRONOUN
I	myself
you (singular)	yourself
he	himself
she	herself

SUBJECT PRONOUN	REFLEXIVE PRONOUN
it	itself
we	ourselves
you (plural)	yourselves
they	themselves

GRAMMAR >>>



You can use reflexive pronouns when the subject and object of a verb are the same. For example, to say that someone did something to himself/herself:

He hurt himself when he was playing football. (This means no one hurt him. He did it to himself.)

She was talking to herself. (This means there was nobody else in the room with her.)

1 Have you ever hurt yourself while playing sport?

Yes, I've hurt myself while playing sport.

No, I've never hurt myself while playing sport.

2 What happened?

I ...

3 Have you ever cut yourself while cooking?

Yes, I've cut myself while cooking.

No, I've never cut myself while cooking.

4 Have you ever burned yourself while ironing clothes?

Yes, I've burned myself while ironing clothes.

No, I've never burned myself while ironing clothes.

SMELL (VERB)

wąchać, pachnieć /smɛl/

DREAM (VERB)

marzyć, śnić /dri:m/

GRAMMAR >>>



British and American English are not always the same. Verbs in the Past Simple tense sometimes end in 't' in British English. For example:

American

learned

burned

smelled

dreamed

British

learnt

burnt

smelt

dreamt

SEEM	wydawać się /si:m/	PRESSURE (NOUN)	nacisk /'prɛʃə/
SWOLLEN	spuchnięty /'swəʊlən/	NASTY	podły, paskudny /'nɑ:sti/
BRUISE (NOUN)	siniak /bru:z/	SPECIALIST	specjalista /'spɛʃəlɪst/
JUST IN CASE	na wszelki wypadek (*)	APPOINTMENT	wizyta /ə'pɔɪntmənt/
X-RAY	prześwietlenie /'ɛks'reɪ/	PAIN	ból /peɪn/
PAINFUL	bolesny /'peɪnful/	PAINKILLER	l.przeciwbólowy /'peɪn,kɪlə/
I'M AFRAID SO	obawiam się, że tak /aɪm ə'freɪd səʊ/	MEANTIME	w międzyczasie /'mi:n'taɪm/

*/dʒʌst ɪn keɪs/

Now, Danny is talking to his doctor, Dr. Raymond, about his ankle.

DIALOGUE ►►►

Dr. Raymond	So, Danny, what seems to be the problem?
Danny	I was walking home from the gym last night when I slipped on some ice and twisted my ankle.
Dr. Raymond	I see. Can you walk on that leg now?
Danny	Not really, I can't put pressure on it. It hurts too much.
Dr. Raymond	Yes, it's very swollen and you've got a nasty bruise.
Danny	Is it serious, doctor?
Dr. Raymond	It's probably not serious, but I think I will refer you to an ankle specialist, just in case.
Danny	So, do I have to go to the hospital?
Dr. Raymond	I'm afraid so. I'll make an appointment for you to have an x-ray.
Danny	Thanks, doctor.
Dr. Raymond	In the meantime, you should take some of these painkillers. It must be very painful.
Danny	Yes, it is.

1 What is wrong with Danny?

He ...

2 What does the doctor think?

He thinks ...

3 What does Danny need to do?

He needs to ...

4 What should Danny do in the meantime?

He should ...



JUST	tylko /dʒʌst/	APPENDICITIS	zapalenie wyrostka /əˌpendɪˈsaɪtɪs/
OPERATION	operacja /ˌɒpəˈreɪʃən/	SURGERY	zabieg chirurgiczny, operacja /ˈsɜːdʒəri/
LUCKY	fortunny /ˈlʌki/		

A few days later, Sara is in hospital. Danny is in the next bed.

DIALOGUE ▶▶▶

Danny	So, why are you in hospital?
Sara	I was having stomach pains so I went to see my doctor. I thought it was just a stomach bug, but I had appendicitis, so I had an operation yesterday.
Danny	Wow! It's lucky you went to see your doctor.
Sara	How about you?
Danny	I was walking home when I fell and hurt my ankle. I had an x-ray yesterday, and I've broken my ankle.
Sara	Did you have surgery?
Danny	No, I didn't. The doctor said it should be OK in a few weeks.

1 Where are Danny and Sara?

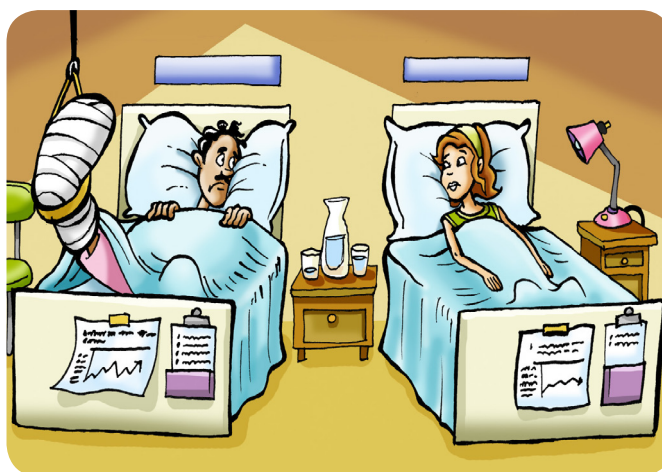
They are in hospital.

2 What happened to Sara?

She ...

3 What happened to Danny?

He ...



GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



Look at the different uses of tenses in English.

Past Simple

I felt sick last week. (I don't feel sick now)

Present Perfect

I've just burned myself. (It happened recently)

I've broken my leg three times. (In my life)

Present Perfect Continuous

I've been feeling sick for two days. (Started in the past and is still true now)

READING ▶▶▶



I've been feeling sick, lately. I had a terrible headache two days ago. Now, I have a sore throat and a cough. I had the flu this time last year, but I haven't been sick since then. I hope I'll feel better soon.



Anna

1 How has Anna been feeling?

She has been feeling sick, lately.

2 What did she have two days ago?

She had a headache two days ago.

3 What does she have now?

She has a sore throat and a cough.

4 When did she have the flu?

She had the flu this time last year.

5 Has she been sick since then?

No, she hasn't been sick since then.

6 What does she hope?

She hopes she will feel better soon.

SYLLABLE	sylaba /'siləb/	STRESS (VERB)	zaakcentować /strɛs/
----------	-----------------	---------------	----------------------

KITCHEN	kuchnia /'kitʃin/	BELIEVE	wierzyć /bɪ'li:v/
---------	-------------------	---------	-------------------

PHOTOGRAPH	zdjęcie /'fəʊtəgrɑ:f/	PHOTOGRAPHER	fotograf /fə'tɒgrəfə/
------------	-----------------------	--------------	-----------------------

AMAZING	zdumiewający (*)	INCREDIBLE	niewiarygodny (**)
---------	------------------	------------	--------------------

EMERGENCY	nagły wypadek (***)	POSSIBILITY	możliwość /,pɒsə'bɪlɪti/
-----------	---------------------	-------------	--------------------------

*/ə'meɪʒɪn/ **/ɪn'kreɪdəbl/ ***/ɪ'mɜ:ʒənsi/

LISTEN AND REPEAT ▶▶▶



Words have syllables. Some words have only one syllable (bed, go, clothes), but some words have four or five syllables (operation, appendicitis). It's important to stress the correct syllable. Listen to the different syllable stress in these words.

Two-syllable words

market police foreign afraid after before kitchen believe

Three-syllable words

another beautiful pollution photograph amazing Internet

Four-syllable words sometimes have stress on two syllables

incredible photographer operation emergency

Five-syllable words sometimes have stress on two syllables

appendicitis possibility university

WRITING >>>



Write about an injury or an illness that you or someone you know has had.

TRUTH

prawda /tru:θ/

LIE (NOUN)

kłamstwo /laɪ/

TRUE

prawdziwy /tru:/

FALSE

falszywy /fɔ:ls/

TELL THE TRUTH

powiedzieć prawdę (*)

LIE (VERB)

kłamać /laɪ/

FIGHT (VERB)

walczyć /faɪt/

JAW

szczeka /dʒɔ:/

*/tɛl ðə tru:θ/

PUBLIC SPEAKING >>>



Tell the class three things about yourself, two truths and one lie. The class will guess which one is a lie. For example:

- I was living in Australia when I met my wife. (true)
- I broke my arm while I was fighting a bear. (lie)
- I have broken my jaw twice. (true)

REVIEW >>>



1. Have you ever twisted your ankle?
2. What were you doing when you twisted your ankle?
3. Have you ever had a serious injury?
4. What happened?
5. If you have a broken bone, where should you go?

DICTIONARY 2 >>>



Danny was walking home from the gym when he slipped on some ice and twisted his ankle. He thought it was just a sprain but it was broken. It was swollen and he had a nasty bruise. He couldn't put pressure on it. Sara was having stomach pains so she went to see her doctor. She thought it was just a stomach bug, but it was appendicitis. She had an operation.

SECTION 3

REALISE	zdać sobie sprawę (*)	SET (VERB)	ustawiać /sɛt/
ALARM	alarm /ə'la:m/	RUN OUT OF	skończyć się /rʌn aʊt ɒv/
FILL	wypełnić /fɪl/	GAS TANK	bak /gæs tæŋk/
MEETING	spotkanie /'mi:tiŋ/	AS SOON AS	jak najszybciej (*)
PETROL (U.K.)	paliwo /'petrəl/	GAS (U.S.)	paliwo (Am.E.) /gæs/

DIALOGUE ▶▶▶ **/'ri:əlaɪz/ **/æz su:n æz/*

Danny	Oh, Sara. I had a terrible day yesterday.
Sara	Really? What happened?
Danny	Well, it started as soon as I woke up. I realised that I hadn't set my alarm the night before, so I woke up an hour late.
Sara	Oh no! Then what happened?
Danny	Then, I ran out of petrol on the way to work because I hadn't filled the gas tank the day before.
Sara	So, were you late for work?
Danny	Yes, I had an important meeting at work yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. When I got there, the meeting had already started!
Sara	Oh dear. Did anything else go wrong?
Danny	Yes! In the evening, I went to the cinema with my friend, Marie.
Sara	Were you late?
Danny	Yes, by the time I got there, the movie had already started!
Sara	Wow! That was a bad day!

1 What's wrong with Danny?

He had a terrible day yesterday.

3 Why?

He realised that he hadn't set his alarm the night before.

5 What happened on his way to work?

He ran out of petrol on his way to work.

7 Was he late for work?

Yes, he was late for work.

9 What did he do in the evening?

He went to the cinema with his friend, Marie, in the evening.

2 When did it start?

It started as soon as he woke up.

4 So, what happened?

So, he woke up an hour late.

6 Why did he run out of petrol?

He ran out of petrol because he hadn't filled the gas tank the day before.

8 What had happened when he got to work?

The meeting had already started when he got to work.

10 What went wrong?

When he got there, the movie had already started.

ALREADY

juž /ɔ:l' rɛdi/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



The Past Perfect tense is used to talk about an action that happened before another action in the past. The Past Perfect tense is: 'had' + past participle

When I arrived at the cinema, the movie had already started.

The later action (I arrived at the cinema) is in the Past Simple. The earlier action (the movie had already started) is in the Past Perfect tense.

When I got home, my wife had already gone to bed.

The later action (I got home) is in the Past Simple tense. The earlier action (my wife had already gone to bed) is in the Past Perfect tense.

- 1 Had you ever studied English before you came to this school?

Yes, I had studied English before I came to this school.

No, I had never studied English before I came to this school.

- 2 How long had you studied English before you came to this school?

I had studied English for ... before I came to this school.

I had never studied English before I came to this school.

- 3 Had you met him before you joined this class?

Yes, I had met him before I joined this class.

No, I hadn't met him before I joined this class.

- 4 How long had you known your husband before you got married?

I had known him for ... before we got married.

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



The contraction 'I'd' is used for both 'I would' and 'I had'. For example:

When I got home, I realised I'd lost my wallet. (I had)
If I found a wallet, I'd take it to the police. (I would)

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? ▶▶▶



1. No, I had never studied English before I came to this school.
2. I had studied English for three years before I joined this class.
3. They had been married for two years before she got pregnant.
4. No, I had never met you before last week.

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



The Past Perfect is often used in follow-up questions. For example:

Question 1: Present Perfect

'Have you ever ridden a camel?'

'Yes, I have ridden a camel.'

Question 2: Past Simple

'When did you ride a camel?'

'I rode a camel in Egypt last year.'

Question 3: Past Perfect

'Had you ever ridden a camel before that?'

'Yes, I had ridden a camel before that.'

Question 4: Past Perfect + number of times

'How many times had you ridden a camel before that?'

'I'd ridden a camel twice before that.'

Question



Tree

Have you ever been to China?

Yes, I have been to China.

No, I've never been to China.

When did you go to China?

I went to China ...

Had you been to China before that?

Yes, I had been to China before that.

No, I hadn't been to China before that.

How many times had you been to China before that?

I had been to China ... before that.

REMEMBER ▶▶▶



There are many different ways to talk about the past.
For example:

Past Simple

I went to the cinema yesterday.

Past Continuous

I was working at a bank when I met my wife.

Past Perfect

I had been married for two years before I got pregnant.

Used to

I used to work for the Daily Post newspaper.

MISERABLE

zatroškany /'mɪzərəbl/

DROP

upuścić /drɒp/

AS

gdy /æz/

THE MOMENT

gdy tylko /ðə 'məʊmənt/

GO BACK

wrócić /gəʊ bæk/

BY THE TIME

do czasu gdy (*)
*/baɪ ðə taɪm/

UNLUCKY

pechowy /ʌn 'lʌki/

DIALOGUE ▶▶▶

Jane	Why do you look so miserable, Andy?
Andy	I lost my wallet yesterday.
Jane	Oh no! What happened?
Andy	I think I dropped it on the street as I was going to work. I realised I had lost it the moment I got to work.
Jane	Then what did you do?
Andy	I went back to look for it, but by the time I got there, it was too late.
Jane	Oh, Andy, you are so unlucky.



Jane

Andy

1 Why does Andy look miserable?

Because he lost his wallet yesterday.

2 What does he think happened?

He thinks that he dropped it on the street as he was going to work.

3 When did he realise that he had lost his wallet?

He realised he had lost his wallet the moment he got to work.

4 What does he think happened?

He went back to look for it, but by the time he got there, it was too late.

CENTURY	wiek, stulecie /'sentʃəri/	ALBUM	album /'ælbəm/
DIE	umrzeć /dar/	HUGE	ogromny /hju:dʒ/
SOLO	w pojedynkę /'səʊləʊ/	PERFORM	występować /pə'fɔ:m/
KING	król /kɪŋ/		

READING >>>



Michael Jackson, King of Pop

Michael Jackson was one of the most successful singers of the 20th Century. He had sold 300 million albums before he died in 2009. Michael was a child star in the 1970s. He used to sing with his brothers in the 'Jackson 5' before he became a huge solo star during the 80s. He was planning to perform in London when he died.

1 When was Michael Jackson a successful singer?

He was a successful singer during the 20th Century.

2 How many albums had he sold before he died?

He had sold 300 million albums before he died.

3 Who did he use to sing with before becoming a solo star?

He used to sing with his brothers before becoming a solo star.

4 What was he planning to do when he died?

He was planning to perform in London when he died.

REVIEW >>>



1. Have you ever been to China?
2. Had you ever been to China before that?
3. How many times had you been to China before that?
4. Have you ever ridden a horse?
5. Where did you ride a horse?
6. Had you ridden a horse before that?

DICTATION 3 >>>



When Danny woke up, he realised that he hadn't set his alarm. When he arrived at the cinema, the movie had already started. I went to China last year, I had been there once before. I rode a camel two years ago, I had never ridden a camel before that. When I got to work, the meeting had already started. I lost my keys in a taxi yesterday. By the time I realised I had lost them, it was too late.

MID-POINT REVIEW

WRITING ▶▶▶



Write about an unlucky day in your life. Use different past tenses to describe what happened.

PAIR WORK ▶▶▶



Tell your partner about your unlucky day.

- What happened?
- Where did it happen?
- How did it happen?
- How did you feel?

EMBARRASSED

zażenowany /im' bærəst/

FRIGHTENED

przerażony /'fraɪnd/

QUESTION TIME ▶▶▶



Ask your partner some questions about his/her unlucky day.

- Who were you with?
- Were you embarrassed?
- Did you feel frightened?
- Did you call the police?

PUBLIC SPEAKING ▶▶▶



Now, tell the class about your partner's unlucky day.

- Use the correct tenses
- Use the correct pronouns (he, she, him, her etc.)
- Use the correct word order

SECTION 4

ATTEND

uczęszczać /ə'tend/

COLLEGE

koledż /'kɒlɪdʒ/

GRAMMAR >>>



In English, we often use 'go to' to talk about the school you attend. For example:

'Where do you go to university?'
'I go to the University of Michigan.'

He went to Oxford.
She goes to Harvard.

Americans usually use the word 'college' and British people usually use the word 'university' - they have the same meaning.

Where did you go to university? (British English)
Where did you go to college? (American English)

COMMON

powszechny /'kɒmən/

Some common majors

ACCOUNTING	księgowość /ə'kaʊntɪŋ/	ENGINEERING	inżynieria /ˌɛndʒɪ'nɪərɪŋ/
MANAGEMENT	zarządzanie (*)	MUSIC	muzyka /'mju:zɪk/
HUMANITIES	nauki humanistyczne (*)	LITERATURE	literatura /'lɪtrɪʃə/
MEDICINE	medycyna /'mɛdɪsɪn/	VETERINARY MEDICINE	weterynaria /'vɛtərɪnəri 'mɛdɪsɪn/
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	kryminologia /'krɪmɪnəl 'dʒʌstɪs/	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	stosunki międzynarod. /ˌɪntə(:)'næʃənəl rɪ'leɪʃənz/
MARKETING	marketing /'mɑ:kɪtɪŋ/	STATISTICS	statystyka /stə'tɪstɪks/
PHYSICS	fizyka /'fɪzɪks/	CHEMISTRY	chemia /'kɛmɪstri/
SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY	antropologia społeczna /'səʊʃəl ˌænθrə'pɒlədʒi/	HISTORY OF ART	historia sztuki /'hɪstəri ɒv ɑ:t/
MEDIA STUDIES	zarządzanie mediami (*)	POLITICS	politologia /'pɒlɪtɪks/
ARCHITECTURE	architektura /'ɑ:kɪtektʃə/	SOCIOLOGY	sociologia /ˌsəʊsɪ'ɒlədʒi/

*/'mænɪdʒmənt/

**/hju(:)'mænɪtɪz/

***/'mɛdɪə 'stɑdɪz/

QUESTION TIME >>>



Ask your partner some questions about university.

Remember to use the Past tenses if your partner has graduated.
Use the Present tenses if your partner is a university student now.
Use the Future tenses if your partner hasn't started university.

DEGREE	stopień naukowy /di'grɪ/	BACHELOR'S	licencjat /'bætʃələz/
---------------	--------------------------	-------------------	-----------------------

MASTER'S	magister /'ma:stəz/	PHD	doktorat /pi: ɛdʒ di:/
-----------------	---------------------	------------	------------------------

1 Do you have a bachelor's degree?

Yes, I have a bachelor's degree.

No, I don't have a bachelor's degree.

2 What do you have a bachelor's degree in?

I have a bachelor's degree in ...

3 Do you have a master's degree?

Yes, I have a master's degree.

No, I don't have a master's degree.

4 What do you want to get a master's degree in?

I want to get a master's degree in ...

I don't want to get a master's degree.

5 Do you want to get a PhD?

Yes, I want to get a PhD.

No, I don't want to get a PhD.

6 What do you want to get a PhD in?

I want to get a PhD in ...



Your turn. For example: Do you have a bachelor's degree? What would you like to get a master's degree in?

CAMPUS	kampus (przy uczelni) /'kæmpəs/	DORMITORY BUILDING (DORM)	akademik /'dɔ:mitri 'bɪldɪŋ (dɔ:m)/
---------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------------	-------------------------------------

ON-CAMPUS	w kampusi /ɒn-'kæmpəs/	OFF-CAMPUS	poza kampusem /ɒf-'kæmpəs/
------------------	------------------------	-------------------	----------------------------

READING >>>



Pete is going to go to university soon. He is going to live on-campus in a dormitory building, or dorm. Pete is going to share a room with two other students.

1 What's the short word for 'dormitory building'?

The short word for 'dormitory building' is 'dorm'.

2 Is Pete going to live alone in the dormitory?

No, he is not going to live alone, he is going to share a room.

3 How many other students is Pete going to share a room with?

Pete is going to share a room with two other students.

4 Where did you live when you were at university?

I lived ...

5 Would you prefer to live on-campus or off-campus?

I'd prefer to live ...

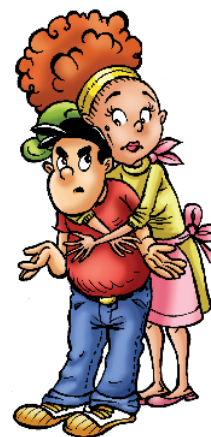
6 Why?

Because ...

PRIVACY	prywatność /'prɪvəsi/	INDEPENDENT	niezależny /,ɪndɪ'pendənt/
ADULT	dorosły /'ædʌlt/	UNCOMFORTABLE	niewygodny /ˌnɪ'kʌmfətəbl/
CHOICE	wybór /tʃɔɪs/	MOM (U.S.)	mama /mɑːm/
MUM (U.K.)	mama /mʌm/		

DIALOGUE ▶▶▶

- Amy: Are you sure you want to live in a dorm? You won't have much privacy.
- Pete: That's OK, Mom. I want to live in a dorm because I want to be independent and free to do what I want. I'm an adult now.
- Amy: I know that, but sharing a room is uncomfortable.
- Pete: I think you're wrong. Sharing a room will be fun because I can meet new people and make friends more easily.
- Amy: OK, son, it's your choice. I hope you have a great time at university.



Pete

Amy

1 Where does Pete want to live?

He wants to live in a dorm.

2 Why?

Because ...

3 What does his mom think?

She thinks ...

4 Does Pete agree with his mom?

No, he doesn't agree with his mom.

5 Why does he think sharing a room will be fun?

He thinks it will be fun because ...

6 Did/do you live in a dorm?

Yes, I lived/live in a dorm.

No, I didn't/don't live in a dorm.

BIRD	ptak /bɜːd/	BORED	znudzony /bɔːd/
PUSH (VERB)	popychać /pʊʃ/	PULL (VERB)	ciągnąć /pʊl/

LISTEN AND REPEAT ▶▶▶



Practice the following vowel sounds:

share, hair, wear, where
her, were, work, bird
law, tall, saw, fall
dorm, bored, corn, warm
downtown, brown, how, cow
do, food, true, two
half, can't, bath, glass
good, should, push, pull

ADVANTAGE	zaleta /əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/	DISADVANTAGE	wada /,dɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/
INDEPENDENCE	niedległość (*)	PRIVATE	prywatny /'praɪvɪt/
PEACE	(s)pokój /pi:s/	FREEDOM	wolność /'fri:dəm/
CONVENIENT	dogodny /kən'vi:njənt/	*/,ɪndɪ'pendəns/	

GRAMMAR >>>



'Advantage' and 'disadvantage' are used with gerunds and 'that clauses'. For example:

One advantage of living on-campus is that you have more independence.

One advantage of living off-campus is that it's more private.

After 'that', use a subject and a verb. For example:

A disadvantage of living on-campus is that you have less peace and quiet.

One disadvantage of living on-campus is that it is very noisy.

- 1 What is one advantage of living on-campus?

One advantage of living on-campus is that ...

- 2 What is one disadvantage of living on-campus?

One disadvantage of living on-campus is that ...

- 3 What is one advantage of living off-campus?

One advantage of living off-campus is that ...

- 4 What is one disadvantage of living off-campus?

One disadvantage of living off-campus is that ...

- 5 What is one advantage of living downtown?

One advantage of living downtown is that ...

- 6 What is one disadvantage of living downtown?

One disadvantage of living downtown is that ...

GRAMMAR >>>



Use 'have' with nouns and 'be' with adjectives. For example:

You have independence.

You are independent.



Your turn. For example: What is one advantage of living in the countryside? What is one disadvantage of having a car?

MOVE INTO	wprowadzić się (*)	MIXED	mieszany /mɪkst/
FEELINGS	uczucia /'fi:lnz/	ON ONE HAND	z 1 strony /ɒn wʌn hænd/
ON THE OTHER HAND	z 2-giej strony /ɒn ði 'ʌðə hænd/	EXCITED	podekscytowany /ɪk'saɪtɪd/
ROOMMATE	współlokator /'ru:mmeɪt/	NERVOUS	nerwowy /'nɜ:vəs/
GET ALONG	dogadywać się /get ə'lonj/	*/mu:v 'ɪntu:/*	

READING ▶▶▶



Pete is moving into his dorm today. He has mixed feelings. On one hand, he's excited about meeting his roommates. On the other hand, he's nervous about sharing a room with other people. He hopes that they will all get along well.

1 What is Pete doing today?

Pete is moving into his dorm today.

2 How does he feel?

He has mixed feelings.

3 What does that mean?

It means that he has some positive feelings, but also some negative feelings.

4 What is he excited about?

He's excited about meeting his roommates.

5 On the other hand, what is he nervous about?

He's nervous about sharing a room with other people.

6 What does he hope?

He hopes that they will all get along well.

WORRIED

zmartwiony /'wɹɪd/

INTERESTED

zainteresowany
/'ɪntrɪstɪd/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



Gerunds and gerund phrases are often used after prepositions. For example:

I'm worried about my friend. ('friend' is a noun)

I'm interested in learning languages. ('learning' is a gerund, 'languages' is a noun, 'learning languages' is a gerund phrase)

I'm afraid of dogs. (noun)

I'm afraid of flying. (gerund)

I'm afraid of walking alone at night. (gerund phrase)

STARVING

umierający z głodu
/'sta:vɪŋ/

KIND (ADJ)

uprzejmy /kaɪnd/

One of Pete's new roommates, Brian, has arrived.

DIALOGUE ▶▶▶

- | | |
|-------|--|
| Brian | Hi, I'm Brian! Who are you? |
| Pete | Hello, I'm Pete. |
| Brian | Great to meet you! So, which bed is yours? |
| Pete | The one by the window is mine. Is that OK? |
| Brian | Sure! No problem with me! So, do you want to have lunch? I'm starving! |
| Pete | I'd like to, but I don't have any money at the moment. |
| Brian | That's OK, I'll buy you some lunch. |
| Pete | That's very kind of you, thanks. |
| Brian | Hey, we're roommates now, what's mine is yours. |



Brian

Pete

1 Who is Brian?

Brian is one of Pete's new roommates.

2 Which bed is Pete's?

Pete's bed is the one by the window.

3 Does Brian want the bed by the window?

No, Brian doesn't want the bed by the window.

4 What does Brian want to do?

Brian wants to get some lunch.

5 Would Pete like to go for lunch?

Yes, Pete would like to go for lunch.

6 But?

But he doesn't have any money at the moment.

7 What does Brian offer to do?

Brian offers to buy Pete lunch.

8 Why does Brian offer to buy Pete lunch?

Brian offers to buy Pete lunch because they are roommates.

REMEMBER ▶▶▶



You can use possessive adjectives or possessive pronouns.
For example:

This is my bed. (possessive adjective)

This bed is mine. (possessive pronoun)

ACTUALLY w zasadzie /'æktʃʊəli/

FAIR sprawiedliwy /feə/

AS SIMPLE AS THAT koniec dyskusji
/æz 'simpl æz ðæt/

RUDE nieuprzejmy /ru d/

Pete and Brian get back to their room after lunch. Another person, Keith, has arrived.

DIALOGUE ▶▶▶

- | | |
|-------|---|
| Pete | Hey, I'm Pete. What's your name? |
| Keith | I'm Keith. I'm taking the bed by the window. |
| Pete | Actually, that bed is mine. |
| Keith | I don't care, you weren't here when I arrived, so the bed is mine, now. |
| Pete | That's not fair. I was here first, that bed is mine. |
| Keith | Listen! This bed is mine. One of the other beds is yours. It's as simple as that! |
| Pete | You don't need to be rude. I don't care which bed is mine. |
| Keith | Good. You need to learn who the boss is. |



Brian

Pete

Keith

1 Who is Pete talking to?

He is talking to Keith.

2 Who is Keith?

Keith is Pete and Brian's new roommate.

3 Which bed has Keith taken?

Keith has taken the bed by the window.

4 Who had already taken the bed by the window?

Pete had already taken the bed by the window.

5 Does Keith care that Pete had already taken that bed?

No, Keith doesn't care that Pete had already taken that bed.

6 What does Pete think of Keith?

He thinks Keith is rude.

FRIENDLY przyjazny /'frɛndli/

UNFRIENDLY nieprzyjazny /ʌn'frɛndli/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



Articles (a/an/the) are only used with nouns. If there is no noun, there should be no article. For example:

I am friendly.

I am a friendly person.

She is unfriendly.

She is an unfriendly woman.

GENEROUS	hojny /'dʒenərəs/	KIND	uprzejmy /kaɪnd/
SHY	nieśmiały /ɤaɪ/	OUTGOING	towarzyski /aʊt'gəʊɪŋ/
MAKE FRIENDS	poznać ludzi /meɪk frɛndz/	OPPOSITE (NOUN)	przeciwieństwo /'pɒzɪt/

1 Do friendly people like making friends?

Yes, friendly people like making friends.

2 What's the opposite of 'friendly'?

The opposite of 'friendly' is 'unfriendly'.

3 Do kind people hate helping other people?

No, kind people don't hate helping other people, they like helping other people.

4 Do generous people like giving people things?

Yes, generous people like giving people things.

5 Do shy people enjoy public speaking?

No, shy people don't enjoy public speaking.

6 Do outgoing people like going to parties?

Yes, outgoing people like going to parties.

7 Are you a friendly person?

Yes, I'm a friendly person.

No, I'm not a friendly person.

8 Do you like making friends?

Yes, I like making friends.

No, I don't like making friends.

DESCRIPTION	opis /dɪs'krɪpʃən/	PERSONALITY	osobowość /ɒsə'neɪlti/
HARDWORKING	pracowity /'hɑ:d,wɜ:kɪŋ/	FUNNY	zabawny /'fʌni/
TALKATIVE	rozmowny /'tɔ:kətɪv/	LAZY	leniwy /'leɪzi/

REMEMBER ▶▶▶



The word 'like' can be used to ask for descriptions. For example:

'What is the weather like today?' 'It's hot and sunny.'

'What is your sister like?' 'She is hardworking and talkative.'

'What is your best friend like?' 'He is funny but lazy.'

1 What is your brother like?

He is ...

2 What is your girlfriend like?

She is ...

3 What is your teacher like?

He/she is ...

4 What are you like?

I am ...



Your turn. For example: What is your best friend like? Are you a generous person?

IMPOLITE	niemiły /ˌɪmpəˈlaɪt/	MEAN	podły, skąpy /miːn/
NASTY	wredny /ˈnɑːsti/	AGGRESSIVE	agresywny /əˈgrɛsɪv/
EASYGOING	na luzie /ˈiːziˌɡəʊɪŋ/	HONEST	szczery, uczciwy /ˈɒnɪst/
DISHONEST	nieuczciwy /dɪsˈɒnɪst/	ABOVE	powyżej /əˈbʌv/

1 What is Keith like?
He is ...

2 What is Brian like?
He is ...

3 Do you think Pete is mean?
Yes, I think Pete is mean.
No, I don't think Pete is mean.

4 Are you an easygoing person?
Yes, I am an easygoing person.
No, I am not an easygoing person.

5 Which of the adjectives above are positive?
... is positive.

6 Which of the adjectives above are negative?
... is negative.

A LITTLE	trochę /əˈlɪtl/	A BIT	odrobinę /ə bɪt/
QUITE	dosyć /kwaɪt/	FAIRLY	całkiem, dosyć /ˈfeəli/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



You can use 'a little', 'a bit', 'really', 'very', 'not very', 'quite' and 'fairly' with adjectives. For example:

She is a little lazy.

He is a bit rude.

You are really polite.

She is very beautiful.

I'm not very aggressive.

She is quite friendly.

They are fairly rich.

WRITING ▶▶▶



What kind of person are you?

EDUCATION

wykształcenie
/ˌɛdju(:)'keɪʃən/

CHOOSE

wybrać /tʃu:z/

PAIR WORK ▶▶▶



Tell your partner about your education:

- Where you went to school
- What you studied
- When you graduated
- Why you chose that major
- Where you lived
- What you liked
- What you didn't like

PUBLIC SPEAKING ▶▶▶



Tell the class about your partner's education.

- Use the correct pronouns
- Use the correct tenses
- Use the correct word order



Your turn. Choose one of your classmates and ask him/her a question about his/her education.

REVIEW ▶▶▶



1. What was your major?
2. Why did you choose that major?
3. What were your roommates like?
4. Did you live off-campus?
5. Did you live in a dorm?
6. Describe your personality, please.

DICTION 4 ▶▶▶



Pete is majoring in computer science. He lives in a dorm with two roommates. Brian is friendly and generous. Keith is aggressive and rude. I don't like impolite people. My brother is very hardworking and funny. My sister is very shy, but she's also very honest. Outgoing people like making friends. Shy people are not usually talkative. Where did you go to university? What did you major in? What were your roommates like?

SECTION 5

A FEW

kilka /ə fjuː/

DIALOGUE ▶▶▶

Amy	Hi, Pete, how's university?
Pete	Hi, Mom. Everything is fine.
Amy	How are your classes?
Pete	All of my classes are interesting.
Amy	What are your professors like?
Pete	Most of my professors are good, but a few of them are really boring.



Amy

Pete

1 Who is Pete talking to?

Pete is talking to his mom.

2 How are Pete's classes?

All of his classes are interesting.

3 What are most of Pete's professors like?

Most of his professors are good.

4 What are a few of his professors like?

A few of his professors are really boring.

DETERMINER

określnik /diˈtɜːmɪnə/

ACCEPTABLE

do przyjęcia /əkˈseptəbl/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



'Determiners' are words used to describe 'how much' or 'how many' of something you are talking about. For example:

All of my classes are interesting.

Most of my professors are good.

'None' can be singular or plural. You can say:

None of my classes are easy.

None of my classes is easy.

Both are acceptable.

1 How many of your classes were boring when you were a student?

... of my classes were boring.

2 Were any of your professors boring?

Yes, some of /most of /all of my professors were boring.

No, none of my professors were boring.

3 Were all of your classes hard?

Yes, all of my classes were hard.

No, not all of my classes were hard.

4 Were all of your roommates friendly?

Yes, all of my roommates were friendly.

No, not all of my roommates were friendly.

COOL

świetny /ku:l/

JERK (NOUN)

kretyn /dʒɜ:k/

DIALOGUE >>>

- | | |
|------|--|
| Amy | Have you been making a lot of new friends? |
| Pete | Yes, I've been meeting a lot of new people. Most of them are really cool. |
| Amy | Are you getting along with your roommates? |
| Pete | Well, one of my roommates is friendly and easygoing. We're getting along well. |
| Amy | What about the other one? |
| Pete | The other one is a jerk. |



Amy

Pete

- 1 **Has Pete been making a lot of new friends?**

Yes, Pete has been making a lot of new friends.

- 2 **Has he been meeting a lot of new people?**

Yes, he has been meeting a lot of new people.

- 3 **What are most of them like?**

Most of them are cool.

- 4 **Is he getting along well with his roommates?**

He is getting along well with one of his roommates, but the other one is a jerk.

GRAMMAR >>>



You can also use numbers as determiners. For example:

One of my roommates is nice.

Two of my classes are boring.



Your turn. For example: How many of your classes are boring? Were all of your professors interesting?

GRAMMAR >>>



'Few' and 'a few' don't mean the same thing. For example:

Few of my classes are interesting. (not many of my classes)

A few of my classes are interesting. (some of my classes)

- 1 **How many of your friends are funny?**

... of my friends are funny.

- 2 **Were a few of your classes boring?**

Yes, a few of my classes were boring.

No, none/not many of my classes were boring.

SPEND wydawać /spend/

BROKE (ADJ) splukany /brəʊk/

SCHOOL SUPPLIES przybory szkolne

SHARP ostro, świetnie /ʃɑ:p/

DIALOGUE >>> /sku:l sə'plaiz/

- Amy: So, what else has been going on?
- Pete: Well, Mom, I have one problem.
- Amy: What is it?
- Pete: I have spent all of my money. I'm broke.
- Amy: What?! What did you spend your money on?
- Pete: I spent all of my money on textbooks and school supplies.
- Amy: Textbooks and school supplies? Don't lie to me, Pete.
- Pete: OK, OK. I spent some of my money on new clothes. I wanted to look sharp at my new university.



Amy

Pete

1 What is Pete's problem?

He's broke.

2 What does 'broke' mean?

It means he doesn't have any money.

3 What did Pete spend his money on?

He spent all of his money on textbooks and school supplies.

4 Does Pete's mom believe that he spent all of his money on textbooks and school supplies?

No, she doesn't believe that he spent all of his money on books.

5 What else did Pete spend his money on?

He spent some of his money on new clothes.

6 Why?

Because he wanted to look sharp at his new school.

SALARY pobory /'sæləri/

ACCOMMODATION zakwaterowanie (*)

SAVE oszczędzać /seɪv/

RENT czynsz /rent/

UTILITIES rachunki /ju(:)'tɪlɪtɪz/

ENTERTAINMENT rozrywka /ˌentə'teɪnmənt

TUITION nauka, czesne /tju(:)'ɪʃən * /ə,kəmə'deɪʃ(ə)n/

REMEMBER >>>



'Determiners' are words used to describe 'how much' or 'how many' of something you are talking about. For example:

Pete spent all of his money on textbooks.

I spend most of my money on accommodation.

She spends half of her salary on rent.

He spends all of his time working.

I save some of my salary for the future.

1 What do you spend money on?

I spend ...

2 What do you spend none of your money on?

I spend none of my money on ...

3 What do you spend most of your time doing?

I spend most of my time ...

4 How much of your money do you spend on clothes?

I spend ...

5 How much of your money do you spend on food?

I spend ...

6 How much of your time do you spend working?

I spend ...

REMEMBER >>>



'Every', 'any' and 'some' are used to make pronouns. For example:

'Every' is used to mean all of something.

Everything in this apartment is mine.

Everybody at school hates me.

I've looked everywhere for my glasses.

'Any' is used in questions and negative sentences.

I don't have anything to wear to the party.

Has anybody in your family been to China?

I didn't go anywhere last weekend.

'Some' is used in positive sentences.

I have something important to tell you.

There is somebody on the phone for you.

I want to go somewhere beautiful on holiday.

All of these pronouns are singular.

QUESTION TIME >>>



Ask your partner some questions using determiners (all of, some of, etc.) and pronouns (everywhere, anything, etc.). For example:

What do you spend most of your money on?

What do you spend a lot of time doing?

Are you going anywhere on holiday this year?

Do you know everybody in this class?

CLOSED

zamknięty /kləʊzd/

OPTIONAL

opcjonalny /'ɒpʃənəl/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



'Determiners' are used with nouns.
'Some', 'half', 'a lot of', 'most' and 'all' follow the same rules.
The verb should always agree with the noun. For example:

Countable/plural

Some of my friends are from Russia.

Half (of) the people speak English.

A lot of the cars come from Europe.

Most of the buses are old now.

All (of) the restaurants are closed.

Note that with 'half' and 'all', the 'of' is optional.

Countable/singular

Some of the apartment is clean.

Half (of) the book is in English.

A lot of the city is modern.

Most of the country has very good roads.

All (of) the building has electricity.

Uncountable/singular

Some of the noise is coming from my apartment.

Half (of) the pollution comes from cars.

A lot of the public transport is getting old.

Most of the traffic is cars.

All (of) the water is clean.

- 1 How many of your friends live in this city?

... of my friends live in this city.

- 2 How much of this book is in English?

... of this book is in English.

- 3 How much of this country has good roads?

I think ... of this country has good roads.

- 4 How much of this city is modern?

I think ... of this city is modern.

- 5 How much of the pollution in this city do you think comes from cars?

I think ... of the pollution comes from cars.

- 6 How many of your friends speak English?

... of my friends speak English.

None of my friends speak/s English.

BUDGET (NOUN) budżet /'bʌdʒɪt/

TOTAL razem, łącznie /'təʊtl/

IMAGINE wyobrażać sobie
/ɪ'mædʒɪn/

ELECTRICITY elektryczność
/ɪlɛk'trɪsɪti/

Imagine you had \$1,000 for one month's living in this city. How would you spend your money?

Transportation: What kind of transportation would you use? How much would it cost for one month?

Food: How often would you eat at restaurants and how often would you eat at home? How much money would you spend at restaurants and how much money would you spend at the store?

Accommodation: How much would you pay for your apartment, house, etc.? How much would you pay for TV, Internet, electricity, etc.?

Entertainment: What would you do for entertainment and how much would it cost?

BUDGET	\$
Transportation	
Food	
Accommodation	
Entertainment	
Total	

1 How much would you spend on ... ?

I would spend ... on ...

2 What would you spend most of your money on?

I would spend most of my money on ...

3 What would you spend least of your money on?

I would spend least of my money on ...

4 Would you spend more on accommodation or food?

I would spend more on ...

REVIEW ▶▶▶



1. Were all of your classes hard?
2. Were any of your professors boring?
3. What do you spend a lot of time doing?
4. Were any of your roommates rude?
5. What do you spend money on?

DICTATION 5 ▶▶▶



Most of Pete's classes are interesting. A few of his professors are boring. None of his classes are easy. One of his roommates is nice. One of his roommates is a jerk. Pete spent most of his money on books and school supplies. He also spent some of his money on clothes because he wanted to look sharp at his new school. He spends a lot of his money on utilities. Electricity, the Internet and accommodation are all expensive. He spends half of his money on entertainment and food.

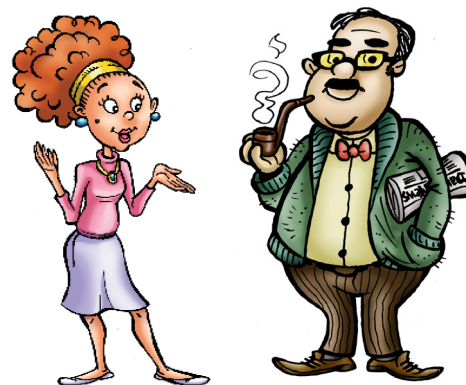
SECTION 6

PLENTY

mnóstwo /'plenti/

DIALOGUE ▶▶▶

- Amy I talked to Pete today.
- Jeff Really? How is he doing?
- Amy He said that he liked most of his classes.
- Jeff Great.
- Amy And he said that he had made a lot of friends.
- Jeff Good for him.
- Amy But he also said that he had one problem.
- Jeff What's the problem?
- Amy He said that he was broke.
- Jeff He's broke?! We gave him plenty of money. He is probably spending all of it on girls.



Amy

Jeff

- 1 What are Pete's parents talking about?

They are talking about Pete.

- 2 What did Pete say about his classes?

He said that he liked most of his classes.

- 3 What did Pete say about making friends?

He said that he had made a lot of friends.

- 4 What did Pete say about money?

He said that he was broke.

REPORTED SPEECH mowa zależna (*)

REPORT (VERB) zdać raport /rɪ'pɔ:t/

DIRECT SPEECH mowa niezależna
/daɪ'rekt spi:tʃ/

*/rɪ'pɔ:tɪd spi:tʃ/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



Reported speech is used to report what someone said. For example:

Direct Speech

Pete – “I am broke.”

Pete – “I have a problem.”

Pete – “I have made lots of friends.”

Reported Speech

Pete's mom – “Pete said that he was broke.”

Pete's mom – “Pete said that he had a problem.”

Pete's mom – “Pete said that he had made lots of friends.”

Note that the verbs have changed from the Present to the Past.

1 "I am hungry", what did I say?

You said that you were hungry.

2 "I live in London", what did I say?

You said that you lived in London.

3 "I have two sisters", what did I say?

You said that you had two sisters.

4 "I want to play football", what did I say?

You said that you wanted to play football.

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



When you report what someone else said, you usually change the tense so that it is in the past. For example:

Present Simple to Past Simple

Pete – "I like most of my classes."

Pete's mom – "Pete said that he liked most of his classes."

Present Continuous to Past Continuous

Pete – "I am meeting a lot of cool people."

Pete's mom – "Pete said that he was meeting a lot of cool people."

Present Perfect to Past Perfect

Pete – "I have made a lot of friends."

Pete's mom – "Pete said that he had made a lot of friends."

Past Simple to Past Perfect

Pete – "I didn't eat any dinner."

Pete's mom – "Pete said that he hadn't eaten any dinner."

1 "I am learning to play the piano", what did I say?

You said that you were learning to play the piano.

2 "My friend, John, is living in America", what did I say?

You said that your friend, John, was living in America.

3 "I have never eaten pork", what did I say?

You said that you had never eaten pork.

4 "She has been living here for two years", what did I say?

You said that she had been living here for two years.

5 "She is going to go to the cinema tonight", what did I say?

You said that she was going to go to the cinema tonight.

6 "He has gone home", what did I say?

You said that he had gone home.



Your turn. Report what somebody said. For example: "I have never been to China." "He said that he had never been to China."

PART-TIME JOB	praca na pół etatu (*)	WAITER	kelner /'weɪtə/
TUTOR (NOUN)	nauczyciel /'tju:tə/	INTERNSHIP	staż /'ɪntɜ:nʃɪp/
INTERN (VERB)	robić staż /ɪn'tɜ:n/	INTERN (NOUN)	stażysta /'ɪntɜ:n/
GROW	rozwijać się /grəʊ/	*/pɑ:t-taɪm dʒɒb/	

DIALOGUE ▶▶▶

Amy	So, what are you going to do this summer, Pete?
Pete	I'm not sure. I will probably get a part-time job.
Amy	Good idea. You can work as a waiter or a tutor.
Pete	Or I may get an internship.
Amy	Maybe you can intern at your Uncle Ken's company. There are a lot of computer programmers there.
Pete	Great idea. His company is growing fast, so they must need interns.



Amy

Pete

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



Reported speech is also used with modal verbs. Note how the modal verb changes to a different modal verb in reported speech. For example:

'Will' to 'would'

Pete to Pete's mom – "I will get a part-time job."

Pete's mom to Pete's dad – "Pete said (that) he would get a part-time job."

'May' to 'might'

Pete to Pete's mom – "I may get an internship."

Pete's mom to Pete's dad – "Pete said (that) he might get an internship."

'Can' to 'could'

Pete to Pete's mom – "I can work as a waiter."

Pete's mom to Pete's dad – "Pete said (that) he could work as a waiter."

'Must' to 'had to'

Pete to Pete's mom – "My uncle's company must need interns."

Pete's mom to Pete's dad – "Pete said (that) his uncle's company had to need interns."

Note that 'that' is optional in these sentences.

1 What did Pete say he was going to do this summer?

He said that he would probably get a part-time job.

2 What kind of part-time jobs did Pete's mom say he could do?

She said that Pete could work as a waiter or a tutor.

3 What else might Pete do?

Pete said that he might get an internship.

4 Where could Pete intern?

He could intern at his Uncle Ken's company.

5 Does Pete think his uncle's company needs interns?

Yes, Pete said that his uncle's company had to need interns.

6 Have you ever done an internship?

Yes, I have done an internship.

No, I've never done an internship.

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



'Say' and 'tell' are often used with reported speech. If you use 'tell', you must use an object. For example:

John told me that he was looking for a new job.

I told him that I would help him.

If you use 'say', you don't have to use an object. For example:

John said that he was looking for a new job.

I said that I would help him.

Practice this dialogue with your partner. Answer the questions with your own information.

DIALOGUE ▶▶▶

Ken Where are you from?

You

Ken Are you married?

You

Ken Where do you live?

You

Ken How long have you been studying English?

You

Ken What do you like doing?

You



Ken



Your turn. Report what your partner said.

HIRE	wynająć /'haɪə/	BRIGHT	jasny /braɪt/
MOTIVATED	zmotywowany (*)	SKILL	umiejętność /skɪl/
PAID (ADJ)	płatny /peɪd/	APPLY	ubiegać się /ə'plaɪ/
CV	życiorys /si:vi:/	RESUME	życiorys /'rezju(:)meɪ/
HUMAN RESOURCES (H.R.)	kadry /HR: eɪf-ɑ:/ /'hju:mən rɪ'so:sɪz/	DEPARTMENT	dział /dɪ'pɑ:tment/

*/'məʊtɪvaɪtɪd/

DIALOGUE >>>

Uncle Ken	So, Pete, do you like your university?
Pete	Yes, I do. I want to do an internship this summer. Do you need any interns at your company?
Uncle Ken	Yes, we usually hire a few interns every summer.
Pete	What kind of people do you usually hire?
Uncle Ken	We look for bright, motivated students. We also need people with computer programming skills.
Pete	Are your interns paid?
Uncle Ken	Yes, all of our interns are paid.
Pete	Sounds great. How can I apply?
Uncle Ken	Send me your CV and I'll give it to the Human Resources Department.
Pete	Great! Thanks, Uncle Ken.



Pete

Uncle Ken

WHETHER pogoda /'wɛðə/

GRAMMAR >>>



Reported speech is also used with questions. 'Yes/no' questions are reported using 'if' or 'whether'. For example:

Direct questions

Do you like your university?

Do you need any interns at your company?

Are your interns paid?

Reported questions

Pete's uncle asked Pete if he liked his university.

Pete asked his uncle whether he needed any interns at his company.

Pete asked his uncle if his interns were paid.

Note that, like all reported speech, the reported questions are changed into the past tenses.



Your turn. Ask and report 'yes/no' questions. "Do you like rock music?"
"He asked me if I liked rock music."

Look at the dialogue on page 44 again, then answer these questions.

1 What did Pete ask his uncle?

He asked his uncle if his company needed any interns this summer.

2 What did Uncle Ken say?

He said that his company usually hired a few interns every summer.

3 What else did Pete ask?

He asked whether the interns were paid.

4 Are the interns paid at Uncle Ken's company?

Yes, all the interns are paid.

SWITCH (VERB) przelaczać, zamieniać

/switʃ/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



'Wh-' questions are reported as statements - the subject and verb switch places. For example:

Direct questions

Where do you work?

What kind of people do you usually hire?

How can I apply?

Reported questions

He asked me where I worked.

Pete asked his uncle what kind of people he usually hired.

Pete asked how he could apply.

Remember, if a question or statement is in the Past Simple tense, it changes to the Past Perfect in reported speech. For example:

John: "I went to the cinema."

Dave: "John said that he had gone to the cinema."

Look at the dialogue on page 44 again, then answer these questions.

1 What else did Pete ask?

He asked what kind of people they usually hired.

2 What kind of people does Uncle Ken's company look for?

They look for bright, motivated students and people with computer programming skills.

3 What else did Pete ask?

He asked how he could apply.

4 What did Uncle Ken tell Pete to do?

Uncle Ken told Pete to send him his CV.



Your turn. Ask and report 'wh-' questions. For example: "Where do you live?" "He asked me where I lived."

IMPERATIVE

tryb rozkazujący /ɪmˈpɛrətɪv/

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



Imperative sentences, which don't have a subject, are reported using infinitives. For example:

Uncle Ken – “Send me your CV.”

Pete – “Uncle Ken told me to send him my CV.”

Pete – “Call me tomorrow.”

Uncle Ken – “Pete told me to call him tomorrow.”

Negative imperative sentences are reported using the word ‘not’ before the infinitive. For example:

Uncle Ken – “Don’t forget your phone.”

Pete – “Uncle Ken told me not to forget my phone.”

- 1 “Open your book”, what did I tell you to do?

You told me to open my book.

- 2 “Close the window”, what did I tell you to do?

You told me to close the window.

- 3 “Go home”, what did I tell you to do?

You told me to go home.

- 4 “Give me your pen”, what did I tell you to do?

You told me to give you my pen.

- 5 “Don’t talk”, what did I tell him not to do?

You told him not to talk.

- 6 “Don’t use your phone”, what did I tell her not to do?

You told her not to use her phone.



Your turn. Tell somebody to do something and report what you are told to do. For example: “Close the window.” “He told me to close the window.”

REVIEW ▶▶▶



1. Report what I say: I like watching movies.
2. Report what I say: I can’t play piano.
3. Report what I say: Where do you live?
4. Report what I say: I have never been to Japan.
5. Report what I say: I think I will go to the cinema this weekend.
6. Report what I say: Can you play the guitar?

DICTATION 6 ▶▶▶



Pete said that he liked most of his classes. He said that most of his professors were nice, but he said that he had one problem. Pete wants to do an internship this summer. Pete’s mom said that he could intern at his uncle’s company. Pete asked his uncle if his company needed interns. Pete asked his uncle how he could apply. Pete’s uncle told him to send him his CV. Pete’s dad thought that Pete had spent all of his money on partying.

FINAL REVIEW

PAIR WORK ▶▶▶



Interview your partner.

Where are you from?
How long have you been living in this city?
What do you do?
How long have you been working there?
What have you been doing, lately?
Have you ever broken a bone?
What were you doing when you broke your ... ?
Have you ever had a serious injury?
What happened?
Are you married?
When did you get married?
What were you doing when you met your husband/wife?
Where did you go to college?
What did you major in?
When did you graduate?
Did you live in a dorm?
Did you like it?
What do you spend most of your time doing?
What do you spend money on?
What do you have to do tomorrow?
Have you ever ... ?
Do you like ... ?
Can you ... ?
Will you ... ?

PUBLIC SPEAKING ▶▶▶



Report four things that your partner told you. For example:

*He said that he had never broken his leg.
He told me that he lived in a dorm at university.
He said that he had been studying English for two years.
He told me that he couldn't swim.*

