



STAGE 8 TEXTBOOK

Patrick Kennedy



TalkTalkEnglish

THE FASTEST WAY TO LEARN ENGLISH



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“Language is the dress of thought.”

Samuel Johnson



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

REVIEW >>>



Stages 1 and 2

1. How many chairs are there in this classroom?
2. What are you wearing?
3. Are you single?
4. How many sisters do you have?
5. Where do you live?
6. Do you like football?

Stages 3 and 4

1. Can you speak French?
2. What do you like doing in summer?
3. What is today's date?
3. What are you doing this weekend?
4. What are you going to do tomorrow afternoon?

Stage 5

1. If you have a stomachache, what should you do?
2. If the weather is nice this weekend, what will you do?
3. What was your worst subject at school?
4. Do you think that learning English is difficult?

Stage 6

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

Stage 7

1. How long have you been living in your apartment?
2. Did you live in a dorm when you were a student?
3. What's an advantage of living downtown?
4. "I like football", what did I say?



Your turn. For example: How long have you been studying English? What's a disadvantage of living in a dorm?

SECTION 1

GUY

facet /gæɪ/

HANG OUT

spędzać wolny czas
/hæŋ aut/

READING >>>



Danny has recently moved to New York. He has been living in New York for six months. He is worried that he hasn't made many friends. He has a few friends, but he wants to make friends with other guys that he can play sports and hang out with.

1 Where has Danny moved to?

He has moved to New York.

2 How long has Danny been living in New York?

He has been living in New York for six months.

3 Why is Danny worried?

He is worried that he hasn't made many friends.

4 Does he have any friends?

Yes, he has a few friends.

5 Who does Danny want to make friends with?

He wants to make friends with other guys that he can play sports and hang out with.

6 How long have you been living in this city?

I have been living in this city ...

REMEMBER >>>



The Present Perfect Continuous tense is used to describe something that started in the past but continues into the present. For example:

I have been living in this city for ten years.She has been working here since 2008.

The Present Perfect Continuous tense is:
'have/has' + 'been' + verb + 'ing'.

1 How long have you been studying English?

I have been studying English ...

2 How long have you been living in your apartment?

I have been living in my apartment ...

3 How long have you been working at your job?

I have been working at my job ...

4 How long has she been studying here?

She has been studying here ...



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

Stage 8

DEPRESSED

załamany /dɪ'prest/

AT THE MOMENT

w tym momencie*

LONELY

samotny /'ləʊnli/

EASYGOING

wyluzowany /'i:zɪ,gəʊɪŋ/

*/æt ðə 'məʊmənt/

Danny is talking to his friend, Sara, about his problem.

DIALOGUE ►►►

Danny	Hi, Sara, how are you?
Sara	Hey, Danny, I'm fine. How about you?
Danny	Oh, I'm a little depressed at the moment.
Sara	Really? Why?
Danny	It's because I don't have many friends, I'm getting lonely.
Sara	That's too bad. What kind of people do you usually get along with?
Danny	I usually get along with people who are funny and easygoing. I don't usually get along with people who don't have a sense of humour.
Sara	Well, I think you would get along well with my husband, Bob. I'll introduce you to him.
Danny	Really? Great. Thanks, Sara.



Danny

Sara

1 Who is Danny talking to?

Danny is talking to Sara.

3 Why?

Because he doesn't have many friends.

5 What kind of people does Danny like?

He likes people who are funny and easygoing.

7 Who does Sara think Danny would get along well with?

She thinks Danny would get along well with her husband, Bob.

9 Are you easygoing?

Yes, I'm easygoing.

No, I'm not easygoing.

2 How does Danny feel?

He is a little depressed.

4 How is that making him feel?

It's making him feel lonely.

6 What kind of people doesn't Danny get along well with?

He doesn't get along well with people who don't have a sense of humour.

8 What is Sara going to do?

She is going to introduce Danny to Bob.

10 Do you have a sense of humour?

Yes, I have a sense of humour.

No, I don't have a sense of humour.

SELFISH

samolubny
/ˈsɛlfɪʃ/

OPEN-MINDED

o szerokich poglądach
/əʊpən-ˈmaɪndɪd/

GRAMMAR >>>



You can use the words 'that' and 'who' to describe people.
For example:

I like people who are open-minded.
 I want to marry someone who is easygoing.
 I like men who have a sense of humour.
 I hate people that are selfish.
 I want friends that aren't mean.
 I don't like people who don't have a sense of humour.
 I don't want to have a boyfriend who smokes.

The verb must agree with the noun. For example:

People who are ...
A person who is ...

1 Do you like people who are funny?

Yes, I like people who are funny.
 No, I don't like people who are funny.

2 Do you like people who are serious?

Yes, I like people who are serious.
 No, I don't like people who are serious.

3 Do you like people who are talkative?

Yes, I like people who are talkative.
 No, I don't like people who are talkative.

4 What kind of people do you like?

I like people who/that ...

5 What kind of people don't you like?

I don't like people who/that ...

6 What kind of people do you usually get along with?

I usually get along with people who/that ...

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? >>>



1. I like people that are funny.
2. No, I don't like people who smoke a lot.
3. My sister likes men that have long hair.
4. My best friend doesn't like people who are stupid.
5. Yes, I like people who have a good sense of humour.
6. I hate people that are too talkative.

Stage 8

IMPOLITE	nieuprzymy /'impə'lait/	POLITE	uprzejmy /pə'lait/
MEAN	podły/skąpy /mi:n/	NASTY	podły, okropny /'na:sti/
AGGRESSIVE	agresywny /ə'grɛsɪv/	TRUSTWORTHY	godny zaufania /'trʌst, w3.ði/
HONEST	szczery /'ɒnɪst/	DISHONEST	nieuczciwy /dɪs'ɒnɪst/
FRIENDLY	przyjacielski /'frɛndli/	UNFRIENDLY	nieżyczliwy /ʌn'frɛndli/
GENEROUS	hojny /'dʒenərəs/	RUDE	chamski /ru:d/
SHY	nieśmiały /ʃai/	OUTGOING	towarzyski /aut'gəʊɪŋ/
HARDWORKING	pracowity /'ha:d, w3:kɪŋ/	FUNNY	zabawny /'fʌnɪ/
TALKATIVE	rozmowny /'tɔ:kətɪv/	LAZY	leniwy /'leɪzɪ/
KIND	uprzejmy /kaɪnd/	FUSSY	wybredny /'fʌsɪ/
QUIET	cichy /'kwaɪət/	INDEPENDENT	niezależny /'ɪndɪ'peɪndənt/
COOL	czadowy /ku:l/	BRIGHT	bystry /braɪt/
MOTIVATED	zmotywowany*	LOYAL	lojalny /'lɔɪəl/
RELIABLE	rzetelny /rɪ'læəbl/	SENSITIVE	wrażliwy /'sɛnsɪtɪv/
THOUGHTFUL	rozoźny/troskliwy**	CONFIDENT	pewny siebie /'kɒnfɪdənt/

* /'məʊtɪv'eɪtɪd/ ** /θɔ:tʃfʊl/

1 Do you like people who are outgoing?

Yes, I like people who are outgoing.

No, I don't like people who are outgoing.

2 Do you like people who are rude?

Yes, I like people who are rude.

No, I don't like people who are rude.

3 What kind of people do you like?

I like people who/that ...

4 What kind of people do you hate?

I hate people who/that ...

5 What kind of people do you like working with?

I like working with people who/that ...

6 What kind of people do you like spending time with?

I like spending time with people who/that ...

7 Are you shy?

Yes, I'm shy.

No, I'm not shy.

8 What kind of person are you?

I am ...

9 Which of the adjectives above are positive?

... is/are positive.

10 Which of the adjectives above are negative?

... is/are negative.



Your turn. For example: What kind of people do you like? What kind of people don't you like?

GREEDY

chciwy /'grɪ:dɪ/

GRAMMAR >>>



Remember to use the correct verb after 'who' or 'that'. The verb 'to be' is usually used with adjectives. For example:

I like people who are friendly.

I hate people that are greedy.

The verb 'to have' is often used with nouns.

I usually get along with people who have a sense of humour.

I like working with people who have good ideas.

'Who' and 'that' can also be used with other verbs.

I don't like people who smoke.

I want to marry someone who can cook.

Remember to use the correct form of negative verbs.

I like people who don't smoke.

I want to live with someone who doesn't smoke.

GET STUCK

utknąć /'get stʌk/

LIFT (NOUN)

winda /lɪft/

ROAD TRIP

podróż /rəʊd ˈtrɪp/

Finish these sentences.

I like people who ...

I don't like people that ...

I hate people that ...

I want to marry somebody who ...

I'd like to live with a person that ...

I wouldn't like to marry a man who ...

I wouldn't like to live with somebody who ...

I want to go on vacation with a friend that ...

I'd hate to get stuck in a lift with somebody who ...

I wouldn't like to take a long road trip with a person that ...



Your turn. For example: What kind of person would you like to live with? What kind of woman would you like to marry?

Stage 8

POOL

bilard /pu:l/

THAT'S A SHAME

szkoda /ðæts ə ſeim/

WIN (VERB)

wygrać /wɪn/

Danny meets Bob for a game of pool in a bar.

DIALOGUE ►►►

Bob So, Danny, how long have you been living in New York?
Danny I've been living here for six months.
Bob What have you been doing, lately?
Danny I've been staying home a lot. I've been reading a lot of books and watching TV.
Bob That's a shame. New York is a difficult place to make friends.
Danny Yes, it is. What kind of people do you like, Bob?
Bob I like people who are bad at playing pool because then I win every time.

1 How long has Danny been living in New York?

He has been living in New York for six months.

2 What has Danny been doing, lately?

He has been staying home a lot, lately.

3 What has he been doing at home?

He's been reading books and watching TV.

4 Does Bob think that New York is an easy place to make friends?

No, Bob thinks that New York is a difficult place to make friends.

5 What kind of people does Bob like?

He likes people who are bad at playing pool.

6 Why?

Because then he wins every time.

7 Have you been staying home a lot, lately?

Yes, I've been staying home a lot, lately.

No, I haven't been staying home a lot, lately.

8 What have you been doing, lately?

I've been ... lately.



GLAD

zadowolony /glæd/

Danny is having lunch in the park with Sara.

DIALOGUE ►►►

Sara	So, what did you do with Bob?
Danny	We went and played pool on Saturday night.
Sara	What do you think of him?
Danny	We had fun together. He's a really nice guy.
Sara	I think so, too. I'm glad that you're getting along well.
Danny	Yes, we're going to play pool again tomorrow. He's going to teach me how to play because I'm not very good.
Sara	Ha ha! That's nice of him.



Danny

Sara

1 What are Danny and Sara talking about?

They are talking about Bob.

2 What did Bob and Danny do together?

They played pool.

3 Why is Sara glad?

She is glad because Danny and Bob are getting along well.

4 Is Danny going to see Bob again?

Yes, Danny is going to play pool with Bob again tomorrow.

5 What is Bob going to do?

Bob is going to teach Danny how to play pool.

6 Why?

Because Danny is not very good at playing pool.

REMEMBER ►►►



Don't use articles (a/an, the) with games and sports. For example:

I've been playing football a lot, lately.Have you been watching basketball on TV?

Use 'the' with 'beach', 'pub', 'bank', 'countryside', 'library', 'post office' and 'gym'. For example:

'Have you been going to the gym much, lately?''No, but I've been going to the pub a lot.'

Your turn. For example: What have you been doing, lately? Have you been going to the countryside, lately?

Stage 8

MAKE SURE

upewnić się /meɪk ʃə/

PAIR WORK



Ask your partner about the people he/she likes and doesn't like.

Remember to use the correct pronouns

Make sure you use the correct verbs

INCLUDE

zawierać /ɪn'klu:d/

PUBLIC SPEAKING



Tell the class about yourself. Include:

- Where you are from
- How long you've been living in this city
- What you do
- How long you've been working at your current job
- What kind of people you like
- What kind of people you don't like
- What kind of people you usually get along with
- What activities you like doing with your friends

REVIEW



1. How long have you been living in this city?
2. What have you been doing lately?
3. What kind of people do you like?
4. What kind of people do you hate?
5. What kind of people do you enjoy working with?
6. Would you like to marry someone who is lazy?
7. Would you like to share an apartment with a person who smokes?

DICTIONATION 1



I've been living in this city since 2006. I'm a journalist. I work for the Daily Post newspaper. I've been working there for about two years. I'm friendly and easygoing. I like people who are funny and open-minded. I usually get along with people who have a good sense of humour. I don't usually get along with people that are selfish and rude. I love hanging out with my friends and playing pool.

SECTION 2

DATE (VERB)	randkować /dɛrt/	ASK OUT	zaprosić kogoś na randkę*
NIGHTCLUB	klub nocny /'naɪtklʌb/	NEIGHBOUR	sąsiad /'neɪbə/
PRETTY	ładny, ładna /'prɪti/	DATE (NOUN)	randka /dɛt/
BRAVE	odważny /brev/		*/a:sk aʊt/

DIALOGUE ▶▶

Bob	So, Danny, do you have a girlfriend?
Danny	No, I don't, but I want to meet someone. What's a good way to meet a girl here in New York?
Bob	Well, it might be a good idea to use a dating website.
Danny	A dating website? What's that?
Bob	It's a website that helps people to find a girlfriend or boyfriend.
Danny	I don't want to meet a girl over the Internet.
Bob	Have you thought about going to a nightclub?
Danny	I don't really like going to nightclubs. My neighbour is really pretty, and she seems very friendly and funny.
Bob	Then, why don't you ask her out on a date?
Danny	I want to, but I'm too shy.
Bob	You have to be brave if you want to find a girlfriend in this city.
Danny	OK, I'll try.



Danny

Bob

1 Does Danny have a girlfriend?

No, he doesn't have a girlfriend.

2 What does Bob suggest?

He suggests using a dating website.

3 Why doesn't Danny want to use a dating website?

Because he doesn't want to meet a girl over the Internet.

4 What else does Bob suggest?

He suggests going to a nightclub.

5 Why doesn't Danny want to do that?

Because he doesn't like nightclubs.

6 Who does Danny think is pretty?

He thinks his neighbour is pretty.

7 What does Bob think Danny should do?

Bob thinks that Danny should ask her out on a date.

8 What do you think Danny should do?

I think Danny should ...

REMEMBER >>>



You can make suggestions in several ways. For example:

Why don't you + verb

'I need to learn English.' 'Why don't you take a course?'

'I'm getting fat.' 'Why don't you do some exercise?'

Have you thought about + gerund

'I can't find a girlfriend.' 'Have you thought about using the Internet?'

'My neighbour always plays loud music.' 'Have you thought about talking to him?'

It might be a good idea + infinitive

'I don't like my job.' 'It might be a good idea to search for a new job.'

'I want to do something interesting this weekend.' 'It might be a good idea to go to the countryside.'

Please give me some advice.

How can I find a girlfriend/boyfriend?

I want to learn Mongolian well.

Where can I buy a car?

I want to do something interesting this weekend.

I'm getting fat.

I have a stomachache.

THE BEST WAY

najlepszy sposób

/ðə best wəɪ/

A GOOD WAY

dobry sposób

/ə ɡʊd wəɪ/

GRAMMAR >>>



You can also use infinitives to give advice. For example:

The best way to meet a girl is to go to the library.

A good way to get rich is to work hard.

You can also use 'by+gerund' to give advice. For example:

One way to meet a man is by going to nightclubs.

The best way to make friends is by joining clubs.

1 **What's the best way to meet a girl in this city?**

The best way to meet a girl in this city is ...

2 **What's a good way to make friends in this city?**

A good way to make friends in this city is ...

LIFT (U.K.)

winda /lɪft/

ELEVATOR (U.S.)

winda /'elɪvərɪtə/

WONDER (VERB)

zastanawiać się
'wʌndə/

FANTASTIC

fantastycznie, świetnie
'fæn'tæstɪk/

Danny meets his neighbour, Helen, in the lift.

DIALOGUE ►►

Danny	Hi, Helen.
Helen	Hi, Danny.
Danny	Helen, there's a new restaurant opening this weekend.
Helen	Yes, I heard about that. It's a Japanese restaurant, I think.
Danny	Yes, it is. I was wondering if you'd like to go there with me on Saturday night.
Helen	That would be great, I love Japanese food.
Danny	Really? Fantastic!
Helen	So, what time do you want to go?
Danny	How about eight o'clock?
Helen	Ok, see you then.



Danny

Helen

1 Where does Danny meet Helen?

Danny meets Helen in the lift.

2 What is opening this weekend?

A Japanese restaurant is opening this weekend.

3 Where does Danny invite Helen to go?

He invites her to go to the Japanese restaurant.

4 What time are they going to meet?

They are going to meet at 8:00 on Saturday night.

TURN DOWN

ściszyć /tɔ:n daʊn/

LIGHTER (NOUN)

zapalniczka /'laɪtə/

FEED (VERB)

karmić /fi:d/

AWAY

(oznacza oddalenie)
/ə'wei/

GRAMMAR ►►



You can use the phrase 'I was wondering if ...' to make polite suggestions, offers and requests. For example:

I was wondering if you could turn your music down.

I was wondering if you'd like to have dinner with me.

I was wondering if I could borrow your lighter.

I was wondering if you'd mind feeding my cats while I'm away on holiday next week.

Stage 8

GORGEOUS

cudowny /'gɔ:dʒəs/

SMART

mądry /'sma:t/

LET'S GO

chodźmy /'lets ɡəʊ/

It's 8:00 on Saturday evening. Danny and Helen meet outside their apartments.

DIALOGUE ►►►

Danny Hi, Helen. You look gorgeous.

Helen Thanks, Danny. You look very smart, too.

Danny Are you ready to go?

Helen Yes, let's go.

Danny It's quite far, so let's take a taxi.



1 **How does Helen look?**

She looks gorgeous.

2 **How does Danny look?**

He looks very smart.

3 **Is Helen ready to go?**

Yes, she is.

4 **Why are they going to take a taxi?**

Because it's quite far.

INTELLIGENT

inteligentny /ɪn'telɪdʒənt/

WELL-DRESSED

dobrze ubrany /wɛl-dres/

GRAMMAR ►►►



The adjective 'smart' has two different meanings.

1. It can mean 'intelligent'.

He's good at maths and science. He's really smart.

2. It can mean 'well-dressed'.

He looked very smart in his new suit.

SPEAKER (PERSON) rozmówca /'spi:kə ('pɔ:sn)/

GRAMMAR ►►►



You can use 'let's (let us) + verb' when you want to make a suggestion to someone. For example:

Let's go to the cinema tonight.

Let's have some lunch.

Let's go!

When you use 'let's', it means 'you and me'. Other suggestions don't include the speaker. For example:

It might be a good idea to join a club. (you, not me)

Have you thought about going to the countryside this weekend? (you should go, not me)

ORIGINALLY

pierwotnie /ə'ridʒinəli/

GROW UP

dorastać /grəʊ ʌp/

ABSOLUTELY

absolutnie, zdecydowanie, bezwarunkowo, całkowicie /'æbsəlu:tli/

Danny and Helen are having dinner in the Japanese restaurant.

DIALOGUE ➤➤➤

Danny	So, tell me about yourself, Helen.
Helen	What would you like to know?
Danny	How long have you been living in New York?
Helen	I've been living here for two years.
Danny	Where are you from, originally?
Helen	I was born in England. I grew up in London.
Danny	Why did you move to New York?
Helen	I came here for work.
Danny	How do you like New York?
Helen	I absolutely love it here!
Danny	So do I!



Danny

Helen

1 What are Danny and Helen doing?

They're eating dinner in a Japanese restaurant.

2 How long has Helen been living in New York?

Helen has been living in New York for two years.

3 Where is Helen from, originally?

She's from England, originally.

4 Why did Helen move to New York?

She moved to New York for work.

5 How does Helen like New York?

She loves it.

6 How does Danny like New York?

He loves it, too.

7 Where are you from?

I'm from ...

8 Where were you born?

I was born in ...

9 Where did you grow up?

I grew up in ...

10 Why did you move to this city?

I moved to this city ...



Your turn. For example: Where were you born? Have you moved to this city from somewhere else?

NEITHER (DO I)

ja też nie
/naiðe (du: aɪ)/

SHOW (VERB)

pokazać /ʃəʊ/

GRAMMAR >>>



You can use 'so' and 'neither' to show that you agree with someone, have the same opinion or do the same things as him or her. For example:

'I love this city.' 'So do I.'

'I can't speak Italian.' 'Neither can I.'

'So' is used with positive sentences.

'Neither' is used with negative sentences.

1 I like fruit.

So do I.

2 I don't like shopping.

Neither do I.

3 I'm hungry.

So am I.

4 I can swim.

So can I.

5 I hate horror movies.

So do I.

6 I'm not from France.

Neither am I.

NEITHER (OF US)

zadne z nas

BOTH (OF US)

my oboje

INTEREST (NOUN)

zainteresowanie

SPOKEN (ADJ)

/'ɪntrɪst/

/bəʊθ (ɒv ʌs)/

mówiony /'spəʊkən/

GRAMMAR >>>



'Neither' and 'both' are used to show that two people are similar or have the same opinion or interests. For example:

Both of us like football.

We both have two children.

Neither of us is from England.

Neither of us likes watching horror movies.

Note that 'both' is plural but 'neither' is singular.

Both of us are tall.

Neither of us is short.

But people often use plural verbs with 'neither' in spoken English.

Both of us are tall.

Neither of us are short.

1 What do you and your best friend both like doing?

Both of us like ...

2 What does neither of you like doing?

Neither of us likes ...

BASEBALL

baseball /'beɪsbo:l/

SUPPORT (VERB)

wspierać, kibicować /sə'pɔ:t/

FAN

fan, kibic /fæn/

IN COMMON

wspólnego /ɪn 'kɒmən/

It's later in the evening. Danny and Helen are enjoying a bottle of wine after dinner.

DIALOGUE ►►

Danny	So, Helen, what do you like doing in your free time?
Helen	I love reading and watching old movies.
Danny	Really? So do I. What are you reading at the moment?
Helen	I'm reading <i>Gone with the Wind</i> , have you read it?
Danny	No, I haven't, but I've got the movie on DVD. Would you like to come over and watch it with me one day?
Helen	Sure, that sounds like fun. Do you have any other hobbies?
Danny	Yes, I like to go to baseball games.
Helen	Really? Me too! Which team do you support?
Danny	I'm a New York Yankees fan.
Helen	So am I! We have so much in common. Let's have another bottle of wine.

1 What does Helen like doing in her free time?

She likes reading and watching old movies.

2 Does Danny like reading and watching old movies?

Yes, he likes reading and watching old movies.

3 What is Helen reading at the moment?

She's reading 'Gone with the Wind'.

4 Has Danny read 'Gone with the Wind'?

No, he hasn't read 'Gone with the Wind'.

5 What is Danny's other hobby?

He likes to go to baseball games.

6 Does Helen like to go to baseball games?

Yes, she likes to go to baseball games.

7 Which team does Danny support?

He supports the New York Yankees.

8 Is Helen a fan of the New York Yankees?

Yes, she's a fan of the New York Yankees.



CAREFUL

ostrożny /'keəfʊl/

EXCEPT

poza /ɪk'sept/

GRAMMAR >>>



Be careful when you are using 'another', 'the other', 'other' and 'others'. For example:

Can I have another beer, please? (one more)
I need another pen, this one is broken. (a different pen)

I went to the cinema the other day. (recently)
'Do you want this cake?' 'No, the other one.' (one of two)
What are the other people in your class like? (the people in your class except you)

I don't like other people. (people who are not me)
Don't let any other companies see this. (all companies except this one)

John is here, but where are the others? (the other people)
I don't like this DVD, do you have any others? (different DVDs)

1 Do you have another pen?

Yes, I have another pen.

No, I don't have another pen.

2 What did you do the other day?

I ... the other day.

3 Do you like other people?

Yes, I like other people.

No, I don't like other people.

4 What are the other people in your class like?

The other people in my class are ...

REVIEW >>>



1. What's a good way to meet someone in this city?
2. What's the best way to make friends in this city?
3. What do you like doing in your free time?
4. Do you enjoy watching old movies?
5. Do you have any other hobbies?
6. What do you and your best friend have in common?

DICTATION 2 >>>



The best way to meet a girl is to use the Internet. Another good way to meet people is by going to nightclubs. I'd like to meet a girl who likes watching baseball games and old movies. It might be a good idea to join a baseball club. Have you thought about asking your neighbour out on a date? She's gorgeous. Helen is from London, originally. She grew up there. Danny and Helen have a lot in common.

SECTION 3

CRAMPED	ciasny /kræmpt/	SPACIOUS	przestrzenny /'speʃəs/
ROOM (UNCOUNTABLE)	przestrzeń /ru:m (ʌn'kaʊntəbl)/	DINGY	ciemny i ponury 'dɪŋdʒi/
BASEMENT	piwnica (suterena) 'beɪsmənt/ - Am.Eng.	UPSTAIRS	na górze /ˌap'steəz/

Danny is talking to Helen about his apartment.

DIALOGUE ▶▶▶

Danny	I really want to find a new apartment.
Helen	Really? Why?
Danny	Because I don't like my current apartment. It's too cramped.
Helen	Yes, it's not spacious enough. There isn't enough room for all your stuff.
Danny	Also, it's too dingy. There isn't enough light in the apartment during the day.
Helen	That's because you live in a basement apartment.
Danny	And the neighbours upstairs are too noisy.
Helen	OK, let's find a new apartment for you.
Danny	Great, will you help me?
Helen	Of course I will.



Helen

Danny

1 What does Danny want to do?

Danny wants to find a new apartment.

2 Why doesn't he like his current apartment?

He doesn't like his current apartment because it's too cramped.

3 What does Helen think of Danny's current apartment?

Helen thinks that Danny's current apartment isn't spacious enough.

4 What does Helen say there isn't enough room for?

Helen says that there isn't enough room for Danny's stuff.

5 What's another reason Danny doesn't like his apartment?

Danny doesn't like his apartment because it's too dingy.

6 What does he mean?

He means that there isn't enough light in the apartment during the day.

7 Why isn't there enough light in the apartment during the day?

Because Danny lives in a basement apartment.

8 What does Danny say about his neighbours upstairs?

He says that his neighbours upstairs are too noisy.

Stage 8

BRIGHT

jasny /braɪt/

1 Is your apartment too small?

Yes, my apartment is too small.

No, my apartment isn't too small.

3 Is your apartment too dingy?

Yes, my apartment is too dingy.

No, my apartment isn't too dingy.

5 Is your apartment too cramped?

Yes, my apartment is too cramped.

No, my apartment isn't too cramped.

2 Is your apartment big enough?

Yes, my apartment is big enough.

No, my apartment isn't big enough.

4 Is your apartment bright enough?

Yes, my apartment is bright enough.

No, my apartment isn't bright enough.

6 Is your apartment spacious enough?

Yes, my apartment is spacious enough.

No, my apartment isn't spacious enough.

BEDROOM

sypialnia /'bedru(():m/

GRAMMAR



'Enough' can be used with adjectives and with nouns. For example:

Adjectives

My apartment isn't big enough.

This bus isn't fast enough.

I'm tall enough to touch the top of the door.

Note that 'enough' comes after adjectives.

Nouns

There aren't enough buses in this city.

There isn't enough room in my apartment for all my stuff.

There are enough bedrooms in my apartment.

Note that 'enough' comes before nouns.

Use 'enough' to answer these questions.

1 Do you like your apartment?

Yes, I like my apartment.

No, I don't like my apartment.

2 Why do you like your apartment?

I like my apartment because ...

3 Why don't you like your apartment?

I don't like my apartment because ...

4 What is something else you don't like about your apartment?

I don't like my apartment because ...

REAL ESTATE AGENT (U.S.)

agencja nieruchomości /rɪəl ɪs'teɪt 'erɪəmənsi/

ESTATE AGENT (U.K.)

agencja nieruchomości /ɪs'teɪt 'erɪəmənsi/

SEARCH FOR

szukać /sztʃ fo:/

OFFICE SPACE

przestrzeń biurowa /'ɒfɪs speɪs/

READING



Danny doesn't like his current apartment, so he needs to meet with a real estate agent. Real estate agents help people to search for apartments, houses or office space. Danny needs to describe to the real estate agent what kind of apartment he wants.

1 How is Danny searching for an apartment?

He is going to meet with a real estate agent.

3 What does Danny need to describe?

He needs to describe what kind of apartment he wants.

2 What do real estate agents do?

Real estate agents help people to search for apartments, houses or office space.

4 How did you find your apartment?

I ...

CARTOON

kreskówka /ka:tu:n/

GRAMMAR



When you talk about how to do something you can use 'by' + gerund. For example:

I found my apartment by looking in the newspaper.

You can find a new apartment by searching on the Internet.

I learned English by watching cartoons.

1 What do you think is the best way to search for an apartment in this city?

I think the best way to search for an apartment in this city is by ...

2 What do you think is the best way to search for a job in this city?

I think the best way to search for a job in this city is by ...

3 What do you think is the best way to learn English?

I think the best way to learn English is by ...

4 How did you learn English?

I learned English by ...

5 What do you think is the best way to find a girlfriend?

I think the best way to find a girlfriend is by ...

6 How did you learn how to drive a car?

I learned how to drive by ...



Your turn. For example: What is the best way to learn a foreign language? How did you learn to swim?

Stage 8

KEEN	chętny /ki:n/	AS SOON AS POSSIBLE	jak najszybciej /æz su:n æz 'psəbl/
LOOK FOR	szukać /ʃuk fo:/	FLOOR (BUILDING)	piętro /flo: ('bıldın)/
DOWNTOWN	śródmieście /'daʊntaʊn/	SUBURBS	przedmieścia /'sʌbɜ:bz/
CONVENIENT	dogodny /kən've:njənt/	AVAILABLE	dostępny /ə'veɪləbl/

Danny is talking to the real estate agent, Tom.

DIALOGUE ►►►

Danny	Thanks for meeting with me. I'm very keen to move as soon as possible.
Tom	No problem. What kind of apartment are you looking for?
Danny	Well, my current apartment is too cramped and dingy.
Tom	Is it a basement apartment?
Danny	Yes, it is. I'd like to live in an apartment which is on a higher floor.
Tom	OK, how many bedrooms would you like?
Danny	I'd really like an apartment that has two bedrooms.
Tom	Would you like an apartment downtown or a house that is in the suburbs?
Danny	I'd really like an apartment that is convenient for shopping and transportation.
Tom	OK, let's have a look at what is available.



Tom

Danny

1 Who is Danny meeting with?

Danny is meeting with the real estate agent, Tom.

3 Is Danny's current apartment a basement apartment?

Yes, Danny's current apartment is a basement apartment.

5 How many bedrooms would Danny like the apartment to have?

Danny would like an apartment that has two bedrooms.

2 What's the problem with Danny's current apartment?

Danny's current apartment is too cramped and dingy.

4 What kind of apartment is Danny looking for?

Danny is looking for an apartment which is on a higher floor.

6 Does Danny want to live in an apartment downtown or a house that is in the suburbs?

Danny would like to live in an apartment downtown.

LIVING ROOM

pokój gościnny

/ˈlɪvɪŋ ru:m/

GRAMMAR >>>



You can use the words 'that' and 'which' to describe things.
For example:

I like kitchens that are clean.

I like apartments which are not too dark.

I want a house that has two bedrooms.

I want an apartment which has a big living room.

I would like an apartment that has high ceilings.

I want to live in a city which is not expensive.

GARDEN

ogród /ga:dն/

BALCONY

balkon /'bælkən/

NEIGHBOURHOOD

sąsiedztwo /'neɪbəhʊd/

SECURITY GUARD

ochroniarz /sɪ'kjʊərɪtɪ ɡɔ:d/

MODERN

nowoczesny /'nɒdəsn/

TRADITIONAL

tradycyjny /trə'dɪsjən/

COMFORTABLE

wygodny /'kʌmfətəbl/

UNCOMFORTABLE

niewygodny /ʌn'kʌmfətəbl/

AFFORDABLE

przystępny cenowo

UNAFFORDABLE

zbyt drogie, nie stać na
/ʌn'fɔ:dəbl/

1 What kind of apartment would you like to live in?

I'd like to live in an apartment that ...

2 What kind of apartment wouldn't you like to live in?

I wouldn't like to live in an apartment which ...

3 What kind of neighbourhood would you like to live in?

I would like to live in a neighbourhood that/which ...

4 What kind of neighbourhood wouldn't you like to live in?

I wouldn't like to live in a neighbourhood that/which ...

REMEMBER >>>



'I would like' is not the same as 'I like'. 'I would like' means 'I want'. 'Would' is conditional. For example:

I would like to move to a new apartment. (I want to move to a new apartment)

I wouldn't like to live in the suburbs. (I don't want to live in the suburbs if I have the choice)

'I like' means 'I enjoy'. For example:

I like living downtown. (I enjoy living downtown)



Your turn. For example: What kind of neighbourhood do you want to live in?
Do you want to live in a neighbourhood that is dangerous?

Stage 8

HIGH-RISE	wieżowiec /'hʌɪrəs/	EXCELLENT	doskonały /'ɛksələnt/
DECORATE	dekorować /'dɛkərɔ̄t/	PAINT (VERB)	malować /pēint/
FURNISHED	umeblowany /'fɜ:nɪʃt/	UNFURNISHED	nieumeblowany /ʌn'fɜ:nɪʃt/
GOOD NEWS	dobre wieści /gʊd nju:z/		

DIALOGUE ►►►

Danny	Tom, the real estate agent, has found a great apartment for me.
Helen	That's good news. What's it like?
Danny	It's in a high-rise downtown. It's convenient for shopping and it's close to the subway.
Helen	Excellent! Is it spacious enough?
Danny	Yes, it has two bedrooms and a large living room.
Helen	Does it have a garden?
Danny	No, it's on the 10th floor, but it has a large balcony.
Helen	Is it furnished?
Danny	No, it's unfurnished and it needs decorating.
Helen	Great! I love decorating.
Danny	Good! The bedroom and the kitchen both need to be painted.



Helen

Danny

1 Has the real estate agent found an apartment for Danny?

Yes, the real estate agent has found an apartment for Danny.

2 Where is the apartment?

It's in a high-rise downtown.

3 What is the apartment convenient for?

The apartment is convenient for shopping and the subway.

4 Is it spacious enough?

Yes, it has two bedrooms and a large living room.

5 Does it have a garden?

No, it doesn't have a garden.

6 Why not?

Because it's on the 10th floor.

7 Does it have a balcony?

Yes, it has a large balcony.

8 Is it furnished?

No, it's unfurnished.

9 What does the apartment need?

It needs decorating.

10 Which rooms in the apartment need to be painted?

The bedroom and the kitchen need to be painted.

STAINED (ADJ)	/steɪnd/	zabrudzone (z plamami)	TORN (ADJ)	/tɔ:n/
WHEEL	koło /wi:l/		REPLACE	wymienić /ri'pleis/

GRAMMAR >>>



You can use 'need + gerund' to describe problems. For example:

Danny's new apartment needs decorating.

My computer is broken. My computer needs repairing.

My clothes are stained and torn. My clothes need washing and repairing.

My car's wheel needs replacing.

You can also use 'need + to be + past participle'. For example:

Danny's kitchen needs to be painted.

My computer needs to be fixed.

My clothes need to be washed and repaired.

My car's wheel needs to be replaced.

1 Does your apartment need painting?

Yes, my apartment needs painting.

No, my apartment doesn't need painting.

2 Does your apartment need to be decorated?

Yes, my apartment needs to be decorated.

No, my apartment doesn't need to be decorated.

3 Does your computer need to be repaired?

Yes, my computer needs to be repaired.

No, my computer doesn't need to be repaired.

4 What is one problem in your home?

My ...

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? >>>



1. Yes, my computer needs to be fixed.
2. The light in my kitchen needs fixing.
3. No, my car doesn't need to be repaired.
4. Yes, my clothes need washing.
5. Because it's broken.
6. No, the windows don't need to be replaced.

Your turn. For example: What needs to be repaired in your office?
Do your clothes need to be washed?



REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

zaimek zwrotny /rɪ'fleksɪv 'prənəʊn/

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

I	myself
you (singular)	yourself
he	himself
she	herself

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

it	itself
we	ourselves
you (plural)	yourselves
they	themselves

EMPHASISE

położyć nacisk
/ɛmfəsaɪz/

WITHOUT

bez /wɪ'ðaʊt/

GRAMMAR



You can use reflexive pronouns to emphasise that someone did something without any help. For example:

My apartment needs decorating. I'll decorate it myself.
(This means I will decorate my apartment without help from other people)

He painted the walls himself. (This means he did it, not someone else)

'Can you help me with my homework?' 'No! Do it yourself!'
(This means I'm not going to help you, you must do it without my help)

'By + reflexive pronoun' means alone. For example:

I live by myself.

She often eats lunch by herself.

Are you going to the cinema by yourself?

PIECE

kawałek, fragment /pi:s/

1 Have you ever decorated an apartment yourself?

Yes, I've decorated an apartment myself.

No, I've never decorated an apartment myself.

2 Have you ever painted a room yourself?

Yes, I've painted a room myself.

No, I've never painted a room myself.

3 Have you ever built a piece of furniture yourself?

Yes, I've built a ... myself.

No, I've never built a piece of furniture myself.

4 Do you always do your homework yourself?

Yes, I always do my homework myself.

No, I don't always do my homework myself.

5 What do you like to do by yourself?

I like ... by myself.

6 Do you live by yourself?

Yes, I live by myself.

No, I don't live by myself.

/'lænlɔ:d/

RENT (VERB)

wynająć /rɛnt/

LANDLORD

właściciel domu czynszowego

CARPET

dywan /'ka:pɪt/

PUT INtu: umieścić, wyłożyć
/put ɪn/**READING** >>>

Danny is renting an unfurnished apartment, so he needs to decorate it. He wants to buy new furniture and paint the walls himself. The landlord needs to get the windows repaired and have some carpets put in.

1 **What kind of apartment is Danny renting?**

He is renting an unfurnished apartment.

2 **What does Danny need to do?**

He needs to decorate it.

3 **Who is going to paint the walls?**

Danny is going to paint the walls himself.

4 **What does the landlord need to get done?**

The landlord needs to get the windows repaired and have some carpets put in.

SERVICE

usługa /'sɜ:vɪs/

DRY-CLEANwyczyścić w pralni chemicznej
/'draɪ'kli:n/**GRAMMAR** >>>

When you talk about services (which you don't do yourself) you can use 'get/have + past participle'. For example:

I need to get the walls painted. (This means another person will paint my walls.)

I'm going to get the windows repaired.

I need to have my car repaired.

I got my computer fixed yesterday.

I always have my suits dry-cleaned.

CHORE

obowiązek codzienny

/tʃɔ:/

1 **Do you usually clean your home yourself or do you get your home cleaned?**

I usually clean my home myself.

I usually get my home cleaned.

2 **Do you usually wash your clothes yourself or do you have your clothes washed?**

I usually wash my clothes myself.

I usually have my clothes washed.

3 **What chores do you do yourself?**

I usually ... myself.

4 **What chores do you get done?**

I usually get/have ...

Stage 8

/drɪ:m həʊm/

DREAM HOME

dom marzeń

MANSION

dwór, rezydencja /'mænʃən/

MASSIVE

potężny /'mæsɪv/

PROUD

dumny /prəʊd/

READING



My dream home

I'd love to live in a mansion that is in the mountains. I'd like to have a house which has a massive garden and a swimming pool. I want a big house because I hate houses which don't have enough space. I would need a house which has at least five bedrooms and four bathrooms. I want a house that is big enough to invite lots of guests to stay at weekends. I want a house that I can be really proud of.

PUBLIC SPEAKING



1) Tell the class about your current home. Include:

- Where you live
- How long you've been living there
- A description of your home
- Any repairs that your home needs
- What chores you do yourself

2) Tell the class about your dream home. Include:

- Where you would like to live
- What kind of house or apartment you would like to live in
- What kind of neighbourhood you would like to live in

REVIEW



1. What is your house/apartment like?
2. What kind of apartment/house would you like to live in?
3. What do you think is the best way to find a new apartment?
4. What chores do you do yourself?
5. What chores do you usually get done?

DICTATION 3



Danny wants to move into a new apartment. His current apartment is too cramped. It isn't spacious enough. It's a basement apartment, so it's very dingy. He wants to live in an apartment which is bright. My home is very convenient for stores and public transport, but it's too dangerous. I'd like to live in a neighbourhood that is safe. Danny's apartment is unfurnished, so he needs to buy some furniture. The kitchen needs to be painted. Danny is not going to get the kitchen painted, he's going to paint it himself.

MID-POINT REVIEW

REMEMBER >>>



Reported speech is used to tell someone what someone else said. Remember that the tenses usually change from present to past.

Statements

“I’m hungry.” - Pete said that he was hungry.
 “I have never moved into a new apartment.” - Helen said that she had never moved into a new apartment.
 “I don’t like people who are nasty.” - Danny said that he didn’t like people who were nasty.

‘Yes/no’ questions

“Do you like people who are funny?” - Danny asked me if I liked people who were funny.
 “Have you ever dated a man who has long hair?” - Jane asked me if I had ever dated a man who had long hair.

‘Wh-’ questions

“What kind of people do you like?” - Pete asked me what kind of people I liked.
 “Where did you meet your husband?” - Pierre asked me where I had met my husband.

PAIR WORK



Ask your partner some questions about the three sections we have studied.

- Ask ‘yes/no’ questions
- Ask ‘wh-’questions

PUBLIC SPEAKING >>>



Report what you and your partner said.

- Report the questions - “I asked him if ...”
- Report the answers - “He said that ...” “He told me that ...”

SECTION 4

CHALLENGING

trudne, wymagające
/'tʃælɪndʒɪŋ/

REWARDING

satysfakcjonujący
/satisfying/

READING ➤➤➤



Danny doesn't like his current job. He has been looking for a new job for six weeks. He's searching for a job in newspapers and on the Internet. He wants to find a job that pays well and is challenging and rewarding.

1 Does Danny like his current job?

No, Danny doesn't like his current job.

3 How is he searching for a job?

He's searching for a job in newspapers and on the Internet.

5 What else does he want the job to be?

He wants a job that is challenging and rewarding.

2 How long has Danny been looking for a job?

Danny has been looking for a new job for six weeks.

4 What kind of job does he want?

He wants a job that pays well.

6 What jobs do you think are rewarding?

I think ... is rewarding.

PARAMEDIC

ratownik medyczny

STUNTMAN

kaskader /'stʌntmən/

INCREDIBLY

niesamowicie *

DULL

nudny /dʌl/

SURGEON

chirurg /'sɜ:dʒən/

DESIGN (VERB)

projektować /dɪ'zaɪn/

SWEATY

spocony /'swetɪ/

CONTROL (VERB)

kontrolować /kən'trəʊl/

*/ɪn'krɛdəbli/



GRAMMAR ➤➤➤

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

As the subject

Being a paramedic is challenging.

Working in a hospital is rewarding.

Being a stuntman is incredibly exciting but very dangerous.

Sometimes working in a library can be very dull.

As the object

I really enjoy being a surgeon because I enjoy helping people.

I would hate working as a chef because I hate being sweaty.

I think I would be good at designing buildings.

I wouldn't enjoy being a teacher because I don't like talking to people or trying to control kids.

1 **What do you enjoy doing?**

I enjoy ...

2 **What do you hate doing?**

I hate ...

3 **What job do you think is exciting?**

I think ... is exciting.

4 **What job do you think is boring?**

I think ... is boring.

5 **Do you think being a doctor is challenging?**

Yes, I think being a doctor is challenging.

No, I don't think being a doctor is challenging.

6 **What job do you think is challenging?**

I think being a ... is challenging.

ANNOYING

denerwujący /ə'nɔɪŋɡ/

ANNOYED

zdenerwowany /ə'nɔɪd/

CONFUSING

zagmatwany, mylący /kən'fju:zɪŋ/

CONFUSED

zdezorientowany /kən'fju:zd/

GRAMMAR



There are two kinds of participle adjectives. Participle adjectives that end with 'ing' usually describe other people or other things. For example:

Being a teacher is interesting.

That movie was confusing.

She is annoying.

Participle adjectives that end with 'ed' usually describe feelings. For example:

I'm really bored. I have nothing to do.

He never listens, so he's always confused.

She was really annoyed when I ate her sandwich.

Don't use 'ing' adjectives to describe feelings. Don't say 'I am boring'.

1 **What do you think is interesting?**

I think ... is interesting.

2 **What are you interested in?**

I'm interested in ...

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

I think ... is boring.

4 **What makes you feel bored?**

... makes me feel bored.

5 **Do you often get annoyed?**

Yes, I often get annoyed.

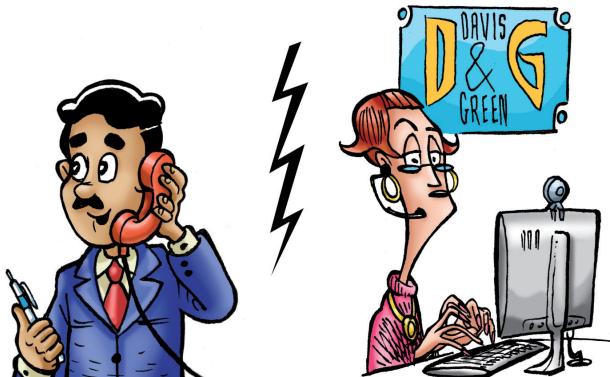
No, I don't often get annoyed.

6 **What do you think is annoying?**

I think ... is annoying.

ACCOUNTING FIRM	firma rachunkowa /ə'kaʊntɪŋ fɜ:m/	ADVERTISEMENT	reklama /rə'kləmə/
PERFECT (ADJ)	idealny /'pɜ:fɪkt/	RECEPTIONIST	recepjonist(k)a /rɪ'septʃənɪst/
CERTIFIED	dyplomowany /'sɜ:tɪfɪəd/	QUALIFICATION	kwalifikacja /kwɑ:lɪfɪ'keɪʃən/
QUALIFIED	wykwalifikowany /kwɑ:lɪfɪəd/	APPLICATION FORM	formularz aplikacyjny /æplɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n fɔ:m/
SEND BACK	odesłać /sənd bæk/	COMPLETED (ADJ)	wypełniony /kəm'pli:tɪd/
FORM	formularz /fɔ:m/	ATTACHED	załączony /ə'tæft/

Danny has found a job in the newspaper that seems perfect for him. It's a job in an accounting firm. The job pays well and sounds interesting. Now, Danny is going to call for more information.



DIALOGUE ►►►

Receptionist	Good morning, Davis and Green. How can I help you?
Danny	Good morning, I'm calling about the job advertisement in the newspaper.
Receptionist	OK. Do you have any experience or qualifications as an accountant?
Danny	Yes, I'm qualified. I'm a certified accountant, and I have worked as an accountant for six years.
Receptionist	OK, good, I'll send you an application form. Please send back the completed application form with your resume attached.

1 What would Danny like to do?

He would like to apply for the job.

2 What does the receptionist ask Danny about?

The receptionist asks Danny about his experience and qualifications.

3 Is Danny a qualified accountant?

Yes, he is a qualified accountant.

4 How much experience does Danny have?

He has six years' experience.

5 What is the receptionist going to do next?

She's going to send Danny an application form.

6 What does Danny need to do?

He needs to complete the application form and send it back with his resume attached.

HIGH MARKS
(U.K.)

dobre oceny
/hʌɪ̯ mɑ:ks/

GOOD GRADES
(U.S.)

dobre oceny
/gʊd ɡreɪdz/

READING ➤➤➤



Danny is writing his resume. First, he's going to write about his education. Danny has a bachelor's degree in accounting from the University of Sydney. He graduated in 2001. He got high marks in school.

1 What is Danny doing?

He is writing his resume.

3 What did he major in?

He majored in accounting.

5 Did he get good grades?

Yes, he got good grades.

2 Where did Danny go to university?

He went to the University of Sydney.

4 When did he graduate?

He graduated in 2001.

6 Did you get good grades?

Yes, I got good grades.

No, I didn't get good grades.

/rɪs'pɒnsəbl fo:/

RESPONSIBLE FOR

odpowiedzialny za

TAKE CARE OF

zajmować się /teɪk keər ɒv/

ACCOUNT

konto /ə'kaʊnt/

SENIOR (ADJ)

starszy rangą /'si:njə/

JUNIOR (ADJ)

młodszy rangą /'dʒu:njə/

TRAIN (VERB)

szkolić /treɪn/

SUPERVISE

nadzorować /'sju:pəvərə/

READING ➤➤➤



Now, Danny is writing about his work experience. He worked at Miller and Gold, a small accounting firm, for six years. He was responsible for taking care of clients' accounts. For the last two years, Danny was the senior accountant. He was responsible for training and supervising junior accountants.

1 What is Danny writing about now?

He is writing about his work experience.

2 Where did he use to work?

He used to work at Miller and Gold, a small accounting firm.

3 How long did he work there for?

He worked at Miller and Gold for six years.

4 What was he responsible for?

He was responsible for taking care of clients' accounts.

5 What was he for the last two years?

For the last two years, he was the senior accountant.

6 What else was he responsible for?

He was responsible for training and supervising junior accountants.

Stage 8

QUALITY	cecha /'kwɒlɪti/	AMBITIOUS	ambitny /æm'bɪtɪəs/
RESPONSIBLE	odpowiedzialny*	COMPETENT	kompetentny /'kɒmpɪtənt/
ORGANISED	zorganizowany **	CREATIVE	kreatywny /kri(:)'eɪtɪv/

READING



Now, Danny is writing about his personal qualities. Danny is hardworking and ambitious. He's also a competent, responsible and organised person. He's also very creative.

1 What is Danny writing about now?

He's writing about his personal qualities.

2 What kind of person is Danny?

He is hardworking, ambitious, competent, responsible and organised.

3 What kind of person are you?

I'm ...

4 What are your best qualities?

I'm ...

GRAMMAR



There are two types of article in English: definite and indefinite.

Indefinite article - a/an

I am a teacher. (use a/an to say what you do)
I have a really organised boss. (one of many organised bosses)
I work in a bank. (not 'the bank', it is one of many banks)
I've applied for a new job. (we don't know which job)

Definite article - the

Dave is the best teacher in the school. (use 'the' with superlatives)
I work in the bank next to the library. (a specific building)
Mr. Davis is the boss of Davis and Green. (there is only one boss)
I didn't get the job that I applied for. (a specific job)

Sometimes there is no article. This is called the 'zero article'.

With uncountable nouns

I like rice. (general truth)
I have a lot of responsibility at work. (general responsibility)

With plural countable nouns

I like oranges. (all oranges)
I am responsible for a lot of people. (not a specific group)

INVITATION	zaproszenie /'ɪnvɪ'teɪʃən/	MANAGING DIRECTOR	dyrektor zarządzający /'mænɪdʒɪŋ dɪ'rektə/
POSITION (NOUN)	posada, stanowisko /pə'zɪʃən/	ACCOUNT MANAGER	kierownik ds. księgowości /ə'kaʊnt 'mænɪdʒə/
REPUTATION	reputacja /rə'pju(ɔ:)tɪʃən/	QUALIFY	wykwalifikować
BENEFIT (VERB)	odnosić korzyści /'bɛnɪfɪt/		/'kwɒlɪfaɪ/

Danny sent his resume and his application form to Davis and Green. Two days later, he received an invitation for a job interview with the Managing Director of Davis and Green, Mr. Davis.

DIALOGUE ➤➤➤

Mr. Davis	Good morning. You're Danny Johnson, aren't you?
Danny	Yes, that's right.
Mr. Davis	Nice to meet you. My name is Ronald Davis. I'm the managing director here at Davis and Green. Please, sit down.
Danny	OK, thanks.
Mr. Davis	So, you're applying for the job of account manager, aren't you?
Danny	Yes, that's right.
Mr. Davis	And you're a certified accountant, aren't you?
Danny	Yes, I am. I qualified as an accountant six years ago.
Mr. Davis	Excellent, and do you have any experience?
Danny	Yes, I have six years' experience as an accountant.
Mr. Davis	Good. So, why do you want to come and work here at Davis and Green?
Danny	Because Davis and Green has an excellent reputation.
Mr. Davis	What qualities do you have that will benefit our firm?
Danny	I'm hardworking, ambitious and responsible.
Mr. Davis	OK, that's very good.

1 What position is Danny applying for?

He's applying for the position of account manager.



2 Is he qualified for the job?

Yes, he's qualified for the job.

3 Why?

Because he's a certified accountant.

4 Why does Danny want to work at Davis and Green?

Because Davis and Green has an excellent reputation.

5 What qualities does Danny have that will benefit Davis and Green?

He's hardworking, ambitious and responsible.

Stage 8

CHECK (VERB)

sprawdzić /tʃek/

GRAMMAR



You can ask a short question at the end of a sentence to check information. This is called a 'tag question'. For example:

'You're Mr. Johnson, aren't you?' 'Yes, I am.'

When the sentence is positive (+) – 'You're Mr. Johnson'
The tag question is negative (-) – 'aren't you?'

This is right, isn't it?

You're from London, aren't you?

You work at a bank, don't you?

You can also ask a tag question at the end of a sentence to check if someone agrees with you. For example:

'This movie isn't very good, is it?' 'No, it isn't.'

When the sentence is negative (-) – 'This movie isn't very good'
The tag question is positive (+) – 'is it?'

It's not warm enough in here, is it?

That man didn't speak English very well, did he?

This class isn't boring, is it?

QUESTION TIME



Practice using 'tag questions' with your partner. For example:

You work at a bank, don't you?

You're married, aren't you?

You weren't born in this city, were you?

You have studied English before, haven't you?

OBJECTIVE (NOUN)

cel /əb'dʒektiv/

PAIR WORK



One student is applying for a job. One student is the managing director. You need to talk about:

- **Objectives:** Why do you want this job?
- **Education:** Where did you go to university? What did you major in? When did you graduate?
- **Experience:** Where have you worked? What have you done? What were you responsible for?
- **Qualities:** What are your best qualities? What are you good at? What are you bad at?

MANAGE	zarządzać /'mænidʒ/	ASSIST	wspierać /ə'sist/
ORGANISE	organizować /'ɔ:gənaɪz/	PLAN (VERB)	planować /plæn/
DEVELOP	rozwijać /dɪ'veləp/	COMMUNICATE	komunikować /kə'mju:nɪkeɪt/
HIRE	zatrudniać /'haɪə/	FIRE (VERB)	zwalniać /'faɪə/

PAIR WORK >>>

Tell your partner about your job. Try to include information about the following. Use the vocabulary above and vocabulary of your own.

- your responsibilities
- who you communicate with
- what you have to organise every day
- how you assist people or how you are assisted by others

QUESTION TIME >>>

Ask one of your classmates some questions about his/her job.

Why do you enjoy working there?
 Do you speak English much at work?
 Are you responsible for hiring and firing people?
 Do you get along well with all of your colleagues?

REVIEW >>>

1. What do you do?
2. Is your job challenging?
3. What job do you think is rewarding?
4. Do you think being a doctor is interesting?
5. What qualifications do you have?
6. What experience do you have?
7. What qualities do you have?

DICTATION 4 >>>

I don't think that I would enjoy being a surgeon. Working in a hospital is very challenging. Being a teacher must be rewarding. I've applied for a job as an accountant. I saw the advertisement on the Internet. I sent my application form with my resume attached. I think I have the right qualities for the job. I have the right qualifications and experience, and I'm ambitious and hardworking. I'd like to work for a company that has a good reputation. It's important, isn't it?

SECTION 5

RELATION	relacja /rɪ'leɪʃən/	NEARLY	prawie /'nɪəli/
SATISFIED	usatysfakcjonowany *	COLLEAGUE	kolega z pracy /'kɒli:g/
RELATIONSHIP	związek /rɪ'leɪʃənʃɪp/	FIRM (ADJECTIVE)	stanowczy /fɜ:m/
FAIR (ADJECTIVE)	sprawiedliwy /fəə/		* /'sætɪsfɪəd/

READING ▶▶▶



Now, Danny has been working at Davis and Green for nearly six months. He's very happy and satisfied there. He works with seven colleagues in the same office and he has a good relationship with each person. He also gets along well with his boss, Mr. Davis, who is a firm but fair manager.

1 How long has Danny been working at Davis and Green?

Danny has been working at Davis and Green for nearly six months.

2 Does he like working there?

Yes, he likes working there.

3 How many colleagues does he work with in the same office?

He works with seven colleagues in the same office.

4 Does he have good relationships with all of them?

Yes, he has good relationships with all of them.

5 Who else does he get along well with?

He also gets along well with his boss.

6 What's Mr. Davis like?

He's firm but fair.

7 Are you satisfied in your job?

Yes, I'm satisfied in my job.

No, I'm not satisfied in my job.

8 Do you have good relationships with your colleagues?

Yes, I have good relationships with my colleagues.

No, I don't have good relationships with my colleagues.

REMEMBER ▶▶▶



'Like' is used in questions to ask for descriptions. Don't use 'like' in the answer, only in the question. For example:

'What's your boss like?' 'He's very organised and funny.'

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



Your turn. For example: Do you get along well with your colleagues?
What's your boss like?

REVIEW (VERB)

rewidować /rɪ'vju: /

PERFORMANCE

wydajność /pə'fɔ:məns/

PROMOTE

promować, awasować

REWARD (VERB)

/prə'meʊt/

nagroda /nɪ'wɔ:d/

READING ➤➤➤



Mr. Davis calls Danny into his office to review his performance. Mr. Davis is happy with Danny's performance in his first six months, so he promotes Danny to work with their largest client: Smith and Jones.

1 Why does Mr. Davis call Danny into his office?

Mr. Davis calls Danny into his office to review his performance.

2 Is Mr. Davis happy with Danny's performance?

Yes, he's happy with Danny's performance.

3 How does Mr. Davis reward Danny?

He promotes Danny.

4 Which company's account is Danny going to work on now?

Danny is going to work on the Smith and Jones account.

5 Have you ever been promoted?

Yes, I've been promoted.

No, I've never been promoted.

6 How long had you been working at your job when you were promoted?

I had been working at my job for ... when I was promoted.

INTERRUPT

przerywać /prɪ'rapt/

GRAMMAR ➤➤➤



The Past Perfect Continuous tense is used to describe a continuous action in the past which is interrupted by another action in the past. The Past Perfect Continuous tense is: 'had' + 'been' + verb + 'ing'. For example:

Danny had been working at Davis and Green for six months when he was promoted.

X _____ NOW

Past Perfect Continuous

Past Simple

The word 'for' and a duration of time (one hour, six months, three years, etc.) is often used with the Past Perfect Continuous tense. For example:

I had been waiting for thirty minutes when she arrived.

I had been sleeping for one hour when he called.

I had been studying English for two years before I came to this school.

1 **How long had Danny been working at Davis and Green before he was promoted?**

Danny had been working at Davis and Green for six months before he was promoted.

2 **Did you arrive at class early today?**

Yes, I arrived at class early today.

No, I didn't arrive at class early today.

3 **What time did you arrive at class today?**

I arrived at class at ... today.

4 **How long had you been waiting when class began?**

I had been waiting for ... minutes when class began.

5 **Had you studied English before you came to this school?**

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

No, I hadn't studied English before I came to this school.

6 **How long had you been studying English before you came to this school?**

I had been studying English for ... before I came to this school.

CAUSE (NOUN)

przyczyna /kɔ:z/

EFFECT (NOUN)

skutek /i'fekt/

GRAMMAR



The Past Perfect Continuous tense is often used to talk about cause and effect in the past. For example:

Tony was tired because he had been exercising.

Matt crashed his car because he had been drinking alcohol.

Danny was promoted because he had been working hard.

These sentences are often the answer to 'why' questions. For example:

'Why was Danny promoted?'

'Because he'd been working hard.'

1 **Why was Tony tired?**

Because he had been exercising.

2 **Why did Matt crash his car?**

Because he had been drinking alcohol.

3 **Why was Danny promoted?**

Because he had been working hard.

4 **Were you tired when you got home last night?**

Yes, I was tired when I got home last night.

No, I wasn't tired when I got home last night.

5 **Why or why not?**

Because ...

SLOW DOWN

spowolnić /sləʊv daʊn/

GET IN THE WAY

stanąć na drodze
/get ɪn ðə weɪ/

READING ➤➤➤



Danny has a new colleague, Steve. Steve is the manager of the Smith and Jones account. He has been working at Davis and Green for fifteen years. Steve had been working alone on the Smith and Jones account before Danny came to work with him. Steve doesn't want any help. Steve thinks that Danny will slow him down and get in the way.

1 Who is Danny's new colleague?

Danny's new colleague is Steve.

3 Who had Steve been working with before Danny came to work with him?

He had been working alone.

5 What does Steve think that Danny is going to do?

Steve thinks that Danny is going to slow him down and get in the way.

2 Who is Steve?

Steve is the manager of the Smith and Jones account.

4 Does Steve want Danny's help?

No, Steve doesn't want Danny's help.

6 Has anybody ever slowed you down at work?

Yes, somebody has slowed me down at work.

No, nobody has ever slowed me down at work.

YET

jeszcze (nie) /jɛt/

EXPECT

oczekiwać /ɪks'pekt/

EVEN

nawet /'i:vət/

UNUSUAL

niezwykły /'nju:zvəkl/

UNEXPECTED

nieoczekiwany
/nɪənks'pektɪd/

GRAMMAR ➤➤➤



You can use different adverbs with the Present Perfect tense.

Yet - to talk about something that you expect to happen

'Have you had lunch yet?' 'No, not yet.'

I haven't finished my homework yet.

Ever/never - to talk about life experiences

'Have you ever been to London?' 'No, I've never been there.'

Who is the funniest person you've ever met?

Even/not even - to talk about something unusual or unexpected

My dog eats anything, he's even eaten my chair!

'Have you ever drunk whisky?' 'No, I've never even drunk beer.'

1 Have you had lunch/dinner yet?

Yes, I've already had lunch/dinner.

No, I haven't had lunch/dinner yet.

2 Have you ever been to China?

Yes, I've been to China.

No, I've never been to China.

Stage 8

OBVIOUSLY

oczywiście
/ˈɒbviəslɪ/

TALK DOWN (TO SOMEONE)

mówić z pogardą do kogoś
/tɔ:k daʊn tu: ˈsʌmwʌn/

REPORT (NOUN)

raport /rɪ'pɔ:t/

SUCCESSFUL

odnoszący sukces
/sək'sesfʊl/

Now, Danny and Steve have been working together for a week. Steve obviously doesn't like working with Danny and he often talks down to him.

DIALOGUE ►►►

Steve Danny! Where's that report I asked you to write?

Danny It's nearly ready. I just need another hour, maybe two.

Steve What? I wanted that report on my desk at 5:00 yesterday!

Danny I know, but I've had other work to do. I'm sorry, I'll finish it as quickly as possible.

Steve That's not good enough! You need to work harder and faster if you want to be successful here.

Danny I am working hard. I stayed until 8:00 last night and 9:00 on Monday.

Steve Well, maybe you need to work until 10:00!



Steve

Danny

1 What does Steve ask Danny for?

Steve asks Danny for a report.

3 How much time does Danny need to finish the report?

He needs one more hour, maybe two.

5 What does Steve say that Danny needs to do?

He needs to work harder and faster if he wants to be successful.

7 Would you like to have a boss like Steve?

Yes, I'd like to have a boss like Steve.

No, I wouldn't like to have a boss like Steve.

2 Is the report ready?

No, the report isn't ready.

4 Why hasn't Danny finished the report yet?

Because he's had other work to do.

6 Has Danny been working late?

Yes, he stayed until eight o'clock yesterday and nine o'clock on Monday.

8 Why or why not?

Because ...

PATIENT (ADJ)	cierpliwy /'peɪʃənt/	UNDERSTANDING	wyrozumiały /'ʌndə'stændɪŋ/
TOUGH	twardy /tʌf/	STRICT	surowy /strɪkt/
APPROACHABLE	przystępny /ə'preʊfəbl/	KNOWLEDGEABLE	oczytany /'nɔlɪdʒəbl/
A GOOD LISTENER	dobry słuchacz /ə'gʊd 'lɪsnə/	HELPFUL	pomocny /'hɛlpfʊl/

1 Do you think Steve is a good manager?

Yes, I think Steve is a good manager.

No, I don't think Steve is a good manager.

2 Why or why not?

Because ...

3 What qualities are important in a good manager?

I think ...

4 What do you think a good manager should be?

A good manager should be ...

PREFIX	przedrostek /'pri:fɪks/	FORM (VERB)	tworzyć /'fɔ:m/
REASONABLE	rozsądny /'ri:znəbl/	UNREASONABLE	nierozsądny /ʌn'ri:znəbl/
RESPONSIBLE	odpowiedzialny *	IRRESPONSIBLE	nieodpowiedzialny**
ACCESSIBLE */rɪs'pɒnsəbl/	osiągalny /ək'sesəbl/ **/ɪrɪs'pɒnsəbl/	INACCESSIBLE	nieosiągalny /ɪnæk'sesəbl/

GRAMMAR



You can sometimes use prefixes to form opposite adjectives.
For example:

Reasonable – Unreasonable

Successful – Unsuccessful

Satisfied - Unsatisfied

Organised – Disorganised

Honest – Dishonest

Patient – Impatient

Responsible – Irresponsible

Accessible – Inaccessible

1 Are you disorganised?

Yes, I'm disorganised.

No, I'm not disorganised.

2 Are you impatient?

Yes, I'm impatient.

No, I'm not impatient.

3 Are you a responsible person?

Yes, I'm a responsible person.

No, I'm not a responsible person.

4 Are you sometimes dishonest?

Yes, I'm sometimes dishonest.

No, I'm never dishonest.



Your turn. For example: Do you think a good manager should be strict?
Do you think a good manager should be patient?

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? >>>



1. My boss is very approachable.
2. No, I don't get on well with all of my colleagues.
3. I'm responsible for training junior staff members.
4. Yes, I'm responsible for hiring people.
5. I think that a good manager should be firm but fair.
6. The opposite of 'reasonable' is 'unreasonable'.
7. No, I haven't been promoted yet.
8. Yes, I've been promoted three times in my life.



**Your turn. For example: How many times have you been promoted?
What are you responsible for?**

PUBLIC SPEAKING >>>



Tell the class about your job. Talk about:

- What you do
- How long you've been working there
- What you are responsible for
- How many people you work with
- How you get along with your co-workers
- How you get along with your boss
- What kind of manager your boss is

REVIEW >>>



1. Do you get along well with all your colleagues?
2. Do you have a good relationship with your boss?
3. What is your boss like?
4. What qualities does a good manager need to have?
5. What kind of person are you?

DICTIONARY 5 >>>



Danny gets along well with his managing director. He is firm but fair. A good manager should be patient and understanding. Danny was promoted because he had been working hard. Steve obviously doesn't enjoy working with Danny. He often talks down to him. Steve thinks that Danny is slowing him down and getting in the way. Danny is not satisfied in his new position.

SECTION 6

NORMAL	normalny /'nɔ:ml̩/	YELL	wrzeszczeć /jɛl/
HONESTLY	szczerze /'ɒnɪstli/	QUIT	zrezygnować /kwit/
GET AHEAD	wybić się /gɛt ə'hɛd/	REST OF YOUR LIFE	reszta życia /rest ɒv jɔ: laif/
GUESS (VERB)	zgadywać /gɛs/	LIFE	życie /laif/
DREAM (NOUN)	marzyć, śnić /dri:m/	GOAL	cel /gəʊl/

Danny is talking to Helen about his situation at work.

DIALOGUE ►►

Helen	How was work today?
Danny	It was normal. Steve yelled at me again for not finishing something on time.
Helen	Do you honestly enjoy your job, Danny?
Danny	Well, I'm not really satisfied at work anymore.
Helen	If you're so unhappy, maybe you should quit.
Danny	I can't quit my job! I'm trying to get ahead in my career.
Helen	Do you really want to work at Davis and Green for the rest of your life?
Danny	No, I guess not.
Helen	You need a plan for your life, Danny. Don't you have any dreams or goals?



Danny

Helen

1 What are Danny and Helen talking about?

They're talking about Danny's job.

2 What happened to Danny at work today?

Steve yelled at him for not finishing something on time.

3 Does Danny honestly enjoy his job?

No, he's not really satisfied at work anymore.

4 What does Helen think Danny should do?

She thinks he should quit.

5 Why doesn't Danny want to quit?

He doesn't want to quit because he wants to get ahead in his career.

6 What does Helen think Danny needs?

She thinks that Danny needs a plan for his life.

Stage 8

OPPORTUNITY

możliwość / pɔ̄'tju:n̄t̄i/

Danny and Helen are still talking about Danny's future.

DIALOGUE ►►►

Danny	So, what do you think I should do?
Helen	It's your life. You can do anything you want. Have you thought about changing careers or starting your own business?
Danny	Being an accountant is the only thing I know how to do.
Helen	Maybe you could move to a bigger accounting firm. There might be more opportunities to get ahead in a bigger firm.
Danny	That's possible.
Helen	Or you could go back to university. If you really want to get ahead in your career, maybe you should get a master's degree.
Danny	That's a good idea.



Helen

Danny

1 What does Helen think Danny should do?

Maybe he could change careers or start his own business.

2 Why doesn't Danny want to change careers or start his own business?

Because being an accountant is the only thing he knows how to do.

3 What else does Helen suggest?

Maybe he could move to a bigger accounting firm.

4 What does Helen think Danny should do?

Helen thinks that maybe he should quit.

5 Why should he quit?

Because there might be more opportunities to get ahead in a bigger firm.

6 If he really wants to get ahead in his career, what should he do?

If he really wants to get ahead, maybe he should get a master's degree.

7 Does Danny think that's a good idea?

Yes, he does.

8 What do you think is the best way to get ahead in your career?

I think that the best way to get ahead in your career is ...

'/stʌdi ə'brɔ:d/

STUDY ABROAD

studować za granicą

RETIRE

przejść na emeryturę

UNLESS

chyba, że /ən'les/

/rɪ'taɪə/

REMEMBER >>>

There are different ways to talk about the future. Remember you can use 'next' or 'in' to talk about future time. For example:

Will (unsure)*Maybe I will change careers.**I think I will go back to school next year.**I will probably quit my job next summer.***Might (unsure)***I might move to a bigger company.**She might start her own business.***Going to (questions and sure)***I'm going to start my own business next year.**She's going to study abroad in two years.**We're going to get married in six months.**What are you going to do next year?***Present Continuous tense (questions and sure)***I'm not working tomorrow.**She's moving to America in two months.**My mum is retiring next year.**What are you doing tonight?*

Remember, 'going to' or the Present Continuous tense are usually used in questions about the future. 'Will' is not usually used in questions unless it is with the verb 'to be'. For example:

*'Will you be here tomorrow?' 'Yes, I will.'**'Where will you be at 8:00?' 'I'll be at home.'*

1 **What are your plans for the future?**

I ...

2 **What are you going to do next year?**

I ...

3 **What are you doing this weekend?**

I ...

4 **Will you be here next week?**

*Yes, I'll be here next week.**No, I won't be here next week.*

Your turn. For example: **What are you doing tomorrow? Where will you be at 10:00 tonight?**

Stage 8

Now, Danny and Helen are talking about Helen's future.

DIALOGUE ►►►

Danny	What are your plans for the future?
Helen	I don't know. I'll probably still be working in the same job in five years.
Danny	Do you think you'll still be living in New York in ten years?
Helen	Probably. I hope I'll be taking care of my kids in ten years.
Danny	I hope you'll be taking care of our kids in ten years' time.
Helen	I hope so, too. OK, I have to go and meet my parents for dinner.
Danny	Have fun. I'll call you later.
Helen	OK, but not between 8:00 and 9:00 because we'll be eating.



1 What does Helen think she will be doing in five years?

She thinks that she'll still be working in the same job in five years.

2 Does she think that she will still be living in New York in ten years?

Yes, she thinks that she'll probably still be living in New York in ten years.

3 What does she hope she will be doing in ten years' time?

She hopes that she'll be taking care of her kids in ten years' time.

4 What does Danny hope Helen will be doing in the future?

Danny hopes that Helen will be taking care of their kids in the future.

5 What does Helen have to do tonight?

Helen has to go and meet her parents for dinner.

6 Why shouldn't Danny call Helen between 8:00 and 9:00?

He shouldn't call her then because they will be eating.

GRAMMAR ►►►



The Future Continuous tense is used to talk about continuous actions in the future. The Future Continuous tense is usually used with a specific time. The Future Continuous tense is 'will' + 'be' + verb + 'ing'. For example:

I'll be watching TV at ten o'clock tonight.

I'll be working at a different job in five years.

I'll be living in England in ten years.

1 Will you still be living in this city in five years?

Yes, I'll still be living in this city in five years.

No, I won't be living in this city in five years.

2 Where do you think you will be living in ten years' time?

I think I'll be living in ... in ten years' time.

3 What will you be doing in ten years' time?

I think I'll be ... in ten years' time.

4 What will you be doing at 10:00 tonight?

I'll be ... at 10:00 tonight.



Your turn. For example: What will you be doing at eleven o'clock tonight?
Where will you be living in five years?

GRAMMAR >>>



You can use 'within', 'by' or 'by the time' to talk about time in the future. For example:

I want to find a new job within six months.

I want to buy a new car by the end of the year.

I would like to move to a new apartment within two years.

I want to get married by the time I'm thirty.

I'd like to retire by the time I'm sixty.

1 What do you want to do within the next six months?

I ...

2 What are you planning to do by the end of this year?

I ...

3 What are you going to do within five years?

I ...

4 When are you going to ... ?

I ...

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? >>>



1. No, I don't think I'll still be living here in six months.
2. Yes, I want to retire by the end of this year.
3. I think I'll be working in America in five years.
4. I'd like to retire by the time I'm sixty.



Your turn. For example: Where do you think you'll be living in six months?
What do you want to do by the end of this year?

Stage 8

ROMANTIC

romantyczny /rəʊ'mæntɪk/

PROPOSE

MARRY

ożenić się, wyjść za mąż /'mæri/

oświadczyć się /prə'pəʊz/

Now, Danny and Helen are having a romantic meal together.

DIALOGUE ►►►

Danny What are our goals for this year?
Helen Well, I want to buy a new car within six months.
Danny I'm planning to go back to university by the end of the year.
Helen Good for you. I would like to find a new job by the time I'm thirty.
Danny Yes, and I'd like to get married by the end of the year.
Helen Really? Are you proposing to me, Danny?
Danny Yes ... will you marry me, Helen?
Helen Oh Danny!! Yes, I will!

1 What does Helen want to do within six months?

She wants to buy a new car within six months.

2 What is Danny planning to do by the end of the year?

He is planning to go back to school by the end of the year.

3 When would Helen like to find a new job?

She would like to find a new job by the time she's thirty.

4 When would Danny like to get married?

He would like to get married by the end of the year.

5 Is Danny proposing to Helen?

Yes, Danny is proposing to Helen.

6 Will Helen marry Danny?

Yes, she will marry him.

7 Are you married?

Yes, I'm married.

No, I'm not married.

8 Did your husband propose to you?

Yes, my husband proposed to me.

No, my husband didn't propose to me.



PAIR WORK >>>

Ask your partner some questions about the future.

- use the Present Continuous or 'going to' in questions
- use the Present Continuous or 'going to' if you are sure
- use 'will' or 'might' if you are not sure about your plans

SHORT-TERM

krótkoterminowy

/ʃɔ:t-tɜ:m/

LONG-TERM

długoterminowy

/lɔŋtɜ:m/

QUESTION TIME >>>

Ask your partner questions about the past, present and future.
For example:

Past

What did you do before you started at your current job?
When did you graduate from university?

Present

Where are you living?
What do you enjoy about your job?

Future

What are your short-term plans?
Do you have any long-term goals?
What will you be doing in ten years?

REVIEW >>>

- What are your plans for the future?
- Where do you think you will be living in ten years?
- What do you hope to do within three years?
- What do you think you will do by the end of the year?
- Do you think you will still be living here next year?

DICTATION 6 >>>

Danny hopes that he will be working in a different company by the end of the year. Helen wants to buy a new apartment within six months. My sister will be living in America by this time next year. I think I'll retire in a couple of years. I'm going to take my wife out for a romantic meal tonight. I honestly hate my job. I think I'll quit very soon.

FINAL REVIEW

REMEMBER >>>



'Too' and 'not enough' can often be used to say the same thing.
For example:

My apartment is too small.
My apartment isn't big enough.

My bedroom is too dingy.
My bedroom isn't bright enough.

Note that you use opposite adjectives: *big/small, dingy/bright etc.*

Remember! 'Too' is always negative. 'Very' can be negative or positive.

My girlfriend is very beautiful. (positive)
My house is very clean. (positive)

My apartment is too expensive. (negative)
My best friend is sometimes too talkative. (negative)

My best friend is very funny. (positive)
My best friend is very mean. (negative)

MOAN (VERB)

narzekać /məʊn/

COMPLAIN

skarzyć się /kəm'pleɪn/

PUBLIC SPEAKING >>>



Everybody likes moaning and complaining sometimes.
Moan about:

- *your apartment*
- *your job*

But it's also good to be positive. Tell us the good things about:

- *where you live*
- *where you work*
- *your husband/wife/boyfriend/girlfriend*
- *your friends and family*

You don't have to tell the truth!

