



STAGE 9 TEXTBOOK

Patrick Kennedy



TalkTalkEnglish
THE FASTEST WAY TO LEARN ENGLISH



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“Words are a form of action, capable of influencing change.”

Ingrid Bengis



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.



DISCUSSION

This icon is used for class discussions and debates.



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

REVIEW ▶▶▶



Stages 1 and 2

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

Stages 3 and 4

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Can you speak French? | 4. What did you do yesterday evening? |
| 2. What do you like doing in summer? | 5. What are you going to do tomorrow afternoon? |
| 3. When is your birthday? | |

Stages 5 and 6

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. If you have a stomachache, what should you do? | 3. How many times have you ridden a horse? |
| 2. If the weather is nice this weekend, what will you do? | 4. Who was the <i>Mona Lisa</i> painted by? |

Stage 7

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. How long have you been living in your apartment? | 3. What's an advantage of living in the countryside? |
| 2. Did you live on-campus when you were a student? | 4. "I don't like shopping", what did I say? |

Stage 8

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Do you like people who are honest? | 3. What is wrong with your apartment? |
| 2. What do you and your wife have in common? | 4. What responsibilities do you have in your job? |



Your turn. For example: *Is your apartment spacious enough? What qualities does a good manager need to have?*

SECTION 1

COUPLE (PEOPLE)	para	GET MARRIED	ożenić się
GET ENGAGED	zareczyć się	WEDDING	ślub/wesele
DIAMOND	diament	ENGAGEMENT RING	pierścionek zaręczynowy

READING >>>



In western countries, before a couple gets married, they usually get engaged. This means that they have decided to become husband and wife. After a couple gets engaged, they can start planning their wedding. The man usually proposes to the woman and buys her a diamond engagement ring. Couples are usually engaged for six months to a year.

1 In western countries, what usually happens before a couple gets married?

They usually get engaged.

2 What does that mean?

It means that they have decided to become husband and wife.

3 What can a couple do after they get engaged?

They can start planning their wedding once they get engaged.

4 Who usually proposes?

The man usually proposes to the woman.

5 What does the man usually buy for the woman?

The man usually buys the woman a diamond engagement ring.

6 How long are couples usually engaged for?

Couples are usually engaged for six months to a year.

7 Do couples usually get engaged before they get married in this country?

Yes, they do.

No, they don't.

8 How long are couples usually engaged for in this country?

Couples are usually engaged for ... in this country.

9 Who usually proposes in this country?

The ... usually proposes to the ... in this country.

10 What happens when a couple wants to get married in this country?

When a couple wants to get married in this country ...

REMEMBER >>>



The word 'couple' means 'two' or two people in a relationship in English. For example:

I have been living in this city for a couple of years.

Danny and Helen are a very attractive couple.

GET PREGNANT

zajść w ciążę

GET DIVORCED

rozwieść się

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



'Get' is used in phrases to mean 'become'. Look at these examples:

I don't want to get married until I'm thirty.

I got pregnant a year after I got married.

People don't usually get engaged in this country.

My friends are getting divorced next month.

- 1 Did you get engaged before you got married?

Yes, I got engaged before I got married.

No, I didn't get engaged before I got married.

- 2 Do many people get divorced in this country?

Yes, a lot of people get divorced in this country.

No, not many people get divorced in this country.

HOLD (VERB)

odbywać się

CHURCH

kościół

REGISTRY OFFICE

urząd stanu cywilnego*

CHRISTIAN (ADJ)

chrześcijański

RELIGIOUS

religijny

READING ▶▶▶



In western countries, weddings are usually held in churches or registry offices. If the couple is christian, they will probably get married in church. If the couple is not very religious, they will probably get married in a registry office.

- 1 Where are weddings usually held in western countries?

Weddings are usually held in churches or registry offices.

- 2 If the couple is christian, where will they probably get married?

They will probably get married in a church.

- 3 Why do some people get married in a registry office?

People get married in a registry office if they are not religious.

- 4 Where are weddings usually held in this country?

Weddings are usually held in ... in this country.

- 5 Where did you get married?

I got married in ...

- 6 Where did your parents get married?

My parents got married in ...



Your turn. For example: Where did you get married? Did you get married in a registry office?

SET (A DATE)	ustalić date	BOOK (VERB)	zarezerwować
SEND OUT	rozsyłać	INVITATION	zaproszenie
CEREMONY	ceremonia	MAXIMUM	maksymalny
OFFEND	obrazić kogoś	CLEVER	mądry, bystry

Danny and Helen have got engaged. Now, they are planning their wedding.

DIALOGUE ►►►

Danny	OK, so what do we need to do?
Helen	We need to set the wedding date, book the church and send out invitations to all our guests.
Danny	How many people are we going to invite to the ceremony at the church?
Helen	I think that we should invite a maximum of fifty people to the ceremony.
Danny	OK, what about all the other people that we know?
Helen	We can invite everyone else to the reception. That will be a great party!
Danny	So, who are we going to invite to the ceremony and who are we inviting to the reception?
Helen	It's difficult because we don't want to offend anybody.
Danny	Let's invite only family to the ceremony and everyone else can come to the reception.
Helen	OK, good idea. I'm lucky that I've found such a clever husband.



Danny

Helen

- 1 What are Danny and Helen doing?**

They are planning their wedding.

- 2 What do they need to do?**

They need to set the wedding date, book the church and send out invitations to all their guests.

- 3 How many people are they going to invite to the ceremony?**

They're going to invite a maximum of fifty people to the ceremony.

- 4 Who are they inviting to the ceremony?**

They are inviting only family to the ceremony.

- 5 What about everyone else that they know?**

Everyone else can come to the reception.

- 6 Who did you invite to your wedding ceremony?**

I invited ... to my wedding ceremony.

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



Some time expressions can be used with gerunds. For example:

Most people get engaged before getting married.

Some people have a party after getting engaged.

I got married while living in America.

- 1 What usually happens in this country after a couple gets married?

After getting married, the couple usually ...

- 2 Where were you living when you got married?

I got married while living in ...

MEAL	posiłek	EXPECTED TO	zobowiązany
(GIVE A) SPEECH	wyłosić przemowę	(MAKE A) TOAST	wznieść toast
PARTY	przyjęcie	GIFT	podarunek
BRIDE	panna młoda	GROOM	pan młody

*/gɪv ə spi:tʃ/

READING



After the ceremony, there is usually a meal. During the meal, people are expected to give speeches and make toasts to the couple. After the meal, there is a reception. The reception is a big party. People are expected to bring gifts for the bride and groom.

- 1 What usually happens after the ceremony?

After the ceremony, there is usually a meal.

- 2 What are people expected to do during the meal?

During the meal, people are expected to give speeches and make toasts to the couple.

- 3 What usually happens after the meal?

After the meal, there is a reception.

- 4 What is the reception?

The reception is a big party.

- 5 What are people expected to do?

People are expected to bring gifts for the bride and groom.

- 6 What are people expected to bring for the couple here?

Here, people are expected to bring ... for the couple.



Your turn. For example: Do people make speeches at weddings in this country? What are people expected to bring for the bride?

CUSTOM

zwyczaj

SHAKE HANDS

uścisnąć dłoń

GRASS

trawa

SHOW UP

pojawić się

SUPPOSED TO

powinno się

GRAMMAR >>>



'Expected to' and 'supposed to' are used when talking about customs. For example:

If you go to a wedding, you're supposed to wear a suit.
When you meet someone, you're expected to shake hands.

'Expected to' and 'supposed to' are used with the verb 'be'.

You are not supposed to walk on the grass.
You are expected to show up for work on time.

'Expected to' and 'supposed to' are often used with 'you' to talk about general rules and customs for everybody. But, other pronouns are used with specific situations.

You're not supposed to smoke in pubs. (everybody)
I'm not supposed to talk about my job. (only me)

'Supposed to' is stronger than 'expected to' and is sometimes used to talk about rules.

You're not supposed to smoke at work.
You're supposed to wear a seatbelt when you're driving.

- 1 If you go to a wedding, what are you expected to bring?

If you go to a wedding, you're expected to bring ...

- 2 If you go to a wedding, what are you supposed to wear?

If you go to a wedding, you're supposed to wear ...

- 3 What are you not supposed to do while driving a car?

You're not supposed to ... while driving a car.

- 4 When meeting someone for the first time, what are you expected to do?

When meeting someone for the first time, you're expected to ...

- 5 Tell me about a custom in this country, please.

In this country, you are ...

- 6 Tell me about a rule you must follow in class, please.

In class, you are ...



Your turn. For example: What are you not supposed to do in the cinema?
What are you expected to give people when they get engaged?

BRIDESMAID	drużna	FEMALE (ADJ)	kobieta
GET READY	przygotować się	BEST MAN	drużba
MALE (ADJ)	mężczyzna	STAG PARTY	wieczór kawalerski

READING



Bridesmaids are female friends and relatives of the bride. They are expected to help the bride to get ready for the wedding. The best man is the groom's best male friend or brother. He is responsible for the rings. He is also supposed to organise a stag party for the groom before the wedding.

1 Who are 'bridesmaids'?

Bridesmaids are female friends and relatives of the bride.

2 What are bridesmaids expected to do?

Bridesmaids are expected to help the bride to get ready for the wedding.

3 Who is the 'best man'?

The best man is the groom's best male friend or brother.

4 What is the best man responsible for?

The best man is responsible for the rings.

5 What is he also supposed to do before the wedding?

He is supposed to organise a stag party for the groom.

6 Did you have a best man or bridesmaids at your wedding?

Yes, I had a best man/bridesmaids at my wedding.

No, I didn't have a best man/bridesmaids at my wedding.

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? >>>



1. Yes, I had a best man at my wedding.
2. My best friend was my bridesmaid.
3. You're supposed to give gifts to the couple.
4. You're not supposed to drink alcohol before driving.
5. You're expected to shake hands.

PAIR WORK



Ask your partner about customs and rules. For example:

What are you not supposed to do in your office?

What are you expected to do when someone has a baby?

KIDNAP	porwać	CHAMPAGNE	szampan
COVER (VERB)	pokryć	FEATHER	piórko
PARADE (VERB)	paradować	RUIN (VERB)	zrujnować
WEDDING DRESS	suknia ślub	DIVE (VERB)	nurkować
MUD	ślota	SET SOMETHING ON FIRE	podpalić coś

DID YOU KNOW? >>>



In Germany, the best man is supposed to kidnap the bride from the reception and go and drink champagne with her.

In Scotland, the bride is sometimes covered in eggs and feathers and paraded around town.

In America, some brides ruin their wedding dresses by diving in mud or setting them on fire.

1 Do you know of any wedding customs from other countries?

In ...

2 Are there any unusual wedding customs in your country?

In my country ...

REVIEW >>>



1. Are you married?
2. When did you get married?
3. Do people usually get engaged in this country?
4. How long are people usually engaged for?
5. Are more people getting divorced these days?
6. Where are wedding ceremonies usually held?
7. What are you supposed to wear to a wedding?
8. What are you expected to bring for the bride and groom?

DICTATION 1 >>>



Danny and Helen have got engaged. Weddings are sometimes held in churches. My wedding ceremony was held in a registry office because I'm not very religious. The best man is responsible for the rings. He is also supposed to organise the stag party for the groom. If you are invited to a wedding reception, you're expected to bring a gift for the couple.

SECTION 2

PAY ATTENTION TO zwrócić uwagę na coś

TO BE BOTHERED ABOUT

przywiązywać wagę

MATTER (VERB) liczyć się

APPEARANCE

wygląd

CARE (ABOUT) dbać o

STYLISH

stylowy

Danny and Helen are shopping for clothes.

DIALOGUE ►►►

Helen What do you think of this green shirt, Danny?

Danny It's fine. Let's buy it and then we can go home.

Helen Danny, this is the first shirt that we've looked at.

Danny That's lucky then, come on, I want to get home in time to watch the baseball on TV.

Helen Danny, you really should pay more attention to how you look.

Danny I'm not really bothered about how I look. I think that my actions matter more than my appearance.

Helen That's a nice idea, Danny, but I have to go out with you, so I care about your appearance.

Danny OK, sorry. So, which shirt should we buy?

Helen Let's buy this red one. It's more stylish than the green one.

1 What are Danny and Helen doing?

They are shopping for clothes.

3 Why or why not?

Because ...

4 Is Danny bothered about how he looks?

No, Danny is not bothered about how he looks.

5 What does Danny think?

He thinks that his actions matter more than his appearance.

6 Why does Helen care about Danny's appearance?

Because she has to go out with him.

2 Do you think that Danny enjoys clothes shopping?

Yes, I think that Danny enjoys clothes shopping.

No, I don't think that Danny enjoys clothes shopping.



Danny

Helen

INFORMAL (PARTY)	nieformalny	OUTFIT	strój, ubiór
INAPPROPRIATE	niestosowny	CHIC	szykowny
DRESS UP	ubrać się ładnie	MINI-SKIRT	spódnica mini
HIGH HEELS	wysokie obcasy	CASUAL	codzienny
INSTEAD	zamiast	WISE (ADJ)	mądry

Danny and Helen are getting ready to go to a party at Bob and Sara's apartment.

DIALOGUE ►►►

Danny	So, what should I wear to the party?
Helen	Sara said that it was pretty informal, so just wear your blue suit.
Danny	OK, good idea. Are you going to wear those clothes to the party?
Helen	Yes, I am. Why?
Danny	Don't you think that outfit is a little inappropriate? It's not a nightclub.
Helen	I want to look chic, I never dress up these days.
Danny	Well, I think you'll look silly.
Helen	Really? Maybe a mini-skirt and red high heels aren't appropriate for a house party. I'll wear casual clothes instead.
Danny	I think that's a wise decision.

1 Where are Danny and Helen going?

They are going to a party at Sara and Bob's apartment.

2 Is the party informal?

Yes, the party is informal.

3 What does Helen think Danny should wear?

She thinks that he should wear his blue suit.

4 What is Helen going to wear to the party?

She's going to wear a mini-skirt and red high heels.

5 What does Danny think of Helen's outfit?

He thinks it's a little inappropriate.

6 What is she going to wear instead?

She's going to wear casual clothes.

7 What clothes are appropriate for a house party?

I think ... is/are appropriate for a house party.



DRESS (VERB)

ubrać

STYLISHLY

stylowo

CASUALLY

zwyczajnie

SMARTLY

elegancko

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



The verb 'wear' is followed by nouns, or adjectives and nouns. For example:

I like wearing jeans.

I often wear stylish clothes.

He likes wearing casual clothes.

The verb 'dress' is followed by adverbs. For example:

I like dressing casually.

I often dress stylishly.

He likes dressing smartly.

CONSERVATIVE

konserwatywny

CONSERVATIVELY

konserwatywnie

SCRUFFY

niechlujny

SCRUFFILY

niechlujnie

SPORTY

sportowy

SPORTILY

sportowo

FASHIONABLE

modny

FASHIONABLY

modnie

SLOPPY

zaniedbany

SLOPPILY

w zaniedbany sposób

TRENDY

modny

TRENDILY

modnie

ELEGANT

elegancki

ELEGANTLY

elegancko

ECCENTRIC

dziwaczny

ECCENTRICALLY

dziwacznie

COLOURFUL

kolorowy

COLOURFULLY

kolorowo

OLD-FASHIONED

starodawny

RETRO

retro

Use the words above and words of your own to answer these questions.

1 How do you dress for work?

I dress ... for work.

2 Do you like dressing casually?

Yes, I like dressing casually.

No, I don't like dressing casually.

3 How do you like to dress?

I like to dress ...

4 What clothes do you usually wear on the weekend?

I usually wear ... on the weekend.

5 What do you hate wearing?

I hate wearing ...

6 What would you wear to a house party?

I would wear ... to a house party.

EVENT	wydarzenie	OCCASION	okazja
HOUSEWORK	prace domowe	FIRST DATE	pierwsza randka

PAIR WORK



Ask your partner about what they would wear or how they would dress for different events and occasions. For example:

What would you wear for a job interview?

How wouldn't you dress at work?

What would you wear to do the housework?

How would you dress for a first date?

What wouldn't you wear on a plane trip?

How would you dress to go to the pub with your friends?



Your turn. For example: How would you dress for a first date? Would you wear jeans to a job interview?

E.G.	na przykład	CAN'T STAND	nie znosić
LOOK	wyglądać	FANCY (VERB)	mieć ochotę na coś
AVOID	unikać	INTEND	zamierzać

REMEMBER



Some verbs (e.g., like, love, hate, prefer, can't stand) can be followed by infinitives or gerunds:

I like wearing chic clothes ... or ... I like to wear chic clothes.

He loves dressing stylishly ... or ... He loves to dress stylishly.

I can't stand looking scruffy ... or ... I can't stand to look scruffy.

Some verbs (e.g., enjoy, dislike, avoid, fancy) can only be followed by gerunds:

I fancy dressing eccentrically tonight.

She avoids wearing sloppy clothes.

He dislikes shopping with his wife.

Some verbs (e.g., want, need, hope, intend) can only be followed by infinitives:

I hope to buy a new dress this Saturday.

He intends to wear a suit to the wedding.

I want to go shopping after work.

1 How do you like to dress?

I like ...

2 Do you like dressing stylishly?

Yes, I like dressing stylishly.

No, I don't like dressing stylishly.

3 What do you avoid wearing?

I avoid wearing ...

4 What clothes does your best friend dislike wearing?

He/she dislikes wearing ...

5 What clothes do you need to buy?

I need to buy ...

6 What do you intend to do this weekend?

I intend to ... this weekend.



Your turn. For example: What do you fancy doing tonight? What do you intend to do this summer?

PATTERN

wzór

SENSIBLE

rozsądny

ENCOURAGE

zachęcać

DISCOURAGE

zniechęcać

ADVISE (AGAINST)

odradzać

STAFF (NOUN)

kadra

GRAMMAR >>>



You can sometimes add an object to sentence patterns with infinitives. For example:

I want my son to wear sensible shoes to school.

I encourage my husband to dress smartly for work.

However, some verbs are followed by an object, a preposition and a gerund. For example:

I discourage my children from smoking.

I advise my staff against wearing too much make-up.

1 What do you encourage your friends to do?

I encourage my friends to ...

2 What do you discourage your friends from doing?

I discourage my friends from ...

3 What do/would you encourage your staff to wear to the office?

I ...

4 What do/would you advise your children against doing?

I ...



Your turn. For example: What do you encourage your wife to wear? Do you discourage your children from smoking?

WHETHER	czy	THE POINT	sens
BAGGY	workowate	UNDERPANTS	majtki
SHOWING	wystające	TOTALLY	całkowicie
RIDICULOUS	niedorzeczny	TEND TO	mieć tendencję
SEEM TO	wydawać się	CLASSY	z klasą

READING ▶▶▶



I think that clothes are supposed to make people look more attractive instead of less attractive. I'm not sure whether young people today understand the point of fashion. I see young guys wearing baggy jeans with their underpants showing, and I think that they look totally ridiculous. Young girls tend to wear very short skirts and lots of make-up, and they seem to think that they look classy and stylish. I disagree. Maybe I'm getting old.



- Does Vera think young people understand the point of fashion?

No, she doesn't.

- What does Vera think that clothes are supposed to do?

She thinks that clothes are supposed to make people more attractive.

- How does she think that guys who wear baggy jeans look?

She thinks they look ridiculous.

- What does Vera say about young girls?

She says ...

- What do you think of young people's fashion these days?

I think ...

- How has fashion changed since you were younger?

...

- How do you think guys who wear baggy jeans look? Why?

I think ...

- What do you think of young girls wearing make-up? Why?

I think ...

- Do you think that fashion is important?

Yes, I think it's important.

No, I don't think it's important.

- Why or why not?

Because ...



Your turn. For example: Do you think that young people look ridiculous these days? Do you think that girls wear too much make-up?

JUDGE (VERB)

oceniać

COVER (NOUN)

okładka

IMPOSSIBLE

niemożliwy

DRESSED

ubrany

TAKE SERIOUSLY

traktować poważnie

INSULT (VERB)

znieważać kogoś

TREAT (VERB)

traktować

READING



"People say you should "never judge a book by its cover", but that's impossible. I know that if I went to a business meeting dressed in jeans and a t-shirt, people would not take me seriously; and they would think that I was insulting them. If you look smart, people treat you better. It's as simple as that." - Ken

EMPHASIS

nacisk

(IN MY) OPINION

według mnie

FAR MORE

dużo bardziej

READING



"I think that there is too much emphasis on appearance, these days. In my opinion, it's far more important to be good on the inside than to look good on the outside. We should all be judged on what we do in life, not on how we look." - Danny

1 Do you agree with Danny or Ken?

I agree with ...

2 Why?

Because ...

DEBATE (NOUN)

debata

DISCUSSION

dyskusja

TERM

termin

ARGUE

kłócić się

POINT (NOUN)

sens

VIEW (NOUN)

opinia, podgląd

AS FAR AS I'M CONCERNED

o ile mi wiadomo

FACTOR (NOUN)

czynnik

GRAMMAR >>>



When having a debate or discussion, there are some terms that you can use to give your opinion and argue your point:

Giving your opinion

In my opinion ...

In my view ...

As far as I'm concerned ...

As far as I know ...

The most important factor is ...

Arguing your point

That's not true.

Yes, but on the other hand ...

That might be true, but ...

I think you're wrong ...

I disagree.

MAKE A LIST	zrobić listę	STRONG	silny
GROUP	grupa	DISCUSS	dyskutować, omawiać
DEBATE (VERB)	debatować, rozważać	SIDE (NOUN)	strona

DEBATE ▶▶▶



One half of the class agrees with Danny's point of view, the other half agrees with Ken.

First

Make a list of your strongest points.

Secondly

In small groups, discuss your point of view. Think about your strongest points and how you are going to argue them.

Finally

Debate your side of the argument with the others.

1 Do you think you won?

Yes, I think we won.

No, I don't think we won.

2 Why or why not?

Because ...

3 What do you really think?

I think ...

4 Why?

Because ...

REVIEW ▶▶▶



1. How do you usually dress?
2. What would you wear for a job interview?
3. Do you encourage your husband/wife to dress stylishly?
4. What do you think of the way that young people dress?
5. Do you think that clothes are important?
6. Why or why not?
7. Do you think that your actions are more important than your appearance?

DICTATION 2 ▶▶▶



I enjoy dressing elegantly. I would wear a very smart suit for a job interview. In my opinion, young people dress too sloppily these days. As far as I'm concerned, actions are more important than clothes. I can't stand people who dress scruffily at work. In the office, you should wear appropriate clothes. You should not dress scruffily or eccentrically at a wedding, it's inappropriate.

SECTION 3

PLACE (NOUN)	u (kogoś w domu)	SHALL	(wyraża przyszłość)
LOCK (VERB)	zamknąć	UNPLUGGED	niepodłączony
LOCKED	zamknięty	CAB	taksówka (US)
OUGHT TO	powinno się		

Danny and Helen are leaving their apartment for the party at Bob and Sara's place.

DIALOGUE ►►►

Danny	We should go. We shall be late for the party.
Helen	Hold on, I must turn everything off and lock the windows. Could you help me?
Danny	OK, I'll make sure everything is off and unplugged.
Helen	Good, and can you check if the door is locked?
Danny	Sure. I might call the taxi now, too. They may be busy because it's Saturday night.
Helen	I wouldn't call Star Cabs if I were you.
Danny	Really? Why not?
Helen	They aren't very reliable. You should call Safe Taxis.
Danny	OK, I'll call Safe Taxis.



Danny

Helen

1 Where are Danny and Helen going?

They are going to a party at Sara and Bob's place.

2 What must Helen do before they go?

She must turn everything off and lock the windows.

3 What is Danny going to do?

He'll make sure everything is off and unplugged.

4 What does Helen ask him to do?

She asks him if he could check if the door is locked.

5 What might Danny do?

He might call a taxi now.

6 Why?

Because they may be busy.

7 Why wouldn't Helen call Star Cabs?

She wouldn't call Star Cabs because they are unreliable.

8 Who should Danny call?

He should call Safe Taxis.

9 How many modal verbs are there in the dialogue?

There are nine modal verbs.

10 What are the nine modal verbs?

They are 'should', 'would', 'could', 'will', 'must', 'shall', 'can', 'may' and 'might'.

SIMILAR

podobny

HURRY UP

pospieszyć się

AWARE

świadomy

OUTDATED

przestażały

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



'Shall' is similar to 'will' but is only used with 'I' and 'we'.
For example:

I shall call you tomorrow.

We shall be late for the party if we don't hurry up.

'Shall' is also used to make suggestions. For example:

Shall we dance?

Shall I make some tea?

Be aware that 'shall' is a little outdated. People usually use 'will' to talk about the future and 'let's' to make suggestions:

I'll call you tomorrow.

Let's dance!

1 Will you be here tomorrow?

Yes, I shall be here tomorrow.

No, I shan't be here tomorrow.

2 Make a suggestion using 'shall'.

Shall I/we ...

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



There are some verbs that have the same meaning as modal verbs:

Should and ought to

You should see the doctor ... or ... You ought to see the doctor.

I should go now ... or ... I ought to go now.

1 I'm bored. Give me some advice, please.

You should/ought to ...

2 I have a bad stomachache. What should I do?

You should/ought to ...

3 If you are pregnant, what shouldn't you do?

If you are pregnant, you shouldn't ...

4 My sister wants to be a doctor. What should she study?

She should study ...



Your turn. For example: What should I do this weekend? I have the flu, give me some advice, please.

OBLIGATION

obowiązek

PAINFUL

bolesny

DEAD

martwy

UPSET

zdenerwować, poruszyć

REMEMBER ▶▶▶



Remember, 'must' and 'have to' mean the same in positive sentences. For example:

I must do my homework ... or ... I have to do my homework.
You must wear a seatbelt ... or ... You have to wear a seatbelt.

However, 'must not' and 'don't have to' do not mean the same thing. For example:

I must not go to work tomorrow because they are decorating the office. (I have no choice, there is an obligation not to go)

I don't have to go to work tomorrow because it's a national holiday. (there is no obligation for me to go)

'Must' is also used when you are sure of something. For example:

John has broken his leg, it must be very painful.
Henry's dog is dead, he must be upset.

1 What must you not do while driving?

You mustn't ... while driving.

2 What do you have to do tonight?

I have to ... tonight.

3 Do you have to go to school/work tomorrow?

Yes, I have to go to ...

No, I don't have to go to ...

4 Do you have to get a visa to go on holiday to China?

Yes, I have to ...

No, I don't have to ...

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



Remember, 'had to' is used in the past and in reported speech. For example:

I had to get up early this morning because I had to cook breakfast for my children.

My teacher told me that I had to do my homework.

1 What did you have to do yesterday?

I had to ... yesterday.

2 Did you have to get up early this morning? Why or why not?

Yes, I had to get up early this morning because ...

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

REMEMBER >>>



'Will' and 'might' are used in first conditional sentences to talk about real possibilities in the future. For example:

If it is cold tomorrow, I'll stay at home. (sure)
If my mother visits me this weekend, we might go to the theatre. (unsure)

'Would' and 'might' are used in second conditional sentences to talk about unreal situations. For example:

If I had a car, I would drive you home. (I don't have a car)
If I were rich, I might live abroad. (I'm not rich)

Remember to use the present tense with 'if' in the first conditional, and the past tense with 'if' in the second conditional.

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

If it's cold tomorrow ...

- 2 If the weather is nice this weekend, what might you do?

If the weather is nice this weekend, I might ...

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

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

- 4 What would you do if you were the mayor of this city?

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

- 5 If you could meet any person from history, who would you meet?

If I could meet any person from history, I'd meet ...

- 6 If you could live anywhere in the world, where would you live?

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

REMEMBER >>>



'Would' is used with 'like' to talk about wants and wishes. For example:

I'd like to move to another country.
He would like to learn another language.

- 1 What would you like to have for dinner tonight?

I'd like to have ...

- 2 Which country would you like to visit the most?

I'd like to visit ...



Your turn. For example: If I invite you to my birthday, what will you buy for me? What would you like to do this weekend?

PERMISSION

pozwolenie

GRAMMAR >>>



Some modal verbs are used to make requests and to ask for and give permission. For example:

Can you close the window, please?

Could I have some more tea, please?

Will you open the door for me, please?

Would you turn off your phone, please?

'May I come in?' 'Yes, you may come in.'

'Would you mind' + gerund is also used to make requests when you want someone to do something. For example:

Would you mind closing the window, please?

Would you mind lending me some money?

'Would you mind if' is used when you are asking if something you want to do is OK or not. Note that the Past Simple tense is used. For example:

Would you mind if I closed the window?

Would you mind if I borrowed your car this weekend?

Could you finish these requests, please?

1 Can I ... ?

2 Would you mind ... ?

3 Could you ... ?

4 Would you mind if I ... ?

5 Would you ... ?

6 Will you ... ?

7 May I ... ?

8 Can you ... ?

RIDE (NOUN)

podwieszenie

SEAT (NOUN)

siedzenie

Would you mind making some requests, please?

1 You want to borrow some money.

2 You want him to close the window.

3 You want to close the window.

4 You want to stay at my house.

5 You want a ride home.

6 You want to date my sister.

7 You want my seat on the bus.

8 You want to read my newspaper.



Your turn. Make a request. For example: Could you lend me some money, please? May I have some more tea, please?

ABILITY

umiejętność

PLOT

fabuła

REMEMBER ▶▶▶



'Can' is used to talk about ability in the present. For example:

I can speak German and French.

He can't drive.

'Could' is used to talk about ability in the past. For example:

I could run a lot faster when I was a child.

I didn't enjoy the film because I couldn't understand the plot.

- 1 Can you write your name in Japanese?

Yes, I can write my name in Japanese.

No, I can't write my name in Japanese.

- 2 Could you run faster when you were younger?

Yes, I could run faster when I was younger.

No, I couldn't run faster when I was younger.

- 3 What can you do now that you couldn't do ten years ago?

I can ... now, but I couldn't ten years ago.

- 4 What could you do ten years ago that you can't do now?

I could ... ten years ago, but I can't now.

TEMPERATURE

temperatura

REACH (VERB)

osiągnąć, osiągnąć

DEGREE

stopień

CELSIUS

Celsiusza

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



'Might' and 'may' are used to talk about possibility. For example:

I might find a new job next year, but I'm not sure.

It may rain tomorrow.

'Can' is also used to talk about possibility, but not in the same way as 'might' and 'may'. For example:

The temperature can reach minus twenty degrees Celsius in Moscow in winter.

Lions can get very aggressive if they are hungry.

- 1 What can the temperature reach in this country in winter?

The temperature can reach ... degrees in winter.

- 2 What might you do this weekend?

I might ... this weekend.

EXCEPT	poza	HOSTESS	gospodyni
SURPRISE	niespodzianka	ENGAGEMENT PARTY	impreza zaręczynowa
JOKE (VERB)	żartować	KID (VERB)	żartować

Everybody is at the party at Bob and Sara's place ... except Pierre and the hostess, Sara.

DIALOGUE >>>

Danny	Hey, Bob. Great party, but where is Sara?
Bob	I'm not sure. She said that she might be a little late because she had to get her hair cut.
Danny	I'm sure she'll be here soon. What about Pierre?
Bob	Pierre said that he would come.
Danny	Did you invite anybody else to our surprise engagement party?
Bob	Yes, I invited your boss Steve. Unfortunately he said that he couldn't come.
Danny	Really? I hope you're joking! I hate that guy!
Bob	I'm kidding, Danny! Relax! I wouldn't do that to you.

1 Who is not at the party?

Sara and Pierre are not at the party.

2 What did Sara tell Bob?

She said that she might be late.

3 What did Sara say that she had to do?

Sara said that she had to get her hair cut.

4 What did Pierre say?

He said that he would come.

5 What kind of party is it?

It's a surprise engagement party.

6 Who is the party for?

It's for Danny and Helen.

7 Who did Bob say he had invited?

He said he had invited Danny's boss Steve.

8 Did he really invite Steve?

No, he didn't, he's kidding.

9 Why is Bob joking with Danny that he had invited Steve?

He's joking because he knows that Danny hates Steve.



REMEMBER ▶▶▶



Remember that modal verbs often change in reported speech:

'Must' to 'had to'

"I must do my homework" - "John said that he had to do his homework."

'Will' to 'would'

"I'll be late for work." - "Danny said that he would be late for work."

'May' to 'might'

"I may come to the party." - "Sara said that she might come to the party."

'Can' to 'could'

"I can't meet you tonight." - "Helen said that she couldn't meet me tonight."

Report these sentences, please. What did I say?

1 I may go to the beach this summer.

2 I can't come to the wedding on Sunday.

3 I won't be here on Thursday.

4 I must go to work this weekend.

5 I can swim.

6 I will be here early tomorrow.

REVIEW ▶▶▶



1. Will you be here tomorrow?
2. Shall we go for lunch tomorrow?
3. What would you like to do tonight?
4. I don't like my job, what should I do?
5. What do you have to do tomorrow?
6. What can the temperature reach in winter here?
7. Could you speak English three years ago?

DICTION 3 ▶▶▶



Danny said that he would come out for dinner tonight. I don't think that he will because he had to work late. Helen will be at the restaurant but Bob won't. Shall I call Danny? No, I'll call him. He ought to finish work soon. His boss can be strict. He might want Danny to work late. I had to work until ten o'clock last night. If I had a bad boss, I would look for another job.

MID-POINT REVIEW

WEDDING PLANNER	organizator wesel	VENUE	miejsce przyjęcia, miejsce spotkania
SERVE	serwować, podawać	DJ	DJ

PAIR WORK



You are a wedding planner. Your partner has come to you for advice about his/her wedding. Plan the wedding together. You need to think about:

- the guests - who to invite to the wedding ceremony and who to invite to the reception
- the dress/suit - what to wear on the 'big day'
- the venue - is the wedding ceremony going to be held in a church or a registry office?
- the food - what are you going to serve to your guests?
- the music - what kind of music should you play?
- the flowers - colours and types
- the entertainment - a band or a DJ?
- the drinks - red or white wine?

FASHION DESIGNER

projektant mody

COCKTAIL PARTY

impreza koktailowa

PAIR WORK



You are a fashion designer, you are giving your partner some advice on what to wear for special occasions.

- 'What should I wear to cocktail parties?'
- 'You should wear an elegant dress to a cocktail party.'

TEENAGE

nastoletni

DISAPPOINTED

rozczarowany

SHOW OFF (VERB)

popisywać się

FASHION

moda

PAIR WORK



You are your teenage partner's grandmother. You are disappointed and embarrassed by his/her clothes. Tell him/her what you think.

- 'Why do you have to wear baggy jeans that show off your underpants?'
- 'It's fashion! What did you use to wear when you were my age?'



Your turn. Make a request. For example: What did you use to wear when you were a teenager? What should I wear to a formal party?

SECTION 4

GET STUCK

utknąć

CHAT (VERB)

rozmawiać

GOSSIP (VERB)

plotkować

A LONG TIME

długi czas

Bob and Danny are at the party. Sara still hasn't arrived.

DIALOGUE

Danny	So, where's Sara? It's getting late.
Bob	I'm not sure. She should be here by now. What do you think might have happened?
Danny	I don't know. Lots of things could have happened. She might have got stuck in traffic.
Bob	That's true. Traffic is bad tonight.
Danny	Or she may have met a friend and started chatting.
Bob	Yes, she loves gossiping with her friends.
Danny	Or it could have taken a long time to cut her hair.
Bob	Yes, all of those things are possible. I'm sure she'll be here soon.



1 Who is not at the party?

Sara is not at the party.

2 What does Danny think might have happened?

Danny thinks that she might have got stuck in traffic.

3 Does Bob think that's possible?

Yes, he thinks that's possible.

4 Why?

Because traffic is bad tonight.

5 What else does Danny think may have happened?

Danny thinks that she may have met a friend and started chatting.

6 Does Bob think that's possible?

Yes, he thinks that's possible.

7 Why?

Because Sara loves gossiping.

8 What else does Danny think could have happened?

Danny thinks that it could have taken a long time to cut her hair.

9 Does Bob think that all of those things are possible?

Yes, Bob thinks that all of those things are possible.

10 What is Bob sure of?

He's sure that she'll be there soon.

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



You can use 'may', 'might' and 'could' + 'have' + 'past participle' to talk about possibility in the past. For example:

Sara might have got stuck in traffic.

Pierre may have forgotten the time.

John could have gone to another party.

ARRANGE	zaaranżować	TURN UP	pojawić się
BAD MOOD	zły nastrój	CRY (VERB)	plakać
VIOLENT	agresywny, burzliwy	ARGUMENT	kłótnia
AMBULANCE	karetka	SIREN	syrena

Look at these situations. What do you think might/may/could have happened?

- I called my mother at home yesterday, but she didn't answer her phone.
- I arranged to meet my friend for lunch yesterday, but he didn't turn up.
- Dave was in a really bad mood all day yesterday.
- Molly was crying when she arrived at work yesterday morning.
- I saw two people having a really violent argument in the street yesterday.
- I heard a lot of police and ambulance sirens during the night.

CLEAR (VERB)	oczyścić, przejaśnić	RING (VERB)	dzwonić
TURN OFF	wyłączyć	THROUGH	przez
BATTERY	bateria	RUN OUT	wyczerpać się

DIALOGUE ▶▶▶

- Danny: The salon must have closed by now.
- Bob: Yes, and the traffic must have cleared by now. I'll try her mobile phone ... it's not ringing, she must have turned it off.
- Danny: She might have gone through a tunnel, or her battery could have run out.

- What does Danny say about the hair salon?
Danny says that the hair salon must have closed by now.
- What does Bob say about the traffic?
Bob says that the traffic must have cleared by now.
- What does Bob think when Sara's phone doesn't ring?
Bob thinks that she must have turned her phone off.
- What does Danny think might have happened?
He says that she might have gone through a tunnel, or her battery could have run out.

CERTAINTY

pewność

PROBABILITY

prawdopodobieństwo

GRAMMAR >>>


You can use 'must have' + 'past participle' to talk about certainty and strong probability in the past. For example:

Sara must have turned her phone off, it's not ringing.

I called her at home, but she must have gone out.

John broke his arm yesterday, it must have been painful.

ASLEEP

śpiący

ANGRY

zły

FINAL (NOUN)

finał

TOURNAMENT

turniej, zawody

- 1 I phoned my friend after midnight last night. He didn't answer his phone. What do you think **must have** happened?

I think he must have ...

- 2 I called my dad at 6am this morning. He didn't answer. Do you think he **must have** been asleep?

Yes, I think he must have been asleep.

- 3 I forgot to call my mother on her birthday last week. How do you think she **must have** felt?

I think she must have felt ...

- 4 My brother lost the final of a big tennis tournament yesterday. How do you think he **must have** felt?

I think he must have ...

GET LOST

zgubić się

REMIND

przypomnieć

DIALOGUE >>>

Danny	What do you think has happened to Sara?
Bob	She couldn't have gone through a tunnel because there are no tunnels on her way home.
Danny	Well, she couldn't have got lost, she's lived in this city for years.
Bob	That's not possible.
Danny	She might have forgotten about the party.
Bob	No, she couldn't have forgotten about the party. I reminded her about it just before she went out to the hair salon.

- 1 **Could Sara have gone through a tunnel? Why?**

No, she couldn't have gone through a tunnel because there are no tunnels on her way home.

- 2 **Could she have got lost? Why?**

No, she couldn't have got lost because she's lived in the city for years.

- 3 **Could she have forgotten about the party?**

No, she couldn't have forgotten about the party.

- 4 **Why couldn't she have forgotten about the party?**

Because Bob reminded her about it just before she went out.

SOFT

miękki

UNUSUAL

niezwykły

PRONOUNCE

wypowiedzieć

WHOLE

cały

PRONUNCIATION



The pronunciation of 'have' with modal verbs is usually soft. It's unusual to pronounce the whole word. Listen and repeat.

She *could've* got lost.
He *might've* gone out.

IMPOSSIBILITY

niemożliwość

GRAMMAR >>>



You can use 'couldn't have' + 'past participle' to talk about things that are impossible in the past. For example:

She's lived here all her life, she couldn't have got lost.
I told her about the party today, she couldn't have forgotten.

MISSED
CALL

nieodebrane połączenie

JUNGLE

dżungla

I got a missed call on my new mobile phone this morning. Only John and Sue have the number, but John is in the jungle in Africa.

1 Could the missed call have been from John?

No, the missed call couldn't have been from John.

2 Why not?

Because John is in the jungle in Africa.

3 Who must it have been from?

It must have been from Sue.

4 Why?

Because only Sue and John have the number.

5 Could the missed call have been from one of my other friends?

No, the missed call couldn't have been from one of your other friends.

6 Why not?

Because your other friends don't know your new number.

GRAMMAR >>>



In American English, the past participle of 'got' is 'gotten'. In British English, it is 'got'. For example:

Sara might have gotten stuck in traffic. (American)
Sara might have got stuck in traffic. (British)

PUNCTURE przebita opona

CHARGE (VERB) naładować

GUILTY winny

RELIEVED ulżyło (mi)

Sara has finally arrived at the party.

DIALOGUE ▶▶▶

- Bob: Sara! Where have you been? It's late!
- Sara: Oh, Bob. I'm so sorry I'm late. I had a puncture and my phone battery ran out.
- Bob: Really? But you always charge your phone.
- Sara: I know, I usually do. I must have forgotten to do it last night. I'm really sorry, I feel so guilty.
- Bob: It's OK, I thought that something bad might have happened, so I'm actually quite relieved.



Bob

Sara

1 What happened to Sara?

She had a puncture and her phone battery ran out.

2 Does Sara usually charge her phone?

Yes, she always charges her phone.

3 What must she have done?

She must have forgotten to charge her phone.

4 How does she feel?

She feels very guilty.

5 How does Bob feel?

He feels relieved.

6 Why?

Because he thought that something bad might have happened.

RECAP (VERB) podsumować

SO FAR jak dotąd

ESCAPE (VERB) uciec

REMEMBER ▶▶▶



Let's recap what we've looked at so far:

might, may or could + have + past participle = possibility

She might have gone to bed early.

She could have got lost.

She may have been busy.

couldn't + have + past participle = impossibility

She couldn't have gone out, she is sick.

He couldn't have escaped, the door was locked.

must + have + past participle = certainty

She must have gone out.

That must have hurt.

CAREFUL

ostrożny

THOUGH

jednakże

Sara meets Helen in the street the day after the party.

DIALOGUE ▶▶▶

Sara	Hi, Helen. How do you feel today?
Helen	Hi, Sara. I feel terrible. I have a headache. I shouldn't have drunk so much red wine.
Sara	Yes, you should have been more careful. Maybe you should have eaten more.
Helen	Yes, I should have eaten a big dinner.
Sara	Oh well! It was a great party. You should have invited more people, though.
Helen	Yes, I should have invited my co-workers.
Sara	OK, I have to go. I should have been at work an hour ago.
Helen	OK, I should go, too. I should have met Danny at nine o'clock. See you later.



Sara

Helen

1 How does Helen feel?

She feels terrible.

2 Why does she have a headache?

Because she drank too much wine.

3 What shouldn't she have done?

She shouldn't have drunk so much red wine.

4 What does Sara say that Helen should have been?

Sara says that Helen should have been more careful.

5 What does Sara say that Helen should have done?

Sara says that Helen should have eaten more.

6 Does Helen agree that she should have eaten more?

Yes, Helen says that she should have eaten a big dinner.

7 Does Sara think that Helen should have invited more people?

Yes, Sara thinks that Helen should have invited more people.

8 Who does Helen say that she should have invited?

She says that she should have invited her co-workers.

9 Did she invite her co-workers?

No, she didn't.

10 Why does Sara have to go?

She has to go because she's late.

11 When should she have been at work?

She should have been at work an hour ago.

12 Why does Helen have to go?

Because she should have met Danny at nine o'clock.

REGRET (NOUN) żal, ubolewanie

FACT fakt

TEST (NOUN) test

HARD (ADVERB) ciężko

GRAMMAR >>>



'Should have' + 'past participle' is used to talk about regrets.
For example:

Fact - I drank too much beer last night.

Regret - I shouldn't have drunk so much beer last night.

Fact - I didn't call my mother yesterday.

Regret - I should have called my mother yesterday.

Notice that when the fact is positive (+), the regret is usually negative (-). For example:

I spent too much money yesterday. I really shouldn't have spent so much money.

When the fact is negative (-), the regret is usually positive (+). For example:

I didn't study for the test. I should have studied a lot harder.

- 1 What should you have done yesterday that you didn't?

I should have ... yesterday.

- 2 What shouldn't you have done last month that you did?

I shouldn't have ... last month.

- 3 What do you regret about your school days?

I ... when I was at school.

- 4 What do you regret about your time at university?

I ... when I was at university.

- 5 What should you have done last week?

I should have ... last week.

- 6 What shouldn't you have done when you were younger?

I ... when I was younger.

- 7 Have you ever spent too much money?

Yes, I've spent too much money.

No, I've never spent too much money.

- 8 What did you spend too much money on?

I spent too much money on ...

- 9 What shouldn't you have done?

I shouldn't have ...

- 10 What should you have done?

I should have ...



Your turn. For example: What do you regret about your life? What should you have done yesterday?

REGRET (VERB)

żałować

OPINION

opinia

EXHAUSTED

wyczerpany

MISS (VERB)

opuścić

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



'Should have' + 'past participle' is used to talk about regrets only with 'I' and 'we'. You can only regret what you do. For example:

I should have gone to the party, I regret not going.

We shouldn't have been late for the meeting.

With 'you', 'he', 'she', 'it' and 'they', 'should have' + 'past participle' is used to give an opinion about the past. For example:

You should have gone to bed earlier, you look exhausted.

He should have studied harder, he failed the exam.

They shouldn't have missed the last lesson, it was important.

KEEP

zatrzymać coś

FIGHT (VERB)

walczyć, bić się

WALK AWAY

odejść

BROKE (ADJ)

zepsuty, złamany

SHOUT (VERB)

krzyczeć

KISS (VERB)

pocałować

Look at these situations. What should I have done?

1 I found a wallet in the street yesterday. I kept it.

2 I saw two people fighting in the street last night. I just walked away.

3 I spent all of my money on expensive clothes. Now I'm broke.

4 I shouted at my little brother yesterday because he was annoying me. He cried.

5 I saw my best friend's wife kissing another man last night. I didn't tell him.

6 I was really lazy at university. I failed all of my final exams.

PRONUNCIATION



The pronunciation of 'should have' and 'shouldn't have' are both soft. The 't' in 'shouldn't' is not always stressed. Listen and repeat.

You should have done your homework. (should've)

She shouldn't have spoken to you like that. (should'n've)

SHOPLIFTING

kradzież ze sklepu

STORE
DETECTIVE

detektyw sklepu

PAIR WORK



Think of some interesting situations. Your partner will tell you what you should or shouldn't have done. For example:

'I saw someone shoplifting from the supermarket yesterday.'

'You should have told the store detective.'

BREAK UP

zerwać z kimś

CHEAT (VERB)

zdradzić kogoś

USELESS

bezużyteczny

IDIOT

idiota

READING ▶▶▶



Pierre's bad year

I had a very bad year last year. I gave up my job, but then I couldn't find another job. I broke up with my girlfriend because I thought she had cheated on me. She hadn't. I had a big fight with my best friend. Now, he's not talking to me. I spent all of my money on useless things. Now, I'm broke. What an idiot!

1 Should Pierre have given up his job? Why not?

...

2 Should Pierre have broken up with his girlfriend? Why not?

...

3 Should Pierre have fought with his best friend? Why not?

...

4 Should Pierre have spent all of his money? Why not?

...

5 What should Pierre have done last year?

He should have ...

6 What should you have done last year?

I should have ...

REVIEW ▶▶▶



1. What should you have done last week that you didn't?
2. What shouldn't you have done last year that you did?
3. John isn't at work today, what might have happened?
4. Sara is late, what could have happened?
5. Helen was crying yesterday, what may have happened?
6. Dave didn't answer his phone at 1 am last night, what must have happened?

DICTATION 4 ▶▶▶



I shouldn't have spent all of my money last week, I'm broke now. I should have been more careful. Pierre looked really happy yesterday. He might have won some money. He could have found a new girlfriend. He may have met with his best friend. He must have had a good day. He couldn't have heard bad news. It's impossible. He must have heard good news.

SECTION 5

MISERABLE	nieszczęśliwy, marny	BORROW	pożyczyć od kogoś
LEND	pożyczyć komuś	PAY BACK	spłacić, oddać
GET PAID	mieć wypłatę	TRUST (VERB)	zaufać
GET BACK	odzyskać	GIVE BACK	oddać

DIALOGUE >>>

Danny	Hi, Bob. What's wrong? You look miserable.
Bob	Hey, Danny. I am miserable. I have money problems. I bought a new car, and now I'm broke.
Danny	Really? You should have bought a cheaper car. Do you want to borrow some money?
Bob	Would that be OK?
Danny	Yeah, sure. How much would you like to borrow?
Bob	Could you lend me a hundred dollars? I'll pay you back when I get paid next week, I promise.
Danny	Sure. That's no problem. I trust you, Bob. I'm sure I'll get the money back.
Bob	You will. I always give back money that I borrow. Thanks a lot, Danny.

1 What's wrong with Bob?

He's miserable because he's broke.

3 What should he have done?

He should have bought a cheaper car.

5 How much money does Bob want to borrow?

He wants to borrow one hundred dollars.

7 Is Danny going to lend the money to Bob?

Yes, Danny is going to lend the money to Bob.

8 Does Bob always pay back money that he borrows?

Yes, Bob always pays back money that he borrows.

9 Have you ever borrowed money from a friend?

Yes, I've borrowed money from a friend.

No, I've never borrowed money from a friend.

2 Why is he broke?

Because he bought a new car.

4 What does Bob want to do?

Bob wants to borrow some money from Danny.

6 When will Bob pay back the money?

He will pay back the money when he gets paid next week.



Bob

Danny

GRAMMAR >>>



'Borrow' follows the same rules as 'take'. For example:

*I took the book from him.
I borrowed the book from him.*

'Lend' follows the same rules as 'give'. For example:

*I gave the book to him.
I lent the book to him.
I gave him some money.
I lent him some money.*

1 Can I borrow some money?

...

2 Can you lend me some money?

...

REMEMBER >>>



'Advantage' and 'disadvantage' are often followed by 'of + gerund' and a 'that clause'. For example:

One advantage of living downtown is that you are close to shops and restaurants.

A disadvantage of having a car is that you have to find somewhere to park it.

1 Do you think that it's a good idea to lend money to friends?

Yes, I think that it's a good idea to lend money to friends.

No, I don't think that it's a good idea to lend money to friends.

2 Why or why not?

Because ...

3 Do you think that it's a good idea to borrow money from friends?

Yes, I think that it's a good idea to borrow money from friends.

No, I don't think that it's a good idea to borrow money from friends.

4 Why or why not?

Because ...

5 Do you think that it's better to borrow money from friends, relatives or the bank?

I think that it's better to borrow money from ...

6 What is one disadvantage of borrowing money from friends?

One disadvantage of borrowing money from friends is that ...

7 What is one advantage of borrowing money from the bank?

One advantage of borrowing money from the bank is that ...

8 What is one advantage of borrowing money from relatives?

One advantage of borrowing money from relatives is that ...

RENT (VERB)	wynająć	WASTE (NOUN)	strata
MORTGAGE	kredyt hipoteczny	LOAN (NOUN)	pożyczka
SPECIFICALLY	specjalnie, specyficznie	PROPERTY	nieruchomość

READING >>>



Danny and Helen are both renting their apartments. They think that renting is a waste of money, so they want to buy an apartment. In order to buy an apartment, they need to get a mortgage from the bank. A mortgage is a bank loan specifically for buying property.

- Are Danny and Helen both renting their apartments?**
Yes, they are both renting their apartments.
- What do they think of renting?**
They think it's a waste of money.
- What do they want to do?**
They want to buy an apartment.
- What do they need to do in order to buy an apartment?**
In order to buy an apartment, they need to get a mortgage.
- What is a 'mortgage'?**
A mortgage is a bank loan specifically for buying property.
- In this country, do most people rent or buy property?**
In this country, most people rent property.
In this country, most people buy property.
- If people buy property, do they usually get a mortgage?**
Yes, if people buy property, they usually get a mortgage.
No, if people buy property, they don't usually get a mortgage.
- Do you think that renting an apartment is a waste of money?**
Yes, I think that renting an apartment is a waste of money.
No, I don't think that renting an apartment is a waste of money.
- Why or why not?**
Because ...
- What do you think is a waste of money?**
I think ... is a waste of money.
- Where or how else can people get a loan?**
People can get a loan from ...
- What do you think is the best place or way to get a loan?**
I think ...
- Why?**
Because ...



Your turn. For example: Do you think that it's a good idea to get a bank loan? What is one advantage of borrowing money from a relative?

IN ORDER TO	w celu	SO THAT	po to, aby
FLAT (UK)	mieszkanie w bloku	SHOW (VERB)	pokazywać

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



'In order to' is used to show reasons for doing something. It is an 'infinitive phrase'. For example:

*I'm getting a loan in order to buy a car.
In order to buy my flat, I need to get a mortgage.*

'So that' is also used to show reasons for doing something, but is followed by 'subject + verb'. For example:

*I'm getting a loan so that I can buy a car.
 I'm learning English so that I will get a better job.*

1 Are you saving up?

Yes, I'm saving up.

No, I'm not saving up.

2 What are you saving up for?

I'm saving up for a/an ...

I'm saving up in order to ...

I'm saving up so that ...

3 Have you ever taken out a loan?

Yes, I've taken out a loan.

No, I've never taken out a loan.

4 Why did you take out a loan?

I took out a loan in order to ...

I took out a loan so that ...

5 Why are you learning English?

I'm learning English in order to ...

I'm learning English so that ...

6 Do you prefer spending or saving money?

I prefer ...

PROPERTY PRICES ceny nieruchomości

AFFORD móc sobie pozwolić

DEPOSIT (NOUN) depozyt, wkład, zastaw

READING ▶▶▶



Buying an apartment is going to be expensive; property prices have increased a lot in Danny and Helen's city. However, they can afford it because they both have jobs and they have saved about \$30,000 for the deposit.

1 Is buying an apartment going to be cheap?

No, it's going to be expensive.

2 Why?

Because property prices have increased in their city.

3 Can Danny and Helen afford to buy an apartment?

Yes, they can afford it.

4 Why?

Because they have jobs and they have \$30,000 for the deposit.

BANK MANAGER kierownik banku

CREDIT HISTORY historia kredytowa

DEBT dług

READING >>>



Now, Danny needs to meet with his bank manager in order to talk about getting a mortgage. Danny has good credit history, he always pays his bills on time and he doesn't have any debt. He is a reliable person, so he is confident that he will get the mortgage.

- 1 Why is Danny going to meet with his bank manager?**

He's going to meet his bank manager in order to talk about getting a mortgage.

- 2 Is Danny confident that he will get the mortgage?**

Yes, he's confident that he will get the mortgage.

- 3 Why is he confident that he will get the mortgage?**

Because he has good credit history, he always pays his bills on time and he doesn't have any debt.

- 4 Is Danny a reliable person?**

Yes, he is a reliable person.

APPLY ubiegać się

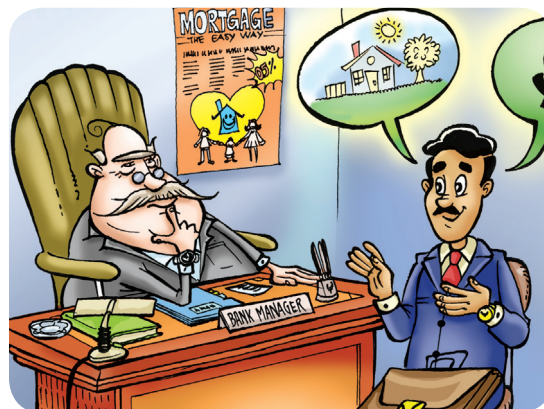
HAVE A LOOK AT spojrzeć na

% (PER CENT) procent

Danny is meeting with his bank manager, Mr. Graves.

DIALOGUE >>>

Mr Graves	So, what can I do for you, Mr. Johnson?
Danny	I'd like to apply for a mortgage.
Mr Graves	OK, I've had a look at your credit history and your bank accounts. Everything seems to be OK.
Danny	I have \$30,000 for the deposit.
Mr Graves	How much will the apartment cost?
Danny	It will cost \$150,000, so I have a 20% deposit.
Mr Graves	That's fine. The bank will give you a \$120,000 mortgage.



Mr Graves

Danny

- 1 Who is Danny meeting with?**

He's meeting with his bank manager.

- 2 How much will the apartment cost?**

It will cost \$150,000.

- 3 How much of a deposit does Danny have?**

He has a 20% deposit.

- 4 Is the bank going to lend the money to Danny?**

Yes, the bank is going to lend the money to Danny.

FANTASTIC	fantastyczny	APPRECIATE	doceniać
GO THROUGH	przejsć przez	DETAIL (NOUN)	szczegół
AGREEMENT	umowa, ugoda	CORRECT	poprawne, zgadza się
INTEREST RATE	stopa procentowa	PER ANNUM	rocznie
SET UP	założyć	DIRECT DEBIT	stałe polecenie zapłaty
ARRANGE	ustawić	MONTHLY	miesięcznie
PAYMENT	płatność	AUTOMATICALLY	automatycznie
DEBIT (VERB)	obciążyć konto	CURRENT ACCOUNT	rachunek bieżący

Danny is still talking to Mr. Graves about his mortgage.

DIALOGUE >>>

Danny	Fantastic! Thanks, Mr. Graves. I appreciate it.
Mr Graves	That's OK. Now, we need to go through the details of your agreement with the bank.
Danny	OK, it's a twenty year mortgage, is that right?
Mr Graves	That's correct, and the interest rate will be 5% per annum.
Danny	Can I set up a direct debit with the bank?
Mr Graves	Yes, of course. I'll arrange for your monthly payments to be automatically debited from your current account.

HIGH	wysoki	SAVINGS ACCOUNT	konto oszczędnościowe
AVERAGE (ADJ)	średni		

- 1 What do Danny and Mr. Graves need to do now?

They need to go through the details of the mortgage agreement.

- 2 How long is the mortgage?

The mortgage is twenty years.

- 3 What will the interest rate be?

It will be 5% per annum.

- 4 What does Danny want to set up with the bank?

He wants to set up a direct debit.

- 5 What is Mr. Graves going to arrange?

He will arrange for the monthly payments to be automatically debited from Danny's current account.

- 6 What kind of bank account has the highest interest rate?

A ... account has the highest interest rate.

- 7 Why do savings accounts have higher interest rates than current accounts?

Because ...

- 8 What is the average interest rate on a savings account here?

The average interest rate on a savings account is ...

SHORT CUT

skrót

GAMBLING

hazard

INVEST

inwestować

STOCKS

akcje

SHARES

udziały

GRAMMAR >>>



You can save time and money. For example:

*Let's take the short cut on the way home to save time.
I'm saving money in order to buy an apartment.*

You can waste time and money. For example:

*I waste a lot of time watching TV.
He wastes a lot of money on gambling.*

You can invest time and money. For example:

*I have invested a lot of time in learning English.
He has invested a lot of money in stocks and shares.*

You can spend time and money. For example:

*I spend a lot of time studying.
I spend most of my money on my rent.*

- 1 What do you think is a waste of time?

I think ... is a waste of time.

- 2 What do you think is a waste of money?

I think ... is a waste of money.

- 3 Do you think gambling is a waste of money?

Yes, I think that gambling is a waste of money.

No, I don't think that gambling is a waste of money.

- 4 Do you think watching TV is a waste of time?

Yes, I think that watching TV is a waste of time.

No, I don't think that watching TV is a waste of time.

- 5 What do you spend time doing?

I spend time ...

- 6 What do you spend money on?

I spend money on ...

- 7 What have you invested a lot of time in?

I've invested a lot of time in ...

- 8 What would you like to invest money in?

I'd like to invest money in ...

- 9 What are you saving money in order to do?

I'm saving money in order to ...

- 10 What do you do in order to save time?

I ... in order to save time.



Your turn. For example: What do you think is a waste of time? Have you ever invested money in stocks and shares?

WHAT'S THE QUESTION? >>>



1. I'm saving up for a new car.
2. No, I can't afford to go on vacation this year.
3. I think it's better to get a loan from the bank.
4. Yes, I sometimes lend money to friends.
5. No, I'm afraid that I can't lend you any money.
6. The average interest rate on a current account is 1%.
7. No, I don't have a mortgage.
8. No, I've never invested money in stocks or shares.

PERSONAL

osobisty

PAIR WORK >>>



Ask your partner some questions about money. Don't be too personal, and remember, you don't have to tell the truth.

- What are you saving up for?
- Do you think that gambling is a waste of money?
- Do you ever lend money to friends or relatives?
- What is one advantage of buying a flat?

REVIEW >>>



1. Are you saving up for a new car?
2. Do you have a mortgage?
3. How long is the average mortgage?
4. What is the average interest rate on a savings account?
5. Do you ever lend money to friends?
6. What is one advantage of borrowing money from the bank?
7. What do you waste time doing?
8. What would you like to invest money in?

DICTATION 5 >>>



I got a ten year mortgage from the bank last year. I pay by direct debit. The monthly payments are automatically debited from my current account. The interest rate is 5%. I don't like lending money to people. One disadvantage of lending money to friends is that they might not pay it back. I think that gambling is a waste of money. I have invested a lot of time in learning English. She is saving up for a new flat.

SECTION 6

OWN (VERB)

posiadać

OWN (ADJ)

własny

SEVERAL

kilka

REPOSSESS

odebrać, przejąć

Danny is talking to Helen about their mortgage.

DIALOGUE >>>

- | | |
|-------|--|
| Helen | It's great about the mortgage. |
| Danny | I know, we are going to own our own home. |
| Helen | I'm so excited. But what will happen if we miss a monthly payment? |
| Danny | If we miss one payment, it should be OK. However, if we missed several payments, they might repossess the apartment. |
| Helen | Oh no! I don't want to lose our new home! |
| Danny | Don't worry, they won't take the apartment unless we miss our payments, and we won't do that. |



Helen

Danny

- 1 What will happen if they miss one monthly payment on their mortgage?

If they miss one payment, it should be OK.

- 2 What might happen if they missed several payments?

If they missed several payments, the bank might repossess the apartment.

DRAMATIC

dramatyczny

SURVIVE

przeżyć

GRAMMAR >>>



'If' and 'unless' can often be used to say the same thing. For example:

You will pass the exam if you study.

You won't pass the exam unless you study.

Sentences with 'unless' often start with something negative. This makes them more dramatic. Compare these sentences:

You will fail the exam unless you study.

You will pass the exam if you study.

This man will die unless we get him to a hospital.

This man will survive if we get him to a hospital.

- 1 What will happen if I study hard for the next exam?

You will ... if you study hard.

- 2 What will happen unless I study for the next exam?

You will ... unless you study.



Your turn. For example: What will happen if I don't do any exercise? What might not happen unless I study English?

GRAMMAR >>>



There are many different kinds of conditional sentences. 'Zero conditionals' describe facts that never change. For example:

If you heat water, it boils.
You get fat if you eat too much junk food.

You can say the same thing with 'when'. For example:

When you play with fire, you get burned.
If you play with fire, you get burned.

The Present Simple tense is usually used in 'zero conditionals'.

FREEZE

zamrozić

CELSIUS

Celsiusza

- 1 What happens if you don't do your workbook?

If you don't do your workbook, you lose marks.

- 3 What happens if people eat too much fried food?

People get fat if they eat too much fried food.

- 2 What happens if water goes below zero degrees Celsius?

If water goes below zero degrees, it freezes.

- 4 What do you do if you get sick?

If I get sick, I ...

SUN CREAM

krem przeciwsłoneczny

(THE) SKY

niebo

CLEAR (ADJ)

oczyścić, przejaśnić

BE ABLE TO

być w stanie

SATURN

Saturn

TELESCOPE

teleskop

REMEMBER >>>



'First conditionals' are used to talk about real possibility in the future and are usually used with the Present Simple tense and 'will'. For example:

If it is hot tomorrow, I'll wear a t-shirt and shorts.
If I see John, I'll say hello from you.

Other modal verbs are used in 'first conditionals'. For example:

If it is hot tomorrow, I might go to the beach.
If it is hot tomorrow, you should wear sun cream.
If the sky is clear, we will be able to see Saturn through the telescope.

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

If it's cold tomorrow, I ...

- 2 If you come to my birthday party, what might you buy for me?

If I come to your party, I might buy you ...

- 3 If you learn English well, what will you be able to do?

If I learn English well, I'll be able to ...

- 4 If I go to the countryside, what should I take with me?

If you go to the countryside, you should take ... with you.

BOAT

łódka

YACHT

jacht

REMEMBER ▶▶▶



'Second conditionals' are used for unreal situations in the present or future. The Past Simple tense is used with 'if' and 'would' is often used. For example:

If I had a million dollars, I would buy a boat.
She would live in Paris if she were rich.

Other modal verbs can also be used. For example:

If I had a million dollars, I might buy a yacht.
If I were rich, I'd be able to live abroad.
If it were warmer, we could go swimming.

- 1 What would you do if you had a million dollars?

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

- 2 If you were very rich, what would you be able to do?

If I were very rich, I would be able to ...

- 3 If the weather were warmer/colder, what could we do?

If the weather were warmer/colder, we could ...

- 4 What would you do to improve this city if you were the mayor?

If I were the mayor, I would ...

REMEMBER ▶▶▶



'Second conditionals' are often used with 'could' in the 'if clause'. For example:

If I could meet any famous person, I'd meet Brad Pitt.
If I could travel anywhere, I would go to Brazil.
I would give up smoking if I could, but I can't.
I'd come to the party if I could, but I'm so busy.

- 1 If you could meet anybody from history, who would you meet?

If I could meet anybody, I would ...

- 2 If you were very rich, what would you be able to do?

If I were very rich, I would be able to ...

- 3 If you could be good at any sport, what sport would you be good at?

If I could be good at any sport, I'd be good at ...

- 4 If you could speak any language, which language would you speak?

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

- 5 If you could live anywhere in the world, where would you live?

If I could live anywhere in the world, I'd live in ...

- 6 If you could have any job, what would you be?

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



Your turn. For example: What would you do if you won a lot of money?
If you could play any instrument, what would you play?

HOW ARE THINGS?	jak tam? jak leci?	SATISFIED	zadowolony
CAREER CHOICE	wybór kariery	SCIENTIST	naukowiec
CHEMIST	aptekarz	GRATEFUL	wdzięczny

Bob and Danny are talking about their lives.

DIALOGUE ►►►

- Bob: Hey, Danny. How are things?
- Danny: Not bad, Bob. But I'm still not satisfied in my job.
- Bob: Really? Do you think that you might have made the wrong career choice?
- Danny: Yes, I do. I should have become a scientist.
- Bob: Really? Were you good at science at school?
- Danny: Yes, I was. I think that if I had studied science at university, I would have become a chemist.
- Bob: Really? I was just lazy. If I had studied harder at school, I would have got a better job.
- Danny: But if I hadn't become an accountant and moved to New York, I wouldn't have met Helen.
- Bob: That's true. We should be more grateful.



Danny

Bob

- What are Bob and Danny talking about?
They are talking about their lives.
- Is Danny satisfied in his job?
No, he is not satisfied in his job.
- What does Danny think that he might have done?
He thinks that he might have made the wrong career choice.
- What should he have become?
He thinks that he should have become a scientist.
- What would Danny have done if he had studied science?
He would have become a chemist if he had studied science.
- What would Bob have done if he had studied harder?
He would have got a better job if he had studied harder.
- But why doesn't Danny regret what he has done?
Because he wouldn't have met Helen if he hadn't become an accountant and moved to New York.



GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



'Third conditionals' are used to talk about unreal situations in the past. They are - 'if+past perfect' + 'would have+past participle'. For example:

If I had gone to university, I would have studied Spanish.
(I didn't go to university, I didn't study Spanish)

If I hadn't been so shy at school, I would have made more friends.
(I was shy, I didn't make many friends)

If I hadn't got up so late, I would have caught the bus.
(I got up late, I missed the bus)

- 1 If you hadn't studied ... , what would you have studied?

If I hadn't studied ... , I would have studied ...

- 2 If you hadn't become a ... , what would you have become?

If I hadn't become a ... , I would have become a ...

- 3 What did you do yesterday?

I ... yesterday.

- 4 If you hadn't ... yesterday, what would you have done?

If I hadn't ... yesterday, I would have ...

GRAMMAR ▶▶▶



'Mixed conditionals' are conditionals that mix times and tenses (present + past or past + present). For example:

If I had studied accounting, I would probably be working in a bank now. (I didn't study accounting in the past, I don't work in a bank now)

If I spoke Chinese, I would have enjoyed my holiday more.
(I don't speak Chinese now, I didn't really enjoy my holiday)

- 1 If you had gone to bed earlier, how would you feel now?

If I had gone to bed earlier, I would feel ... now.

- 2 If you had gone to bed very late, how would you feel now?

If I had gone to bed very late, I would feel ... now.

- 3 If you had studied ... at university, what would you be doing now?

If I had studied ... at university, I would be ... now.

- 4 If you hadn't studied ... at university, what would you be doing now?

If I hadn't studied ... at university, I would be ... now.



Your turn. For example: Would you have passed the last exam if you hadn't studied? What would you be doing now if you had studied maths at university?

REGULARLY	regularnie	CONJUNCTION	spójnik
PROVIDED THAT	pod warunkiem, że	FINE (ADJ)	dobry, dobrej jakości
GO AHEAD	odbyć się (wedle planu)	ON THE CONDITION THAT	pod warunkiem, że
PROVIDING THAT	pod warunkiem, że	AS LONG AS	o ile

GRAMMAR >>>



'If' is used most regularly in conditional sentences, but other conjunctions can be used. For example:

Provided that the weather stays fine, the match will go ahead.

I will buy your apartment on the condition that you leave all the furniture.

I will lend you the money providing that you pay me back next week.

I will work for your company as long as you give me a free apartment.

- 1 Provided that the weather is fine, what will you do this weekend?

Provided that the weather is fine, I'll ... this weekend.

- 2 Can you lend me \$100, please?

I'll lend you the money ...

EVEN IF	nawet jeśli	POSITION	pozycja
DOUBLE	podwójny	SALARY	wypłata
COMPANY CAR	samochód służbowy	BEG	brać

GRAMMAR >>>



'Even if' is used when nothing will change a position or situation. For example:

I won't work for you even if you pay me double my current salary and give me a company car.

I wouldn't go on a date with you even if you paid me.

I won't lend you any money even if you beg me to.

You can use 'even if' in different types of conditional sentences. For example:

I won't work there even if he offers me a job. (first)

I wouldn't work there even if he offered me a job. (second)

I wouldn't have got the job even if I had been qualified. (third)

Even if I had a degree, I wouldn't have got the job. (mixed)

Finish these sentences.

- 1 I will buy your car provided that ...
- 2 I won't come to your party even if ...
- 3 I won't come to your party unless ...
- 4 I will only work for you if ...
- 5 I would lend you money if ...
- 6 I would have got the job if ...
- 7 I wouldn't have gone out with him even if ...
- 8 I never judge people by their appearance even if ...
- 9 I won't lend you money unless ...
- 10 You will fail the exam unless ...
- 11 I will buy your apartment on the condition that ...
- 12 I will go out tonight even if ...
- 13 I wouldn't be so tired now if ...
- 14 I wouldn't have got the job if ...
- 15 You will get a cold in winter unless ...
- 16 You won't get promoted unless ...



Your turn. Ask a conditional question. For example: Will you lend me your car as long as I give it back tomorrow? What would you do if you had a million dollars?

REVIEW ▶▶▶



1. What happens if water reaches 100 degrees Celsius?
2. What will you wear if it's cold tomorrow?
3. What should I do if I get a cold?
4. If you could have any talent, what would it be?
5. If you hadn't studied English, which language would you have studied?
6. What might happen unless you study hard?
7. What will happen as long as you study hard?
8. What would you do if you won a lot of money?

DICTIONARY 6 ▶▶▶



I won't lend you any money unless you promise to pay me back. If you want to borrow my car, you will have to pay for your own petrol. I wouldn't work for him even if he begged me to. He will fail the exam unless he studies hard. I wouldn't have studied maths if my teacher hadn't told me to. I wouldn't be working here if I had passed my chemistry exam. I'll come to your party provided that you don't invite Jane.

FINAL REVIEW

REMEMBER ▶▶▶



When having a debate or discussion, there are some terms that you can use to give your opinion and argue your point:

Giving your opinion

In my opinion ...
In my view ...
As far as I'm concerned ...
As far as I know ...
The most important factor is ...

Arguing your point

That's not true.
Yes, but on the other hand ...
That might be true, but ...
I think you're wrong ...
I disagree.

DEBATE ▶▶▶



One half of the class thinks that it's better to borrow money from the bank than a relative. The other half thinks the opposite.

First

Make a list of your strongest points.

Secondly

In small groups, discuss your point of view. Think about your strongest points and how you are going to argue them.

Finally

Debate your side of the argument with the others.

LOOK BACK ON SOMETHING

spojrzeć wstecz

CHOICE

wybór

CERTAIN

pewny

SUCCESSFUL

udany

PAIR WORK ▶▶▶



Look back on your life. Tell your partner what you should and shouldn't have done.

I should have studied harder.
I shouldn't have learned Japanese.

Tell your partner how your life would have been or would be different if you had made other choices.

If I had studied chemistry, I would have become a scientist.
If I hadn't moved to this city, I wouldn't have met my wife.

Tell your partner how your life will be different if you do certain things.

I'll get rich if I start my own business.
I won't be successful unless I work hard.

