



## BRAINY POST

## THE JOBS GAME

CV



gamer25



Hi everyone! Play my new game to learn some common job names quickly! Enjoy it!



plumber



cashier



lawyer



sports centre manager



farmer



engineer



scientist



nurse



This person is a woman. She isn't a sports centre manager, a nurse or a scientist. What's her job?

She's a lawyer.



## Vocabulary presentation 1

1 1.01 Listen and repeat. Work in pairs. In turns, point at the jobs on the *BrainyPost* and name them. What's the answer to the game question?

plumber ■ cashier ■ lawyer ■ sports centre manager ■ farmer ■ engineer ■ scientist ■ nurse



## Phonics twister

1.02 Listen and repeat.

Listen to the difference: **th** and **th**.

**This** lawyer, **that** lawyer,  
**these** lawyers, **those** lawyers.

**Three** lawyers, **thirty** lawyers,  
a **thousand** lawyers!

Now twist your tongue with *farmer*!



## Life skills: Different opinions

How can you disagree in a friendly way?

*Suggested answers:*

Say your own opinions clearly.  
Listen to other people's opinions.

Be polite. ■ Raise your voice.

Use some humour.

Be rude. ■ Don't be angry.

You must agree with others.

## Vocabulary practice

2 Read the sentences and write the names of the jobs in your notebook.

- 1 She's between the cashier and the sports centre manager. *lawyer*
- 2 He's between the farmer and the scientist. *engineer*
- 3 She's between the nurse and the engineer. *scientist*
- 4 She's next to the sports centre manager and the scientist. She isn't a lawyer. *nurse*
- 5 He's next to the cashier and the farmer. He isn't an engineer. *plumber*

3  1.03 Listen and play *The Jobs Game*.

She is a/an ...

- 1 *She is a scientist.*
- 2 *He is an engineer.*
- 3 *He is a cashier.*

He is a/an ...

- 4 *She is a sports centre manager.*
- 5 *He is a plumber.*

## Vocabulary presentation 2

4  1.04 Listen and repeat. Guess what the green parts mean. Write the answers in your notebook.

- 1 Scientists **do experiments** . *przeprowadzać eksperymenty*
- 2 Plumbers **fix leaks** . *naprawiać ciekące rury*
- 3 Cashiers **give change to customers** . *wydawać klientom resztę*
- 4 Nurses **look after patients** . *opiekować się pacjentami*
- 5 Farmers **grow crops and milk cows** . *uprawiać rośliny i doić krowy*
- 6 Engineers **build bridges** . *budować mosty*
- 7 Sports centre managers **give instructions** to the other workers. *wydawać polecenia*
- 8 Lawyers **help people with the law** . *pomagać w kwestiach prawnych*



### Look

We can add **manager** and **worker** to names of places.

*She's a **sports centre manager**.*

*He's a **supermarket worker**.*

## Listening

5  1.05 Listen to five people talking about their jobs. In your notebook, write the names of the jobs.

- 1 *nurse*
- 2 *lawyer*
- 3 *engineer*
- 4 *plumber*
- 5 *scientist*

## Reading

6  Przeczytaj tekst, z którego usunięto cztery zdania. Dopasuj do każdej luki (1–4) literę, którą oznaczono brakujące zdanie (A–E). Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie. **Uwaga!** Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej luki.

### At home and at work with Jonty Jones

#### My family all disagree!

My mum's a recycling centre manager. She doesn't like plastic. My dad's a plumber. <sup>1</sup> B He thinks that plastic pipes are the best. My brother's a farmer and he grows crops on an eco-farm. He hates chemicals. My sister's a scientist. <sup>2</sup> E My grandmother's a supermarket cashier, and she doesn't like my job. I'm an engineer. <sup>3</sup> A We all disagree, but we're a family. <sup>4</sup> D



- A. I make robot cashiers for supermarkets.
- B. He uses plastic a lot in his work.
- C. We've all got different jobs.
- D. That's the most important thing.
- E. She makes chemicals for farms.

## Game

7  Work in groups of three or four. Play *What's my job?*

- 1) Każdy uczeń kolejno wybiera dowolny zawód i mówi, na czym polega praca wykonywana w tym zawodzie.
- 2) Pozostali gracze odgadują ten zawód.
- 3) Gracz, który odgadnie jako pierwszy, otrzymuje 1 punkt. Zwycięża gracz, który zdobędzie najwięcej punktów.

I grow crops.

You're a farmer!

Lesson objective: Grammar: have to: affirmative and negative

### Quick check

1.06 Listen and say **True** or **False**.

1 True 2 False 3 True 4 False 5 True 6 True 7 False 8 True

### Grammar presentation

1.07 Listen and read the email. Does **have to** mean obligation (*nakaz*) or possibility (*możliwość*)? 'have to' means obligation (*nakaz*)

Hi!

A bit of good news – my sister Mia's got a new job. She's a cashier. She **has to** give change to customers but she **doesn't have to** do any maths. She **has to** be polite to customers and she **has to** wear a uniform too. I'm happy I **don't have to** work 😊 but I **have to** go to school! 😞

Next time you're in the supermarket say hello to Mia!

Will



### Grammar app

**have to**: affirmative, negative

I	have to	work.
He	has to	
I	don't	have to
He	doesn't	work.

>>> Grammar summary on page 19

2 In your notebook, prepare a **Grammar app** for you and she.

### Grammar practice

3 In your notebook, complete the sentences, using the verbs in brackets and the correct form of **have to**. Then say the names of the jobs.

- My mother doesn't have to give (not give) change to customers. She has to do (do) experiments.  
*She's a scientist.*
- My two sisters don't have to help (not help) people with the law. They have to look after (look after) patients. *They're nurses.*
- My father doesn't have to fix (not fix) leaks. He has to give (give) instructions to other workers. *He's a manager.*

### Listening

4 1.08 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie wypowiedź ucznia. W zadaniach 1–3, na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu, z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą (A, B albo C). Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszytcie.

- Tom's father has to
  - get a bus every day.
  - get up early.
  - leave the hotel early.
- Tom's father likes
  - the hotel kitchen.
  - the people in the hotel kitchen.
  - the guests at the hotel.
- Tom wants to
  - help his classmates become famous cooks.
  - explain that a cook's job is difficult.
  - talk about some famous chefs.

### Writing

5 Choose a new job for somebody in your family. In your notebook, write an email to your friend in England about it.

<b>place</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>London Fashion shop, shopping centre</li> <li>New London hospital, Trafalgar Square</li> </ul>
<b>has to</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>put clothes in the shop window</li> <li>look after patients</li> <li>help customers</li> <li>give medicine to patients</li> <li>wear a name badge</li> <li>wear a uniform</li> </ul>
<b>doesn't have to</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clean the shop</li> <li>make the beds</li> <li>wear a uniform</li> <li>wash the windows</li> </ul>



### Tips

W e-mailu napisz:

- kto ma nową pracę i gdzie pracuje,
- jakie ma obowiązki,
- czego nie musi robić.

### Speaking

6 In pairs, ask and answer questions with **Who ... about jobs**.

Who has to fix leaks?

Plumbers have to fix leaks.

# Where do you work?

Lesson objective: Vocabulary: workplaces

## Vocabulary presentation

- 1 1.09 Listen, look at the map and repeat the words. Work in pairs. In turns, describe the locations and guess the places.



It's on Idea Avenue. It's next to the warehouse.

It's the factory.

## Vocabulary practice

- 2 What are their jobs? Where do they work? Write the answers in your notebook.

- I have to take hundreds of things down from the shelves.
- I have to make sure the rubbish goes in the correct places.
- I have to sit at a desk all day.
- I have to put the wheels on hundreds of toy cars every day.
- I have to sell stamps for letters.
- I work for the city.

### Look

We use **in** with most workplaces: **in** a post office, **in** a factory etc. But: **at** an airport, **at** the police station, **at** the fire station, **on** a farm.

- He's a warehouse worker. He works in a warehouse.
- She's a recycling centre worker/manager. She works in a recycling centre.
- He's an office worker/manager. He works in an office.
- She's a factory worker. She works in a factory.
- He's a post office worker. He works in a post office.
- She's a town hall worker/manager. She works in the town hall.

## Speaking

- 3 In pairs, take turns to choose a job. Say what you have to do. Your partner guesses the job and the workplace.

count money ■ look after animals  
check tickets ■ look for criminals  
put out fires ■ look after patients

airport worker ■ farmer  
bank worker ■ nurse ■ police officer  
firefighter

I have to check tickets.

You're a/an ...  
You work in/at/on ...

## Listening

- 4 1.10 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi osób mówiących o swojej pracy. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu dopasuj do każdej wypowiedzi (1-4) odpowiadające jej zdanie (A-E). Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszyte. **Uwaga!** Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

This speaker

- doesn't like the job when the weather is bad.
- has some sad days at work.
- has a lot of fun at work.
- has a job that is always boring.
- earns a lot of money.

1	2	3	4
<u>C</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>A</u>

## Speaking

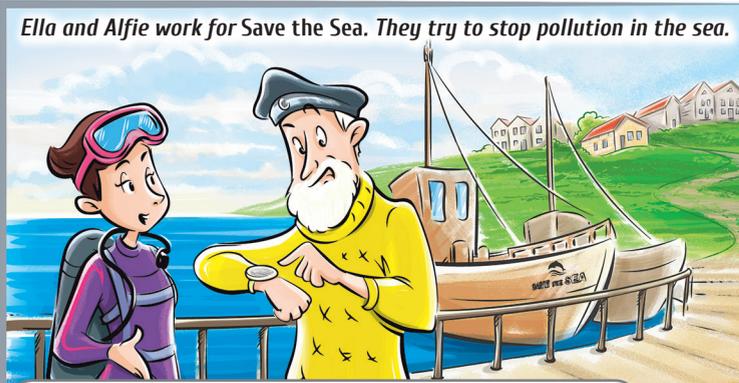
- 5 Work in pairs. Talk about the workplaces where you live.

Are there any factories in our town?  
Where are they?

There's a factory on Przemysłowa Street.  
There's a factory near the train station, and ...

Lesson objective: Grammar: have to: questions and short answers, wh- questions

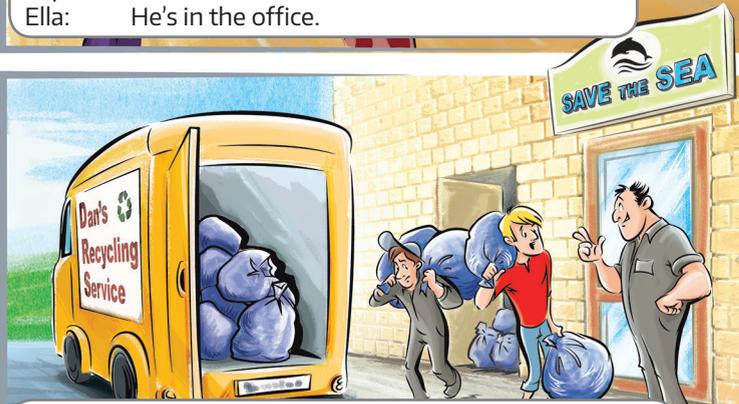
Ella and Alfie work for Save the Sea. They try to stop pollution in the sea.



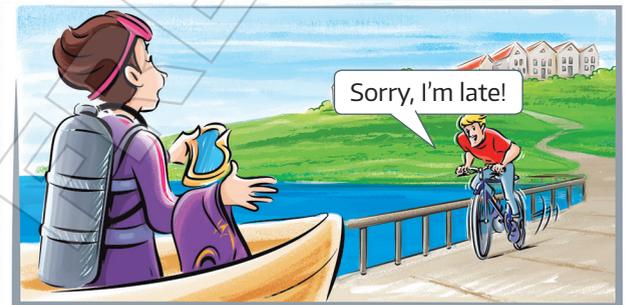
Ella: Do we have to count the dolphins?  
 Captain: Yes, we do.  
 Ella: When do we have to count them?  
 Captain: At 12 o'clock. It's 11:30 now. Where is Alfie?  
 Ella: He's in the office.



Ella: We're in a rush, Alfie. Do you have to finish your work today?  
 Alfie: No, I don't.  
 Ella: Do you have to take the recycling out?  
 Alfie: Yes, I do. The recycling van is here now. See you soon!



Alfie: Do you really recycle all types of plastic?  
 Dan: Of course, we do! We take recycling from warehouses, factories, hospitals and banks ... We know how to recycle.  
 Alfie: That's great. We have to protect the environment. Plastic is very bad for wildlife.



Sorry, I'm late!

A few kilometres away ...



Yes, we know how to recycle!

Soon, they're with the dolphins!



### GLOSSARY

**pollution** – zanieczyszczenie  
**protect the environment** – chronić środowisko  
**recycle** – przetwarzać (śmieci)  
**recycling** – recykling; śmieci (do ponownego przetworzenia)  
**wildlife** – dzikie zwierzęta, dzika przyroda

### USEFUL!

How do you say these phrases in Polish?

- We're in a rush. *Śpieszymy się.*
- See you soon! *Do zobaczenia wkrótce.*
- Sorry I'm late! *Przepraszam za spóźnienie.*

### Grammar presentation

- 1.12 Read and listen to Episode 1. Are Dan and Dave good at recycling? *No, they aren't.*

### Quick check

1.11 Listen to the names of places. Stand up when you hear a workplace.

*in an office, in a warehouse, in a hospital, in a factory, at an airport, in a bank, in a recycling centre, on a farm, in a post office, at a fire station, at the police station, in the town hall*

## Comprehension

2 Match the beginnings of the sentences with the correct endings. Write the answers in your notebook.

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 At the beginning, Alfie is <i>d</i>         | a dolphins in the sea.            |
| 2 In the big plastic bags, <i>b</i>           | b there are things for recycling. |
| 3 There are <i>a</i>                          | c in the sea.                     |
| 4 Dan and Dave put all the recycling <i>c</i> | d in the office.                  |

## G Grammar app

**have to:** questions and short answers

Do we have to count the dolphins?  
Does he have to count the dolphins?

Yes, we do. / No, we don't.

Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

**have to:** wh-questions

When do we have to count the dolphins?

At 12 o'clock.

>>> Grammar summary on page 19

3 Work in pairs. Say *Grammar apps* for you and *they*. In your notebook, write a *Grammar app* for *she*.

## Grammar practice

4 In your notebook, change the sentences to questions. Then write the answers.

- She has to work in a factory. (✓)  
*Does she have to work in a factory? Yes, she does.*
- They have to cook dinner. (X)  
*Do they have to cook dinner? No, they don't.*
- You have to wash the windows. (✓)  
*Do you have to wash the windows? Yes, I do.*
- He has to walk the dog. (X)  
*Does he have to walk the dog? No, he doesn't.*

5 In your notebook, complete the interview, using the words in brackets and the correct form of *have to*.

Interviewer: Ella, you're a marine scientist. Tell me about your job.

Ella: I <sup>1</sup>*have to do* (do) experiments in a laboratory.  
I <sup>2</sup>*have to check* (check) that the fish and other animals are OK.

Interviewer: <sup>3</sup>*Do* you *have to work* (work) in an office?

## Listening

6 1.13 Listen to an interview with a worker. Point at the correct answers.

- Where does the man work?  
a In an office.  
b In a warehouse.  
c In a hospital.
- What does the man have to do?



- What does the man think of the people at his workplace?

a b c



## Chores

7 Work in pairs, complete these chores. Can you add some more? *Suggested answers:*

tidy my *room/house* ■ vacuum the *carpet*  
wash the *car* ■ make my *bed* ■ walk the *dog*  
look after my *younger sister/brother*  
dust the *furniture* ■ iron the *clothes*  
wash the *windows* ■ take the *rubbish* out  
feed the *dog/cat/fish*

## Game

8 Work in pairs. Play *Who's the most helpful?*

- Zadawajcie sobie na zmianę pytania o wasze obowiązki domowe.
- Za każdą pozytywną odpowiedź gracz dostaje jeden punkt.
- Podliczcie punkty, aby zobaczyć, kto częściej pomaga w domu.

Do you have to take the rubbish out?

Yes, I do.

5 In your notebook, complete the interview, using the words in brackets and the correct form of *have to*.

Interviewer: Ella, you're a marine scientist. Tell me about your job.

Ella: I <sup>1</sup>*have to do* (do) experiments in a laboratory.  
I <sup>2</sup>*have to check* (check) that the fish and other animals are OK.

Interviewer: <sup>3</sup>*Do* you *have to work* (work) in an office?

Ella: Yes, I <sup>4</sup>*do*. I <sup>5</sup>*have to work* (work) in the office on Monday and Wednesday.

Interviewer: <sup>6</sup>*Does* Alfie *have to work* (work) in the office on those days?

Ella: No, he <sup>7</sup>*doesn't*. He <sup>8</sup>*has to work* (work) in the office on Tuesday and Thursday.



Lesson objective: Revision of lessons 1-4

1 What jobs are they? Write the answers in your notebook.

a ER  
farmer

b L = C  
cook

c HO = NU  
nurse

5 Write a job puzzle like in exercise 4.

- Wybierz dla siebie zawód i napisz cztery zdania opisujące twoje obowiązki, w tym jedno fałszywe. Użyj *have to*.
- Przeczytaj zdania koleżdze/koleżance z łatwki. Poproś o odgadnięcie, jaki to zawód i które zdanie jest fałszywe.
- Zamieńcie się rolami.

2 Work in pairs. In turns, play *Lucky finger*.

- Uczeń A zamyka oczy i wskazuje palcem osiem części wyrazów umieszczonych poniżej.
- Uczeń B zapisuje wylosowane przez ucznia A części wyrazów. Następnie próbuje ułożyć z nich nazwy zawodów.



Possible answers: lawyer, nurse, manager, scientist, cashier, farmer, plumber, engineer

Use of English

6 Przeczytaj opis ilustracji. Uzupełnij każdą lukę (1-4) jednym wyrazem, tak aby powstał tekst zgodny z ilustracją. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszytcie.



In this photo, there is a woman and a man. They are <sup>1</sup>in the kitchen. The man is a plumber and he wants to <sup>2</sup>fix the leak. He's got blue work clothes. The woman is next to the man. She's got a white top, pink <sup>3</sup>trousers and brown shoes. She wants to make lunch for her children so the plumber <sup>4</sup>has to hurry up!

3 Solve the puzzle. What is each person's job? Write the answers in your notebook.



- The engineer is next to the office.
- The manager is next to the office. She isn't next to the hospital.
- The cashier is in front of one of the places. She isn't in front of the warehouse.
- The scientist is in front of one of the workplaces.
- The nurse isn't next to the office.

4 Read about the job. One sentence is false – find it and guess the job. *It's a plumber.*

I have to fix toilets.

I have to work in houses.

I don't have to fix leaks.



I don't have to look after patients.



Eco-alert!

Put the words in the correct order!

Do not waste water!



not ! water Do waste

**On the Internet**

Lesson objectives: *Functions: talking about likes and dislikes; suggesting; Grammar: gerunds after like, hate, love, don't mind and don't like*

**1** **1.14** Listen and read. In your notebook, write the answers in the box below in order from positive to negative.



4 No, not really. ■ 1 Yes, I really do. ■ 2 Yes, I do. ■ 3 I don't mind it. ■ 5 No, I hate it.



**Look**

I love / like / don't mind / don't like / hate fixing things.

**2** **1.15** Write the numbers 1–8 in your notebook. Listen and draw a correct face next to each number.

love ■ like ■ don't mind  
 don't like ■ hate

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 making things         | 5 chatting to people |
| 2 fixing things         | 6 helping people     |
| 3 looking after animals | 7 doing experiments  |
| 4 using computers       | 8 doing maths        |

love: 5, 6 like: 1 don't mind: 4, 8 don't like: 2, 3 hate: 7

**3** In pairs, choose the best job for Naomi.

She can't be a plumber, because she doesn't like fixing things.

That's true. Perhaps she should be a ...

**4** Work in pairs. In turns, ask each other *Do you like ...?* questions with the activities in exercise 2. Answer them and suggest jobs for each other.

Do you like using computers?

...

You should be ...

**5** Work in groups. Ask three other students the questions you asked in exercise 4. Suggest jobs for each other.



1  1.16 Listen and read. Match the texts with the photos. Write the answers in your notebook.



1 Professional pusher, Japan *d*

The trains in Tokyo, the capital of Japan, are usually full at rush hour – and some stations have a pusher to push more passengers on the train. You have to be strong for this job.



2 Bicycle fisherman, The Netherlands *e*

There are more than 800,000 bikes in Amsterdam, the capital of the Netherlands. Every year, about 15,000 bicycles end up in the canals. If you like diving, it's a good job.



3 Queen's Piper, England *a*

If you're good at playing the bagpipes, think about a job as the Queen's Piper. You have to play the bagpipes outside the Queen's rooms every day. She visits all her palaces and houses every year, so you have to travel a lot.



4 Garbage detective, Germany *c*

There are very strict laws about recycling in Germany. The garbage detectives give a warning or a fine to people who don't recycle things correctly. You have to be quick and clever for this job.



5 Mermaid, The United States *b*

In big aquariums in the United States, you can earn good money as a mermaid. You have to put on a mermaid outfit and you have to swim among the fish. You have to be good at swimming and you have to like travelling.

 Glossary

bagpipes – dudzi	rush hour – godziny
end up – kończyć	szczytu
fine – mandat	strict law – surowe prawo

4  Work in groups of four or five. Imagine you have one of the jobs from exercise 1. Tell your group about your job.

What is your job? ■ Do you like it?  
What do you have to do?  
What do you like doing?

2 Read the texts again and answer the questions in your notebook.

In which texts is there something about:

- a types of transport? 1,2    c recycling? 4  
b music? 3    d travelling? 1,3,5

3 Read what the girl says and choose a job for her on this page. *Garbage detective*



I love working outdoors, and I like watching fish – I've got some fish at home. I can swim very well, but I'm not good at dancing, and I don't like the idea of dancing and people watching me. I think recycling is very important.

*Discover more!*

5 Read about one or two unusual jobs on the Internet. Then make a poster about the jobs.

 Tips

W opisie zawodu uwzględnij:

- jego nazwę,
- obowiązki, jakich wykonywania wymaga,
- co powinna lubić osoba wykonująca ten zawód (np. *You have to like dancing.*).



## Vocabulary & Speaking

### 1 Answer the questions in your notebook.

- Who gives change to customers in a supermarket? *a cashier*
- Who builds bridges? *an engineer*
- Who does experiments? *a scientist*
- Who helps people with the law? *a lawyer*
- Who gives instructions? *a manager*
- Who grows crops? *a farmer*
- Who fixes leaks? *a plumber*
- Who looks after patients? *a nurse*

8

### 2 In your notebook, complete the sentences with the correct words in the box.

police station ■ warehouse  
farm ■ fire station ■ bank ■ office  
recycling centre ■ hospital

- My brother is a farmer. His farm is in this village.
- My sister is a police officer. She works at that police station.
- My mother is a nurse. She works at this hospital.
- My father is a businessman. He works in that office.

4

### 3 ★ In your notebook, write questions and answers.

- your sister / like / do / maths / ?  
*Does your sister like doing maths?* She / 😊 it.  
*She doesn't mind it.*
- your brother / like / to people / chat / ?  
*Does your brother like chatting to people?* No, 😞.  
*No, not really.*
- you / like / fix / things / ?  
*Do you like fixing things?* Yes, 😊.  
*Yes, I do.*
- your parents / like / go out / ?  
*Do you parents like going out?* No, 😞.  
*No, they hate it.*

8

## Grammar

### 4 In your notebook, complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words in brackets.

- My brother doesn't have to wear (not have to, wear) a uniform at his school.
- My sister has to study (have to, study) for the exams.
- Plumbers don't have to fix (not have to, fix) cars.
- Cashiers have to give (have to, give) change to customers.
- I don't have to take (not have to, take) the rubbish out.
- We don't have to walk (not have to, walk) the dog.

6

### 5 In your notebook, write the words in the correct order to make questions.

- walk / does / to school / your brother / have to / ? *Does your brother have to walk to school?*
- your sister / tidy / does / her room / have to / ?  
*Does your sister have to tidy her room?*
- work / have to / your parents / in an office / do / ? *Do your parents have to work in an office?*
- get up / what time / you / do / in the morning / have to / ? *What time do you have to get up in the morning?*
- have to / does / what / at home / your brother / do / ? *What does your brother have to do at home?*
- you / what / today / do / have to / do / ?  
*What do you have to do today?*

6

## Use of English

### 6 ★ 🎓 Przeczytaj tekst. Wybierz odpowiedź A, B lub C, tak aby poprawnie uzupełnić luki (1-4). Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszyte.

Harry Lawson is an underwater farmer! He <sup>1</sup> visit the farm every day to make sure the seaweed is OK. People use seaweed <sup>2</sup> food and they buy it from Harry. He has to <sup>3</sup> early every day to visit the farm. He doesn't <sup>4</sup> getting up early. He loves visiting the underwater farm.



- A. has to      B. have to      C. don't have to
- A. for      B. to      C. of
- A. gets up      B. getting up       C. get up
- A. feel       B. mind      C. know

8

Vocabulary &amp; Speaking: /20

Grammar: /20 Total: /40

Jobs	On the Internet	
<b>cashier</b> kasjer/kasjerka	<b>I love ...</b> Uwielbiam...	<b>marine scientist</b> badacz mórz
<b>engineer</b> inżynier/inżynierka	<b>I like ...</b> Lubię...	<b>mermaid</b> syrena
<b>farmer</b> rolnik/rolniczka	<b>I don't mind ...</b> Nie przeszkadza mi...	<b>outfit</b> strój
<b>lawyer</b> prawnik/prawniczka	<b>I don't like ...</b> Nie lubię...	<b>perhaps</b> być może
<b>nurse</b> pielęgniarz/pielęgniarka	<b>I hate ...</b> Nienawidzę...	<b>pipes</b> rury
<b>plumber</b> hydraulik/hydrauliczka	<b>Yes, I really do.</b> Tak, naprawdę lubię.	<b>polite</b> uprzejmy
<b>scientist</b> naukowiec/naukowiec	<b>Yes, I do.</b> Tak, lubię.	<b>pollution</b> zanieczyszczenie
<b>sports centre manager</b> kierownik/kierowniczka centrum sportowego	<b>I don't mind it.</b> Nie mam nic przeciwko.	<b>protect the environment</b> chronić środowisko
	<b>No, not really.</b> Nie, nie za bardzo.	<b>pusher</b> upychacz (kolejowy)
	<b>No, I hate it.</b> Nie, nienawidzę tego.	<b>put out fires</b> gasić pożary
		<b>Queen's Piper</b> królewski dudziarz
Job activities	Other	<b>raise your voice</b> podnosić głos
<b>build bridges</b> budować mosty	<b>agree</b> zgadzać się	<b>recycle</b> przetwarzać (śmieci)
<b>do experiments</b> przeprowadzać eksperymenty	<b>at the beginning</b> na początku	<b>recycling</b> recykling; śmieci (do ponownego przetworzenia)
<b>fix leaks</b> naprawiać ciekące rury	<b>bagpipes</b> dudy	<b>recycling centre manager</b> kierownik zakładu segregacji odpadów
<b>give change to customers</b> wydawać klientom resztę	<b>capital</b> stolica	<b>rubbish</b> śmieci
<b>give instructions</b> wydawać polecenia	<b>chat</b> rozmawiać	<b>rude</b> nieuprzejmy
<b>grow crops and milk cows</b> uprawiać rośliny i doić krowy	<b>check tickets</b> sprawdzać bilety	<b>rush hour</b> godziny szczytu
<b>help people with the law</b> pomagać w kwestiach prawnych	<b>chef</b> szef kuchni	<b>save the sea</b> ratować morze
<b>look after patients</b> opiekować się pacjentami	<b>chemicals</b> chemikalia	<b>seaweed</b> wodorosty
	<b>common</b> popularny	<b>shelf</b> półka
	<b>cook</b> kucharz	<b>strict law</b> surowe prawo
	<b>count money</b> liczyć pieniądze	<b>toy car</b> zabawkowy samochodzik
	<b>customer</b> klient	<b>twist one's tongue</b> połamać sobie język
	<b>difference</b> różnica	<b>uniform</b> uniform
	<b>disagree</b> nie zgadzać się	<b>warning</b> ostrzeżenie
	<b>dive</b> nurkować	<b>waste</b> odpady
	<b>earn a lot of money</b> zarabiać mnóstwo pieniędzy	<b>wear a name badge</b> nosić identyfikator
	<b>end up</b> kończyć	<b>weather</b> pogoda
	<b>enjoy</b> lubić	<b>website</b> strona internetowa
	<b>fine</b> mandat	<b>wheel</b> koło
	<b>fisherman</b> rybak	<b>wildlife</b> dzikie zwierzęta, dzika przyroda
	<b>garbage detective</b> inspektor odpadów	<b>work</b> pracować
	<b>give medicine to patients</b> dawać pacjentom lekarstwa	<b>worker</b> pracownik
	<b>guest</b> gość	<b>workplace</b> miejsce pracy
	<b>helpful</b> pomocny	
	<b>humour</b> humor	
	<b>interview</b> wywiad	
	<b>job</b> praca, zawód	
	<b>look after</b> opiekować się	
	<b>look for criminals</b> szukać przestępców	
	<b>make the beds</b> ścielić łóżka	
	<b>manager</b> kierownik/menedżer	
Useful!		
<b>We're in a rush.</b> Śpieszymy się.		
<b>See you soon!</b> Do zobaczenia wkrótce!		
<b>Sorry I'm late.</b> Przepraszam za spóźnienie.		

**have to: affirmative**

Gdy mówimy o obowiązkach, używamy konstrukcji *have to*. W zdaniach twierdzących w trzeciej osobie liczby pojedynczej (*he, she, it*) używamy *has to*.

**Affirmative**

I **have to work** every day.  
 You **have to work** every day.  
 He **has to work** every day.  
 She **has to work** every day.  
 It **has to work** every day.  
 We **have to work** every day.  
 You **have to work** every day.  
 They **have to work** every day.

**Short forms**

*Have to / Has to* nie ma form skróconych.

**have to: negative**

W zdaniach przeczących z *have to* dodajemy *don't* lub *doesn't*.

**Negative**

I **don't have to work** every day.  
 You **don't have to work** every day.  
 He **doesn't have to work** every day.  
 She **doesn't have to work** every day.  
 It **doesn't have to work** every day.  
 We **don't have to work** every day.  
 You **don't have to work** every day.  
 They **don't have to work** every day.

**Short forms**

**don't = do not**  
**doesn't = does not**



Choose your grammar project!

**Project 1 Grammar Snaps****1 Make your own grammar snap.**

- Wybierz dowolne zagadnienie gramatyczne z rozdziału 1.
- Znajdź zdjęcie lub rysunek, które pomogą ci zilustrować wybrane zagadnienie gramatyczne.



I have to give you a VERY BIG injection.

**have to: questions and short answers**

Pytania z *have to* tworzymy, dodając *Do* lub *Does* na początku pytania. Na pytania odpowiadamy, używając krótkich odpowiedzi z: *do / does* lub *don't / doesn't*.

**Question**

**Do I have** to work?

**Short answer**

Yes, I **do**. /

No, I **don't**.

**Do you have** to work?

Yes, you **do**. /

No, you **don't**.

**Does he have** to work?

Yes, he **does**. /

No, he **doesn't**.

**Does she have** to work?

Yes, she **does**. /

No, she **doesn't**.

**Does it have** to work?

Yes, it **does**. /

No, it **doesn't**.

**Do we have** to work?

Yes, we **do**. /

No, we **don't**.

**Do you have** to work?

Yes, you **do**. /

No, you **don't**.

**Do they have** to work?

Yes, they **do**. /

No, they **don't**.

**have to: wh- questions**

Pytania szczegółowe tworzymy, dodając zaimek pytający przed *do* lub *does*.

**When do** you **have to** get up?

**What do** you **have to** do on Saturday?

**Where does** she **have to** go?

**love / like / don't mind / don't like / hate + gerund**

Po czasownikach: *love / like / don't mind / don't like / hate* używamy czasowników z końcówką *-ing*.

I **love / like / don't mind / don't like / hate** **fixing** things.

**Project 2 My amazing job****2 In your notebook, write about your future job.**

- Wyobraź sobie siebie za 20 lat. Opisz swoją pracę oraz swój typowy dzień w pracy.
- W opisie odpowiedz na pytania:
  - What is the name of your job?
  - What do you have to do in your job?
  - What do you like doing at/in your workplace?
  - What do you hate doing at/in your workplace?

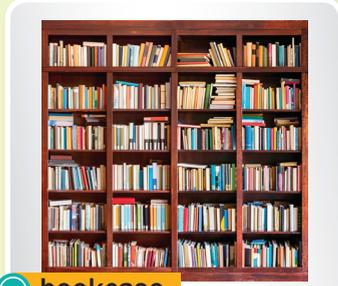
**BRAINY POST**



curtains



blinds



bookcase



cupboard



wardrobe



sofa



armchair



shelf



mirror



rug



towel



cushion

**manchestergirl349**  
Mum and dad are the winners of a competition at a shop called *Fantastic Furniture*. The prize is furniture and objects for the house but we don't like it ...



**Vocabulary presentation**

1 1.17 Listen, repeat and find the objects in the *BrainyPost*. Point at the objects and say their name.

2 Work in pairs. Describe the objects in exercise 1. Use the words in the box.

huge ■ small ■ ugly ■ OK  
quite nice ■ old-fashioned

I think that the sofa is huge.

**Life skills: Things you don't want**

Make a list of six things from your room you don't want. In pairs, decide what to do with them.

- Throw it away. ■ Try to fix it.
- Give it to a friend. ■ Give it to charity.
- Put it in a garage sale.

**Vocabulary practice**

3 Complete the text in your notebook.

**manchestergirl349**

Mum and dad got their prize today. The <sup>1</sup>cupboard is a horrible colour, the <sup>2</sup>wardrobe and the <sup>3</sup>sofa are too big and the back of the <sup>4</sup>mirror is broken. The <sup>5</sup>blinds and <sup>6</sup>curtains are the wrong size. We can use the <sup>7</sup>shelf, the <sup>8</sup>rug and the <sup>9</sup>towels, but the cushions are for babies! We can't use the <sup>10</sup>armchair with all those flowers – and where can we put the old-fashioned <sup>11</sup>bookcase? It's huge!





**Phonics twister**



1.18 Listen and repeat.

A **sh**oe **sh**elf for Sally,  
 Some sock **sh**elves for Sammy,  
**Sh**are seven **sh**elves for **sh**oes and socks,  
 Say **sh**oes, **sh**elves, socks, then say 'stop'!



**Look**

one shelf – two shelves

**Reading**

**5** Read this email from Tania (*manchestergirl349*) to her friend. In your notebook, match the parts of the email with the descriptions in the box.

**Listening**

**4** Listen to mum and dad talking about the furniture from *Fantastic Furniture*. In your notebook, match each object (1–12) with mum and dad's decision (a–d).

1 a

- |              |              |               |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 cupboard a | 5 curtains b | 9 shelf d     |
| 2 wardrobe b | 6 armchair b | 10 cushion b  |
| 3 mirror b   | 7 rug c      | 11 sofa b     |
| 4 blinds b   | 8 towel c    | 12 bookcase b |

1 Hi Lana,

2 There's a garage sale at my house on Saturday! It's from 10:00 to 2:00.

3 We've got lots of things for sale! There is a huge bookcase, a big sofa, and a big wardrobe. My parents want to sell some rugs too, six cushions, some blinds and some curtains.

4 I've got a lot of my old stuff in the garage sale too. There are some old books, some old CDs and some clothes I don't like. I hope someone buys them! That horrible shelf for my books is in the sale too.

5 Can you come and help me on Saturday? I have to tidy up the garage before the sale. Can you come at about 9:00?

6 See you soon, I hope!

Tania

- a rzeczy osobiste Tani na sprzedaż 4
- b informacje o wyprzedaży garażowej 2
- c prośba o pomoc 5
- d meble i przedmioty, które sprzedają rodzice 3
- e pożegnanie 6
- f przywitanie 1

 a paint it	 c put it in the bathroom
 b put it in a garage sale	 d put it in the bedroom

**Writing**

**6** Read the task and write an email in your notebook.

- Pomogasz w organizowaniu wyprzedaży garażowej w swoim domu. W e-mailu do anglojęzycznego kolegi:
- opisz, co sprzedają twoi rodzice,
  - napisz, jakie przedmioty ty sprzedajesz i wyjaśnij, dlaczego,
  - poproś kolegę o pomoc w przygotowaniach.

Hi ...,  
 There's a garage sale at my house on Saturday! It's from 10:00 to 2:00. ...



**Tips**

- Napisz 2-3 zdania do każdego podpunktu.
- Użyj maksymalnie 120 słów.

# We're doing up the house!

Lesson objective: Grammar: Present continuous and Present simple: affirmative and negative; Present continuous for temporary actions

## Quick check

1.20 Listen and put your hand up if you have this thing in your bedroom.

## Grammar presentation

1.21 Listen and read. What are mum, Sara, and dad doing now? *Mum is painting the cupboard. Sara is putting up new curtains. Dad is putting a big wardrobe in the small bedroom.*

### We're doing up the house!



We're all busy. My mum **is painting** the cupboard right now. She **often paints** the furniture. My sister, Sara, **isn't painting**. She **doesn't often help** in the house, but she **is putting up** the new curtains now. I always **sleep** in the small bedroom, but I can't sleep there this week. Right now, dad **is putting** a big wardrobe in my bedroom. I'm **sleeping** in the living room this week!

## Look

put up = zawiesić np. na ścianie  
do up = odnawiać, remontować

## Grammar app

### Present simple: affirmative and negative

She **often paints** the furniture.

She **doesn't often** paint the furniture.

### Present continuous: affirmative and negative

She **is painting** the furniture **right now**.

She **isn't painting** the furniture **now**.

>>> Grammar summary on page 31

## Grammar practice

3 In your notebook, write sentences, using the words given.

- My parents / sometimes / sit / on the sofa / . / they / not sit / on the sofa / right now / . / they / put / some books in the bookcase / at the moment / .  
*My parents sometimes sit on the sofa. They aren't sitting on the sofa right now. They are putting some books in the bookcase at the moment.*
- My sister / often / tidy / her wardrobe / on Saturday / . / she / not tidy / her wardrobe / now / . / she / clean / the blinds / at the moment / .  
*My sister often tidies her wardrobe on Saturday. She isn't tidying her wardrobe now. She's cleaning the blinds at the moment.*

## Grammar app

### Present continuous for temporary actions

I'm sleeping in the living room **today**,  
**this week**,  
**this month**.

>>> Grammar summary on page 31

## Grammar practice

4 Choose the correct words. Write the answers in your notebook.

- I usually **(do)** / **am doing** my homework in my bedroom, but this week I **do** / **(am doing)** my homework at my friend's house.
- My dad **goes** / **(is going)** to work by bus this week, but he usually **(goes)** / **is going** by car.
- My two sisters hardly ever **(watch)** / **are watching** television in the evening, but this week, they **watch** / **(are watching)** the Olympics every night.

## Speaking

5 Work in pairs. In turns, choose two words (one from box A and one from box B) and make affirmative or negative sentences with them.

- A
- always
  - usually
  - often
  - sometimes
  - hardly ever
  - never

- B
- this month
  - this week
  - today
  - now
  - right now
  - at the moment

Usually, **today**.

I usually go to school on foot.  
I'm not wearing blue socks **today**.

# The taps are on the fridge!

Lesson objective: Vocabulary: objects in the house (2)

## Vocabulary presentation

1 1.22 Listen and repeat. Work in pairs. In turns, say and spell the words.



How do you spell *radiator*?

R-A-D-I-A-T-O-R.

## Vocabulary practice

2 In your notebook, complete the description of the pictures.



3 Work in pairs. In turns, mime the actions of using the objects and guess what the object is.

You're using a dishwasher.

That's right.

## Listening

4 1.23 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę telefoniczną z hydraulikiem. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu uzupełnij luki 1-4 w poniższej notatce. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszytcie. Luki należy uzupełnić w języku angielskim.

### Work order no. 21

<b>Work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>put in <sup>1</sup>a new bath in the bathroom</li> <li>put in <sup>2</sup>a new dishwasher in the kitchen</li> </ul>
<b>Start on</b>	<sup>3</sup> Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock
<b>Finish on</b>	<sup>4</sup> Wednesday



We're doing up the kitchen and it's chaos!

<sup>1</sup>the / the <sup>2</sup>the / the

<sup>3</sup>the / the

In the bathroom, <sup>4</sup>the / the

and <sup>5</sup>the / the !

1 The taps are on the fridge.

2 The radiator is on the dishwasher.

3 The heater is on the washing machine.

4 the cooker is in the shower

5 the chairs are in the bath

## Game

5 Work in groups of four or five. Play *What do I want to use?*

- 1) **Uczeń A** wybiera przedmiot z ćwiczenia 1. i wymyśla odpowiedź.
- 2) Pozostali uczniowie odgadują przedmiot.
- 3) **Uczeń**, który odgadnie, przejmuje rolę ucznia A.

Oh no! My clothes are all dirty. What do I want to use?

You want to use the washing machine!

# Save the Sea: Episode 2 – Are you diving this afternoon?

Lesson objective: Grammar: Present continuous and Present simple: questions and short answers; wh- questions; Present continuous for future arrangements

Alfie usually goes to the beach on Sunday afternoon, but today he's fixing things at the office.



Ella: Alfie! What are you doing?  
 Alfie: I'm fixing the radiator.  
 Ella: Do you often work on Sunday?  
 Alfie: No, I don't but I'm starting my recycling course tomorrow.



Alfie: And you? Are you working now?  
 Ella: No, I'm not. I'm collecting my new goggles.  
 Alfie: Are you diving this afternoon?  
 Ella: Yes, I am. My friends are waiting for me now. Look! They're at the harbour.



Alfie: Oh yes. But what's that boat?  
 Ella: That's odd ... There's a washing machine, and a fridge, and an old bath, and a washbasin! What are they up to?  
 Alfie: No idea! I have to take a photo of this.



Oh no! My dolphin!

Alfie: You can wash it in the sink. The tap on the left is for hot water.  
 Ella: Poor little thing! After I wash it, I'm taking it home!

Alfie and Ella have to clean up. When they finish, they can't see the boat.



Alfie: The boat isn't there now but I think the men on it are Dan and Dave.  
 Ella: Who are they? What do they do?  
 Alfie: They recycle rubbish. There's something fishy going on.

**GLOSSARY**  
 collect – zabrać, odebrać  
 odd – dziwne  
 recycling course – kurs recyklingu/segregacji śmieci

**USEFUL!**  
 Complete the sentences in your notebook.  
 1 No idea!  
 2 What are they up to?  
 3 Poor little thing!  
 4 There's something fishy going on.

**Quick check**

1.24 Listen to the words and say *kitchen, bathroom, or both.*

- Kitchen: sink, fridge, dishwasher, freezer
- Bathroom: shower, basin, bath
- Both: washing machine, tap, heater, radiator

**Grammar presentation**

1 1.25 Read and listen to Episode 2. What is strange about the boat?  
*It's full of old kitchen and bathroom equipment.*

**Comprehension**

2 In your notebook, write what happens in Episode 2. Use Polish.

## G Grammar app

### Present simple: questions and short answers

Do you often work on Sunday? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

### Present continuous: questions and short answers

Are you working now? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

### Present simple: *wh-* questions

What do they do? They recycle rubbish.

### Present continuous: *wh-* questions

What are you doing? I'm fixing the radiator.

>>> Grammar summary on page 31

- 3 Work in pairs. Say the *Grammar app* for *he* or *she*.

## Grammar practice

- 4 Complete the questions about Alfie and Ella, using the words given. Write the answers in your notebook.

### FIX

- Does* Alfie often *fix* the radiator?  
No, he doesn't.
- Is* Alfie *fixing* the sink now? No, he isn't.

### DO

- What *is* Alfie *doing* now? He's fixing the radiator.
- What *does* Alfie usually *do* on Sunday afternoon? He goes to the beach.

### WORK

- Do* Alfie and Ella often *work* on Sunday?  
No, they don't.
- Is* Ella *working* now? No, she isn't.

### DIVE

- Do* Alfie and Ella often *dive* on Sunday?  
Yes, they do.
- Are* Alfie and Ella *diving* now? No, they aren't.

## G Grammar app

### Present continuous for future arrangements

I'm starting my recycling course tomorrow.  
next week.  
on Monday.

>>> Grammar summary on page 31

## Grammar practice

- 5 In your notebook, plan a *Do up your house weekend*. Write three activities for your family to do.

*My father is putting in a new bath on Saturday morning.*

## Listening

- 6 1.26 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie fragment wywiadu dotyczącego remontu domu. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu odpowiedz krótko na pytania 1–3. Na pytania należy odpowiedzieć w języku angielskim. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie.

- What season of the year is it? *spring*
- Which room are his family painting this year? *the kitchen*
- What are they buying on Thursday? *a cooker*



## Everyday activities

- 7 Work in pairs. In your notebook, make a list of 10 activities you do every day. Student A asks a question with *What ...?*, *Where ...?* or *What time ...?* and student B answers. Change roles.

*1 have breakfast, 2 have lunch, 3 ...*

Where do you usually have lunch?

I usually have lunch in the canteen.

## Game

- 8 Work in pairs. Play *Usually, this week, next week*.

- Uczniowie w parach wybierają wspólnie jedno pytanie z ćwiczenia 7. i zapisują je w zeszytach.
- Uczniowie wymyślają wspólnie trzy śmieszne odpowiedzi z *usually, this week* i *next week*.
- Uczniowie czytają swoje zdania całej klasie.
- Klasa wybiera najśmieszniejsze odpowiedzi.

*I usually have lunch at home.*

*This week, I'm having lunch in a forest.*

*Next week, I'm having lunch in the garage.*

Train your brain!

Lesson objective: Revision of lessons 1-4

Is your brain working again now? Here's our second brain workout.



1 In your notebook, match one or more household objects with each sign.



tap, sink, basin



cooker, radiator, heater



washing machine, dishwasher



sink

4 Draw a Job Swap picture and write about it in your notebook.

Use of English

5 Przetłumacz na język angielski fragmenty podane w nawiasach. Wymagana jest pełna poprawność ortograficzna. Uwaga! W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszytcie.

- (Czy oni remontują) Do they do up their living room every year?
- (Czy wieszasz) Are you putting/hanging up the mirror right now?
- (Czy on naprawia) Is he fixing/repairing the radiator this week?
- Where (wyjeżdżasz) are you going next week?

2 Read the text and answer the questions in your notebook.

**AMAZING SALE AT YOURHOME**

All this week!

- 50% off all wardrobes
- 20% off all cupboards
- 10% off mirrors

**FREE CUSHION FOR EVERY £90 YOU SPEND!**

- How much is the mirror in the sale? £54
- You've got £70. What can you buy in the sale?  
*a mirror or a wardrobe*
- I'm buying the cupboard, the wardrobe and the mirror. How many free cushions can I get?  
*two free cushions (total spend in the sale £194)*

Eco-alert!



Put the letters in the correct order!



recycle

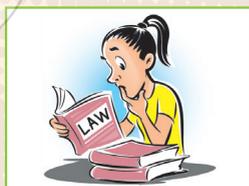
When you do up your home,

**ERCCLERY**

as much as possible!

3 In your notebook, write sentences about the people in the pictures. Use the words in the boxes.

JOB SWAP!



do experiments ■ read law books

*She usually ... but today she ...*

*She usually does experiments but today she's reading law books.*



look after animals ■ look after patients

*He usually ... but today he ...*

*He usually looks after animals but today he's looking after patients.*

Lesson objectives: Functions: offering to help, saying thank you, asking a favour;  
Vocabulary: using objects in the house

1 Listen and read the dialogues. In your notebook, complete the table with sentences from the dialogues.

Offering help	<sup>1</sup> Do you need any help?	<sup>2</sup> Do you want a hand?
Saying thank you	<sup>3</sup> Thanks, that's a great help.	<sup>4</sup> Thanks, that's very good of you.



Vocabulary presentation

2 Listen and repeat the pairs of opposite phrases. Can you guess what they mean?

- 1 load the dishwasher ■ unload the dishwasher
- 2 put the washing in the washing machine ■ take the washing out of the washing machine
- 3 turn the radiator on ■ turn the radiator off
- 4 turn the radiator up ■ turn the radiator down
- 5 open the curtains ■ close the curtains

3 Complete the sentences in your notebook.



Boy: Do you <sup>1</sup>want a hand / need any help ?  
 Father: Yes, please. Can <sup>2</sup>you take the washing out of the washing machine ?  
 Boy: Sure, <sup>3</sup>no problem.  
 Father: Thanks. That's <sup>4</sup>very good of you / a great help.

Language functions

5 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie cztery wypowiedzi (1–4). Do każdej z nich dobrać właściwą reakcję (A–E). Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie. Uwaga! Jedna reakcja została podana dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

- A. Flat 3, London Road.
- B. Fine, thanks.
- C. I'm sorry, I don't know.
- D. Yes, please. Can you put the food in the fridge?
- E. Medium.

1	2	3	4
C	A	D	E

- 1 włożyć naczynia do zmywarki; wypakować naczynia ze zmywarki
- 2 włożyć pranie od pralki; wyjąć pranie z pralki
- 3 włączyć kaloryfer; wyłączyć kaloryfer
- 4 zwiększyć temperaturę na kaloryferze; zmniejszyć temperaturę na kaloryferze
- 5 zasunąć zasłony; rozsunąć zasłony

4 Work in pairs. In turns, act out the dialogues for situations 1–6.



Do you want a hand?  
 Oh yes, I do. Can you ...?



1 1.30 Listen and read the article about charity shops. Guess the meaning of the phrases in bold.

*charity* – organizacja charytatywna  
*donate* – ofiarowywać, oddawać na cele charytatywne  
*the money goes to charity* – pieniądze idą na cel charytatywny

*find some bargains* – znaleźć okazje/promocje  
*vinyl records* – płyty winylowe  
*beat the prices* – przebić ceny



Charity shops in the UK



This is one of the 600 Cancer Research UK charity shops in the UK.

There are about 11,000 charity shops in the UK. You can usually find them in the centre of a town. Some of the biggest **charities** in the UK have charity shops, like the British Heart Foundation, Cancer Research UK, Oxfam and the British Red Cross. Some smaller charities have charity shops too.

People **donate** clothes, furniture, books, CDs and other things to charity shops. The shops sell them and **the money goes to charity**. Here are some typical charity shop customers:



Sara and Frank

We're going to a fancy dress party tomorrow – so we're looking for some funny old clothes that we can wear. You can usually **find some bargains** at a charity shop.



Daniel

I love **vinyl records** and charity shops are the best places to find them. They have lots of old CDs too, but I'm looking for old vinyl records now. You can't **beat the prices** in charity shops.



Emma

I sometimes buy books or furniture in charity shops, but today I'm not buying anything, I'm donating a few things. I've got five dresses here. They're all good quality but I never wear them.

Donating is a good way to help a charity.

2 Work in pairs. In your notebook, write three (or more) ways that charity shops are different from other shops you know.

1 *Charity shops are cheap.*

Possible answers:  
 You can donate things to charity shops.  
 Charity shops give the money they get to charity.  
 Charity shops sell lots of different things in one shop.

3 Read the text again. In your notebook, write T (True) or F (False) for sentences 1–6.

- 1 All charity shops are in town centres. *F*
- 2 There are 600 charity shops in the UK. *F*
- 3 Sara and Frank want to buy clothes for a party. *T*
- 4 Daniel wants to buy old CDs. *F*
- 5 Daniel thinks the prices are good. *T*
- 6 Emma is donating books and furniture. *F*

Listening!

4 1.31 Listen to four people talking about charity shops. In your notebook, write the answers to questions a–d.

- Who
- a is talking about the people working in charity shops? *3*
  - b has got something that is very expensive now? *2*
  - c is talking about the different things you can buy? *4*
  - d is talking about the prices in charity shops? *1*

Discover more!

5 Work in groups of three or four. Choose a charity in England. Design a leaflet (*ulotka*) for the charity shop.

Oxfam ■ British Heart Foundation  
 Cancer Research UK  
 The British Red Cross

! Tips

- Poszukajcie informacji na oficjalnej stronie internetowej organizacji.
- Napiszcie, co można kupić w sklepie.
- Podajcie kilka powodów, dla których warto odwiedzić sklep.
- Ozdóbcie ulotkę zdjęciami lub rysunkami.

Do our Revision workout.



**Vocabulary & Speaking**

1 In your notebook, write the names of the objects in the pictures.



2 Guess the objects in the house. Write the answers in your notebook.

- It's in the kitchen. Water comes out of it. *tap*
- It's in the kitchen. It's under the tap. *sink*
- You stand under it to get clean. *shower*
- It's a machine that washes plates. *dishwasher*
- You can keep food in it for a few days. *fridge*
- You cook food on it. *cooker*

3 ★ In your notebook, complete the sentences. Use the words in the box. Then act out the dialogue in pairs.

good ■ close ■ hand



<sup>1</sup>Do you want/need a hand?

Oh, yes please.

<sup>2</sup>Can you close the curtains?

Yes, of course.

Thanks. <sup>3</sup>That's very good of you.

6

Vocabulary & Speaking: /20

**Grammar**

4 In your notebook, complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- My brothers *are watching* (**watch**) a film this evening.
- My dad *isn't cleaning* (**not clean**) the mirror right now.
- Is* your sister *painting* (**paint**) the table now?
- Are* you *going out* (**go out**) with your friends today?
- Why *is* the plumber *fixing* (**fix**) the tap? Because it's leaking.
- What *do* cashiers *do* (**do**)? They give change to customers.

6

5 In your notebook, complete the dialogue with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

<sup>1</sup>*Are* you *going* (**go**) on holiday this month?

Yes, we are. We <sup>2</sup>*don't usually go* (**not usually go**) on holiday in July, but this year we <sup>3</sup>*are flying* (**fly**) to the USA.

Wow! That's exciting. Where <sup>4</sup>*are* you *staying* (**stay**)?

In a hotel in New York.

How long <sup>5</sup>*are* you *staying* (**stay**) in New York?

For two weeks. What about you?

My brother <sup>6</sup>*always invites* (**always invite**) the family to his house by the sea.

Lucky you!

6

6 ★ In your notebook, write questions for these answers.

- A: *Is* Tom *coming to the cinema on Saturday* ?  
B: No, he isn't coming to the cinema on Saturday.
- A: *Are* Tom and his friend *studying for a biology test now*?  
B: Yes, they're studying for a biology test now.
- A: *How often does* Tom *walk to school*?  
B: He walks to school five times a week.
- A: *What is* Tom's sister *doing this evening*?  
B: She's having dinner with her family this evening.

8

Grammar: /20

Total: /40

<p><b>Objects in the house (1)</b></p> <p><b>armchair</b> fotel  <b>blinds</b> rolety, żaluzje  <b>bookcase</b> biblioteczka  <b>cupboard</b> szafka  <b>curtains</b> zasłony  <b>cushion</b> poduszka (np. na kanapie)  <b>mirror</b> lustro  <b>rug</b> dywanik  <b>shelf</b> półka  <b>sofa</b> sofa, kanapa  <b>towel</b> ręcznik  <b>wardrobe</b> szafa</p>	<p><b>turn the radiator on</b> włączyć kaloryfer  <b>turn the radiator up</b> zwiększyć temperaturę na kaloryferze  <b>unload the dishwasher</b> wypakować naczynia ze zmywarki</p> <p><b>Useful!</b></p> <p><b>No idea!</b> Nie mam pojęcia!  <b>Poor little thing!</b> Biedactwo!  <b>There's something fishy going on.</b> Coś podejrzane się tu dzieje.  <b>What are they up to?</b> Co oni kombinują?</p>	<p><b>fancy dress party</b> bal przebierańców  <b>flat</b> mieszkanie  <b>furniture</b> meble  <b>garage sale</b> wyprzedaż garażowa  <b>harbour</b> port, przystań  <b>hardly ever</b> rzadko  <b>horrible</b> okropny, straszny  <b>hot surface</b> gorąca powierzchnia  <b>huge</b> ogromny  <b>invite</b> zapraszać  <b>law book</b> książka prawnicza, kodeks  <b>medium</b> średni, średniej wielkości  <b>never</b> nigdy  <b>notice</b> powiadomienie  <b>odd</b> dziwne  <b>often</b> często  <b>old-fashioned</b> staromodny  <b>price</b> cena  <b>put up</b> zawiesić (np. na ścianie)  <b>quality</b> jakość  <b>recycling course</b> kurs recyklingu  <b>right now</b> w tej chwili  <b>sale</b> wyprzedaż  <b>season</b> pora roku  <b>sell</b> sprzedawać  <b>share</b> dzielić się, współdzielić  <b>size</b> rozmiar  <b>sometimes</b> czasem  <b>stay</b> zostawać, nocować (np. w hotelu)  <b>stuff</b> rzeczy, graty  <b>swap</b> zamiana  <b>this month</b> w tym miesiącu  <b>this week</b> w tym tygodniu  <b>throw away</b> wyrzucić coś  <b>tidy up</b> sprzątać  <b>today</b> dzisiaj  <b>ugly</b> brzydkie  <b>usually</b> zazwyczaj  <b>vinyl record</b> płyta winylowa</p>
<p><b>Objects in the house (2)</b></p> <p><b>basin</b> umywalka  <b>bath</b> wanna  <b>cooker</b> kuchenka  <b>dishwasher</b> zmywarka  <b>freezer</b> zamrażarka  <b>fridge</b> lodówka  <b>heater</b> grzejnik  <b>radiator</b> kaloryfer  <b>shower</b> prysznic  <b>sink</b> zlew  <b>tap</b> kran  <b>washing machine</b> pralka</p>	<p><b>At home</b></p> <p><b>Do you need any help?</b> Czy potrzebujesz pomocy?  <b>Do you want a hand?</b> Pomóc ci?  <b>Sure, no problem.</b> Pewnie, nie ma sprawy.  <b>Thanks, that's a great help.</b> Dziękuję, bardzo mi pomożesz.  <b>Thanks, that's very good of you.</b> Dziękuję, to bardzo miło z twojej strony.</p>	
<p><b>Using objects in the house</b></p> <p><b>close the curtains</b> zasunąć zasłony  <b>load the dishwasher</b> włożyć naczynia do zmywarki  <b>open the curtains</b> rozsunąć zasłony  <b>put the washing in the washing machine</b> włożyć pranie do pralki  <b>take the washing out of the washing machine</b> wyjąć pranie z pralki  <b>turn the radiator down</b> zmniejszyć temperaturę na kaloryferze  <b>turn the radiator off</b> wyłączyć kaloryfer</p>	<p><b>Other</b></p> <p><b>always</b> zawsze  <b>at the moment</b> w tym momencie  <b>bargain</b> okazja  <b>beat the prices</b> przebijać ceny  <b>broken</b> popsuty, złamany  <b>busy</b> zajęty  <b>caution</b> uwaga  <b>charity</b> organizacja charytatywna  <b>charity shop</b> sklep charytatywny  <b>collect</b> zabrać, odebrać  <b>competition</b> konkurs  <b>dish</b> naczynie  <b>do up</b> odnawiać, remontować  <b>donate</b> ofiarowywać, oddawać (coś na cele charytatywne)  <b>expensive</b> drogi</p>	

## Present continuous

**Affirmative**

I'm **studying**.  
 You're **studying**.  
 He's **studying**.  
 She's **studying**.  
 It's **studying**.  
 We're **studying**.  
 You're **studying**.  
 They're **studying**.

**Question**

Am I **studying**?  
 Are you **studying**?  
 Is he **studying**?  
 Is she **studying**?  
 Is it **studying**?  
 Are we **studying**?  
 Are you **studying**?  
 Are they **studying**?

**Wh-question**

What **are** you **studying**?  
 Why **are** you **studying**?

**Negative**

I'm **not studying**.  
 You **aren't studying**.  
 He **isn't studying**.  
 She **isn't studying**.  
 It **isn't studying**.  
 We **aren't studying**.  
 You **aren't studying**.  
 They **aren't studying**.

**Short answer**

Yes, I **am**. / No, I'm **not**.  
 Yes, you **are**. / No, you **aren't**.  
 Yes, he **is**. / No, he **isn't**.  
 Yes, she **is**. / No, she **isn't**.  
 Yes, it **is**. / No, it **isn't**.  
 Yes, we **are**. / No, we **aren't**.  
 Yes, you **are**. / No, you **aren't**.  
 Yes, they **are**. / No, they **aren't**.

**Answer**

I'm studying maths.  
 Because my exam is tomorrow.

## Present simple

**Affirmative**

I **study**.  
 You **study**.  
 He **studies**.  
 She **studies**.  
 It **studies**.  
 We **study**.  
 You **study**.  
 They **study**.

**Question**

Do I **study**?  
 Do you **study**?  
 Does he **study**?  
 Does she **study**?  
 Does it **study**?  
 Do we **study**?  
 Do they **study**?

**Wh-question**

What **do** you **study**?  
 Why **do** you **study**?

**Negative**

I **don't study**.  
 You **don't study**.  
 He **doesn't study**.  
 She **doesn't study**.  
 It **doesn't study**.  
 We **don't study**.  
 You **don't study**.  
 They **don't study**.

**Short answer**

Yes, I **do**. / No, I **don't**.  
 Yes, you **do**. / No, you **don't**.  
 Yes, he **does**. / No, he **doesn't**.  
 Yes, she **does**. / No, she **doesn't**.  
 Yes, it **does**. / No, it **doesn't**.  
 Yes, we **do**. / No, we **don't**.  
 Yes, they **do**. / No, they **don't**.

**Answer**

I study maths.  
 Because I want to get good grades.

## Present continuous and Present simple

Czasu *Present continuous* używamy, gdy mówimy:

- o tym, co się dzieje teraz.      - o czynnościach, które wykonujemy regularnie, ale tylko w określonym czasie.      - o uzgodnionych planach.

Typowe wyrażenia: now, right now, at the moment.

He's reading a book **right now**.

Typowe wyrażenia: today, this week, this month.  
 He's **studying** for a test **this week**.

Typowe wyrażenia: tomorrow, next week, next month, next year, a także: on 12<sup>th</sup> July, on Monday, in April, in 2023.

He's **starting** a new job **on Monday**.

Czasu *Present simple* używamy, gdy mówimy o czynnościach, które wykonujemy regularnie.

Typowe wyrażenia: never, hardly ever, sometimes, usually, always, a także: every day/week/month, once/twice a week, three times a week itd.

He **hardly ever** reads books.

## Project 1 Grammar Snaps

## 1 Make your own grammar snap.

- Wybierz dowolną różnicę pomiędzy czasem *Present continuous* a *Present simple*.
- Znajdź zdjęcie lub rysunek, które pomogą ci zilustrować wybrane zagadnienie gramatyczne.

## Project 2 Crazy home makeover!

- Imagine your family are doing up your house/flat this week. Write about the plans for every day. Make it as crazy as you want!

Today, my mother is painting the kitchen pink!  
Tomorrow, my father is ...

Choose your grammar project!



I usually drive to work, but tomorrow I'm riding my bike!