

Welcome unit Step 1 Warm up your brain!

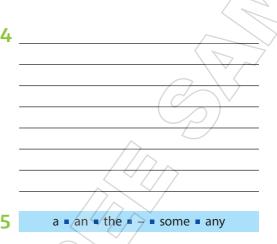


2 • write two sentences about your daily routines.

 write two sentences about the daily routines of a person in your family,

 write two questions to ask your friend about his/her daily routines,

 write two questions to ask your friend about the daily routines of a person in his/her family.



My classroom

At the front of 1	classroom there is
² table and	³ chair. ⁴
table is blue and ⁵	chair is brown.
desks for	⁷ students are
green. There are 8	books but
there aren't ⁹	posters. My teacher
says that ¹⁰	books are important, so
we usually read n	interesting book
every week.	

- 6 1 Can you make lunch, please?
 - a Sure, I'll do it in a minute.
 - b I'm so hungry!
 - c I hate that. Can I do the washing up instead?
 - 2 How's the T-shirt?
 - a It's great. How much is it?
 - **b** It's too big. Have you got a smaller size?
 - c Of course. The changing room is over there.
 - 3 Is it safe to swim here?
 - a No, it isn't. I love swimming.
 - **b** No, it isn't. You shouldn't swim here.
 - c Yes, but you should be careful.

Welcome unit Step 2 Warm up your brain!

in front of • behind • between • next to • near

3



I live in a block of flats near the centre of the town.		
My flat is on the second floor. 1		
a small kitchen but we don't have our meals in it		
because ² a table and		
³ any chairs. ⁴		
a living room with a table and chairs.		
⁵ a television in the living room		
and ⁶ some pictures on the		
walls. ⁷ a bathroom and		
⁸ a toilet next to the bathroom.		
⁹ three bedrooms. My bedroom		
is the smallest but I think it's the best.		

5 1	
2	
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4	
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\square	
	>

We have to work! [lesson 1] Jobs for everyone

1



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

Life skills: Different opinions

How can you disagree in a friendly way?

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.

- **2** 1 She's between the cashier and the sports centre manager.
 - 2 He's between the farmer and the scientist.
 - 3 She's between the nurse and the engineer.
- **3** 1 ______ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____
- 4 1 Scientists do experiments.
 - 2 Plumbers **fix leaks**.
 - 3 Cashiers give change to customers.
 - 4 Nurses look after patients .
 - 5 Farmers grow crops and milk cows.
 - 6 Engineers build bridges.
 - 7 Sports centre managers **give instructions** to the other workers.
 - 8 Lawyers help people with the law.

- 4 She's next to the sports centre manager and the scientist. She isn't a lawyer.
- 5 He's next to the cashier and the farmer. He isn't an engineer.

5 1

2

3 _

' ≁

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. 1____ He thinks that plastic pipes are the best. My



X

brother's a farmer and he grows crops on an eco-farm. He hates chemicals. My sister's a scientist. ²____ My grandmother's a supermarket cashier, and she doesn't like my job. I'm an engineer. ³____ We all disagree, but we're a family. ⁴____

- 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.

I don't have to work!

1

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

2

🗉 Grammar app

3 1 My mother _________(not give) change to customers. She _________(do) experiments.

2 My two sisters _

___ (**not help**) people with

the law. They ______ (**look after**) patients. 3 My father ______ (not fix) leaks. He ______ (give) instructions to other workers.

- **4** 1 Tom's father has to
 - A. get a bus every day.
 - B. get up early.
 - C. leave the hotel early.
 - 2 Tom's father likes
 - A. the hotel kitchen.
 - B. the people in the hotel kitchen.
 - C. the guests at the hotel.
 - 3 Tom wants to
 - A. help his classmates become famous cooks.
 - **B.** explain that a cook's job is difficult.

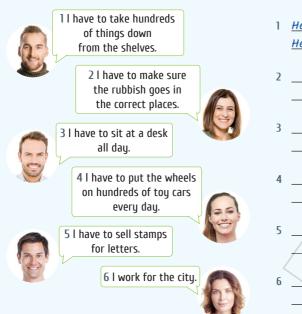
C. talk about some famous chefs.

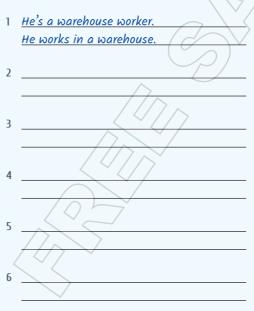
Where do you work?

2

I

lesson 3

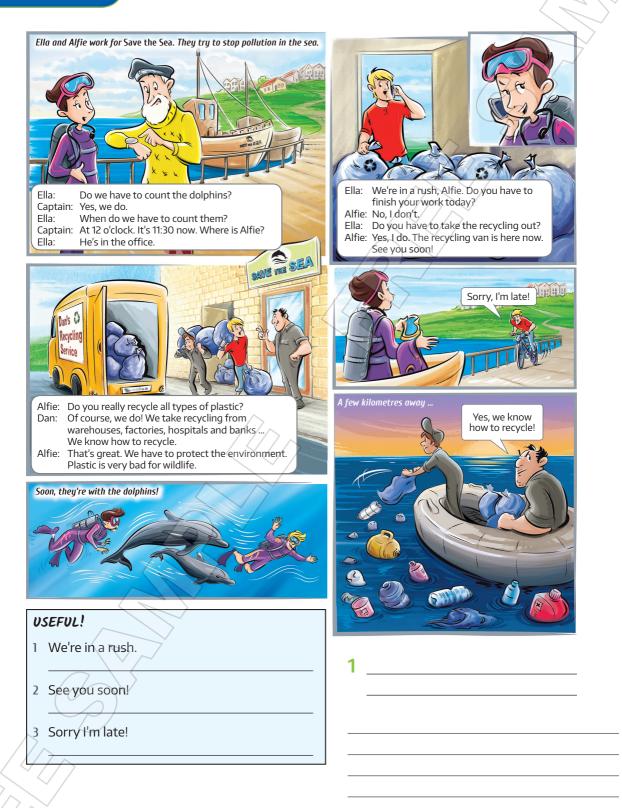




- 4 This speaker
 - A. doesn't like the job when the weather is bad.
 - B. has some sad days at work.
 - C. has a lot of fun at work.
 - D. has a job that is always boring.
 - E. earns a lot of money.

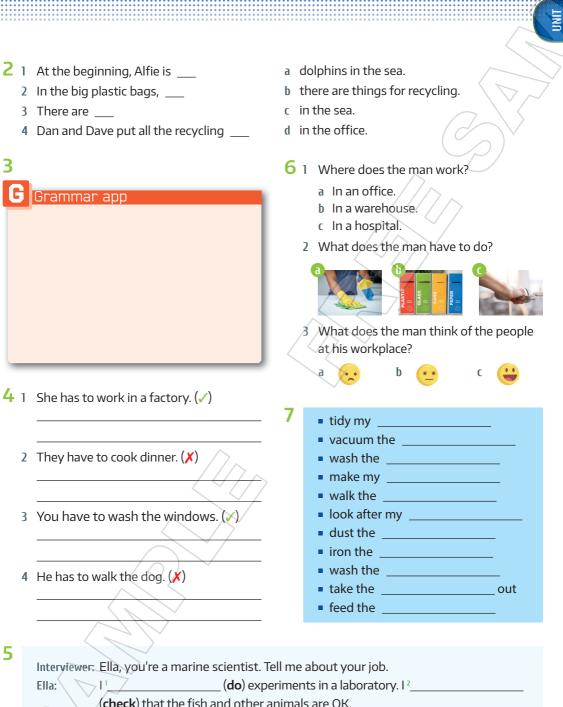


Save the Sea: Episode 1 – They're with the dolphins!



N.

lesson 4



	\frown	(
	Interviewer;	3	you	_ (work) in an office?
	Ella:	Yes, I ⁴	15	(work) in the office on Monday
	-	and Wednesday	/.	
	Interviewer:	6	Alfie	(work) in the office on those days?
^	Ella:	No, he 7	He ⁸	(work) in the office on Tuesday
/		and Thursday.		

Example 1 (soon 5) **Train your brain!**1
Image: Constraint of the source of the sourc

1 The engineer is next to the office.

Anna

- 2 The manager is next to the office. She isn't next to the hospital.
- 3 The cashier is in front of one of the places. She isn't in front of the warehouse.
- 4 The scientist is in front of one of the workplaces.
- 5 The nurse isn't next to the office. Joe is a(n) _____

Lena is a(n) Anna is a(n) Jason is a(n)

I have to fix toilets.

Tina is a(n)

I don't have to fix leaks.

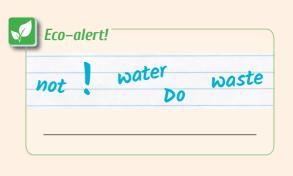
I have to work in houses.

l don't have to look after patients.



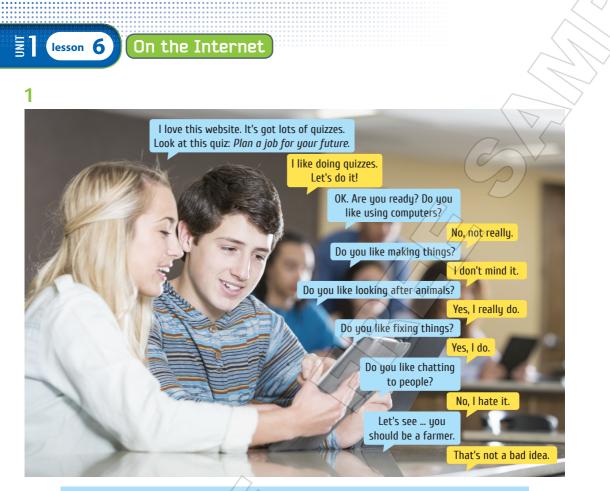
5

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



4

Joe



No, not really. • Yes, I really do. • Yes, I do. • I don't mind it. • No, I hate it.

2 Unite a constraint don't mind or don't like a constraint hate

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

Around the world



1

lesson 7



1 Professional pusher, Japan

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

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

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

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 _

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.

- 2 In which texts is there something about:
 - a types of transport?
 - b music? _
 - c recycling?
 - d travelling?



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.

She should become a _____

		lesson 8 Revision workout					
1	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8 /8		2	(not have t My sister _ (have to, s Plumbers _	tudy) for the	orm at his school
2		police station = warehouse farm = fire station = bank = office recycling centre = hospital			Cashiers	ive) change to	
		My brother is a farmer. His is in this village. My sister is a police officer. She works at that My mother is a nurse. She works	5	6	We	to, take) the r to, walk) the c	
		at this My father is a businessman. He works in that	<	2			
3	1	your sister / like / do / maths / ? She / 😉 it.		3 4 5			
	2	your brother / like / to people / chat / ?	6	6			/6
	3	you / like / fix / things / ? Yes, .		He su ² He th	e ¹ <u></u> visit re the seaw <u></u> food an e has to ³ <u></u> e farm. He o	eed is OK. Pec nd they buy it early every doesn't 4	ry day to make pple use seaweed from Harry. y day to visit
7.	4	your parents / like / go out / ? No, 📀.		3	A. has to A. for A. gets up A. feel	B. have to B. to B. getting up B. mind	C. know /8
۲ <u>۲</u>		Vocabulary & Speaking:/20				Gra	ammar:/20 Total:/40

Jobs

cashier kasjer/kasjerka engineer inżynier/inżynierka farmer rolnik/rolniczka lawyer prawnik/prawniczka nurse pielęgniarz/pielęgniarka plumber hydraulik/hydrauliczka scientist naukowiec/naukowczyni sports centre manager kierownik/kierowniczka centrum sportowego

Job activities

build bridges budować mosty
 do experiments przeprowadzać eksperymenty
 fix leaks naprawiać cieknące rury
 give change to customers wydawać klientom resztę
 give instructions wydawać polecenia
 grow crops and milk cows uprawiać rośliny i doić krowy
 help people with the law pomagać w kwestiach prawnych look after patients opiekować się pacjentami

Workplaces

airport lotnisko bank bank factory fabryka farm farma, gospodarstwo rolne fire station remiza (strażacka) hospital szpital office biuro police station komisariat, posterunek post office poczta (budynek) recycling centre zakład segregacji odpadów town hall ratusz, urząd miejski warehouse magazyn

Useful!

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

On the Internet

I love ... Uwielbiam...
I like ... Lubię...
I don't mind ... Nie przeszkadza mi...
I don't like ... Nie lubię...
I hate ... Nienawidzę...
Yes, I really do. Tak, naprawdę lubię.
Yes, I do. Tak, lubię.
I don't mind it. Nie mam nic przeciwko.
No, not really. Nie, nie za bardzo.
No, I hate it. Nie, nienawidzę tego.

Other

agree zgadzać się at the beginning na początku **bagpipes** dudy capital stolica chat rozmawiać check tickets sprawdzać bilety chef szef kuchni chemicals chemikalia **common** popularny cook kucharz count money liczyć pieniądze customer klient difference różnica disagree nie zgadzać sie dive nurkować earn a lot of money zarabiać mnóstwo pieniedzy end up kończyć eniov lubić fine mandat fisherman rybak garbage detective inspektor odpadów **give medicine to patients** dawać pacjentom lekarstwa guest gość helpful pomocny humour humor interview wywiad job praca, zawód look after opiekować się look for criminals szukać przestepców make the beds ścielić łóżka manager kierownik/menedżer

marine scientist badacz mórz mermaid syrena outfit strói perhaps być może **pipes** rurv polite uprzejmy pollution zanieczyszczenie protect the environment chronic środowisko **pusher** upychacz (kolejowy) put out fires gasić pożary Queen's Piper królewski dudziarz raise your voice podnosić głos recycle przetwarzać (śmieci) recycling recykling; śmieci (do ponownego przetworzenia) recycling centre manager kierownik zakładu segregacji odpadów rubbish śmieci rude nieuprzejmy **rush hour** godziny szczytu save the sea ratować morze seaweed wodorosty shelf półka strict law surowe prawo toy car zabawkowy samochodzik twist one's tongue połamać sobie jezyk uniform uniform warning ostrzeżenie waste odpady wear a name badge nosić identyfikator weather pogoda website strona internetowa wheel koło wildlife dzikie zwierzeta, dzika przyroda work pracować worker pracownik workplace mieisce pracy

Grammar summary

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

2

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 X doesn't.

Question Do I have to work?

Do you have to work?

Does he have to work? Y

No, he doesn Does she have to work? Yes, she does. /

Does it have to work?

Do we have to work?

Do you have to work?

Do they have to work?

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, you do. / No, you don't. Yes, they do. / No, they don't.

Short answer

Yes, you do. /

No, I don't.

Yes, I do. /

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.



С_о

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.

3

manchestergirl349

Mum and dag	d got their prize t	today.
The ¹ c	d is a horrib	le colour,
the ² w	e and the ³ s	<u>a</u> are too
big and the ba	ack of the ⁴ m	<u> </u>
The ⁵ b	_ds and ⁶ c	ns are
the wrong siz	e. We can use th	e ⁷ shf,
the *r	g and	
the ⁹ t	s, but	
the cushions a	re for babies!	
We can't use th	ne ¹⁰ arI	r 🚺 🖉
with all those	flowers – and	
where can we	put the old-fashior	ned
¹¹ b	se ? It's huge!	

§2

х

4

- 1 cupboard ____
- 2 wardrobe ____
- 3 mirror ____
- 4 blinds ____
- 5 curtains ____
- 6 armchair ____
- 7 rug ____ 8 towel ____
- 9 shelf ____
- 10 cushion ____
 - 11 sofa ____
 - 12 bookcase _



paint it

6



put it in a garage sale



put it in the bathroom



put it in the bedroom

5

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 ____
- b informacje o wyprzedaży garażowej ____
- c prośba o pomoc ____
- d meble i przedmioty, które sprzedają rodzice ____
- e pożegnanie ____
- f przywitanie ____

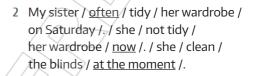
lesson 2

We're doing up the house!

1



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! 3 1 My parents / <u>sometimes</u> / sit / on the sofa / . / they / not sit / on the sofa / <u>right now</u> / . / they / put / some books in the bookcase / <u>at the moment</u> /.

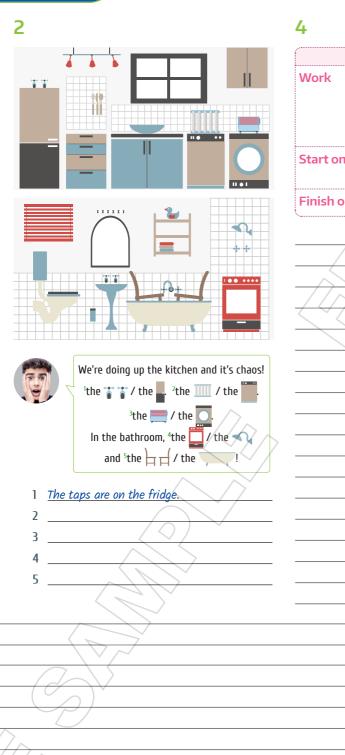


- I usually do / am doing my homework in my bedroom, but this week I do / am doing my homework at my friend's house.
 - 2 My dad **goes** / **is going** to work by bus this week, but he usually **goes** / **is going** by car.
 - 3 My two sisters hardly ever watch / are watching television in the evening,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

Grammar app



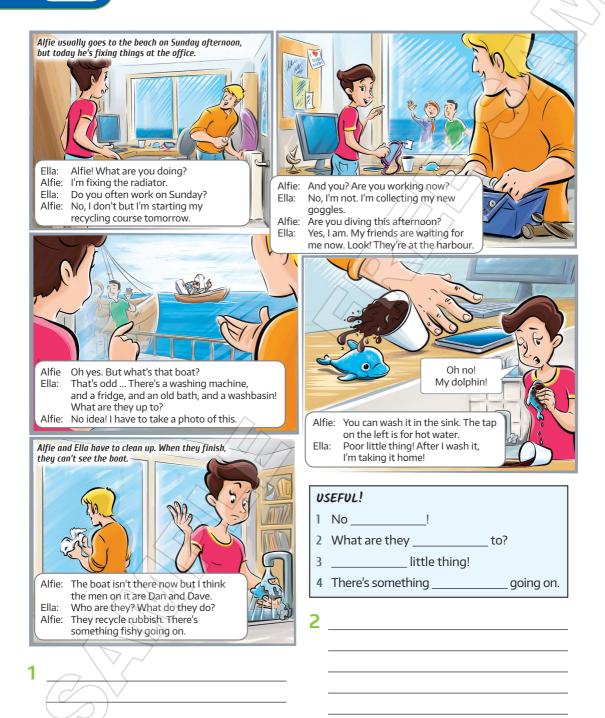
The taps are on the fridge!



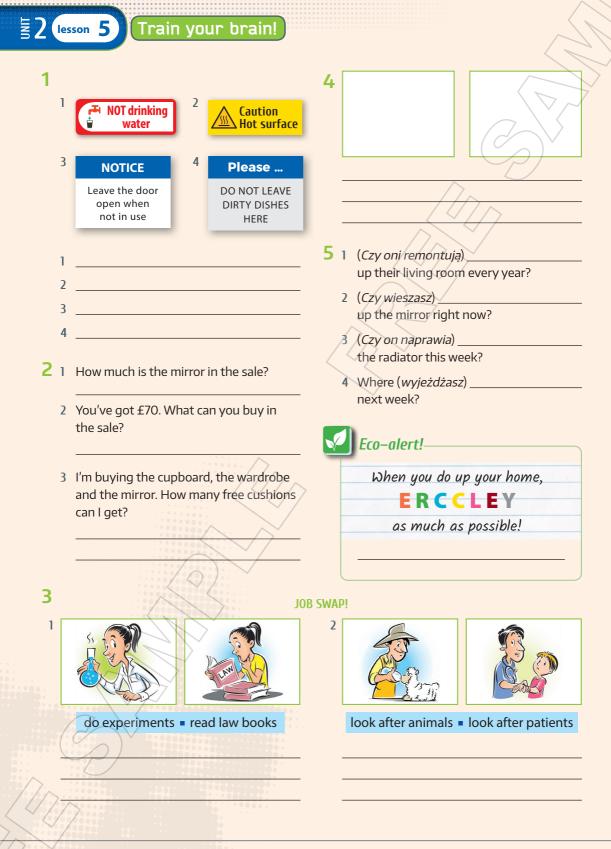
4	
(Work order no. 21
Work	• put in 1
	in the bathroom
	• put in ²
	in the kitchen
Start on	³ morning,
	at 9 o'clock
Finish on	4
N	
	17
\rightarrow	\rightarrow
\square	\checkmark
$\overline{\langle}$	



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



	2
3	5
Grammar app	
	$(\mathcal{O})^{\vee}$
	\longrightarrow
	6 1 What season of the year is it?
	2 Which room are his family painting
	this year?
	3 What are they buying on Thursday?
	$\overline{\ }$
4	7 1
4 FIX	2
1 Alfie often the	3
radiator? No, he doesn't.	4
2 Alfie the sink	5
now? No, he isn't.	6
DO	7
3 What Alfie now?	8
He's fixing the radiator.	9
4 What Alfie usually on Sunday afternoon? He goes to the	10
beach.	
WORK	
5 Alfie and Ella often	
on Sunday? No, they don't.	
6 Ella now? No, she	
isn't.	
DIVE 7 Alfie and Ella often	
on Sunday? Yes, they do.	
8 Alfie and Ella now?	
No, they aren't.	





- 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
 - Boy:
 Do you 1_____?

 Father:
 Yes, please. Can 2_____?

 Boy:
 Sure, 3_____?

 Father:
 Thanks. That's 4______.

the fridge?

2

3

4

E. Medium.

E2 (lesson **7**)

Around the world



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:



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.



3 1 All charity shops are in town centres.

- 2 There are 600 charity shops in the UK.
- Sara and Frank want to buy clothes for a party.
- 4 Daniel wants to buy old CDs.
- Daniel thinks the prices are good. ____
- 6^{\prime} Emma is donating books and furniture. $_$



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.



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.

charities
donate
the money goes to charity
find some bargains
vinyl records
beat the prices
beat the prices

4 Who

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

1	2	3	4

Z lesson 8 Revision workout	
1 1	4 1 My brothers
3 good = close = hand	2
¹ Do?	2
Can? Yes, of course.	3
Thanks.	4
	8 Grammar:/20
Vocabulary & Speaking:/20	Total :/40

E Summary

Vocabulary summary

Objects in the house (1)

armchair fotel blinds rolety, żaluzje bookcase biblioteczka cupboard szafka curtains zasłony cushion poduszka (np. na kanapie) mirror lustro rug dywanik shelf półka sofa sofa, kanapa towel ręcznik wardrobe szafa

Objects in the house (2)

basin umywalka bath wanna cooker kuchenka dishwasher zmywarka freezer zamrażarka fridge lodówka heater grzejnik radiator kaloryfer shower prysznic sink zlew tap kran washing machine pralka

Using objects in the house

close the curtains zasunać zasłonki load the dishwasher włożyć naczynia do zmywarki open the curtains rozsunać zasłonki put the washing in the washing machine włożyć pranie do pralki take the washing out of the washing machine wyjąć pranie z pralki turn the radiator down zmniejszyć temperaturę na kaloryferze turn the radiator off wyłączyć

kaloryfer

turn the radiator on włączyć kaloryfer

turn the radiator up zwiększyć temperaturę na kaloryferze

unload the dishwasher wypakować naczynia ze zmywarki

Useful!

No idea! Nie mam pojęcia! Poor little thing! Biedactwo! There's something fishy going on. Coś podejrzanego się tu dzieje. What are they up to? Co oni kombinują?

At home

Do you need any help? Czy potrzebujesz pomocy? Do you want a hand? Pomoc ci? Sure, no problem. Pewnie, nie ma sprawy. Thanks, that's a great help. Dziękuję, bardzo mi pomożesz. Thanks, that's very good of you. Dziękuję, to bardzo miło

z twojej strony.

Other

always zawsze at the moment w tym momencie bargain okazja beat the prices przebijać ceny broken popsuty, złamany busy zajęty caution uwaga charity organizacja charytatywna charity shop sklep charytatywny collect zabrać, odebrać competition konkurs dish naczynie do up odnawiać, remontować donate ofiarowywać, oddawać

(coś na cele charytatywne) expensive drogi fancy dress party bal przebierańców flat mieszkanie furniture meble garage sale wyprzedaż garażowa harbour port, przystań hardly ever rzadko horrible okropny, straszny hot surface goraca powierzchnia huge ogromny invite zapraszać law book książka prawnicza, kodeks medium średni, średniej wielkości **never** nigdy notice powiadomienie odd dziwne often często old-fashioned staromodny price cena **put up** zawiesić (np. na ścianie) quality jakość recycling course kurs recyklingu right now w tej chwili sale wyprzedaż season pora roku sell sprzedawać share dzielić się, współdzielić size rozmiar sometimes czasem stav zostawać, nocować (np. w hotelu) stuff rzeczy, graty swap zamiana this month w tym miesiącu this week w tym tygodniu throw away wyrzucić coś tidy up sprzątać today dzisiaj ugly brzydki usually zazwyczaj vinyl record płyta winylowa

Gramm<u>ar summary</u>

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-auestion

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

Answer

Why are you studying? Because my exam is tomorrow.

What are you studying? I'm studying maths.

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.

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 continous and Present simple Czasu Present continuous używamy, gdy mówimy: Czasu **Present simple** użuwamu. gdy mówimy o czynnościach, które – o tym, co sie – o czynnościach, które -/o uzgodnionych planach. dzieje teraz. wykonujemy regularnie, ale, wykonujemy regularnie. tylko w określonym czasie. Tupowe Typowe wyrażenia: today, Tupowe wyrażenia: tomorrow, Typowe wyrażenia: never, hardly wyrażenia: now, this week, this month. next week, next month, next year, ever, sometimes, usually, always, right now, at the a także: on 12th July, on Monday, a także: every day/week/month, He's studying for a test once/twice a week. three times moment. in April, in 2023. this week a week itd. He's reading He's starting a new job on Monday. He hardly ever reads books. a book right now.