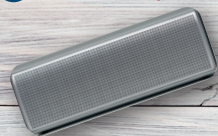


Take our technology survey!

A earphones



B Bluetooth speaker



C wireless charger + charge your battery



D USB cable



E print out



F connect to wi-fi



- How do you usually go online?
 - I **connect to wi-fi** in public places. *połączyć się z wi-fi*
 - I use **high-speed Internet** at home/school. *szybki Internet*
 - Other
- What do you do to keep safe online?
 - I often **reset my passwords**. *zresetować swoje hasła*
 - I don't **share** any personal information. *udostępnić*
 - Other
- Do you use computer equipment at school?
 - Yes – I **print out** my homework. *wydrukować*
 - No – the computers always **crash!** *ulec awarii*
 - Other
- How do you listen to music?
 - On my mobile, with **earphones**. *słuchawki douszne*
 - At home, with a **Bluetooth speaker**. *głośnik Bluetooth*
 - Other
- How do you **charge your battery**? *ładować swoją baterię*
 - With a **USB cable** or another cable. *kabel USB*
 - With a **wireless charger**. *ładowarka bezprzewodowa*
 - Other
- How do you prefer to read?
 - I **scroll up and down** on my mobile. *przewijać w górę i w dół*
 - I prefer traditional paper books.
 - Other

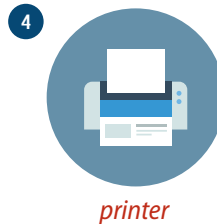
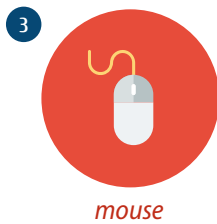
1 1.04 Read and listen to the survey. Which of the words in green can you see in pictures A–F?

2 1.05 Listen and repeat the words in green. How do you say them in Polish?

3 In pairs, do the survey. If you choose 'Other', write a new answer that is true for you in your notebook.

4 Computer equipment Work in pairs. Look at the words in the box. In turns, point to an icon for your partner to guess which word it represents.

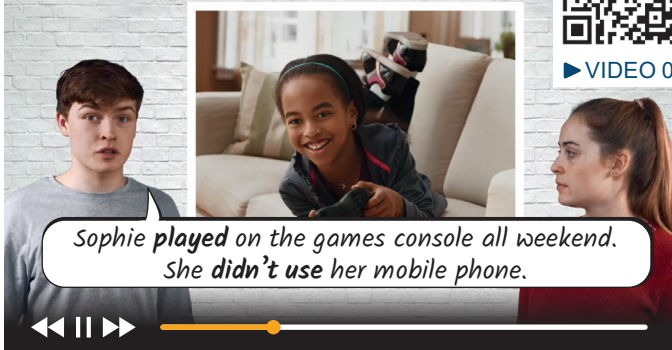
laptop ■ keyboard ■ monitor ■ mouse ■ touch screen ■ printer ■ ink cartridge ■ game controller



Grammar hub: Past simple



▶ VIDEO 04



Past simple

Max **texted** his friends and **read** on his e-reader. He **didn't play** on the games console. **Did** he **listen** to music?

»» Grammar summary on page 17

- 1 In your notebook, complete the text with the correct Past simple forms of the verbs in brackets. Then answer the question.

Which gadgets ¹ did you use (you / use) last night?

I ² didn't use (not use) a games console or an e-reader, but I ³ had (have) my phone with me all evening. I ⁴ didn't call (not call) anyone, but I ⁵ logged (log) on to social media sites and I ⁶ chatted (chat) with my friends. I ⁷ charged (charge) the battery with a wireless charger, and I ⁸ listened (listen) to songs on my Bluetooth speaker. Then my mum ⁹ told (tell) me to turn the volume down, so I ¹⁰ used (use) my earphones!

- 2 **Using computers** Work in pairs. Student A chooses a verb from box A. Student B makes a Past simple sentence, using Student A's verb and a phrase from box B. *Example answer: p128*

A press ■ swipe ■ make ■ type ■ send ■ save
delete ■ install ■ forward ■ search ■ download

B the screen ■ a key ■ my name ■ backups
software ■ the Internet ■ a photo ■ a document

make

I made some backups last week.

Grammar hub: Used to

- + I **used to charge** my phone with a cable.
- I **didn't use to have** a wireless charger.
- ? Did you **use to make** backups every day?

»» Grammar summary on page 17

- 3 In your notebook, write two sentences, using the **negative** and **affirmative** forms of **used to**.

(people) have mobiles / use landline phones

People **didn't use to have** mobiles. They **used to use** landline phones.

- 1 (we) **We didn't use to** have high-speed Internet / **We used to** have a slower connection
- 2 (people) **People didn't use to** use small earphones / **They used to** use big old-fashioned headphones
- 3 (I) **I didn't use to** log in with my thumb print / **I used to** type my password
- 4 (people) **People didn't use to** download music / **They used to** listen to CDs

- 4 **1.07** Listen to Ben talking to his mother about technology. Answer the questions, using short answers. Then add more information with **used to**. *Answer: p128*

Did she use to have a smartphone?

No, she didn't. She used to have a landline phone.

- 1 Did she and her friends use to chat on social media?
- 2 Did she use to use the Internet?
- 3 Did she use to connect to wi-fi?
- 4 Did she and her family use to listen to music online?
- 5 Did people use to buy the latest gadgets?

Grammar hub: Past continuous

I **was printing** out my homework **when** the computer crashed.

The computer crashed **while/when** they **were printing** out their homework.

»» Grammar summary on page 17

- 5 In your notebook, write two sentences for each set of words: one with **when** and one with **while**. *Answer: p128*

Tom (**show**) us his new earphones / the teacher (**come**) in
*Tom was showing us his new earphones **when** the teacher came in.*

*The teacher came in **while** Tom was showing us his new earphones.*

- 1 I (**reset**) my password / the laptop (**crash**)
- 2 we (**search**) the Internet / we (**see**) the news
- 3 my friend (**play**) on the games console / I (**arrive**)
- 4 they (**try**) to share a file / they (**delete**) it by mistake

- 6 Work in pairs. Student A starts a sentence with **While/When**, and Student B finishes it. Use the words from exercise 2 and Lesson 1.

While I was downloading a song, ...

... I got a message from my sister.

1 1.08 Read and listen to the article. In your notebook, match pictures 1–5 with the words in the box.

CD ■ MP3 player ■ cassette ■ streaming app ■ vinyl record

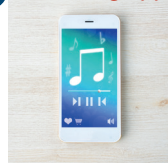
1 *vinyl record*



2 *cassette*



3 *streaming app*



4 *MP3 player*



5 *CD*



FROM VINYL TO STREAMING

Today, most music fans connect to wi-fi and stream music. But how **did** people **use to listen** to music in the past?

Our great-grandparents definitely **didn't listen** to music on mobile gadgets **while they were growing up**. Back in the 1940s, people **used to listen** to jazz or classical music on vinyl records – rock music didn't arrive until the 1950s!

In the 1960s, Philips **invented** cassettes, which **were** cheaper than records. People **could listen** to tapes while **they were driving**, or with portable cassette players and earphones while they **were walking** or **jogging**. People also **used to make** and share 'mix tapes' – before digital playlists existed!

CDs arrived in 1982. The sound quality was much better than on cassettes, and CDs **became** very popular. More than 500 million were sold worldwide during the 1980s. But soon, people **didn't need** to buy CDs any more – they could download music and listen to it on MP3 players.

By the 2000s, things **were changing** again with the arrival of high-speed Internet and music streaming apps. By 2018, about 300 million people around the world **were streaming music**. Nothing is forever in the world of technology, and who knows what the future will bring? But for now, turn up your Bluetooth speakers and enjoy the music!

Scroll down for more 'short histories'.



2 **Przeczytaj ponownie tekst z ćwiczenia 1. Odpowiedz na pytania 1–4 zgodnie z treścią tekstu. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie.**

- How did people use to listen to music in the 1940s?
They used to *listen to (music/it on) vinyl records.*
- When did Philips invent cassettes?
In *the 1960s.*
- Why did CDs become very popular?
Because *(the) sound quality was (much) better than on cassettes.*
- How many people were streaming music by 2018?
By 2018, *about 300 million people (around the world) were streaming music.*

4 1.09 Listen to Lucy. How did her family use to listen to music? How do they listen to it now?

In the past, they used to listen to CDs, especially while they were travelling in the car. Now, they stream music, and Lucy's brother listens to vinyl records.

5 **Walk around the classroom and ask your classmates these questions. Make notes of their answers.**

How do the people in your family usually listen to music?

How did they use to listen to music?

ABC Brainy words

3 In the article, find words which match definitions 1–3.

- which can be carried easily (adjective) *portable*
- songs which have been put together into a list (noun) *playlist*
- get something from the Internet onto your gadget (verb) *download*



Speaking

Lesson objectives: Functions: taking things back to the shop; Vocabulary: returning and replacing goods

- 1 1.10 Listen and read. Choose the correct words. Write the answers in your notebook.



Hello. I'd like to return this wireless ¹ **charger** / **speaker**, please. I'm afraid it ² **is broken** / **doesn't work**.

Oh dear, what's the problem?

I'm not sure. It used to work, but now it doesn't. I was ³ **listening to music** / **charging my phone** yesterday when it suddenly stopped working.

I see. How long have you had it?

I bought it about ⁴ **three** / **six months** ago, and it's got a ⁵ **one-year** / **two-year** guarantee. Here's the receipt.

OK. Would you like to replace it?

No, thank you. I'd rather ⁶ **get a refund** / **get my money back**, please.

Of course, no problem.

- 2 Work in pairs. Act out the dialogue. Was the charger working before? *Yes, it was.*

- 3 1.11 In your notebook, match phrases a–f with pictures 1–5. For one picture, there are two options. Then listen, check and repeat.

- a return 3
- b replace 4
- c broken 5
- d get a refund 2
- e a (two-year) guarantee 1
- f damaged 5



Brainy fact

guarantee (UK) = warranty (USA)
receipt (UK) = sales slip (USA)

- 4 1.12 Listen to another dialogue and complete the Returns Form. Write the answers in your notebook.

Returns Form

Item: 1 **printer**
Reason for return: 2 **(it's) broken/damaged / (it) stopped working / doesn't work / doesn't print**
Bought: 3 **six months** ago
Receipt: 4 **Yes** / No
Guarantee: 5 **one** / **(three)** / five years
Action: 6 **(replace the item) / get a refund**

Life skills: Be polite

Match phrases 1–3 with their functions A–B.

- 1 I'd like to return this mouse, please. **A**
- 2 I'm afraid it doesn't work. **A**
- 3 No, thank you. **B**

- A uprzemja reklamacja
- B uprzemja odmowa

- 5 Uzupełnij luki w dialogach 1–3 tak, aby wypowiedzi uczestników rozmowy były spójne i logiczne. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie.

- 1 X: Hello. I'd **like to return/replace** these headphones, please – they're broken.
Y: Oh dear, sorry about that. Have you got the receipt?
- 2 X: Would you like to replace the damaged item?
Y: No, thank you. I'd rather **get a refund / get my money back**. Here's the receipt.
- 3 X: Hello. I bought this USB cable yesterday, but I'm **afraid it's too** short.
Y: I see. Would you like to replace it for a longer one?

- 6 Work in pairs. Choose one of the items from the box below and act out a dialogue at the shop.

Student A is the shop assistant.
Student B wants to return or replace the item.

earphones ■ Bluetooth speaker ■ USB cable
game controller ■ mouse

Hello. I'd like to ...

Vocabulary 2 and Listening

Lesson objective: using services

lesson 5 UNIT 1

- 1 **1.13** Listen and repeat sentences 1–9. Where can you hear or read them? In your notebook, match them with places A–G.

C 1 I'd like to **send a parcel** to the USA, please.

C, D 2 Can I **top up my mobile** here?

D 3 Is it possible to **have my phone repaired** here?

B 4 Could I **have my hair cut** now?

E 5 **MAKE PHOTOCOPIES** HERE!

F 6 **HIRE A BIKE** FOR €5 AN HOUR.

A 7 **CLICK HERE TO SET UP YOUR SOCIAL MEDIA ACCOUNT.**

G 8 *To have your photo taken, insert coins and follow the instructions.*

A 9 **SUBSCRIBE TO A MUSIC STREAMING SERVICE FOR ONLY £4.99 A MONTH!**



online



(at the) hairdresser's



(at the) post office



(in a) phone shop



(in a) copy shop



(in a) bike hire place



(in a) photo booth

Look: to + infinitive for purpose

I went to the post office **to send** a parcel.

You should go online **to set up** your account.

- 2 **Work in pairs.** Take turns to ask and answer questions about the places in exercise 1. Use the words in green. *Answer: p128*

Where do you go to have your hair cut?

To have your hair cut, you go to the hairdresser's.

- 3 **1.14** Find the odd one out. Then listen and check.

1 hire **a scooter** / **a photocopy** / **a bike**

2 send **a letter** / **a parcel** / **a streaming service**

3 set up **a photocopy** / **a business** / **an account**

4 subscribe to **a magazine** / **a streaming service** / **a photo**

5 have **your phone** / **your parcel** / **your bike** repaired

- 4 **1.15** Listen to five short dialogues. Which services are the people talking about? Write the answers in your notebook.

1 send a letter/parcel (at the post office)

2 have your photo taken (in a photo booth)

3 top up your mobile (in a phone shop / at the post office)

4 hire a bike (in a bike hire place)

5 make photocopies (in a copy shop)

! Tips

Przed wysłuchaniem nagrania opisz, co przedstawia każda ilustracja. Pomyśl też o słownictwie związanym z tymi ilustracjami.

- 5 **1.16** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie trzy teksty. W zadaniach 1–4, na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu, spośród podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą (A, B albo C). Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie.

1 What did the girl do when she was in town?



2 Where are the speakers now?



3 The boy is talking about

- A. setting up a social media account.
- B. subscribing to a streaming service.
- C. topping up his mobile.

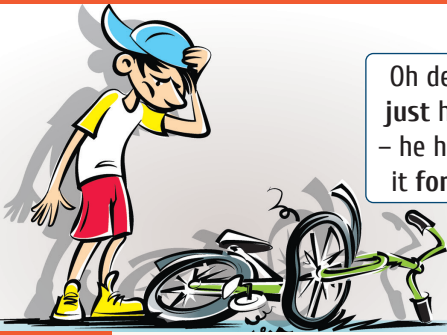
4 The girl wants to

- A. have her photo taken.
- B. subscribe to a magazine.
- C. have her hair cut.

Grammar 2

Lesson objective: Present perfect + ever, never, just, yet, already, for and since; Present perfect and Past simple

Grammar hub: Present perfect



Oh dear! He has just hired a bike – he has only had it for one hour!

since, for

They've been at the post office for 20 minutes. She's been at the hairdresser's since 11 o'clock.

just, already, yet

I've just topped up my mobile. She's already had her hair cut.

Have you made the photocopies yet? We haven't set up a social media account yet. ever, never

Have you ever subscribed to an English magazine? We've never sent letters to British pen-friends.

>>> Grammar summary on page 17

1 In your notebook, write Present perfect sentences, using the words in brackets.

- 1 you / hire / a bike / ? (ever)
Have you ever hired a bike?
- 2 I / have / my hair cut / . (just)
I have / I've just had my hair cut.
- 3 he / subscribe / to a magazine / . (never)
He has / He's never subscribed to a magazine.
- 4 they / send / the parcel / ? (yet)
Have they sent the parcel yet?
- 5 she / set up / an account / . (already)
She has / She's already set up an account.
- 6 we / have / this laptop / years / . (for)
We have / We've had this laptop for years.

2 Work in groups of three. Follow the instructions. Then swap roles.

study English ■ live in this town
know your English teacher ■ use this book
be in this classroom

- 1 Student A asks a question with How long ... and a phrase from the box.
- 2 Student B answers the question using for.
- 3 Student C answers the same question using since.

How long have you studied English?

I've studied English for five years.

I've studied English since I was seven.

Grammar hub: Present perfect and Past simple

Have you topped up your mobile yet? Yes, I have. I topped it up yesterday.

>>> Grammar summary on page 17

3 In your notebook, complete each dialogue with a pair of verbs in the box in the correct form. There is one pair of verbs which you do not need to use.

crash / buy ■ not subscribe / set up
have / not come ■ ride / hire

¹(you / ever) Have you ever ridden an electric scooter?

Yes, ²(we) we hired two of them on holiday last summer.

³(my new laptop / just) My new laptop has just crashed!

Oh dear! When ⁴(you) did you buy it?

⁵(you) Have you had your school photo taken yet?

No, ⁶(the photographer) the photographer didn't come yesterday.

4 Uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, stosując podane wyrazy w niezmienionej formie. Zachowaj znaczenie zdania wyjściowego (1–4). W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie.

- 1 We subscribed to Spotify yesterday. ALREADY
We have/are already subscribed to Spotify.
- 2 I've had this mobile since 2018. AGO
I got this mobile (two) years ago .
- 3 My sister, who is 20, moved to Warsaw when she was 18. TWO
My sister has lived in Warsaw for two years .
- 4 This is the first time we've ever hired any scooters! NEVER
We have never hired any scooters before.

5 Work in pairs. Imagine you have been in town. In turns, ask and answer questions about what you have done and where. Answer: p128

In town

send parcel ✓ have hair cut ✓
top up mobile ✓ have bike repaired ✓
buy gift for mum ✗

Have you sent your parcel yet?

Yes, I have. I sent it at the post office.



1 Work in pairs. Answer these questions.

Have you or your family ever hired anything?

Have you ever had your hair cut at an unusual hairdresser's?

Have you ever helped a relative with a high-tech device?

2 Check the meaning of these words in a dictionary.

herd of goats ■ clear the weeds ■ ordinary hair salon ■ device ■ senior citizens


herd of goats – stado kóz
clear the weeds – wypieścić chwasty
ordinary – zwyczajny


hair salon – salon fryzjerski
device – urządzenie
senior citizens – starsi ludzie


3 1.17 Listen and read. Choose the best photo (A–C) for each text (1–3).



From low-tech to high-tech – have you tried these services yet?

1  Everyone **has heard** of hiring bikes, but **have you ever heard** of hiring goats? This service is becoming popular in Australia – it's great for preventing fires. Bob Kidd from Canberra, Australia, **has just hired** a herd of goats to clear the weeds on his land. 'It's amazing,' he **said**. 'The goats **have only been** here **for** three hours, and **they've already eaten** so many weeds. We **didn't need** to use any chemicals – it's all natural!'

2  If you have your hair cut by the Spanish hairdresser Alberto Olmedo, you will get a surprise. He is no ordinary hairdresser – he uses swords, knives and fire to cut people's hair! Although Olmedo **has never had** an accident, you must never try this at home – it could be dangerous! Olmedo **set up** his hair salon in Madrid years ago, but he didn't become famous until a video of him was posted online. **Since** then, the video **has had** more than 100 million views!

3  **Have you ever helped** your grandparents to set up a new device, such as a phone, tablet or printer? If so, you'll understand the service offered by *Teeniors* in Albuquerque, USA. The coaches – young people who are good at technology – help senior citizens with their technological problems. They **have already helped** lots of older people to install apps, top up their smartphones, or set up Internet connections. 'I've **learnt** so much!' said one happy customer.

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

- Where does Bob Kidd live? *(Bob Kidd lives) In Canberra, Australia.*
- Why did Bob Kidd hire a herd of goats? *(Bob Kidd hired a herd of goats) To clear the weeds on his land.*
- How does Alberto Olmedo cut hair? *(Alberto Olmedo cuts hair) With/Using swords, knives and fire.*
- How many views has Alberto Olmedo's video had? *(Alberto Olmedo's video has had) More than 100 million views.*
- Where are *Teeniors* from? *(Teeniors are) From Albuquerque, USA.*
- What sort of problems have the coaches helped people with? *They have helped with installing apps, topping up phones and setting up Internet connections.*

5 1.18 Listen to a report about *Teeniors*. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences in your notebook.

- Trish Lopez set up *Teeniors* in 2018. *False – Trish Lopez set up Teeniors in 2015.*
- The coaches at *Teeniors* have already helped more than 2,000 senior citizens. *True*
- Teeniors* hasn't won any awards yet. *False – Teeniors has already won a lot of business awards.*
- All the people who work at *Teeniors* have already left school. *False – Some of the people who work at Teeniors are still at school.*
- Mauricio hasn't finished his education yet. *False – Mauricio has just finished his training.*

Discover more!

6 Find out about an unusual service in your town/country or abroad. Prepare a short presentation to tell the class about it.



We found out about the 'send-a-coconut' service in Hawaii, USA. This business was set up at the Hoolehua post office in the 1990s. Since THEN, tourists have sent thousands of coconuts to their friends back home!

! Tips

- Użyj czasu Past simple oraz Present perfect z *for* oraz *since*.
- Postaraj się użyć słownictwa z tego rozdziału.

Watch more!



▶ VIDEO 05

Brainy phrases

Paragraph 1

I bought ... / ... ago.

It was / They were ...

It / They cost ...

I really loved it / them because ...

Paragraph 2

But one day, while ...

It had / didn't have a (one-year) guarantee, so ...

I decided to ...

Paragraph 3

In the end, ...

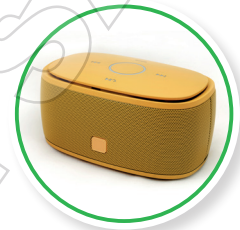
I've had it / them for ...

I have / had some / haven't had any problems ...

Fingers crossed!

Technology blog!

- I bought a new Bluetooth speaker a few weeks ago. It was a small portable speaker, and it only cost £19.99. At first, it was great! I really loved it because my parents have finally subscribed to a music streaming service, so I could listen to music wirelessly.
- But one day, while I was listening to music, the speaker suddenly stopped working – it couldn't connect to the wi-fi at home or in other places. It had a one-year guarantee, so I decided to return it to the shop.
- In the end, it wasn't possible to have the speaker repaired, so they replaced it with another one. I've had it for a few days now, and I haven't had any problems yet. Fingers crossed!



1 Read the model blog. In which paragraph does the reviewer:

- explain what the problem was? **2**
- say how the problem was resolved? **3**
- describe the product? **1**

Look: (the) other, another, others

(the) other = inny, inne (np. miejsce)

another = inny, kolejny, jeszcze jeden (np. głośnik)

others = inni, pozostali (np. ludzie)

2 In your notebook, rewrite sentences 1–4, changing the words in bold for A–D.

- Read about all **the other** gadgets that I've reviewed. **B**
- It couldn't connect to wi-fi at home or in **other** places. **D**
- They replaced it with **another** speaker. **A**
- I'd love to find out what **others** think of this gadget. **C**

- a different **C** more people
- the different **D** any more

3 Describing products Work in pairs.

Student A imagines that he/she has bought one of the items below and describes it. Then swap roles.

brand new ■ second-hand ■ well-made ■ badly made
(un)comfortable ■ fashionable ■ old-fashioned
(un)reliable ■ useful ■ useless ■ wireless



I bought some brand new headphones yesterday. They're very comfortable and ...

4 Work in pairs. Imagine that one of the products from exercise 3 has stopped working. In turns, ask and answer the questions.

I've got a problem with my new alarm clock.

Oh, really? What happened?

5 Think about your problem from exercise 4. In your notebook, write two sentences to say how the problem was resolved. Use the words from the box.

replace ■ get a refund ■ have ... repaired

6 Niedawno kupiłeś/kupiłaś gadżet, który właśnie przestał poprawnie działać. Napisz o tym wpis na blogu.

We wpisie:

- opisz gadżet;
- wyjaśnij, na czym polega usterka;
- poinformuj, w jaki sposób ten problem został rozwiązany.

! Tips

- Użyj różnych czasów przeszłych (Past simple, *used to*, Past continuous).
- Zastosuj czas Present perfect z: *ever, never, just, already, yet, for* i *since*.
- Użyj słownictwa związanego z technologią i usługami.
- Dwukrotnie użyj *another* lub *(the) other(s)*.



- 1 **1.19** Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę z youtuberem. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu uzupełnij luki 1–4 w poniższej notatce. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie.

Gareth the Geek: YouTube star

- set up his video channel at the age of ¹15
- uploads video clips about ²technology/gadgets
- most popular video clip about what to do if ³your mobile/phone/smartphone crashes
- future job: ⁴computer engineer

4

- 2 Dla każdej z opisanych sytuacji (1–2) wybierz właściwą reakcję: A, B albo C. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie.

- 1 Kupiłeś/Kupiłaś gadżet, który nie działa i prosisz o zwrot pieniędzy. Co powiesz sprzedawcy?
- A. I'd like to have it repaired.
B. I'd like to replace it with another one, please.
C. I'd like to get a refund, please.
- 2 Sprzedawca pyta, dlaczego chcesz zwrócić przedmiot objęty gwarancją. Co odpowiesz?
- A. I'm afraid it hasn't got a guarantee.
B. I'm afraid it's damaged.
C. I'm afraid I lost the receipt.

2

- 3 Wpisz w każdą lukę (1–4) brakujący fragment wypowiedzi, tak aby otrzymać spójny i logiczny tekst. Wykorzystaj wyrazy podane w nawiasach, ale nie zmieniaj ich formy. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie.

X: Hello. I'd like to return this USB cable, please.

I'm afraid it ¹(work) doesn't work.

Y: Oh dear, what's the problem?

X: I don't know. It has never worked, not since I bought it.

Y: I see. How ²(long) long have you had it?

X: I've only had it for a week – I bought it last weekend.

Y: OK. ³(got) Have you got the receipt?

X: Yes, here it is.

Y: Would ⁴(replace) you like / prefer to / rather replace it or get a refund?

X: I'd like to exchange it for another one, please.

Y: Of course, no problem.

4

- 4 Przeczytaj tekst. Wybierz poprawne uzupełnienie luk 1–5. Wybierz literę A, B albo C. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie.

Repair Cafés

Have you got a gadget that doesn't work?

If so, don't throw it away – take it to your local Repair Café to have it ¹_____!

In the past, everyone

²_____ repair things, but

nowadays, many people don't

know how to do that. Luckily, the volunteers at Repair Cafés are experts – while we ³_____ our

local branch last weekend, they ⁴_____ two bikes and lots of gadgets, including phone chargers, printers, headphones and laptops. Since the first Repair Café was set up in Amsterdam in 2009, their number around the world ⁵_____ to more than 1,500. They now exist in 33 countries around the world, from Australia and Brazil to Poland and the UK.



- 1 A. repairs B. repairing **C.** repaired
2 A. use to **B.** used to C. used
3 A. visited B. have visited **C.** were visiting
4 **A.** fixed B. are fixing C. used to fix
5 A. grew **B.** has grown C. was growing

5

- 5 Uzupełnij zdania 1–5. Wykorzystaj wyrazy podane w nawiasach, stosując je w odpowiedniej formie. Jeśli jest to konieczne, dodaj inne wyrazy. **Uwaga!** W każdą lukę możesz wpisać **maksymalnie cztery wyrazy**. Zapisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie.

1 He (already / buy) has already bought a wireless charger.

2 The laptop crashed while (they / download) they were downloading some software.

3 (she / reset) Did she reset the/her password yesterday?

4 People (not / use) didn't use to have high-speed Internet at home.

5 I (not / go) haven't been to the hairdresser's for ages.

5

Modern technology

- Bluetooth speaker** /'bluːtuːθ 'spi:kə(r)/ głośnik Bluetooth
- charge your battery** /'tʃɑ:dʒ jəː 'bæt(ə)ri/ naładować baterię
- connect to wi-fi** /kə'nekt tə 'waɪ,faɪ/ połączyć się z wi-fi
- crash** /kræʃ/ zawiesić się, ulec awarii (np. o programie komputerowym)
- earphones** /'iə,fəʊnz/ słuchawki douszne
- high-speed Internet** /,haɪ'spiːd 'ɪntə,net/ szybki internet
- print out** /,prɪnt 'aʊt/ wydrukować
- reset my passwords** /,ri:'set maɪ 'pæs,wɜːd/ zresetować swoje hasła
- scroll down** /,skrəʊl 'daʊn/ przewinąć w dół
- scroll up** /,skrəʊl 'ʌp/ przewinąć w górę
- share** /ʃeə(r)/ udostępnić
- USB cable** /,juː ,es 'biː ,keɪb(ə)l/ kabel USB
- wireless charger** /,waɪələs 'tʃɑ:dʒə(r)/ ładowarka bezprzewodowa

Returning and replacing goods

- a (two-year) guarantee** /ə ,tuː'jɪe ,gærən'tiː/ (dwuletnia) gwarancja
- broken** /'brəʊk(ə)n/ zepsuty (o przedmiocie)
- damaged** /'dæmɪdʒd/ uszkodzony
- get a refund** /'get ə 'riː,fʌnd/ dostać zwrot pieniędzy
- replace** /rɪ'pleɪs/ wymienić
- return** /rɪ'tɜːn/ zwrócić

Taking things back to the shop

- Here's the receipt.** Proszę, oto paragon.
- How long have you had it / them?** Od kiedy Pan/Pani go/je ma?
- I'd like to return this / these..., please.** Chciałbym/Chciałabym zwrócić ten/tę/te...
- I'd rather get a refund, please.** Wolałbym/Wolałabym otrzymać zwrot pieniędzy.

- I'd rather get my money back.** Wolałbym/Wolałabym odzyskać swoje pieniądze.
- I'm afraid ...** Przykro mi, ale...
- It / They used to work, but now it doesn't / they don't.** Kiedyś działał/działały, ale już nie.
- It doesn't work.** Nie działa.
- It's / They've got a ... guarantee.** Ma/Mają gwarancję na...
- They don't work.** Nie działają.
- What's the problem?** W czym problem?
- Would you like to replace it / them?** Czy chciałby Pan / Czy chciałaby Pani go/je wymienić?

Using services

- have my hair cut** /'hæv maɪ ,heə 'kʌt/ ostrzyć się
- have my phone repaired** /'hæv maɪ ,fəʊn rɪ'peəd/ oddać telefon do naprawy
- have your photo taken** /'hæv jəː ,fəʊtəʊ 'teɪk(ə)n/ zrobić sobie zdjęcie
- hire a bike** /'haɪə ə 'baɪk/ wynająć rower
- make photocopies** /'meɪk 'fəʊtəʊ ,kɒpɪz/ zrobić kserokopie
- send a parcel** /'send ə 'pɑːs(ə)l/ wysłać paczkę
- set up your social media account** /,set 'ʌp jəː ,səʊʃ(ə)l ,miːdiə ə'kaʊnt/ założyć konto w mediach społecznościowych
- subscribe to** /səb'skraɪb tə/ zasubskrybować (np. kanał)
- top up my mobile** /,tɒp 'ʌp maɪ 'məʊbaɪl/ doładować swój telefon
- ****
- bike hire place** /,baɪk 'haɪə ,pleɪs/ wypożyczalnia rowerów
- copy shop** /,kɒpi 'ʃɒp/ punkt ksero
- hairdresser's** /'heə,dresəz/ salon fryzjerski
- phone shop** /,fəʊn 'ʃɒp/ sklep z telefonami
- photo booth** /'fəʊtəʊ ,buːθ/ budka fotograficzna
- post office** /'pəʊst ,ɒfɪs/ poczta

Other

- although** /əʊl'dəʊ/ chociaż, mimo że
- cassette** /kə'set/ kasetka
- clear the weeds** /'kliə ðə 'wiːdz/ wypielić chwasty
- connection** /kə'neɪʃ(ə)n/ łącze
- device** /dɪ'vaɪs/ urządzenie
- exist** /ɪg'zɪst/ istnieć
- hair salon** /'heə ,sælɒn/ salon fryzjerski
- hairdresser** /'heə,dresə(r)/ fryzjer
- herd of goats** /,hɜːd əv 'gəʊts/ stado kóz
- insert** /ɪn'sɜːt/ wsadzić, włożyć
- instead** /ɪn'sted/ zamiast tego
- mix tape** /'mɪks,tɛɪps/ składanka
- ordinary** /'ɔːd(ə)n(ə)ri/ zwyczajny
- parcel** /'pɑːs(ə)l/ paczka, przesyłka
- pick somebody up** /,pɪk sʌmbədi 'ʌp/ przyjeżdżać po kogoś
- prevent** /prɪ'vent/ zapobiec
- receipt** /rɪ'siːt/ paragon
- repair** /rɪ'peə(r)/ naprawić
- resolve** /rɪ'zɒlv/ rozwiązać
- sales slip (USA)** /'seɪl ,slɪp/ rachunek
- senior citizen** /,siːniə 'sɪtɪz(ə)n/ emeryt, emerytka
- service** /'sɜːvɪs/ usługa
- social media site** /,səʊʃ(ə)l ,miːdiə 'saɪt/ serwis społecznościowy
- streaming app** /'striːmɪŋ æp/ aplikacja streamingowa
- sword** /sɔːd/ miecz
- thumb print** /'θʌm ,prɪnt/ odcisk kciuka
- turn up** /,tɜːn 'ʌp/ podgłośnić
- until** /ən'tɪl/ dopóki
- view** /vjuː/ wyświetlenie, odsłona (w internecie)
- vinyl record** /,vaɪn(ə)l 'rekəd/ płyta winylowa, winyl
- volume** /'vɒljʊm/ głośność
- warranty (USA)** /'wɒrənti/ gwarancja
- worldwide** /,wɜːld'waɪd/ na całym świecie; ogólnoswiatowy

Past simple

Czasu *Past simple* używamy, gdy mówimy o przeszłości.

Affirmative

I/You/He/She/We/You/They **bought** a tablet.

Negative

I/You/He/She/We/You/They **didn't buy** a desktop.

Question

Did I/you/he/she/we/you/they **buy** a phone?

Short answer

Yes, I/you/he/she/we/you/they **did**.

No, I/you/he/she/we/you/they **didn't**.

used to

Konstrukcji *used to* używamy, kiedy mówimy o zwyczajach z przeszłości i o czynnościach, które kiedyś były wykonywane regularnie, a które nie są kontynuowane w teraźniejszości.

Affirmative

I/You/He/She/We/You/They **used to play** football.

Negative

I/You/He/She/We/You/They **didn't use to play** video games.

Question

Did I/you/he/she/we/you/they **use to have** a mobile phone?

Short answer

Yes, I/you/he/she/we/you/they **did**.

No, I/you/he/she/we/you/they **didn't**.

Past continuous

Czasu *Past continuous* używamy, gdy mówimy, że dana czynność trwała w określonym momencie w przeszłości.

Affirmative

I/He/She/It **was sending** an email.

We/You/They **were sending** an email.

Negative

I/He/She/It **wasn't uploading** a photo.

We/You/They **weren't uploading** a photo.

Question

Was I/he/she/it **logging** in?

Were we/you/they **logging** in?



Short answer

Yes, I/he/she/it **was**. No, I/he/she/it **wasn't**.

Yes, we/you/they **were**. No, we/you/they **weren't**.

Project

Choose one of these topics and prepare a poster about how things have changed. Use the Past simple, *used to* and the Present perfect.

services  shopping  computers 

People used to ... / didn't use to ...

Since 2000, people have ...

In 2010, people started to ...

Present perfect

Czasu *Present perfect* używamy, gdy mówimy o czynnościach, które wykonaliśmy (lub których nie wykonaliśmy) do chwili obecnej.

Affirmative

He/She/It **has ('s) sent** the letters.

I/We/You/They **have ('ve) sent** the parcel.

Negative

He/She/It **has not (hasn't) deleted** the files.

We/You/They **have not (haven't) deleted** the files.

Question

Has he/she/it **made** backups?

Have I/we/you/they **made** backups?

Short answer

Yes, he/she/it **has**. No, he/she/it **hasn't**.

Yes, I/we/you/they **have**. No, I/we/you/they **haven't**.

Using the Past simple and Past continuous

Gdy mówimy, że coś się wydarzyło w czasie trwania innej, dłuższej czynności, to używamy obu czasów *Past simple* i *Past continuous* w jednym zdaniu.

While/When I **was sending** a message, I **dropped** my phone.

Gdy mówimy o dwóch czynnościach, które trwały jednocześnie, to używamy czasu *Past continuous*.

I **was buying** a phone while Sue **was waiting**.

Gdy mówimy o czynnościach, które były wykonywane jedna po drugiej, to używamy czasu *Past simple*.

I **bought** the laptop, then we **went** for a coffee.

Using the Past simple and Present perfect

Czasu *Past simple* używamy z takimi wyrażeniami, jak: *ago*, *yesterday*, *last (+ week/month/year)*, *in (+ month/year)*, *at (+ czas)*, *when (+ zdanie)*, *for (+ przez jak długo w przeszłości)*.

I had my hair cut **yesterday/last week/when I was in town**.

Czasu *Present perfect* używamy z takimi wyrażeniami, jak: *how long* (w zdaniach pytających), *for (+ przez jak długo)*, *since (+ od kiedy)*, *just*, *yet*, *already*, *ever*, *never*.

How long have you been in the room? I've **just** come in.

other, the other, another, others

Other (=inne, inni) zwykle używamy z rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi lub w liczbie mnogiej.

Do you have this phone in **other** colours?

The other używamy z rzeczownikami w liczbie pojedynczej (=drugi) lub mnogiej (=pozostali, pozostałe).

Do you want this laptop or **the other** one?

Gdy nie mamy na myśli żadnej konkretnej osoby czy rzeczy, używamy *another* (= inny, kolejny, następny).

I'd like to replace it with **another** cable.

Gdy odnosimy się do osób lub rzeczy bliżej nieokreślonych, to używamy *others* (= inni, pozostali)

Some people use a mouse, **others** prefer a touchpad.



- 1 **Over to you!** What computer games do you play? What games did you play when you were younger?

▶ VIDEO 06

- 2 Solve the vocabulary puzzles. Write the answers in your notebook.

1 + + ? > spoke > spoken + ER
G=B Bluetooth speaker

2 + A + hire a bike
F=H F=B, V=K

3 + + S earphones
B

4 ...> took > taken + + CO + make photocopies
T=M

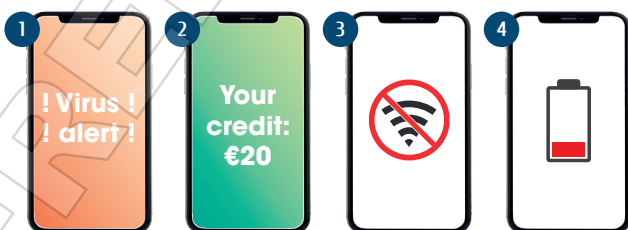
5 + + + top up your mobile
S F=Y

- 3 Read the messages on Sam's smartphone and answer the questions. Use *already* or *yet*.

- What has he **already** done?
- What hasn't he done **yet**?

Suggested answers:

- 1 He has already installed anti-virus software / an anti-virus app.
- 2 He has already topped up his mobile.
- 3 He hasn't connected to wi-fi yet.
- 4 He hasn't charged the/his battery yet.



Cumulative revision

- 4 **Vocabulary** Find the correct word for each definition. Write the answers in your notebook. Then prepare two more definitions for others to guess.

What do you call

- 1 the school room where you can use computers or laptops? *a computer room (Brainy 5)*
- 2 the small gadget which you use to save files or share them? *a memory stick (Brainy 4)*
- 3 the school subject where you learn to use computers? *IT / Information Technology (Brainy 5)*
- 4 the gadget which you use to scroll up and down on a desktop computer? *a mouse (Brainy 6)*

- 5 **Grammar** Match A–C with the tenses. In your notebook, complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Then answer the questions.

past ■ present ■ future

A *present*
At the moment, we ¹ are learning (learn) to install software and make backups. We ² aren't / 're not studying (not study) maths, science or PE today. Which class are we in? *They are in the IT class.*

B *future*
If you ¹ log out (log out) without saving your work, you will lose it. If you don't reset your password, your account won't work. And you ² won't be able (not be able) to make any more calls if you don't top up your phone! What three things must you do now? *save my work, reset my password, top up my phone*

C *past*
I ¹ have just charged (just / charge) the battery on my smartphone, but I didn't use a USB cable. Which gadget ² did I use (I / use)? *He/She used a wireless / Bluetooth charger.*

Project

- 6 **Work in groups of three.** Choose one of the following topics and make a short video about the past, present and future.

holidays ■ transport
communication ■ entertainment

In the past, many people didn't use to go on holiday because they were always working ...
Now, a lot of people go on holiday by plane because it's cheaper than before ...
In the future, we think that people will go on holiday to the Moon if technology improves!