



BRAINY POST

THE JOBS GAME

CV



gamelaker25



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



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



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, **th**at lawyer,
these lawyers, **th**ose lawyers.

Three lawyers, **th**irty lawyers,
a **th**ousand lawyers!

Now twist your tongue with *farmer*!



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.

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.
- 2 He's between the farmer and the scientist.
- 3 She's between the nurse and the engineer.
- 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.

3  1.03 Listen and play *The Jobs Game*.

She is a/an ...

He is a/an ...

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**.
- 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**.




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 
- 2 
- 3 
- 4 
- 5 

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.  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.  My grandmother's a supermarket cashier, and she doesn't like my job. I'm an engineer.  We all disagree, but we're a family. 



- 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!

I don't have to work!

Lesson objective: Grammar: have to: affirmative and negative

Quick check

1.06 Listen and say True or False.

Grammar presentation

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

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



G Grammar app

have to: affirmative, negative

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

»» 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 (not give) change to customers. She (do) experiments.
- My two sisters (not help) people with the law. They (look after) patients.
- My father (not fix) leaks. He (give) instructions to other workers.

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 zeszytce.

- 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.

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

! 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?

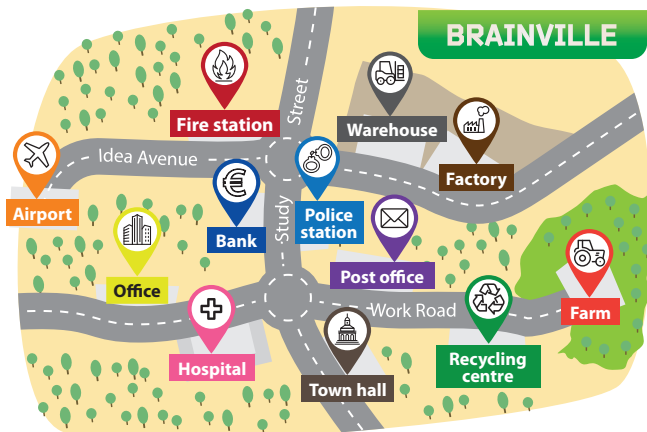
Plumbers have to fix leaks.

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.



1 I have to take hundreds of things down from the shelves.

2 I have to make sure the rubbish goes in the correct places.



3 I have to sit at a desk all day.

4 I have to put the wheels on hundreds of toy cars every day.



5 I have to sell stamps for letters.

6 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.

- 1 He's a warehouse worker.
He works in a warehouse.

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 zeszytce. Uwaga! Jedno zdanie zostało podane dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej wypowiedzi.

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.

1	2	3	4

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 ...

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

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.



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

Quick check

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

USEFUL!

How do you say these phrases in Polish?

- 1 We're in a rush.
- 2 See you soon!
- 3 Sorry I'm late!

Grammar presentation

1 1.12 Read and listen to Episode 1. Are Dan and Dave good at recycling?

Comprehension

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

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



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. (✓)
- They have to cook dinner. (✗)
- You have to wash the windows. (✓)
- He has to walk the dog. (✗)

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 ¹ (do) experiments in a laboratory.
I ² (check) that the fish and other animals are OK.

Interviewer: ³ you (work) in an office?

Ella: Yes, I ⁴ . I ⁵ (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.

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?



Chores

7 In pairs, complete these chores. Can you add some more?

tidy my ... ■ vacuum the ...
wash the ... ■ make my ... ■ walk the ...
look after my ... ■ dust the ... ■ iron the ...
wash the ... ■ take the ... out ■ feed the ...

Game

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

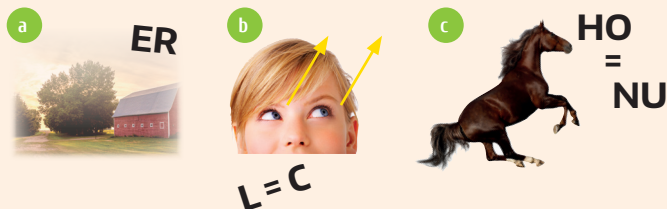
- Zadawajcie sobie na zmianę pytania o wasze obowiązki domowe.
- Za każdą pozytywną odpowiedź gracz dostaje jeden punkt.
- Podliczcie punkty, aby zobaczyć, kto częściej pomaga w domu.

Do you have to take the rubbish out?

Yes, I do.

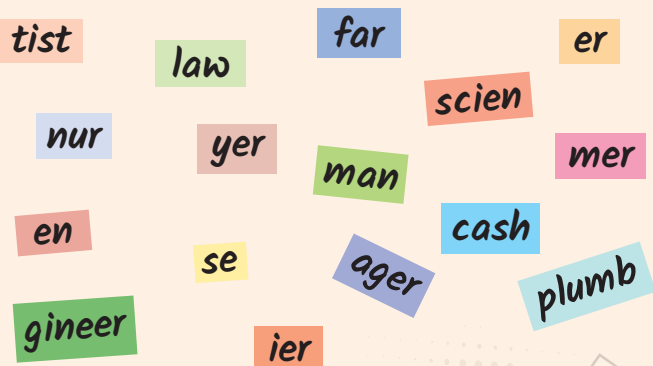


- 1 What jobs are they? Write the answers in your notebook.



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

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



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



- 1 The engineer is next to the office.
- 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.

- 4 Read about the job. One sentence is false – find it and guess the job.

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.



- 5 Write a job puzzle like in exercise 4.

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

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 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!



Eco-alert!




Put the words in the correct order!



not ! water waste
Do

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.



I love this website. It's got lots of quizzes.
Look at this quiz: *Plan a job for your future.*

I like doing quizzes.
Let's do it!

OK. Are you ready? Do you like using computers?

No, not really.

Do you like making things?

I don't mind it.

Do you like looking after animals?

Yes, I really do.

Do you like fixing things?

Yes, I do.

Do you like chatting to people?

No, I hate it.

Let's see ... you should be a farmer.


That's not a bad idea.






No, not really. ■ Yes, I really do. ■ Yes, I do. ■ I don't mind it. ■ 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 |

- 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**

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 **King's Piper, England**

If you're good at playing the bagpipes, think about a job as the King's Piper. You have to play the bagpipes outside the King's rooms every day. He visits all his 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.



Glossary

bagpipes – dudzy
end up – kończyć
fine – mandat

rush hour – godziny
szczytu
strict law – surowe
prawo

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

In which texts is there something about:

- a types of transport? c recycling?
b music? d travelling?

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



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.

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?

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?
- Who builds bridges?
- Who does experiments?
- Who helps people with the law?
- Who gives instructions?
- Who grows crops?
- Who fixes leaks?
- Who looks after patients?

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 is in this village.
- My sister is a police officer. She works at that .
- My mother is a nurse. She works at this .
- My father is a businessman. He works in that .

4

3 ★ In your notebook, write questions and answers.

1 your sister / like / do / maths / ?

She / 😊 it.

2 your brother / like / to people / chat / ?

No, 😞.

3 you / like / fix / things / ?

Yes, 😊.

4 your parents / like / go out / ?

No, 😞.

8

Vocabulary & Speaking: /20

★ 1 poprawna odpowiedź = 2 punkty

Do our Revision workout.



Grammar

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

- My brother (not have to, wear) a uniform at his school.
- My sister (have to, study) for the exams.
- Plumbers (not have to, fix) cars.
- Cashiers (have to, give) change to customers.
- I (not have to, take) the rubbish out.
- We (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 / ?
- your sister / tidy / does / her room / have to / ?
- work / have to / your parents / in an office / do / ?
- get up / what time / you / do / in the morning / have to / ?
- have to / does / what / at home / your brother / do / ?
- you / what / today / do / have to / do / ?

6

Use of English

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

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



- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1 A. has to | B. have to | C. don't have to |
| 2 A. for | B. to | C. of |
| 3 A. gets up | B. getting up | C. get up |
| 4 A. feel | B. mind | C. know |

8

Grammar: /20 **Total:** /40

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

Do I have to work?	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?