



**KAPITAŁ LUDZKI**  
NARODOWA STRATEGIA SPÓJNOŚCI

UNIA EUROPEJSKA  
EUROPEJSKI  
FUNDUSZ SPOŁECZNY



# Konceptcja kursu e-learningowego z zakresu języka angielskiego

w ramach projektu „Akademia kompetencji kluczowych –  
program rozwoju uczniów szkół ponadgimnazjalnych Polski Wschodniej”

**Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską  
w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego**

*Opracowanie:  
Instytut Maszyn  
Matematycznych*

Warszawa, 2010 r.



## SPIS TEMATÓW

### 0. Information about the course

- 1) *technical details*

### 1. My life

- 2) *Reading – Patricia's day*
- 3) *Grammar – Present Simple and Present Continuous*
- 4) *Vocabulary, time expressions*
- 5) *Picture – what do you do every day, what does he plan for the weekend?*

### 2. Who needs fame?

- 6) *Reading – a celebrity, eg. Tiger Woods*
- 7) *Grammar – Table – comparison of Simple Present and Present Continuous*
- 8) *Time expressions - before, after, afterwards, later, earlier*
- 9) *Vocabulary*

### 3. A place to live

- 10) *Reading - Advantages and disadvantages of renting a flat, offers*
- 11) *Grammar – comparison*
- 12) *Vocabulary*
- 13) *photos – comparing houses, imagine a perfect landlord*

### 4. Life changes

- 14) *Reading – choosing career, career or family*
- 15) *Grammar – present continuous for the future, be going to, (simple future)*
- 16) *Grammar – present continuous for the future, be going to, (simple future)*
- 17) *Vocabulary: verbs - intend to, hope, intend, be due, would like, expect, aim; jobs, professions*
- 18) *How our lives change – key moments, how do you imagine your future, what are your plans for the future*

### 5. Review (test)

- 19) *Grammar - Simple Present/Present Continuous + time expressions*
- 20) *Vocabulary – everyday routine, housing, professions*
- 21) *Grammar - future forms*
- 22) *future forms – fill in blanks*

### 6. Family ties

- 23) *Reading – family*
- 24) *Grammar – simple past*



## Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego

---

- 25) *Grammar – present perfect - comparison*
- 26) *Vocabulary – how do they look like*
- 27) *Family tree, family photo – who is who – description*

### 7. Neighbours

- 28) *Reading – problems with neighbours*
- 29) *Vocabulary – describing people*
- 30) *Formal and informal speech*

### 8. Partners

- 31) *Reading – various types of relationships*
- 32) *Modal verbs (should, might think about, if I were you)*
- 33) *Photos of famous couples - vocabulary*
- 34) *Imagine following problems – what would you do?*

### 9. Troubles

- 35) *Reading – eg. Israel and Palestine*
- 36) *Solving conflicts*
- 37) *Grammar – phrasal verbs, verbs with prepositions*
- 38) *How would you solve the following problems?*

### 10. Review (test)

- 39) *Grammar – Present tenses*
- 40) *Grammar – Past tenses*
- 41) *Grammar – future tenses and expressing the future*
- 42) *Vocabulary - phrasal verbs, verbs with prepositions*
- 43) *Vocabulary - everyday routine, housing, professions, family, describing people, describing characters etc.*

### 11. Crossing the line

- 44) *Reading - sport*
- 45) *Grammar – past simple, past continuous, past perfect*
- 46) *Grammar – past simple, past continuous, past perfect*
- 47) *Vocabulary - sport*

### 12. Is it art?

- 48) *Reading – modern art*
- 49) *Examples - description*
- 50) *Vocabulary – colours, very, absolutely, quite*



---

**Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego**

---

13. Fashion victims

- 51) Reading – designer and shopaholic
- 52) Vocabulary – clothes etc.
- 53) The order of adjectives

14. Globetrotting

- 54) Reading – travelling
- 55) Grammar - gerund/infinitive
- 56) Vocabulary - means of transport, travels etc.

15. Review (test)

- 57) Grammar – Present tenses
- 58) Grammar – Past tenses
- 59) Grammar – future tenses
- 60) Infinitive / gerund, phrasal verbs, verbs with prepositions
- 61) Vocabulary – everyday life, housing, relationships, travelling, sport, solving problems, everyday routine, housing, professions, family, describing people, describing characters, sport, colours, clothes, travels



## Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego

### 1. My life

#### 1. Reading

Maria is a modern girl. She is tall and very elegant. And also very pretty. She has lovely brown eyes and a beautiful smile. Maria studies psychology in Madrid. She is a good student. But she doesn't live in Madrid, so she gets up at seven o'clock, takes a shower and gets dressed. Before she leaves the house, she has breakfast - a toast and some orange juice. This morning she is getting up very early, because she has an audition. It's for a part in a new play. Maria loves acting! Now we are with Maria at the audition. There are many candidates. Maria is feeling a bit nervous. Maria is the seventh candidate on the stage. She looks very calm and plays the part very well. She has already some experience.

She leaves the theater at half past eleven. It is a beautiful sunny morning, she takes a walk to a café.

At the moment we are sitting with her at that café. We are interviewing her.

- Maria, do you have a hobby?

- Yes, I swim and read a lot.

- And what do you do in your free time?

- I go to the theatre and cinema or stay at home with my family.

- What do your friends think of your acting career?

- They love it! They like having an actress friend!!!

- Thank you, Maria. Good luck to you. I hope you get the part in the play!

#### 2. Grammar – The Simple Present Tense

The Simple Present Tense is used for:

- permanent situations or states:

He **works** at the post office.

- permanent truths or laws of nature:

The sun **rises** in the east.

- repeated or habitual actions (especially with always, every day, often, never usually):

She never **eats** bread for supper.

- reviews or sports commentaries:

Rooney **gets** the ball...

- programmes and timetables:

The train **leaves** at 10:40.

Time expressions used with the Simple Present Tense: every day/week/month/year, usually, sometimes, always, rarely, never, often, in the morning/evening afternoon, at night, on Mondays etc.

The affirmative:

I work

You work

He/She/It works

We work

You work



## Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego

They work

The negative

I do not (don't) work

You do not (don't) work

He/She/It does not (doesn't) work

We do not (don't) work

You do not (don't) work

They do not (don't) work

Question (The Interrogative)

Do I work?

Do you work?

Does he/she/it work?

Do we work?

Do you work?

Do they work?

The Present Continuous Tense is used for:

- temporary situations:  
She **is having** a bath.
- changing or developing situations:  
He **is getting** more and more impatient.
- frequently repeated actions – when used with “always”, “continually”, “constantly”, it expresses annoyance or criticism:  
He **is always** eating so slowly.
- actions happening at or around the moment of speaking:  
He **is reading** a book.
- fixed arrangements in the near future:  
I'**m going** to the dentists' this afternoon.

Time expressions used with the Present Continuous Tense: now, at the moment, at present, nowadays, today, tonight, always, still etc.

The affirmative:

I am working

You are working

He/She/It is working

We are working

You are working

They are working

The Negative

I am (I'm) not working

You are not (aren't) working

He/She/It is not (isn't) working



## Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego

---

We are not (aren't) working  
You are not (aren't) working  
They are not (aren't) working

### Question (The Interrogative)

Am I working?  
Are you working?  
Is he/she/it working?  
Are we working?  
Are you working?  
Are they working?

### 3. Vocabulary

to wake up, to get up, to make the bed, to brush one's teeth, to wash, to comb one's hair, to put on make up, to shave, to get dressed, to go by bus, breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper, to watch television, to take a shower, to go to bed, to fall asleep, to walk the dog, free time, to relax, to have a good time, to do the housework, to enjoy oneself, to visit, to invite, a barbecue, to go to church, to give a party, to go to a disco, to laze about, cinema, theatre, museum, art gallery, concert, to come from, education, to go to university, to graduate from, to get married, to study, to go to school, university graduate, university degree, to take a course in, to employ, to work as, to be dismissed, to quit



## Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego

### R2. Who needs fame

#### 1. Movie about Tiger Woods/Reading or text from wikipedia

<http://www.veryabc.cn/flash/html/stories/20070327/1111.html>

#### 2. Vocabulary

Do you know something more about Tiger Woods? Do you know anything about his private life? Please choose 20 expressions that describe him best.

to live at a great pace, stressful lifestyle, ambitious, to achieve success, perfectionism, high standing, workaholic, victim, to cope with something, to work hard, to keep distance to oneself, to make a mistake, to confess something, to relax, sensitive, to pretend, wealth, human nature, to be well-off, prone to, in vogue, the latest rage, to fulfill one's ambitions, to suppress the failure, to keep up appearances, to be conceited, boring, jealous, celebrities, on the covers, magazine, to be in public eye, to give up privacy, to live under pressure, to have a good time, nosy, hounded, to cause a sensation, divorce, love affair, drinking problems, physical appearance, to avoid criticism, to attract attention, stardom, media attention, to be recognized in the street, to be dismissed, publicity, idol, privileges disadvantages, tabloid, leisure, to be in the spotlight, paparazzi, 15 minutes of fame, glamour, rich, lack of privacy, fashion, show business

#### 3. Grammar – comparison of verbs typical for Simple Present Tense and Present Continuous Tense

There are verbs, that are used only or mainly in the Simple Present Tense. The following verbs which describe a permanent state are not used in the continuous forms:

- verbs of the senses, which we use to express/describe involuntary actions:  
hear, smell, feel, see, taste etc.
- verbs of feelings and emotions:  
love, hate, like, dislike, detest, enjoy etc.
- verbs of opinion:  
believe, understand, suppose etc.
- other verbs describing state, like depend, mean, possess, prefer, need etc.

There are also verbs, that may be used in both forms. Also verbs, which describe voluntary and deliberate actions can be used in either simple and continuous forms.

Note, that some verbs which describe permanent state are used also in continuous form, but their meaning changes, when they express an action, eg.:

- I **see** him walk along the street or I **see** him walking along the street  
He **is seeing** his mom today.
- Flowers usually **smell** nice.  
She **isn't smelling** the food, she is eating it.
- This dessert **tastes** delicious.  
They **are tasting** the soup. – they are trying it
- Do you **have** your books?  
We **are having** a test today.
- I **think** you are a kind person.  
She **is thinking** of buying her mom a gift.
- You look sad tonight.  
I'm **looking** at his picture.





**Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego**

R3 A place to live

1. Picture - flat-advert + hearing below

Actual Transcription:

I have decided to move out of my parents' place to live on my own, and now I am looking for an apartment. However, it is a lot more difficult and expensive than I thought. First of all, a one-bedroom apartment is going for about \$500, and that is a little over my budget. Second, you have to pay a deposit, often equal to your first month's rent. Next, most apartments are not furnished, so I have to come up with furniture and a washer and dryer. Finally, the utilities, including gas, electricity, and water are not included either, so that adds to the overall expenses of having your own place. I really think I need to get a roommate, or I will have to move back in with my parents.

Or audio

<http://www.trainyouraccent.com/a-rent-apartment.htm>

What are the most typical situations, when we rent a flat?

2. Grammar – Comparison

adjective	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
One-syllable adjectives form the comparative and superlative by adding <b>-(e)r</b> and <b>-(e)st</b> to the positive form	short brave	shorter braver	the shortest the bravest
Two-syllable adjectives ending in <b>-ly</b> , <b>-y</b> , <b>-w</b> form the comparative and superlative by adding	pretty narrow	prettier narrower	the prettiest the narrowest
Adjectives of three or more syllables and the remaining adjectives of two syllables form the comparative and superlative by putting <b>more</b> and <b>most</b> before the positive form	interesting modern	<b>more</b> interesting <b>more</b> modern	the <b>most</b> interesting the <b>most</b> modern

3. Grammar – comparison part 2

Some adjectives have irregular forms (**tabela**):

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bad	worse	the worst
good	better	the best
little	less	the least
many/much	more	the most
old	elder	the eldest (of people)
	older	the oldest (of people and things)

For comparisons we normally use the comparative form with **than**:

Susan is shorter **than** Peter.



**Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego**

**The ... of** is normally used with the superlative form:

Mary is **the shortest of** us all.

Types of comparisons:

- a) Her bag is **as heavy as** mine.
- b) His car is **not as fast as** mine *or* His car is **not so fast as** mine.
- c) Your flat is bigger than ours
- d) **The** smaller the house is, **the** less it costs to heat it.

**Dodatkowe okienko z tytułem Note:**

Patient            more patient    the most patient  
                         less patient        the least patient

4. Vocabulary

<u>Questions/Requests/Enquiries</u>	<u>Answers/Queries/Information</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ I'd like to rent a flat/apartment/house.</li> <li>▪ I'd like (it) to be ... near the beach                           ... close to the town centre                           ... in a quiet area</li> <li>▪ What does the flat/apartment/house contain?</li> <li>▪ Is the bed linen/are towels provided?</li> <li>▪ Is there a cleaning/housekeeping service?</li> <li>▪ Are there any restaurants nearby?</li> <li>▪ Are there any sports facilities?</li> <li>▪ Is there any entertainment in the area/nearby?               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ What about babysitters?</li> </ul> </li> <li>Do you have a babysitting service?               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ What is the price?</li> <li>What are your rates?</li> </ul> </li> <li>How much does it cost?               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ How far is it to/from .... the beach   .... the airport   .... the nearest town?</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Could you send me a brochure/some information please?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ For when/ for what date/ for how long?               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ For how many people?</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ How many bedrooms do you need?</li> <li>▪ There's a living-room, a kitchen, (-) bedroom(s) and (-) bathroom(s)</li> <li>▪ The bed linen is/is not included in the price.</li> <li>▪ There is a supplement for the bed linen.</li> <li>▪ Bed linen and towels can be rented at the reception.</li> <li>▪ There is a swimming pool and tennis courts.</li> <li>▪ There are lots of sports available in the area : sailing, water-skiing - windsurfing - rafting - horse-riding</li> <li>▪ Entertainment is ... provided every evening   ... available locally/nearby/in the area</li> <li>▪ There are lots of excursions to choose from.</li> <li>▪ There is (is not) a shuttle service to .... the beach   .... the airport   .... the nearest town</li> <li>▪ There is a taxi rank ... outside the building   ... at the end of the street.</li> </ul>

[http://www.learn-english-today.com/vocabulary/renting-accommodation\\_vocab.htm](http://www.learn-english-today.com/vocabulary/renting-accommodation_vocab.htm)

5. Various houses – photos + vocabulary



**Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego**

down payment duplex furnished / unfurnished gas / light / water bill housing landlord mortgage payment parking space rent roommate tenant townhouse utilities yard apartment bedsitter block of flats flat bungalow chalet detached house mansion semi-detached house skyscraper

<http://www.esl-lab.com/vocab/v-housing.htm>

**Now, complete the sentences below with the best answer:**

- You have to pay a \_\_\_\_\_ when you rent an apartment, and this money is often used to cover any damages you cause.  
 A. down payment     B. mortgage payment     C. security deposit
- Many international students live in a \_\_\_\_\_ on campus when they study abroad. It often doesn't have its own kitchen, but it often is furnished with a bed and desk.  
 A. dormitory     B. townhouse     C. condominium
- According to housing rules, \_\_\_\_\_ are not allowed to smoke or have pets in their apartments.  
 A. apartment managers     B. tenants     C. landlords

<b>Attic</b>	<b>People store things in the attic.</b>
<b>Ballroom</b>	<b>A room in stately homes where rich people dance and concerts are held.</b>
<b>Box Room</b>	<b>A small room used for storage.</b>
<b>Cellar</b>	<b>Underneath the house.</b>
<b>Cloakroom</b>	<b>A small room where people put their coats.</b>
<b>Conservatory</b>	<b>A greenhouse attached to a house for the display of plants.</b>
<b>Dining Room</b>	<b>A room where people eat (see <a href="#">eating at home</a>).</b>
<b>Drawing Room</b>	<b>A room in stately homes where rich people entertain.</b>
<b>Games Room</b>	<b>A room in large houses where games are played.</b>
<b>Hall</b>	<b>The entrance passage to a house.</b>
<b>Larder</b>	<b>A small room used for the storage of food.</b>
<b>Library</b>	<b>A room where books are kept.</b>
<b>Lounge</b>	<b>Another name for living room.</b>



Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego

<b>Music Room</b>	<b>A room where people play music.</b>
<b>Office</b>	<b><i>A room where people work.</i></b>
<b>Pantry</b>	<b>A small room used to store kitchen and dining items.</b>
<b>Parlour</b>	<b>Old fashioned word for living room.</b>
<b>Sitting Room</b>	<b>Another name for living room.</b>
<b>Spare Room/ Guest Room</b>	<b>A room where guests sleep.</b>
<b>Toilet</b>	<b><i>A room where people go to the toilet (often known as WC)</i></b>
<b>Utility Room</b>	<b><i>A room where appliances such as washing machines are used.</i></b>

<http://www.learnenglish.de/vocabulary/rooms.htm>

<http://www.enchantedlearning.com/wordlist/housing.shtml>

dobrze

[http://esl.about.com/library/quiz/bl\\_cozyhome.htm](http://esl.about.com/library/quiz/bl_cozyhome.htm)

- suburbs
- slums
- quarters

**Q: The billionaire's \_\_\_\_\_ was impressive!**

- shack
- mansion
- studio

**Q: I own some \_\_\_\_\_ in Oregon.**

- grounds
- earth
- property
- gutter
- ditch
- spring



Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego

Q: I lived in a \_\_\_\_\_ growing up in the suburbs.

- warehouse
- garage
- duplex

Q: The \_\_\_\_\_ keeps the bugs out when I open the windows.

- shutters
- screen
- pane

[http://esl.about.com/library/quiz/bl\\_cozyhome.htm?lastQuestion=14&answers=0&submit=Next+Question+%3E%3E&ccount=8](http://esl.about.com/library/quiz/bl_cozyhome.htm?lastQuestion=14&answers=0&submit=Next+Question+%3E%3E&ccount=8)

Kinds of houses (Rodzaje domów i mieszkań):

**apartment-** mieszkanie (amerykański angielski); apartament (brytyjski angielski)

**apartment house-** blok mieszkalny (amerykański angielski)

**bedsitter-** kawalerka

**block of flats-** blok mieszkalny

**flat-** mieszkanie (brytyjski angielski)

**bungalow-** dom parterowy

**chalet-** domek letniskowy

**cottage-** domek wiejski

**detached house-** dom wolnostojący

**farmhouse-** dom w gospodarstwie wiejskim

**mansion-** rezydencja

**semi-detached house-** bliźniak

**skyscraper-** wieżowiec

**terraced house-** dom szeregowy

Inside the house

**attic-** strych

**balcony-** balkon

**banister-** poręcz

**basement-** piwnica

**blind-** żaluzja

**central heating-** centralne ogrzewanie

**chimney-** komin

**curtain-** zasłona

**doorbell-** dzwonek do **drzwi**

**doormat-** wycieraczka

**downstairs-** na dole



**Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego**

**drainpipe**- rynna  
**drive**- podjazd  
**fence**- płot  
**floor**- podłoga; piętro  
**garage**- garaż  
**garden**- ogród  
**garden shed**- szopa, schowek  
**gate**- brama  
**hedge**- żywopłot  
**lawn**- trawnik  
**loft**- poddasze  
**porch**- ganek; weranda (amerykański angielski)  
**roof**- dach  
**staircase**- klatka schodowa  
**stairs**- schody  
**window sill** - parapet

**Błędnie:**

In my cupboard there is not much place left, because my uniforms take up a lot of it.

**Poprawnie:**

In my cupboard there is not much room left, because my uniforms take up a lot of it.

Wyrazy **'room'** i **'space'** mogą być używane zamiennie w znaczeniu „(wolnego) miejsca, przestrzeni”, np. 'I would take your luggage, but unfortunately there is no room (space) for it' („Wziąłbym twój bagaż, ale niestety nie ma na niego miejsca”).

Natomiast słowa **'place'** używamy w znaczeniu „obszaru”, „(płaskiego) miejsca”, „miejsca (do siedzenia)”, np. 'I was amazed – my place was occupied!' („Byłem zaskoczony – moje miejsce było zajęte!”).

[http://www.angielski.edu.pl/matura\\_z\\_angielskiego/matura\\_vocabulary\\_home\\_26433.html](http://www.angielski.edu.pl/matura_z_angielskiego/matura_vocabulary_home_26433.html)

powyżej i poniżej- są tam jeszcze inne

Location (Usytuowanie)

**capital city**- stolica  
**city**- miasto  
**country**- wieś  
**countryside**- okolica wiejska  
**county**- hrabstwo  
**district**- dzielnica; okręg  
**outskirts**- peryferie (miasta)  
**resort**- kurort  
**rural**- wiejski  
**suburbs**- przedmieścia  
**town**- miasto, miasteczko; śródmieście



Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego

urban-miejski

village- wieś, wioska

It's a spacious seaside house with 3 levels. You'll find three \_\_\_\_\_.

On the \_\_\_\_\_ there is a \_\_\_\_\_ between the entrance and the kitchen.

It's a modern place with a large \_\_\_\_\_ opening on a \_\_\_\_\_ patio

just in front of the sea. It is furnished with one \_\_\_\_\_

and three armchairs around a \_\_\_\_\_.

You'll join the \_\_\_\_\_ by a spiral \_\_\_\_\_ where

you'll get two \_\_\_\_\_ separated by the \_\_\_\_\_.

Each of them has got a bay-window. On the third floor, the \_\_\_\_\_ is a big rest room

where you'll invite your friends listening to music. If you are interested, please, write to [myhouse@rent.fr](mailto:myhouse@rent.fr)

It's a spacious seaside house with 3 levels. You'll find three \_\_\_\_\_.

On the \_\_\_\_\_ there is a \_\_\_\_\_ between the entrance and the kitchen.

It's a modern place with a large \_\_\_\_\_ opening on a \_\_\_\_\_ patio

just in front of the sea. It is furnished with one \_\_\_\_\_

and three armchairs around a \_\_\_\_\_.

You'll join the \_\_\_\_\_ by a spiral \_\_\_\_\_ where

you'll get two \_\_\_\_\_ separated by the \_\_\_\_\_.

Each of them has got a bay-window. On the third floor, the \_\_\_\_\_ is a big rest room

where you'll invite your friends listening to music. If you are interested, please, write to [myhouse@rent.fr](mailto:myhouse@rent.fr)



**Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego**

---

**ANSWERS:**

rooms

ground-floor

living

room

French-window

sofa

coffee-table

first-floor

staircase

bedrooms

bathroom

attic

rooms

ground-floor

living

room

French-window

sofa

coffee-table

first-floor

staircase

bedrooms

bathroom

attic

<http://www.tolearnenglish.com/cgi2/myexam/print.php?monsite=tle>

<http://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-32138.php>





**Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego**

R4 Life changes

1. Listening

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YnSONkeK-bk&feature=related> song

**Life Changes - Rose Smith**

Life changes happen everyday,  
The place to make your play.  
Life changes happen everyday,  
The place to make your play.  
See the skyline for the very first time,  
Sunrise blinds your eyes and it feels just fine,  
Think of all the years that it's been around,  
You're here, have no fear, good times are 'round.  
Down by the river the air is so blue,  
Four in the morning I'm down here with you,  
Watching our breath see it moving away,  
Old Lady Liberty is looking our way,  
Thinking of the tunes about this place,  
Down on the avenue by Radio City,  
In the distance see my ship coming in,  
All at once I feel my spirit lifted.  
See the skyline for the very first time,  
Sunrise blinds your eyes and it feels just fine,  
Think of all the years that it's been around,  
You're here, have no fear, good times are 'round.  
Know something good's coming your way,  
No matter how long you're gonna stay,  
Life changes happen everyday,  
The place to make your play.

2. Photos (birth, wedding, first day at school, going to the university) what are the key moments in life? What can influence us and our lives so strong, that it changes? What changes us more - little changes every day or these key moments?

3. Grammar - Expressing the future

There are numerous ways of expressing the future – in this course we already mentioned two of them. The Simple Present Tense is limited to timetables and programmes (*The train comes at 7 o'clock*) and the Present Continuous Tense can express fixed arrangements in a near future (*I'm going to the dentist in the afternoon*).

Another possibility is the “be going to” structure. We use it in the following situations:

- for the near future with time expression; it is then an alternative to the Present Continuous Tense. We can say:

*I'm meeting Susan at a café at six or I'm going to meet Susan at a café at six.*

Here the Present Continuous means a fixed arrangement with Susan, and the “to be going to”-form does not. Your meeting can be a surprise for Susan.

- to express intention – with time clause:

*I'm going to be a surgeon when I grow up.*

*What are they going to do when they finish school?*



## Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego

- to express plans for the near future  
*Look at their clothes! They are going to play golf.*
- for predictions, when the speaker is certain of his or her words. The time is usually not mentioned, but the action is expected in the near future.  
*Look at the sky! It's going to rain!*

Note that it is very rare to use the verbs **go** and **come** in the be going to form.

#### 4. Grammar - the Future Simple Tense

This tense is used to express:

- decisions taken at the moment of speaking  
I miss my parents. I will call them.
- actions and predictions that may (or may not) happen in the future  
They will probably marry one day.
- actions that we can't control, but they will surely happen  
The flood will cause a lot of damage.
- things, about which we haven't decided yet  
Maybe I will go to Morocco.
- after verbs like hope, promise, expect, believe, I'm afraid; in offers, requests, threats, promises and warnings  
I'm afraid he won't pass the exam.

The affirmative

I will go to Spain.

You will go to Spain.

He/she/it will go to Spain.

We will go to Spain.

You will go to Spain.

They will go to Spain.

The negative

I will not (won't) go to Spain.

You will not (won't) go to Spain.

He/she/it will not (won't) go to Spain.

We will not (won't) go to Spain.

You will not (won't) go to Spain.

They will not (won't) go to Spain.

The interrogative

Will I go to Spain?

Will you go to Spain?

Will he/she/it go to Spain?

Will we go to Spain?

Will you go to Spain?

Will they go to Spain?

#### 5. Grammar - other verbs used for expressing the future:

- I **intend to sell** this house (more usual) or I **intend selling** this house (also possible). Note, that only the infinitive is possible, when we have intend + object (only in formal English), eg. I **intend him to buy** this car.
- I **hope to be earning** my keep with writing books.



## Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego

- The train **is due to leave** in ten minutes.
- Would like has a few meanings:
  - Mary **would like riding**, if she could do it better - here would like can be replaced by *would enjoy riding*.
  - I **would like** some raspberries, please. (in a shop) We can also say: I want some raspberries, please. 'Would like' is here more polite, than *want*.
  - He **would like** to reach the sun. Would like can be replaced with *want*. Both expressions are used for unrealizable wishes.
  - **Would you like** a cup of tee? We cannot put 'want' here, but we use it as an answer: No, I don't, thank you. (it would be impolite, to say No, I wouldn't).
  - I **expect you to pass** this exam. We usually not use *expect* in a continuous form. The only possibility is the meaning of "awaiting", as in: She is expecting her baby in August.

### 6. Vocabulary – professions

actor/actress, architect, assistant (asystent), dentist, doctor, surgeon, delivery man, taxi driver, racer (kierowca wyścigowy), teacher, journalist, shop assistant, farmer, photographer, plumber, mechanic (mechanic), engineer, waiter/waitress, accountant, chef, florist, postman, model, dressmaker, tailor, babysitter, scientist, nurse, police officer, lawyer, fashion designer, secretary, firefighter, director, stewardess

Have you already chosen your carrier? Check here for your carrier possibilities (**przycisk?**)

[http://careerplanning.about.com/od/careertests/Free\\_Self\\_Assessment\\_Tools\\_Online.htm](http://careerplanning.about.com/od/careertests/Free_Self_Assessment_Tools_Online.htm)

### R6. Family ties

#### 1. Family photos and family tree, vocabulary:

mother/mom, father/dad, son, daughter, grandmother, grandfather, sister, brother, aunt, uncle, cousin, grandson, granddaughter, daughter-in-law, father-in-law, son-in-law, mother-in-law, wife, husband, twins,

#### 2. Grammar - the Simple Past Tense

The is Simple Past Tense used:

- for past actions, when we know the time or when we asked about the time  
When **did** you last **meet** him?  
I **met** him in 1993.
- for past actions, when it is clear, that they definitely took place  
The plane **took off** 18 minutes ago.
- for past habits  
She never **wore** trousers.
- for past actions, that happened one immediately after the other  
He **ate** supper, **took** a shower, **went** to bed and **fell asleep**.
- time expressions used with the simple past form (**ramka**): yesterday, last week/month, ago, in 1978

Regular verbs form the simple past tense by adding -(e)d to the infinitive and the same form is used for all persons:

I work – I **worked/loved**  
you **worked/loved**  
he/she/it **worked/loved**  
we **worked/loved**  
you **worked/loved**



**Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego**

**they worked/loved**

The negative of both regular and irregular verbs is formed using the auxiliary did not/didn't, and the interrogative using the formation did + subject + infinitive:

The negative	The interrogative
I <b>didn't</b> work	<b>Did</b> I love?
you <b>didn't</b> work	<b>Did</b> you love?
he/she/it <b>didn't</b> work	<b>Did</b> he/she/it love?
we <b>didn't</b> work	<b>Did</b> we work?
you <b>didn't</b> work	<b>Did</b> you love?
they <b>didn't</b> work	<b>Did</b> they love?

In case of irregular verbs, the negative and the interrogative are formed in the same way. The affirmative form is also the same for all persons, but we have to learn the form itself, eg. eat – ate, leave – left, speak – spoke etc.

Time expressions used with simple past (**ramka?**):  
yesterday, last week, ago, then, when, in 1930

3. Grammar – the Present Perfect Tense

The Present Perfect Tense is used:

- for recently completed actions  
She **has dyed** her hair. (dyeing is complete – the result is clear)
- changes that have happened recently  
She **has sold** the house.
- complete past actions having connection to the present  
I **have bought** a car.
- when we want to stress the number:  
We **have had** five cars within the last three years.

Time expressions used with the Present Perfect Tense (**ramka?**): just, ever, never, already, yet (for negations and questions), how long, so far, recently, since, for

The verb forms are the same, as in the Simple Present Tense but the auxiliary differs. In the Present Perfect Tense we use the verb have:

the affirmative	the negative	the interrogative
I <b>have loved</b>	I have/ <b>haven't</b> loved	<b>Have</b> I loved?
you <b>have loved</b>	you <b>haven't</b> loved	<b>Have</b> you loved?
he/she/it <b>has loved</b>	he/she/it <b>hasn't</b> loved	<b>Has</b> he/she/it <b>loved</b> ?
we <b>have loved</b>	we <b>haven't</b> loved	<b>Have</b> we loved?
you <b>have loved</b>	you <b>haven't</b> loved	<b>Have</b> you loved?
They <b>have loved</b>	They <b>haven't</b> loved	<b>Have</b> they loved?

4. vocabulary

appearance - attractive, elegant, handsome, slender, tall, short, tiny, thin, stout, stocky, obese, fat, ugly, plain, pretty, beautiful, curly, eyelashes, slim, plump,  
eyes – blue, green, hazel, dark,  
hair – highlights, dyed, pony tail, bald, balding straight bald wavy/curly fair nut-brown red grey, frizzy, bobbed, ponytail, bun, plaits, dreadlocks, crew cut (na języka)  
nose – upturned, crooked, long, short, high-bridged, short and snub, large, wide,  
mole, beard, moustache, eyebrows, wrinkles,



**KAPITAŁ LUDZKI**  
NARODOWA STRATEGIA SPÓJNOŚCI

**UNIA EUROPEJSKA**  
EUROPEJSKI  
FUNDUSZ SPOŁECZNY



**Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego**

---

mouth - curving up, large, straight lips, small



**Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego**

Neighbours

1. Short movie <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dTc4MQvpuHg&feature=related>
2. Formal and informal speech – the most important features:

	formal speech	informal speech
contracted forms	She has come. We are ready.	She's come. We're ready.
relative pronouns	The teacher meant, that it was important to read this book. The movie which we saw yesterday was pretty good.	The teacher meant it important to read this book. The movie we saw yesterday was pretty good.
The use of "whom"	Whom have they chosen for that position?	Who have they chosen for that position?
The use of particular verbs	investigate establish request discover handle	look into set up ask for find out deal with
The use of prepositions	Which nation do they belong to?	To which nation do they belong?

3. Informal speech – contracted forms:

The following forms are characteristic for the very casual language:

- ain't = am not/are not
- You ain't my boss. You are not my boss.
- ain't = has not/have not
- She ain't finished yet. She hasn't finished yet
- gimme = give me
- Gimme your money. Give me your money
- gonna = going to
- Nothing's gonna change my love for you. Nothing is going to change my love for you.
- gotta = (have) got a
- I gotta gun. I have got a gun.
- gotta = (have) got to
- I gotta go now. I have to go now.
- kinda = kind of
- She's kinda cute. She is kind of cute.
- lemme = let me
- Lemme go! Let me go!
- wanna = want to
- I wanna go home. I want to go home.



## Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego

---

- whatcha                       =               what                       are               you  
      Whatcha going to do? What are you going to do?
- ya                               =               you  
      Who saw ya? Who saw you?

#### 4. vocabulary

intellectual, personality, dynamic, absent-minded, carefree, clumsy, conceited, cheeky, cowardly, mean, nervous, shy, stubborn, stupid, accurate, ambitious, cheerful, clever, courageous, friendly, generous, honest, modest, polite, dull, lazy, generous, easygoing ambitious hardworking trustworthy impatient optimistic sensitive moody sociable indecisive reserved lazy attentive, friendly, funny, moody, polite, rude selfish

For some fun play the Neighbours <http://www.giercownia.pl/graj/3364/neighbours/>





## Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego

1. Reading <http://www.celebuzz.com/will-angelina-jolie-brad-pitt-s224651/>  
Brangelina – what do you think watching this couple? What do you think is true about their relationship? Are their public arguments real, or is this just marketing? Do you think, that they really love each other, or are they just business partners?

2. Vocabulary  
loyal, sincere, trusted, bosom friend, faithful, cherish, to let sb down, to count on somebody, close relationship, belonging, devotion, fondness, be responsible for sb, love at first sight, deceitful, disappointed, laughter, disease, inseparable, to last forever, to get married, to run the household, to look after the children, brilliant career, to share responsibilities, to divorce, to stay single, faithful, ordinary people, split up, to forgive, mate partner, to break one's heart, childless, to hate, affair, infidelity,

3. Grammar - modal verbs

There are following modal verbs:

Can, could, may, might, must, ought to, will, would, shall, should. That they take no –s ending in the third person singular.

The use of modal verbs:

I can drive.	Can I drive?	I can not/can't drive.
You can drive.	Can you drive?	You can not/can't drive.
He/She/It can drive	Can he/she/it drive?	He/she/it can not/can't drive.
We can drive.	Can we drive?	We can not/can't drive.
You can drive.	Can you drive?	You can not/can't drive.
They can drive.	Can they drive?	They can not/can't drive.

Except for ought we put an infinitive without to (bare infinitive) after these verbs.

We **ought to read** this book.

Modal verbs can't be used in continuous tenses, because they have no infinitives or participles. These verbs don't also have real past forms. One could use could for can, might for may, should for shall and would for will, but they have only limited/restricted use and we will not deal with it in this course.

4. Grammar – the use of modal verbs

In order to express advice or criticism we can use different forms:

- modal verbs:  
You should take your medicine.  
They ought to learn more.  
Shall I marry him?  
He must read the book I gave him.





## Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego

He could try to pass this exam.

- had better + bare infinitive (without to)

She had (She'd) better take off those wet clothes.

I had better go to the doctor.

- If I were you, I would:

If I were you, I would ask him.

- Why don't you ...?  
Why don't you just say it loud?

1. Reading – chocolate – conflict  
[http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/newsenglish/witn/2007/06/070608\\_hot\\_chocolate.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/newsenglish/witn/2007/06/070608_hot_chocolate.shtml)

2. Grammar - phrasal verbs

In modern English we often use verbs with the following words

in	on	up	away
round	about	over	by
out	off	down	back
through	along	forward	

However when we deal with phrasal verbs, we should see the expression as a whole and not try to understand the verb and preposition or adverb separately.

A very important feature of each phrasal verbs is the question, if it is transitive (needs an object) or intransitive (stands alone, without an object):

He turned off the **light**. He turned the **light** off.

*the light* is an object here.

When the phrasal verb is intransitive, only one version is correct:

The car struck the wall and turned over.

Remember that phrasal verbs can have a number of meanings, and some of them may be transitive and some intransitive.

Susan took off her coat (object).

The plane takes off at 10 am. (no object)

3. Grammar – phrasal verbs



## Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego

Here are some examples of useful phrasal verbs:

to be away – be absent  
to break off – 1) stop temporarily 2) end a relationship  
to bring about – cause to happen  
to carry out – perform, complete  
to come across – meet by chance  
to do up – 1) fasten 2) redecorate  
to get on – 1) enter a bus 2) manage  
to get off – 1) to avoid punishment 2) to leave a bus  
to hold on – wait  
to keep on – continue  
to look after – take care of  
to put away – put in usual place  
to see to – 1) make arrangements 2) attend to sth  
to set up – 1) start a business 2) build, erect 3) establish  
to take on – 1) undertake responsibility 2) employ

### 4. Grammar - verbs with prepositions

Not only phrasal verbs are used with prepositions. We use them also after “regular” verbs.

at            to            about            for            of            on            after  
from            in            into            with

She got really angry and shouted at me.  
They shouted to me from the other side of the street.

I am not selfish. I do care about other people’s feelings.  
A little child needs somebody to care for it.  
Have a nice holiday. Take care of yourself!

Why are you looking at me like that?  
They are looking for their car.  
Could you please look after my child for a while?

You can find the lists of the most popular verbs with prepositions here  
[http://www.eslgold.com/grammar/verb\\_preposition\\_collocations.html](http://www.eslgold.com/grammar/verb_preposition_collocations.html)  
[http://www.englishpage.com/prepositions/verb\\_preposition.html](http://www.englishpage.com/prepositions/verb_preposition.html)

### 1. Reading – sport



## Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego

**Cathy Ann Turner** (born April 10, 1962, Rochester, New York) is an American short track speed skater, who won gold medals at the 1992 Winter Olympics and 1994 Winter Olympics.

Turner was the American short-track champion in 1979, but failed to make the U.S. team for the 1980 Winter Olympics. She left skating to pursue a career as a singer under the stage name "Nikki Newland." She resumed training after she had been hospitalised for clinical depression. After an eight-year absence from the sport she qualified for the Albertville Olympics, where she won the 500-meter short track race and was a member of the silver medal-winning 3000-meter relay team.

Turner retired from competitive skating after the 1992 Games. She was skating with the Ice Capades, but then returned yet again for the 1994 Games. She won another gold in the 500 meters in a controversial race in which silver medallist Zhang Yanmei accused Turner of grabbing her leg as Turner passed her. After the race, Canadian Nathalie Lambert, the three-time all-around world champion and 1992 Albertville Olympic gold medallist, called Turner a "dirty" skater in the interview. Turner was disqualified from the 1000-meter race for intentionally cutting in front of South Korean skater Kim So-Hee in a heat after she had taken a bronze in the 3000-meter team relay. Turner competed once more in the 3000-meter relay at the 1998 Winter Olympics in Nagano.

Turner now lives in Parma, New York and works as a singer, motivational speaker, and skating trainer. She has also been a skating commentator for ESPN. Turner holds a bachelor's degree in computer science from Northern Michigan University, and is a contributor to the book *Awaken The Olympian Within*.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cathy\\_Turner](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cathy_Turner)

## 2. Grammar – The Past Continuous Tense

The Past Continuous Tense is used:

- for actions which continued for some time in the past, but their beginning and end are neither known, nor important  
I **was reading** a book yesterday.
- for actions happening at the given time  
They **were renovating** their house this time last year.
- for actions which happened around a given point of time  
We **were having** supper at seven.  
(*We had supper at seven* would mean that we started at seven)
- for past actions in progress interrupted by other past actions. The longer action is expressed in the Past Continuous Tense and the shorter one in the Past Simple Tense.  
He **was watching** TV when the police came.
- for two or more actions happening in the same time  
They **were playing** volleyball while we **were preparing** the party.

Time expressions used with the Past Continuous Tense (**ramka?**):  
while, when, as, the moment that

The affirmative



**Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego**

I was reading  
you were reading  
he/she/it was reading  
we were reading  
you were reading  
they were reading

the negative

I was not (wasn't) reading  
you were not (weren't) reading  
he/she/it was not (wasn't) reading  
we were not (weren't) reading  
you were not (weren't) reading  
they were not (weren't) reading

the interrogative

was I reading?  
were you reading?  
was he/she/it reading?  
were we reading?  
were you reading?  
were they reading?

3. Grammar - The Past Perfect Tense

The Past Perfect Tense is used for:

- for past actions, which happened before another action or before a stated past time  
By the end of his first time at the university he **had made** a lot of friends.
- complete past actions with visible results in the past  
They felt strange after he **had locked** all the doors in the car.
- as a past equivalent of the Simple Past Tense when telling a story (actions are not chronological)  
Sara was 13 when our story begins. Her father **had left** her and her mother 2 years before.
- as a past equivalent of the Present Perfect Tense  
The room is empty – everyone has gone out.  
The room was empty – everyone **had gone** out.

Time expressions used with the Present Perfect Tense (ramka?):



## Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego

since, for, already, after, just, never, yet, before, by, by the time etc.

### The affirmative

I had left  
you had left  
he/she/it had left  
we had left  
you had left  
they had left

### the negative

I had not (hadn't) left  
you had not (hadn't) left  
he/she/it had not (hadn't) left  
we had not (hadn't) left  
you had not (hadn't) left  
they had not (hadn't) left

### the interrogative

Had I left  
Had you left  
Had he/she/it left  
Had we left  
Had you left  
Had they left

#### 4. Vocabulary

javelin diving tennis hurdles fencing volleyball archery basketball cycling gymnastics boxing badminton football equestrian hockey golf skiing swimming weightlifting climbing darts discus figure skating speed skating fishing rowing running sailing snowboarding circuit court gym pitch ring stadium athlete player ball skis skates bow bicycle racquet shuttlecock horse hockey stick disc golf club



## Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego

1. Photos – examples of modern art. Do you think it is art? What do you know about modern painters or sculptors? Do you know any?
2. Listening (movie) - vocabulary related to colours  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hvb4IURyFB8>
3. Vocabulary - colour palette, expressions from the listening  
to pass with flying colours – to come through with flying colours  
show one's true colours  
to be in the red – to be out of the red
4. Grammar - adverbs of degree

These adverbs modify other adverbs and adjectives. They are usually placed before the word they modify, however there is one exception – enough follows this word

This flat isn't big enough.

This dress is absolutely fabulous! I must have it!

He almost fell off the ladder.

The cup is nearly empty.

She is rather bossy.

I like him very much.

It is a lie! The truth is completely different!

Susan is extremely tall.

Note that quite is a bit more difficult and confusing:

- when it is used with strong adjectives like horrible, perfect or amazing and expresses the idea of completeness it means completely;
- when it is used with other adjectives it has a slightly weakening effect – quite nice means less nice than nice.

Please note the position of the article a/an when using this adverb:

quite a nice house

quite an ordinary place



## Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego

### 1. Reading – review „Confessions of a shopaholic”

In New York, the journalist and compulsive liar Rebecca Bloomwood (Isla Fisher) is an addicted consumer that can not resist shopping fashionable clothes and outfits in fancy shops and has several debts with the credit cards. She dreams on working in the fashion magazine Alette owned by the sophisticated Alette Naylor (Kristin Scott Thomas), but she does not succeed in her intent. When Becky loses her job, she drinks a lot of booze with her best friend Suze (Krysten Ritter) and sends an offensive letter to the editor Luke Brandon (Hugh Dancy) from the financial magazine "Successful Saving" and an article to Alette to show her potential. However, she unintentionally switches the correspondences in the mailbox and Luke hires her to write a column called "The Girl in the Green Scarf" in his magazine using a simple language and metaphors that could be easily understood by common people. Meanwhile the debt collector Derek Smeath (Robert Stanton) is chasing Becky and she is avoiding him everywhere, telling that he is an ex-boyfriend that is stalking her. When her column becomes a success, Becky is invited to participate in a talk show and Luke and she fall in love for each other. However, her lies and debts put her in a difficult situation with her audience, Suze and Luke. (...)

What do you think of shopaholism? Do you know an people, who have debts due to this disorder?  
<http://www.imdb.com/title/tt1093908/>

### 2. Vocabulary - clothing

blouse change clothes dress in fashion jeans put on second-hand clothes shirt shoes shorts suit sunglasses sweater take off tie try on t-shirt to wear anorak belt gloves jacket jeans jumper coat raincoat scarf shirt skirt socks trousers boots sandals slippers shoes trainers sneakers bra pants panties hat helmet beret cotton denim leather linen silk wool nylon polyester fashionable trendy unfashionable checked flowery patterned plain spotted striped earrings glasses hair band jewellery ring

### 3. Grammar - the order of the adjectives

English adjectives always appear in a fixed order. We put them as follows:

size → age → shape → colour → origin → material → NOUN

a tall young girl  
a small round French table  
an old black cotton dress

- in most cases the adjective is placed before the noun. The exceptions are e.g. afraid, alike, alive, alone, ashamed, asleep, content, ill, glad etc. We cannot say the asleep alligator;
- it is not common to used more then 3 adjectives together, but it is possible and can be grammatically correct;
- when there are 2 or more adjectives that are from the same group\* "and" is placed between the 2 adjectives;
- nouns of material, purpose and substance can be use as adjectives:  
a cotton shirt, a silk scarf, a metal chair





## Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego

### 1. Reading

New Seven Wonders of the World was a project that attempted to update the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World concept with a modern list of wonders. A popularity poll was led by Canadian-Swiss Bernard Weber and organized by the Swiss-based, government-controlled New7Wonders Foundation with winners announced on July 7, 2007 in Lisbon, Portugal.

The New7Wonders Foundation claimed that more than 100 million votes were cast through the Internet or by telephone. Nothing prevented multiple votes, so the poll was considered "decidedly unscientific". (...)

The program drew a wide range of official reaction. Some countries touted their finalist and tried to get more votes cast for it, while others downplayed or criticized the contest. After supporting the New7Wonders Foundation at the beginning of the campaign, by providing advice on nominee selection, The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) distanced itself from the undertaking in 2007.

The New7Wonders Foundation, established in 2001, relied on private donations and the sale of broadcast rights and received no public funding or taxpayers' money. After the final announcement, New7Wonders said it didn't earn anything from the exercise and barely recovered its investment.

In 2007 the foundation launched a similar contest, called New7Wonders of Nature, which will be the subject of voting until the summer of 2011.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New\\_Seven\\_Wonders\\_of\\_the\\_World](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Seven_Wonders_of_the_World)

### 2. Grammar – gerund and infinitive

After various verbs we use either the gerund (the form ending with –ing) or the full infinitive (with to). Here are some examples:

- after enjoy, mind, suggest, finish, risk, imagine we use the -ing form:

He **enjoys playing** guitar.

Would you **mind closing** the window?

Mike **suggested going** to the cinema.

When will you **finish doing** your homework?

**Imagine going** to Paris. What a beautiful city!

Sometimes we can also use the structure verb + object + –ing form:

Would you **mind me smoking** here?

Can you **imagine Bob dancing** mambo?

Go on

Note the negative form:

Can you **imagine Bob not dancing** mambo?

Would you **mind me not closing** the window?

- after agree, expect, decide, plan, forget, promise, help we use the full infinitive:

They **agreed to buy** a flat first.

We **expected to be** late.

She was already late, so she **decided to take** a taxi.





## Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego

Didn't you **forget to take** your medicine?  
I **promised to help** him.

Sometimes we can also use the structure verb + object + full infinitive:  
We **expected him to be** late.  
He **helped me to do** the homework.

Note the negative form:  
She had a lot of time left, so she **decided not to take** a taxi.  
They **planned not to stop** on their way, but they ran out of petrol.

- We can say "a promise to do something" or "a decision to do something" just as we say "to promise to do something" or "to decide to do something"  
I think that **decision to give up** his job was stupid.  
I want to keep my **promise to organize** this trip".

- after the verbs ask, decide, know, remember, explain, learn we can use a question word (what/how/ whether + full infinitive):  
I **asked how to get** to the station.  
Have you **decided where to go** for your holidays?  
He **doesn't know whether to study** law or medicine.

after the verbs show, tell, ask, advise we can also use question words (what/how/where + full infinitive):  
Can you please **show me how to get** to the station?  
You are the famous gourmet - please **tell me where to eat** well in London.

- Note the following:

after advise, recommend, encourage, allow, permit, forbid we can use either verb + the -ing form or verb + full infinitive

I **wouldn't recommend eating** in that restaurant.  
I **wouldn't recommend anybody to eat** in that restaurant.

They **don't allow eating** in their car.  
They **don't allow to eat** in their car.

stop, remember, go on are used in two ways, but there is a difference in the meaning:  
He **stopped smoking** – he gave up smoking.  
He **stopped to smoke** – he stopped, to light a cigarette

I **remember locking** the door after I left the house. – I remember the action of locking the door.  
I **remembered to lock** the door after I left the house. – I remembered to lock it, so I did it.



## Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego

---

We must renovate our house. We cannot **go on living** like this. – We cannot continue living like this.

After discussing the economy the speaker **went on to talk** about education.

after help we can use either a full or a bare infinitive (without to):

Can you please **help me to do** the homework?

Can you please **help me do** the homework?

we cannot use the structure verb + object + full infinitive after suggest:

He **suggested that we should buy** that house.

Not: He suggested us buying that house.

The structure verb + object + full infinitive is obligatory after want:

I **want you to do** your homework now!

Not: I want that you do your homework now!

after make and let we use the structure verb + object + bare infinitive (without to):

Please, **let me do** this for you.

Mother **made the child eat** the soup.

but in the passive we say:

The child **was made to eat** the soup.

### 3. Vocabulary

Countries and languages, airport, check-in, fly, plane, land, take off, destination, passenger, journey, travel agent, trip, camp, youth hostel, hotel, luggage, motel, package holiday, self-catering holiday, sightseeing, suitcase, vacation, bus, car, bus station, rail, to do by rail, railway station, main road, minor road, underground, tube, boat, ferry, port, sail, sea, set sail, ship, get on board, hitch-hike



## Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego

### Review 1

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the simple present or present continuous form.

- He usually (drink) .....coffee, but today he (drink) ..... milk.
- The train to London (leave) ..... at 6 am.
- The kettle (boil) .....now. Shall I make some tea?
- Why you (put) .....on your coat?
- I (go) .....for a walk. You (come) .....with me?
- He always (say).....he will fix the bike, but he never (do)..... it.
- Do you (believe) all what the media say?
- No, I (not believe) .....any of it at all
- So why you (read) newspapers and (watch) .....tv?
- The soup (smell) .....good. You always (cook) so well?
- 

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the *be going to* structure.

- I (miss) .....my bus.
- He (eat) .....all that?
- You (have) ..... a bath?
- I (be) ..... a firefighter when I grow up.
- We (go) .....to the cinema.
- Look at the sky! It (go) to rain!

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form – the present continuous or be going to.

- I (go) ..... to the cinema tonight.
- She has bought a piano, it (be) delivered this evening.  
Where she (put) ..... it?  
She (put) ..... it in the living room.
- We (spend) ..... a few days in Berlin next month.
- They (marry) ..... next year.
- We (pick) ..... them up at 4.30, please don't forget.
- I (take part) .....in the marathon next year.

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form – the future simple or be going to.

- Why did you buy so much flour?  
I (make) ..... a cake and some bread.
- I don't know how to use this mixer.  
No problem, I (help) .....you.
- Oh no, I left the money at home.  
Don't worry, I (lend) ..... you.
- I bought a bike and I (learn) ..... to ride.
- What you (do) when you grow up?  
I (be) a race driver.
- I haven't bought any cigarettes, because I (give up) smoking.



## Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego

- He is catching the 7.45 train.  
So am I. I (give) him a lift to the station.

3. Choose the correct answer:

The .....we stay, the more time we can spend sightseeing.

- longer      - more      - fast      - glamorous

In some countries women are paid .....well, as men.

- more      - as      - much      - better

Carrots are .....fatty than chips.

- much      - more      - less      - worst

His car is ..... fast (slower) as mine.

- not as      - much more      - the oldest      - better

Our mansion is ..... in this district.

- the eldest - older      - the oldest      - elderly

Garry Kasparov is ..... chess players in the world.

- the famest - bigger - more interesting      - the most famous

She is ..... girl I 've ever seen.

- the most pretty      - prettiest      - worse - the loveliest

Choose the word that is the best match:

to cut one's hair off with a razor:

- a) shave      b) wash      c) brush      d) shape

to rest after work or effort:

- a) sleep b) relax c) promote      d) leave

the last meal of the day

- a) breakfast      b) café      c) supper      d) barbecue

to give work to somebody, usually for payment:

- a) educate      b) employ      c) dismiss      d) visit

a journalist or photographer, who follows famous people around in order to get interesting photos:

- a) detective      b) paparazzo      c) designer      d) artist

the action of turning ones' mind to somebody or something or noticing somebody something:



**Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego**

a) education b) public eye c) sensation d) attention

either or both of the thick protective outer pages of a book, magazine etc.:

a) wall b) cover c) staircase d) first page

the action of paying somebody/something or of being paid

a) gratitude b) gift c) payment d) debt

a person, especially a man, from whom one rents land, a house, a room etc.

a) landlady b) tenant c) apartment manager d) landlord

a large impressive house

a) apartment b) mansion c) palace d) study

a steward or stewardess on an aircraft

a) flight attendant b) plumber c) director d) nurse

a professional cook, typically the chief cook in a restaurant or hotel

a) engineer b) surgeon c) chef d) boss

4. Rephrase the following phrases using the words in brackets.

I am going to sell this house. (intend)

.....

I would like to earn my life with writing books. (hope)

.....

The train leaves in ten minutes.(to be due)

.....

Her baby is going to be born in may. (expect)

.....



## Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego

### R10 Review

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present form:
  - Mary and Sam ..... (fly) to Paris this afternoon. They ..... (already/pack) their luggage, but they ..... (not call) a taxi yet. Their plane ..... (leave) at 5 pm.
  - What a great match! Bates ..... (pass) the ball to Hawkes, who ..... (shoot) and .....(score)!
  - Since that accident Alex ..... (be) afraid to drive. Next month he ..... (see) a psychologist, who ..... (specialise) in such problems.
  - Sally and Tim ..... (be) a couple. They ..... (live) together and sometimes ..... (argue), because Tim ..... (always, make) mess in their flat.
  - I ..... (be sorry) that I ..... (not, write) for so long, but I ..... (be) very busy.
  - I ..... (write) to you from my new flat right now. Yes, I ..... (move) house! Now we ..... (paint) and ..... (clean) it.
  
2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form – simple past or present perfect
  - This is my house. How long you ..... (live) here? I .....(live) here since 1965.
  - Van Gogh ..... (paint) a lot of pictures.
  - You ..... (lock) the door before you left the house?
  - I (write) a letter, but I can't find an envelope.
  - The play just ..... (begin). You are only a little late.
  - They ..... (leave) 15 minutes ago.
  - My watch is slow. It is not slow, it .....(stop).
  - You .....(have) your lunch yet? Yes, I ..... (have) it at 12.00.
  - You .....(be) here before? Yes, I ..... (spend) my holidays here last year. You ..... (have) a good time? No, it never ..... (stop) raining.
  
3. Choose the correct modal verb
  - You ..... take this medicine! (obligation)  
a) should b) must c) shall d) had better
  - One student to another: I forgot my pen. .... I borrow one of yours?  
a) ought to b) If I were you, I would c) could d) shall
  - We ..... take a taxi – otherwise we will be late.  
a) ought to b) might c) must d) could
  - She ..... take off those wet clothes.  
a) had better b) shall c) if she were me d) Why doesn't she
  - ....., I would buy this dress.  
a) On your place b) If I were you c) You had better d) I should
  
4. Choose the term described in the definition



**Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego**

- (of men) having an attractive face and figure; (of women) having an attractive appearance with large strong features:  
a) handsome      b) hazel c) bobbed      d) ugly
- not fat or thick, thin  
a) stout      b) slim      c) short and snub d) attractive
- a bunch of hair drawn back and tied on the back of the head so that it hangs like a horse's tail  
a) ponytail    b) mole c) large mouth    d) bun
- (of people) very fat  
a) hazel      b) mousy      c) pretty      d) obese
- each of the hairs growing on the edge of the eyelid  
a) plaits      b) eyelash      c) mean      d) eye
- without responsibilities or worries  
a) moody      b) carefree      c) tidy      d) ambitious
- (of people) nervous and afraid or unwilling to speak in the presence of others  
a) faithful    b) impatient    c) shy      d) sensitive
- determined not to change one's attitude or position, having a strong will  
a) dynamic    b) stubborn    c) moody      d) attractive
- having or showing that one has good manners and consideration for other people  
a) polite      b) short an snub c) ambitious    d) mean
- thinking first of one's own interests, needs etc without concern for others  
a) tidy      b) dynamic      c) selfish      d) cheerful
- showing no respect or consideration, not polite  
a) impatient b) tidy      c) faithful      d) rude

5. Fill in the right

a) preposition

- to be absent – to be .....
- to end a relationship – to break .....
- to enter a bus – to get .....
- to take care of – to look .....
- to put in usual place – to put .....
- to redecorate – to do .....

b) verb

- to manage – to .....on
- to leave a bus – to ..... off
- to establish – to ..... up
- to employ – to ..... on
- to wait – to ..... on
- to start a business – to ..... up



**Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego**

---

6. Choose the correct preposition (use the given links)
- The men asked ... more pay and shorter hours.  
a) for                      b) after                      c) about                      d) against
  - They shouted ... me from the other side of the street.  
a) against    b) about                      c) to    d) with
  - They are going to look ... his lost watch.  
a) after                      b) at                      c) for                      d) forward
  - He was sentenced guilty ... first degree murder.  
a) of                      b) about                      c) with                      d) from
  - She felt sorry ... her best friend.  
a) about    b) for                      c) from    d) at
  - I'm glad you reminded me about the meeting. I had completely forgotten it.  
a) from    b) at                      c) about                      d) with
7. Describe the people on the photos below (jeśli wystarczy miejsca)





## Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego

1. Fill in with the correct tense
  - I'm looking for Tom. .... (see) him?  
Yes, he was here a few minutes ago.
  - Why ..... (not go) to bed earlier last night?  
I wasn't tired.
  - How was their holiday?  
..... (have) a good time?
  - ..... (be) to Great Britain?  
No, but she went to Australia last year.
  - My mom ..... (wait) for me when I ..... (come) back.
  - It is Monday. Peter usually ..... (call) her on Sundays but he ..... (not call) yesterday.
  - This train ..... (due) to leave in ten minutes.
  - She ..... (be) a dentist when she grows up.
  - ..... (look) at the sky! It ..... (rain)!
  - If you don't understand, I ..... (explain) you.
  - Jack ..... (repair) the car while Mary ..... (cook) dinner.
  - I promise I ..... (write) to you.
  - He ..... (eat) supper, ..... (take) a shower, ..... (go) to bed and ..... (fall) asleep.
  - By the end of his first time at the university he had made a lot of friends.
  
2. Fill in infinitive or gerund
  - Would you mind ..... (close) the window?
  - We expected ..... (Mary be) late.
  - Jane suggests ..... (we buy) a car.
  - Can you imagine ..... (Bob not dance) mambo?
  - We must renovate our house. We cannot go on .....(live) like this. – We cannot continue living like this.
  - She wants ..... (me wash the dishes) right now!
  - Please, let me ..... (carry) this bag for you.
  - He stopped ..... (smoke). (*He quit*)
  - They planned ..... (not stop) on their way, but they ran out of petrol.
  - She made him ..... (stop) the car.
  
3. Choose the term described in the definition
  - a meal eaten in the morning, the first of the day  
a) dinner b) lunch c) brunch d) breakfast
  - give work to (someone) and pay them for it  
a) rent b) employ c) lend d) work
  - an attractive or exciting quality that makes certain people or things seem appealing  
a) glamour b) celebrity c) loyal d) star
  - a newspaper having pages half the size of those of the average broadsheet, typically popular in style and dominated by sensational stories  
a) magazine b) tabloid c) daily d) journal



**Projekt współfinansowany przez Unię Europejską w ramach Europejskiego Funduszu Społecznego**

---

- a state in which one is not observed or disturbed by other people  
a) fame    b) privacy    c) housing    d) paparazzi
- a professional cook, typically the chief cook in a restaurant or hotel  
a) chef    b) boss    c) waiter    d) scarf
- a slight line or fold in something, especially fabric or the skin of the face:  
a) moustache    b) wrinkle    c) plaits    d) beard
- a light spear thrown in a competitive sport or as a weapon  
a) bicycle    b) golf club    c) javelin    d) racket