

UNIT 8

Have to and modal verbs must / mustn't / should

- Użyj czasownika modalnego **must**, aby wyrazić konieczność lub wewnętrzną potrzebę, np. *I **must** practise more before the next competition.*
- Użyj czasownika modalnego **mustn't**, aby wyrazić zakaz, np. *You **mustn't** kick the ball in a game of handball.*
- Użyj czasownika modalnego **should**, aby wyrazić radę, zalecenie, np. *You **shouldn't** spend so much money.*
- Użyj konstrukcji **have to**, aby wyrazić nakaz, zasadę, konieczność lub jej brak. *Mike **has to** do the shopping every weekend. You **don't have to** have a passport when you go to France.*
- Pamiętaj, że wyrażenie **have to** nie jest czasownikiem modalnym i odmienia się przez osoby w różnych czasach gramatycznych, np. *When I went climbing last year, I **had to** buy some equipment. We **will have to** buy some new shoes next week.*

Uwaga!

- Czasowniki modalne nie odmieniają się przez osoby.
- Po czasowniku modalnym zawsze używaj podstawowej formy czasownika (bez to).
- W czasie przeszłym zamiast czasownika **must** użyj **had to**.

Must

Zdania twierdzące	
I / He / She / It /	must go now.
We / You / They	
Pytania	Odpowiedzi
Must she really call us every evening?	Yes, she must . No, she doesn't have to .
Why must they always argue with us?	

Mustn't

I / He / She / It /	mustn't (must not) lie.
We / You / They	

Have to

Zdania twierdzące		
I / We / You / They	have to come	home
He / She / It	has to come	before midnight.
Zdania przeczące		
I / We / You / They	do not (don't) have to do	it now.
He / She / It	does not (doesn't) have to do	
Pytania		Odpowiedzi
Do we have to get up early tomorrow?		Yes, you do . No, you don't .
Does she have to go to school tomorrow?		Yes, she does . No, she doesn't .
What do we have to do now?		

Should

Zdania twierdzące	
I / He / She / It /	should eat less sugar.
We / You / They	
Zdania przeczące	
I / He / She / It /	shouldn't (should not) stay at home all day.
We / You / They	
Pytania	Odpowiedzi
Should I help her?	Yes, you should . No, you shouldn't .
Should he do more sport?	Yes, he should . No, he shouldn't .
Who should we invite to the party?	

1 In your notebook, complete sentences 1–8 with the correct form of **have to**. Use the present simple or past simple.

- Drivers (**wear**) seat belts. It's the law.
- My grandma (**use**) glasses for reading and writing.
- What time (**you / get up**) to get to school on time?
- There was a lot of milk in the fridge, so I (**not buy**) any.
- Jack failed the maths test. He (**take**) it again next week.
- (**you / show**) your ID when you wanted to rent a bike?
- We had a lot of luggage with us so we (**take**) a taxi.
- I feel much better now. I (**not go**) to the doctor.



FAMILY MEMBERS

- 1 How do you think the people in the photo are related to each other? Use the words in the box to talk about them.

I think this woman is the mother of the two children, and that's her husband.

- father • daughter • brother • grandchildren
- granddaughter • grandfather • grandmother
- grandparents • grandson • mother • husband
- wife • parents • sister • son

- 2 14 Listen to five short dialogues. In your notebook, for each dialogue, complete the sentences with the correct words in the box.

- great-grandmother • cousin • brother-in-law
- mother-in-law • nephews

- The cottage in Wales belongs to the man's .
- The man has two .
- The elderly lady is the girl's .
- Adam is the boy's .
- Bruce is the woman's .

- 3 In your notebook, write the male or female equivalent of the words in exercise 2. Which word is the same for both men and women?

- 4 Choose the correct words and write them in your notebook.

My parents are (1) *adopted* / *divorced* and I live with my mum and my (2) *half-father* / *step-father*. Luckily for me, he's a really cool guy and we get on well together. He has a daughter, Agata, from his first (3) *marriage* / *wedding*, but she lives with her mum. Last summer, Agata came on holiday with us and I got to know her better. She's clever and funny and I'm proud to call her my (4) *cousin* / *step-sister*. Her mum has remarried too and Agata now has a baby (5) *half-sister* / *sister-in-law* whose name is Nina. My family life is a bit complicated, but we love each other a lot.

FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES

- 5 In your notebook, match descriptions 1–8 with the people in the box.

- classmate • best friend / mate • acquaintance
- boyfriend / girlfriend • colleague • neighbour
- flatmate / housemate • fiancé / fiancée

This person ...

- works with you.
- lives in your street or area.
- is going to marry you.
- is in your class at school.
- is your closest friend.
- is in a relationship with you.
- is somebody you know but not very well.
- shares your home but isn't a relative.

- 6 Which of the words in exercise 5 show whether the person is a man or a woman? Which words can be used for both men and women? Is this the same in your language?

CONFLICTS AND PROBLEMS

- 7 15 Read the dialogues. Which words do you think you need to fill in the gaps? Write the answers in your notebook. Listen and check.

- A: What you said really hurt my (1) .
B: I didn't (2) it. I was angry and I said some stupid things. I (3) .
A: OK. I (4) you.
- A: You took my things without asking me!
B: I didn't (5) you'd mind.
A: Well, I do mind. You have to ask first!
B: I'm sorry, it won't (6) again.
- A: What's the (7) ?
B: You forgot my name day!
A: Oh no! I'm really sorry. I promise I'll (8) it up to you. I'll take you out for pizza on Saturday. How about that?

DAILY ROUTINES

- 8 Read about Amy's morning routine. In your notebook, complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

• brush • catch • feed • get • go • have • ring
• take • wake up • wash

< ✉ New post

I have to (1) _____ early on school days – at seven o'clock. When my alarm clock (2) _____, I get straight out of bed and go to the bathroom. I don't always have time to (3) _____ a shower in the morning, but I always (4) _____ my hands and face and (5) _____ my teeth. I don't like (6) _____ breakfast so early in the morning, but my dad always makes me have some cereal or a piece of toast and a glass of milk. Then I (7) _____ dressed – we have to wear a school uniform at my school, so it's not difficult to choose my clothes! Mum and Dad (8) _____ to work very early in the morning, so before school I have to (9) _____ the dog and take him for a walk. I leave the house at eight o'clock and (10) _____ the bus to school at five past eight.



SPENDING FREE TIME

- 9 What do people your age do in their free time? Can you add other activities to the list?

Free time activities

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| ✓ checking social media | ✓ reading |
| ✓ listening to music | ✓ skateboarding |
| ✓ playing video games | ✓ watching TV |

- 10 Work in pairs. Use the phrases below to talk about your free time activities.

In my free time, I like to play video games. I'm also a big fan of hip hop, so I listen to a lot of music.

Asking about free time activities

What do you do in your free time?
What do you like to do for fun?
What are you into?

Describing your free time activities

I enjoy / like / love ...	I'm keen on ...
I'm a big fan of ...	My favourite thing is ...
I'm interested in ...	My hobbies are ...
I'm into ...	

HOLIDAYS AND CELEBRATIONS

- 11 In your notebook, match the holidays with descriptions 1–7.

• Constitution Day • Carnival • Boxing Day
• Good Friday • Halloween • Mother's Day
• (Saint) Valentine's Day

- This is two days before Easter Sunday.
- People often dress up in funny clothes and have a party.
- This is on 31st October. Some people wear scary costumes.
- You might give your mum a card or make her breakfast.
- This is the day after Christmas Day.
- 14th February is the day to tell someone you love them!
- In Poland, this is on 3rd May.

- 12 In pairs or groups, discuss the questions.

- Which of the holidays in exercise 11 are national or religious?
 - Which of these events do you celebrate in your country?
 - How do you celebrate? Use the words in the box to help you.
- eat cake / special dishes • dress up
• give a speech • give cards / presents
• have a family dinner • go to church
• have a parade • wear costumes / masks

TELLING THE TIME

- 13 Write three different times in your notebook. In pairs, practise asking for and telling the time. Use the phrases below.

Asking the time

What time is it?
What's the time?
Do you have the time?
Have you got the time?



Telling the time

It's five / twenty / half past seven.
It's ten / quarter / twenty-five to three.
It's five fifteen / ten thirty / eleven o'clock.
It's one am / three pm.
It's noon / midday / midnight.
It's three in the morning / afternoon / evening.
It's almost / nearly / about / exactly ...

- 1 What are the differences between a family event and a national holiday? Which kind of occasion do you prefer?

- 2 Read the texts A-D in exercise 3. In your notebook, answer questions 1-4.

Which text (A-D) mentions ...

- 1 a product you can buy?
- 2 a religious event?
- 3 a national holiday?
- 4 a personal celebration?

TIP Przeczytaj tekst i pytania do tekstu. Zanim zapoznasz się z możliwościami odpowiedzi (A-C), spróbuj samodzielnie odpowiedzieć na zadane pytanie. Sprawdź, czy któraś z podanych propozycji jest zgodna z twoją odpowiedzią, a jeśli, twoim zdaniem, żadna z nich nie jest właściwa, przeczytaj tekst ponownie i spróbuj wyeliminować te odpowiedzi, które wydają ci się błędne. Odpowiedź, która pozostanie, najprawdopodobniej będzie właściwym rozwiązaniem.

- 4 In your notebook, match the highlighted words and phrases in the texts in exercise 3 with their definitions 1-5.

- 1 fashionable and smart
- 2 time when you pay less money for things in a shop
- 3 meet with other people in the same place
- 4 food on a table where you take what you want to eat
- 5 which happens once every year

- 5 How do you and your family celebrate these holidays? Make notes and then write a short paragraph about each one.



Christmas



New Year



All Saints' Day



Easter

- 3 Zapoznaj się z tekstem z ramki **TIP**. Przeczytaj teksty A-D. W zadaniach 1-4 z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą (A, B lub C), zgodną z treścią tekstu. Odpowiedzi zapisz w zeszytcie.

A Hi Magda! It's my birthday next Saturday and I really hope you can come to my party. It's at my house and starts at 5 pm. We'll have a **buffet**, so don't worry about dinner. And of course, there'll be a big birthday cake! My parents have booked a DJ, so there will be lots of great music and dancing! Can you come? Paul

- 1 Why did Paul write to Magda?
 - A To ask her about her birthday.
 - B To invite her to a party.
 - C To offer to help her make a cake.

C **Boot World: Annual Holiday Sale!**

When it's cold and wet, you need to wear a pair of warm boots. For the whole of December, we're offering our entire collection of boots at an incredible 50% off!

Remember! Christmas is almost here and a pair of warm and **stylish** boots makes a great gift!

Sale ends December 31st!

Boot World – the world's best boots at the world's best prices.



- 3 The advertisement suggests that boots are
 - A only for wet weather.
 - B a good Christmas present.
 - C warmer than ordinary shoes.



B **Thailand's Loy Krathong Festival**

Loy Krathong is an **annual** festival. It is celebrated during the full moon in the twelfth month of the Thai lunar calendar, which is usually in November. In the festival, small baskets made out of leaves float down the river. The baskets contain a traditional Thai sweet dessert or a coin as a present to the spirits, as well as a candle. Seeing thousands of little baskets with candles floating down the river is an amazing experience!

- 2 The coins are
 - A thrown into the river.
 - B used to pay for the baskets.
 - C given as a gift for the spirits.

D **New message**

Hi Matt,

Today was Thanksgiving in the United States. It's celebrated on the fourth Thursday of November, so the date is different every year.

Our whole family **got together** at our house and had a huge meal – me, my parents, my grandparents, and three of my cousins. We ate so much! We spent the day together and had a great time.

I'll send you some pictures later.

Julie

- 4 What does Julie explain in her email?
 - A What she and her family did for Thanksgiving.
 - B Where the name 'Thanksgiving' comes from.
 - C Why people celebrate Thanksgiving in the USA.

VOCABULARY, pp. 40-41

Family members / Członkowie rodziny

brother /'brʌðə(r)/ brat
 brother-in-law /'brʌðə(r)ɪnlɔː/ szwagier
 cousin /'kʌz(ə)n/ kuzyn
 daughter /'dɔːtə(r)/ córka
 father /'fɑːðə(r)/ ojciec, tata
 father-in-law /'fɑːðə(r)ɪnlɔː/ teść
 grandchildren /'grænd(t)ʃɪldrən/ wnuki
 granddaughter /'grænd(d)ɔːtə(r)/ wnuczka
 grandfather /'grænd(d)fɑːðə(r)/ dziadek
 grandmother /'grænd(d)mʌðə(r)/ babcia
 grandparents /'grænd(d)pɛərənts/ dziadkowie (babcia i dziadek)
 grandson /'grænd(d)sʌn/ wnuk
 great-grandfather /greɪt'grænd(d)fɑːðə(r)/ pradiadek
 great-grandmother /greɪt'grænd(d)mʌðə(r)/ prababcia
 half-sister/brother /hɔːf'sɪstə(r) / hɔːf'brʌðə(r)/ siostra przyrodnia/brat przyrodni (rodzeństwo, które ma wspólnego tylko jednego rodzica)
 husband /'hʌzbənd/ mąż
 mother /'mʌðə(r)/ matka, mama
 mother-in-law /'mʌðə(r)ɪnlɔː/ teściowa
 nephew /'nefjuː/ bratanek, siostrzeniec
 niece /niːs/ bratanica, siostrzenica
 parents /'peərənts/ rodzice
 sister /'sɪstə(r)/ siostra
 sister-in-law /'sɪstə(r)ɪnlɔː/ szwagierka, bratowa
 son /sʌn/ syn
 step-mother/step-father /step'mʌðə(r) / step'fɑːðə(r)/ macocha/ojczym
 step-sister/step-brother /step'sɪstə(r) / step'brʌðə(r)/ siostra przyrodnia/brat przyrodni (dzieci macochy lub ojczyma)
 wife /waɪf/ żona

Other words related to family / Inne słowa związane z rodziną

adopted /ə'dɒptɪd/ adoptowany
 divorced /dɪ'vɔː(r)st/ rozwiedziony
 marriage /'mæɪrɪdʒ/ małżeństwo
 wedding /'wedɪŋ/ ślub

Friends and acquaintances / Przyjaciele i znajomi

acquaintance /ə'kwɛɪntəns/ znajomy
 best friend/mate /best 'frend / meɪt/ najlepszy przyjaciel/kolega, kumpel
 boyfriend/girlfriend /'bɔɪfrend / 'gɜː(r)lfrɛnd/ chłopak (z którym jest się w związku)/ dziewczyna (z którą jest się w związku)
 classmate /'klɑːsmeɪt/ kolega z klasy
 colleague /'kɒliːg/ kolega z pracy, współpracownik
 fiancé/fiancée /fi'ənsɛɪ/ narzeczony/narzeczona
 flatmate/housemate /'flætmeɪt / 'haʊsmeɪt/ współlokator
 neighbour /'neɪbə(r)/ sąsiad

Conflicts and problems / Konflikty i problemy

apologise /ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/ przepraszać
 forgive /fə(r)'gɪv/ wybacząć

happen /'hæpən/ zdarzyć się
 hurt someone's feelings /hɜː(r)t sʌmwʌnz 'fiːlɪŋz/ ranić czyjeś uczucia
 make it up to someone /meɪk ɪt 'ʌp tə sʌmwʌn/ wynagrodzić coś komuś
 not mind /nɒt 'maɪnd/ nie przejmować się (czymś)
 not mean it /nɒt 'miːn ɪt/ nie zamierzać (czegoś), nie mieć czegoś na myśli
 problem /'prɒbləm/ problem, kłopot
 Daily routines / Codzienne czynności
 brush hair/teeth /brʌʃ 'heə(r) / 'tiːθ/ szczotkować włosy/myć zęby
 catch the bus /kæʃt ðə 'bʌs/ złapać, zdążyć na autobus
 feed the dog /fiːd ðə 'dɒg/ karmić psa
 get dressed /get 'drest/ ubierać się
 go to work /gəʊ tə 'wɜː(r)k/ iść do pracy
 have breakfast /hæv 'brekfəst/ jeść śniadanie
 have/take a shower /hæv / teɪk ə 'ʃaʊə(r)/ brać/wziąć prysznic
 leave the house /liːv ðə 'haʊs/ wyjść z domu
 ring /rɪŋ/ dzwonić
 take the dog for a walk /teɪk ðə dɒg fə(r) ə 'wɔːk/ zabrać psa na spacer
 take a bus /teɪk ə 'bʌs/ pojechać autobusem
 wake up /weɪk 'ʌp/ obudzić się
 wash your hands/face /wɒʃ jə(r) 'hændz/ 'feɪs/ myć ręce/twarz

Spending free time / Spędzanie wolnego czasu

check social media /tʃek səʊʃ(ə)l 'miːdiə/ korzystać z mediów społecznościowych
 listen to music /lɪs(ə)n tə 'mjuːzɪk/ słuchać muzyki
 play video games /pleɪ 'vɪdiəʊ geɪmz/ grać w gry wideo
 read /riːd/ czytać
 skateboarding /'skeɪtbɔː(r)dɪŋ/ jazda na deskorolce
 watch TV /wɒtʃ tiː'viː/ oglądać telewizję

Describing your free time activities / Opisywanie czynności wykonywanych w wolnym czasie

I enjoy/like/love ... Lubię/Uwielbiam...
 I'm a big fan of ... Jestem wielkim fanem/wielką fanką...
 I'm interested in ... Interesuję się...
 I'm into ... Pasjonuję się...
 I'm keen on ... Uwielbiam...
 My favourite thing is ... Moim ulubionym zajęciem jest...
 My hobbies are ... Moje hobby to...

Holidays and celebrations / Święta i uroczystości

Boxing Day /'bɒksɪŋ deɪ/ drugi dzień świąt Bożego Narodzenia; nazwa tego dnia wiąże się z rozdawaniem prezentów zapakowanych w pudełka (ang. box).
 Carnival /'kɑː(r)nɪv(ə)l/ karnawał
 Constitution Day /kɒnstɪ'tjuːʃ(ə)n deɪ/ Święto Konstytucji
 Good Friday /gʊd 'fraɪdeɪ/ Wielki Piątek
 Halloween /hæləʊ'iːn/ Halloween

Mother's Day /'mʌðə(r)z deɪ/ Dzień Matki
 (Saint) Valentine's Day /(seɪnt) 'væləntaɪnz deɪ/ Walentynki, Dzień Świętego Walentego

Describing holidays and celebrations / Opisywanie świąt i uroczystości

celebrate /'seləbreɪt/ obchodzić
 dress up /dres 'ʌp/ przebierać się
 eat cake/special dishes /iːt 'keɪk / speʃ(ə)l 'dɪʃz/ jeść ciasto/specjalne dania
 give a speech /gɪv ə 'spiːtʃ/ wygłosić przemowę
 give cards/presents /gɪv 'kɑː(r)dz / 'prez(ə)nts/ dawać karty/prezenty
 go to church /gəʊ tə 'tʃɜː(r)tʃ/ iść do kościoła
 have a family dinner /hæv ə fæm(ə)li 'dɪnə(r)/ jeść obiad z rodziną
 have a parade /hæv ə pə'reɪd/ uczestniczyć w paradzie
 wear costumes/masks /weə(r) 'kɒstjuːms/ 'mɑːks/ nosić przebrania/maski
 Asking the time / Pytanie o godzinę
 What time is it? Która jest godzina?
 What's the time? Która godzina?
 Do you have the time? Czy masz zegarek?/ Czy wiesz, która godzina?
 Have you got the time? Czy masz zegarek?/ Czy wiesz, która godzina?

Telling the time / Określanie czasu

It's exactly ... Jest dokładnie...
 It's five /twenty /half past seven. Jest pięć po/ dwadzieścia po siódmej/wpół do ósmej.
 It's ten /quarter /twenty-five to three. Jest za dziesięć/kwadrans/dwadzieścia pięć trzecia.
 It's five fifteen /ten thirty /eleven o'clock. Jest godzina 17:15/10:30/11:00.
 It's one am /three pm. Jest pierwsza w nocy/ trzecia po południu.
 It's midnight. Jest północ.
 It's noon /midday. Jest południe.
 It's three in the morning /afternoon /evening. Jest trzecia rano/po południu/w nocy.
 It's almost /nearly /about ... Jest prawie...

READING, p. 42

annual /'ænjʊəl/ coroczny
 buffet /'bʊfeɪ/ szwedzki stół (bufet, przyjęcie na stojąco)
 get together /get tə'geðə(r)/ spotkać się
 sale /seɪl/ wyprzedaż
 stylish /'stɑɪlɪʃ/ stylowy

LISTENING, p. 44

book /bʊk/ rezerwować
 chilly /'tʃɪli/ chłodny
 get ready /get 'redi/ przygotowywać się
 guess /ges/ zgadywać
 pick someone up /pɪk sʌmwʌn 'ʌp/ odebrać kogoś