

**have something done** ▼

When I say, 'I am *having my car repaired at the garage*', I mean that I can't repair the car myself, and that's why the mechanic is doing it for me.

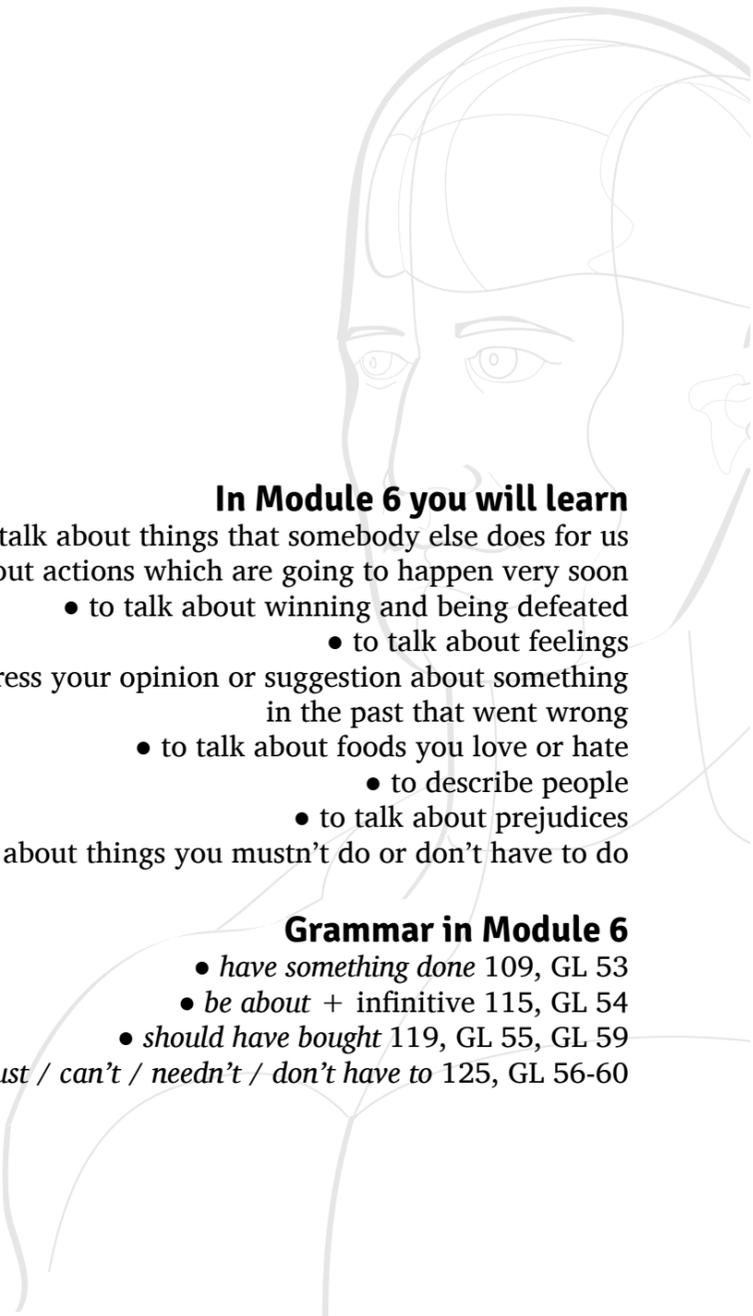
**have something done** = somebody does something for us because we don't want to do it or can't do it ourselves.

When I say, 'Peter *had his credit card stolen from him*', I mean that Peter experienced theft.

**have something done** = experience something

**Write correct and logical sentences using the information. Sometimes it may be necessary to add other words such as pronouns, articles or conjunctions. Remember to use the appropriate tense.**

1. Susan / room / paint / last week.  
... *Susan had her room painted last week* ...
2. Peter / letter / translate / right now.  
.....
3. What time / you / hair / cut?  
.....
4. They / ironing / do / au pair.  
.....
5. Robert / his car / steal / three years ago.  
.....
6. Tom / two teeth / remove / tomorrow.  
.....



**In Module 6 you will learn**

- to talk about things that somebody else does for us
- to talk about actions which are going to happen very soon
  - to talk about winning and being defeated
  - to talk about feelings
- to express your opinion or suggestion about something in the past that went wrong
  - to talk about foods you love or hate
    - to describe people
    - to talk about prejudices
- to speak about things you mustn't do or don't have to do

**Grammar in Module 6**

- *have something done* 109, GL 53
- *be about* + infinitive 115, GL 54
- *should have bought* 119, GL 55, GL 59
- *must / can't / needn't / don't have to* 125, GL 56-60

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<b>When do we use the expression 'have something done'?</b>	<i>We use the expression 'have something done' when somebody does something for us because we don't want to do it or can't do it ourselves. We can also use it when we experience something.</i>
<b>How often do you have your flat painted?</b>	<i>I have my flat painted once a year.</i>
<b>Have you had your hair cut this week?</b>	<i>Yes, I have had my hair cut this week.</i>
<b>If you were very rich, would you still do your housework yourself? Why?</b>	<i>Yes, if I were very rich, I would still do my housework myself. Because I like doing housework myself.</i>
<b>Did you ever have your homework done by your friends when you were at school? Why?</b>	<i>Yes, I sometimes had my homework done by my friends when I was at school. Because I was a little too lazy.</i>

**pronunciation – practise the following groups of words**

**Sounds:**  
 [ʊ] hook, gradually, put  
 [u:] move, wound, food  
 full-fool; foot-food

**Sounds:**  
 [tʃ] departure, chance, church,  
 [dʒ] injure, judge, passenger

<b>achieve</b> [ə'tʃi:v]	osiągnąć, zdobyć, dokonać
<b>expense</b> [ɪk'spens]	koszt, wydatek
<b>have fun</b> [hæv fʌn]	dobrze się bawić
<i>at the expense of – kosztem czegoś</i> <i>at somebody's expense – kosztem kogoś</i>	
<b>What have you achieved today?</b>	<i>I've achieved a lot today. I've learnt several new English words today.</i>
<b>Can a parent achieve more by force or by persuasion?</b>	<i>A parent can achieve more by persuasion.</i>

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<b>What can be achieved by punishing children?</b>	<i>Children can be taught proper manners by being punished.</i>
<b>Are low prices sometimes achieved at the expense of quality?</b>	<i>Yes, low prices may be sometimes achieved at the expense of quality.</i>
<b>Are all people able to control their expenses?</b>	<i>No, not all people are able to control their expenses.</i>
<b>Is it rude to have fun at someone's expense?</b>	<i>Yes, it's very rude to have fun at someone's expense.</i>
<b>determined</b> [di'tɜ:mɪnd]	zdecydowany, stanowczy
<b>determination</b> [di'tɜ:mɪ'neɪʃn]	determinacja
<b>ambitious</b> [æm'bɪʃəs]	ambitny

Some people who are determined and ambitious are called **triers** ['traɪəz] and **fighters** ['faɪtəz]. A trier is someone who tries hard to be successful although sometimes they experience difficulties. A fighter is a person who never gives up and will never admit they have been defeated.

*We sometimes add -ous to make an adjective. For example: ambition – **ambitious**, danger – **dangerous**, superstition – **superstitious**.*

<b>Why do you have to be determined if you run your own business?</b>	<i>You have to be determined if you run your own business because otherwise you may be left behind by the competition.</i>
<b>Why do you think some people are able to achieve their ambitions and others are not?</b>	<i>I think some people are able to achieve their ambitions because they are more determined than others.</i>
<b>What kind of people seldom give up even if they face serious difficulties?</b>	<i>Triers and fighters seldom give up even if they face serious difficulties.</i>
<b>Are true fighters too ambitious to admit defeat?</b>	<i>Yes, true fighters are too ambitious to admit defeat.</i>
<b>Should one fight a serious illness with determination?</b>	<i>Yes, one should fight a serious illness with determination.</i>
<b>What should happen to make you determined enough to bring legal actions against someone to court?</b>	<i>I think it would make me determined to bring legal actions against someone to court if that person failed to pay me as was agreed.</i>



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<b>atom</b> ['ætəm]	atom
<b>element</b> ['elɪmənt]	1. składnik, element 2. pierwiastek
<b>oxygen</b> ['ɒksɪdʒən]	tlen
<b>What's an atom?</b>	<i>An atom's the smallest part of an element.</i>
<b>What elements do you know?</b>	<i>I know such elements as gold, silver and oxygen.</i>
<b>What's the most important element? Why?</b>	<i>Oxygen's the most important element. Because people and animals need it to live.</i>
<b>When do you think the element of surprise might be necessary?</b>	<i>The element of surprise might be necessary in battle.</i>
<b>What can be an important element of a job?</b>	<i>Money can be an important element of a job.</i>



**People and the environment – additional questions**

*Do you worry much about the environment? Why?  
Do you think we should take more care of the environment? How?  
Why is the emission of carbon dioxide dangerous?  
What can contribute to smog in cities?  
Are there any endangered species in your country? What are they?  
Why do you think biodegradable plastic bags have become so popular?*

**pronunciation – practise the following group of words**

**Sounds:**

[n] nose, not, know  
[ŋ] sing, song, long

**Sounds:**

[ʃ] shine, cash, shown, ship  
[ʒ] measure, pleasurable, vision

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<b>press</b> [pres]	naciskać
<b>pressure</b> ['preʃə]	1. ciśnienie 2. nacisk, presja
<b>decrease</b> [di:'kri:s]	zmniejszyć
<b>When you go down under water, does the pressure increase or decrease?</b>	<i>When you go down under water, the pressure increases.</i>
<b>What do you have to do if you want to start your DVD?</b>	<i>If you want to start your DVD, you have to press the start button.</i>
<b>What sometimes happens when you have to work under pressure?</b>	<i>When you have to work under pressure, you sometimes make mistakes.</i>
<b>Have you ever had to work under pressure?</b>	<i>Yes, I've had to work under pressure.</i>
<b>Is the population of China decreasing?</b>	<i>No, the population of China isn't decreasing. It's increasing.</i>
<b>gear</b> [gɪə]	bieg (w samochodzie)
<b>brake</b> [breɪk]	hamulec
<b>radiator</b> ['reɪdiətə]	chłodnica
<b>engine</b> ['endʒɪn]	silnik

**useful expressions**

put the brake on – zaciągnąć hamulec  
take the brake off – zwolnić hamulec  
in gear – na biegu

**What are the most important parts of a car?** *The most important parts of a car are gears, brakes, the engine and the radiator.*

**What do we use gears for?** *We use gears to move forwards and backwards or to give more speed and power.*



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Should you start your car engine if the radiator doesn't work?	<i>No, you shouldn't start your car engine if the radiator doesn't work.</i>
What should you do if you want to leave your car on a hill?	<i>If you want to leave your car on a hill, you should put the brake on and leave it in gear.</i>
What do you have to remember to do when you start the engine and want to move?	<i>You have to remember to take the brake off when you start the engine and want to move.</i>

<b>recommend</b> [rekə'mend] <b>relax</b> [ri'læks]	<b>polecić</b> <b>(z)relaksować się, odprężyć się</b>
What do you recommend someone does if they can't stand the pressure?	<i>I recommend they relax if they can't stand the pressure.</i>
Is it frequently difficult to relax if we're stressed out?	<i>Yes, it's frequently difficult to relax if we're stressed out.</i>
What would you recommend somebody if they wanted to improve their English?	<i>If somebody wanted to improve their English, I'd recommend a good course to them.</i>
What kind of services are sometimes recommended in guidebooks?	<i>Restaurants and hotels are usually recommended in guidebooks.</i>
Why is it recommended that you check the oil in your car regularly?	<i>It's recommended that you check the oil in your car regularly because a low oil level may damage the engine.</i>

<b>hangover</b> ['hæŋəʊvə] <b>violent</b> ['vaɪələnt]	<b>kac</b> <b>1. gwałtowny 2. ostry (ból)</b>
Have you ever suffered from a violent headache? How long did it last?	<i>Yes, I've suffered from a violent headache. It lasted two days.</i>
What do people suffer from the next day if they drink too much?	<i>People suffer from a hangover the next day if they drink too much.</i>
Should children be allowed to watch violent films?	<i>No, children shouldn't be allowed to watch violent films.</i>
What do we mean by a violent death?	<i>By a violent death we mean a murder or being killed in an accident.</i>
Why do some people become violent when they drive a car?	<i>I think some people become violent when they drive a car because they can't manage the pressure connected with driving.</i>

<b>bacteria</b> [bæk'tɪəriə] <b>cure</b> [kjʊə] <b>infection</b> [ɪn'fekʃn] <b>garlic</b> ['gɑ:lɪk]	<b>bakterie</b> <b>1. lekarstwo 2. (wy)leczyć</b> <b>infekcja</b> <b>czosnek</b>
<b>Why are bacteria dangerous?</b>	<i>Bacteria are dangerous because they cause infections which may be difficult to cure.</i>
<b>Where can we find bacteria?</b>	<i>We can find bacteria in water, in the air, in earth, or in dead animals and plants.</i>
<b>What do grandmothers often suggest as the best cure for a cold?</b>	<i>Grandmothers often suggest garlic or hot lemon tea as the best cure for a cold.</i>
<b>Is the smell of garlic pleasant?</b>	<i>No, the smell of garlic isn't pleasant.</i>

**be about + infinitive**

*I am about to leave. - Właśnie wychodzę.*

We use **be about + infinitive** for an action that is going to happen very soon.

For example:

*He is about to leave for holiday. - He is just going to leave in a moment.*

*Look! That man is just about to jump out! - He is already standing in the window.*

<b>Is it safe to jump into a train when it's about to leave?</b>	<i>No, it's not safe to jump into a train when it's about to leave.</i>
<b>What would you have to do if you were about to start your own business?</b>	<i>If I were about to start my own business, I'd have to borrow money from a bank and find a proper office.</i>
<b>What do people often do when they are about to get divorced?</b>	<i>When people are about to get divorced, they often fight.</i>

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**Who would you tell if you were about to change your job?** *I'd tell my friend if I were about to change my job.*

**What are you about to do when the teacher points his finger at you?** *I am about to answer a question when the teacher points his finger at me.*

**What would you think if you saw someone standing at the window?** *If I saw someone standing at the window, I would think that he was about to jump out.*

**What does a driver do when he's about to start the car engine?** *A driver takes the brake off when he's about to start the car engine.*



**Winning & getting defeated**

*What kind of people are called triers?*

*What kind of people are called fighters?*

*Is it usually difficult to admit that we have been defeated?*  
*When was the last time you had to admit you had been defeated?*

*What do companies have to do if they don't want to get defeated by competition?*

*Give me some examples of companies which have recently been defeated by their competition.*

**pronunciation – practise the following group of words**

accept - except  
close - clothes  
beer - bear  
tear (v) - tear (n)  
half - have  
one - won - wan  
price - prize  
nice - niece



**Communication 5**

Talking about feelings



**Exercise 1**

**Study the list of words and group them into three kinds of responses: positive, neutral and negative.**

*It's been better!*      *Not bad.*      *I'm ok.*      *I'm doing fine.*  
*I can't complain.*      *Life sucks.*      *I'm stressed out.*      *Nothing special.*  
*Could be better.*      *Average.*      *Never been better.*      *Depressed.*  
*Puzzled.*      *Lovely.*      *Feeling good.*      *Just ok.*

HOW ARE YOU?		
Positive	Neutral	Negative



**Exercise 2**

**Which of the words below refer to positive feelings and which are negative? (\*all words explained in the answer key)**

*motivated angry disappointed terrified scared discouraged happy*  
*amused bored interested comfortable unimportant jealous*  
*sorry stupid encouraged lonely embarrassed incompetent shocked*  
*shy hopeless guilty surprised ashamed ignored*

Positive:

Negative:

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