



Level A1

Book 1 - Book 2

Can understand and use familiar everyday expressions and very basic phrases aimed at the satisfaction of needs of a specific type. Can ask and answer questions about personal details such as where he/she lives, people he/she knows and things he/she has. Can introduce himself/herself and others. Can interact in a simple way provided the interlocutor speaks slowly and clearly and is prepared to help.

Level A2

Book 3 - Book 4

Can understand sentences and frequently used expressions related to areas of most immediate relevance (e.g. very basic personal and family information, shopping, local geography, employment). Can communicate in simple and routine tasks requiring simple and direct exchange of information on familiar and routine matters. Can describe in simple terms aspects of his/her background, immediate environment and matters in areas of immediate need.

Level B1

Book 5 - Book 6

Can understand the main points of clear standard input on familiar matters regularly encountered in work, school, leisure, etc. Can deal with most situations likely to arise whilst travelling in an area where the language is spoken. Can produce simple connected text on topics which are familiar or of personal interest. Can describe experiences and events, dreams and ambitions and briefly give reasons or explanations for opinions and plans.

Level B2

Book 7 - Book 9

Can understand the main ideas of complex texts on both concrete and abstract topics, including technical discussions in his/her field of specialisation. Can interact with a degree of fluency and spontaneity that makes regular interaction with native speakers quite possible without strain for either party. Can produce clear, detailed text, both written and spoken, and explain a viewpoint on a topical issue giving the advantages and disadvantages of various options.

Level C1

Book 10

Can understand a wide range of demanding, longer clauses, and recognise implicit meaning. Can express ideas fluently and spontaneously without much obvious searching for expressions. Can use language flexibly and effectively for social, academic and professional purposes. Can produce clear, well-structured, detailed text on complex subjects, showing controlled use of organisational patterns, connectors and cohesive devices.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_European_Framework_of_Reference_for_Languages

In Module 1, you will learn

- to talk about historical events
- to speak about various religions and their representatives
- to speak about things that happened in the past before something else
- to use the 3rd conditional and speak about things that didn't happen in the past
- to pronounce different sounds and read various phonetic symbols
- to emphasise certain elements in a sentence
- how to leave a pronoun out of a sentence
- to talk about migrations and trading
- to describe various generations

Grammar in Module 1

- past perfect 6, GL 3-GL 5
- 3rd conditional 11-12, GL 6-GL 7
- special English structures 17-18, GL 6
- when we don't need to use a pronoun 18, GL 6

<p>cave [keɪv] hunt [hʌnt] hunting ['hʌntɪŋ] ancestor ['ænsɛstə]</p>	
<p>Where did people use to hide from extreme weather about 50,000 years ago?</p> <p>Why did our ancestors choose to live in caves?</p> <p>How does archaeology help us learn about our ancestors' routines?</p> <p>Why was it necessary for people to hunt in order to survive?</p> <p>Did our ancestors suffer from allergies to pollen as much as we do?</p> <p>What were the most valuable things that cavemen had?</p> <p>Were our ancestors crueller than we are? Why?</p> <p>What do you suppose cavemen did when a child stretched their patience by behaving badly?</p> <p>When did our ancestors learn to operate on people for various disabilities?</p>	<p>People used to hide in caves from extreme weather about 50,000 years ago.</p> <p>Our ancestors chose to live in caves because it was a natural, dry and cool place to live.</p> <p>Archaeology helps us learn about our ancestors' routines, for example from their skeletons found in caves.</p> <p>It was necessary for people to hunt because hunting provided food, animal skins and animal bones to produce tools.</p> <p>I think our ancestors suffered from allergies to pollen but not as much as we do.</p> <p>I think various tools and weapons were the most valuable things that cavemen had.</p> <p>Yes, our ancestors were crueller than we are. Because life was much harder and more inconvenient than today.</p> <p>When a child stretched their patience by behaving badly, I suppose cavemen threw the child out of the cave.</p> <p>Our ancestors learnt to operate on people for various disabilities around the 18th century.</p>

<p>bronze [brɒnz] period ['pɪəriəd] iron age ['aɪən eɪdʒ] precede [prɪ'si:d]</p>	
<p>What are the three main ages in human history?</p> <p>Which age precedes and which follows the Bronze Age?</p> <p>What do we know about where people used to live in the Stone Age?</p> <p>Why haven't Stone Age huts survived until today?</p> <p>When you are introduced to a stranger, what do you precede the expression 'nice to meet you' with?</p>	<p>The three main ages in human history are the Bronze Age, the Iron Age and the Stone Age.</p> <p>The Stone Age precedes and the Iron Age follows the Bronze Age.</p> <p>We know that people used to live in caves and huts built from sticks, branches, wood and animal skins.</p> <p>Stone Age huts haven't survived until today because wood or animal skins cannot survive over such a long period.</p> <p>When you are introduced to a stranger, you precede the expression 'nice to meet you' with telling the stranger your name.</p>

Modern man is called *Homo sapiens* [həʊməʊ 'sæpiənz], which means *wise man*. Our ancestor was *Homo erectus* [ɪ'rektəs], which means *standing upright*. *Neanderthals* [ni:'ændəʔtɑ:l] are also considered our ancestors.

The Stone Age ended some time between 4000 and 2000 BC. The Bronze Age lasted from around 3000 to 1200 BC. The Iron Age began around 1200 BC and ended around 500 BC.

Coronavirus (COVID-19) was first reported in Wuhan in China in December 2019. By the time we started preparing this book [February 2020], it had spread to Italy and Austria.

Terrible, awful and horrible all mean the same thing. *Terrible* is formal, while *awful* and *horrible* are rather informal.

Hiroshima Nagasaki Dresden [hɪrə'ʃi:mə] [nægə'sɑ:ki] ['drezdən]

<p>empire ['empaɪə] spread/spread/spread [sprɛd] pandemic [pæn'demɪk]</p>	
<p>What powerful European empire spread from Spain to the Near East and all over the Mediterranean 2000 years ago?</p> <p>In <i>The Adventures of Asterix</i>, what place did the Roman Empire fail to occupy?</p> <p>Did the Roman Empire influence the spread of democracy and the rule of law?</p> <p>Why did soldiers in the Roman Empire wear skirts?</p> <p>Did you realise that the British Empire was the most powerful global empire that has ever existed?</p> <p>What area of the world did it control?</p> <p>What did doctors advise people to do to avoid the spread of the coronavirus pandemic?</p> <p>Why was Italy one of the first countries where the coronavirus pandemic spread from China?</p>	<p>The Roman Empire spread from Spain to the Near East and all over the Mediterranean 2000 years ago.</p> <p>In <i>The Adventures of Asterix</i>, the Roman Empire failed to occupy a small French village.</p> <p>Yes, definitely, the Roman Empire influenced the spread of democracy and the rule of law.</p> <p>I think soldiers in the Roman Empire wore skirts because it was easier for them to fight in battle.</p> <p>Yes, I realised that the British Empire was the most powerful global empire that has ever existed. It controlled over 30% of the world.</p> <p>Doctors advised people to wear masks to avoid the spread the coronavirus pandemic.</p> <p>Italy was one of the first countries where the coronavirus spread from China because Italy employs a lot of Chinese workers in their factories.</p>

<p>terrible ['terɪbl] destroy [dɪ'strɔɪ] civilian [sɪ'vɪljən] bomb [bɒm]</p>	
<p>In New York City, what do we mean by the term 'Ground Zero'?</p> <p>What terrible weapon was used to destroy Hiroshima and Nagasaki?</p> <p>Does it seem to you like a terrible idea that people spend more money on weapons than on health care?</p> <p>Do terrible war crimes often include crimes against civilians?</p> <p>How do wars influence the lives of civilians?</p> <p>What jobs do you think soldiers take when they return to a civilian life?</p> <p>Which cities were heavily bombed during World War II?</p>	<p>In New York City, the term "Ground Zero" is the place where the World Trade Center was destroyed in September 2001.</p> <p>An atomic bomb was the terrible weapon which was used to destroy Hiroshima and Nagasaki.</p> <p>Yes, it seems to me like a terrible idea that people spend more money on weapons than on health care.</p> <p>Yes, terrible war crimes often include crimes against civilians.</p> <p>Wars always influence the lives of civilians in a terrible way by destroying towns, industry and infrastructure.</p> <p>I think soldiers take jobs connected with people's safety when they return to a civilian life.</p> <p>Warsaw and Dresden were heavily bombed during World War II.</p>

The Pyramid of Khufu (Cheops) is the largest pyramid we know. It took 10,000 workers 30 years to build. It was about 146 metres high. The length of the base side is about 230 m. The stones used for the construction weigh approximately 6 billion kg.

<p>ancient ['eɪnʃənt] pyramid ['pɪrəˌmɪd] pharaoh ['fɛərəʊ] enormous [ɪ'nɔ:məs]</p>	
<p>What were the titles of the most powerful political leaders in the ancient world?</p> <p>Were pharaohs considered gods in Ancient Egypt?</p> <p>Where was the dead body of a pharaoh often placed after death?</p> <p>Do you think pyramid builders were hired on full-time employment contracts or were they considered as slaves?</p> <p>What are the largest pyramids in the world, and where do we find them?</p> <p>What enormous problems did we experience globally in 2020 as a consequence of the coronavirus pandemic?</p> <p>At present, do political leaders enjoy enormous power equal to that of the ancient pharaohs?</p>	<p>The titles of the most powerful political leaders in the ancient world were kings, queens and pharaohs.</p> <p>Yes, pharaohs were considered gods in Ancient Egypt.</p> <p>The dead body of a pharaoh was often placed in a pyramid.</p> <p>I think pyramid builders weren't hired on full-time employment contracts. They were considered as slaves.</p> <p>The Pyramids of Giza are the largest pyramids in the world, and we find them in Egypt.</p> <p>In 2020, we experienced globally enormous economic and financial problems as a consequence of the coronavirus pandemic.</p> <p>No, I don't think that at present any political leader enjoys enormous power equal to that of the ancient pharaohs.</p>

<p>shield [ʃi:ld] sword [sɔ:d] bow [bəʊ] spear [spiə]</p>	
<p>What weapons did cavemen use for hunting and protection against enemies?</p> <p>How heavy do you think a soldier's shield and sword were in the times of the Roman Empire?</p> <p>Did you realise that during World War II, the Wehrmacht used civilians as human shields?</p> <p>Why do the police need to use shields?</p> <p>What shields the Earth from the Sun? What would happen if the Earth weren't shielded?</p> <p>What can be shielded by laughter?</p> <p>Do governments shield businesses in their own country from foreign competing companies?</p>	<p>Cavemen used bows, arrows, stones, knives and spears for hunting and protection against enemies.</p> <p>I don't know how heavy a soldier's shield and sword were in the times of the Roman Empire.</p> <p>No, I didn't realise that during World War II, the Wehrmacht used civilians as human shields.</p> <p>The police need to use shields to protect themselves from crowds.</p> <p>The air shields the Earth from the Sun. If the Earth weren't shielded, life on Earth would be destroyed.</p> <p>The fact that we're sad can be shielded by laughter.</p> <p>Yes, governments shield businesses in their own country from foreign competing companies.</p>

A Roman soldier's shield weighed about 10 kg and his sword about 1 kg. Wehrmacht ['veəmə:xt]

violent [ˈvaɪələnt]
violence [ˈvaɪələns]
anonymous [əˈnɒnɪməs]
anonymity [ænɒnɪˈmɪti]

Remember:
 MLK - Martin Luther King

Martin Luther King was a leader of the civil right movement in the USA, and was inspired by Mahatma Gandhi's politics of nonviolence. He objected to racial segregation. In the early 1960's, he took part in the protest *March on Washington*, during which he gave the speech *I have a dream*. He believed violence brings only more violence, and that's why he advised citizens to protest by means of nonviolence.

Can you provide examples of terribly violent leaders in the Roman Empire? For example, Caligula and Nero were terribly violent leaders in the Roman Empire.

Do mean-spirited men often become violent when they get intoxicated? Yes, definitely, mean-spirited men often become violent when they get intoxicated.

Are window displays destroyed and cars burnt by violent crowds during protests? Yes, window displays are destroyed and cars are burnt by violent crowds during protests.

Does violence spread in social media because people think the Internet provides anonymity? Yes, violence spreads in social media because people think the Internet provides anonymity.

According to what pattern does violence spread? Violence spreads according to a simple pattern: violence brings violence.

Do you agree then with MLK that as violence brings violence, citizens should fight for their rights by means of nonviolence only? Yes, I agree with MLK that as violence brings violence, citizens should fight for their rights by means of nonviolence only.

Who inspired MLK's nonviolent approach to politics and fighting for civil rights? Mahatma Gandhi inspired MLK's approach to politics and fighting for civil rights.

Are voters' expectations often measured by anonymous questionnaires? Yes, voters' expectations are often measured by anonymous questionnaires.

seek / sought / sought [si:k/sɔ:t/sɔ:t]
justice [ˈdʒʌstɪs]
injustice [ɪnˈdʒʌstɪs]

Where did people seek to hide from the cold in the Stone Age? People sought to hide from the cold in caves in the Stone Age.

In the past, did people seek justice in a royal court, or did they punish criminals themselves? I think sometimes people sought justice in a royal court, and sometimes they punished criminals themselves.

Where do people go when they seek justice today? People go to a court of law when they seek justice today.

If someone committed an injustice against you, would you seek justice in court, or would you punish them by returning the injustice? If someone committed an injustice against me, I would seek justice in court.

Do you agree that war criminals should be brought to justice at all costs? Yes, I agree that war criminals should be brought to justice at all costs.

In a crisis, is it common for people to seek employment just anywhere? Yes, in a crisis, it's common for people to seek employment just anywhere.

Is it an injustice when an athlete gets disqualified for using drugs? No, absolutely not. It's not an injustice when an athlete gets disqualified for using drugs. It's fair.

combine [kəmˈbaɪn]
civilization [sɪvɪlɪˈzeɪʃn]

What were some of the highest-developed civilizations in the past? Some of the highest developed civilizations in the past were: Ancient Egypt, Ancient China and the Roman Empire.

Which civilization did we copy the idea of democracy from? We copied the idea of democracy from Ancient Athens.

Did Ancient Athens precede the Roman Empire? Yes, Ancient Athens preceded the Roman Empire.

Why do some civilizations appear better than others? Some civilizations appear better than others because they have more powerful leaders, better ideas, better weapon and tools.

What features do you think a civilization should combine? A civilization should combine a well-developed culture, an organised society, a system of government and a system of laws.

What features do modern smartphones combine? Modern smartphones combine features of a telephone, a camera and a computer.

Is it easy for a single parent to combine having children with their career? No, it isn't easy for a single parent to combine having children with their career.

Who did the USA combine with to fight against their common enemy, Nazi Germany, in WWII? The USA combined with European armies and the Soviet Union to fight against their common enemy, Nazi Germany, in WWII.

Democracy in Ancient Athens was a political system in which only male citizens were able to vote and make decisions.

defeat [diˈfi:t]
champion [ˈtʃæmpiən]
barbarian [bɑːˈbeəriən]

The very first time a machine defeated a human was in a chess match that took place in Philadelphia in 1996. Garry Kasparov, a Russian chess champion competed, against a supercomputer produced by IBM, called Deep Blue. The match consisted of six games. Deep Blue won 4 of them.

Did the barbarians finally defeat the Roman Empire? Yes, the barbarians finally defeated the Roman Empire.

Whom do we often call a barbarian today? Today, we often call a barbarian a person whose manners are terrible.

Was Napoleon defeated in the battle of Waterloo? Yes, Napoleon was defeated in the battle of Waterloo.

Was he defeated by the British? Yes, he was defeated by the British.

Do you sometimes find that you're defeated by modern devices if they have too many features? Yes, I often find that I'm defeated by modern devices if they have too many features.

Do you agree with the saying that we are never defeated unless we give up fighting? Yes, I agree with the saying that we are never defeated unless we give up fighting.

When did a chess-playing machine defeat a world chess champion for the first time? A chess-playing machine defeated a world chess champion for the first time in 1996.

What were the names of the champion and the supercomputer that defeated him? It was Garry Kasparov. He was defeated by a supercomputer called Deep Blue made by IBM.

Is an election always a source of risk for politicians because there is a chance that they will be defeated? Yes, an election is always a source of risk for politicians because there is a chance that they will be defeated.

Napoleon [nəˈpəʊliən]
 Waterloo [wɔːtəˈluː]

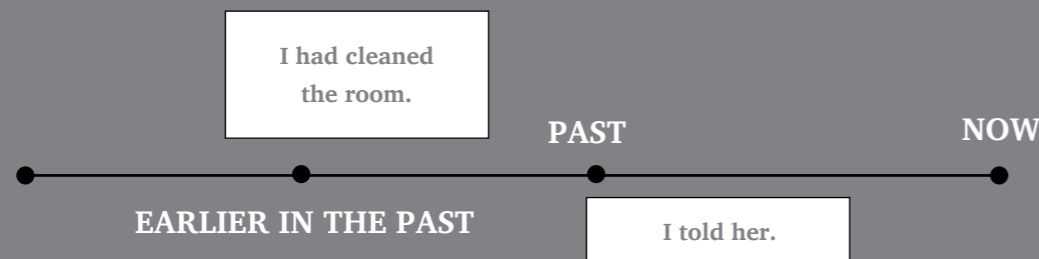


past perfect

We use the **past perfect** when we want to show that one action happened before another in the past.

We use **had + past participle** to make this tense.

For example: *I told her that I had cleaned the room.*



Fill in the gaps in the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. He (*work*) ... **had worked** ... for Nokia before they moved to Singapore.
2. They (*study*) hard before they passed the exams.
3. John (*brush*) his teeth before he had breakfast?
4. She (*call*) Susan before she decided to visit her.
5. Peter (*not be*) to Sweden before they went there last year.
6. I (*print*) the document in two copies before I (*give*) it to George.

Had you learnt to ride a bicycle before you learnt to drive a car?	Yes, I had learnt to ride a bicycle before I learnt to drive a car.
Before you left home yesterday, had you locked the door?	Yes, I had locked the door before I left home yesterday.
Had you learnt to read before you learnt to speak?	No, I hadn't learnt to read before I learnt to speak.
Had we done Book 4 before we started studying from Book 6?	Yes, we had done Book 4 before we started studying from Book 6.
Had the last lesson been finished by the time all the students arrived at the classroom?	No, the last lesson hadn't been finished by the time all the students arrived at the classroom.
Have you ever seen anyone who looked as though he hadn't had a meal for a week?	Yes, I've seen someone who looked as though he hadn't had a meal for a week.
Had the Greek Empire fallen by the time the Roman Empire rose?	Yes, the Greek Empire had fallen by the time the Roman Empire rose.

religion [rɪ'lɪdʒn]
religious [rɪ'lɪdʒəs]
holy ['həʊli]

There are monotheistic and polytheistic religions. Followers of monotheistic religions: Judaism, Christianity [Catholic, Orthodox, Protestant] and Islam, believe only one God exists. People who practise Judaism are Jews. We also say they are Jewish. People who practise Islam are called Muslims.

In the world today, is religion equally important as economy?	No, in the world today, religion isn't equally important as economy. It's less important.
What are the three religions the believers of which claim there is only one God?	The believers of the Christian religion, Judaism and Islam claim there is only one God.
Did people use to explore the world to spread their religion, among other things?	Yes, people used to explore the world to spread their religion, among other things.
Did religious differences cause a lot of problems in Europe in the past?	Yes, religious differences caused a lot of problems in Europe in the past.
Where do religious people hope their soul will travel to after death?	Religious people hope their soul will travel to Heaven after death.
What city is considered holy by Christians, Muslims and Jews?	Jerusalem is considered holy by Christians, Muslims and Jews.
In the Christian Church, what do they call the 7-day period right before Easter?	In the Christian Church, they call the 7-day period right before Easter the Holy Week.
What does a person appear to be like when they shout 'Holy cow!'?	A person appears to be surprised when they shout 'Holy cow!'
Can a religion successfully explain the mystery of death?	Yes, I think some religions can successfully explain the mystery of death.

priest [pri:st]
bishop ['bɪʃəp]
clergy ['klɜ:dʒi]

What do we call the formal members of the clergy in the Christian religion?	We call the formal members of the clergy in the Christian religion priests and bishops.
Are priests in the Catholic and Orthodox Church allowed to get married?	Priests in the Catholic and Orthodox Church aren't allowed to get married.
Do you suppose priests ever experience moral doubts just like any other human?	Yes, I suppose priests sometimes experience moral doubts just like any other human.
How seriously do you think the clergy today is engaged in spreading the teachings of the Bible?	I think some members of the clergy today aren't seriously engaged in spreading the teachings of the Bible.
Do you agree that sometimes priests engage themselves too much in everyday politics in a country?	Yes, I agree that sometimes priests engage themselves too much in everyday politics in a country.
Do the citizens of your country expect bishops to be a little more sympathetic?	Yes, the citizens of my country expect bishops to be a little more sympathetic.

- Judaism ['dʒu:deɪ ɪzəm]
- Christianity [krɪstɪ'ænəti]
- Protestant ['prɒtɪstənt]
- Jew [dʒu:]
- Jewish ['dʒu:ɪʃ]
- Islam ['ɪslɑ:m]
- Muslim ['mʊzɪlm, 'mʌzɪlm]

Religion in numbers:

- Judaism: 15 million
- Christianity: 2.4 billion
- Islam: 1.9 billion

seriously ['sɪəriəsli]

In India, people believe some animals are holy because the gods themselves live in them. The most respected animal is the cow. Other holy animals include: the tiger, the snake, the monkey and the elephant.

<p>worship ['wɜːʃɪp] homeopathy [həʊmi'ɒpəθi] orthodox ['ɔːθədɒks] prayer [preə]</p>	
<p>What gods did they worship in Ancient Egypt?</p>	<p>They worshipped many gods and pharaohs in Ancient Egypt.</p>
<p>Why do they worship cows in India?</p>	<p>They worship cows in India because they consider them to be holy animals.</p>
<p>On what occasions do people worship war heroes?</p>	<p>People often worship war heroes on Independence Day.</p>
<p>Do people say their prayers when they worship their God?</p>	<p>Yes, people say their prayers when they worship their God.</p>
<p>Do they also believe that by saying their prayers they communicate with God?</p>	<p>Yes, they also believe that by saying their prayers they communicate with God.</p>
<p>Who has been the most worshipped footballer in the world ever?</p>	<p>I think Pelé has been the most worshipped footballer in the world.</p>
<p>Why is it difficult for orthodox Jews and Muslims to reach an agreement?</p>	<p>I think it's difficult for orthodox Jews and Muslims to reach an agreement because of religious differences.</p>
<p>According to orthodox economics, what is the market moved by?</p>	<p>According to orthodox economics, the market is moved by an invisible hand.</p>
<p>Would you deny a claim that unorthodox medicine, such as homeopathy, can help seriously ill people?</p>	<p>Yes, I would deny a claim that unorthodox medicine, such as homeopathy, can help seriously ill people.</p>
<p>Are people free to worship God under communism?</p>	<p>No, people aren't free to worship God under communism.</p>
<p>What do they often worship instead?</p>	<p>They often worship the Party or the Party leader instead.</p>

<p>mass [mæs] bell [bel] participate [pɑː'tɪsɪpeɪt] participant [pɑː'tɪsɪpənt]</p>	
<p>What is a synonym of participate?</p>	<p>A synonym of participate is take part in or be engaged in.</p>
<p>How many times a day can a priest say the Mass?</p>	<p>A priest can usually say the Mass only once a day.</p>
<p>Why did they use to ring church bells in the past?</p>	<p>They used to ring church bells in the past to inform about important events and to call people to pray and worship.</p>
<p>What do they often use in churches instead of bells today?</p>	<p>They often use speakers in churches instead of bells today.</p>
<p>Why do pupils like the sound of a school bell so much?</p>	<p>Pupils like the sound of a school bell so much because it tells them when the break begins.</p>
<p>What per cent of people in your town participate in Sunday Mass?</p>	<p>I think 30% of people in my town participate in Sunday Mass.</p>
<p>Would you willingly become a participant in an experiment to discover a new medicine?</p>	<p>Yes, I'd willingly become a participant in an experiment to discover a new medicine.</p>

<p>rabbi ['ræbɪ] imam [ɪ'mɑːm] synagogue ['sɪnəgɒg] mosque [mɒsk] pray [preɪ]</p>	
<p>A synagogue is a building where Jews pray and worship God. Muslims pray in a mosque. Christians go to church. Each religion has leaders who make sure people pray and worship in the right way. A rabbi, which means 'my teacher' in Hebrew, helps Jewish people when they seek advice but also reminds them to cover their heads with a 'kippah' when they enter a synagogue. In Islam, the leader of a mosque, responsible for prayer services, is called an imam. Each mosque has its own imam, and each imam has equal power.</p>	
<p>What do orthodox Jews call their teacher?</p>	<p>Orthodox Jews call their teacher a rabbi.</p>
<p>What is the role of an imam?</p>	<p>An imam is a religious leader of a mosque. He is responsible for prayer services.</p>
<p>Where do Muslims pray?</p>	<p>Muslims pray either in a mosque or wherever they want.</p>
<p>Which countries have the largest population of orthodox Muslims?</p>	<p>Some Arabic countries have the largest population of orthodox Muslims.</p>
<p>What must every Jew do before they enter a synagogue? Why is it necessary?</p>	<p>Every Jew must cover their head before they enter a synagogue. It's necessary because they want to show they are afraid of God.</p>
<p>Do Christians cover their heads with a kippah?</p>	<p>No, Christians don't cover their heads with a kippah.</p>
<p>Have you ever been inside a synagogue or a mosque?</p>	<p>Yes, I have been inside a synagogue and a mosque.</p>
<p>What do people often pray for?</p>	<p>People often pray for health or for their enemies to be defeated.</p>
<p>Would you consider it favourable or acceptable to pray for money?</p>	<p>No, I would consider it neither favourable nor acceptable to pray for money.</p>
<p>When people pray, do they think they are touching mystery?</p>	<p>Yes, some people may think they are touching mystery when they pray.</p>
<p>Are you aware of any differences in the way Muslims and Christians pray?</p>	<p>Yes, I am aware of the differences in the way Muslims and Christians pray. When Muslims pray, they first lift up their hands to their ears and then place them on their chest. When Christians pray, they make the sign of the cross.</p>

<p>represent [reprɪ'zent] pope [pəʊp]</p>	
<p>What's the Pope, and what is his role in the Catholic Church?</p>	<p>The Pope is the bishop of Rome in Italy, and his role is to represent the Catholic Church.</p>
<p>Which of the three formal clergy positions: 'priest', 'bishop' and 'pope', means 'father' in Latin?</p>	<p>Of the three formal clergy positions, 'pope' means 'father' in Latin.</p>
<p>If you could host or interview the Pope, what would you be keen to know?</p>	<p>If I could host or interview the Pope, I'd be keen to know his opinion about other religions.</p>
<p>Who would represent you if you went to court seeking justice?</p>	<p>If I went to court seeking justice, my lawyer would represent me.</p>

Remember the difference between:
go to church/hospital/prison and
go to THE church/hospital/prison

So far, there have been 266 Popes in the Roman Catholic Church. The first Pope was Saint Peter.

loyalty ['lɔɪəlti]
community [kə'mju:nəti]
broaden ['brɔ:dn]
strengthen ['streŋθn]

We can build a verb from an adjective or a noun by adding the letters *-en*. For example: adjective-verb: *short-shorten, broad-broaden, hard-harden, weak-weaken*; noun-verb: *length - lengthen, strength - strengthen*.

How strong is the political loyalty between your country and the neighbour countries?	I'd say the political loyalty between my country and the neighbour countries is quite strong.
What strengthens such communities as orthodox Jews or Muslims?	I think religion and common faith strengthens such communities as orthodox Jews or Muslims.
How can companies strengthen their customers' loyalty?	Companies can strengthen their customers' loyalty by providing exceptional services.
Will you agree that it's relevant to know your customer to build a good loyalty programme?	Yes, I will definitely agree that it's relevant to know your customer to build a good loyalty programme.
Which global brands have been able to build a community of the most loyal customers?	Such global brands as Apple, Netflix and Amazon have been able to build a community of the most loyal customers.
Is it always good for a community when politicians broaden their influences in it?	No, it isn't always good for a community when politicians broaden their influence in it.
Is it necessary for the world to broaden the community of people interested in the development of education?	Yes, it's necessary for the world to broaden the community of people interested in the development of education.
Would you say it was in the best interest of European communities and markets to broaden business cooperation with China? Why?	No, I wouldn't say it was in the best interest of European communities and markets to broaden business cooperation with China. Because the industry in Europe needs to be shielded against cheaper Chinese copies.
Do you think the use of marihuana should be legally broadened to non-medical use?	No, I don't think the use of marihuana should be legally broadened to non-medical use.
What do you think has more influence on whether a community practises arranged marriages: culture or religion?	I think culture has more influence on whether a community practises arranged marriages.
Can politicians strengthen their position before an election through a powerful social media strategy?	Yes, politicians can definitely strengthen their position before an election through a powerful social media strategy.
In a religious community, does the loyalty of its members often depend on the strength of the leader, either a priest or a rabbi?	Yes, in a religious community, the loyalty of its members often depends on the strength of the leader, either a priest or a rabbi.

3rd conditional

We use the third conditional when we imagine an action that happened or didn't happen in the past, and thus cannot be changed, and we regret it.

We use **if + past perfect + would have and 3rd form**.

e.g. *If I had studied French, I would have become a teacher of French.*
(=I didn't study French, and I didn't become a teacher of French)

Did you study German? Would you have become a German teacher if you had studied German?	No, I didn't study German. Yes, I would have become a German teacher if I had studied German.
Did you go to the cinema yesterday? What film would you have seen if you had gone to the cinema yesterday?	No, I didn't go to the cinema yesterday. I would have seen 'The Chronicles of Narnia' if I had gone to the cinema yesterday.
Did you do some ironing last week? If you had not done any ironing last week, who would have done it?	Yes, I did some ironing last week. If I had not done any ironing last week, my husband would have done it.
Were you at the Oscars show last year? What famous actress would you have probably been introduced to if you had been there?	No, I wasn't at the Oscars show last year. If I had been there, I would have probably been introduced to Scarlett Johansson.
Did you buy Bitcoin in 2012? Would you have quit your job if you had bought it? Why?	No, I didn't buy Bitcoin in 2012. Yes, I would have quit my job if I had bought it. Because I would be a millionaire.

Fill in the gaps in the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- If Susan (*take*) ... **had taken** ... the bus, she would have been on time.
- Would you have bought a new car if your old Ford (*break down*) ?
- If I had invited them, I am sure they (*take*) their children as well.
- If I (*not leave*) my mobile phone at home, I would have been able to call her.
- He (*not drive*) so fast if his sister hadn't told him to.
- What (*he do*) if he (*receive*) the message?

BTS (beyond the scene) is the most popular Korean band. The band leader, Jungkook (Jeon Jeong-guk), was chosen the most handsome man in 2020.

If John Paul II hadn't died in 2005, could Joseph Ratzinger have become the next Pope?	No, if John Paul II hadn't died in 2005, Joseph Ratzinger couldn't have become the next Pope.
Would Queen have given up touring if Freddie Mercury hadn't died in 1991?	No, Queen wouldn't have given up touring if Freddie Mercury hadn't died in 1991.
Would European history have changed if Napoleon hadn't been defeated in the battle of Waterloo?	Yes, European history would have changed if Napoleon hadn't been defeated in the battle of Waterloo.
Would many people's lives have been saved if Hitler had been killed in an attack by the Polish Army on the 5th of October 1939?	Yes, many people's lives would have been saved if Hitler had been killed in an attack by the Polish Army on the 5th of October 1939.
Would Egypt have become a popular holiday choice if the pyramids hadn't been built?	No, Egypt probably wouldn't have become such a popular holiday choice if the pyramids hadn't been built.
Would the Christian religion have developed out of Judaism if Christ hadn't died on the Cross?	No, the Christian religion wouldn't have developed out of Judaism if Christ hadn't died on the Cross.
Would most people have earned more in 2020 if the coronavirus hadn't spread worldwide?	Yes, most people would have earned more in 2020 if the coronavirus hadn't spread worldwide.
If the Global Financial Crisis of 2008 hadn't been so serious, would fewer people have lost their houses?	Definitely, if the Global Financial Crisis hadn't been so serious, fewer people would have lost their houses.
Would BTS have cancelled their tour in 2020 if the pandemic hadn't broken out?	No, BTS wouldn't have cancelled their tour in 2020 if the pandemic hadn't broken out.
If Apple hadn't introduced the smartphone, would Samsung have done it?	I don't know if Samsung would have introduced the smartphone if Apple hadn't done it.

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



Open with the DLL Ebook mobile app. (recordings, translations)

<p>Middle Ages ['mɪdl 'eɪdʒɪz] knight [naɪt] nobleman ['nəʊblmən] peasant ['peɪznt]</p>	
What social classes was society divided into in the Middle Ages?	Society was divided into knights, noblemen, clergy and peasants.
What class do you think your family comes from?	I think my family comes from the class of knights.
Was Europe the most populated continent in the Middle Ages?	No, Europe wasn't the most populated continent in the Middle Ages.
Did knights and noblemen depend on peasants as food producers?	Yes, knights and noblemen depended on peasants as food producers.
Who did knights promise to be loyal to?	Knights promised to be loyal to the king.
Did you realise that peasants in the Middle Ages paid much less tax than the average citizen of any country today?	No, I didn't realise that peasants in the Middle Ages paid much less tax than the average citizen of any country today.
How much tax do you guess peasants paid?	I guess peasants paid only 10% tax on their total farm production.
Could peasants and citizens retire in the Middle Ages? Why?	No, neither peasants nor citizens could retire in the Middle Ages. Because they weren't able to raise enough assets to live in retirement, and there were no pension funds.
<p>tolerate ['tɒləreɪt] tolerance ['tɒlərəns] tolerant ['tɒlərənt]</p>	
Is it obvious and reasonable in a democracy that we must tolerate opinions different than ours?	Yes, it's obvious and reasonable in a democracy that we must tolerate opinions different than ours.
Do the followers of one religion often find it difficult to tolerate other faiths?	Yes, the followers of one religion often find it difficult to tolerate other faiths.
Has it become fashionable nowadays to be intolerant of intolerance?	Yes, it's become fashionable nowadays to be intolerant of intolerance.
Can such intolerance destroy freedom of speech?	Yes, I think such intolerance can destroy freedom of speech.
Does intolerance precede violence?	Yes, very often intolerance precedes violence.
The 20th century remembers many terrible examples of how intolerance preceded violence. Can you provide one?	An example of how intolerance precedes violence is the murder of Jews by Nazi Germans in the 1930s and 1940s throughout Europe.
In a highly developed industrial society, will corporations ever become intolerant of employees working too many hours?	I don't think that in a highly developed industrial society, corporations will ever become intolerant of employees working too many hours.