

STAGE 2

64 LESSON 10

SEE CHART 5

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE •

PRESENT SIMPLE

| | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| PRESENT teraźniejszy | PROGRESSIVE ciągły | SIMPLE prosty | DO robić | THAT tamten, -ta, -to, ów |
| GENERALLY ogólnie, zazwyczaj | SPEAK mówić | LESSON lekcja | | HOME dom rodzinny |

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

PRESENT SIMPLE

I AM SPEAKING

I SPEAK

NOW

GENERALLY

ARE YOU SPEAKING ?

DO YOU SPEAK ?

YES, I'M SPEAKING

YES, I SPEAK

NO, I'M NOT SPEAKING

NO, I DO NOT SPEAK/

The Present Progressive/ we use for an action/ we are doing now,/ whilst the Present Simple/ we use for an action/ we do generally./ You, in this room,/ are speaking English now,/ but generally you speak "...".

- 65 WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE AND THE PRESENT SIMPLE ?/ The difference between the Present Progressive and the Present Simple is that we use the Present Progressive for an action we are doing now, whilst the Present Simple we use for an action we do generally

The meaning of the word "do" is "....."/ but here it is an auxiliary verb/ and means nothing,/ but we use it/ for the interrogative and negative/ but not for the positive.

WHAT'S THE MEANING OF THE WORD "DO" ?/ The meaning of the word "do" is "...", but here it means nothing, but we use it for the interrogative and negative

| POSITIVE | INTERROGATIVE | NEGATIVE |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| I SPEAK | DO I SPEAK ? | I DON'T SPEAK |
| YOU SPEAK | DO YOU SPEAK ? | YOU DON'T SPEAK |
| HE / SHE / IT SPEAKS | DOES HE / SHE / IT SPEAK ? | HE / SHE / IT DOESN'T SPEAK |
| WE SPEAK | DO WE SPEAK ? | WE DON'T SPEAK |
| YOU SPEAK | DO YOU SPEAK ? | YOU DON'T SPEAK |
| THEY SPEAK | DO THEY SPEAK ? | THEY DONT SPEAK/ |

66

ARE YOU SPEAKING ?/ No, I'm not speaking ... but I'm speaking English

DO YOU SPEAK ? Yes, I speak ...

ARE YOU READING THAT BOOK ? No, I'm not reading that book

DO YOU READ THAT BOOK ? Yes, I read that book

ARE YOU WRITING ? No, I'm not writing

DO YOU WRITE ?/ Yes, I write

AM I GOING TO THE DOOR ? No, you aren't going to the door, but you're remaining on the chair

DO I GO TO THE DOOR AFTER THE LESSON ? Yes, you go to the door after the lesson

ARE YOU GOING HOME ? No, I'm not going home, but I'm remaining in the room

DO YOU GO HOME AFTER THE LESSON (OR LESSONS) ?/ Yes, I go home after the lesson

DOES on, ona, ono robi, czasownik pomocniczy, 3 forma l.poj.

67 **The third person of "do" is "does"./ I do: you do: he, she, it does etc./ We put "s" on the third person./ For example, I speak: you speak: he, she, it speaks etc**

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| IS HE SPEAKING ? | No, he isn't speaking |
| DOES HE SPEAK ? | Yes, he speaks |
| IS SHE READING ?/ | No, she isn't reading |
| DOES SHE READ ? | Yes, she reads |
| IS HE WRITING ? | No, he isn't writing |
| DOES HE WRITE ? | Yes, he writes |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| DON'T forma przecząca „do” | REMAIN pozostać | JAPANESE Japoński | CHINESE Chiński |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|

The negative of "do" is "do not". The contraction of "do not" is "don't".

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| WHAT'S THE NEGATIVE OF "DO" ? | The negative of "do" is "do not" |
| WHAT'S THE CONTRACTION OF "DO NOT" ? | The contraction of "do not" is "don't" |

68 **DO YOU REMAIN HERE AFTER THE LESSON (OR LESSONS) ?** No, I don't remain here after the lesson, but I go home

DO YOU SPEAK [JAPANESE] ?/ No, I don't speak [Japanese], but I speak ...

DO YOU READ BOOKS IN [CHINESE] ? No, I don't read books in [Chinese], but I read books in ...

DOESN'T czasownik pomocniczy, forma przecząca

The negative of "does" is "does not", and the contraction is "doesn't".

| | |
|--|--|
| WHAT'S THE NEGATIVE OF "DOES" ? | The negative of "does" is "does not" |
| WHAT'S THE CONTRACTION OF "DOES NOT" ? | The contraction of "does not" is "doesn't" |

DOES HE SPEAK [JAPANESE] ? No, he doesn't speak [Japanese], but he speaks ...

DOES HE REMAIN HERE AFTER THE LESSON (OR LESSONS) ?
No, he doesn't remain here after the lesson, but he goes home after the lesson

DOES SHE WRITE IN [GERMAN] ?

No, she doesn't write in [German],
but she writes in ...

69 DICTATION 2

You aren't/ Mrs. Brown,/ you're Master Green./ I'm Mrs. Brown./ Six, seven, eight,/ nine, ten./ The women/ are standing/ under the light/ in front of/ the picture./ Where's the house?/ It's behind her./ What am I doing?/ You're taking the book/ from me,/ closing it,/ and putting it/ on the floor./ Which door/ is open?/ That door is./ Eleven, twelve, thirteen,/ fourteen, fifteen.

LESSON 11

ABOUT mniej więcej, około

PAGE strona

ABOUT HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE THERE IN YOUR COUNTRY ? There are
about ... people in my country

ABOUT HOW MANY THINGS ARE THERE IN THIS ROOM ? There are about
... things in this room

ABOUT HOW MANY PAGES ARE THERE IN THIS BOOK ?/ There are about
... pages in that book

CAN móc

70 **CAN YOU SPEAK** ? Yes, I can speak ...

CAN YOU TOUCH THAT BOOK ? Yes, I can touch that book

CAN YOU READ AND WRITE ? Yes, I can read and write

LIKE
lubić, podobać się

DISLIKE
nie lubić

CINEMA
kino

TELEVISION
telewizja

DO YOU LIKE YOUR CITY (TOWN OR VILLAGE) ?/ Yes, I like my city ...
or ... No, I don't like my city

DO YOU DISLIKE THE CINEMA ? No, I don't dislike the cinema, but I like
the cinema

DO YOU LIKE THAT PICTURE ?

DO YOU DISLIKE TELEVISION ?

DOES HE / SHE DISLIKE TELEVISION ?

71 **RIGHT** prawa

LEFT lewa

WHICH HAND'S THIS ? It's your left hand

WHICH HAND'S THIS ?/ It's your right hand

PUT YOUR RIGHT HAND ON THAT BOOK, PLEASE !

WHAT'S HE DOING ? He's putting his right hand on that book

CLOSE YOUR LEFT EYE, PLEASE !

WHAT'S SHE DOING ? She's closing her left eye

MOVING

ruchomy/poruszający się

STILL

nieruchomy

COMPLETELY

całkowicie

IS MY HAND MOVING ?/

No, your hand isn't moving, but it's still

AM I STANDING STILL ?

No, you aren't standing still, but you're moving

ARE ALL THE PARTS OF YOUR BODY STILL NOW ? No, not all the parts of my body are still now, but my mouth and my tongue etc. are moving

72 DO YOU GENERALLY SIT COMPLETELY STILL IN THE LESSON ? No, I don't generally sit completely still in the lesson, but I move

DOES HE / SHE GENERALLY SIT COMPLETELY STILL IN THE LESSON ?/ No, he/she doesn't generally sit completely still in the lesson, but he/she moves

WEARING ubierający się, ubierając się **WEAR** być ubranym, nosić ubranie

ARE YOU WEARING A HAT ? No, I'm not wearing a hat

DO YOU WEAR A HAT ? Yes, I wear a hat

ARE YOU WEARING A COAT ? No, I'm not wearing a coat

DO YOU WEAR A COAT ? Yes, I wear a coat

WHAT CLOTHES ARE YOU WEARING ?/ I'm wearing shoes, socks, a suit, etc.

WITH z(czym?)

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're touching your nose with your finger

73 DO WE SPEAK WITH OUR MOUTHS ? Yes, we speak with our mouths

DO WE READ WITH OUR EYES ? Yes, we read with our eyes

HALF pół

Two is a half of four. Six is a half of twelve

HOW MUCH IS HALF A HUNDRED ?/

Fifty is half a hundred

HOW MUCH IS HALF THIRTEEN ?

Six and a half is half thirteen

ARE HALF THESE CHAIRS GREEN ?

No, half these chairs aren't green, but they're all brown

TELL powiedzieć

TELL ME YOUR NAME, PLEASE !

My name's Mr ...

WHAT'S HE DOING ?

He's telling you his name

TELL ME THE NAME OF THE CAPITAL OF RUSSIA, PLEASE !/ Moscow's the capital of Russia

WHAT'S HE DOING ?

He's telling you the name of the capital of Russia

74 **RUSSIAN** Rosjanin

GREEK Grek, Grecki

ARE YOU [RUSSIAN] OR [GREEK] ?

No, I'm neither [Russian] nor [Greek], but I'm ...

DO YOU SPEAK [GREEK] ?

No, I don't speak [Greek], but I speak ...

PREFER

TEA

COFFEE

woleć

herbata

kawa

WHICH DO YOU PREFER, "THE" CINEMA OR TELEVISION ?/

I prefer ...

WHICH DO YOU PREFER, TEA OR COFFEE ?

I prefer ...

WHICH DOES HE / SHE PREFER, TEA OR COFFEE ?

He/she prefers ...

DO THE ENGLISH GENERALLY PREFER COFFEE ?

No, the English don't generally prefer coffee, but they generally prefer tea

EXERCISE 3

LESSON 12

BOTH • obaj, obie, oboje

- 75 ARE BOTH MY HANDS ON THE TABLE ? Yes, both your hands are on the table
 ARE BOTH THESE BOOKS OPEN ? Yes, both these books are open
 ARE BOTH OF US SITTING ? Yes, both of us are sitting

MEAN znaczyć, oznaczać

- WHAT DOES THE WORD "USE" MEAN IN ?/ The word "use"
 means "... " in ...
 WHAT DOES THE WORD "WHO" MEAN IN ? The word "who"
 means "... " in ...
 WHAT DOES THE WORD "WHICH" MEAN IN ? The word "which"
 means "... " in ...

76 **LANGUAGE**
 język

EUROPEAN
 europejski

ASIAN
 azjatycki

- WHICH LANGUAGE ARE WE SPEAKING NOW ?/ We're speaking English now
 WHICH LANGUAGE DO YOU GENERALLY SPEAK ? I generally speak ...
 WHICH LANGUAGE DOES HE / SHE GENERALLY SPEAK ? He/she
 generally speaks ...
 IS CHINESE A EUROPEAN LANGUAGE ? No, Chinese isn't a European language,
 but it's an Asian language

| | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| I | HAVEN'T | I | HAVE NOT | ja nie mam |
| YOU | HAVEN'T | YOU | HAVE NOT | ty nie masz |
| HE | HASN'T | HE | HAS NOT | on nie ma |
| SHE | HASN'T | SHE | HAS NOT | ona nie ma |
| IT | HASN'T | IT | HAS NOT | ono nie ma |
| WE | HAVEN'T | WE | HAVE NOT | my nie mamy |
| YOU | HAVEN'T | YOU | HAVE NOT | wy nie macie |
| THEY | HAVEN'T | THEY | HAVE NOT | oni nie mają |

77 **ONLY /** tylko

WHAT'S THE NEGATIVE OF "I HAVE" ? The negative of "I have" is "I have not"
 WHAT'S THE CONTRACTION OF "I HAVE NOT" ? The contraction of "I have not" is "I haven't"

HAVE I FOUR ARMS ? No, you haven't four arms, but you've only two arms
 HAVE YOU TWO HEADS ?/ No, I haven't two heads, but I've only one head
 HAS HE ONLY ONE HAND ? No, he hasn't only one hand, but he's two hands
 HAS SHE TWO NOSES ? No, she hasn't two noses, but she's only one nose
 HAVE WE ONLY ONE MOUTH ? No, we haven't only one mouth, but we've two mouths
 HAVE THEY EIGHT EARS ? No, they haven't eight ears, but they've only four ears

DICTIONARY 3

Who are they?/ They're Mr and Mrs Long./ The plural of man/ is men./ The plural of woman/ is women./ These windows are red and blue./ those are yellow and grey./ Sixteen, seventeen, eighteen./ nineteen, twenty./ The letters/ of the alphabet/ are: abc-def-ghi-jkl-mno-pqr-stu-vwx-yz./ A is before b/ and j is after i./ E is between/ d and f.

78 **LESSON 13**

SEE CHART 4

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| ANYBODY ? • non-specific | SOMEBODY |
| | NOT ANYBODY |
| WHO ? specific | MRS. BROWN ETC. |
| | NOBODY |

Both "anybody" and "somebody" mean "...", but, as with "any" and "some", we use "anybody" for the interrogative and negative and "somebody" for the positive. For example, we say "Is there anybody sitting here? Yes, there's somebody sitting here. Is there anybody sitting there? No, there isn't anybody sitting there". Anybody is non-specific and has a non-specific answer, whilst "who" is specific and has a specific answer - Mrs Brown: Mr Smith etc., or nobody.

WHAT DO THE WORDS "ANYBODY" AND "SOMEBODY" MEAN ?/

The words "anybody" and "somebody" mean ...

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "ANYBODY" AND "SOMEBODY" ?

The difference between "anybody" and "somebody" is that we use "anybody" in interrogative and negative sentences, whilst we use "somebody" in positive sentences

79 **ANYBODY** ktoś (w formie pytającej)

IS THERE ANYBODY IN THIS ROOM ? Yes, there's somebody in this room

IS THERE ANYBODY SPEAKING TO YOU ? Yes, there's somebody speaking to me

IS THERE ANYBODY SITTING THERE ON THAT CHAIR ?

Yes, there's somebody sitting there on that chair

NOT ANYBODY nikt (w formie przeczącej) **CORRIDOR /** korytarz

IS THERE ANYBODY SITTING ON THE FLOOR ? No, there isn't anybody sitting on the floor

IS THERE ANYBODY IN THIS ROOM WEARING A HAT ? No, there isn't anybody in this room wearing a hat

IS THERE ANYBODY IN THE CORRIDOR ? No there isn't anybody in the corridor

NOBODY nikt

WHO'S SPEAKING ENGLISH IN THIS ROOM ?/ We're speaking English in this room

WHO'S SPEAKING [FRENCH] IN THIS ROOM ? Nobody's speaking [French] in this room

80 WHO'S WEARING CLOTHES IN THIS ROOM ? We're wearing clothes in this room

WHO'S WEARING A HAT IN THIS ROOM ? Nobody's wearing a hat in this room

WHO'S GIVING YOU AN ENGLISH LESSON ?/ You're giving me an English lesson

WHO'S IN THE CORRIDOR ? Nobody's in the corridor

WALK spacerować

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're walking

WHERE AM I WALKING TO ? You're walking to the window

DO YOU LIKE WALKING ?
DOES HE / SHE LIKE WALKING ?

THE SAME ... AS •
taki sam jak

DIFFERENT ... FROM
inny, różny od

JAPAN /
Japonia

81 ARE YOUR SHOES THE SAME AS MY SHOES ? No, my shoes aren't the same as your shoes, but they're different from your shoes

ARE THE FRENCH THE SAME AS THE RUSSIANS ? No, the French aren't the same as the Russians, but they're different from the Russians

ARE YOUR EYES THE SAME COLOUR AS YOUR MOUTH ?/ No, my eyes aren't the same colour as my mouth, but they're a different colour from my mouth

DO THE PEOPLE IN GERMANY / SPEAK THE SAME LANGUAGE AS THE PEOPLE IN JAPAN ? No, the people in Germany don't speak the same language as the people in Japan, but they speak a different language from the people in Japan

WHICH IS IT RIGHT TO SAY, "PEOPLE ARE" OR "PEOPLE IS" ?/ It's right to say "people are"

MR. BROWN'S pana Browna

This is the suit of Mr Brown, or this is Mr Brown's suit. We prefer to use "Mr Brown's suit" and not "the suit of Mr Brown"

82 IS THIS MR BROWN'S DRESS ? No, it isn't Mr Brown's dress, but it's Mrs Brown's dress

IS THIS MR BROWN'S SHIRT ? Yes, it's Mr Brown's shirt

IS THIS MR BROWN'S ARM ? No, it isn't Mr Brown's arm, but it's Mr ...'s arm

IS THIS MRS EAR ? No, it isn't Mr ...'s ear, but it's ...'s ear

STAND UP
wstać

SIT DOWN
usiąść

UP
do góry

DOWN /
na dół

WHAT'S MY RIGHT HAND DOING ? Your right hand's moving up and down

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're standing up

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're sitting down

DO YOU SIT DOWN AFTER THE LESSON ? No, I don't sit down after the lesson, but I stand up after the lesson

CALL 300 nazwać

83 WHAT DO WE CALL THIS ?/ We call this an arm (or a handkerchief, a leg etc.)

WHAT DO WE CALL THE PEOPLE IN FRANCE ? We call the people in France French

WHAT DO WE CALL THE THING WE WEAR ON OUR HEADS ? We call the thing we wear on our heads a hat

CAN'T nie móc

CANNOT nie móc

WHAT'S THE NEGATIVE OF "CAN" ?/ The negative of "can" is "cannot"

WHAT'S THE CONTRACTION OF "CANNOT" ? The contraction of "cannot" is "can't"

CAN YOU SPEAK [CHINESE] ? No, I can't speak [Chinese]

CAN YOU PUT THE TABLE INTO YOUR POCKET ? No, I can't put the table into my pocket

CAN YOU TOUCH THE CEILING ? No, I can't touch the ceiling

84 EXERCISE 4

LESSON 14

QUARTER ćwierć

HOW MUCH IS A QUARTER OF FORTY ? Ten is a quarter of forty

HOW MUCH IS A QUARTER OF A THOUSAND ? 250 is a quarter of a thousand

WHAT'S A QUARTER OF TEN ? Two-and-a-half is a quarter of ten

WHAT'S A QUARTER OF FIVE ?/ One-and-a-quarter is a quarter of five

TEACH
uczyć

LEARN
uczyć się

SPANISH
Hiszpański

ARE YOU TEACHING ME ENGLISH ? No, I'm not teaching you English, but I'm learning English from you

DO YOU LEARN SPANISH ?

DO YOU LIKE LEARNING A LANGUAGE ?

DOES HE/SHE LIKE LEARNING A LANGUAGE ?

85 **EASY**
łatwy

DIFFICULT
trudny

GRAMMAR/
gramatyka

IS ENGLISH GRAMMAR DIFFICULT ?

No, English grammar isn't difficult,
but it's easy

IS CHINESE AN EASY LANGUAGE TO LEARN ?

No, Chinese isn't an easy
language to learn, but it's a difficult language to learn

IS IT DIFFICULT FOR YOU TO SPEAK YOUR LANGUAGE ?

No, it isn't
difficult for me to speak my language, but it's easy

IS IT GENERALLY EASY FOR PEOPLE TO WRITE WITH THEIR LEFT HANDS ?/

No, it isn't generally easy for people to write
with their left-hands; but it's difficult

HANG powiesić

MAP mapa

WHAT'S MY PEN DOING ? Your pen's hanging between your finger and your thumb

WHAT'S HANGING FROM THE CEILING ? The light's hanging from the ceiling

IS THERE A MAP HANGING ON THAT WALL ?

86 **BY •**
(czym?)

CAR
samochód

BUS
autobus

TRAIN
pociąg

SCHOOL /
szkoła

DO YOU GO HOME AFTER THE LESSON BY CAR, BY BUS, BY TRAIN
OR DO YOU WALK HOME ? I ...

WHICH DO YOU PREFER, TO WALK OR GO BY CAR ?/ I prefer to ...

DO YOU COME TO SCHOOL BY TRAIN OR BY BUS ? I come to school by ...

DOES HE / SHE COME TO SCHOOL BY TRAIN OR BY BUS ? He/she comes
to school by ...

MARRIED żonaty/zamężna

SINGLE niezamężna, nieżonaty

ARE YOU MARRIED ?/

IS MR BROWN SINGLE ?

No, Mr Brown isn't single, but he's married

HUSBAND mąż

WIFE żona

HAS MR BROWN A WIFE ? Yes, Mr Brown has a wife

HAS MRS BROWN A HUSBAND ?

Yes, Mrs Brown has a husband

IS MRS BROWN'S HUSBAND STANDING BEHIND THE HOUSE ?/ No, Mrs
Brown's husband isn't standing behind the house,
but he's standing in front of the house

87 **MOTHER** matka

FATHER ojciec

WHAT'S YOUR MOTHER'S NAME ?

My mother's name is ...

WHAT'S YOUR FATHER'S NAME ?

My father's name is ...

WHAT'S YOUR FATHER'S WIFE'S NAME ?

My father's wife's name is ...

WHAT'S YOUR MOTHER'S HUSBAND'S NAME ?

My mother's husband's name is ...

CHILD dziecko

CHILDREN/ dzieci

WHAT'S THE PLURAL OF CHILD ?

The plural of child is children

HOW MANY CHILDREN HAVE YOUR MOTHER AND FATHER ? My mother
and father have ... children

ARE YOU YOUR FATHER'S ONLY CHILD ?

88 **DICTIONARY 4**

We are/ in front of them,/ and they are/ behind us./ There are/ five vowels/ in the
English alphabet,/ a e i o u./ I'm the teacher/ and you're the pupil./ Thirty, forty, fifty,/
sixty, seventy,/ eighty, ninety,/ a hundred, a thousand,/ a million./ Thirty plus thirteen/
equals forty-three./ There's a shoe/ on the floor./ This is/ neither a sock/ nor a jacket,/ but
it's a suit./ Now put the book here,/ please.

LESSON 15

ONE ... THE OTHER • jeden... drugi

ARE BOTH MY HANDS ON THE TABLE ?

No, both your hands aren't on the
table, but one's on the table and the other's on your arm

ARE BOTH MY HANDS CLOSED ?

No, both your hands aren't closed, but
one's closed and the other's open

ARE BOTH THESE PENCILS RED ?

No, both these pencils aren't red, but
one's red and the other's grey

KIND rodzaj

WHAT'S THIS ?

It's a book

WHAT KIND OF BOOK IS THIS ?/

It's an English book

89 WHAT KIND OF ROOM IS THIS ? It's a classroom

WHAT KIND OF CAR DO YOU PREFER ? I prefer ...

PRONOUN • zaimiek

PREPOSITION przyimek

The words "what, which, where" etc. are interrogative pronouns.

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES OF INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS, PLEASE !

Some examples of interrogative pronouns
are "what, which" and "where"

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES OF PREPOSITIONS, PLEASE !/ Some examples
of prepositions are "on, under," and "in"

With an interrogative pronoun (what, where etc.)/ the preposition (on, under, in
etc.)/ generally comes last in the sentence and not first./ For example, we say "What
do we write with ?" and not "With what do we write" ?

WHERE DOES THE PREPOSITION GENERALLY COME / IN AN ENGLISH
SENTENCE / WITH AN INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN ?/ The preposition
generally comes last in an English sentence with an interrogative pronoun

90 GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! "What do we write with?" and not
"With what do we write?"

WHAT DO WE SPEAK WITH ? We speak with our mouths

WHERE AM I TAKING THE BOOK FROM ? You're taking the book from the table

WHAT AM I PUTTING THE PEN UNDER ? You're putting the pen under the book

NORTH
północ

SOUTH
południe

EAST
wschód

WEST
zachód

CARDINAL główny

POINT/ kierunek

TELL ME THE NAMES OF THE FOUR CARDINAL POINTS, PLEASE !

The names of the four cardinal points are ...

IS GREECE WEST OF ITALY ? No, Greece isn't west of Italy, but it's east of Italy

IS PARIS IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE ? No, Paris isn't in the south of France,
but it's in the north of France

91 IS GERMANY EAST OR WEST OF ITALY ?/ Germany is neither east nor west of Italy, but it's north of Italy

PLACE miejsce

SOME OF • niektóre, niektórzy

HOW MANY PLACES ARE THERE IN THIS ROOM ? There are ... places in this room

IS THERE ANYBODY SITTING IN THAT PLACE ?

TELL ME THE NAMES OF SOME OF THE PLACES YOU LIKE IN THIS COUNTRY / The names of some of the places I like in this country are ...

WITHOUT bez

CONTRARY przeciwieństwo

WHAT'S THE CONTRARY OF "WITH" ? The contrary of "with" is "without"

CAN WE WRITE WITHOUT A PEN OR A PENCIL ? No, we can't write without a pen or a pencil

92 CAN WE SPEAK WITHOUT OPENING OUR MOUTHS ? No, we can't speak without opening our mouths

CAN YOU READ WITHOUT OPENING YOUR EYES ?/ No, I can't read without opening my eyes

VERB •
czasownik

NOUN •
rzeczownik

TRANSLATION
przekład

A verb is a word we use for an action:/ for example/ "take, put, open, close etc." are verbs,/ whilst a noun is the name of a thing:/ for example,/ "book, picture, wall" etc./ The word "translate" is a verb,/ whilst the word "translation" is a noun./ The word "mean" is a verb,/ whilst the word "meaning" is a noun.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A VERB AND A NOUN ? /

The difference between a verb and a noun is that a verb is a word we use for an action, whilst a noun is the name of a thing

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF A VERB, PLEASE ! "Take" is a verb

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF A NOUN. "Book" is a noun

IS THE WORD "TRANSLATION" A VERB OR A NOUN ?

The word "translation" is a noun

DURING podczas

ABOUT dookoła około

- 93 DO WE SPEAK DURING THE LESSON ?/ No, we don't speak ... during the lesson, but we speak English
- DO YOU WALK ABOUT THE ROOM DURING THE LESSON ? No, I don't walk about the room during the lesson, but I sit on my chair
- DOES HE / SHE WALK ABOUT THE ROOM DURING THE LESSON ?
No, he/she doesn't walk about the room during the lesson, but he/she sits on his/her chair
- ABOUT HOW MANY QUESTIONS DO YOU ANSWER DURING THE LESSON ?
I answer about ... questions during the lesson

EXERCISE 5

LESSON 16

SOME ... SOME • kilka... trochę

- ARE ALL THE PEOPLE IN THIS TOWN (CITY OR VILLAGE) MEN ?
No, not all the people in this town are men, but some are men and some are women
- ARE ALL THE CARS IN EUROPE FORDS ? No, not all the cars in Europe are Fords, but some are Fords and some are Fiats, Renaults, Volkswagens, Datsuns, etc
- 94 ARE ALL THE PEOPLE IN THIS PLACE MARRIED ? No, not all the people in this place are married, but some are married and some are single
- DO ALL THE PEOPLE IN EUROPE SPEAK SPANISH ?/ No, not all the people in Europe speak Spanish but some speak Spanish, and some speak other languages

SEE CHART 4

ANYTHING
non-specific

SOMETHING

NOT ANYTHING

WHAT ?
specific

A LIGHT

NOTHING

"Anything" and "something" both mean the same thing, but we use "anything" for the interrogative and negative and "something" for the positive./ For example, we say "Have I anything in my right hand? Yes, you've something in your right hand. Have I anything in my left hand? No, you haven't anything in your left hand."/ "Anything" we use in a non-specific question, whilst "What?" is specific and has a specific answer - "a light, a book etc.", or "nothing".

95 **SOMETHING** coś **ANYTHING/** coś, cokolwiek

HAVE I ANYTHING IN MY RIGHT HAND ? Yes, you've something in your right hand

IS THERE ANYTHING ON THE TABLE ? Yes, there's something on the table

ARE YOU WEARING ANYTHING ON YOUR FEET ?/ Yes, I'm wearing something on my feet

NOT ANYTHING nic (forma przecząca)

HAVE I ANYTHING IN MY LEFT HAND ? No, you haven't anything in your left hand

IS THERE ANYTHING THERE ON THE FLOOR ?/ No, there isn't anything there on the floor

ARE YOU WEARING ANYTHING ON YOUR HEAD ? No, I'm not wearing anything on my head

NOTHING nic

WHAT HAVE I IN MY RIGHT HAND ? You've a pen in your right hand

WHAT HAVE I IN MY LEFT HAND ? You've nothing in your left hand

WHAT'S ON THE TABLE ?/ There are some books, some pens etc. on the table

96 WHAT'S THERE ON THE FLOOR ? There's nothing there on the floor

WHAT ARE YOU WEARING ON YOUR FEET ? I'm wearing shoes on my feet

WHAT ARE YOU WEARING ON YOUR HEAD ? I'm wearing nothing on my head

FRONT
przód

BACK
tył, tylny

TOP
czubek, góra

BOTTOM
spód

SIDE
strona

WHAT PART OF THE BOOK IS THIS ?/ It's the front (back, top, bottom, side)

IS THIS THE FRONT PART OF MY BODY ? No, it isn't the front part of your body, but it's the back part of your body

WHERE'S THE PEN ? The pen's on the top of the book

WHAT'S ON THE TOP OF MY HEAD ? Your hair is on the top of your head

ARE MY EARS ON THE BACK OF MY HEAD ?/ No, your ears aren't on the back of your head, but they're on the sides of your head

97 ARE YOU SITTING ON MY LEFT-HAND SIDE OR ON MY RIGHT-HAND SIDE ? I'm sitting on your ...

SMELL wąchać, zapach

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're smelling your wrist

WHAT DO WE SMELL WITH ?/ We smell with our noses

HAS THE TABLE ANY SMELL ? No, the table hasn't any smell

ADDRESS adres

STREET ³⁵⁰ ulica

WHAT'S THE ADDRESS OF THIS SCHOOL ? The address of this school is ... Street

WHAT'S YOUR ADDRESS ? My address is ... Street

DICTATION 5

The capital of England/ is not a town/ but a city./ Greece, Italy and France/ are in Europe,/ and China and India/ are in Asia./ Moscow's the capital of Russia,/ not Athens./ How much is/ thirty plus fifteen ?/ There are a number of shirts,/ ties and hats/ in this room./ The ordinal numbers are/ one, two, three etc./ This is my coat.

98 LESSON 17

MANY •
wiele

FEW •
kilka

MATCH
zapalka

MATCHBOX
pudełko zapalek

ARE THERE MANY PEOPLE IN A SMALL VILLAGE ? No, there aren't many people in a small village, but there are few people in a small village

ARE THERE FEW PEOPLE IN A LARGE CITY ? No, there aren't few people in a large city, but there are many people in a large city

HAVE YOU AND I MANY PENS ?/ No, you and I haven't many pens, but we've few pens

ARE THERE FEW MATCHES IN A MATCHBOX? No, there aren't few matches in a matchbox, but there are many matches in a matchbox

FRIEND przyjaciel

HAVE YOU ANY FRIENDS ?/ Yes, I have some friends

DO YOU LIKE ALL YOUR FRIENDS ? Yes, I like all my friends ... or ... No, I don't like all my friends, but some I like and some I dislike

ARE THE COUNTRIES OF EUROPE GENERALLY FRIENDS NOW ?/ Yes, the countries of Europe are generally friends now

99 **INTO •** do **IN •** w **THAT** taka, taki, tamten, tamta, tamto **ANOTHER** inny

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're putting your pen into your pocket

WHERE'S MY PEN NOW ? Your pen's in your pocket now

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're coming into the classroom

WHERE AM I NOW ? You're in the classroom now

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "INTO" AND "IN" ?/ The difference between "into" and "in" is that we use "into" for a thing that moves from one place to another, and "in" for a thing that remains in one place

LIKE • podobny, taki sam

100 WHAT DOES THE WORD "LIKE" MEAN (NOT THE VERB) ? The word "like" means ...

IS THIS BOOK LIKE THAT BOOK ? Yes, this book is like that book

IS THE BACK OF YOUR HAND LIKE THE FRONT ?/ No, the back of my hand isn't like the front, but it's different from the front

IS YOUR FACE THE SAME AS YOUR FATHER'S ? No, my face isn't the same as my father's, but it's like my father's

WHY dlaczego **BECAUSE** ponieważ **SIMILAR** podobny **TOO** zbyt **GREENWICH** Greenwich

"Why" and "because" have similar meanings, but we generally use "why" in questions and "because" in the answers.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "WHY" AND "BECAUSE" ?

The difference between "why" and "because" is that we generally use "why" in questions and "because" in answers

CAN YOU TOUCH THE CEILING ?

No, I can't touch the ceiling

WHY NOT ?/

Because the ceiling's too high for me to touch

CAN YOU PUT THIS BOOK INTO YOUR POCKET ?

No, I can't put that book into my pocket

101 WHY NOT ?

Because that book's too large to go into my pocket

CAN WE CALL GREENWICH A CITY ?

No, we can't call Greenwich a city

WHY NOT ? Because Greenwich is too small for us to call a city: Greenwich is a town

SECOND

sekunda

MINUTE

minuta

HOUR

godzina

MAKE

tworzyć, czynić

HOW MANY SECONDS MAKE A MINUTE?/

Sixty seconds make a minute

HOW MANY MINUTES MAKE AN HOUR ?

Sixty minutes make an hour

CAN YOU MAKE A SUIT ?

ADJECTIVE przymiotnik

The words **black, white, large, small, high, low etc.** are adjectives.

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES OF ADJECTIVES, PLEASE !

Some examples of adjectives are black, white ...

IS THE WORD "BOOK" AN ADJECTIVE ?/

No, the word "book" isn't an adjective, but it's a noun

102 WHICH WORD IS THE ADJECTIVE IN THIS SENTENCE: "THE GREEN

PEN IS ON THE FLOOR" ?

The word "green" is the adjective in this sentence

SEE widzieć

WHAT CAN YOU SEE IN THIS ROOM ?

I can see some pupils, some pictures, some books etc. in this room

CAN YOU SEE HER ?

Yes, I can see her

CAN YOU SEE ANYTHING IN MY LEFT HAND ?

No, I can't see anything in your left hand

EXERCISE 6

FOOD jedzenie

DO YOU LIKE FOOD ? Yes, I like food

DO YOU LIKE ALL FOOD ? Yes, I like all food ... or ... No, I don't like all food,
but some I like and some I dislike

DO PEOPLE GENERALLY DISLIKE THE SMELL OF FOOD ? No, people don't
generally dislike the smell of food but they like the smell of food

103 **SON** syn

DAUGHTER córka

HOW MANY SONS HAS YOUR FATHER ?/ My father has ... sons

HOW MANY DAUGHTERS HAS YOUR MOTHER ? My mother has ... daughters

ARE YOU A SON OR A DAUGHTER ? I'm a ...

BROTHER brat

SISTER siostra

HAVE YOU ANY BROTHERS ?

HAVE YOU ANY SISTERS ?

HOW MANY BROTHERS AND SISTERS HAVE YOU ?/ I've ...

PARENTS

rodzice

RELATIONS

krewni

FAMILY

rodzina

SUCH AS

takie/tacy jak

UNCLE

wujek

AUNT

ciotka

COUSIN

kuzyn

Parents are mother and father, whilst relations are all the other people in the family, such as brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, cousins etc.

104 WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PARENTS AND RELATIONS ?

The difference between parents and relations is that parents are mother and father, whilst relations are all the other people in the family, such as brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, cousins, etc.

WHAT DOES THE WORD "UNCLE" MEAN ? The word "uncle" means ...

MORE ... THAN • więcej niż

HAVE YOU MORE FINGERS THAN THUMBS ON YOUR HANDS ?/ Yes, I've
more fingers than thumbs on my hands

ARE THERE MORE PEOPLE IN A TOWN THAN IN A VILLAGE ?
Yes, there are more people in a town than in a village

ARE THERE MORE PAGES IN THIS BOOK THAN IN THAT BOOK ?
Yes, there are more pages in this book than in that book

BREAK złamać, rozbić

105 WHAT AM I DOING ?/ You're breaking your pen

CAN YOU BREAK THE WINDOW WITH AN ASH-TRAY ? Yes, I can break
the window with an ash-tray

CAN YOU BREAK THE TABLE IN YOUR HANDS ? No, I can't break
the table in my hands

OUT OF • na zewnątrz, z

I'm putting my pen into my pocket. My pen is in my pocket. I'm taking my pen out
of my pocket. I'm coming into the room. I'm in the room. I'm going out of the
room.

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're putting your pen into your pocket

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're taking your pen out of your pocket

WHAT AM I DOING ?/ You're going out of the classroom

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're taking your hands out of your pockets

DO YOU GO OUT OF THE CLASSROOM BEFORE THE LESSON ?
No, I don't go out of the classroom before the lesson,
but I come into the classroom before the lesson

THINK myśleć

106 ABOUT HOW MANY PEOPLE DO YOU THINK THERE ARE IN FRANCE
(OR ITALY ETC.) ? I think there are about ... people in ...

DO YOU THINK THERE'S ANYBODY IN THE OTHER ROOM ?/ Yes, I think
there's somebody in the other room ... or ...

No I don't think there's anybody in the other room

WHAT DO YOU THINK I HAVE IN MY POCKET ? I think you've ...
in your pocket

GOOD
dobry

BAD
zły

GOOD AT
dobry w (czymś)

BAD AT
zły w (czymś)

IS THIS A BAD PEN ?

No, it isn't a bad pen, but it's a good pen

DO YOU THINK THAT'S A GOOD PICTURE ?

ARE ALL CHILDREN GOOD CHILDREN ?/ No, not all children are good children,
but some are good and some are bad

ARE ALL PUPILS GOOD AT LEARNING LANGUAGES ? No, not all pupils are
good at learning languages, but some are good at learning
languages and some are bad at learning languages

INSTEAD OF zamiast

DO YOU PREFER TEA INSTEAD OF COFFEE ? Yes, I prefer tea instead of coffee
... or ... No, I don't prefer tea instead of coffee, but I prefer coffee instead of tea

107 DO YOU PREFER COMING TO SCHOOL INSTEAD OF GOING TO THE
CINEMA ? No, I don't prefer coming to school instead of going to the cinema, but I
prefer going to the cinema instead of coming to school

DO YOU PREFER WALKING INSTEAD OF GOING BY CAR ? Yes, I prefer
walking instead of going by car ... or ... No, I don't
prefer walking instead of going by car, but I ...

DICTIONARY 6

We're reading,/ not writing./ That's his pullover/ and these are / her stockings./ These
are/ our skirts./ Those are/ their trousers./ Your handkerchief/ is in/ your pocket./ Her
blouse is grey./ Miss Smith/ is neither French/ nor German,/ but English./ Give me/ the
last card/ in your hand./ We say/ one person,/ but two people./ He's coming from
London/ and going to Peking./ This is my finger/ not my thumb.

LESSON 19

BREAD chleb

BUTTER masło

WHAT DO WE PUT ON OUR BREAD ?

We put butter on our bread

108 DO YOU LIKE BREAD WITHOUT BUTTER ?

WHAT COLOUR'S BUTTER ?

Butter's yellow or white

DO YOU PREFER WHITE OR BROWN BREAD ?/

I prefer ... bread

CARRY nosić, nieść

WHAT AM I DOING ?

You're carrying your chair to the window

CAN YOU CARRY THIS TABLE ON YOUR BACK FROM HERE INTO THE NEXT ROOM ?

No, I can't carry this table on my back from here into the next room

AM I CARRYING A TIE (OR DRESS ETC.) ?/

No, you aren't carrying a tie, but you're wearing a tie

AM I WEARING A HANDKERCHIEF ?

No, you aren't wearing a handkerchief, but you're carrying a handkerchief

HAVE GOT •

mieć

RHYTHM

rytm

BAG

torba

NO

nie

We generally use the word "got" with the verb "to have."/ The word "got" has no meaning, but we use it for rhythm./ There is no difference between "I have a pen" and "I have got a pen".

109 WITH THE VERB "TO HAVE" WHAT DOES THE WORD "GOT" MEAN ?

With the verb "to have" the word "got" means nothing

WHY DO WE USE IT ?/

We use it for rhythm

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "I HAVE A BOOK" AND "I HAVE GOT A BOOK" ?

There's no difference between "I have a book" and "I have got a book"

HAVE YOU GOT A PEN ?

Yes, I've got a pen

HAVE YOU GOT ANYTHING IN YOUR POCKET (OR BAG) ?/

Yes, I've got something in my pocket (or bag)

WHAT HAVE YOU GOT ON YOUR FEET ?

I've got shoes on my feet

HEAR slyszec

CAN YOU HEAR ME SPEAKING TO YOU ? Yes, I can hear you speaking to me

CAN YOU HEAR ANYBODY IN THE OTHER ROOM ? Yes, I can hear somebody in the other room ... or ... No, I can't hear anybody in the other room

110 WHAT DO WE HEAR WITH ?/

We hear with our ears

DRIVE jechać samochodem

CAN YOU DRIVE A CAR ?

IS THERE ANYBODY IN YOUR FAMILY WHO CAN (OR CANNOT) DRIVE
A CAR? Yes, there's somebody in my ... or ... No, there isn't anybody ...

MONEY pieniądze

POUND funt

HOW MUCH MONEY HAVE YOU GOT IN YOUR POCKET (OR BAG) ?/
I've got about ...

HOW MANY (FRANCS, MARKS, RUBLES, YEN ETC.) MAKE A
POUND ? About ... (francs, marks etc.) make a pound

HOW MANY MAKE A MILLION POUNDS ? ... million (francs,
marks etc.) make a million pounds

FEWER ... THAN • mniej niż

111 I've two thumbs and eight fingers on my hands. I've fewer thumbs than fingers on my hands.

HAVE I MORE THUMBS THAN FINGERS ON MY HANDS ?/ No, you haven't
more thumbs than fingers on your hands, but you've
fewer thumbs than fingers on your hands

ARE THERE MORE PAGES IN THIS BOOK THAN IN THAT BOOK ?
No, there aren't more pages in this book than in that book,
but there are fewer pages in this book than in that book

ARE THERE MORE PEOPLE IN EUROPE THAN IN ASIA ? No, there aren't
more people in Europe than in Asia, but
there are fewer people in Europe than in Asia

ARE THERE MORE TABLES IN THIS SCHOOL THAN CHAIRS ?/
No, there aren't more tables in this school than chairs, but
there are fewer tables in this school than chairs

WATCH zegarek na rękę

CLOCK zegar

112 The difference between a watch and a clock is that we wear a watch on our wrist or carry it in our pocket, whilst a clock we hang on the wall or put on a table.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A WATCH AND A CLOCK ?

The difference between a watch and a clock is that we wear a watch on our wrist or carry it in our pocket, whilst a clock we hang on the wall or put on a table

The difference between "wear" and "carry" is that we use "wear" for a thing that is on the body, whilst we use "carry" for a thing that is not on the body. For example, I am wearing my watch on my wrist, but if I put it into my pocket, I am carrying it.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "WEAR" AND "CARRY" ?/

The difference between "wear" and "carry" is that we use "wear" for ...

IS THERE A CLOCK IN THIS ROOM ? Yes, there's a ... or ... No, there isn't a ...

AM I CARRYING A WATCH ? No, you aren't carrying a watch, but you're wearing a watch

WHAT ARE YOU CARRYING IN YOUR POCKET (OR BAG) ? I'm carrying ... in my pocket (or bag)

113 EXERCISE 7

LESSON 20

SEE CHART 6

| TIME 400 | PAST | TO | BY | O'CLOCK |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| godzina, czas | przeszły | do | na | godzina |

WHAT'S THE TIME BY THIS CLOCK It's 3 o'clock etc.

WHAT'S THE TIME NOW, PLEASE It's ... o'clock now

With the numbers 5, 10, 20, and 25 we don't say "minutes". For example, we say "It's 5 past 3". With the numbers between one and five, five and ten etc. we say "minutes". For example, "It's 2 minutes past 4."

| DAY | WEEK | MONTH | YEAR/ |
|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| dzień | tydzień | miesiąc | rok |

HOW MANY SECONDS MAKE A MINUTE ? 60 seconds make a minute

114 HOW MANY MINUTES MAKE AN HOUR ? 60 minutes make an hour

HOW MANY HOURS MAKE A DAY ? 24 hours make a day

HOW MANY DAYS MAKE A WEEK ? 7 days make a week

HOW MANY WEEKS MAKE A MONTH ? 4 weeks make a month

HOW MANY MONTHS MAKE A YEAR ?/ 12 months make a year

MEAT mięso

SUGAR cukier

DO YOU LIKE MEAT ?

WHAT COLOUR'S SUGAR ? Sugar's white or brown

DO YOU PUT SUGAR ON YOUR MEAT ? No, I don't put sugar on my meat,
but I put it in my tea or coffee

COUNT liczyć

FROM ... TO od... do

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're counting

115 WHAT AM I DOING ? You're counting the numbers from six to ten

COUNT THE NUMBERS FROM 100 TO 105, PLEASE !/ One hundred, one
hundred and one, one ...

WHAT'S HE / SHE DOING ? He's/she's counting the numbers from 100 to 105

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS •

MY mój

MINE mój

YOUR twój

YOURS twój

HIS jego

HIS jego

HER jej

HERS jej

ITS jego

ITS jego

OUR nasz

OURS nasz

YOUR wasz

YOURS wasz

THEIR ich

THEIRS ich

ALSO / także, też

116 The Possessive Adjectives are "my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their", whilst the Possessive Pronouns are "mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs..

WHAT ARE THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES ?

The Possessive Adjectives are "my, your ..."

WHAT ARE THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS ?

The Possessive Pronouns are "mine, yours ..."

The difference between a Possessive Adjective and a Possessive Pronoun is that we put the Possessive Adjective in front of a noun (for example, "This is my book") whilst we put a Possessive Pronoun after a noun, or verb (for example, "This book is mine"). A Possessive Pronoun we can also use instead of a noun. For example, instead of saying "That is her dress", we can say "That is hers".

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE AND A POSSESSIVE PRONOUN ?/ The difference between a Possessive Adjective and a Possessive Pronoun is that we put a Possessive Adjective in front of a noun, whilst we put a Possessive Pronoun after a noun, or verb, or use it instead of a noun

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! This is my book ... or ... This book is mine ... or ... This is mine

117 **MINE** mój

YOURS twój

IS THIS YOUR EAR ? No, that isn't my ear, but it's your ear

IS THIS EAR YOURS ? No, that ear isn't mine, but it's yours

IS THAT NOSE MINE ? No, this nose isn't yours, but it's mine

SEE CHART 1

HIS jego

HERS jej

IS THAT DRESS HIS ?/ No, that dress isn't his, but it's hers

IS THAT SUIT HERS ? No, that suit isn't hers, but it's his

ARE THOSE HANDS HIS ? No, those hands aren't his, but they're hers

ARE THOSE ARMS HERS ? No, those arms aren't hers, but they're his

OURS nasz

THEIRS ich

118 ARE THOSE LEGS OURS ? No, those legs aren't ours, but they're theirs

ARE THESE THEIR WRISTS ? No, these aren't their wrists, but they're our wrists

ARE THESE WRISTS THEIRS ?/ No, these wrists aren't theirs, but they're ours

TO DO •
robić

AS
jako

INFINITIVE
bezokolicznik

TAKE THE WORD
tu: zmieniać miejsce

We use the word "do" as an auxiliary verb, as in "Do you speak English?" but it also means "....." - "to do". Verbs in the infinitive take the word "to" in front of them. For example, "to do : to come : to go" etc.

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES OF VERBS IN THE INFINITIVE, PLEASE!

Some examples of verbs in the infinitive are - to come, to go, to take etc.

WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO DO" MEAN? The verb "to do" means ...

WHAT AM I DOING?/ You're going out of the room

WHAT DO I DO AFTER THE LESSON? You go out of the room after the lesson

WHAT AM I DOING? You're sitting down

WHAT DO I DO BEFORE THE LESSON? You sit down before the lesson

119 WHAT AM I DOING? You're standing up

WHAT DO I DO AFTER THE LESSON? You stand up after the lesson

DICTATION 7

This part of the body/ is a leg/ and this/ is an arm./ The plural of foot/ is feet./ There are twelve words/ in this sentence./ A verb is a word/ we use for an action./ What does the word/ "do" mean?/ As an auxiliary verb/ it means nothing./ We say "the book",/ but "the ash-tray"/. Question mark, full-stop,/ comma./ The letter "a"/ isn't a consonant/ but a vowel./ This answer is wrong./ That is right.

LESSON 21

THE MOST • najwięcej

OF THESE THREE BOOKS, WHICH BOOK HAS THE MOST PAGES?

Of these three books, this book has the most pages

WHICH CITY IN THIS COUNTRY HAS THE MOST PEOPLE? ... is the city in
this country which has the most people

120 WHICH PERSON IN YOUR FAMILY READS THE MOST BOOKS?/

My ... is the person in my family who reads the most books

WHICH SCHOOL IN THIS TOWN HAS THE MOST PUPILS? ... is the school
in this town which has the most pupils

BEAUTIFUL piękny

UGLY brzydki

DO YOU THINK PARIS IS AN UGLY CITY? No, I don't think Paris is an ugly
city, but I think it's a beautiful city

DO YOU THINK IS A BEAUTIFUL PLACE ?/ No, I don't think ...
is a beautiful place, but I think it's an ugly place

DO YOU THINK IS UGLY ? No, I don't think ... is ugly, but I think
she's beautiful

WHICH DO YOU THINK'S THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLACE IN THIS
COUNTRY ? I think ... is the most beautiful place in this country

EAT jeść

121 WHAT AM I DOING ? You're eating

DO YOU EAT ALL FOOD ? No, I don't eat all food, but some I eat and
some I don't eat

DO YOU EAT BREAD WITHOUT BUTTER ? Yes, I eat bread ... or ... No,
I don't eat bread...

WHAT DO WE EAT WITH ? We eat with our mouths

DRINK pić

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're drinking

DO YOU DRINK TEA ? Yes, I drink tea ... or ... No, I don't drink tea

CAN WE DRINK MEAT ?/ No, we can't drink meat, but we eat meat

| METAL | GOLD | SILVER | STEEL | IRON |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| metal | złoto | srebro | stal | żelazo |

TELL ME THE NAMES OF FOUR METALS, PLEASE ! The names of four
metals are gold, silver, steel and iron

122 **MADE OF** zrobiony z **KEY/** klucz

WHAT'S MY WATCH MADE OF ? Your watch is made of ...

WHAT'S A KEY GENERALLY MADE OF ? A key's generally made of steel

ARE YOU WEARING ANYTHING MADE OF SILVER ?

WHAT DOES THE WORD "IRON" MEAN ? The word "iron" means ...

COST kosztować

HOW MUCH DO YOU THINK THIS PEN COSTS ? I think this pen costs about ...

DO YOUR SHOES COST MORE THAN YOUR HANDKERCHIEF ?/ Yes, my shoes cost more than my handkerchief

HOW MUCH DOES THE CINEMA COST IN THIS TOWN ? The cinema costs about ... in this town

MONDAY
poniedziałek

TUESDAY
wtorek

WEDNESDAY
środa

THURSDAY
czwartek

123 **FRIDAY**
piątek

SATURDAY
sobota

SUNDAY
niedziela

TELL ME THE NAMES OF THE DAYS OF THE WEEK, PLEASE !/
The names of the days of the week are Monday, Tuesday ...

TODAY
dzisiaj

YESTERDAY
wczoraj

TOMORROW
jutro

WAS
był

WILL BE
będzie

TO BE
być

WHAT'S TODAY ? Today's ...

WHAT WAS YESTERDAY ? Yesterday was ...

WHAT WILL TOMORROW BE ? Tomorrow will be ...

124 WHAT WILL THE DAY AFTER TOMORROW BE ? The day after tomorrow will be ...

WHAT WAS THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY ?/ The day before yesterday was ...

WANT chcieć **AT THE MOMENT** w tym momencie

DO YOU WANT TO BREAK YOUR PEN ? No, I don't want to break my pen

DO YOU WANT TO BREAK THE WINDOW ? No, I don't want to break the window

DO YOU WANT ANYTHING TO EAT AT THE MOMENT ?

DO YOU WANT ANYTHING TO DRINK AT THE MOMENT ?

EXERCISE 8

LESSON 22

BEGIN
zaczynać

END
kończyć

LAST
trwać

HOW LONG •
jak długo

- 125 AT WHAT TIME DOES THE LESSON BEGIN ? The lesson begins at ...
AT WHAT TIME DOES THE LESSON END ? The lesson ends at ...
HOW LONG DOES THE LESSON LAST ? The lesson lasts ...

CHEAP
tani

EXPENSIVE
drogi

ROLLS ROYCE /
samochód (Rolls Royce)

- IS THIS PEN EXPENSIVE ? No, that pen isn't expensive, but it's cheap
IS A ROLLS ROYCE CHEAP ? No, a Rolls Royce isn't cheap, but it's expensive
IS MY HANDKERCHIEF EXPENSIVE ? No, your handkerchief isn't expensive,
but it's cheap

THE FEWEST • 450 najmniej

This book has fewer pages than this book, whilst this book has fewer pages than this book. This book has the fewest pages.

OF THESE THREE BOOKS, HAS THIS BOOK THE MOST PAGES ?/
No, of these three books, that book hasn't the most pages, but it has the fewest pages

- 126 WHICH PERSON IN YOUR FAMILY READS THE FEWEST BOOKS ?
My ... is the person in my family who reads the fewest books

OF THESE THREE COUNTRIES,/ GERMANY, FRANCE, AND GREECE,/
HAS GREECE THE MOST PEOPLE ?/
No, of those three countries, Greece hasn't the most people, but it has the fewest people

BUILDING budynek

ABOUT HOW MANY ROOMS ARE THERE IN THIS BUILDING ? There are about ... rooms in this building

IS THIS BUILDING HIGH (OR LOW) ? No, this building isn't ... , but it's ...

INSIDE
wewnątrz

OUTSIDE
na zewnątrz

STOMACH
żołądek

WHAT PART OF THE BOX IS THIS ? It's the inside of the box
WHAT PART OF THE BOX IS THIS ? It's the outside of the box
WHAT CAN YOU SEE OUTSIDE THIS WINDOW ? I can see a building etc.
outside this window

127 ARE WE SITTING OUTSIDE IN THE CORRIDOR ? No, we aren't sitting outside
in the corridor, but we're sitting inside the classroom

IS THERE ANY FOOD INSIDE OUR STOMACHS AFTER EATING ?/
Yes, there's some food inside our stomachs after eating

A jakiś, pewien

SOME • kilku, kilka, trochę

The plural of "a" is "some". For example, "I have a pen in my left hand. I have some pens in my right hand."

WHAT'S THE PLURAL OF "A" ? The plural of "a" is "some"

WHAT'S THE PLURAL OF "A BOOK" ? The plural of "a book" is "some books"

WHAT CAN YOU SEE IN THIS CLASSROOM ? I can see some books, some
pens, a teacher, a door etc. in this classroom

HAVE I "A" THUMB ON MY LEFT HAND ?/ Yes, you've "a" thumb on your
left hand

HAVE I "ANY" FINGERS ON MY LEFT HAND ? Yes, you've "some" fingers
on your left hand

128 **WATER**
woda

WINE
wino

MILK
mleko

TELL ME THE NAMES OF SOME DRINKS, PLEASE ! The names of some
drinks are "water, wine" and "milk"

WHAT COLOUR'S WATER ? Water has no colour

DO YOU DRINK WINE ? Yes, I drink wine ... or ... No, I don't drink wine

WHICH DO YOU PREFER, MILK OR WATER ? I prefer ...

WELL dobrze

CAN YOU HEAR WELL ? Yes, I can hear well

CAN YOU SEE WELL ? Yes, I can see well

CAN YOU SPEAK WELL ? Yes, I can speak ... well

FLOWER kwiat

129 DO YOU LIKE THE SMELL OF FLOWERS ?/
HAVE YOU ANY FLOWERS AT HOME ?

WHOSE czyj, czyja, czyje

WHOSE BOOK'S THIS ? It's your book

WHOSE HAND'S THAT ? It's her hand

WHOSE SUIT'S THAT ? It's Mr Brown's suit

LOVE lubić, kochać

HATE nienawidzić

DO CHILDREN GENERALLY LOVE GOING TO SCHOOL ?/ No, children don't
generally love going to school, but they generally hate going to school

DO CHILDREN HATE THEIR MOTHERS ? No, children don't hate their mothers,
but they love their mothers

DO YOU LOVE EATING BAD FOOD ? No, I don't love eating bad food,
but generally I hate eating bad food

DO YOU HATE ALL FOOD ? No, I don't hate all food, but some I hate and
some I love

DICTION 8

What is the meaning/ of the word "wrist" ?/ How many things/ are there here ?/ Her hair/
is on her head./ His chin,/ mouth and nose/ are on his face./ My eyes are blue./ The
people of Scandinavia/ are tall./ He's asking us a question./ The name of her country/ is
Germany./ Who are you ?/ The contraction/ of the verb "to have"/ is "I've, you've, he's
etc."/ Have you any ears?/ Yes, two.

130 LESSON 23

MEAL
posiłek

BREAKFAST
śniadanie

LUNCH
posiłek popołudniowy

DINNER
obiad

A DAY
dzień

MORNING
poranek, rano

EVENING
wieczór

People generally eat three meals a day, which we call breakfast, lunch and dinner./
We generally have breakfast at about 8 o'clock in the morning, lunch at about one
o'clock and dinner at about 8 o'clock in the evening.

TELL ME THE NAMES OF THE THREE MEALS THAT PEOPLE
GENERALLY EAT A DAY !/ The names of the three meals that people generally
eat a day are breakfast, lunch and dinner

WHAT TIME DO YOU HAVE YOUR BREAKFAST ? I have my breakfast at ...

WHAT TIME DO YOU HAVE YOUR LUNCH ? I have my lunch at ...

WHAT TIME DOES YOUR DINNER BEGIN ? My dinner begins at ...

131 WHAT TIME DOES YOUR DINNER END ? My dinner ends at ...

HOW LONG DOES HIS / HER DINNER LAST ? His/her dinner lasts ...

KNIFE nóż

FORK widelec

WHAT DO WE USE TO EAT WITH ? We use a knife and fork to eat with

SEE CHART 7

MANY

MORE ... THAN

THE MOST

FEW

FEWER ... THAN

THE FEWEST

MUCH •

MORE ... THAN •

THE MOST •

LITTLE •

LESS ... THAN •

THE LEAST •

EXCEPTION

QUANTITY

SINGULAR /

wyjątek

ilość

pojedynczy

"Many" and "much" have the same meaning, but we use "many" with things we can count./ For example, we can count pens - 1 pen, 2 pens, 3 pens etc. We can count books, chairs etc./ Generally, the things we can count take an "s" in the plural./ "People" is an exception. It has no "s", but we use "many" with it./

132 "Much", on the other hand, we use with things we cannot count./ For example, we cannot count water or sugar./ We cannot say one water, two waters; one sugar, two sugars etc./ These things are a singular quantity, and take no "s". Money is no exception:/ we can count money, but we do not say one money, two monies. We say one pound, two pounds; one franc, two francs etc./

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "MANY" AND "MUCH" ?

The difference between "many" and "much" is that we use "many" with things we can count and "much" with things we can't count

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH "MANY" IN IT, PLEASE ! There are many cars in a large city

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH "MUCH" IN IT! / I do not put much sugar in my tea

"Few" and "little" also have the same meaning, but we use "few" with things we can count, and "little" with things we cannot count.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "FEW" AND "LITTLE" ?

The difference between "few" and "little" is that we use "few" with things we can count and "little" with things we can't count

133 GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH "FEW" IN IT, PLEASE ! There are few tables in this school

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH "LITTLE" IN IT ! / I drink little milk

MANY dużo, wiele **FEW** kilka, mało

ARE THERE MANY PICTURES ON THESE WALLS ? No, there aren't many pictures on these walls, but there are few pictures on these walls

ARE THERE FEW PEOPLE IN A LARGE CITY ? / No, there aren't few people in a large city, but there are many people in a large city

MUCH dużo, wiele **LITTLE** mało, nie wiele

DO YOU DRINK MUCH WINE ? No, I don't drink much wine, but I drink little wine

DO YOU EAT LITTLE BREAD ? No, I don't eat little bread, but I eat much bread

134 **FEWER ... THAN** • **LESS ... THAN** • **WHISKY** **BANK**
mniej niż (rzecz.policz.) mniej niż (rzecz. niep.) whisky bank

The difference between "fewer ... than" and "less ... than" is that we use "fewer ... than" with things we can count, and "less ... than" with things we cannot count. For example, "I have fewer thumbs than fingers. I drink less milk than water". /

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "FEWER ... THAN" AND "LESS ... THAN" ?

The difference between "fewer ... than" and "less ... than" is that we use "fewer ... than" with things we can count, and "less ... than" with things we can't count

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH "FEWER ... THAN" IN IT, PLEASE !/

There are fewer pictures in this room than chairs

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH "LESS ... THAN" IN IT ! I eat less food than my brother

ARE THERE MORE PEOPLE IN EUROPE THAN IN ASIA ? No, there aren't more people in Europe than in Asia, but there are fewer people in Europe than in Asia

DO YOU DRINK MORE WINE (OR WHISKY) THAN WATER ? No, I don't drink more wine than water, but I drink less wine than water

HAVE YOU MORE MONEY THAN THE BANK OF ENGLAND ?/ No, I don't have more money than the Bank of England, but I've less money than the Bank of England

135 DO YOU EAT MORE MEAT THAN BREAD ? No, I don't eat more meat than bread, but I eat less meat than bread

| | | | |
|--|---|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| THE FEWEST najmniej (rzecz. policz.) | THE LEAST najmniej (rzecz. niep.) | SALT sól | THAT (= THE ONE) ta, ten |
|--|---|--------------------|------------------------------------|

The difference between "the fewest" and "the least" is the same as that between "fewer ... than" and "less ... than". "The fewest" we use with things we can count, whilst "the least" we use with things we cannot count. For example, "Of these three places, London, Oxford and Greenwich, Greenwich has *the fewest buildings*", and, "Of these three people, Mr Brown, Mr Smith and Mr Jones, Mr Jones drinks *the least coffee*"./

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "THE FEWEST" AND "THE LEAST" ?

The difference between "the fewest" and "the least" is that we use "the fewest" with things we can count, whilst we use "the least" with things we can't count

136 GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH "THE FEWEST" IN IT, PLEASE ! In my family, my brother is the one who reads *the fewest books*

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH "THE LEAST" IN IT!/ In my family, my sister is the one who eats *the least bread*

OF THESE THREE BOOKS, HAS THIS BOOK THE MOST PAGES ?

No, of these three books, this book hasn't the most pages, but it has the fewest pages

WHO EATS THE LEAST FOOD IN YOUR FAMILY ?

My ... eats the least food in my family

WHO DRINKS THE LEAST COFFEE IN YOUR FAMILY ?/

My ... drinks the least coffee in my family

OF THESE THREE FOODS,/ BREAD, MEAT AND SALT,/ DO YOU EAT SALT THE MOST ?

No, of those three foods, bread, meat and salt, I don't eat salt the most, but I eat it the least

OF THESE THREE DRINKS,/ WATER, MILK AND WINE,/ DO YOU DRINK WINE THE MOST ?

No, of those three drinks, water, milk and wine, I don't drink wine the most, but I drink it the least

EXERCISE 9

137 LESSON 24

OPPOSITE na przeciwko

WHO'S SITTING OPPOSITE YOU ?/

... is sitting opposite me

WHAT CAN YOU SEE OPPOSITE THIS BUILDING ?

I can see another building etc. opposite this building

WHAT'S THE OPPOSITE OF THE VERB "TO TEACH" ?

"To learn" is the opposite of the verb "to teach"

WHAT'S THE OPPOSITE OF THE WORD "TOP" ?/

"Bottom" is the opposite of the word "top"

WORK
pracować

REST
odpoczywać

MOST PEOPLE
większość ludzi

DO MOST PEOPLE REST FROM MONDAY TO FRIDAY ?

No, most people don't rest from Monday to Friday, but they work

DO YOU THINK MOST PEOPLE LIKE WORKING ?

No, I don't think most people like working, but I think they dislike working

138 DO YOU WORK ON SUNDAY ?/

Yes, I work on Sunday ... or ... No, I don't work on Sunday

GLASS szkło

WOOD drewno

WHAT'S THE WINDOW MADE OF ?

The window's made of glass

WHAT'S THE TABLE MADE OF ?

The table's made of wood

PAPER papier

STONE kamień

WHAT'S THIS BOOK MADE OF ?

This book's made of paper

WHAT'S THE WALL OF THE HOUSE BEHIND MR AND MRS BROWN
MADE OF ?/

The wall of the house behind Mr and
Mrs Brown is made of stone

ENOUGH dosyć

139 DO YOU SPEAK ENGLISH WELL ?

No, I don't speak English well, but I speak
it well enough

ARE YOU TALL ENOUGH TO TOUCH THE CEILING ?

No, I'm not tall
enough to touch the ceiling

ARE YOU SHORT ENOUGH TO STAND UNDER THE TABLE ?/

No, I'm not
short enough to stand under the table

IS MY POCKET LARGE ENOUGH TO PUT THIS BOOK INTO ?

No, your
pocket isn't large enough to put that book into

AIR
powietrze

BATTLE
bitwa

CHURCH
kościół

DEEP
głęboki

ENTER
wejście

SEE CHART 1

140 **THAT ONE** • tamten

REPEAT powtórzyć

Instead of saying "This pencil is black and that pencil is white", we can say "This pencil is black and that *one* is white", without repeating the word "pencil".

WHAT COLOUR'S THIS PENCIL ?

This pencil's black

WHAT COLOUR'S THAT ONE ?

That one's white

WHICH PENCIL'S RED ?

This pencil's red

WHICH ONE'S GREY ?

This one's grey

WHICH BOOK'S OPEN ?

This book's open

WHICH ONE'S CLOSED ?

This one's closed

BADLY źle, niedobrze

CAN YOU HEAR WELL WITH YOUR FINGERS IN YOUR EARS ? No, I can't
hear well with my fingers in my ears, but I hear badly

141 DO YOU SEE BADLY ?/ Yes, I see badly... or... No, I don't see badly, but I see well

DOES THIS PEN WRITE BADLY ? No, this pen doesn't write, badly but
it writes well

DO YOU SPEAK BADLY ?/ No, I don't speak ... badly, but I
speak it well

PLATE ⁴⁹⁵ talerz

WHAT DO WE EAT OUR FOOD FROM ? We eat our food from a plate

CHEAPER ... THAN • **MORE EXPENSIVE ... THAN •**
tańszy niż droższy niż

IS YOUR HANDKERCHIEF MORE EXPENSIVE THAN YOUR SHOES ?/
No, my handkerchief isn't more expensive than
my shoes, but it's cheaper than my shoes

142 IS A ROLLS ROYCE CHEAPER THAN A FORD ? No, a Rolls Royce isn't
cheaper than a Ford, but it's more expensive than a Ford

IS YOUR TOWN A MORE EXPENSIVE PLACE THAN..... ?
No, my town isn't a more expensive place
than ... , but it's a cheaper place than ...

THE CHEAPEST • najtańszy **THE MOST EXPENSIVE /•** najdroższy

IS THE THE MOST EXPENSIVE CAR IN THIS COUNTRY ?
No, the ... isn't the most expensive car in this country,
but it's the cheapest car in this country

WHAT'S THE CHEAPEST THING IN THIS ROOM ?
... is the cheapest thing in this room

WHAT'S THE MOST EXPENSIVE THING YOU'RE WEARING ? My ... is
the most expensive thing I'm wearing

143 **DICTATION 9**

The difference/ between "any" and "some"/ is that we generally use "any"/ in the inter-rogative and negative/ whilst we use "some"/ in the positive./ "Any" is non-specific./ "How many" is specific./ The answer to which is "none"./ The Present Progressive/ we use for an action/ we are doing now./ For example,/ I am speaking English now./ About how many pages/ are there in this book ?

PRONUNCIATION CHART

| I | O | ER | O |
|------------|-------|--------|---------|
| THIS | NO | FIRST | FRONT |
| IT'S | COAT | THIRD | LONDON |
| IS | DON'T | HER | COMING |
| CITY | BOTH | PERSON | COUNTRY |
| MISS | ONLY | WORD | MOTHER |
| IN | MOST | VERB | SOME |
| DIFFERENCE | | PREFER | SON |
| STILL | | TURN | MONEY |
| DIFFICULT | | | MONTH |
| MILK | | | LOVE |
| LITTLE | | | |

144

| A | A | OO | H | MISC. |
|------|------|------|------|-----------|
| AS | ALL | LOOK | HOME | A : AN |
| HAVE | FALL | BOOK | HAT | WHAT |
| | WALL | TOOK | HEAD | THE BOOK |
| | CALL | | HEAR | THE EYE |
| | | | | WE'RE |
| | | | | ANSWERING |
| | | | | OR |
| | | | | FIFTH |

- 1) Sit on it.
- 2) Oh, no, don't go so slow.
- 3) The third, the thirteenth and the thirty-third.
- 4) Send some money to London.
- 5) As I have none.
- 6) All walls fall.
- 7) Look at the book.
- 8) Home, hat, head, hear.

EXERCISES

When doing the exercises, the student should answer in the long form, as he does in the lesson. For example, the answer to "Is London a village?" is "No, London is not a village, but it is a city." This gives him extra practice in writing and a greater possibility of making a mistake.

In some cases, there are alternative answers to those which are given after each exercise, but the difference is usually only in a word or two.

Naturally, the student should cover over the answers whilst doing an exercise and not look at them until he has completed the exercise.

EXERCISE 1

1) Is London a village? 2) Is Paris a town? 3) Is Mr. Brown a woman? 4) Is Mrs. Brown a boy? 5) Is Master Brown a girl? 6) Is Miss Brown a man? 7) What colour is the ceiling? 8) What colour is the door? 9) Where is the light? 10) Where is the picture? 11) Are you Mr. Brown? 12) Is Miss Brown standing behind the house? 13) Is the wall in front of you? 14) Are you standing on the floor? 15) Are you taking the pen from the table? 16) Where are you sitting? 17) What is the plural of "wall"? 18) What is the plural of "man"? 19) What is the plural of "woman"? 20) What are the five vowels of the alphabet? a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z 21) Which letter is before F? 22) Which letter is after H? 23) Which letter is between V and X?

ANSWERS

1) No, London is not a village, but it is a city. 2) No, Paris is not a town, but it is a city. 3) No, Mr. Brown is not a woman, but he is a man. 4) No, Mrs. Brown is not a boy, but she is a woman. 5) No, Master Brown is not a girl, but he is a boy. 6) No, Miss Brown is not a man, but she is a girl. 7) The ceiling is ... 8) The door is ... 9) The light is on the ceiling. 10) The picture is on the wall. 11) No, I am not Mr. Brown, but I am ... 12) No, Miss Brown is not standing behind the house, but she is standing in front of the house. 13) No the wall is not in front of me, but it is behind me. 14) No, I am not standing on the floor, but I am sitting on the chair. 15) No, I am not taking the pen from the table, but I am writing. 16) I am sitting on the chair. 17) The plural of "wall" is "walls". 18) The plural of "man" is "men". 19) The plural of "woman" is "women". 20) The five vowels of the alphabet are "a e i o u". 21) E is the letter before F. 22) I is the letter after H. 23) W is the letter between V and X.

EXERCISE 2

1) Is the letter B before the letter A? 2) Which letter is between Q and S? 3) Is the table behind you? 4) Are you the teacher? 5) How much is thirty plus fifteen? 6) How much is thirteen plus fifty? 7) Is there a light on the ceiling? 8) Is there a table in this room? 9) Are there a hundred pupils in this room? 10) Are there a thousand pictures on these walls? 11) Are you Mr. Green or Mr. Grey? 12) Are there a hundred teachers in this room or a thousand? 13) Put the book under the table please! - What are you doing? 14) Close the book, please! - What are you doing? 15) Is the teacher here in the room? 16) Is there a table here in the room? 17) What is the capital of England? 18) What is the capital of Russia? 19) What is the capital of Greece? 20) What is the capital of China? 21) Are you writing in a book?

ANSWERS

1) No, the letter B is not before the letter A, but it is after the letter A. 2) R is the letter between Q and S. 3) No, the table is not behind me, but it is in front of me. 4) No, I am not the teacher, but I am a pupil. 5) Thirty plus fifteen equals forty-five. 6) Thirteen plus fifty equals sixty-three. 7) Yes, there is a light on the ceiling. 8) Yes, there is a table in this room. 9) No, there are not a hundred pupils in this room, but there are 10) No, there are not a thousand pictures in this room, but there are 11) No I am neither Mr. Green nor Mr. Grey, but I am 12) No, there are neither a hundred teachers in this room nor a thousand, but there is one teacher. 13) I am putting the book under the table. 14) I am closing the book. 15) Yes, the teacher is here in the room. 16) Yes, there is a table here in the room. 17) London is the capital of England. 18) Moscow is the capital of Russia. 19) Athens is the capital of Greece. 20) Beijing is the capital of China. 21) Yes, I am writing in a book ... or ... No, I am not writing in a book.

EXERCISE 3

1) Are you reading a book? 2) How many pictures are there on these walls? 3) How many teachers are there in this room? 4) Are you going to the window? 5) Are France and Italy in Asia? 6) Is India in Europe? 7) Which is the first letter of the alphabet? a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z 8) Which is the third letter of the alphabet? 9) Which is the twentieth? 12) Which is the twenty-first letter? 13) Which is the twenty-third letter? 14) Which is the twenty-fifth letter? 15) Which is the last letter of the alphabet? 16) Give the book to the teacher, please! - What are you doing? 17) Are you French or German? 18) What colour are your shoes? 19) What colour is your handkerchief?

ANSWERS

1) Yes, I am reading a book. 2) There are ... pictures on these walls. 3) There is one teacher in this room. 4) No, I am not going to the window, but I am sitting on a chair. 5) No, France and Italy are not in Asia, but they are in Europe. 6) No, India is not in Europe, but it is in Asia. 7) A is the first letter of the alphabet. 8) C is the third letter of the alphabet. 9) E is the fifth letter of the alphabet. 10) L is the twelfth letter of the alphabet. 11) T is the twentieth letter of the alphabet. 12) U is the twenty-first letter of the alphabet. 13) W is the twenty-third letter of the alphabet. 14) Y is the twenty-fifth letter of the alphabet. 15) Z is the last letter of the alphabet. 16) I am giving the book to the teacher. 17) No, I am neither French nor German, but I am ... or 18) My shoes are 19) My handkerchief is

EXERCISE 4

1) Are all the pupils sitting? 2) What is the plural of "foot"? 3) What is the plural of "person"? 4) How many people are there in this room? 5) How many people are there in your city, town or village? 6) Are you coming from the window? 7) Touch your leg, please! - What are you doing? 8) How many words are there in this sentence? 9) Which is the first word of this sentence? 10) Which is the last word of this sentence? 11) Is there an ash-tray on the table? 12) Is it right you are Mr. Brown? 13) Is it right the ceiling is red? 14) Is this sentence a question or an answer? 15) Which is the third word of this question? 16) What is the meaning of the word "use"? 17) What is the meaning of the word "nothing"? 18) What is the meaning of the word "action"? 19) What is your name, please? 20) What is the name of your country?

ANSWERS

1) Yes, all the pupils are sitting. 2) The plural of "foot" is "feet". 3) The plural of "person" is "people". 4) There are ... people in this room. 5) There are ... people in my 6) No, I am not coming from the widow, but I am sitting on a chair. 7) I am touching my leg. 8) There are eight words in this sentence. 9) "Which" is the first word of this sentence. 10) "Sentence" is the last word of this sentence. 11) Yes, there is an ash-tray on the table ... or ... No, there is not an 12) No, it is not right I am Mr. Brown, but it is wrong. I am 13) No, it is not right the ceiling is red, but it is wrong. The ceiling is 14) This sentence is a question. 15) "The" is the third word of this question. 16) The meaning of the word "use" is 17) The meaning of the word "nothing" is 18) The meaning of the word "action" is ... 19) My name is 20) I am remaining on the chair. 21) ... is the name of my country.

EXERCISE 5

1) What is the name of the country between England and Germany? 2) Translate this sentence, please! - "The word "do" means nothing!" - What are you doing? 3) Who are you? 4) Who is the teacher? 5) What is the name of the thing you have in your hand? 6) How many things are there on the table in front of you? 7) What is the name of the thing on the ceiling? 8) Are the people of Scandinavia short? 9) Is Miss Brown tall? 10) What is the difference between "tall" and "short" and "high" and "low"? 11) Are you asking the teacher a question? 12) What is the meaning of the verb "to have"? 13) What are the contractions of "I have, you have, he has" etc.? 14) Have you two heads? 15) Has he four arms? 16) Has she three hands? 17) What is the difference between "any" and "some"? 19) Have you shoes on your feet?

ANSWERS

1) France is the name of the country between England and Germany. 2) I am translating a sentence from English into 3) I am 4) The teacher is 5) The name of the thing I have in my hand is a ... 6) There are ... things on the table in front of me. 8) The light is the name of the thing on the ceiling. 8) No, the people of Scandinavia are not short, but they are tall. 9) No, Miss Brown is not tall, but she is short. 10) The difference between "tall" and "short" and "high" and "low" is that "tall" and "short" we use for people whilst "high" and "low" we use for things. 11) No, I am not asking the teacher a question, but I am answering a question. 12) The meaning of the verb "to have" is 13) The contractions are "I've, you've, he's, she's, it's, we've, you've, they've. 14) No, I have not two heads, but I have only one head. 15) The meanings of the words "any" and "some" are 18) "Any" we use in the interrogative and negative, whilst "some" we use in the positive. 19) Yes, I have some shoes on my feet.

EXERCISE 6

1) Are there any pictures on these walls? 2) Are there any chairs on the table? 3) What is the difference between the Present Progressive and the Present Simple? 4) What is the meaning of the word "do"? 5) Are you speaking now? 6) Do you speak? 7) Are you going to the door? 8) Do you go to the door after the lesson? 9) Are you going to the cinema? 10) Do you go to the cinema? 11) Does the teacher speak English? 12) Does the teacher go to the door after the lesson? 13) What is the negative of "do"? 14) What is the contraction of "do not"? 15) Do you remain in the classroom after the lesson? 16) Do you speak Greek? 17) Do you read books in Italian? 18) What is the negative of "does"?

ANSWERS

1) Yes, there are some pictures on these walls ... or ... No, there are not any pictures on these walls. 2) No, there are not any chairs on the table. 3) The difference between the Present Progressive and the Present Simple is that we use the Present Progressive for an action we are doing now, whilst we use the Present Simple for an action we do generally. 4) The meaning of the word "do" is 5) No, I am not speaking now. 6) Yes, I speak. 7) No, I am not going to the door, but I am remaining on my chair. 8) Yes, I go to the door after the lesson. 9) Now, I am not going to the cinema. 10) Yes, I go to the cinema. 11) Yes, the teacher speaks English. 12) Yes, the teacher goes to the door after the lesson. 13) The negative of "do" is "do not". 14) The contraction of "do not" is "don't". 15) No, I do not remain in the classroom after the lesson. 16) No, I do not speak Greek ... or ... Yes, I speak Greek. 17) No, I do not read books in Italian ... or ... Yes, I read books in Italian. 18) The negative of "does" is "does not".

EXERCISE 7

1) What is the contraction of "does not"? 2) Does the teacher remain in the classroom after the lesson? 3) About how many people are there in your country? 4) About how many pages are there in this book? 5) Can you touch your nose with your tongue? 6) Do you like your city, town, or village? 7) Do you dislike the cinema? 8) Do you dislike television? 9) Who are you? 10) Which language do you generally speak? 11) Where are you sitting? 12) What are you wearing on your feet? 13) Are you answering question fifteen? 14) Do we put a full-stop or a question-mark after a question?

ANSWERS

1) The contraction of "does not" is "doesn't". 2) No, the teacher does not remain in the classroom after the lesson. 3) There are about ... pages in this book. 5) No, I cannot touch my nose with my tongue ... or ... Yes, I can touch my nose with my tongue. 6) Yes, I like my ... or ... No, I do not like my 7) No, I do not dislike the cinema, but I like the cinema ... or ... Yes, I dislike the cinema. 8) No, I do not dislike television ... or ... Yes, I dislike television. 9) I am 10) I generally speak 11) I am sitting on a chair in a room. 12) I am wearing shoes on my feet. 13) No, I am not answering question fifteen, but question thirteen. 14) We put a question mark after a question.

EXERCISE 8

1) Close your left eye, please! - What are you doing? 2) Put your right hand on the table, please! - What are you doing? 3) Is your left ear moving? 4) Are all the parts of your body still now? 5) Do you generally sit completely still in the lesson? 6) What clothes are you wearing? 7) Are you wearing a hat? 8) Do you wear a hat? 9) Do we speak with our mouths? 10) Do we read with our eyes? 11) How much is half a hundred? 12) What are you doing? 13) How much is thirty plus fifteen? 14) Are there any women in this room? 15) Are all the books on the table closed?

ANSWERS

1) I am closing my left eye. 2) I am putting my right hand on the table. 3) No, my left ear is not moving, but it is still. 4) No, not all the parts of my body are still now, but some of them are moving. 5) No, I do not generally sit completely still in the lesson, but I move. 6) I am wearing shoes, trousers, jacket, shirt etc. ... or ... skirt, blouse etc. 7) No, I am not wearing a hat. 8) Yes, I wear a hat ... or ... No, I do not wear a hat. 9) Yes, we speak with our mouths. 10) Yes, we read with our eyes. 11) Fifty is half a hundred. 12) I am reading an exercise ... or ... I am writing. 13) Thirty plus fifteen equals forty-five. 14) Yes, there are some women in this room ... or ... No, there are not any women in this room. 15) No, not all the books on the table are closed, but some are closed and some are open.

EXERCISE 9

1) How much is half thirteen? 2) Tell us your name, please! 3) Can you tell us the name of the capital of Russia, please? 4) Are you Russian or Greek? 5) Which do you prefer, tea or coffee? 6) Are both your eyes open? 7) Are both your feet on the floor? 8) What does the word "which" mean? 9) What does the word "who" mean? 10) Which language do you generally speak? 11) Is Chinese a European language? 12) What is the negative of "I have"? 13) What is the contraction of "It has not"? 14) Has Master Brown only one arm? 15) What do the words "anybody" and "somebody" mean? 16) What is the difference between "anybody" and "somebody"? 17) Is there anybody in this room? 18) Is there anybody in this room wearing a hat? 19) Is there anybody in the corridor? 20) Who is wearing a hat in this room?

ANSWERS

1) Six and a half is half thirteen. 2) My name is 3) Yes, I can tell you the name of the capital of Russia. It is Moscow. 4) I am neither Russian nor Greek, but I am ... or ... I am 5) I prefer 6) Yes, both my eyes are open. 7) Yes, both my feet are on the floor ... or ... No, both my feet are not on the floor, but one is on the floor and the other is on the 8) The word "which" means 9) The word "who" means 10) I generally speak 11) No, Chinese is not a European language, but it is an Asian language. 12) The negative of "I have" is "I have not". 13) The contraction of "It has not" is "It hasn't". 14) No, Master Brown has not only one arm, but he has two arms. 15) The words "anybody" and "somebody" mean 16) "Anybody" we use in positive sentences. 17) Yes, there is somebody in this room. 18) No, there is not anybody in this room wearing a hat. 19) No, there is not anybody in the corridor ... or ... Yes, there is somebody in the corridor. 20) Nobody is wearing a hat in this room.