

STAGE 4

222 LESSON 40

MEET spotkać

WHAT ARE MY FINGERS DOING ? Your fingers are meeting

WHEN YOU GO TO MEET SOMEBODY, DO YOU ALWAYS ARRIVE

EARLY ? No, when I go to meet somebody, I don't always arrive early, but
sometimes I arrive early and sometimes I arrive late

DO YOU LIKE MEETING PEOPLE YOU DON'T KNOW ?/ Yes, I like meeting
people I don't know ... or ... No, I don't like meeting people I don't know

WHEN YOU MEET SOMEBODY FOR THE FIRST TIME, WHAT DO YOU DO ?

When I meet somebody for the first time, I shake hands with him

BRING • przynieść

TAKE • zabrać

carry to somebody

carry **here**

come with something

come **here** with something = bring

carry **from** somebody

carry **there**

go with something/

go **there** with something = take

223 For example:-

When you **come here**, you **bring** your book with you

When you **go there**, you **take** your book with you/

When you **come** to school, you **bring** your book with you

When you **go** home, you **take** your book with you

BRING ME YOUR BOOK, PLEASE !

WHAT ARE YOU DOING ?

I'm bringing my book to you

TAKE YOUR BOOK TO HER, PLEASE !

WHAT ARE YOU DOING ?/

I'm taking my book to her

Generally speaking, the difference between "bring" and "take" is that we use "bring" when we carry something to somebody who is speaking, and "take" when we carry something from somebody who is speaking. For example, you bring your book with you to the school, whilst after the lesson you take your book home with you.

224 WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "BRING" AND "TAKE" ?

The difference between "bring" and "take" is that we generally use "bring" when we carry something to somebody who is speaking, and "take" when we carry something from somebody who is speaking

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH "BRING" IN IT, PLEASE !/

The pupils bring their books with them to school

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH "TAKE" IN IT.

The pupils take their books home with them after the lesson

DO YOU BRING A PEN WITH YOU TO SCHOOL ?

DO YOU TAKE THIS BOOK HOME WITH YOU AFTER THE LESSON ?/

No, I don't take that book home with me after the lesson

WHY NOT ?

Because it isn't mine

DO YOU BRING ANY FOOD WITH YOU TO SCHOOL ?

Yes, I bring some food with me to school ... or ... No, I don't bring any food with me to school

DO YOU TAKE THAT PICTURE HOME WITH YOU AFTER THE LESSON ?

No, I don't take that picture home with me after the lesson

WHY NOT ?/

Because it isn't mine

WHAT DO YOU BRING WITH YOU TO SCHOOL ? I bring my ... with me to school

225 **QUITE** zupełnie, całkowicie

IMPOSSIBLE • niemożliwy

The word "quite" has two meanings - "completely" or "nearly completely", depending on the accent. If the accent is heavy, it means "completely". If the accent is light, it means "nearly completely". For example, "The cinema was quite full" means that the cinema was completely full, whilst "The cinema was quite full" means that the cinema was not completely full, but nearly completely full.

WHAT DOES THE WORD "QUITE" MEAN ?/ The word "quite" has two meanings -
"completely" or "nearly completely"

HOW DO WE KNOW THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO MEANINGS ?
We know the difference between the two meanings by the accent.
A heavy accent means "completely", whilst a light
accent means "nearly completely"

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE TWO SENTENCES/: "THE
CINEMA WAS **QUITE** FULL", AND "THE CINEMA WAS **QUITE** FULL" ?
The first sentence means that the cinema was
completely full, whilst the second sentence means
that the cinema was nearly completely full

AFTER A VERY LARGE MEAL, IS YOUR STOMACH **QUITE** FULL OR
226 **QUITE** FULL ?/ After a very large meal my stomach is **quite** full

DO YOU SPEAK ENGLISH **QUITE** WELL ? Yes, I speak English quite well

DO YOU GO TO THE CINEMA **QUITE** OFTEN ? Yes, I go to the cinema quite
often ... or ... No, I don't go to the cinema very often

DO YOU THINK THAT LEARNING CHINESE (FOR A NON-CHINESE PERSON)
IS **QUITE** EASY, **QUITE** DIFFICULT, OR **QUITE** IMPOSSIBLE ?/ I think
that learning Chinese (for a non-Chinese) is ...

PURE czysty

IMPURE nieczysty

IS **PURE** WATER BAD FOR THE BODY ? No, pure water isn't bad for
the body, but it's good for the body

IS THE WINE (OR FOOD) WE BUY IN THE SHOPS ALWAYS **PURE** ?
No, the wine (or food) we buy in the shops isn't always pure,
but sometimes it's pure and sometimes it's impure

PROMISE obiecywać, przyrzekać

THEN wtedy, wówczas

DO YOU EVER **PROMISE** TO GIVE SOMETHING TO SOMEBODY/ AND
THEN NOT GIVE IT ?/ Yes, I sometimes promise to give something to somebody
and then not give it ... or ... No, I never promise to give
something to somebody and then not give it

227 DO YOU ALWAYS DO WHAT YOU **PROMISE** TO DO ? Yes, I always do what
I promise to do ... or ... No, I don't always do what I promise to do

POLITE
uprzejmy

IMPOLITE
nieuprzejmy

ADULT
dorosły

ARE PEOPLE ALWAYS POLITE IN THE SHOPS AND STREETS ? No, people aren't always polite in the shops and streets, but sometimes they're polite and sometimes they're impolite

ARE CHILDREN GENERALLY MORE POLITE THAN ADULTS ?/

No, children aren't generally more polite than adults, but they're generally less polite than adults

HELP pomoc

IF YOU CAN'T ANSWER A QUESTION DURING THE LESSON, WHO HELPS YOU TO ANSWER IT ?

If I can't answer a question during the lesson, the teacher helps me to answer it

DO HUSBANDS IN THIS COUNTRY GENERALLY HELP THEIR WIVES IN THE HOUSE ?/

Yes, husbands in this country generally help their wives in the house ... or ... No, husbands in this country don't generally help their wives in the house

228 IF YOU HELP ME, DO YOU THINK WE CAN LIFT THIS TABLE TOGETHER ?

Yes, if I help you, I think we can lift this table together ... or ... No, if I help you, I don't think we can lift this table together

COMMON zwykły, pospólny

WHICH IS THE MOST COMMON DRINK IN THIS COUNTRY, BESIDES WATER ?/

... is the most common drink in this country besides water

FIRE ogień

DO YOU HAVE A FIRE AT HOME IN WINTER ?

Yes, I have a fire at home in winter ... or ... No, I don't have a fire at home in winter

BROAD szeroka

WHICH IS THE BROADEST STREET IN YOUR TOWN ?

... is the broadest street in my town

RICH bogaty

WHO IS THE RICHEST PERSON YOU KNOW ?/

... is the richest person I know

POOR biedny

NAME ME ONE OF THE POOREST COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD ?

... is one of the poorest countries in the world

STORY historia, opowiadanie

229 DO YOU LIKE READING WAR STORIES ? Yes, I like reading war stories ... or ...
No, I don't like reading war stories

DICTATION 21

The government makes the laws/ and the people break them./ Sometimes a lot of people/
are here at midday./ He can play football./ but not the piano./ He plays/ morning,
afternoon and night./ If you go to the ship's office./ they will pay you/ the necessary
money./ It can sometimes be pleasant/ to live in a field/ in the heart of the country./ We
drink from cups and glasses.

EXERCISE 21

LESSON 41

EXPRESS wyrazić

THOUGHT (noun) myśl

CAN YOU EXPRESS A VERY SIMPLE IDEA QUITE WELL IN ENGLISH ?

Yes, I can express a very simple idea quite well in English

DO YOU THINK IT'S EASIER TO EXPRESS YOUR THOUGHTS IN WRITING
OR IN SPEAKING ?/

I think it's easier to express my thoughts in ...

230 **IRREGULAR VERBS** •

SO tak więc

The Past Tense of some verbs is irregular, and so we do not add "ed"/ For
example, the Past of "speak" is "spoke"; the Past of "come" is "came" etc.

WHAT'S THE PAST OF "SPEAK" ?

Spoke

SPEAK -- **SPOKE**

DRIVE -- **DROVE**

COME -- **CAME**

FORGET -- **FORGOT**

BREAK -- **BROKE**

SEE -- **SAW**

WEAR -- **WORE**

SIT -- **SAT**

WRITE -- **WROTE**

EAT -- **ATE**

GET UP -- GOT UP
STAND -- STOOD
SHINE -- SHONE
TAKE -- TOOK
TELL -- TOLD

GIVE -- GAVE
BEGIN -- BEGAN
DRINK -- DRANK
SLEEP -- SLEPT /

231 WHICH LANGUAGE DID WE SPEAK DURING THE LAST LESSON ?

We spoke English during the last lesson

PAST OF "COME" ? Came

WHAT TIME DID YOU COME HERE LAST LESSON ?

I came here at ... last lesson

PAST OF "BREAK" ? Broke

DID YOU EVER BREAK AN ARM OR A LEG WHEN YOU WERE A

LITTLE CHILD ?/

Yes, I broke an ... when I was a little child ... or ... No, I never broke an arm or a leg when I was a little child

WHAT DID YOU WEAR YESTERDAY ? I wore ... yesterday

DID I WRITE ANYTHING ON THIS PIECE OF PAPER (OR CARD) LAST LESSON ?

Yes, you wrote something on this piece of ... last lesson ... or ...

No, you didn't write anything on this piece of ... last lesson

WHAT TIME DID YOU GET UP THIS MORNING ?/ I got up at this morning

DID WE STAND UP AFTER THE LAST LESSON ?

Yes, we stood up after the last lesson

DID THE SUN SHINE LAST WEEK ?

Yes, the sun shone last week ... or ...

No, the sun didn't shine last week

WHAT DID YOU TAKE HOME WITH YOU AFTER THE LAST LESSON ?/

I took my books etc. home with me after the last lesson

232 DID YOU TELL ME YOUR NAME ?

Yes, I told you my name

SMILE
uśmiech

TAX
podatek

DESTROY
zniszczyć

DOG
pies

GUILTY
winny

DID I (YOU, OR ANY OF THE PUPILS) DRIVE HERE THIS EVENING (MORNING, AFTERNOON ETC.) ?/

Yes, ... drove here this evening

DID YOU REMEMBER ALL THE NEW WORDS LAST LESSON FROM THE LESSON BEFORE THAT ?

No, I didn't remember all the new words last lesson from the lesson before that, but some I remembered and some I forgot

WHAT DID YOU SEE IN THIS CLASSROOM LAST LESSON ?/ I saw some
books, some chairs, a teacher etc. in this classroom last lesson

WHERE DID YOU SIT DURING THE LAST LESSON ? I sat ... during the last lesson

WHAT DID YOU EAT FOR YOUR LUNCH YESTERDAY ? I ate some ...
for my lunch yesterday

DID I GIVE YOU A DICTATION LAST MONTH ?/ Yes, you gave a
dictation last month

233 WHEN DID LAST SEASON BEGIN ? Last season began on the ...

WHAT DID YOU DRINK WITH YOUR BREAKFAST THIS MORNING ?
I drank some ... with my breakfast this morning

HOW LONG DID YOU SLEEP LAST NIGHT ? I slept ... last night

HILL wzgórze **AROUND** wokół

ARE THERE ANY HILLS AROUND THIS TOWN ?/ Yes, there are some hills
around this town ... or ... No, there aren't any hills around this town

HORSE koń

DO YOU LIKE HORSES ? Yes, I like horses ... or ... No, I don't like horses

LAUGH śmiech, śmiać się **TO MAKE LAUGH** rozśmieszać

WHAT KIND OF FILMS MAKE YOU LAUGH ? The kind of films that make
me laugh are ...

ENEMY wróg **AMERICA** Ameryka

WERE ENGLAND AND AMERICA ENEMIES DURING THE LAST WORLD
WAR ?/ No, England and America weren't enemies during
the last World War, but they were friends

CASTLE zamek

234 ARE THERE ANY OLD CASTLES IN THIS TOWN ? Yes, there are some
old castles in this town ... or ... No, there aren't
any old castles in this town

STOP przestać

DO YOU THINK IT'S EASY TO STOP SMOKING ? No, I don't think it's easy
to stop smoking ... or ... Yes, I think it's easy to stop smoking

DICTATION 22

Mount Everest/ is the highest mountain / in the world. / The Nile is the longest river / in the world./ This piece is larger./ War between two nations/ is unpleasant./ I can't measure the increase/ in the quantity of gas/ we're using,/ but it's less than it was./ Start at the bottom of the tree/ and go almost to the top./ The table's heavy.

LESSON 42

HUNGRY głodny

ARE YOU HUNGRY AT THE MOMENT ?

ARE THERE A LOT OF HUNGRY PEOPLE IN SOME PARTS OF THE WORLD TODAY ?

FACT
fakt

GEOGRAPHY
geografia

HISTORY
historia

235 **HISTORICAL** historyczny

MATHEMATICAL / matematyczny

TELL ME A GEOGRAPHICAL FACT.

Mt. Everest is the highest mountain
in the world

TELL ME A HISTORICAL FACT.

The Second World War began in 1939

TELL ME A MATHEMATICAL FACT.

$2 + 2 = 4$

GET • 5 znaczeń

The verb "get" has 11 different meanings/ and we use it a lot, because it's very short and easy./ Five of the meanings are as follows:-

1) **BECOME**
zacząć

2) **EARN**
zarabiać

3) **REACH**
wyciągnąć, dosięgnąć

4) **ARRIVE**
przybyć

5) **BUY**
kupić

DOCTOR lekarz

WHAT ARE FIVE OF THE MEANINGS OF THE VERB "GET" ?/ Five of the meanings of the verb "get" are - "become", ...

236 WHEN YOU GET HUNGRY, WHAT DO YOU DO ? When I become hungry, I eat

ABOUT HOW MUCH DOES A DOCTOR GET A MONTH ? A doctor earns about ... a month

CAN YOU GET THAT BOOK WITHOUT STANDING UP ?/ No, I can't reach
that book without standing up

WHAT TIME DO YOU GENERALLY GET HOME AFTER EACH LESSON ?
I generally arrive home at about ... after each lesson

CAN I GET CLOTHES FROM A CIGARETTE SHOP ? No, you can't buy
clothes from a cigarette shop

DREAM
sen

GARDEN
ogród

REFUSE
odmówić

SEPARATE
osobny

CRIME
zbrodnia

THERE WAS • był, było, była

THERE WERE • byli/były

WAS THERE A PICTURE ON THAT WALL THREE LESSONS AGO ?/
Yes, there was a picture on that wall three lessons ago

WERE THERE ANY BOOKS ON THE TABLE LAST LESSON ? Yes, there
were some books on the table last lesson

237 WAS THERE A CHAIR IN THAT CORNER DURING THE LAST LESSON ?
No, there wasn't a chair in that corner during the last lesson

WERE THERE ANY CHAIRS ON THE TABLE LAST LESSON ?/ No, there
weren't any chairs on the table last lesson

DIE umierać

PRESIDENT prezydent

WHAT'S THE OPPOSITE OF THE VERB "TO LIVE" ? The opposite of
the verb "to live" is "to die"

DO MOST PEOPLE PREFER TO DIE YOUNG ? No, most people don't prefer
to die young, but they prefer to die old

WHEN DID PRESIDENT KENNEDY DIE ? President Kennedy died in 1963

STRONG
silny

WEAK
słaby

PHYSICAL /
fizyczny

IS WHISKY A WEAK DRINK ? No, whisky isn't a weak drink, but it's a strong drink

ARE YOUNG BOYS GENERALLY PHYSICALLY STRONGER THAN MEN ?
No, young boys aren't generally physically stronger than men, but
they're generally physically weaker than men

DO YOU SPEAK ENGLISH WITH A STRONG ACCENT ? No, I don't
speak English with a strong ... accent, but I speak it with
a strong ... accent, or with my teacher's accent

238 **SOLDIER** żołnierz

MAKE MONEY zarabiać

DOES A SOLDIER MAKE A LOT OF MONEY THESE DAYS ?/

BUILD budować

IS IT CHEAP TO BUILD A LARGE HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY ? No, it isn't
cheap to build a large house in the country, but it's expensive

FILL wypełnić

DO YOU FILL YOUR STOMACH COMPLETELY WHEN YOU EAT ?/ Yes, I
fill my stomach completely when I eat ... or ... No, I
don't fill my stomach completely when I eat

CONTAIN zawierać

ABOUT HOW MANY PAGES DOES THIS BOOK CONTAIN ? This book
contains about ... pages

ART sztuka

ARE YOU VERY GOOD AT ART ? Yes, I'm very good at art, or ... No, I'm not
very good at art

239 **ARMY** armia

WHICH COUNTRY DO YOU THINK HAS THE LARGEST ARMY IN THE
WORLD TODAY ? I think ... has the largest army in the world today

DICTATION 23

The date today/ is the twenty-first of October/ 1986./ They go to bed at ten/ and get up at
seven./ They sleep nine hours./ I love tennis,/ but don't play well./ He hates going to the
shops./ Count up to ten, please./ He has the least money./ The word "mine"/ is a
possessive pronoun./ "On" is a preposition./ "Break" is an irregular verb./ Siberia is an
exceptional country./ What does the word "stomach" mean ?/ "Go!" is imperative./ The
names of some vegetables are/ "potatoes, tomatoes" and "peas"./ I arrive at eight o'clock,/
study one hour,/ and leave at nine./ During the day,/ we can see the sun in the sky,/ whilst
during the night/ we can see the moon and the stars.

EXERCISE 22

FEEL czuć się

TOO MUCH zbyt wiele, za dużo

DO YOU ALWAYS FEEL IN GOOD HEALTH? Yes, I always feel in good health ... or ... No, I don't always feel in good health

DO YOU FEEL BAD IF YOU EAT TOO MUCH? Yes, I feel bad if I eat too much

240 DO YOU FEEL HOT IN WINTER? No, I don't feel hot in winter, but I feel cold in winter

SEE CHART 6

MIDDLE środkowy, środek

WHAT PART OF THE SQUARE'S THIS? It's the top. It's the bottom. It's the side

WHERE'S THE LETTER E ?/ The letter E's in the top right-hand corner of the square

WHERE'S THE LETTER I ? The letter I's in the bottom left-hand corner of the square

WHERE'S THE LETTER U ? The letter U's in the middle of the square

DO PEOPLE DRIVE THEIR CARS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD ?
No, people don't drive their cars in the middle of the road, but they drive them on the right-hand side of the road

WHAT'S HANGING FROM THE MIDDLE OF THE CEILING ?/ The light's hanging from the middle of the ceiling

SURE pewny

WHAT'S YOUR NAME ? My name's ...

ARE YOU SURE ? Yes, I'm sure

ARE YOU **QUITE** SURE ? Yes, I'm **quite** sure

241 HOW MANY EARS HAVE YOU ? I've two ears

ARE YOU SURE ? Yes, I'm sure

ARE YOU **QUITE** SURE ?/ Yes, I'm **quite** sure

REQUEST prośba, życzenie

DO WE SAY "PLEASE" IN ENGLISH AT THE BEGINNING OF A REQUEST ?
No, we don't say "please" in English at the beginning of a request, but we say it at the end of a request

IS IT POLITE NOT TO SAY "PLEASE"/ WHEN WE MAKE A REQUEST ?/

No, it isn't polite not to say "please" when we make a request, but it's impolite

WILLING chętny, skłonny

ARE YOU ALWAYS WILLING TO HELP OTHER PEOPLE ? Yes, I'm always willing to help other people ... or ... No, I'm not always willing to help other people

ARE YOU WILLING TO GIVE ME ALL THE MONEY YOU HAVE IN YOUR POCKET (OR BAG) AT THE MOMENT ? No, I'm not willing to give you all the money I have in my pocket (or bag) at the moment

242 **DICTATION 24**

Paris is not by the sea,/ but inland./ He cut his finger,/ not once, not twice, but three times./ They cannot lift the table/ on their backs./ The four seasons are/ spring, summer, autumn and winter./ He does not follow the teacher/ into the room,/ but he precedes him./ "New" we use for things,/ whereas "young" we use for people./ That shop is older than ours./ Christmas and Easter/ are the two most important holidays/ of the year./ When our stomachs are empty,/ we must eat,/ but not when they are full./ He doesn't like the subject of mathematics/ very much./ On a cold morning,/ he sometimes dresses before washing./ Broad, common, fire,/ horse, peace.

EXERCISE 23

LESSON 44

IRREGULAR VERBS (CONTINUED) •

FILM
film

PRONUNCIATION
wymowa

LEAVE -- LEFT

READ -- READ

SMELL -- SMELT

MEET -- MET

LEARN -- LEARNT

FEEL -- FELT

SEND -- SENT

HEAR -- HEARD

KNOW -- KNEW

HOLD -- HELD

HANG -- HUNG

BRING -- BROUGHT

BUY -- BOUGHT

GO -- WENT

SHAKE -- SHOOK

SAY -- SAID

THINK -- THOUGHT

TEACH -- TAUGHT

243 WHAT'S THE PAST OF "LEAVE" ?/ Left

WHAT TIME DID YOU LEAVE HOME TO COME HERE TODAY ?

I left home at ... to come here today

PAST OF "SMELL" ? Smelt

DID YOUR LUNCH SMELL BAD YESTERDAY ?/ No, my lunch didn't smell
bad yesterday, but it smelt good

DID YOU LEARN ANY NEW WORDS LAST WEEK ? Yes, I learnt some new
words last week

DID YOU SEND ANY LETTERS TO YOUR FRIENDS LAST YEAR ? Yes, I
sent some letters to my friends last year

DID YOU KNOW ME TWO WEEKS AGO ?/ Yes, I knew you two weeks ago

DID THAT PICTURE HANG ON THE WALL LAST LESSON ? Yes, that
picture hung on the wall last lesson

DID WE READ THESE BOOKS LAST WEEK ? Yes, we read these books
last week

WHO WAS THE LAST PERSON YOU MET BEFORE COMING TO THE

244 SCHOOL ?/ Mr was the last person I met before coming to the school

DID YOU FEEL COLD LAST SUMMER ? No, I didn't feel cold last summer,
but I felt hot

DID YOU HEAR ME SAY "GOOD MORNING" (OR AFTERNOON ETC.) TO
YOU/ AT THE BEGINNING OF THE LESSON ?/ Yes, I heard you say
"Good ..." to us at the beginning of the lesson

WHAT DID I HOLD IN MY HAND LAST LESSON ? You held your pen
in your hand last lesson

WHAT DID YOU BRING WITH YOU TO THE LESSON TODAY ? I brought
my books with me to the lesson today

WILD
dziki

BOAT
łódź

BRANCH
gałąź, odnoga, oddział

BRIDGE
most

EGG
jajko

WHERE DID YOU BUY YOUR CLOTHES FROM ?/ I bought my clothes
from ... (or "a shop")

DID YOU GO TO THE CINEMA LAST YEAR ? Yes, I went to the cinema last year

WHO WAS THE LAST PERSON YOU SHOOK HANDS WITH ? Mr ... was the
last person I shook hands with

You said "Good ..." to us at the end of the last lesson

DID YOU THINK THE LAST FILM YOU SAW WAS A GOOD ONE ?

Yes, I thought ... or ... No, I didn't ...

DID YOU THINK ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION WAS DIFFICULT WHEN YOU FIRST BEGAN STUDYING ENGLISH ?

Yes, I thought English pronunciation *was difficult when I first began studying English*

DID YOUR PARENTS TEACH YOU TO WASH AND DRESS WHEN YOU WERE A CHILD ?

Yes, my parents taught me to wash and dress when I was a child

DICTATION 25

Finland is/ one of the coldest countries/ in the world,/ whilst India is/ one of the hottest./
England is cool./ Italy is warm./ Her flat is near our house./ She lives in the first block./ I
can't taste the difference/ between these two wines./ An hour is divided into minutes./ I
can walk no farther;/ I must rest./ Send the children/ into the other room;/ I want to read./
I get up early in summer,/ but later in winter./ I go to bed/ earlier than my father./ It isn't
dark in this room/ when the sun is shining./ A millionaire/ is a very rich man./ Fill, army,
art,/ build, contain.

246 LESSON 45

MISTAKE ⁸⁰⁰ pomyłka

DID YOU MAKE ANY MISTAKES IN YOUR LAST DICTATION ?

Yes, I made some mistakes in my last dictation

DO YOU EVER MISTAKE THE DIFFERENCE IN PRONUNCIATION BETWEEN THE WORDS "WALK" AND "WORK" (OR "PIECE" AND "PEAS" ETC.) ?/

Yes, I sometimes mistake the difference in pronunciation between the words "walk" ...

NEWS
wiadomości

WIRELESS
radio

RADIO
radio

DID YOU HEAR THE NEWS ON THE WIRELESS YESTERDAY ?

Yes, I heard ... or ... No, I didn't ...

HOW OFTEN DO THEY GIVE THE NEWS ON THE WIRELESS EACH DAY ?

They give the news about ... times (or every hour etc.) on the wireless each day

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "WIRELESS" AND "RADIO" ?/

There is no difference ... "Wireless" is an older word

ILL chory

WELL dobrze

DO YOU EVER FEEL ILL ? Yes, I sometimes feel ill

247 WHEN YOU FEEL ILL, WHAT DO YOU DO ? When I feel ill, I go to bed
and call a doctor

WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU FELT ILL ? The last time I felt ill was ...

WHAT'S THE OPPOSITE OF "ILL" ?/ The opposite of "ill" is "well"

DO PEOPLE GENERALLY FEEL WELL WHEN THE WEATHER IS BAD ?
No, people don't generally feel well when the
weather is bad, but they sometimes feel ill

THIRSTY spragniony

FAVOURITE ulubiony

ARE YOU THIRSTY AT THE MOMENT ? Yes, I'm thirsty at the moment ...
or ... No, I'm not thirsty at the moment

WHAT DO YOU DO WHEN YOU FEEL THIRSTY ?/ When I feel thirsty, I drink

WHAT'S YOUR FAVOURITE DRINK WHEN YOU FEEL VERY THIRSTY ?
My favourite drink when I feel very thirsty is ...

SELL sprzedać

WHAT'S THE OPPOSITE OF THE VERB "TO BUY" ? The opposite of the verb
"to buy" is "to sell"

248 IN WHAT KIND OF SHOPS DO THEY GENERALLY SELL UMBRELLAS ?/
They generally sell umbrellas in clothes shops

DO THEY SELL FOOD IN CLOTHES SHOPS ? No, they don't sell food in clothes
shops, but they sell clothes

AWAY z dala, daleko

TELL powiedzieć

IF YOU ARE READING A GOOD BOOK/ AND A FRIEND SPEAKS TO YOU
ALL THE TIME,/ WHAT DO YOU TELL HIM TO DO ?/ If I'm reading a good
book and a friend speaks to me all the time, I tell him to go away

DID YOU GO AWAY FOR YOUR HOLIDAYS LAST SUMMER ? Yes, I went
away for my holidays last summer ... or ... No, I didn't go
away for my holidays last summer

WHERE DID YOU GO ? DID YOU LIKE IT ? ETC. I went to ...

DO YOU EVER GIVE ANY MONEY AWAY ?/ Yes, I sometimes give
some money away ... or ... No, I never give any money away

DO YOU TAKE THIS BOOK AWAY WITH YOU AFTER THE LESSON ?

No, I don't take that book away with me after the lesson

WHY NOT ?

Because it isn't mine

249 **GET (CONTINUED) •**

The other 6 meanings of the verb "get" are :-

6) RECEIVE

otrzymać

7) BRING

przynieść

8) OBTAIN

uzyskać

9) TAKE

brać, zabierać

10) PERSUADE

przekonać

11) HAVE

mieć

ANIMAL

zwierzę

HAIRDRESSER

fryzjer

WHAT ARE THE OTHER SIX MEANINGS OF THE VERB "GET" ?/

The other six meanings of the verb "get" are - receive ...

DO YOU GET ANY CARDS FROM YOUR FRIENDS AT CHRISTMAS

TIME (OR ON NEW YEAR'S DAY) ?

Yes, I receive some cards from my friends
at Christmas time ... or ... No, I don't ...

WILL YOU GO AND GET ME A PEN FROM THE NEXT ROOM, PLEASE ?

Yes, I will go and bring you a pen from the next room

250 DO WE GET MILK FROM AN ANIMAL ?/ Yes, we obtain milk from an animal

WILL YOU GET THAT BOOK FROM THE TABLE AND GIVE IT TO ME,

PLEASE ?

Yes, I'll take that book from the table and give it to you

IS IT EASY TO GET PEOPLE TO GIVE THEIR MONEY AWAY ?/ No, it isn't

easy to persuade people to give their money away, but it's difficult

WHERE DO YOU GET YOUR HAIR CUT ? I have my hair cut at the hairdresser's

WHERE CAN A PERSON GET HIS CAR WASHED IN THIS TOWN ? I don't

know where a person can get his car washed in this town ... or ...

There are a lot of places where a person can get his car washed in this town

The verb "get" has other meanings besides the eleven in this book, but its general meaning is "obtain". If you are not sure when to use "get", it is better to use the verb of the same meaning. For example, instead of saying "How much does a doctor get ?" you can say "How much does a doctor earn ?"

HAS THE VERB "GET" MORE THAN THE ELEVEN MEANINGS IN THIS BOOK ?/

Yes, the verb "get" has more than the eleven meanings in this book

251 WHAT IS THE GENERAL MEANING OF THE VERB "GET" ? The general meaning of the verb "get" is "obtain"

IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHEN TO USE "GET", WHAT IS IT BETTER TO DO ?/

If I'm not sure when to use "get", it is better to use the verb of the same meaning

BUSINESS interes

FOREIGN zagraniczny

DOES THIS COUNTRY DO BUSINESS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES ?

Yes, this country does business with foreign countries

NATURE natura

DO YOU THINK NATURE IS ALWAYS BEAUTIFUL ?

Yes, I think nature is always beautiful ... or ... No, I don't think nature is always beautiful

PRICE cena

WHAT IS THE PRICE OF A MEAL IN A VERY CHEAP RESTAURANT IN THE PLACE WHERE YOU LIVE ?

The price of a meal in a very cheap restaurant in the place where I live is about ...

252 **BUSH** krzak, krzew

IS A BUSH HIGHER THAN A TREE ?

No, a bush isn't higher than a tree, but it's lower than a tree

DICTATION 26

On a Christmas card,/ we generally write/ a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. / We watch a game of football,/ but look at a picture./ He speaks better than I do./ I am the worst/ in the class,/ whilst he is the best./ I buy books/ from that shop/ besides cigarettes./ When the weather is cold/ and there is snow,/ we cover our bodies/ with a lot of clothes./ I know I can hold/ a simple conversation in English./ Poor, story, hill,/ farm, laugh, rich,/ soldier, stop, castle,/ enemy.

EXERCISE 24

LESSON 46

WORTH •
wartość, warte

TO BE WORTH
być wartym

CONSEQUENTLY
w skutek tego

WHAT DOES THE WORD "WORTH" MEAN ?

The word "worth" means ...

HOW MUCH DID YOUR PEN COST ?

My pen cost ...

WHEN DID YOU BUY IT ?

I bought it ...

253 ABOUT HOW MUCH DO YOU THINK IT'S WORTH NOW ?/ I think it's worth about ... now

IS YOUR WATCH WORTH AS MUCH NOW/ AS IT WAS WHEN YOU BOUGHT IT ? No, my watch isn't worth as much now as it was when I bought it, but it's worth less now than it was when I bought it

HOW MUCH DO YOU THINK THIS IS WORTH ? I think that's worth about ...

DO YOU THINK IT'S WORTH STUDYING THE LANGUAGE OF ANOTHER COUNTRY ?/ Yes, I think it's worth studying the language of another country

DO YOU THINK IT IS WORTH BUYING AN UMBRELLA/ IF YOU LIVE IN A COUNTRY/ WHERE IT ONLY RAINS ABOUT ONCE A MONTH ?
No I don't think it's worth buying an umbrella if I live in a country where it only rains about once a month

HARD = DIFFICULT
trudny trudny

VERY MUCH
bardzo

THE OPPOSITE OF SOFT/
przeciwnstwo, miękkiego

254 WHAT ARE THE THREE MEANINGS OF THE WORD "HARD" ? The three meanings of the word "hard" are - difficult, very much, and the opposite of soft

IS CHINESE AN EASY LANGUAGE TO LEARN ? No, Chinese, isn't an easy language to learn, but it's a hard language to learn

IS ENGLISH GRAMMAR HARD ? No, English grammar isn't hard, but it's easy

DO YOU WORK VERY HARD ?/ No, I don't work very hard, but I work very little ... or ... Yes, I work ...

DO YOU THINK WOMEN GENERALLY WORK HARDER THAN MEN ?
Yes, I think women generally work harder than men ... or ... No, I don't think women generally work harder than men, but I think they work less than men (or less hard than men)

IS MY HAND HARD ? No, your hand isn't hard, but it's soft

IS THE FLOOR SOFT ? No, the floor isn't soft, but it's hard

255 **FACTORY**
fabryka

ORDINARY
zwykły, zwyczajny

PAINT
malować

STAY
zostać

SONG/
piosenka

FUTURE TENSE •**FUTURE
przyszły****CONTRACTIONS**

I	<u>SHALL</u>	BRING		I'LL	BRING
YOU	WILL	BRING		YOU'LL	BRING
HE	WILL			HE'LL	BRING
SHE	WILL	BRING		SHE'LL	BRING
IT	WILL			IT'LL	BRING
WE	<u>SHALL</u>	BRING		WE'LL	BRING
YOU	WILL	BRING		YOU'LL	BRING
THEY	WILL	BRING		THEY'LL	BRING

The Future of "I go" is "I shall go" ./ The future of "You go" is "You will go" ./ The complete Future Tense of the verb "to go" is "I shall go: You will go: He will go: She will go ... etc."

WHAT'S THE FUTURE OF "I GO" ? The Future of "I go" is "I shall go"

WHAT'S THE FUTURE OF "YOU GO" ? The Future of "You go" is "You will go"

256 WHAT'S THE COMPLETE FUTURE OF THE VERB "TO GO" ? The complete Future of the verb "to go" is - I shall go: You will go ...

The contraction of "I shall" is "I'll" ./ "You will" is "You'll ... He'll, She'll, It'll, We'll, You'll, They'll".

WHAT'S THE CONTRACTION OF "I SHALL" ?/ The contraction of I shall is "I'll"

WHAT'S THE CONTRACTION OF "YOU WILL" ? The contraction of "you will" is "you'll"

WHAT'S THE CONTRACTION OF "HE WILL, SHE WILL ... ETC. ?" "He'll, she'll, etc."

IN 3 MONTHS' TIME • za 3 miesiące

The opposite of "3 months ago" is "in 3 months' time".

WHAT'S THE OPPOSITE OF 3 MONTHS AGO ?/

The opposite of "3 months ago" is "in 3 months' time"

SHALL I BE HERE NEXT WEEK ?

Yes, you'll be here next week

WILL YOU GO HOME AFTER THE LESSON ?

Yes, I'll go home after the lesson

WILL HE BE HERE NEXT LESSON ?

Yes, he'll be here next lesson

257 WILL IT RAIN NEXT YEAR ?

Yes, it'll rain next year

SHALL WE BE HERE IN 3 MONTHS' TIME ?/ Yes, we'll be here in 3 months' time

WILL THEY SPEAK ENGLISH DURING THE NEXT LESSON ? Yes, they'll speak English during the next lesson

PUBLIC ludzie

IS THE PUBLIC ALWAYS POLITE IN THE SHOPS AND STREETS ? No, the public isn't always polite in the shops and streets, but sometimes it's polite and sometimes it's impolite

SHOW pokazać

CAN YOU SHOW ME THE WAY TO THE STATION FROM HERE ?/

Yes, I can show you the way to the station from here ... or ...

No, I can't show you the way to the station from here

KILL zabić

DO YOU LIKE FILMS IN WHICH A LOT OF PEOPLE GET KILLED ? No, I don't like films in which a lot of people get killed ... or ... Yes, I like ...

258 **QUEEN** królowa

HEAD głowa

ARE THERE MANY COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD WHICH HAVE A QUEEN AS THE HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT ? No, there aren't many countries in the world which have a queen as the head of the government

BLOOD krew

WHAT COLOUR'S BLOOD ? Blood's red

EXERCISE 25

SHAN'T

forma skrócona „shall not”

WON'T

forma skrócona „will not”

GRAMMATICALLY

gramatycznie

The contraction of "I shall not" is "I shan't". The contraction of "you will not" is "you won't".

WHAT'S THE CONTRACTION OF "I SHALL NOT" ? The contraction of "I shall not" is "I shan't"

WHAT'S THE CONTRACTION OF "YOU WILL NOT" ? The contraction of "you will not" is "you won't"

259 WHAT'S THE CONTRACTION OF "HE WILL NOT, SHE WILL NOT ..." ETC.? The contraction of "he will not" is "he won't" etc.

SHALL I GO HOME IN 2 MINUTES' TIME ?/ No, you won't go home in 2 minutes' time, but you'll remain here

WILL YOU BE HERE IN 100 YEARS' TIME ? No, I shan't be here in 100 years' time

WILL HE REMAIN HERE AFTER THE LESSON ? No, he won't remain here after the lesson, but he'll ... or ... Yes, he'll remain ...

SHALL WE LIVE FOR A THOUSAND YEARS ? No, we shan't live for a thousand years

WILL THEY AGREE TO GIVE YOU ALL THE MONEY THEY HAVE IN THEIR POCKETS IF YOU ASK THEM ?/ No, they won't agree to give me all the money they have in ...

Grammatically, we say "I shall, you will, he will, we shall" etc./ but people generally prefer to use "will" for all persons,/ and say "I will, you will, he will, we will" etc./ We can nearly always use "will" instead of "shall"/, but we cannot use it in the first person interrogative./ We cannot say "will I ?" or "will we ?"; we must say "shall I ?" or "shall we ?"/ We can say "will you ? will he ?" etc.

260 GRAMMATICALLY, WE SAY "I SHALL, YOU WILL, HE WILL, WE SHALL ETC.", BUT WHAT DO PEOPLE GENERALLY PREFER TO USE FOR ALL PERSONS ?/ People generally prefer to use "will" for all persons

WE CAN NEARLY ALWAYS USE "WILL" INSTEAD OF "SHALL", BUT
WHEN MUST WE USE "SHALL" ? We must use "shall" in the first person
interrogative. We cannot say "will I ?" or "will
we ?" We must say "shall I ?" or "shall we ?"

OFFER oferować

COMPANY towarzystwo

WHEN PEOPLE ARE SMOKING IN COMPANY, WHAT DO THEY DO WITH
THEIR CIGARETTES ?/ When people are smoking in company, they offer
their cigarettes round

IF I OFFER YOU A MILLION POUNDS, WILL YOU TAKE IT ? Yes, if you
offer me a million pounds, I'll take it ... or ...
No, if you offer me a million pounds, I won't take it

SUGGEST
sugerować

FRUIT
owoce

EXERCISE
ćwiczenie

ALCOHOL
alkohol

261 WHERE DO YOU SUGGEST I GO FOR MY HOLIDAY NEXT YEAR ?/
I suggest you go to ... for your holiday next year

TOMORROW I SHALL BUY A SHIRT (OR DRESS); WHAT COLOUR DO
YOU SUGGEST I BUY ? I suggest you buy a ...

WHAT DO YOU SUGGEST I DO FOR MY HEALTH ? I suggest you eat a lot
of fruit and vegetables, go to bed early, eat at exactly the same
time every day, exercise your body every day in the open-air,
don't smoke, don't drink alcohol etc. etc.

DO YOU DO ALL THESE THINGS ?

TONIGHT dziś wieczorem

WHAT TIME WILL YOU GO TO BED TONIGHT ?/ I'll go to bed at ... tonight
WHAT WILL YOU DO BEFORE GOING TO BED TONIGHT ? I'll watch TV,
read, or go to the cinema etc. before going to bed tonight

TIRED zmęczony

ARE YOU TIRED AT THE MOMENT ? Yes, I'm tired at the moment ... or ...
No, I'm not tired at the moment

WHAT DO YOU DO WHEN YOU FEEL TIRED ?/ When I feel tired, I go to bed
ARE YOU TIRED OF STUDYING ? Yes, I'm tired of studying ... or ...
No, I'm not tired of studying

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're turning round

IF YOU TURN ROUND, WHAT WILL YOU SEE ? If I turn round, I'll see a picture etc.

CAN YOU TURN COMPLETELY ROUND WITHOUT STANDING UP ?

No, I can't turn completely round without standing up

DICTATION 27

Not every student is quick;/ some are quick / and some are slow./ It always rains on Sunday./ The Past Tense of the verb "to be" is/ "I was, you were" etc./ They were sitting together/ three lessons ago,/ now they sit apart./ A road connects two towns,/ whilst a street is in the town./ I cannot walk in a straight line/ after drinking a bottle of whisky./ I walk crooked./ When I wait for somebody,/ I generally smoke a lot./ He decided to explain everything to her./ The opposite of heaven is hell.

LESSON 48

GOT forma przeszła czas. get

WHAT'S THE PAST OF "GET" ?

The Past of "get" is "got"

263 WHERE DID YOU BUY YOUR SHOES ?

I got my shoes from ...

WHAT TIME DID YOU ARRIVE HERE TODAY ?

I got here at

DID PEOPLE EARN LESS MONEY IN THE OLD DAYS/ THAN THEY DO TODAY ?/

Yes, people got less money in the old days than they get today

UNTIL aż, do

WILL YOU BE IN THIS ROOM UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK THIS EVENING ?

Yes, I'll be in this room until 10 o'clock this evening ... or ... No, I won't be in this room until 10 o'clock this evening

DO YOU WANT TO LIVE UNTIL YOU ARE A HUNDRED YEARS OLD ?/

Yes, I want to live until I'm a hundred years old ... or ...
No, I don't want to live until I'm a hundred years old

DO YOU EVER STUDY UNTIL LATE AT NIGHT ?

Yes, I sometimes study until late at night ... or ... No, I never study until late at night

LIFE
życie

DEATH
śmierć

IN THE PAST
w przeszłości

WHAT'S THE OPPOSITE OF "LIFE" ?

The opposite of "life" is "death"

264 DO YOU THINK LIFE IS PLEASANT FOR MOST PEOPLE IN THE
WORLD TODAY ?/

Yes, I think life is pleasant for most people in the world
today ... or ... No, I don't think life is pleasant for
most people in the world today

DO YOU THINK LIFE IS HARDER THESE DAYS THAN IT WAS IN THE
PAST ?

No, I don't think life is harder these days than it was in the past,
but I think its easier (or softer)

WHAT COLOUR DO WE USE FOR DEATH ?

We use [black] for death

IS DEATH A PLEASANT SUBJECT TO SPEAK ABOUT ?/

No, death isn't a
pleasant subject to speak about

SPEED

szybkość

STRUGGLE

walczyć

SURPRISE

niespodzianka

SWORD

miecz, szpada

SURROUND

otaczać, okrążyć

AGAIN znowu

TOO MANY za dużo, zbyt wiele

WILL YOU COME HERE AGAIN NEXT WEEK ?

Yes, I'll come here again
next week ... or ... No, I won't come here again next week

SHALL I ASK YOU THE SAME QUESTIONS AGAIN NEXT LESSON AS I
AM ASKING YOU NOW ?/

Yes, you'll ask us the same questions again
next lesson as you are asking us now

265 IF WE MAKE TOO MANY MISTAKES IN OUR DICTATIONS, DO YOU
THINK IT'S BETTER TO DO THEM AGAIN ?

Yes, if we make too many
mistakes in our dictations, I think it's better to do them again

THERE WILL BE

będzie

THERE'LL BE •

WILL THERE BE ANYTHING ON TV TONIGHT ?/

Yes, there'll be
something on TV tonight

WILL THERE BE ANY PICTURES HANGING ON THESE WALLS NEXT
LESSON ?

Yes, there'll be some pictures hanging on these walls next lesson

WILL THERE BE A CHAIR ON THE TABLE NEXT LESSON ?

No, there
won't be a chair on the table next lesson

WILL THERE BE ANYBODY SITTING ON THE FLOOR NEXT LESSON ?/

No, there won't be anybody sitting on the floor next lesson

NEWSPAPER gazeta

POPULAR popularny

WHICH NEWSPAPER DO YOU READ ? I read ...

266 WHICH IS ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR NEWSPAPERS IN THIS COUNTRY ? The ... is one of the most popular newspapers in this country

SOLD forma przeszła czas. to sell

WHAT'S THE PAST OF "SELL" ? The past of "sell" is "sold"

WHICH SHOP SOLD YOU YOUR SHOES ?/ ... sold me my shoes

DID YOU SELL ANYTHING (YOUR HOUSE, YOUR CAR ETC.) LAST YEAR ?

COAL węgiel

WHAT DO WE USE TO MAKE A FIRE ? We use wood, paper, coal etc. to make a fire

DECIDE decydować

DID YOU DECIDE TO STUDY ENGLISH, OR DID SOMEBODY IN YOUR FAMILY DECIDE FOR YOU ?/ I decided to study English ...
or ... Somebody in my family decided for me

EXPLAIN wyjaśnić

EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE AND THE PRESENT SIMPLE, PLEASE ! 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

267 **HEAVEN** niebo **HELL** piekło

WHICH PLACE IN THE WORLD DO YOU THINK IS MOST LIKE HEAVEN, AND WHICH DO YOU THINK IS MOST LIKE HELL ? I think ... is most like heaven, and ... is most like hell

DICTIONARY 28

"Ever" is positive/ and "never" is negative./ We can't sit at the corner/ of a round table,/ but we can at the corner/ of a square one,/ because, like a circle,/ a round table has no corners./ The poor dog is shaking with cold./ This method we are using/ is called the Direct Method./ The cinema was completely full./ He doesn't know/ if he will go to church tomorrow./ He says/ it depends on the weather./ Business, foreign, nature,/ price, bush.

LESSON 49

TRY
próbować

TRY HARD
usiłować

POSSIBLE
możliwy

DO YOU ALWAYS TRY HARD TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS I ASK YOU ?

Yes, I always try hard to answer the questions you ask me

- 268 ARE YOU ALWAYS WILLING TO TRY ANYTHING NEW ? Yes, I'm always willing to try anything new ... or ... No, I'm not always willing to try anything new

DO SOME PEOPLE SOMETIMES TRY TO DO THE IMPOSSIBLE ?/

Yes, some people sometimes try to do the impossible

QUIET cichy, spokojny

NOISY ⁸⁵⁰ głośny

ARE CITIES QUIET PLACES TO LIVE IN ? No, cities aren't quiet places to live in, but they're noisy places

IS VILLAGE LIFE NOISY ? No, village life isn't noisy, but it's quiet

WHICH DO YOU THINK'S THE NOISIEST STREET IN THIS TOWN ?/

I think ... is the noisiest street in this town

IS IT QUIETER IN THE TOWN THAN IN THE COUNTRY ? No, it isn't quieter in the town than in the country, but it's noisier

SORRY
zmartwiony

TO BE SORRY
zmartwić się

PLEASED
zadowolony

TO BE PLEASED
być zadowolonym

ARE YOU SORRY WHEN THE WINTER ENDS ?/ Yes, I'm sorry when the winter ends ... or ... No, I'm not sorry when the winter ends

- 269 ARE MOST PEOPLE PLEASED WHEN THEY MUST WORK VERY HARD ? No, most people aren't pleased when they must work very hard, but they're sorry

WILL YOU BE SORRY IF NEXT WINTER IS WARM ?

HAD czas przeszły czasownika „to have”

The Past of "have" is "had"%. The contraction of "I had" is "I'd." - you had, you'd: he'd: she'd: it'd: ... etc.

WHAT'S THE PAST OF "HAVE" ?/

The Past of "have" is "had"

WHAT'S THE CONTRACTION OF "I HAD, YOU HAD ... ETC. ?"

I'd, you'd, he'd, she'd, it'd ... etc.

WHAT DID I HAVE IN MY HAND LAST LESSON ?

You'd a pen in your hand last lesson

WHAT DID YOU HAVE FOR YOUR BREAKFAST THIS MORNING ?/

I'd some coffee, some bread etc. for my breakfast this morning

WHAT DID HE / SHE HAVE FOR HIS / HER BREAKFAST THIS MORNING ?

He'd/she'd some ... for his/her breakfast this morning

270 HAD WE GOT ANY SHOES ON OUR FEET YESTERDAY ? Yes, we'd got
some shoes on our feet yesterday

HAD THEY GOT ANY MONEY IN THEIR POCKETS (OR BAGS) LAST
LESSON ?/ Yes, they'd got some money in their pockets (or bags) last lesson

COULD czas przeszły czasownika „can”

BABY dziecko, niemowlę

The Past of "can" is "could".

WHAT'S THE PAST OF "CAN" ?

The Past of "can" is "could"

COULD YOU SPEAK ENGLISH FIFTEEN YEARS AGO ? No, I couldn't speak
English fifteen years ago

COULD YOU WRITE YOUR NAME WHEN YOU WERE A BABY OF SIX
MONTHS OLD ?/ No, I couldn't write my name when I was a baby of six months old

COULD YOU WALK QUICKLY WHEN YOU WERE A LITTLE BABY ?

No, I couldn't walk quickly when I was a little baby

PERHAPS może

A FRIEND OF YOURS • twój przyjaciel

DO YOU THINK PERHAPS IT'LL RAIN LATER ? Yes, I think perhaps it'll
rain later ... or ... No, I don't think it'll rain later

271 DO YOU THINK PERHAPS YOU'LL MEET A FRIEND OF YOURS/ ON YOUR
WAY HOME AFTER THE LESSON ? Yes, I think perhaps I'll meet a friend of mine
on my way home after the lesson ... or ... No, I don't think I'll
meet a friend of mine on my way home after the lesson

DO YOU THINK PERHAPS THERE'LL BE ANOTHER WORLD WAR ?

Yes, I think perhaps there'll be another World War ... or ... No, I don't
think there'll be another World War

EXERCISE 27

LESSON 50

BOOK WILL

TOMORROW WILL

LIGHT WILL

MR SMITH WILL

WHO WILL

WHAT WILL

BOOK'LL

TOMORROW'LL

LIGHT'LL

MR SMITH'LL

WHO'LL

WHAT'LL

SPOKEN mówiony

WRITTEN pisany

- 272 In spoken English, but not generally in written English, we very often use a lot of contractions. If we don't learn these contractions, spoken English can be very difficult to understand.

WHY CAN SPOKEN ENGLISH BE VERY DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND ?/

Spoken English can be very difficult to understand because of the contractions

We can contract the Future Tense, not only with I, you, he etc., but also with other words. For example, instead of saying "The book will be on the table", we can say "The book'll be on the table":/ Tomorrow will - tomorrow'll: Mr Smith will - Mr Smith'll: Who will - who'll: What will - what'll etc.

WHAT'S THE CONTRACTION OF "THE BOOK WILL" ? The contraction of "the book will" is "the book'll"

... TOMORROW WILL: THE LIGHT WILL: THE DOOR WILL: WHO WILL:

WHAT WILL /

tomorrow'll: the light'll ...

SOUND (verb and noun)
dźwięk, brzmień

ESPECIALLY
specjalnie

SO
tak

- 273 We don't always use the contractions. We only use them if they sound pleasant to the ear and if they are easy to pronounce. For example, we say "the book'll", but we don't always like to say "the pencil'll" as it is a little difficult to pronounce and does not sound very pleasant to the ear, especially when speaking slowly.

DO WE ALWAYS USE THE CONTRACTIONS IN ENGLISH ?/ No, we don't
always use the contractions in English

WHEN DO WE USE THE CONTRACTIONS AND WHEN DON'T WE USE
THEM ? We use them when they sound pleasant to the ear and are easy to
pronounce. We don't use them when they sound unpleasant
to the ear and are difficult to pronounce

**What we say in a language and how we say it,/ especially in a language like English/
which is so irregular in its grammar,/ depends very much on if it is easy to
pronounce/ and if it sounds pleasant to the ear.**

WHAT WE SAY IN A LANGUAGE DEPENDS ON WHAT ?/ What we say in
a language depends on if it is easy to pronounce,
and if it sounds pleasant to the ear

CHANGE zmienić (się)

**English pronunciation can sometimes change./ If we speak quickly, we sometimes use
a different pronunciation from when we speak slowly./ For example, when we speak
slowly, we say "Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday etc.", but when speaking quickly, we
say "Mondee, Tuesdee, Wednesdee etc.". When we speak slowly we say "can", but
speaking quickly, we say "cun". For example, "I can speak English" becomes "I
cun speak English".**

274 WHEN WE SPEAK SLOWLY IN ENGLISH, DO WE ALWAYS HAVE THE
SAME PRONUNCIATION AS WHEN WE SPEAK QUICKLY ?/ No, when we
speak slowly in English, we don't always have the same
pronunciation as when we speak quickly,
but we have a different pronunciation

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF THIS. When we speak slowly, we say Monday ...
etc., but when we speak quickly we say Mondee ... When ...
slowly ... "I can ...", but when ... quickly ... "I cun" ...

WHAT'LL TOMORROW BE ? Tomorrow'll be ...

WILL THE LIGHT BE HANGING FROM THE CEILING NEXT LESSON ?
Yes, the light'll be hanging from the ceiling next lesson

WILL THE DOOR BE THE SAME COLOUR NEXT WEEK AS IT IS THIS
WEEK ?/ Yes, the door'll be the same colour next week as it is this week

WILL MR BE HERE NEXT LESSON ?

Yes, Mr ...'ll be here next lesson

275 **AVOID**
unikać

BEND
zgiąć

CENTURY
stulecie

FASHION
moda

GATE
brama

HADN'T forma skrócona czasownika „had not”

WHAT'S THE NEGATIVE OF "HAD" ?

The negative of "had" is "hadn't"

THREE FORMS OF "HAVE"

There are three ways of asking a question with the verb "to have". They are :-

- 1) Have you a pen ?
- 2) Have you got a pen ?
- 3) Do you have a pen ?

In the Past Tense, it is the same. For example,

- 1) Had you a pen last lesson ?
- 2) Had you got a pen last lesson ?
- 3) Did you have a pen last lesson ? /

WHAT ARE THE THREE WAYS OF ASKING A QUESTION WITH THE VERB "TO HAVE" ? The three ways of asking a question with the verb "to have" are
1) Have you a pen ? 2) Have you got a pen ? and 3) Do you have a pen ?

276 WHAT ARE THE THREE WAYS FOR THE PAST TENSE ? The three ways for the Past Tense are 1) Had you a pen last lesson? 2) Had you got a pen last lesson? 3) Did you have a pen last lesson?

HOWEVER jakkolwiek, niemniej

PRACTICE / praktyka

However, we can't always use all these three forms./ Sometimes it is better to use one form and sometimes it is better to use another,/ and, as with many things in English,/ it is difficult to know when to use one form and when to use another./ We can learn this only by practice.

CAN WE ALWAYS USE THESE THREE FORMS ?/

No, we can't always use these three forms

HAD I A HAT ON MY HEAD LAST LESSON ? No, you hadn't a hat on your head last lesson

HAD I GOT ANY MONEY IN MY HAND LAST LESSON ? No, you hadn't got any money in your hand last lesson

DID I HAVE MY FEET ON THE TABLE LAST LESSON ?/ No, you didn't have your feet on the table last lesson

USE (verb) UŻ używać **USE (noun) UŚ** użytek

The difference between "use" (v.) and "use" (n.) is that "use" is the verb whilst "use" is the noun.

277 WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "USE" (V.) AND "USE" (N.) ?
The difference between "use" (v.) and "use" (n.) is that "use" is the verb, whilst "use" is the noun

WHAT'S THE USE OF A PEN ? The use of a pen is for writing

WHAT'S THE USE IN STUDYING LANGUAGES ? The use in studying languages is to make it possible for us to speak to people from other countries

DICTIONARY 29

There are nearly always/ a lot of clouds/ in the sky,/ and sometimes it rains./ "Quick" is an adjective,/ "quickly" is an adverb./ I often forget a name,/ but seldom forget a face./ I remember that/ the plural of wife is wives./ We say "over"/ when there is no contact/ between the two objects,/ or when one object/ completely covers the other./ They're both very quick writers./ He does not understand the idea exactly./ Can you repeat it please ?

LESSON 51

SUCCEED
odnieść sukces

FAIL
nie zdać

EXAMINATION (EXAM)
egzamin

TAKE AN EXAMINATION zdawać egzamin **GERUND** rzeczownik odsłowny

278 Generally, after the verb "succeed", we use the word "in" and the gerund./ For example, we say "succeed in going: succeed in taking: succeed in opening etc."

DID YOU FAIL TO ANSWER THE LAST QUESTION ? No, I didn't fail to answer the last question, but I succeeded *in* answering the last question

IF YOU TRY HARD,/ DO YOU THINK YOU'LL SUCCEED IN LEARNING ENGLISH WELL ?/ Yes, if I try hard, I think I'll succeed in learning English well

IF YOU FAIL AN EXAMINATION DO YOU ALWAYS TAKE IT AGAIN ?

Yes, if I fail an examination, I always take it again ... or ... No, if I fail an examination I don't always take it again

DO PEOPLE GENERALLY SUCCEED IN GETTING WHAT THEY WANT/ IF THEY TRY HARD ENOUGH ?/ Yes, people generally succeed

in getting what they want if they try hard enough

HAVE TO = MUST • musieć

THEREFORE dlatego też

The word "must" can only be used in the Present Tense./ It has no Past or Future etc./ For the Past and Future, we use the verb "to have to" which has the same meaning as "must"./ Therefore, the Past of "must" is "had to" and the Future is "shall have to".

279 WHAT'S THE PAST OF "MUST" ? "Must" has no Past; therefore we must use "had to"

WHAT'S THE FUTURE OF "MUST" ?/ "Must" has no Future, so we must use "shall have to"

WHAT'S THE INFINITIVE OF "MUST" ? The infinitive of "must" is "to have to"

DO YOU HAVE TO EAT IF YOU WANT TO LIVE ? Yes, I have to eat if I want to live

DID YOU HAVE TO GET UP EARLY YESTERDAY MORNING ?/ Yes, I had to get up early yesterday morning ... or ... No I didn't have to get up early yesterday morning

WILL YOU HAVE TO WAIT, IF YOU ARRIVE TOO EARLY FOR THE NEXT LESSON ? Yes, I'll have to wait if I arrive too early for the next lesson

WORKER •
pracownik

BEGINNER
początkujący

SLEEPER
śpioch

WRITER pisarz

SPEAKER mówca

To form a noun from a verb we sometimes add the letters "er" to the noun./ For example, a person who works we call a "worker"; a person who writes we call a "writer" etc.

280 HOW DO WE SOMETIMES FORM A NOUN FROM A VERB ?/

We sometimes form a noun from a verb by adding the letters "er" to the verb

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE ! ... eater, walker, speaker

ARE YOU A HARD WORKER ? No, I'm not a hard worker, but I work very little ... or ... Yes, I ...

ARE YOU A COMPLETE BEGINNER IN ENGLISH ? No, I'm not a complete beginner in English, but I began ...

ARE YOU A HEAVY (DEEP) SLEEPER ? No, I'm not a heavy sleeper, but I'm a light sleeper ... or ... Yes, I'm ...

WHO'S YOUR FAVOURITE WRITER ?/ My favourite writer is ...

HOPE nadzieja, mieć nadzieję

DO YOU HOPE YOU'LL LIVE A LONG TIME ? Yes, I hope I'll live a long time ... or ... No, I don't hope I'll live a long time

DO YOU THINK LIFE WITHOUT HOPE IS WORTH LIVING ? Yes, I think life without hope is worth living ... or ... No, I don't think life without hope is worth living

BELIEVE wierzyć

PLANET planeta

281 DO YOU BELIEVE EVERYTHING PEOPLE TELL YOU ?/ No, I don't believe everything people tell me, but some things I believe and some things I disbelieve

DO YOU BELIEVE THERE ARE PEOPLE LIVING ON THE OTHER PLANETS ? Yes, I believe there are people living on the other planets ... or ... No, I don't believe there are people living on the other planets

DO YOU BELIEVE IT'LL BE POSSIBLE IN THE FUTURE FOR A MAN TO LIVE UNTIL HE IS TWO HUNDRED YEARS OLD ?/ Yes, I believe it'll be possible in the future for a man to live until he is two hundred years old ... or ... No, I don't believe it'll be possible in the future for ...

SMILE uśmiechać się

DO PEOPLE SMILE WHEN THEY ARE UNHAPPY ? Some people smile when they are unhappy, but most people don't

TAX podatek

MUST YOU PAY A TAX TO THE GOVERNMENT IF YOU BUY A FOREIGN CAR ? Yes, I must pay a tax to the government if I buy a foreign car ...
or ... No, I don't have to pay a tax to the government if I buy a foreign car

DOG pies

282 WHAT KIND OF DOG DO YOU LIKE ?/ I like ...

DESTROY zniszczyć

DO YOU EVER DESTROY LETTERS YOU RECEIVE FROM YOUR FRIENDS ?

GUILTY winny

DO YOU ALWAYS FEEL GUILTY WHEN YOU DO SOMETHING WRONG ?

EXERCISE 28

LESSON 52

PAST SIMPLE • **DRANK** pijany **FINISH** skończyć

I DRANK SOME WATER LAST WEEK

ACTION FINISHED TIME FINISHED

PRESENT PERFECT • **HAVE DRUNK** piłem, -łeś, -liśmy, -ście, -li

I HAVE DRUNK SOME WATER THIS WEEK

283 ACTION FINISHED TIME NOT FINISHED

The Past Simple is - took, spoke, wrote etc., whilst the Present Perfect is - have taken, have spoken, have written etc./

The difference between the Past Simple and the Present Perfect is that we use the Past Simple when the action is finished and the time is finished, whilst we use the Present Perfect when the action is finished, but the time is not finished./ For example, we say "I spoke English yesterday" because yesterday is finished./ whilst we say "I have spoken English today" because today is not finished./

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PAST SIMPLE AND THE PRESENT PERFECT ? The difference between ... is that we use the Past Simple when the action is finished and the time is finished, whilst we use the Present Perfect when the action is finished but the time is not finished ...

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE ! I spoke English yesterday. I have spoken English today

WHAT DID YOU EAT YESTERDAY ? I ate some meat, some bread, some vegetables etc. yesterday

WHAT HAVE YOU EATEN TODAY ?/ I have eaten some meat, some ... etc. today

DID I GIVE YOU A DICTATION LAST MONTH ? Yes, you gave us a dictation last month

284 HAVE I GIVEN YOU A DICTATION THIS MONTH ? Yes, you have given us a dictation this month

DID I WRITE ANYTHING ON THIS PIECE OF PAPER (CARD OR BOOK ETC.) LAST LESSON ?/ Yes, you wrote something on that piece of paper last lesson

HAVE I WRITTEN ANYTHING ON THIS PIECE OF PAPER THIS LESSON ? Yes, you have written something on that piece of paper this lesson

WIDE
szeroki

NARROW
wąski

FLAG
flaga

TOWER
wieża

GRASS
trawa

TOO MANY •
za dużo

TOO MUCH
za dużo

EXCESSIVE
nadmierny, zbyt

"Too many" and "too much" mean an excessive number or quantity, and therefore not a good thing.

WHAT DO "TOO MANY" AND "TOO MUCH" MEAN ?/ "Too many" and "too much" mean an excessive number or quantity, and therefore not a good thing

DO YOU THINK THERE ARE TOO MANY CARS IN THE LARGE CITIES OF EUROPE TODAY ? Yes, I think there are too many cars in the large cities of Europe today

285 DO YOU AGREE THERE ARE TOO MANY PEOPLE IN THE WORLD WITH TOO LITTLE FOOD TO EAT ?/ Yes, I agree there are too many people in the world with too little food to eat

DO YOU THINK A MILLIONAIRE HAS TOO MUCH MONEY ? Yes, I think
a millionaire has too much money ... or ... No I don't think a
millionaire has too much money

IF PEOPLE EAT TOO MUCH, DO THEY OFTEN BECOME ILL ? Yes, if
people eat too much, they often become ill

AGE wiek

MARRY ożenić się/wyjsć za mąż

AT WHAT AGE DID YOU BEGIN SCHOOL ?/ I began school at ... years old

WHICH DO YOU THINK IS THE BEST AGE FOR A MAN TO MARRY ?

I think the best age for a man to marry is about ... years

WHICH DO YOU THINK WAS THE BEST AGE IN HISTORY TO LIVE IN ?/

I think ... was the best age in history to live in

AVERAGE przeciętna, średnia

HOW MUCH DOES THE AVERAGE MEAL COST IN THE AVERAGE
RESTAURANT IN THE PLACE WHERE YOU LIVE ? The average meal costs
about ... in the average restaurant in the place where I live

286 WHAT'S THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS A DAY THAT PEOPLE WORK
IN THIS COUNTRY ?

The average number of hours a day that
people work in this country is about ... hours

ABOUT HOW MANY FLOORS HAS THE AVERAGE BUILDING IN THIS
TOWN ?

The average building in this town has about ... floors

DICTATION 30

The public killed the queen./ Can you show me the way/ to the station, please ?/ Our
bodies are full of blood./ How do we form the Past Tense/ of regular verbs ?/ By adding
the letters "ed"/ How often/ do you walk along/ this street ?/ This way is the quickest./ I
agree that smoking/ is bad for the health./ I had to meet him/ at the corner of the street./
and he asked me/ to bring him some money./ I cannot quite jump/ as high as the door.

LESSON 53

THICK gęsty

THIN cienki

IS THIS PIECE OF PAPER THICK ?/ No, that piece of paper isn't thick, but it's thin

IS THE TABLE THINNER THAN THE GLASS IN THE WINDOW ? No, the
table isn't thinner than the glass in the window, but it's thicker

287 **BIG** duży

LITTLE mały

WHAT WORDS CAN WE USE INSTEAD OF THE WORDS "LARGE" AND "SMALL" ?/

We can use the words "big" and "little" instead of the words "large" and "small"

COMPARATIVE
stopień wyższy

SUPERLATIVE
stopień najwyższy

SWITZERLAND
Szwajcaria

USUALLY
zwykle

Generally we use "small" instead of "little" to form the Comparative and Superlative of "little"/ We usually say "smaller" and "smallest" and not "littler" and "littlest", because they are easier to pronounce.

DO WE USUALLY SAY "LITTLER" AND "LITTMOST" ?/ No, we don't usually say "littler" and "littlest"

WHAT DO WE USE INSTEAD ? We use "smaller" and "smallest" instead

WHY ? Because they're easier to pronounce

IS SWITZERLAND A BIGGER COUNTRY THAN SPAIN ? No, Switzerland isn't a bigger country than Spain, but it's a smaller country than Spain

288 IS THIS A LITTLE ROOM WE'RE IN ?

PARADIGM • wzór

PARTICIPLE • imiesłów

PRESENT •

PAST •

PAST PARTICIPLE •/

SEE

SAW

SEEN

SIT

SAT

SAT

CUT

CUT

CUT

ARRIVE

ARRIVED

ARRIVED

PRESENT : I SEE HIM EVERY WEEK

PAST : I SAW HIM LAST WEEK

PAST PARTICIPLE : I HAVE (SEEN) HIM THIS WEEK /

Generally speaking, each verb in English has three parts - / the Present, the Past and the Past Participle./ For example "I see him every week" is Present. "I saw him last week" is Past, and "I have seen him this week" is where the word "seen" is the Past Participle./ The three parts of the verb (see, saw, seen) are called a paradigm.

WHAT ARE THE THREE PARTS OF AN ENGLISH VERB ? The three parts
of an English verb are the Present, the Past and the Past Participle

289 GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !/ See, saw, seen: I see him every week: I saw
him last week: I have seen him this week

WHAT DO WE CALL THESE THREE PARTS ? We call these three parts
a paradigm

We must learn the paradigm of each verb. Some are very easy and some are difficult. There are four kinds of verbs: 1) Those that have all three parts different. For example, "see - saw - seen". 2) Those that have only two parts different. For example, "sit - sat - sat". 3) Those that have all their parts the same. For example, "cut - cut - cut" and 4) The regular verbs that add the letters "ed" to form their Past and Past Participles. For example, "arrive - arrived - arrived"./

WHAT ARE THE FOUR KINDS OF VERB PARADIGMS ? - AND GIVE ME
EXAMPLES, PLEASE ! The four kinds of verb paradigms are 1) Those that have
all three parts different. For example, see - saw - seen 2) ... two parts
different. For example, sit - sat - sat 3) ... all their parts the same.
For example, cut - cut - cut and 4) The regular verbs
... "ed" For example, arrive - arrived - arrived

290 **LOSE** stracić, zgubić **POLICEMAN** policjant

DO YOU EVER LOSE YOUR MONEY ?/ Yes, I sometimes lose my money ... or ...
No, I never lose my money

IF YOU LOSE YOUR WAY IN A LARGE CITY, WHAT DO YOU DO ?
If I lose my way in a large city, I ask a policeman

WHICH DO YOU THINK IT'S WORSE TO LOSE, AN ARM OR A LEG ?/
I think it's worse to lose a leg

WHY ? Because we can do most things with only one arm, but we can't walk
very well with only one leg

TO BE ANGRY
być złym

TO MAKE ANGRY
złościć

NOISE
hałas

DO YOU GET ANGRY VERY EASILY ? Yes, I get angry very easily ...
or ... No, I don't get angry very easily

WHAT KIND OF THINGS MAKE YOU ANGRY ? The kind of things that
make me angry are when things go wrong. When I can't
do what I want to do. People who make too much noise ... etc.

WHAT DO YOU DO WHEN YOU'RE ANGRY ? I go for a walk. I say nothing ... etc.

DO YOU FEEL HUNGRY AT THE MOMENT ?/ Yes, I feel hungry at the moment
... or ... No, I don't feel hungry at the moment

291 **FISH** ryba

SWIM ⁹⁰⁰ pływać

WHICH DO YOU PREFER, FISH OR MEAT ? I prefer ...

CAN YOU SWIM ? Yes, I can swim ... or ... No, I can't swim

CAN YOU SWIM LIKE A FISH ? Yes, I can swim like a fish ... or ... No, I
can't swim like a fish

WHAT DOES IT MEAN "TO SWIM LIKE A FISH" ?/ "To swim like a fish"
means to swim very well

DREAM sen, marzyć

DO YOU DREAM VERY MUCH AT NIGHT ? Yes, I dream very much at night ...
or ... No, I don't dream very much at night

GARDEN ogród

HAVE YOU A GARDEN AT HOME ? Yes, I have a garden at home ... or ... No,
I don't have a garden at home

REFUSE odmówić

DO YOU EVER REFUSE TO HELP OTHER PEOPLE ?/ Yes, I sometimes
refuse to help other people ... or ... No, I never refuse to help other people

292 **SEPARATE** osobno

DO YOU WRITE YOUR DICTATIONS IN A SEPARATE BOOK ?/ Yes, I
write my dictations in a separate book ... or ... No, I don't
write my dictations in a separate book

CRIME zbrodnia

IS THERE VERY MUCH CRIME IN THE TOWN WHERE YOU LIVE ?
Yes, there's a lot of crime in the town where I live ...
or ... No, there isn't very much crime in the town where I live

EXERCISE 29

LESSON 54

KEEP • = 4 znaczenia:	CONTINUE kontynuować	HOLD trzymać	MAINTAIN utrzymywać	CONSERVE konserwować
---------------------------------	--------------------------------	------------------------	-------------------------------	--------------------------------

WHAT ARE THE FOUR MEANINGS OF THE VERB "KEEP" ? The four meanings of the verb "keep" are - continue, hold, maintain and conserve

293 WILL YOU KEEP (CONTINUE) STUDYING ENGLISH UNTIL YOU DIE ?/
Yes, I'll keep studying English until I die ... or ... No, I won't keep studying English until I die

WHICH SIDE OF THE ROAD MUST WE KEEP (HOLD) TO WHEN WE DRIVE A CAR IN ENGLAND ? We must keep to the left-hand side of the road when we drive a car in England

DO YOU KEEP (MAINTAIN) ANIMALS AT HOME ?/ Yes, I keep animals at home ... or ... No, I don't keep animals at home

CAN WE KEEP (CONSERVE) FRUIT DURING THE WINTER ? Yes, we can keep fruit during the winter

HOW ? By putting it in bottles

DO YOU AGREE IT'S VERY BAD FOR THE HEALTH/ TO KEEP EATING AFTER OUR STOMACHS ARE QUITE FULL ?/ Yes, I agree it's very bad for the health to keep eating after our stomachs are quite full

WHERE DO YOU KEEP YOUR MONEY, IN A BAG OR IN YOUR POCKET ?
I keep my money in ...

294	FLAME płomień	GRAVE grobowiec	NECK szyja	PRINT drukować	SAND piasek
	ONE • jeden	YOU • ty	WE • my	THEY • oni	MEAN znaczyć

IN GENERAL
ogólnie, generalnie

NECESSARILY
koniecznie

IN PARTICULAR /
a zwłaszcza

When we use the words "one, you, we" and "they", we sometimes mean people in general./ The word "they", of course, means other people and not us./ For example, we say:

If one goes to the cinema, one must have some money, or,
If you go to the cinema, you must have some money, or again,
If we go to the cinema, we must have some money./

As an example of "they", we have the sentence "They don't sell food at a clothes shop".

When I ask you "If you go to the cinema, what must you have?" I don't necessarily mean you in particular, but people in general. We generally use the word "you" more than "one" or "we"./

WHAT DO WE SOMETIMES MEAN WHEN WE USE THE WORDS "ONE, YOU, WE" AND "THEY" ?

When we use the words "one, you, we" and "they" we sometimes mean people in general

295 WHEN I ASK YOU "IF YOU GO TO THE CINEMA, WHAT MUST YOU HAVE ?", WHAT DOES THE WORD "YOU" MEAN ?/ When you ask me "If you go ...", the word "you" doesn't necessarily mean me in particular, but people in general

WHICH DO WE GENERALLY USE THE MOST: "ONE, YOU" OR "WE" ?

We generally use "you" the most

WHAT DOES ONE DO WHEN ONE IS HUNGRY ? One eats when one's hungry

WHAT MUST ONE DO IF ONE WANTS TO REMEMBER SOMETHING WELL ?/ One must repeat often if one wants to remember something well

WHERE CAN ONE BUY A DRINK, WHEN ONE IS THIRSTY ? One can buy a drink from a bar etc. when one's thirsty

ABOUT HOW MUCH MONEY MUST YOU HAVE IF YOU WANT TO EAT IN THE AVERAGE RESTAURANT ?/ You must have about ... if you want to eat in the average restaurant

WHAT MUST YOU DO IF YOU WANT TO SPEAK A LANGUAGE WELL ?

You must study a lot, and repeat, repeat and repeat, if you want to speak a language well

296 WHICH COUNTRY MUST WE GO TO IF WE WANT TO HEAR PEOPLE SPEAKING GREEK ?

We must go to Greece if we want to hear people speaking Greek

DO THEY SELL DRINKS AT THE CINEMA ? Yes, they sell drinks at most cinemas

THREE USES OF THE PRESENT PERFECT • INDEFINITE /
nieokreślony, nieograniczony

We can use the Present Perfect in three kinds of sentences:-

1) Where the action is finished but the time is not finished. For example: "I have seen him today". The action of seeing has finished, but the time (today) has not finished.

2) Where the time is indefinite. It is generally used with the words "ever" and "never". For example: "I have never seen him".

3) When we don't say the time. For example: "I have seen him". We don't say when. Perhaps today, perhaps yesterday, perhaps last year./

WHAT ARE THE THREE DIFFERENT KINDS OF SENTENCES IN WHICH WE CAN USE THE PRESENT PERFECT ?/ The three different ... are

1) ... action is finished ... time is not finished

2) ... time is indefinite 3) When we don't say the time

297 GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE !/ 1) I have seen him today
2) I have never seen him 3) I have seen him

WILD dziki

ARE HORSES WILD ANIMALS ? Some horses are wild animals

BOAT łódź

DID YOU EVER HAVE A HOLIDAY ON A BOAT WHEN YOU WERE A CHILD ?/ Yes, I sometimes had a holiday on a boat when I was a child ... or ...
No, I never had a holiday on a boat when I was a child

BRANCH gałąź

WHAT DO WE CALL THE ARMS OF A TREE ? We call the arms of a tree "branches"

BRIDGE most

ARE THERE ANY BRIDGES OVER THE RIVER IN PARIS ? Yes, there are some bridges over the river in Paris

EGG jajko

HOW MANY EGGS DO YOU EAT A WEEK ?

I eat about ... a week

EXERCISE 30

298 LESSON 55

BEEN III forma czasownika „to be” **SCOTLAND** Szkocja

The Past Participle of the verb "to be" is "been". The complete paradigm of the verb "to be" is "I am - I was - I have been".

WHAT'S THE PAST PARTICIPLE OF THE VERB "TO BE" ? The Past
Participle ... is "been"

WHAT'S THE COMPLETE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO BE" ?/ The complete paradigm ... I am, I was, I have been

HAVE YOU BEEN TO THE CINEMA THIS WEEK ? Yes, I've been to the
cinema this week ... or ... No, I haven't been to the cinema this week

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TO SCOTLAND ? Yes, I've been to Scotland ... or ...
No, I've never been to Scotland

HAVE YOU BEEN TO SEE THE FILM (HAMLET, WAR AND
PEACE ETC.) ? Yes, I've been to see the film ... or ... No, I haven't
been to see the film ...

PUSH popchnąć

PULL pociągnąć

299 WHAT AM I DOING ?/ You're pushing the table

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're pulling the table

DO YOU HAVE TO PUSH THIS DOOR TO GO OUT OF THE CLASSROOM ?
Yes, I have to push that door to go out of the classroom ... or ... No,
I don't have to push that door to go out of the classroom, but I have to pull it

IS THIS TABLE TOO HEAVY FOR YOU TO PULL INTO THE NEXT ROOM ?
Yes, that table's too heavy for me to pull into the next room ...
or... No, that table isn't too heavy for me to pull into the next room

INTEREST interesować

BORE / nudzić

WHAT'S THE OPPOSITE OF THE VERB "TO INTEREST" ? The opposite of
the verb "to interest" is "to bore"

DOES MATHEMATICS INTEREST YOU ? Yes, mathematics interests me ... or ... No,
mathematics doesn't interest me, but it bores me

DOES TV EVER BORE YOU ? Yes, TV sometimes bores me ... or ... No, TV never
bores me, but it always interests me

WHAT SUBJECT INTERESTS YOU THE MOST ? ... interests me the most

300 WHAT SUBJECT BORES YOU THE MOST ? ... bores me the most

BETWEEN •
między dwoma

AMONG •
pośród

SCIENCE /
nauka

The difference between "between" and "among" is that we generally use "between" for two people or things, whilst we use "among" for more than two people or things./ For example, "Between the two subjects of history and geography, I like history more than geography", whilst "Among all the subjects I study (or studied) at school, I like (or liked) science the most."

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "BETWEEN" AND "AMONG" ?/

The difference between "between" and "among" is that we generally use "between" for two people or things, whilst we use "among" for more than two people or things

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE !

IS THERE ANYBODY SITTING BETWEEN YOU AND ME ? Yes, there's
somebody sitting between you and me ... or ... No,
there isn't anybody sitting between you and me

AMONG ALL THE SUBJECTS YOU STUDY (OR STUDIED) AT SCHOOL,
WHICH DO (OR DID) YOU THINK IS (OR WAS) THE MOST BORING ?/

Among all the subjects I study at school, I think is the most boring

301 AMONG ALL THE PLACES YOU'VE EVER BEEN TO, WHICH DO YOU
THINK WAS THE UGLIEST ? Among all the places I've ever been to,
I think ... was the ugliest

AMONG ALL THE THINGS ON THE TABLE, ARE ANY YOURS ?/ Among
all the things on the table, ... are mine

FUTURE INTENTION • TO BE GOING TO

zamierzać

INTENTION

zamierzać

For the Future Intention we use the words "going to". We use the Future Intention when we have the intention of doing something in the future; usually in the near future. For example, "At the moment, I am not taking the pen, but I am going to take the pen

WHAT WORDS DO WE USE FOR THE FUTURE INTENTION ?/

We use the words "going to" for the Future Intention

WHEN DO WE USE THE FUTURE INTENTION ?

We use the Future Intention when we have the intention of doing something in the future; usually in the near future

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

I am going to take the book

302 WHAT AM I GOING TO DO ? You're going to open the book, stand up, write etc.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO AFTER THE LESSON ?/

I'm going to go home ... etc. after the lesson

ARE YOU GOING TO GO TO THE CINEMA THIS EVENING ? Yes, I'm going to go to the cinema this evening ... or ... No, I'm not going to go to the cinema this evening

ARE YOU GOING TO WATCH TELEVISION THIS EVENING ?

Yes, I'm going to watch television this evening ... or ... No, I'm not going to watch television this evening

ARE YOU GOING TO GO TO BED EARLY TONIGHT ?/ Yes, I'm going to go to bed early tonight... or... No, I'm not going to go to bed early tonight

AT WHAT TIME ARE YOU GOING TO EAT THIS EVENING ?

I'm going to eat at about ... this evening

HOLE dziura

KEYHOLE dziurka od klucza

WHAT'S THIS? It's a hole

303 WHAT KIND OF HOLE IS THERE GENERALLY IN A DOOR ? There's generally a keyhole in a door

HAVE YOU GOT A HOLE IN YOUR POCKET (PULLOVER, SOCKS ETC.) ?

Yes, I've got a hole in my pocket ... or ... No, I haven't got a hole in my pocket

DICTIONARY 31

Generally, the wine we buy/ in the shops/ isn't pure but impure./ I never promise/ to do things/ and then not do them./ Adults are seldom/ as impolite as children./ Can I help you ?/ They can express their thoughts/ quite well in English./ The Past Tenses of some irregular verbs/ are as follows:-/ spoke, came, broke./ wore, wrote, got up./ stood, shone, took./ told./ In some countries/ people have to pay a tax/ if they have a dog./ The town was completely destroyed/ during the last war./ I'm sure he isn't guilty/ of the crime.

EXERCISE 31

LESSON 56

AGAINST przeciw

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're pushing against the table

WHO DOES THIS TOWN PLAY FOOTBALL AGAINST ?

This town plays football against ...

IS THE CHAIR AGAINST THE TABLE ?

No, the chair isn't against the table, but it's near the table

304 IS THE CHAIR AGAINST THE TABLE NOW ?/

Yes, the chair's against the table now

BEEN • III forma czasownika „to be”

GONE • III forma czasownika „to go”

I AM
jestem

I WAS
byłem, byłam

I HAVE BEEN
byłem, byłam

I GO
idę

I WENT
poszedłem, poszłam

I HAVE GONE
poszedłem, poszłam

RETURN wrócić

The Past Participle of the verb "to go" is "gone". The complete paradigm of the verb "to go" is - I go, I went, I have gone.

WHAT'S THE PAST PARTICIPLE OF THE VERB "TO GO" ?/ The Past Participle of the verb "to go" is "gone"

WHAT'S THE COMPLETE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO GO" ?

The complete paradigm of the verb "to go" is - I go, I went, I have gone

We have two sentences:/

1) Mr Brown has been to Scotland, and 2) Mr Brown has gone to Scotland./

The first sentence means that Mr Brown has been to Scotland and has returned, and is perhaps here now,/ whilst the second sentence, "Mr Brown has gone to Scotland" means he's not here now; he's gone to Scotland./

305 WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE TWO SENTENCES ? -

MR BROWN HAS BEEN TO SCOTLAND

AND

MR BROWN HAS GONE TO SCOTLAND

The difference between those two sentences is that the first sentence means that Mr Brown has been to Scotland and has returned, and is perhaps here now, whilst the second sentence means that he is not here now;

We can say "Mr Brown has gone to Scotland", because he is not here now, but we can't say "I have gone to Scotland", because that means I am not here now./

WHY CAN I SAY "MR BROWN HAS GONE TO SCOTLAND", BUT NOT "I HAVE GONE TO SCOTLAND" ?

Because "I have gone to Scotland" means I am not here now

BIRD

ptak

FLY

latać

PLANE

samolot

DO YOU KEEP ANY BIRDS AT HOME ?/

Yes, I keep some birds at home ...
or ... No, I don't keep any birds at home

WHEN PEOPLE GO ON HOLIDAY, DO THEY GENERALLY PREFER TO FLY OR GO BY TRAIN ?

When people go on holiday, they generally prefer to ...

306 CAN A BIRD FLY QUICKER THAN A PLANE ?

No, a bird can't fly quicker than a plane, but it flies slower than a plane

SHOUT

krzyknąć

SLAVE

niewolnik

STICK

kij, patyk, laska

LAKE

jezioro

BELL

dzwonek

FAT

gruby

THIN /

cienki

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "THICK" AND "FAT" ? The difference
between "thick" and "fat" is that we use "thick" for
things and "fat" for people and animals

ARE YOU FATTER THAN YOUR MOTHER ? Yes, I'm fatter than my mother ...
or ... No, I'm not fatter than my mother, but I'm thinner than she is

WHO'S THE THINNEST PERSON IN YOUR FAMILY ?/ My ... is the thinnest
person in my family

307 DO PEOPLE GENERALLY BECOME THINNER AS THEY BECOME OLDER ?
No, people don't generally become thinner as they
become older, but they become fatter

SWAM II forma czasownika „to swim”

WHAT'S THE PAST OF THE VERB "TO SWIM" ? The Past of the
verb "to swim" is "swam”

DID YOU SWIM LAST SUMMER ? Yes, I swam last summer ...
or ... No, I didn't swim last summer

LOST II i III forma czasownika „to lose”

WHAT IS THE PAST SIMPLE AND THE PAST PARTICIPLE OF THE VERB
"TO LOSE" ?/ The Past Simple and the Past Participle
of the verb "to lose" is "lost”

HAVE YOU EVER LOST YOUR WAY IN A LARGE CITY ? Yes, I've
sometimes lost my way in a large city ... or ...
No, I've never lost my way in a large city

HAVE YOU EVER LOST ANYTHING WORTH A LOT OF MONEY ? Yes, I've
lost something worth a lot of money ... or ...
No, I've never lost anything worth a lot of money

EACH OTHER • nawzajem **ONE ANOTHER** • nawzajem

I am looking at you, and you are looking at me. We are looking at each other./ I am
looking at you, you are looking at me, I am looking at him, he is looking at me etc.
We are looking at one another./

We generally use "each other" for two people or things, and "one another" for more
than two people or things.

- 308 WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "EACH OTHER" AND "ONE ANOTHER" ? The difference ... is that we generally use "each other" for two people or things, and "one another" for more than two people or things
- GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! You and I are speaking to each other.
The pupils speak to one another after the lesson
- DO WE LOOK AT EACH OTHER DURING THE LESSON ? Yes, we look at each other during the lesson
- DO WE SHAKE HANDS WITH EACH OTHER AT THE BEGINNING OF THE LESSON ?/ Yes, we shake hands with each other at the beginning of the lesson
... or ... No, we don't shake hands with each other at the beginning of the lesson
- DO YOUR COUNTRY AND ENGLAND PLAY FOOTBALL AGAINST EACH OTHER ? Yes, my country and England play football against each other ... or ... No, my country and England don't play football against each other
- 309 DO ITALY, GERMANY, RUSSIA, ENGLAND ETC. PLAY FOOTBALL AGAINST ONE ANOTHER ? Yes, Italy, Germany, Russia, and England play football against one another
- DID THE COUNTRIES OF EUROPE LOVE ONE ANOTHER IN THE PAST ?/ No, the countries of Europe didn't love one another in the past, but they hated one another
- WHICH LANGUAGE DO THE STUDENTS SPEAK TO ONE ANOTHER IN AFTER THE LESSON ? The students speak to one another in ... after the lesson

TO BE ABLE • być w stanie

AM ABLE : **WAS ABLE** mógł/-em, : **HAVE BEEN ABLE** mógł/-em,
jestem w stanie -a, był/-em,-am w stanie -a, był/-em,-am w stanie

The Past of "can" is "could",/ but "can" has no Future Tense. Consequently, we must use the verb "to be able" and say "I shall be able"../ The paradigm is 'I am able: I was able: I have been able'.

WHAT'S THE PAST OF "CAN" ? The Past of "can" is "could"

WHAT'S THE FUTURE OF "CAN" ? "Can" has no future. Consequently, we must use the verb "to be able" and say "I shall be able"

310 WHAT'S THE INFINITIVE OF "CAN" ? "Can" has no Infinitive. Consequently, we use "to be able"

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF "TO BE ABLE" ? The paradigm of "to be able" is - am able, was able, have been able

WERE YOU ABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH A FEW YEARS AGO ?/ Yes, I was
able to speak English a few years ago ... or ... No, I wasn't
able to speak English a few years ago

ARE YOU ABLE TO REACH THAT BOOK WITHOUT STANDING UP ?
No, I'm not able to reach that book without standing up

WILL YOU BE ABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH WELL IF YOU STUDY A LOT ?
Yes, I'll be able to speak English well if I study a lot

HAVE YOU BEEN ABLE TO ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS I HAVE
ASKED YOU WITHOUT TOO MUCH DIFFICULTY ?/ No, I have not been able
to answer all the questions you have asked me without too
much difficulty, but some I have and some I haven't

FACTORY fabryka

DO YOU THINK WORK IN A FACTORY IS PLEASANT ? Yes, I think some
work in a factory is pleasant ... or ... No, I don't think work in a factory is pleasant

311 **ORDINARY** zwykły, pospólity

HOW MUCH DOES A MEAL COST IN AN ORDINARY RESTAURANT IN
THE PLACE WHERE YOU LIVE ?/ A meal costs about ...
in an ordinary restaurant in the place where I live

PAINT malować

CAN YOU PAINT ? Yes, I can paint ... or ... No, I can't paint

STAY zostać

DO YOU STAY IN THE CLASSROOM AFTER THE LESSON ? Yes, I stay
in the classroom after the lesson ... or ... No, I don't
stay in the classroom after the lesson

SONG piosenka

WHAT KIND OF SONGS DO YOU LIKE ? The kind of songs I like are ...

DICTATION 32

When we're hungry we eat./ Tell me first/ a geographical fact,/ and then / a historical fact, please./ Drove, saw, sat,/ ate, gave, began,/ drank, slept./ When he becomes a doctor,/ he'll earn a lot of money./ I must reach the shop/ before it closes/ because I want to buy some food./ He feels much stronger today./ Yesterday he was very weak./ Some people/ are quite willing to die/ for what they believe./ Are you sure/ the light is in the middle.

EXERCISE 32

312 LESSON 57

PARADIGMS OF A FEW IMPORTANT VERBS •

HAVE	HAD	HAD	mieć
AM ABLE	WAS ABLE	HAVE BEEN ABLE	móc
BEGIN	BEGAN	BEGUN	zaczynać
KNOW	KNEW	KNOWN	wiedzieć
SWIM	SWAM	SWUM	pływać
TAKE	TOOK	TAKEN	wziąć
SHAKE	SHOOK	SHAKEN	trząść
WRITE	WROTE	WRITTEN	pisać
FORGET	FORGOT	FORGOTTEN	zapomnieć
BREAK	BROKE	BROKEN	złamać, zepsuć
EAT	ATE	EATEN/	jeść

HAVE YOU HAD YOUR LUNCH TODAY ? Yes, I've had my lunch today ...
or ... No, I haven't had my lunch today

HAVE YOU ALWAYS BEEN ABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH AS WELL AS
YOU SPEAK IT NOW ? No, I haven't always been able to speak English
as well as I speak it now

313 HAS THE SPRING (SUMMER, AUTUMN OR WINTER) BEGUN ?/ No, the
... hasn't begun

HAVE YOU EVER KNOWN ANYBODY WHO COULD SPEAK MORE THAN
FIVE LANGUAGES ? Yes, I've known somebody who could speak more than
five languages ... or ... No, I've never known ...

WHAT'S THE FARTHEST YOU'VE EVER SWUM ?

The farthest I've ever swum is ...

BY MISTAKE przez pomyłkę

HAVE YOU EVER TAKEN THINGS THAT WEREN'T YOURS BY MISTAKE ?/

Yes, I've sometimes taken things that weren't mine by mistake ...

or ... No, I've never taken things that weren't mine by mistake

HAVE YOU SHAKEN ANYBODY'S HAND TODAY ? Yes, I've shaken some-

body's hand today ... or ... No, I haven't shaken anybody's hand today

HAVE YOU WRITTEN ANYTHING THIS LESSON ? Yes, I've written something

this lesson ... or ... No, I haven't written anything this lesson

IF

jeśli, czy

WHETHER •

czy

DOUBT

wątpliwość, mieć wątpliwość

- 314 The word "whether" means the same as "if", but we can't always use it instead of "if"./ "Whether" is generally followed by the word "not" and usually expresses a doubt./ Often the word "not" is not said or written, but it is understood./ For example, "I don't know whether it'll rain later" is the same as "I don't know whether it'll rain later or not"./

WHAT DOES THE WORD "WHETHER" MEAN ? The word "whether" means

the same as "if" ... "Whether" is generally followed by the

word "not" and usually expresses a doubt ...

Another example of "whether" can be seen in these two sentences:-

If you are coming to my house, write me a letter

and

Whether you are coming to my house or not, write me a letter./

In the first sentence, you must write a letter only if you are coming, whereas, in the second sentence, you must write me a letter if you are coming, or if you are not coming./

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE TWO SENTENCES?: - /

IF YOU ARE COMING TO MY HOUSE, WRITE ME A LETTER
AND

315 WHETHER YOU ARE COMING TO MY HOUSE OR NOT, WRITE ME A
LETTER /

In the first sentence, you must write me a letter only if you are coming,
whereas, in the second sentence, you must write me a letter if
you are coming, or if you are not coming

**However, as with most things in English, the best way to learn the use of the word
"whether" is by practice.**

WHAT'S THE BEST WAY TO LEARN THE USE OF THE WORD
"WHETHER" ?

The best way to learn the use of the word
"whether" is by practice

DO YOU KNOW IF IT'LL RAIN TOMORROW OR NOT ? No, I don't know if
it'll rain tomorrow or not

DO YOU KNOW WHETHER IT'LL RAIN TOMORROW OR NOT ?/ No, I don't
know whether it'll rain tomorrow or not

DO YOU KNOW IF YOU'LL GO AWAY FOR YOUR HOLIDAYS NEXT
SUMMER ?

DO YOU KNOW WHETHER YOU'LL GO AWAY FOR YOUR HOLIDAYS
NEXT SUMMER ?/

SPEED szybkość

AT WHAT SPEED MUST A CAR GO WHEN IN A TOWN ? A car must go at
... when in a town

SURPRISE niespodzianka

316 DO YOU LIKE UNPLEASANT SURPRISES ? No, I don't like unpleasant
surprises

STRUGGLE walczyć

IS IT A BIG STRUGGLE FOR YOU TO GET UP ON A COLD WINTER'S
MORNING WHEN YOU FEEL VERY TIRED Yes, it's a big struggle for me
to get up on a cold winter's morning when I feel very tired

SURROUND otoczyć

WHAT SURROUNDS THIS BUILDING ?

... surrounds this building

WORD miecz

WHEN DID SOLDIERS STOP USING SWORDS IN BATTLE ? Soldiers stopped using swords in battle more than a hundred years ago

DICTATION 33

Last night/ I had a very bad dream./ It is a crime/ to refuse a poor man money ./ Their garden is separate from ours./ Left, smelt, learnt./ sent, knew, hung./ read, met./ I made eight mistakes last time./ The news on the wireless today/ is very good./ When I feel ill, I go to bed./ When I feel thirsty./ my favourite drink is water./ The difference between a ship and a boat/ is that a boat is small/ whilst a ship is large./ This bank has a branch/ in every town/ in the country./ Most horses are not wild./ We can go over the river/ by bridge/ if you like./ I generally have two eggs for breakfast.

317 EXERCISE 33

LESSON 58

GREAT
wielki

SPIRITUAL
duchowy

SENSE
znaczenie

WHAT DOES THE WORD "GREAT" MEAN ? The word "great" means large in a physical or a spiritual sense, but we use it more in a spiritual sense

TELL ME THE NAMES OF SOME GREAT MEN IN HISTORY ! The names of some great men in history are Alexander the Great ... etc.

WHO DO YOU THINK WAS THE GREATEST MAN THAT EVER LIVED ?/
I think ... was the greatest man that ever lived

WHICH IS THE GREATEST CITY IN FRANCE ? Paris is the greatest city in France

WHAT CAN THE WORD "GREAT" MEAN IN THAT LAST QUESTION ?
The word "great" in that last question can mean either physically or spiritually great

318 **KEPT**
III forma czasownika „to keep”

PROMISE
obietnica

KEEP A PROMISE
dotrzymać obietnicy

WHAT IS THE PAST SIMPLE AND THE PAST PARTICIPLE OF THE VERB "TO KEEP" ?/ The Past Simple and the Past Participle of the verb "to keep" is "kept"

HAVE YOU EVER KEPT ANY ANIMALS AT HOME Yes, I've kept some animals at home ... or ... No, I've never kept any animals at home

HAVE YOU ALWAYS KEPT YOUR PROMISES ? No, I haven't always kept my promises, but sometimes I've broken them ... or ... Yes, I've ...

FIND - FOUND - FOUND znaleźć

WHAT'S THE OPPOSITE OF THE VERB "TO LOSE" ? The opposite of the verb "to lose" is "to find"

IF YOU FIND SOMETHING IN THE STREET, WHAT DO YOU DO WITH IT ?/ If I find something in the street, I ...

DO YOU FIND LIFE A LITTLE BORING SOMETIMES ?

WHAT'S THE PAST OF "FIND" ? The Past of "find" is "found"

319 **ELSE** jeszcze, poza tym

WHAT ELSE DO PEOPLE DO IN THE EVENING BESIDES WATCHING TV ? People eat, read, go for walks etc. in the evening besides watching TV

DO YOU STUDY ANYTHING ELSE BESIDES ENGLISH ?/

WHAT ELSE DO YOU STUDY ?

STORM	BELT	BLIND	CHAIN	DEVIL
sztorm	pasek do spodni	niewidomy	łańcuch	diabeł, szatan

FAST szybki **EXCEPT** ⁹⁵⁰ chyba, że

"Fast" means the same as "quick", except that we do not add "ly" to it as an adverb. We say "he writes fast", and not "he writes fastly".

WHAT DOES THE WORD "FAST" MEAN ? The word "fast" means the same as "quick" or "quickly"

ARE YOU A FAST WRITER ? Yes, I'm a fast writer ... or ... No, I'm not a fast writer

DO YOU WALK FAST WHEN THE WEATHER IS VERY HOT ?/ No, I don't walk fast when the weather is very hot, but I walk slowly

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO DO" ? The paradigm of the verb "to do" is "do - did - done"

WHAT DOES THE WORD "JUST" MEAN ? The word "just" means ...

WHAT HAVE I JUST DONE ? You've just closed your book

HAVE YOU JUST COME INTO THE ROOM ?/ Yes, I've just come into the room
... or ... No, I haven't just come into the room

CONDITIONAL •

I **SHOULD EARN**

WE **SHOULD EARN**

YOU **WOULD EARN**

YOU **WOULD EARN**

HE

THEY **WOULD EARN**

SHE **WOULD EARN**

IT

We form the Conditional Tense in the same way as the Future, except that instead of using "shall" and "will", we use "should" and "would". For example, the Conditional of the verb "to go" is - I should go, you would go, he, she, it would go, we should go, you would go, they would go./

321 HOW DO WE FORM THE CONDITIONAL TENSE ? We form the Conditional Tense in the same way as the Future, except that instead of using "shall" and "will", we use "should" and "would"

WHAT'S THE CONDITIONAL OF THE VERB "TO HOLD" ? The Conditional of the verb "to hold" is "I should hold, you ... etc."

Exactly as with the Future, where we prefer to use "will" for all persons instead of "shall", so in the Conditional we generally prefer to use "would" for all persons instead of "should", and say "I would, you would, he, she, it would ... etc."

SEE CHART 8

OPEN CONDITIONAL •

PROBABILITY

prawdopodobieństwo

PROBABLY

prawdopodobnie

CONSTRUCTION /

konstrukcja

IF + PRESENT + FUTURE = PROBABILITY

IF I GO TO LONDON, I WILL SEE THE THAMES

This sentence expresses a probability./ It means that I probably have the intention of going to London, and, if I do, I will see the Thames./ The construction of this sentence is If + Present + Future.

322 **SUBJUNCTIVE •**

SUPPOSITION

zypuszczenie

POLICE STATION

posterunek policji

LETTER ⁹⁵⁹ /

list

IF + PAST (subjunctive) + CONDITIONAL = SUPPOSITION

IF I WENT TO LONDON, I WOULD SEE THE THAMES

This sentence expresses a supposition./ It does not mean that I have the intention of going to London, it only means "IF ...".

The construction of this sentence is If + Past (or Subjunctive) + Conditional./

323 **WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE TWO SENTENCES ? -**

"IF I GO TO LONDON, I WILL SEE THE THAMES",

AND

"IF I WENT TO LONDON, I WOULD SEE THE THAMES"/ The first sentence expresses a probability ... The second sentence expresses a supposition ...

In English, we have no separate tense for the Subjunctive (except for the verb "to be"),/ and so we use the Past Simple Tense instead, and say "If I went, If I took, If I met etc.".

WHAT IS THE SUBJUNCTIVE TENSE IN ENGLISH ? In English we have no separate Subjunctive Tense (except for the verb "to be"), and so we use the Past Simple Tense instead, and say "If I went, If I ..."

IF YOU WALK IN THE RAIN, WILL YOU CARRY AN UMBRELLA ?/

Yes, if I walk in the rain, I'll carry an umbrella

WHAT DOES THAT SENTENCE MEAN ? That sentence means that perhaps I have the intention of walking in the rain, and, if I do, I shall carry an umbrella

IF YOU WALKED IN THE RAIN, WOULD YOU CARRY AN UMBRELLA ?

Yes, if I walked in the rain, I would carry an umbrella

324 WHAT DOES THAT SENTENCE MEAN ? That sentence means that I do not have the intention of walking in the rain. It is only a supposition

IF YOU GO TO BED EARLY TONIGHT, WILL YOU FEEL TIRED TOMORROW MORNING ?/

No, if I go to bed early tonight, I shan't feel tired tomorrow morning

IF YOU WENT TO BED EARLY TONIGHT, WOULD YOU FEEL TIRED TOMORROW MORNING ?

No, if I went to bed early tonight, I wouldn't feel tired tomorrow morning

TRANSLATE THIS SENTENCE, PLEASE:- IF YOU COME HERE NEXT SUNDAY, WILL YOU FIND THE SCHOOL CLOSED ?/

NOW TRANSLATE THIS SENTENCE, PLEASE:- IF YOU CAME HERE NEXT SUNDAY, WOULD YOU FIND THE SCHOOL CLOSED ?

RIGHT. NOW, WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THOSE TWO SENTENCES ?/

The first sentence means that perhaps I have the intention of coming to the school next Sunday, whilst the second sentence expresses only a supposition

IF YOU SWAM IN THE SEA IN THE MIDDLE OF WINTER, WOULD YOU FIND THE WATER WARM ?

No, if I swam in the sea in the middle of winter, I wouldn't find the water warm, but I'd find it cold

325 IF YOU FOUND ANYTHING IN THE STREET/ WORTH A LOT OF MONEY,/ WOULD YOU KEEP IT OR WOULD YOU TAKE IT TO THE POLICE STATION ?/

If I found anything in the street worth a lot of money, I would ...

IF YOU SENT A LETTER TO A FRIEND AND FORGOT TO PUT THE ADDRESS ON IT, WOULD IT ARRIVE ?

No, if I sent a letter to a friend and forgot to put the address on it, it wouldn't arrive

IF YOU READ A GOOD BOOK, WOULD YOU BE BORED ?

No, if I read a good book, I wouldn't be bored, but I'd be interested

GRAMMAR QUESTIONS

- 326 1) WHEN DO WE USE "AN" BEFORE A WORD, AND WHEN DO WE USE "A" ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE ! We use "an" before a word beginning with a vowel, and "a" before a word beginning with a consonant. For example, a book: an ash-tray
- 2) WHEN DOES THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE WORD "THE" CHANGE ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. The pronunciation of the word "the" changes before a word beginning with a vowel. For example, the book: the ash-tray
- 3) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "ANY" AND "SOME" ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH. The difference ... is that we use "any" in interrogative and negative sentences, and "some" in positive sentences. For example, "Are there any books on the table? - Yes, there are some books on the table. And are there any books on the floor? - No, there aren't any books on the floor
- 4) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE AND THE PRESENT SIMPLE ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH The difference between ... is that we use the Present Progressive for an action we are doing now, for example, "I'm speaking English now", whilst the Present Simple we use for an action we do generally, for example, "I generally speak [French]"
- 327 5) WHERE DOES THE PREPOSITION GENERALLY COME IN AN ENGLISH SENTENCE WITH AN INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. The preposition generally comes last in an English sentence with an interrogative pronoun. For example, "Who are you speaking to ?".
- 6) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "INTO" AND "IN" ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH. The difference ... 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. For example, "I'm putting my hand into my pocket. My hand is in my pocket"
- 7) WITH THE VERB "TO HAVE", WHAT DOES THE WORD "GOT" MEAN, AND WHY DO WE USE IT ? With the verb "to have", the word "got" means nothing, but we use it for rhythm
- 8) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE AND A POSSESSIVE PRONOUN ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH. The difference ... is that a Possessive Adjective we put in front of a noun, whilst a Possessive Pronoun we put after it, or use without a noun. For example, "This is my book. This book is mine"

9) GIVE ME ALL THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES, PLEASE ! The Possessive Adjectives are "my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their"

328 10) GIVE ME ALL THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS. The Possessive Pronouns are "mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs"

11) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "MANY" AND "FEW" AND "MUCH" AND "LITTLE" ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.

The difference ... is that we use "many" and "few" for things we can count, whilst "much" and "little" we use for things we can't count. For example, "many books, much water, few pens, little wine"

12) WHY DO WE SAY "CHEAPER THAN" BUT NOT "EXPENSIVER THAN" ?

We say ... because the adjective "cheap" has only one syllable, whilst the adjective "expensive" has three syllables

13) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "TO LOOK AT" AND "TO WATCH" ?

The difference ... is that we use "to look at" for something that is still, whilst we use "to watch" for something that is moving

14) WHAT'S THE PAST TENSE OF "I AM" ? The Past Tense of "I am" is "I was"

15) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "EVER" AND "NEVER" ?

The difference ... is that "ever" is positive and is generally used in interrogative sentences, whilst "never" is negative

16) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "QUICK" AND "QUICKLY" ?

- AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH. The difference ... is that "quick" is an adjective, whilst "quickly" is an adverb. For example, "He is a quick writer. He writes quickly"

329 17) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "OVER" AND "ON" ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH. The difference ... is that we say "over" when there is no contact between the two objects, or when one object covers the other completely; whilst we use "on" when there is contact, or when one object doesn't cover the other completely. For example, "My right hand. is *over* the pen, whilst my left hand is *on* the table"

18) HOW DO WE FORM THE PAST TENSE OF REGULAR VERBS ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

We form ... by putting the letters "ed" at the end. For example, "walk - walked"

19) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "BRING" AND "TAKE" ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH. The difference ... is that we use "bring" when we carry something to somebody who is speaking, and "take" when we carry something from somebody who is speaking. For example, "Bring me your book, please Now, take your book to him, please"

- 20) WHAT ARE THE TWO MEANINGS OF THE WORD "QUITE", AND HOW DO WE KNOW THE DIFFERENCE ?
The two meanings of ... are "completely" and "nearly completely", and we know the difference by the accent. A heavy accent means "completely" whilst a light accent means "nearly completely"
- 330 21) WHAT ARE THE ELEVEN MEANINGS OF THE VERB "TO GET" ?
The eleven ... are "become, earn, reach, arrive, buy, receive, bring, obtain, take, persuade" and "have"
- 22) GRAMMATICALLY, WE SAY "I SHALL, YOU WILL" ETC., BUT WHAT DO PEOPLE GENERALLY PREFER TO USE FOR ALL PERSONS ?
People generally prefer to use "will" for all persons
- 23) WHEN DO WE USE CONTRACTIONS IN ENGLISH, AND WHEN DO WE NOT ?
We use ... when they sound pleasant to the ear and are easy to pronounce, and we don't use them when they are unpleasant to the ear and difficult to pronounce
- 24) GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF HOW PRONUNCIATION CAN CHANGE WHEN WE SPEAK QUICKLY FROM WHEN WE SPEAK SLOWLY
"Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday" become "Mondee, Tuesdee, Wednesdee" ... "can" becomes "cun"
- 25) WHAT ARE THE THREE WAYS OF ASKING A QUESTION WITH THE VERB "TO HAVE" ?
The three ... "Have you a pen ? Have you got a pen ?" and "Do you have a pen ?"
- 26) CAN WE ALWAYS USE THESE THREE FORMS ?
No, we can't ...
- 331 27) WHAT CONSTRUCTION FOLLOWS A WORD LIKE "SUCCEED" ?
The construction that follows a word like "succeed" is the word "in" and a gerund
- 28) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PAST SIMPLE AND THE PRESENT PERFECT ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.
The difference between ... is that we use the Past Simple when the action is finished and the time is finished, whilst we use the Present Perfect when the action is finished but the time is not finished. For example, "I spoke English yesterday" and "I have spoken English today"
- 29) WHY DO WE NOT USUALLY SAY "LITTLER" AND "LITTLIST" ?
We don't usually say ... because they're too difficult to pronounce. Instead we usually use "smaller" and "smallest" as they are easier to pronounce

30) WHAT ARE THE THREE PARTS OF AN ENGLISH VERB ? - WHAT DO WE CALL THESE THREE PARTS ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

The three parts of ... are the Present, the Past, and the Past Participle.
They are called a paradigm. For example, "see - saw - seen"

31) WHAT ARE THE FOUR KINDS OF PARADIGMS ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH. The four ... are 1) Those that have all three parts different.

For example, "see - saw - seen" 2) Those that have only two parts different. For example, "sit - sat - sat" 3) Those that have all their parts the same. For example, "cut - cut - cut", and 4) The regular verbs that add the letters "ed" to form their Past and Past Participles. For example, "arrive - arrived - arrived"

332 32) WHAT DO THE WORDS "ONE, YOU, WE" AND "THEY" SOMETIMES MEAN ? The words ... mean people in general

33) WHICH IS GENERALLY USED MOST "ONE, YOU" OR "WE" ? "You" is generally used most

34) WHAT ARE THE THREE KINDS OF SENTENCES IN WHICH WE CAN USE THE PRESENT PERFECT ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.

The three kinds ... are 1) Where the action is finished, but the time is not finished. For example, "I have seen him today" 2) Where the time is indefinite. For example, "I have never seen him", and 3) Where we don't say the time. For example, "I have seen him"

35) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "BETWEEN" AND "AMONG" ?

The difference between... is that we use "between" for two people or things, and "among" for more than two people or things

36) WHAT WORDS DO WE USE FOR THE FUTURE INTENTION ? - WHEN DO WE USE IT ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. We use the words "going to"

for the Future Intention. We use it when we have the intention of doing something in the future - usually in the near future. For example, "I am going to open the book"

333 37) WHAT ARE THE PARADIGMS OF THE VERBS "TO BE" AND "TO GO" ?

The paradigms of ... are "I am, I was, I have been" and "I go, I went, I have gone"

38) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "MR BROWN HAS BEEN TO SCOTLAND" AND "MR BROWN HAS GONE TO SCOTLAND" ?

The difference between ... is that the first sentence means that Mr Brown has been to Scotland and has returned and is perhaps here now, whilst the second sentence means that Mr Brown is not here now, but has gone to Scotland

39) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "EACH OTHER" AND "ONE ANOTHER" ? The difference between ... is that we generally use "each other" for two people or things and "one another" for more than two people or things

40) WHAT ARE THE PAST, FUTURE AND INFINITIVE OF "CAN" ? The Past of "can" is "could" or "was able"; it has no Future or Infinitive, so we use "will be able" for the Future, and "to be able" for the Infinitive

41) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "WHETHER" AND "IF" ? The difference between ... is that "whether" is generally followed by the word "not" and usually expresses a doubt

42) WHAT'S THE CONDITIONAL OF THE VERB "TO HOLD" ? The Conditional of ... "held"

334 43) WHAT'S THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN OPEN CONDITIONAL SENTENCE ?- WHAT DOES IT EXPRESS ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. The construction of an Open Conditional sentence is If + Present + Future. It expresses a probability. For example, "If I go to London, I shall see the Thames"

44) WHAT'S THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SUBJUNCTIVE SENTENCE ? - WHAT DOES IT EXPRESS ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. The construction of a Subjunctive sentence is If + Past + Conditional. It expresses a supposition. For example, "If I went to London, I would see the Thames"

PARADIGMS OF IRREGULAR VERBS

SEE - SAW - SEEN

am - was - have been

am able - was able - have been able

become - became - become

begin - began - begun

break - broke - broken

can - could - have been able

come - came - come

335 do - did - done

drink - drank - drunk

eat - ate - eaten

fly - flew - flown

mistake - mistook - mistaken

see - saw - seen

shake - shook - shaken

show - showed - shown

speak - spoke - spoken

take - took - taken

wear - wore - worn

forget - forgot - forgotten

give - gave - given

go - went - gone

know - knew - known

SIT - SAT - SAT

bend - bent - bent

bring - brought - brought

build - built - built

buy - bought - bought

dream - dreamt - dreamt

earn - earned - earned

feel - felt - felt

find - found - found

get - got - got

hang - hung - hung

have - had - had

hold - held - held

keep - kept - kept

learn - learnt - learnt

leave - left - left

mean - meant - meant

meet - met - met

say - said - said

sell - sold - sold

send - sent - sent

shine - shone - shone

sit - sat - sat

sleep - slept - slept

smell - smelt - smelt

stand - stood - stood

teach - taught - taught

tell - told - told

think - thought - thought

336 CUT - CUT - CUT

cost - cost - cost

cut - cut - cut

put - put - put

LIST OF TENSES

IMPERATIVE

Take! Don't take!

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

I am taking - I am not taking. Am I taking ? Am I not taking ?

PRESENT SIMPLE

I take - I do not take. Do I take ? Do I not take ?

INFINITIVE

To take - I want to take.

PAST SIMPLE

I took - I did not take. Did I take ? Did I not take ?

337 FUTURE

I shall take - I shall not take. Shall I take ? Shall I not take ?

PRESENT PERFECT

I have taken - I have not taken. Have I taken ? Have I not taken ?

FUTURE INTENTION

I am going to take - I am not going to take. Am I going to take ?

Am I not going to take ?

CONDITIONAL

I should take - I should not take. Should I take ? Should I not take ?

SUBJUNCTIVE

If I took - If I did not take.

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 10

1) Who is sitting on the floor? 2) Do you like walking? 3) Are the French the same as the Russians? 4) Are your eyes the same colour as your mouth? 5) Do the people in Germany speak the same language as the same people in Japan? 6) Are you wearing Mr. Brown's clothes? 7) What colour are the teacher's shoes? 8) Do you sit down after the lesson? 9) What do we call the people in Germany? 10) What do we call the thing we wear on our heads? 11) What is the contraction of "cannot"? 12) Can you speak Chinese? 13) Can you put this book into your pocket? 14) How much is a quarter of a thousand? 15) What is a quarter of ten? 16) Who teaches you English? 17) Do you learn Spanish? 18) Do you like learning a language? 19) Is English grammar difficult? 20) Is it generally easy for people to write with their left hands?

ANSWERS

1) Nobody is sitting on the floor. 2) Yes, I like walking ... or ... No, I do not like walking. 3) No, the French are not the same as the Russians, but they are different from the Russians. 4) No, my eyes are not the same colour as my mouth, but they are a different colour from my mouth. 5) No, the people in Germany do not speak the same language as the people in Japan, but they speak a different language from the people in Japan. 6) No, I am not wearing Mr. Brown's clothes, but I am wearing my clothes. 7) The teacher's shoes are 8) No, I do not sit down after the lesson, but I stand up. 9) We call the people in Germany Germans. 10) We call the thing we wear on our heads a hat. 11) The contraction of "cannot" is "can't". 12) No, I cannot speak Chinese ... or ... Yes, I can speak Chinese. 13) No, I cannot put this book in my pocket ... or ... Yes, I can put 14) Two hundred and fifty is a quarter of a thousand. 15) Two and a half is a quarter of ten. 16) ... teaches me English. 17) No, I do not learn Spanish ... or ... Yes, I learn Spanish. 18) Yes, I like learning a language ... or ... No, I do not like 19) No, English Grammar is not difficult, but it is easy. 20) No, it is not generally easy for people to write with their left hands, but it is difficult.

EXERCISE 11

1) Are there any maps hanging on these walls? 2) What is hanging from the ceiling? 3) Do you go home after the lesson by car, by bus, by train, or do you walk home? 4) Which do you prefer, to walk or go by car? 5) Is Mr. Brown single? 6) Have you a husband or a wife? 7) What is your mother's name? 8) What is your father's wife's name? 9) What is the plural of "child"? 10) Are both China and Greece large countries? 11) What kind of car do you prefer? 12) What kind of book is this you are reading? 13) Where do we generally put the prepositions in an English sentence with an interrogative pronoun? - Give an example. 14) What do we speak with? 15) Tell me the names of the four cardinal points, please! 16) Is Germany east or west of Italy? 17) Tell me the names of some of the places you like in this country? 18) What is the contrary of "with"? 19) Can we read without opening our eyes?

ANSWERS

1) No, there are not any maps hanging on these wall ... or ... Yes, there are some maps
2) A light is hanging from the ceiling. 3) I go home after the lesson by ... or ... I walk home after the lesson. 4) I prefer to 5) No, Mr. Brown is not single, but he is married. 6) I have a ... or ... I have neither a husband nor a wife because I am not married. 7) My mother's name is 8) My father's wife's name is 9) The plural of "child" is "children". 10) No, both China and Greece are not large countries, but only China is a large country. 11) I prefer a 12) This is an English schoolbook I am reading. 13) We generally put the preposition at the end of an English sentence with an interrogative pronoun. For example "What do we write with?" 14) We speak with our mouths. 15) The names of the four cardinal points are - north, south, east and west. 16) Germany is neither east nor west of Italy, but it is north of Italy. 17) The names of some of the places I like in this country are 18) The contrary of "with" is "without". 19) No, we cannot read without opening our eyes.

EXERCISE 12

1) What is the difference between a verb and a noun? 2) Give an example of a verb and of a noun, please! 3) Do you walk about the room during the lesson? 4) Are all the people in this place married? 5) Are all the people in your city, town or village men? 6) Are you wearing anything on your feet? 7) Are you wearing anything on your head? 8) What are you wearing on your head? 9) Are your ears on the back of your head? 10) Are our chins at the top of our faces? 11) What do we smell with? 12) What is your address? 13) Are there many people in a small village? 14) Are the countries of Europe generally friends now? 15) What is the difference between "into" and "in"? - Give an example. 16) What does the word "like" mean (not the verb)? 17) Is the back of your hand like the front? 18) What is the difference between "why" and "because"? 19) Why can you not put this book into your pocket?

ANSWERS

1) A verb is a word we use for an action, whilst a noun is a word we use for a thing. 2) An example of a verb is "take". An example of a noun is "book". 3) No, I do not walk about the room during the lesson, but I sit on my chair. 4) No, not all the people in this place are married, but some are married and some are single. 5) No, not all the people in my ... are men, but some are men and some are women, boys or girls. 6) Yes, I am wearing something on my feet. 7) No, I am not wearing anything on my head ... or ... Yes, I am wearing something on my head. 8) I am wearing nothing on my head ... or ... I am wearing 9) No, my ears are not on the back of my head, but they are on the sides of my head. 10) No, our chins are not at the top of our faces, but they are at the bottom of our faces. 11) We smell with our noses. 12) My address is 13) No, there are not many people in a small village, but there are few people in a small village. 14) Yes, the countries of Europe are generally friends now. 15) We use "into" for a thing that moves from one place to another, and "in" for a thing that remains in one place. For example, "I am putting my hand into my pocket. My hand is now in my pocket". 16) The word "like" means 17) No, the back of my hand is not like the front, but it is different from the front. 18) We generally use "why" in questions and "because" in answers. 19) Because the book is too large or my pocket is not large enough.

EXERCISE 13

1) Why can you not touch the ceiling? 2) How many seconds make a minute? 3) Can you make a suit? 4) Give us some examples of adjectives, please! 5) What can you see in this room? 6) Do you like all food? 7) Are you a son or a daughter? 8) How many brothers and sisters have you? 9) What is the difference between parents and relations? 10) Tell me the names of some of the relations, please. 11) Are there more people in a town than in an village? 12) Can you break the window with an ash-tray? 13) Do you think there is anybody in the other room? 14) Are all pupils good at learning languages? 15) Do you prefer going to school instead of going to the cinema? 16) What do we put on our bread? 17) Can you carry the table on your back into the next room? 18) Are you carrying shoes on your feet?

ANSWERS

1) Because the ceiling is too high and I am not tall enough. 2) Sixty seconds make a minute. 3) No, I cannot make a suit ... or ... Yes, I can 4) Some examples of adjectives are black, high, large, etc. 5) I can see some chairs, some books, some pictures, a light etc. in this room. 6) No, I do not like all food, but some I like and some I dislike. 7) I am a 8) I have ... brothers and ... sisters. 9) Parents are mother and father, whilst relations are all other people in the family. 10) The names of some of the relations are uncles, aunts and cousins. 11) Yes, there are more people in a town than in a village. 12) Yes, I can break the window with an ash-tray. 13) Yes, the teacher goes out of the classroom after the lesson. 14) Yes, I think there is somebody in the other room ... or ... No, I do not think there is anybody in the other room. 15) No, not all pupils are

good at learning languages, but some are good and some are bad at learning languages. 16) No, I do not prefer going to school instead of going to the cinema but I prefer going to the cinema. 17) We put butter on our bread ... or ... We put nothing on our bread. 18) No, I cannot carry the table on my back into the next room ... or ... Yes I can carry 19) No, I am not carrying shoes on my feet, but I am wearing shoes on my feet.

EXERCISE 14

1) What does the word "got" mean when we use it with the verb "to have"? 2) Is there any difference between "I have a book" and "I have got a book"? 3) Have you got anything in your pocket or bag? 4) Can you hear anybody in the other room? 5) What do we hear with? 6) Can a man without hands drive a car? 7) Are there more people in Europe than in Asia? 8) What is the difference between a watch and a clock? 9) What is the time, please? 10) How many days make a week? 11) How many months make a year? 12) Do you put sugar on your meat? 13) Count the numbers from ten to fifteen, please! - What are you doing? 14) What are the Possessive Pronouns? 15) What is the difference between a Possessive Adjective and a Possessive Pronoun? - Give an example. 16) What does the verb "to do" mean (not as an auxiliary)? 17) What do you do after the lesson? 18) Which city in your country has the most people?

ANSWERS

1) The word "got" means nothing when we use it with the verb "to have". 2) No, there is no difference between "I have a book" and "I have got a book". 3) Yes, I have got something in my pocket or bag ... or ... No, I have not got anything in 4) No, I cannot hear anybody in the other room ... or ... Yes, I can hear somebody in the other room 5) We hear with our ears. 6) No, a man without hands cannot drive a car. 7) No, there are not more people in Europe than in Asia, but there are fewer people in Europe than in Asia. 8) A watch we wear on our wrist or carry in our pocket, whilst a clock we hang on the wall or put on a table. 9) The time is 10) Seven days make a week. 11) Twelve months make a year. 12) No, I do not put sugar on my meat, but I put it in my tea or coffee. 13) I am counting the numbers from ten to fifteen. 14) The Possessive Pronouns are - mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs. 15) We put a Possessive Adjective in front of a noun whilst we put a Possessive Pronoun after a noun, or verb. A Possessive Pronoun we can also use instead of a noun. For example, "This is my book", or "This book is mine". 16) The verb "to do" means 17) I ... after the lesson. 18) ... is the city in my country which has the most people.

EXERCISE 15

1) Which do you think is the most beautiful place in your country? 2) Do you eat bread without butter? 3) Can we drink meat? 4) Tell us the names of four metals, please! 5) What is the door-key made of? 6) How much does your pen cost? 7) Tell me the names of the days of the week please! 8) What is today? 9) What was yesterday? 10) What will tomorrow be? 11) Do you want anything to eat at the moment? 12) What time does the

lesson begin? 13) What time does the lesson end? 14) How long does the lesson last? 15) Is a Rolls Royce car cheap? 16) Of these three countries: China, Russia and Greece, has Greece the most people? 17) About how many rooms are there in this building? 18) Are you sitting outside in the corridor? 19) What is the plural of "a book"? 20) Tell me the names of some drinks, please! 21) What colour is water? 22) Can you hear well?

ANSWERS

1) I think ... is the most beautiful place in my country. 2) Yes, I eat bread without butter ... or ... No, I do not eat 3) No, we cannot drink meat, but we eat meat. 4) The names of four metals are gold, silver, steel and iron. 5) The door-key is made of 6) My pen costs 7) The names of the days of the week are: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. 8) Today is 9) Yesterday was 10) Tomorrow will be 11) Yes, I want something to eat at the moment ... or ... No, I do not want anything 12) The lesson begins at 13) The lesson ends at 14) The lesson lasts 15) No, a Rolls Royce car is not cheap, but it is expensive. 16) No, Greece has not the most people, but it has the fewest people. 17) There are about ... rooms in this building. 18) No, I am not sitting outside in the corridor, but I am sitting in the room. 19) The plural of "a book" is "some books". 20) The names of some drinks are wine, water and milk. 21) Water has no colour. 22) Yes, I can hear well ... or ... No, I cannot hear well.

EXERCISE 16

1) Do you like the smell of flowers? 2) Do children generally hate their mothers? 3) Tell me the names of the three meals that people generally eat a day? 4) What do we use to eat with? 5) What is the difference between "many" and "few" and "much" and "little"? 6) Do you eat little bread? 7) Do you eat more meat than bread? 8) Of these three foods: bread, meat and salt, do you eat salt the most? 9) What is the opposite of the word "top"? 10) Do most people rest from Monday to Friday? 11) What is the window made of? 12) Are you tall enough to touch the ceiling? 13) Does your pen write badly? 14) What do we eat our food from? 15) Is your handkerchief more expensive than your shoes? 16) Why do we say "cheaper than" but not "expensiver than"? 17) Is your chin above your mouth? 18) Tell me the names of the months of the year, please! 19) What was last month? 20) Do most people in your country go to church (or temple or mosque) each week? 20) At what time do you generally enter the classroom for you lesson? 22) Can we see the air?

ANSWERS

1) Yes, I like the smell of flowers. 2) No, children do not generally hate their mothers, but they generally love their mothers. 3) The names of the three meals that people generally eat a day are breakfast, lunch and dinner. 4) We use a knife and fork to eat with. 5) "Many" and "few" we use for things we can count, whilst "much" and "little" we use for things we cannot count. 6) Yes, I eat little bread ... or ... No, I do not eat little

bread, but I eat much bread. 7) No, I do not eat more meat than bread, but I eat less meat than bread ... or ... Yes, I eat more 8) No, I do not eat salt the most, but I eat it the least. 9) The opposite of the word "top" is "bottom". 10) No, most people do not rest from Monday to Friday, but they work. 11) The window is made of glass and 12) No, I am not tall enough to touch the ceiling. 13) No, my pen does not write badly, but it writes well ... or ... Yes, my pen writes badly. 14) We eat our food from a plate. 15) No, my handkerchief is not more expensive than my shoes, but it is cheaper than my shoes. 16) Because the word "cheap" has only one syllable, whilst the word "expensive" has three syllables. 17) No, my chin is not above my mouth, but it is below my mouth. 18) The names of the months of the year are: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August September, October, November, December. 19) Last month was 20) No, most people in my country do not go to church (or temple or mosque) each week ... or ... Yes, most people in my 21) I generally enter the classroom at ... for my lesson. 22) No, we cannot see the air.

EXERCISE 17

1) What will the month after next be? 2) What is the difference between A.M. and P.M? 3) What can we use instead of "much" and "many"? 4) Do you go to the cinema a lot? 5) If you want something to eat, where must you go? 6) Can you play the piano? 7) Do you go to school in the morning, in the afternoon or in the evening? 8) About how many pieces of bread do you eat for your lunch? 9) What is the difference between "a country" and "the country"? 10) Do you want to live for a hundred years? 11) Does gas smell pleasant? 12) Do we generally drink coffee from a glass? 13) Is the table higher than the door? 14) Which is the longest river in the world? 15) Which is the highest mountain in the world? 16) What will the date tomorrow be? 17) Is the table lighter than the book? 18) Are there any shops in the street where you live? 19) What do we play football with? 20) Does the government of a country make the laws for that country? 21) On which side of your body is your heart? 22) Do you want to make a deep study of the English language?

ANSWERS

1) The month after next will be 2) A.M. we use for the time before midday, whilst P.M. we use for the time after midday. 3) We can use "a lot of" instead of "much" and "many". 4) Yes, I go to the cinema a lot ... or ... No, I do not go to the cinema a lot. 5) If I want something to eat, I must either go home or to a restaurant. 6) No, I cannot play the piano ... or ... Yes, I can play the piano. 7) I go to school in the 8) I eat about ... pieces of bread for my lunch ... or ... I do not eat any bread for 9) "A country" is a nation, whilst "the country" is the opposite of the town. 10) Yes, I want to live for a hundred years ... or ... No, I do not want 11) No, gas does not smell pleasant, but it smells unpleasant. 12) No, we do not generally drink coffee from a glass, but we drink it from a cup. 13) No, the table is not higher than the door, but it is lower than the door. 14) The Nile is the longest river in the world. 15) Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. 16) The date tomorrow will be 17) No, the table is not lighter than the

book, but it is heavier than the book. 18) Yes, there are some shops in the street where I live. 19) We play football with a ball. 20) Yes, the government of a country makes the laws for that country. 21) My heart is on the left side of my body ... or ... Two-thirds of it is. 22) Yes, I want to make a deep study of the English language ... or ... No, I do not want to

EXERCISE 18

1) What time do you go to bed at night? 2) What time do you get up in the morning? 3) How long do you sleep? 4) Name me three vegetables, please! 5) Must you study a lot, if you want to learn a language well? 6) Are you the first to arrive in the classroom for the lesson? 7) Do you leave any food on your plate after a meal? 8) Can we see the sun in the sky during the night? 9) Is Moscow by the sea? 10) What do we cut meat with? 11) Can you lift the table with your little finger? 12) Is this building as high as Mt. Everest? 13) Tell me the names of the four seasons of the year, please! 14) Does Thursday precede Wednesday? 15) When does the lesson begin? 16) Are your shoes new? 17) What is the difference between "new" and "young"? 18) Who is the oldest person in your family? 19) What do we take off when we come into a building? 20) Are there any fields near the house where you live? 21) Is the number of people in your town (village or city) always increasing? 22) Were there any battles in your country during the last World War?

ANSWERS

1) I go to bed at ... at night. 2) I get up at ... in the morning. 3) I sleep about ... hours. 4) The names of three vegetables are: potatoes, tomatoes and peas. 5) Yes, I must study a lot, if I want to learn a language well. 6) Yes, I am the first to arrive in the classroom for the lesson ... or ... No, I am not the 7) No, I do not leave any food on my plate after a meal ... or ... Yes, I sometimes leave some food 8) No, we cannot see the sun in the sky during the night, but we can see the moon and the stars. 9) No, Moscow is not by the sea, but it is inland. 10) We cut meat with a knife. 11) No, I cannot lift the table with my little finger. 12) No, this building is not as high as Mt. Everest, but it is lower than Mt. Everest. 13) The names of the four seasons of the year are: spring, summer, autumn and winter. 14) No, Thursday does not precede Wednesday, but it follows Wednesday. 15) The lesson begins at 16) No, my shoes are not new, but they are old ... or ... Yes, my shoes are new. 17) "New" we use for things, whilst "young" we use for people. 18) My ... is the oldest person in my family. 19) We take our hats and coats off when we come into a building. 20) Yes, there are some fields near the house where I live ... or ... No, there are not any 21) Yes, the number of people in my ... is always increasing ... or ... No, the number 22) Yes, there were some battles in my country during the last World War ... or ... No, there were not any

EXERCISE 19

1) What are the two most important holidays of the year in Europe? 2) When are Christmas and Easter? 3) Is your stomach empty after a large meal? 4) Are the streets full of people during the night? 5) What can we see in the sky during the night? 6) Which subject do you like the most (at school)? 7) Do you dress before washing? 8) Is it hotter in winter than in summer? 9) Which is one of the coldest countries in the world? 10) Is it as hot in Scandinavia as in Spain? 11) Can you see any trees from where you are sitting? 12) Do you live on a farm? 13) Is there peace between all the countries of the world at the moment? 14) Can we measure exactly the quantity of water in the sea? 15) Is it necessary to pay for the food we eat in a restaurant? 16) Can we go by ship from Paris to Milan? 17) Are you almost at the end of this exercise? 18) Do you think it is pleasant to work in an office? 19) Can you hear any voices in the next room? 20) When does next season start?

ANSWERS

1) The two most important holidays of the year in Europe are Christmas and Easter. 2) Christmas is on 25th December, whilst Easter is in Spring, either in March or in April. 3) No, my stomach is not empty after a large meal, but it is full. 4) No, the streets are not full of people during the night, but they are empty of people. 5) We can see the moon and the stars in the sky during the night. 6) I like the subject of ... the most. 7) No, I do not dress before washing, but I wash before dressing. 8) No, it is not hotter in winter than in summer, but it is colder 9) Finland is one of the coldest countries in the world. 10) No, it is not as hot in Scandinavia as in Spain, but it is colder 11) Yes, I can see some trees from where I am sitting ... or ... No, I cannot see any trees 12) Yes, I live on a farm ... or ... No, I do not live 13) No, there is not peace between all the countries of the world at the moment. 14) We cannot measure exactly the quantity of water in the sea, but we can measure it more or less. 15) Yes, it is necessary to pay for the food we eat in a restaurant. 16) No, we cannot go by ship from Paris to Milan. 17) Yes, I am at the end of this exercise. 18) Yes, I think it is pleasant to work in an office ... or ... No, I do not think it is pleasant to work in an office ... or ... It depends on the kind of office. 19) Yes, I can hear some voices in the next room ... or ... No, I cannot hear any 20) Next season starts on the ... of

EXERCISE 20

1) Which is one of the most common drinks in your country besides water? 2) Do you have a fire at home in summer? 3) Which is the broadest street in your town? 4) Are you richer than a millionaire? 5) Which is one of the poorest countries in the world? 6) Do you like reading war stories? 7) Are there any hills round your town? 8) Have you got a horse at home? 9) Do you laugh very much? 10) What do we taste with? 11) Do you drink as much milk as water? 12) Do you send cards to your friends at Christmas time? 13) What is the difference between a house and a flat? 14) Is Japan near England? 15) Is France farther from England than China? 16) Of these three countries: France, Greece

and Japan, which is the nearest to England? 17) Does Saturday come at the beginning of the week? 18) Can we see well during the night if the moon is not shining?

ANSWERS

1) ... is one of the most common drinks in my country besides water. 2) No, I do not have a fire at home in summer. 3) ... Street is the broadest street in my town. 4) No, I am not richer than a millionaire. 5) ... is one of the poorest countries in the world. 6) Yes, I like reading war stories ... or ... No, I do not like ... or ... I like reading some war stories. 7) Yes, there are some hills around my town ... or ... No, there are not any 8) Yes, I have got a horse at home ... or ... No, I have not got a 9) Yes, I laugh very much ... or ... No, I do not laugh 10) We taste with our tongues. 11) No, I do not drink as much milk as water, but I drink less milk than water ... or ... Yes, I drink as much 12) Yes, I send cards to my friends at Christmas time ... or ... No, I do not send ... , but I send 13) A house is a building, generally where one family lives, whilst a flat is part of a building. 14) No, Japan is not near England, but it is far from England. 15) No, France is not farther from England than China, but it is nearer. 16) Of those three countries, France is the nearest to England. 17) No, Saturday does not come at the beginning of the week, but it comes at the end of the week. 18) No, we cannot see well during the night if the moon is not shining.

EXERCISE 21

1) Were England and America enemies during the last World War? 2) Are there any old castles in your town? 3) Is it easy to stop smoking? 4) Does a soldier generally make a lot of money? 5) Is it cheap to build a large house in the country? 6) Do you fill your stomach completely when you eat? 7) How many pages does this book contain? 8) Are you very good at art? 9) Which country do you think has the largest army in the world? 10) Do the pupils come into the classroom later than the teacher? 11) Who gets up the earliest in your family? 12) Is it light during the night? 13) Do you live near the station? 14) What is a millionaire? 15) Are there very few people in China? 16) Do you speak English very well? 17) Is it very cold in Africa in summer? 18) What do we generally write on the inside of a Christmas card? 19) Do you think most people in the world are happy today? 20) Do you speak English better than your language?

ANSWERS

1) No, England and America were not enemies during the last World War, but they were friends. 2) Yes, there are some old castles in my town ... or ... No, there are not any old 3) No, it is not easy to stop smoking, but it is difficult. 4) No, a soldier does not generally make a lot of money. 5) No, it is not cheap to build a large house in the country, but it is expensive. 6) Yes, I fill my stomach completely when I eat ... or ... No, I do not fill 7) This book contains ... pages. 8) Yes, I am very good at art ... or ... No, I am not very ... or ... I am quite good at art. 9) I think ... has the largest army in the world. 10) No, the pupils do not come into the classroom later than the teacher, but earlier than

the teacher. 11) My ... gets up the earliest in my family ... or ... I get up 12) No, it is not light during the night, but it is dark. 13) No, I do not live near the station ... or ... Yes, I live near the station. 14) A millionaire is a man who has a million pounds or more. 15) No, there are not very few people in China, but there are very many people in China. 16) No, I do not speak English very well, but I speak it well enough. 17) No, it is not very cold in Africa in summer, but it is very hot. 18) We generally write "A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year" on the inside of a Christmas card. 19) Yes, I think most people in the world are happy today ... or ... No, I do not think that most 20) No, I do not speak English better than my language, but I speak it worse than my language.

EXERCISE 22

1) Do you think your country is a worse place to live in than the North Pole? 2) Which do you think is the best country in the world to live in? 3) What is (or was) your worst subject at school? 4) What kind of games do you like the best? 5) Is it right to say we look at a game of football? 6) Which is the best shop in your town for buying men's clothes? 7) Do you like watching TV? 8) What is the difference between "beside" and "besides"? - and give an example of each. 9) What do you do in the evening besides watching TV? 10) Are there very many people in a very small village? 11) Has a very poor man very much money? 12) Has your country another large city besides the capital? 13) What covers our heads? 14) Does it snow very much in the south of Europe? 15) What kind of weather do you prefer? 16) When you go to another town, do you prefer to go by car or by train?

ANSWERS

1) No, I do not think my country is a worse place to live in than the North Pole, but I think it is a better place 2) I think ... is the best place in the world to live in. 3) ... is (or was) my worst subject at school. 4) The kind of games I like the best are 5) No, it is not right to say we look at a game of football, because a game of football moves. 6) ... is the best shop in my town for buying men's clothes. 7) Yes, I like watching TV ... or ... No, I do not like 8) "Beside" means ... , whilst "besides" means For example, "The pen is beside the book" and "I eat vegetables and bread etc. for my lunch besides meat". 9) I go for a walk, I read, I eat etc. in the evening besides watching TV. 10) No, there are not very many people in a very small village, but there are very few. 11) No, a very poor man does not have very much money, but he has very little money. 12) Yes, my country has another large city besides the capital. 13) Our hair covers our heads. 14) No, it does not snow very much in the south of Europe. 15) I prefer ... weather. 16) When I go to another town, I prefer to go by

EXERCISE 23

1) Do you think you can hold a simple conversation in English? 2) Do you know if tomorrow will be a warm day? 3) Do you speak your language slower than English? 4) Does everybody in the world have enough food to eat? 5) Does it snow everywhere in the world? 6) When it rains, what do we cover our heads with? 7) Does Thursday always follow Wednesday? 8) Were you in this room two weeks ago? 9) Where were you three years ago? 10) Do you live apart from your parents? 11) Are you in this room together with other people? 12) What do you do in the evening apart from watching TV? 13) What is the difference between a road and a street? 14) After drinking a bottle of whisky, can you walk in a straight line? 15) Do you smoke? 16) If you arrive at the school ten minutes early, how long must you wait for the lesson to begin? 17) Does the sun ever shine during the night?

ANSWERS

1) Yes, I think I can hold a simple conversation in English. 2) No, I do not know if tomorrow will be a warm day. 3) No, I do not speak my language slower than English, but I speak it quicker than English. 4) No, not everybody in the world has enough food to eat. 5) No, it does not snow everywhere in the world, but in some places it does and in some places it does not. 6) When it rains, we cover our heads with our hats. 7) Yes, Thursday always follows Wednesday. 8) Yes, I was in this room two weeks ago ... or ... No, I was not in 9) I was ... three years ago. 10) Yes, I live apart from my parents ... or ... No, I do not 11) Yes, I am in this room together with other people ... or ... No, I am not in 12) I go for a walk, I read, I eat, etc. in the evening apart from watching TV. 13) A road is in the country and connects two towns, whereas a street is in the town and generally has shops in it. 14) No, after drinking a bottle of whisky, I cannot walk in a straight line, but I walk in a crooked line. 15) Yes I smoke ... or ... No, I do not smoke. 16) If I arrive at the school ten minutes early, I must wait ten minutes for the lesson to begin. 17) No, the sun never shines during the night.

EXERCISE 24

1) Do you ever go to school on Sunday? 2) How many pictures are there round these walls? 3) Does your country do business with foreign countries? 4) Is nature always beautiful? 5) What is the price of a meal in a very cheap restaurant in the place where you live? 6) Is a bush higher than a tree? 7) Do you always shake hands with your friends every time you see them? 8) Is your stomach completely full after a very large meal? 9) What do we call this method we are using for learning English? 10) Are the countries of Europe more or less friends today? 11) Where is the accent in the word "beautiful"? 12) Some people eat in expensive restaurants whilst others eat in cheap ones, what does this depend on? 13) What are clouds made of? 14) Do you always remember everything you learn? 15) Are we nearly at the end of this season? 16) Were you here a hundred years ago? 17) Can a man in Europe have two wives?

ANSWERS

1) No, I never go to school on Sunday. 2) There are ... pictures round these walls. 3) Yes, my country does business with foreign countries. 4) Yes, nature is always beautiful. 5) The price of a meal in a very cheap restaurant in the place where I live is about 6) No, a bush is not higher than a tree, but it is lower than a tree. 7) No, I do not shake hands with my friends every time I see them ... or ... Yes, I always shake 8) Yes, my stomach is completely full after a very large meal. 9) We call this method we are using for learning English the Direct Method. 10) Yes, the countries of Europe are more or less friends today. 11) The accent in the word "beautiful" is on the first syllable. 12) It depends on how much money they have. 13) Clouds are made of water. 14) No, I do not always remember everything I learn, but some things I remember and some things I forget. 15) Yes, we are nearly at the end of this season ... or ... No, we are not nearly at ... but we are only at the beginning, or in the middle 16) No, I was not here a hundred years ago. 17) No, a man in Europe cannot have two wives.

EXERCISE 25

1) Is Easter always in March? 2) What is the difference between "quick" and "quickly"? - Give examples. 3) Can you write as quickly as you can speak? 4) What is over this building? 5) Do you think it is a bad idea to go to England if you want to learn English well? 6) Does it often snow in the south of Europe? 7) Is the public always polite in the shops and streets? 8) Can you show me the way to the station from here, please? 9) Can we kill a person with a knife? 10) Name a queen in history. 11) What colour is blood? 12) If you do not understand a question the teacher asks you, what must you do? 13) How do we form the Past Tense of regular verbs? - Give some examples. 14) Did you move any part of your body during the lesson? 15) Did you walk to school yesterday? 16) Did you watch TV last week? 17) When did last season end?

ANSWERS

1) No, Easter is not always in March, but sometimes it is in March and sometimes in April. 2) "Quick" is an adjective, whilst "quickly" is an adverb. For example, "He is a quick writer. He writes quickly". 3) No, I cannot write as quickly as I can speak, but I write slower (or more slowly) than I speak. 4) The sky is over this building. 5) No, I do not think it is a bad idea to go to England if I want to learn English well, but I think it is a good idea. 6) No, it does not often snow in the south of Europe, but it seldom snows. 7) No, the public is not always polite in the shops and streets, but sometimes they are polite and sometimes they are impolite. 8) Yes, I can show you the way to the station from here ... or No, I can't show you the 9) Yes, we can kill a person with a knife. 10) ... of ... was a queen in history. 11) Blood is red. 12) If I do not understand a question the teacher asks me, I must ask him to repeat it. 13) We form the Past Tense of regular verbs by adding the letters "ed" at the end. For example, arrived, walked, lived etc. 14) Yes, I moved some parts of my body during the last lesson. 15) Yes, I walked to school

yesterday ... or ... No, I did not walk 16) Yes, I watched TV last week ... or ... No, I did not watch 17) Last season ended on the ... of

EXERCISE 26

1) Which streets do you walk along when you go home from the school? 2) Which is the best way to remember something very well? 3) How often do you go to the cinema? 4) Is it healthy to go to bed late? 5) What do we use to make a fire? 6) Did you decide to learn English, or did your parents decide for you? 7) Explain the difference between the Present Progressive and the Present Simple. 8) Do you think the North Pole is like heaven? 9) Do you always agree with everything people say? 10) What do we sometimes add to our tea and coffee? 11) Can you jump over this table with both your feet together? 12) Can you sit at the corner of a round table? - Why not? 13) When you meet somebody for the first time, what do you do? 14) What is the difference between "bring" and "take"? 15) Do you bring a pen with you to school?

ANSWERS

1) I walk along ... when I go home from the school. 2) The best way to remember something really well is to repeat it often. 3) I go to the cinema about once a 4) No, it is not healthy to go to bed late, but it is unhealthy. 5) We use wood, paper and coal to make a fire, or only wood. 6) I decided to learn English ... or ... My parents decided for me. 7) 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. 8) No, I do not think the North Pole is like heaven, but I think it is more like hell. 9) No, I do not always agree with everything people say, but with some things I agree and with some things I disagree. 10) We sometimes add milk and sugar to our tea and coffee. 11) No, I cannot jump over this table with both my feet together. 12) No, I cannot sit at the corner of a round table. - Because a round table has no corners. 13) When I meet somebody for the first time, I shake his (or her) hand. 14) We use "bring" when we carry something to somebody who is speaking, and "take" when we carry something from somebody who is speaking. 15) Yes, I bring a pen with me to school ... or ... No, I do not

EXERCISE 27

1) Do you bring (or take) any food with you to school? 2) What does the word "quite" mean? 3) How do we know the difference between the two meanings of the word "quite"? 4) After a very large meal is your stomach **quite** full or quite full? 5) Is pure water bad for the body? 6) Do you ever promise to give something to somebody and then not give it? 7) Are people always polite in the shops and streets? 8) If you cannot answer a question during the lesson, who helps you to answer it? 9) What do you bring with you to school? 10) Is it easier for you to express your thoughts in writing than in speaking? 11) Which language did we speak during the last lesson? 12) What time did you come to school today? 13) Did you ever break an arm or a leg when you were a little

child? 14) What did you wear yesterday? 15) Did you write any letters to your friends last year? 16) What time did you get up this morning? 17) Did you stand up after the last lesson?

ANSWERS

1) No, I do not bring (or take) any food with me to school ... or ... Yes, I bring some
2) The word "quite" means completely or nearly completely. 3) By the accent. A heavy accent means "completely", whilst a light accent means "nearly completely". 4) After a very large meal my stomach is quite full. 5) No, pure water is not bad for the body, but it is good for the body. 6) Yes, I sometimes promise to give something to somebody and then not give it ... or ... No, I never promise to give 7) No, people are not always polite in the shops and streets, but sometimes they are polite and sometimes they are impolite. 8) If I cannot answer a question during the lesson, my teacher helps me to answer it. 9) I bring my book etc. with me to school. 10) Yes, it is easier for me to express my thoughts in writing than in speaking ... or ... No, it is not easier 11) We spoke English during the last lesson. 12) I came to school at ... o'clock today. 13) Yes, I broke ... when I was a little child ... or ... No, I never broke an arm or a leg when 14) I wore ... yesterday. 15) Yes, I wrote some letters to my friends last year ... or ... No, I did not write any letters 16) I got up at ... this morning. 17) Yes, I stood up after the last lesson.

EXERCISE 28

1) Did the sun shine last month? 2) What did you take home with you after the last lesson? 3) Did you tell the teacher your name? 4) Do people smile when they are unhappy? 5) Must you pay a tax to the government if you buy a foreign car? 6) Do you ever destroy letters you receive from friends? 7) What does the word "guilty" mean? 8) What is the Past Tense of the verb "to drive"? 9) Did you remember all the new words last lesson? 10) What did you see in the classroom last lesson? 11) What did you sit on during the last lesson? 12) What did you eat yesterday for your lunch? 13) Did the teacher give you a dictation last month? 14) When did this season begin? 15) What did you drink for your breakfast this morning? 16) How long did you sleep last night? 17) Are there a lot of hungry people in some parts of the world today? 18) Tell me a historical fact, please!

ANSWERS

1) Yes, the sun shone last month. 2) I took my book etc. home with me after the last lesson. 3) Yes, I told the teacher my name. 4) No, people do not smile when they are unhappy. 5) Yes, generally you must pay a tax to the government if you buy a foreign car. 6) Yes, I sometimes destroy letters I receive from friends ... or ... No, I never 7) The word "guilty" means 8) The Past Tense of the verb "to drive" is "drove". 9) No, I did not remember all the new words last lesson, but some I remembered and some I forgot ... or ... Yes, I remembered all 10) I saw some chairs, some tables, some

pupils, a teacher etc. in the classroom last lesson. 11) I sat on a chair last lesson. 12) I ate some ... , some ... etc. yesterday for my lunch. 13) Yes, the teacher gave me a dictation last month. 14) This season began on 21st 15) I drank some ... for my breakfast this morning. 16) I slept about ... last night. 17) Yes, there are a lot of hungry people in some parts of the world today. 18) The Second World War began in 1939.

EXERCISE 29

1) What are the first five meanings of the verb "get"? (Do not answer the following questions with the word "get" but with the verb of the same meaning.) 2) When you get hungry, what do you do? 3) About how much does a doctor get a month? 4) What time do you generally get home after each lesson? 5) Can we get cigarettes from a clothes shop? 6) Do you dream very much at night? 7) Have you a garden at home? 8) Do you ever refuse to help other people? 9) Do you write your dictations in a separate book from this one? 10) Is there very much crime in the town where you live? 11) Was there a light hanging from the ceiling last lesson? 12) Were there any chairs on the table last lesson? 13) When did President Kennedy die? 14) Are young boys generally physically stronger than men? 15) Do you feel bad if you eat too much? 16) Do you feel hot in winter? 17) Do people drive their cars in the middle of the road.

ANSWERS

1) The first five meanings of the verb "get" are: become, earn, reach, arrive and buy. 2) When I become hungry, I eat. 3) A doctor earns about ... a month. 4) I generally arrive home at ... after each lesson. 5) No, we cannot buy cigarettes from a clothes shop. 6) Yes, I dream very much (or a lot) at night ... or ... No, I do not dream very much (or a lot) at night. 7) Yes, I have a garden at home ... or ... No, I do not have 8) No, I never refuse to help other people ... or ... Yes, I sometimes refuse 9) Yes, I write my dictations in a separate book from this one. 10) Yes, there is very much (or a lot) of crime in the town where I live ... or ... No, there is not very much crime 11) Yes, there was a light hanging from the ceiling last lesson. 13) President Kennedy died in 1963. 14) No, young boys are not generally physically stronger than men, but they're weaker. 15) Yes, I feel bad if I eat too much. 16) No, I do not feel hot in winter, but I feel cold. 17) No, people do not drive their cars in the middle of the road, but they drive them on the right-hand side of the road ... or ... on the left-hand side of the road.

EXERCISE 30

1) Are you **quite** sure that you have two arms? 2) Is it polite not to say please when we make a request? 3) Are you always willing to help other people? 4) What time did you leave home yesterday? 5) Did your lunch smell bad yesterday? 6) Did you learn any new words last week? 7) Did you send any letters to your friends last year? 8) Did you know the teacher two weeks ago? 9) Are horses wild animals? 10) Did you ever have a holiday on a boat when you were a child? 11) What do we call the arms of a tree? 12) Is there a

light hang from the ceiling last lesson? 15) What was the name of the last book you read? 16) Who was the last person you met before coming to school? 17) Did you feel cold last summer? 18) Did you hear the news on the wireless last week?

ANSWERS

1) Yes, I am quite sure that I have two arms. 2) No, it is not polite not to say please when we make a request, but it is impolite. 3) Yes, I am always willing to help other people ... or ... I am generally willing 4) I left home at ... yesterday morning. 5) No, my lunch did not smell bad yesterday, but it smelt good. 6) Yes, I learnt some new words last week. 7) Yes, I sent some letters to my friends last year. 8) Yes, I knew the teacher two weeks ago. 9) Some horses are wild, but most horses are not. 10) Yes, I sometimes had a holiday on a boat when I was a child ... or ... No, I never had 11) We call the arms of a tree branches. 12) Yes, there is a bridge over the river in my town ... or ... There is not a river in my town. 13) I eat about ... eggs a day (or a week) ... or ... I do not eat eggs. 14) Yes, the light hung from the ceiling last lesson. 15) The name of the last book I read was 16) ... was the last person I met before coming to the school. 17) No, I did not feel cold last summer, but I felt hot. 18) Yes, I heard the news on the wireless last week.

EXERCISE 31

1) What did you hold in your hand to write your last dictation with? 2) What did you bring with you to school last lesson? 3) Where did you buy your shoes from? 4) Did you go to the cinema last year? 5) Who was the last person you shook hands with? 6) Did the teacher say anything to you last lesson? 7) Did you think the last film you saw was a good one? 8) Do you make any mistakes when you speak English? 9) How often do they give the news on the wireless each day? 10) What do you do when you feel ill? 11) Do people generally feel well when the weather is bad? 12) What is your favourite drink when you feel very thirsty? 13) Do they sell food in clothes shops? 14) Did you go away for your holidays last summer? 15) What are all the eleven meanings of the verb "to get"? 16) Is your watch worth as much now as when you bought it? 17) Do you think it is worth buying an umbrella, if you live in a country where it only rains about once a month?

ANSWERS

1) I held a pen (or pencil) in my hand to write my last dictation with. 2) I brought my book with me to school last lesson. 3) I bought my shoes from 4) Yes, I went to the cinema last year ... or ... No, I did not go 5) ... was the last person I shook hands with. 6) Yes, the teacher said something to me last lesson. 7) Yes, I thought the last film I saw was a good one ... or ... No, I did not think the last film I saw 8) Yes, I make some mistakes when I speak English. 9) They give the news every ... on the wireless each day. 10) When I feel ill, I go to bed and call a doctor ... or ... I go to bed and call a doctor when I feel ill. 11) No, people do not generally feel well when the weather is bad, but 12) My favourite drink is ... when I feel very thirsty ... or ... is my 13) They sell food in clothes shops. 14) I did not go away for my holidays last summer. 15) The eleven meanings of the verb "to get" are: 1) to obtain, 2) to receive, 3) to become, 4) to arrive, 5) to reach, 6) to understand, 7) to know, 8) to learn, 9) to catch, 10) to find, 11) to acquire. 16) Yes, it is worth buying an umbrella, if you live in a country where it only rains about once a month. 17) Yes, it is worth buying an umbrella, if you live in a country where it only rains about once a month.

favourite drink when 13) No, they do not sell food in clothes shops. 14) Yes, I went away for my holidays last summer ... or ... No, I did not go away 15) All the eleven meanings of the verb "to get" are: become, earn, reach, arrive, buy, receive, bring, obtain, take, persuade and have. 16) No, my watch is not worth as much now as it was when I bought it. 17) No, I do not think it is worth buying an umbrella if I live in a country where it only rains about once a month.

EXERCISE 32

(Answer the following questions not with the verb "get" but with a verb which has the same meaning.) 1) Do you get cards from your friends at Christmas time? 2) Do we get milk from an animal? 3) Is it easy to get people to give their money away? 4) Where do you get your hair cut? 5) Is the floor soft? 6) Is English grammar hard? 7) Do you think that women generally work harder than men? 8) Is work in a factory very pleasant? 9) How much does a meal cost in an ordinary restaurant? 10) Can you paint? 11) Do you stay in the classroom after the lesson has finished? 12) What kind of songs do you like? 13) What is the complete Future Tense of the verb "to reach"? 14) What are the contractions of the Future Tense for all the persons? 15) What is the opposite of "3 months ago"? 16) Will it rain next year? 17) Shall we be at this school in 2 weeks' time? 18) What are the contractions of "I shall not" and "you will not"?

ANSWERS

1) Yes, I receive cards from my friends at Christmas time ... or ... No I do not receive 2) Yes, we obtain milk from an animal. 3) No, it is not easy to persuade people to give their money away. 4) I have my hair cut at 5) No, the floor is not soft, but it is hard. 6) No, English grammar is not hard, but it is easy. 7) Yes, I think that women generally work harder than men ... or ... No, I do not think that women generally work harder than men, but I think that they work less hard than men. 8) No, work in a factory is not generally very pleasant, but in some factories it can be quite pleasant. 9) A meal costs about ... in an ordinary restaurant. 10) Yes, I can paint. 11) No, I do not stay in the classroom after the lesson has finished ... or ... Yes, I stay in the classroom 12) I like love songs (or jazz songs). 13) The complete Future Tense of the verb "to reach" is: I shall reach, you will reach, he, she, it will reach, we shall reach, they will reach 14) The contractions of the Future Tense for all the persons are: I'll, you'll, he'll, she'll, it'll, we'll, you'll, they'll. 15) The opposite of "3 months ago" is "in 3 months' time". 16) Yes, it will rain next year. 17) Yes, we shall be at this school in 2 weeks' time? 18) The contractions of "I shall not" and "you will not" are "I shan't" and "you won't".

EXERCISE 33

1) Will you be here in a hundred years' time? 2) Shall we live for a thousand years? 3) When people are smoking in company, what do they do with their cigarettes? 4) What do you suggest a person does for his health? 5) What will you do before going to bed tonight? 6) What do you do when you feel tired? 7) If you turn round, what will you see?

8) What is the Past of the verb "to get"? 9) Do you want to live until you are a hundred years old? 10) Do you think life is pleasant for most people in the world today? 11) Is death a pleasant subject to speak about? 12) At what speed must a car go when going through a town? 13) Do you like unpleasant surprises? 14) Is it a big struggle for you to get up on a cold winter's morning when you feel very tired? 15) What surrounds this building? 16) When there is a war these days, do soldiers use swords to kill the enemy with?

ANSWERS

1) No, I will not be here in a hundred years' time. 2) No, we shall not live for a thousand years. 3) When people are smoking in company, they offer their cigarettes round. 4) I suggest a person eats a lot of fruit and vegetables, goes to bed early, exercises, etc. for his health. 5) I will eat, watch TV, etc. before going to bed tonight. 6) When I feel tired, I go to bed ... or ... I go to bed when I feel tired. 7) If I turn round, I shall see 8) The Past of the verb "to get" is "got". 9) Yes, I want to live until I am a hundred years old ... or ... No, I do not want 10) No, I do not think life is pleasant for most people in the world today ... or ... Yes, I think life 11) No, death is not a pleasant subject to speak about. 12) A car must go at ... kilometres an hour when going through a town. 13) No, I do not like unpleasant surprises. 14) Yes, it is a big struggle for me to get up on a cold winter's morning when I feel very tired. 15) ... surrounds this building. 16) No, when there is a war these days, soldiers do not use swords to kill the enemy with.