

# STAGE 2

64 LESSON 10 SHE CHART 5

## PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

## PRESENT SIMPLE

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

## PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

## PRESENT SIMPLE

I AM SPEAKING

I SPEAK

NOW

GENERALLY

ARE YOU SPEAKING?

DO YOU SPEAK'?

YES, I'M SPEAKING

YES, I SPEAK

NO, I'M NOT SPEAKING

NO, I DO NOT SPEAK/

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

65 WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE AND THE PRESENT SIMPLE ?/

The difference between the Present Progressive and the Present Simple is that we use the Present Progressive for an action we are doing now, whilst the Present Simple we use for an action we do generally

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

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

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

ARE YOU SPEAKING

No, I'm not speaking... but I'm speaking English

DO YOU SPEAK.....?

Yes, I speak ...

ARE YOU READING THAT BOOK ?

No, I'm not reading that book

DO YOU READ THAT BOOK ?

Yes, I read that book

ARE YOU WRITING ?

No, I'm not writing

DO YOU WRITE ?/

Yes, I write

AM I GOING TO THE DOOR?

No, you aren't going to the door, but you're remaining on the chair

DO I GO TO THE DOOR AFTER THE LESSON ?

Yes, you go to the door after the lesson

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

DO YOU GO HOME AFTER THE LESSON (OR LESSONS)?/

Yes, I go home after the lesson

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

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

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

**DONT**  
forma przecząca „do”

**REMAIN**  
pozostać

**JAPANESE**  
Japoński

**CHINESE**  
Chiński

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

WHAT'S THE NEGATIVE OF "DO" ?

The negative of "do" is "do not"

WHAT'S THE CONTRACTION OF "DO NOT"?

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

- 68 **DO YOU REMAIN HERE AFTER THE LESSON (OR LESSONS) ?** No, I don't  
remain here after the lesson, but I go home
- DO YOU SPEAK [JAPANESE] ?/** No, I don't speak [Japanese], but I speak ...
- DO YOU READ BOOKS IN [CHINESE]?** No, I don't read books in [Chinese],  
but I read books in ...

**DOESN'T** czasownik pomocniczy, forma przecząca

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

WHAT'S THE NEGATIVE OF "DOES" ?

The negative of "does" is "does not"

WHAT'S THE CONTRACTION OF "DOES NOT"?

The contraction of "does not"  
is "doesn't"

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

**DOES HE REMAIN HERE AFTER THE LESSON (OR LESSONS) ?**

No, he doesn't remain here after the lesson, but  
he goes home after the lesson

DOES SHE WRITE IN [GERMAN]?

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

69 **DICTATION 2**

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

LESSON II

**ABOUT** mniej więcej, około

**PAGE** strona

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

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

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

**CAN** móc

70 CAN YOU SPEAK .....?

Yes, I can speak ...

CAN YOU TOUCH THAT BOOK ?

Yes, I can touch that book

CAN YOU READ AND WRITE ?

Yes, I can read and write

**LIKE**

lubić, podobać się

**DISLIKE**

nie lubić

**CINEMA**

kino

**TELEVISION**

telewizja

DO YOU LIKE YOUR CITY (TOWN OR VILLAGE)?/

Yes, I like my city ...  
or ... No, I don't like my city

DO YOU DISLIKE THE CINEMA ?

No, I don't dislike the cinema, but I like  
the cinema

DO YOU LIKE THAT PICTURE ? DO

YOU DISLIKE TELEVISION ? DOES

HE/SHE DISLIKE TELEVISION?

71 **RIGHT** prawa **LEFT** lewa

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

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

PUT YOUR RIGHT HAND ON THAT BOOK, PLEASE !

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

**CLOSE YOUR LEFT EYE, PLEASE!**

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

**MOVING**

ruchomy/poruszający się

**STILL**

nieruchomy

**COMPLETELY**

całkowicie

[IS MY HAND MOVING ?/ No, your hand isn't moving, but it's still

AM I STANDING STILL? "No, you aren't standing still, but you're moving

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**WITH** z(czym?)

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

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

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

**HALF** pół

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

HOW MUCH IS HALF A HUNDRED?/

Fifty is half a hundred

HOW MUCH IS HALF THIRTEEN?

Six and a half is half thirteen

ARE HALF THESE CHAIRS GREEN ?

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

**TELL** powiedzieć

TELL ME YOUR NAME, PLEASE !

My name's Mr ...

WHAT'S HE DOING?

He's telling you his name

TELL ME THE NAME OF THE CAPITAL OF RUSSIA, PLEASE !/

Moscow's  
the capital of Russia

WHAT'S HE DOING?

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

74 **RUSSIAN** Rosjanin

**GREEK** Grek, Grecki

ARE YOU [RUSSIAN] OR [GREEK] ?

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

DO YOU SPEAK [GREEK] ?

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

**PREFER**

woleć

**TEA**

herbata

**COFFEE**

kawa

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

I prefer...

WHICH DO YOU PREFER, TEA OR COFFEE?

I prefer...

WHICH DOES HE/SHE PREFER, TEA OR COFFEE?

He/she prefers...

DO THE ENGLISH GENERALLY PREFER COFFEE ?

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

EXERCISE 3

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LESSON 12

**BOTH** \* obaj, obie, oboje

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

**MEAN** znaczyć, oznaczać

WHAT DOES THE WORD "USE" MEAN IN..... ?/ The word "use"

WHAT DOES THE WORD "WHO" MEAN IN ..... ? The word "who"

WHAT DOES THE WORD "WHICH" MEAN IN..... ? The word "which"  
 means "... " in..

- 76 **LANGUAGE** **EUROPEAN** **ASIAN**  
 język europejski azjatycki

WHICH LANGUAGE ARE WE SPEAKING NOW?/ We're speaking English now

WHICH LANGUAGE DO YOU GENERALLY SPEAK? I generally speak ...

WHICH LANGUAGE DOES HE/SHE GENERALLY SPEAK? He/she  
 generally speaks...

IS CHINESE A EUROPEAN LANGUAGE? No, Chinese isn't a European language,  
 but it's an Asian language

I	HAVEN ' T	1	HAVE NOT	ja nie mam ty
YOU	HAVEN ' T	YOU	HAVE NOT	nie masz on
HE	HASN ' T	HE	HAS NOT	nie ma ona
SHE	HASN ' T	SHE	HAS NOT	nie ma ono
IT	HASN ' T	IT	HAS NOT	nie ma my
WE	HAVEN ' T	WE	HAVE NOT	nie mamy wy
YOU	HAVEN ' T	YOU	HAVE NOT	nie macie oni
THEY	HAVEN ' T	THEY	HAVE NOT	nie mają

77 **ONLY / tylko**

WHAT'S THE NEGATIVE OF "I HAVE"? The negative of "I have" is "I have not"

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

HAVE I FOUR ARMS ? No, you haven't four arms, but you've only two arms

HAVE YOU TWO HEADS ?/ No, I haven't two heads, but I've only one head

HAS HE ONLY ONE HAND ? No, he hasn't only one hand, but he's two hands

HAS SHE TWO NOSES? No, she hasn't two noses, but she's only one nose

HAVE WE ONLY ONE MOUTH ? No, we haven't only one mouth, but we've two mouths

HAVE THEY EIGHT EARS ? No, they haven't eight ears, but they've only four ears

**DICTATION 3**

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

78 **LESSON 13**

SEE CHAR! 4

**ANYBODY?**  
non-specific

**SOMEBODY**

**NOT ANYBODY**

**WHO?**  
specific

**MRS. BROWN ETC.**

**NOBODY**

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**IS THERE ANYBODY SITTING THERE ON THAT CHAIR?**

Yes, there's somebody sitting there on that chair

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

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

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

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

**NOBODY** nikt

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

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

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

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

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

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

**WALK** spacerować

**WHAT AM I DOING ?** You're walking

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

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

**THE SAME... AS\***  
taki sam jak

**DIFFERENT... FROM**  
inny, różny od

**JAPAN/**  
Japonia

- 81 ARE YOUR SHOES THE SAME AS MY SHOES? No, my shoes aren't the same as your shoes, but they're different from your shoes
- ARE THE FRENCH THE SAME AS THE RUSSIANS? No, the French aren't the same as the Russians, but they're different from the Russians
- ARE YOUR EYES THE SAME COLOUR AS YOUR MOUTH?/ No, my eyes aren't the same colour as my mouth, but they're a different colour from my mouth
- DO THE PEOPLE IN GERMANY/SPEAK THE SAME LANGUAGE AS THE PEOPLE IN JAPAN ? No, the people in Germany don't speak the same language as the people in Japan, but they speak a different language from the people in Japan
- WHICH IS IT RIGHT TO SAY, "PEOPLE ARE" OR "PEOPLE IS"?/ It's right to say "people are"

**MR. BROWN'S** pana Browna

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

- 82 IS THIS MR BROWN'S DRESS ? No, it isn't Mr Brown's dress, but it's Mrs Brown's dress
- IS THIS MR BROWN'S SHIRT ? Yes, it's Mr Brown's shirt
- IS THIS MR BROWN'S ARM ? No, it isn't Mr Brown's arm, but it's Mr ...'s arm
- IS THIS MR ..... 'S EAR?

**STAND UP**  
wstać

**SIT DOWN**  
usiąść

**UP**  
do góry

**DOWN/**  
nadół

- WHAT'S MY RIGHT HAND DOING ? Your right hand's moving up and down
- WHAT AM I DOING ? You're standing up
- WHAT AM I DOING ? You're sitting down

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

CALL <sup>30o</sup> nazwać 83 WHAT DO WE CALL THIS ?/ We call this an arm (or a handkerchief, a leg etc.)

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

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

**CAN'T** nie móc

**CANNOT** nie móc

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

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

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

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

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

#### 84 EXERCISE 4

#### LESSON 14

**QUARTER** ćwierć

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

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

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

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

**TEACH**  
uczyć

**LEARN**  
uczyć się

**SPANISH**  
Hiszpański

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

DO YOU LEARN SPANISH?

DO YOU LIKE LEARNING A LANGUAGE?

DOES HE/SHE LIKE LEARNING A LANGUAGE?

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<b>EASY</b> łatwy	<b>DIFFICULT</b> trudny	<b>GRAMMAR/</b> gramatyka
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IS ENGLISH GRAMMAR DIFFICULT?	Mo, English grammar isn't difficult, but it's easy
IS CHINESE AN EASY LANGUAGE TO LEARN?	No, Chinese isn't an easy language to learn, but it's a difficult language to learn
IS IT DIFFICULT FOR YOU TO SPEAK YOUR LANGUAGE?	No, it isn't difficult for me to speak my language, but it's easy
IS IT GENERALLY EASY FOR PEOPLE TO WRITE WITH THEIR LEFT HANDS?/	No, it isn't generally easy for people to write with their left-hands; but it's difficult

<b>HANG</b> powiesić	<b>MAP</b> mapa
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WHAT'S MY PEN DOING ?	Your pen's hanging between your finger and your thumb
WHAT'S HANGING FROM THE CEILING?	The light's hanging from the ceiling
IS THERE A MAP HANGING ON THAT WALL?	

86

<b>BY»</b> (czym?)	<b>CAR</b> samochód	<b>BUS</b> autobus	<b>TRAIN</b> pociąg	<b>SCHOOL/</b> szkoła
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DO YOU GO HOME AFTER THE LESSON BY CAR, BY BUS, BY TRAIN OR DO YOU WALK HOME ?	I ...
WHICH DO YOU PREFER, TO WALK OR GO BY CAR?/	I prefer to...
DO YOU COME TO SCHOOL BY TRAIN OR BY BUS?	I come to school by ...
DOES HE/SHE COME TO SCHOOL BY TRAIN OR BY BUS?	He/she comes to school by...

<b>MARRIED</b> żonaty/zamężna	<b>SINGLE</b> niezamężna, nieżonaty
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ARE YOU MARRIED?/	
IS MR BROWN SINGLE?	No, Mr Brown isn't single, but he's married

<b>HUSBAND</b> mąż	<b>WIFE</b> żona
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HAS MR BROWN A WIFE ?	Yes, Mr Brown has a wife
HAS MRS BROWN A HUSBAND?	Yes, Mrs Brown has a husband

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

- 87 **MOTHER** matka **FATHER** ojciec
- WHAT'S YOUR MOTHER'S NAME? My mother's name is ...
- WHAT'S YOUR FATHER'S NAME? My father's name is ...
- WHAT'S YOUR FATHER'S WIFE'S NAME? My father's wife's name is ...
- WHAT'S YOUR MOTHER'S HUSBAND'S NAME? My mother's husband's name is ...
- CHILD** dziecko **CHILDREN** dzieci
- WHAT'S THE PLURAL OF CHILD? The plural of child is children
- HOW MANY CHILDREN HAVE YOUR MOTHER AND FATHER? My mother  
and father have ... children
- ARE YOU YOUR FATHER'S ONLY CHILD?

## 88 DICTATION 4

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

## LESSON 15

### ONE ... THE OTHER • jeden... drugi

- ARE BOTH MY HANDS ON THE TABLE? No, both your hands aren't on the  
table, but one's on the table and the other's on your arm
- ARE BOTH MY HANDS CLOSED ? No, both your hands aren't closed, but  
one's closed and the other's open
- ARE BOTH THESE PENCILS RED ? No, both these pencils aren't red, but  
one's red and the other's grey

### KIND rodzaj

- WHAT'S THIS ? It's a book
- WHAT KIND OF BOOK IS THIS ?/ it's an English book

- 89 WHAT KIND OF ROOM IS THIS? It's a classroom  
 WHAT KIND OF CAR DO YOU PREFER ? I prefer...

**PRONOUN- zaimek**

**PREPOSITION przyimek**

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

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES OF INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS, PLEASE !

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

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

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

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

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

WHAT DO WE SPEAK WITH? We speak with our mouths

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

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

**NORTH**

**SOUTH**

**EAST**

**WEST**

północ

południe

wschód

zachód

**CARDINAL** główny

**POINT/** kierunek

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

The names of the four cardinal points are ...

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

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

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

**PLACE** miejsce

**SOME OF** • niektóre, niektórzy

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

IS THERE ANYBODY SITTING IN THAT PLACE?

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

**WITHOUT** bez

**CONTRARY** przeciwieństwo

WHATS THE CONTRARY OF "WITH"? The contrary of "with" is "without"

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

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

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

**VERB •**  
czasownik

**NOUN •**  
rzeczownik

**TRANSLATION**  
przekład

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

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

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

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

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

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

The word "translation" is a noun

**DURING**   podczas

**ABOUT**   dookoła około

9.1   DO WE SPEAK ..... DURING THE LESSON?/      No, we don't speak ... during  
the lesson, but we speak English

DO YOU WALK ABOUT THE ROOM DURING THE LESSON?      No, I don't  
walk about the room during Hit; lesson, but *I* sit on my chair

DOES HE/SHE WALK ABOUT THE ROOM DURING THE LESSON?  
No, he/she doesn't walk about the room during  
the lesson, but he/she sits on his/her chair

ABOUT HOW MANY QUESTIONS DO YOU ANSWER DURING THE LESSON?  
I answer about... questions during the lesson

EXERCISE 5

LESSON 16

**SOME ... SOME** •   kilka... trochę

ARE ALL THE PEOPLE IN THIS TOWN (CITY OR VILLAGE) MEN ?  
No, not all the people in this town are men, but  
some are men some are women

ARE ALL THE CARS IN EUROPE FORDS?      No, not all the cars in Europe are  
Fords, but some are Fords and some are Fiats,  
Renaults, Volkswagens, Datsuns, etc

94   ARE ALL THE PEOPLE IN THIS PLACE MARRIED?      No, not all the people  
in this place are married, but some are married and some are single

DO ALL THE PEOPLE IN EUROPE SPEAK SPANISH?/      No, not all the people  
in Europe speak Spanish but some speak  
Spanish, and some speak other languages

SEE CHART 4

**ANYTHING SOMETHING**  
non-specific

**NOT ANYTHING**

**WHAT? A LIGHT**  
specific

**NOTHING**



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

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

HAVE I ANYTHING IN MY RIGHT HAND?	Yes, you've something in your right hand
IS THERE ANYTHING ON THE TABLE ?	Yes, there's something on the (able
ARE YOU WEARING ANYTHING ON YOUR FEET?/	Yes, I'm wearing something on my feet

**NOT ANYTHING    nic (forma przecząca)**

HAVE I ANYTHING IN MY LEFT HAND?	No, you haven't anything in your left hand
IS THERE ANYTHING THERE ON THE FLOOR?/	No, there isn't anything there on the floor
ARE YOU WEARING ANYTHING ON YOUR HEAD?	No, I'm not wearing anything on my head

**NOTHING    nic**

WHAT HAVE I IN MY RIGHT HAND?	You've a pen in your right hand
WHAT HAVE I IN MY LEFT HAND ?	You've nothing in your left hand
WHAT'S ON THE TABLE ?/	There are some books, some pens etc. on the table
96 WHAT'S THERE ON THE FLOOR ?	There's nothing there on the floor
WHAT ARE YOU WEARING ON YOUR FEET ?	I'm wearing shoes on my feet
WHAT ARE YOU WEARING ON YOUR HEAD ?	I'm wearing nothing on my head

**FRONT**  
przód

**BACK**  
tył, tylny

**TOP**  
czubek, góra

**BOTTOM**  
spód

**SIDE**  
strona

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

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

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

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

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

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

**SMELL** wąchać, zapach

WHAT AM I DOING? You're smelling your wrist

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

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

**ADDRESS** adres

**STREET**<sup>350</sup> ulica

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

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

### **DICTATION 5**

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

### 98 LESSON 17

**MANY.**  
wiele

**FEW\***  
kilka

**MATCH**  
zapalka

**MATCHBOX**  
pudełko zapalek

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

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

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

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

**FRIEND** przyjaciel

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

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

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

<b>99</b>	<b>INTO-</b>	<b>IN*</b>	<b>THAT</b>	<b>ANOTHER</b>
	do	w	taka, taki, tamten, tamta, tamto	inny

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

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

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

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

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

**LIKE •** podobny, taki sam

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

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

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

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

<b>WHY</b>	<b>BECAUSE</b>	<b>SIMILAR</b>	<b>TOO</b>	<b>GREENWICH</b>
dlaczego	ponieważ	podobny	zbyt	Greenwich

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

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

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

CAN YOU TOUCH THE CEILING ?

No, I can't touch the ceiling

WHY NOT ?/

Because the ceiling's too high for me to touch

CAN YOU PUT THIS BOOK INTO YOUR POCKET ?

No, I can't put that book

into my pocket

101 WHY NOT ?

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

CAN WE CALL GREENWICH A CITY?

No, we can't call Greenwich a city

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

**SECOND**

sekunda

**MINUTE**

minuta

**HOURL**

godzina

**MAKE**

tworzyć, czynić

HOW MANY SECONDS MAKE A MINUTE?/

Sixty seconds make a minute

HOW MANY MINUTES MAKE AN HOUR ?

Sixty minutes make an hour

CAN YOU MAKE A SUIT?

**ADJECTIVE** przymiotnik

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

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES OF ADJECTIVES, PLEASE!

Some examples of adjectives are black, white ...

IS THE WORD "BOOK" AN ADJECTIVE?/

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

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

PEN IS ON THE FLOOR" ?

The word "green" is the adjective in this sentence

**SEE** widzieć

WHAT CAN YOU SEE IN THIS ROOM?

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

CAN YOU SEE HER?

Yes, I can see her

CAN YOU SEE ANYTHING IN MY LEFT HAND?

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

EXERCISE 6

## LESSON 18

### **FOOD** jedzenie

**DO YOU LIKE FOOD?** Yes. I like food

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

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

### **103 SON** syn

### **DAUGHTER** córka

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

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

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

### **BROTHER** brat

### **SISTER** siostra

**HAVE YOU ANY BROTHERS?**

**HAVE YOU ANY SISTERS ?**

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

**PARENTS**  
rodzice

**RELATIONS**  
krewni

**FAMILY**  
rodzina

**SUCH AS**  
takie/tacy jak

**UNCLE**  
wujek

**AUNT**  
ciotka

**COUSIN**  
kuzyn

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

### **104 WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PARENTS AND RELATIONS?**

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

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

**MORE ... THAN •** więcej niż

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

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

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

**BREAK** złamać, rozbić

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

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

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

**OUT OF •** na zewnątrz, z

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

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

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

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

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

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

**THINK** myśleć

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

**DO YOU THINK THERE'S ANYBODY IN THE OTHER ROOM ?/** Yes, I think  
there's somebody in the other room ... or...  
No I don't think there's anybody in the other room

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

<b>GOOD</b>	<b>BAD</b>	<b>GOOD AT</b>	<b>BAD AT</b>
dobry	zły	dobry w (czymś)	zły w (czymś)

IS THIS A BAD PEN ? No, it isn't a bad pen, but it's a good pen

DO YOU THINK THAT'S A GOOD PICTURE?

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

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

### **INSTEAD OF** zamiast

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

107 DO YOU PREFER COMING TO SCHOOL INSTEAD OF GOING TO THE  
CINEMA ? Mo, I don't prefer coming to school instead of going to the cinema, but I  
prefer going to the cinema instead of coming to school

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

### **DICTATION 6**

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

### **LESSON 19**

**BREAD** chleb **BUTTER** masło

WHAT DO WE PUT ON OUR BREAD ? We put butter on our bread

108 DO YOU LIKE BREAD WITHOUT BUTTER?

WHAT COLOUR'S BUTTER ? Butter's yellow or white

DO YOU PREFER WHITE OR BROWN BREAD?/ ] prefer... bread

**CARRY** nosić, nieść

You're carrying your chair 1.0 the window

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

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

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

HAVE GOT-  
mieć

RHYTHM  
rytm

BAG  
torba

NO  
nie

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

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

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

## WHY DO WE USE IT?/

We use it for rhythm

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "I HAVE A BOOK" AND "I HAVE GOT A BOOK" ?                      There's no difference between "I have a book" and "I have got a book".

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

HAVE YOU GOT A PEN ?

Yes, I've got a pen

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

(OR BAG) ?/      Yes, I've got  
something in my pocket (or bag)

## WHAT HAVE YOU GOT ON YOUR FEET?

I've got shoes on my feet

**HEAR**    słyszeć

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

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

110 WHAT DO WE HEAR WITH?/

We hear with our ears

DRIVE jechać samochodem

## CAN YOU DRIVE A CAR?



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

**MONEY**   pieniądze

**POUND**   funt

HOW MUCH MONEY HAVE YOU GOT IN YOUR POCKET (OR BAG)?/

I've got about...

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

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

**FEWER ... THAN •**   mniej niż

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

HAVE 1 MORE THUMBS THAN FINGERS ON MY HANDS?/   No, you haven't  
more thumbs than fingers on your hands, but you've  
fewer thumbs than fingers on your hands

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

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

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

**WATCH**   zegarek **na** rękę

**CLOCK**   zegar

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 113 EXERCISE 7

### LESSON 20

SEE CHART 6

<b>TIME</b> <sup>40o</sup> <b>godzina, czas</b>	<b>PAST</b> przeszły	<b>TO</b> do	<b>BY</b> na	<b>O'CLOCK</b> godzina
--	-------------------------	-----------------	-----------------	---------------------------

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

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

TIME NOW, PLEASE

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

<b>DAY</b> dzień	<b>WEEK</b> tydzień	<b>MONTH</b> miesiąc	<b>YEAR/</b> rok
---------------------	------------------------	-------------------------	---------------------

HOW MANY

60 seconds make a minute

SECONDS MAKE A MINUTE? 114 HOW MANY

60 minutes make an hour

MINUTES MAKE AN HOUR? HOW MANY

24 hours make a day

HOURS MAKE A DAY? HOW MANY DAYS

7 days make a week

MAKE A WEEK? HOW MANY WEEKS MAKE A

4 weeks make a month

MONTH ? HOW MANY MONTHS MAKE A

12 months make a year

YEAR?/



**MEAT** mięso

**SUGAR** cukier

DO YOU LIKE MEAT?

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

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

**COUNT** liczyć

**FROM... TO** od do

WHAT AM I DOING? You're counting

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

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

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

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS\*

MY	mój
YOUR	twój
HIS	jego
HER	jej
ITS	jego
OUR	nasz
YOUR	wasz
THEIR	ich

MINE	mój
YOURS	twój
HIS.	jego
HERS	jej
ITS.	jego
OURS.	nasz
YOURS,	wasz
THEIRS	ich

**ALSO /** także, też

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

WHAT ARE THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES ?

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

WHAT ARE THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS ?

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

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

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

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

This is my book ... or... This book is mine ... or ... This is mine

.17 **MINE** mój

**YOURS** twój

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

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

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

SEE CHART 1

HIS jego

**HERS** jej

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

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

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

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

**OURS** nasz

**THEIRS** ich

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

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

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

TO DO.  
robić

**AS**  
**jako**

INFINITIVE  
bezokolicznik

**TAKE THE WORD**  
tu: zmieniać miejsce

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

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

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

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

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

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

WHAT AM I DOING? You're sitting down

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

119 WHAT AM I DOING? You're standing up

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

### DICTATION 7

This part of the body/ is a leg/ and this/ is an arm./ The plural of foot/ is feet./ There are twelve words/ in this sentence./ A verb is a word/ we use for an action./ What does the word/ "do" mean?/ As an auxiliary,<sup>1</sup> verb/ it means nothing./ We say "the book",/ but "the ash-tray"/. Question mark, full-stop,/ comma./ The letter "a"/ isn't a consonant/ but a vowel./ This answer is wrong./ That is right.

### LESSON 21

**THE MOST** • najwięcej

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

Of these three books, this book has the most pages

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

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

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

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

**BEAUTIFUL** piękny

**UGLY** brzydki

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

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

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

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

**EAT** jeść

121 WHAT AM I DOING? You're eating

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

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

WHAT DO WE EAT WITH? We eat with our mouths

**DRINK** pić

WHAT AM I DOING? You're drinking

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

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

<b>METAL</b>	<b>GOLD</b>	<b>SILVER</b>	<b>STEEL</b>	<b>IRON</b>
metal	złoto	srebro	stal	żelazo

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

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

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

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

ARE YOU WEARING ANYTHING MADE OF SILVER?

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

**COST** kosztować

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

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

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

MONDAY poniedziałek	TUESDAY wtorek	WEDNESDAY środa	<b>THURSDAY</b> czwartek
123 FRIDAY piątek	SATURDAY sobota	SUNDAY niedziela	

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

<b>TODAY</b> dzisiaj	<b>YESTERDAY</b> wczoraj	<b>TOMORROW</b> jutro
<b>WAS</b> był	<b>WILL BE</b> będzie	<b>TO BE</b> być

WHAT'S TODAY ? Today's ...

WHAT WAS YESTERDAY ? Yesterday was...

WHAT WILL TOMORROW BE ? Tomorrow will be ...

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

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

WANT chcieć AT THE MOMENT w tym momencie

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

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

DO YOU WANT ANYTHING TO EAT AT THE MOMENT? DO  
YOU WANT ANYTHING TO DRINK AT THE MOMENT?

EXERCISE 8



## LESSON 22

**BEGIN**  
zaczynać

**END**  
kończyć

**LAST**  
trwać

**HOW LONG •**  
jak długo

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

**CHEAP**  
tani

**EXPENSIVE**  
drogi

**ROLLS ROYCE /**  
samochód (Rolls Royce)

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

**THE FEWEST**-<sup>450</sup> najmniej

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

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

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

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

**BUILDING** budynek

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

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

**INSIDE**  
wewnątrz

**OUTSIDE**  
na zewnątrz

**STOMACH**  
żołądek

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

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

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

A jakiś, pewien **SOME •** kilku, kilka, trochę

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

WHAT'S THE PLURAL OF "A"? The plural of "a" is "some"  
 WHAT'S THE PLURAL OF "A BOOK" ? The plural of "a book" is "some books"  
 WHAT CAN YOU SEE IN THIS CLASSROOM ? I can see some books, some  
 pens, a teacher, a door etc. in this classroom  
 HAVE I "A" THUMB ON MY LEFT HAND?/ Yes, you've "a" thumb on your  
 , left hand  
 HAVE I "ANY" FINGERS ON MY LEFT HAND? Yes, you've "some" fingers  
 on your left hand

128 **WATER** **WINE** **MILK**  
**woda** **wino** **mleko**

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

WHAT COLOUR'S WATER ? Water has no colour  
 DO YOU DRINK WINE ? Yes, I drink wine ... or... No, I don't drink wine  
 WHICH DO YOU PREFER, MILK OR WATER ? I prefer ...

**WELL** dobrze

CAN YOU HEAR WELL ? Yes, I can hear well  
 CAN YOU SEE WELL ? Yes, I can see well  
 CAN YOU SPEAK ..... WELL ? Yes, I can speak ... well

**FLOWER** kwiat

129 DO YOU LIKE THE SMELL OF FLOWERS?/

HAVE YOU ANY FLOWERS AT HOME?

**WHOSE** czyj, czyja, czyje

WHOSE BOOK'S THIS?

It's your book

WHOSE HAND'S THAT?

It's her hand

WHOSE SUITS THAT ?

It's Mr Brown's suit

**LOVE** lubić, kochać

**HATE** nienawidzić

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

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

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

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

### DICTATION 8

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

### 130 LESSON 23

MEAL  
posiłek

BREAKFAST  
śniadanie

LUNCH  
posiłek popołudniowy

DINNER  
obiad

A DAY  
dzień

MORNING  
poranek, rano

EVENING  
wieczór

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

TELL ME THE NAMES OF THE THREE MEALS THAT PEOPLE GENERALLY EAT A DAY !/      The names of the three meals that people generally

eat a day are breakfast, lunch and dinner

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

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

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

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

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

**KNIFE**    nóż

**FORK**    widelec

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

SEE CHART 7

MANY	MORE ... THAN	THE MOST
FEW	FEWER... THAN	THE FEWEST
MUCH-	MORE... THAN	THE MOST*
LITTLE«	LESS ... THAN •	THE LEAST•

**EXCEPTION**

wyjątek

**QUANTITY**

ilość

**SINGULAR /**

pojedynczy

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

132 <sup>11</sup> "Much", on the other hand, we use with things we cannot count./ For example, we cannot count water or sugar./ We cannot say one water, two waters; one sugar, two sugars etc./ These things are a singular quantity, and take no "s". Money is no exception:/ we can count money, but we do not say one money, two monies. We say one pound, two pounds; one franc, two francs etc./

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

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

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

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

"Few" and "little"<sup>1</sup> also have the same meaning, but we use "few" with things we can count, and "little" with things we cannot count.

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

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

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

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

**MANY**    dużo, wiele

**FEW**    kilka, mało

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

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

**MUCH**    dużo, wiele

**LITTLE**    mało, nie wiele

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

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

134 **FEWER ... THAN** •  
mniej niż (rzecz.policz.)

**LESS ... THAN** •  
mniej niż (rzecz, niep.)

**WHISKY**  
whisky

**BANK**  
bank

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

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

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

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH "FEWER... THAN" IN IT, PLEASE!/  
There are fewer pictures in this **room than chairs**

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

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

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

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

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

<b>THE FEWEST</b>	<b>THE LEAST</b>	<b>SALT</b>	<b>THAT ( = THE ONE)</b>
najmniej (rzecz, policz.)	najmniej (rzecz, niep.)	sól	ta, ten

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WHO EATS THE LEAST FOOD IN YOUR FAMILY ?

My ... eats the least food in my family

WHO DRINKS THE LEAST COFFEE IN YOUR FAMILY?/

My ... drinks the least coffee in my family

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

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

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

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

## EXERCISE 9

### 137 LESSON 24

OPPOSITE    na przeciwko

WHO'S SITTING OPPOSITE YOU?/

... is sitting opposite me

WHAT CAN YOU SEE OPPOSITE THIS BUILDING ?

I can see another building etc. opposite this building

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

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

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

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

**WORK**  
pracować

**REST**  
odpoczywać

**MOST PEOPLE**  
większość ludzi

DO MOST PEOPLE REST FROM MONDAY TO FRIDAY ?

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

DO YOU THINK MOST PEOPLE LIKE WORKING ?

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

### 138 DO YOU WORK ON SUNDAY ?/

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

GLASS    szkło

WOOD    drewno

WHAT'S THE TABLE MADE OF?      The table's made of wood

**PAPER** papier

**STONE** kamień

WHAT'S THIS BOOK MADE OF ?    This book's made of paper

## WHATS THE WALL OF THE HOUSE BEHIND MR AND MRS BROWN

MADE OF?/ The wall of the house behind Mr and Mrs Brown is made of stone

**ENOUGH**    dosyć

139 DO YOU SPEAK ENGLISH WELL ?      No, I don't speak English well, but I speak  
it well enough

ARE YOU TALL ENOUGH TO TOUCH THE CEILING? No, I'm not tall enough to touch the ceiling

ARE YOU SHORT ENOUGH TO STAND UNDER THE TABLE ?/ No, I'm not short enough to stand under the table

IS MY POCKET LARGE ENOUGH TO PUT THIS BOOK INTO?      No, your  
pocket isn't large enough to put that book into

**AIR**  
**powietrze**

**BATTLE**  
bitwa

**CHURCH**  
kościół

**DEEP**  
głęboki

**ENTER**  
wejście

SEE CHART 1

140 THAT ONE • tamten

**REPEAT** powtórzyć

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

WHAT COLOUR'S THIS PENCIL ?      This pencil's black

WHAT COLOUR'S THAT ONE ?      That one's white

WHICH PENCIL'S RED?                      This pencil's red

WHICH ONE'S GREY ?                      This one's grey

WHICH BOOK'S OPEN?                      This book's open

WHICH ONE'S CLOSED ?                      This one's closed



BADLY źle, niedobrze

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

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

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

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

PLATE<sup>495</sup> talerz

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

**CHEAPER ... THAN •**  
**tańszy niż**

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

IS YOUR HANDKERCHIEF MORE EXPENSIVE THAN YOUR SHOES ?/

No, my handkerchief isn't more expensive than  
my shoes, but it's cheaper than my shoes

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

IS YOUR TOWN A MORE EXPENSIVE PLACE THAN.....?

No, my town isn't a more expensive place  
than .., , but it's a cheaper place than ...

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

IS THE.....THE MOST EXPENSIVE CAR IN THIS COUNTRY ?

No, the ... isn't the most expensive car in this country,  
but it's the cheapest car in this country

WHAT'S THE CHEAPEST THING IN THIS ROOM ?

... is the cheapest thing in this room

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

## 143 DICTATION 9

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

### PRONUNCIATION CHART

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

144

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

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