

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, pospolity

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

DICTION 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	GIVE	--	GAVE
STAND	--	STOOD	BEGIN	--	BEGAN
SHINE	--	SHONE	DRINK	--	DRANK
TAKE	--	TOOK	SLEEP	--	SLEPT /
TELL	--	TOLD			

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	TAX	DESTROY	DOG	GUILTY
uśmiech	podatek	zniszczyć	pies	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 us 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

LESSON 43

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

245 WHAT DID I SAY TO YOU AT THE END OF THE LAST LESSON ?/

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

DICTIONARY 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/
przeciwieństwo, 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

LESSON 47

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

262 **TURN** obrócić się/odwrócić się

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

DICTATION 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.

EXERCISE 26

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

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, brzmieć

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**
unikac

BEND
zgiac

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

DICTATION 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 "LITTLEST" ?/ 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	TO MAKE ANGRY	NOISE
być złym	złościć	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 • =	CONTINUE	HOLD	MAINTAIN	CONSERVE
4 znaczenia:	kontynuować	trzymać	utrzymywać	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, pospolity

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./

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SWORD 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

320 **JUST •** właśnie

DONE • III forma czasownika „to do”

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	PROBABLY	CONSTRUCTION /
prawdopodobieństwo	prawdopodobnie	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	POLICE STATION	LETTER ⁹⁵⁹ /
przypuszczenie	posterunek policji	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 "LITTLEST" ? 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 - earnt - earnt

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.