

STAGE 7

566 LESSON 93

REALIZE

zdawać sobie sprawę

CONSEQUENCE

konsekwencja

RAT

szczur

AMBITION

ambicja

DO YOU THINK THAT, WHEN A MAN MURDERS SOMEONE, HE REALLY
REALIZES WHAT HE IS DOING AT THE TIME AND REALIZES THE CON-
SEQUENCES OF HIS ACTIONS ?/ Yes, I think that... or.. No, I don't think that...

DID YOU REALIZE THAT, IN SOME LARGE CITIES IN THE WORLD,
THERE ARE MORE RATS THAN PEOPLE ? Yes, I realized... or... No, I
didn't realize

HAVE YOU GOT AN AMBITION ? Yes, I've got... or ... No, I haven't...

WHAT'S YOUR AMBITION ?

DO YOU THINK YOU'LL EVER REALIZE YOUR AMBITION ? Yes, I think I'll
... or... No, I don't think ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

567 **THE PRONUNCIATION OF "ED" IN THE PAST TENSE OF**

REGULAR VERBS •

PLEASE (v) podobać się, zadowolić kogoś

When the Past Tense of a regular verb ends in the letters "ded" or "ted" the final sound
is pronounced - "id". For example:

DECIDED: DEPENDED: DIVIDED: ENDED: INCLUDED: NEEDED:

CONSISTED: CORRECTED: COUNTED: LASTED: POINTED:

PROTECTED: TASTED: REPEATED: WAITED: WANTED/

Generally, when the Past Tense of a regular verb ends in the letters c-ch-k-p-ss

- sh - or x before the letters - "ed" the final sound is pronounced -t. In the other words, the "ed" is only pronounced "id" after a "t" or a "d". After all other letters, it is pronounced "t". For example:

COMMENCED: DANCED: PLACED

LUNCHEd: REACHED: TOUCHED

ASKED: COOKED: KICKED: LIKED: LOOKED: SMOKED:

THANKED: WALKED: WORKED

568 **HELPED: STOPPED: TYPED**

CROSSED: DRESSED: PRACTISED

BRUSHED: FINISHED: WASHED

BOXED: MIXED./

The word "practised" has only one "s", but the final "d" is still pronounced "t". If, however, the "s" were pronounced "z", as in the verb "please", then the final sound would be pronounced "d" and not "t".

WHEN THE PAST TENSE OF A REGULAR VERB ENDS IN "DED" OR "TED", HOW DO WE PRONOUNCE THE FINAL SOUND ?/ When the ... we pronounce the final sound "-id"

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE ! ... decided, depended, consisted, corrected ...

IN WHAT KIND OF VERBS IS THE FINAL SOUND PRONOUNCED - "T" ?

The kind of verbs in which the final sound is pronounced "t" are those which end in the letters c - ch - k - p - ss - sh - or, x, or, in other words, those which do not end in "t" or "d"

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE ! ... commenced, lunched, asked, helped, crossed, brushed, boxed

569 **LEAD - LED - LED** prowadzić, wieść

WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO LEAD" MEAN ?/ The verb ... means ...

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF "LEAD" ? The paradigm of... lead - led - led

IF I TRAVELLED NORTH ALONG THE MAIN ROAD LEADING OUT OF THIS TOWN, WHERE'D THE ROAD LEAD ME TO ? If you ... it'd lead you ...

IF IT WERE NIGHT TIME, AND VERY DARK, AND WE CAME TO AN OLD HOUSE STANDING ALONE IN THE COUNTRY, WHICH WE THOUGHT

MIGHT BE FULL OF GHOSTS, WOULD YOU BE QUITE WILLING TO
LEAD THE WAY INTO THE HOUSE ? Yes, if it were ... and we came ... which we
thought... I'd be quite ... or... No, if it were ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/ ... afraid ...

WOULD YOU SAY YOU'D LED A FAIRLY COMFORTABLE LIFE ?
Yes, I'd say I'd led a... or... No, I wouldn't say I'd led a...

EVENTUALLY ostatecznie

TAKE CARE OF opiekować się

We generally use the word "eventually" when we know that something is going to happen in the future, but we don't know exactly when. For example, "We shall all eventually die - one day in the future - but we don't know when".

570 WHEN DO WE GENERALLY USE THE WORD "EVENTUALLY" ?

We generally ... when we know ...

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

We shall eventually be able to speak

English very well

WILL IT EVENTUALLY RAIN AGAIN? Yes, [I suppose] it'll eventually rain again

WHEN ? We don't know

IF YOU HAD A CAR AND YOU DIDN'T TAKE CARE OF IT AS YOU
SHOULD, WHAT'D EVENTUALLY HAPPEN?/ If... it'd eventually stop going

WHAT DO YOU SUPPOSE WILL EVENTUALLY HAPPEN TO THE WORLD ?

I suppose ... eventually become a better place to live in ...

SUPPLY zaopatrywać, dostarczać

DO YOU HAVE TO SUPPLY YOUR OWN PEN AND PAPER FOR DOING
DICTATIONS, OR DOES THE SCHOOL SUPPLY YOU WITH THEM ?/ Yes, I
have to supply ... or... No, I don't have to ...
the school supplies me with them

DO YOU KNOW WHERE THIS TOWN GETS ITS WATER SUPPLY FROM ?

Yes, I know where ... it gets it from ... or ... No, I don't know where ...

571 **SINK - SANK - SUNK**

tonąć - tonąć - zatonać

FLOAT

płynąć, zalać

WINDY

wietrzny

DROWN

utopić się, zatonać

IF YOU PUT A PIECE OF IRON ONTO WATER, WOULD IT FLOAT?

No, if I put... but it'd sink

DO CLOUDS FLOAT ACROSS THE SKY WHEN IT'S A VERY

No, clouds don't float... but they hurry across the sky

CONQUER podbić, zdobyć

DO YOU THINK THAT ONE DAY IN THE FUTURE ONE COUNTRY WILL
CONQUER ALL THE OTHERS ?/ Yes, I think that... or ... No, I don't think that...

TIDE przyływ i odpływ morza

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HIGH TIDE AND LOW TIDE?

The difference between ... is that high tide's when the sea comes into the
land and low tide's when it goes out away from the land.

572 **EMPIRE** cesarstwo, imperium

ROMAN rzymski

DID THE GREEK EMPIRE COME BEFORE OR AFTER THE ROMAN
EMPIRE ?

The Greek ... before ...

LITERARY literacki

WHO DO YOU THINK'S THE GREATEST LITERARY FIGURE OF TODAY
IN YOUR COUNTRY ?

I think ... is the greatest...

GOVERN rządzić

HOW IS YOUR COUNTRY GOVERNED ?

My country is governed by ...

DICTIONARY 51

UNEATABLE niejadalny

As he has won/ several thousand pounds,/ he now has no need/ to borrow/ someone
else's car:/ he can now own one himself./ The wire cut into his skin/ and hurt him badly./
The cook let the meat boil/ for too long,/ and now it is completely uneatable./ You'll need
a lot more bricks/ to finish that wall./ Twelve inches make a foot:/ three feet make a yard./
The cost of living/ seems to be constantly rising./ Is there anywhere/ I can buy a daily
paper?/ Before they could ride the horse,/ they had to catch it./ Smoking is a bad habit./
He loosened his jacket/ and sat down.

FEW •

mało

A FEW

kilka, nie wiele

FEEL SORRY FOR SOMEONE

współczuć komuś

The word "few" means "not many", whilst the words "a few" mean "some, but not many"./ For example, if I say to you that I have few books at home, it means I haven't many: perhaps only two or three, and you might feel sorry for me. If, however, I say to you that I have a few books at home, it means that, although I haven't many, I have some: perhaps enough for my purposes, and you might say that you are pleased to hear it./

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "FEW" AND "A FEW" ?

The difference between ... is that the word "few" means "not many" whilst the words "a few" means "some, but not many"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE !

"I have few books", and,

"I have a few books"

HAVE YOU GOT FEW PICTURES HANGING UP ON YOUR WALLS AT HOME, OR A FEW PICTURES ?/

I've got... hanging up on ...

HOW MANY ?

LITTLE mało

A LITTLE trochę, niewiele

574 The difference between "little" and "a little" is the same as that between "few" and "a few". The word "little" means "not much", whilst the words "a little" mean "some, but not much". For example, if I say to you that I have little money, it means I haven't much and am, in fact, poor. If, however, I say I have a little money, it means that although I haven't much money, I have some and perhaps I have enough for my purposes. It means that I am not poor./

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "LITTLE" AND

"A LITTLE" ?

The difference between the words "little" and "a little" is the same as that between "few"... The word "little" means ...

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE !

"I have little money", and, "I have a little money"

PRESS przyciskać, prasa

CONTROL kontrola

- 575 WHAT AM I DOING?/ You're pressing your thumb on the table
WHAT DOES IT MEAN "TO PRESS SOMEBODY FOR THE MONEY WE
HAVE LENT THEM" ? "To press somebody for the money we have lent
them" means to keep asking for it back
CAN WE ALWAYS BELIEVE EVERYTHING WE READ ABOUT FAMOUS
PEOPLE IN THE PRESS ? Yes, we can ... or ... No, we can't...
IF NOT, DO YOU THINK THERE SHOULD BE SOME CONTROL OVER WHAT
THE PRESS WRITES ABOUT SUCH PEOPLE?/ Yes, I think there should be
... or ... No, I don't think ...

STEP krok, stopień

STEP OFF ¹⁵⁰⁰ wyskoczyć

- ABOUT HOW MANY STEPS WOULD YOU HAVE TO TAKE TO WALK
FROM ONE END OF THIS ROOM TO THE OTHER? I'd have to take about
... steps to walk from ...
WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN IF YOU STEPPED OFF A BUS WHILST IT WAS
STILL MOVING ?/ If I stepped off a ... I might fall
DO YOU HAVE TO WALK UP ANY STEPS WHEN YOU COME TO THE
CLASSROOM ?/ Yes, I have to walk ... or ... No, I don't have to ...
576 HOW MANY STEPS ARE THERE UP TO THIS CLASSROOM? There are
about... up to ...

BILL

rachunek, projekt ustawy

COME TO

wynieść, być równym

PER

na

QUARTER

ćwierć, ćwiartka

PASS (A LAW) oficjalnie akceptować

ACT akt, ustawa

- IF A GIRL GOES TO A RESTAURANT WITH HER BOYFRIEND, DO YOU
THINK SHE OUGHT TO PAY HALF THE BILL? Yes, if a girl goes ... I think
she ought... or ... No, if a girl,... I don't think she ...
WHY OR WHY NOT ?

ABOUT HOW MUCH DOES YOUR ELECTRICITY [TELEPHONE OR GAS]
BILL GENERALLY COME TO PER MONTH (OR PER QUARTER ETC.) ?/
My electricity bill generally ... about... per...

577 WHAT HAPPENS TO A BILL AFTER IT HAS BEEN PASSED BY THE
GOVERNMENT ? After a bill has been passed by the government, it becomes an act

USED TO przyzwyczajony **PLAY TRUANT** wagarować

We use the words "used to" for a repeated action in the past, and it generally means that the action is now finished. For example, "I used to go to the cinema every Saturday afternoon (but I don't now)". It means that I was in the habit of going to the cinema every Saturday afternoon./

WHEN DO WE USE THE WORDS "USED TO", AND WHAT DO THEY
MEAN ? We use... for a repeated action in the past.
They generally mean that the action is now finished

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! I used to go to the cinema ...

DID YOU USED TO SPEAK ENGLISH BETTER IN THE PAST THAN YOU
SPEAK IT NOW ?/ No, I didn't used to ... but I used to speak it worse ...

**It will be noticed that, in conversation, the "d" in "used to" is often silent.
Probably because it is difficult to pronounce a "d" and a "t" sound together.**

DID YOU EVER USED TO PLAY TRUANT WHEN YOU WERE A SMALL
CHILD AT SCHOOL ? Yes, I used to play ... or... No, I never used to ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

578 **B.C.** **A.D.** **CHRIST** **LORD/**
przed nar. Chrystusa po narodź. Chrystusa Chrystus pan

The letters "B. C." mean "Before Christ", whilst the letters "A. D." mean "Anno Domini" (from the Latin) meaning "in the year of our Lord"; although we usually think of this as meaning "After Christ". For example, "500 B. C." means 500 years before Christ, whilst 500 A. D. means 500 years after Christ.

WHAT DO THE LETTERS "B. C." MEAN ? The letters ... "Before Christ"

WHAT DO THE LETTERS "A. D." MEAN ? The letters ... "Anno Domini" (from
the Latin) meaning ... "After Christ"

TRIAL próba, sąd

IS IT WISE TO JUDGE SOMETHING BEFORE WE GIVE IT A TRIAL ?

No, it isn't wise to ...

WHY NOT ?

INTRODUCE wprowadzić, przedstawić **FROM ABROAD** zza granicy

WHAT'D YOU LIKE TO SEE INTRODUCED INTO YOUR COUNTRY FROM ABROAD ?
I'd like to see ... introduced into my ...

ADVENTURE przygoda

WOULD YOU LIKE TO LIVE A LIFE OF ADVENTURE? Yes, I'd like to live
a... or... No, I wouldn't like to ...

579 WHY OR WHY NOT ?

SEED nasienie

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY "SEED-TIME"? By "seed-time" we mean the time of
the year when we put seeds into the land ...

LESSON 95

BEAR - BORE - BORNE nieść, znosić, urodzić

WHAT'S ANOTHER VERB WE CAN USE INSTEAD OF THE VERB "TO CARRY" ?
Another verb we ... is the verb "to bear"

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO BEAR" ? The paradigm of
... bear - bore - borne

DO YOU THINK YOU COULD BEAR SOMEBODY ACROSS A RIVER ON YOUR BACK ?
Yes, I think I could bear ... or ... No, I don't think ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

WHAT KIND OF THINGS CAN'T YOU BEAR? The kind of things I can't bear
are such things as people who make too much noise,
children, animals in the house, eating with dirty hands etc.

580 WHO WAS THE LAST CHILD YOUR MOTHER BORE: YOUR BROTHER,
YOUR SISTER, OR YOU ? The last child ... was ...

WHAT'S THE GREATEST PHYSICAL PAIN YOU'VE EVER BORNE ?
The greatest physical pain I've ... was ...

WHEN WAS IT?/

ON na

UPON na

There's no difference between the words "on" and "upon" except that the word "on" is much more common.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "ON" AND "UPON" ?

There's no difference between ...

WHOLE cały

ON THE WHOLE ogólnie

COULD YOU EAT A WHOLE CHICKEN ?/ Yes, I could eat... or... No, I couldn't...

WOULD YOU SAY THAT, ON THE WHOLE, LIFE WAS BETTER TODAY
THAN IT WAS IN THE PAST ?

Yes, I'd say that... life was ... or ... No, I
wouldn't say that... life was ... worse than ...

- 581 **As it is sometimes easy to confuse the difference in pronunciation between the words "all" and "whole" in a dictation, it is well to remember that the word "all" is followed by the Definite Article, whilst the word "whole" is preceded by it. For example, we say "all the chicken" but "the whole chicken"./**

HOW CAN WE AVOID MAKING A MISTAKE IN A DICTATION BY
CONFUSING THE DIFFERENCE IN PRONUNCIATION BETWEEN THE
WORDS "ALL" AND "WHOLE" ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

"We can
avoid ... by remembering that "all" is followed by the Definite
Article, whilst the word "whole" is preceded by it:
e.g. "all the chicken" but "the whole chicken"

POSSESSIVE CASE FOR SHOPS •

In the sentence "I bought my suit from Simpson's", we understand that "Simpson" is the name of a shop. It is not necessary to use the word "shop" in such sentences: it is enough just to put an apostrophe and an "s" after the name of the shop./

WHERE DID YOU BUY YOUR SHOES FROM ?

I bought my shoes from ...'s

WHICH SHOP DID YOU GET YOUR WATCH (OR PEN) FROM ? I got my
watch from ...'s

582 **ACCOUNT FOR** wytłumaczyć się **SPEND** wydać

WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO ACCOUNT FOR" MEAN ? The verb "to account
for" means "to explain the reason for"

HOW DO WE ACCOUNT FOR THE FACT THAT ITS LIGHT DURING THE
DAY WHILST ITS DARK DURING THE NIGHT ?/ We account for the fact...
by the fact that the earth moves round the sun and turns round and round as
it does so. For about half the 24 hours, one side of the earth is facing
the sun, whilst, for the next half, it is away from the sun

DO GOVERNMENTS USUALLY HAVE TO ACCOUNT TO THE PUBLIC FOR
ALL THE MONEY THEY SPEND? Yes, governments usually ...

RACE (v) ścigać się

DO YOU LIKE TO SEE TWO CARS RACING EACH OTHER ALONG THE
ROAD ? Yes, I like to see two ... or ... No, I don't like ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/ ... it's too dangerous

COULD YOU RACE ME TO THE STATION AND BACK WITHOUT
STOPPING ? Yes, I could race you ... or ... No, I couldn't...

583 IF YOU RACED AGAINST A HORSE, WHO'D WIN? If I raced ...the horse'd
win

WHY ? Because a horse can run faster than I can

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| NORTHERN | SOUTHERN | EASTERN | WESTERN | STATE |
| północny | południowy | wschodni | zachodni | stan, państwo |

WHAT ARE THE ADJECTIVES OF THE NOUNS "NORTH, SOUTH, EAST"
AND "WEST" ?/ The adjectives ... are "northern ..."

NAME ME A NORTHERN EUROPEAN COUNTRY, PLEASE!
Finland is a northern ...

TELL ME THE NAME OF A SOUTHERN STATE IN AMERICA ? The name
of... is Texas (Florida, Georgia etc.)

DOES THE STATE IN YOUR COUNTRY GIVE FREE EDUCATION ? Yes, the
state in ... or ... No, the state in ...

DO YOU THINK EASTERN ART IS MORE BEAUTIFUL THAN WESTERN
ART ?/ Yes, I think eastern or... No, I don't think...

SIGN podpis, znak **DRAW FROM OR DRAW OUT OF** wyciągać z... **CHEQUE** czek **RELIGION/** religia

584 WHEN WE DRAW MONEY FROM THE BANK, WHAT MUST WE DO BEFORE THE BANK WILL GIVE US THE MONEY ? When we draw ... we must sign for the money on *a* piece of paper or a cheque before the bank will give us the money

WHAT KIND OF SIGN AM I MAKING ?/ You're making a sign which means "come on" or "come here"

IF A MAN HAS ROUGH SKIN ON HIS HANDS, WHAT IS THAT PROBABLY A SIGN OF ? If a man has ... it's probably a sign that he does physical work or works with his hands

WHAT IS THE SIGN OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION ? The cross is ...

SIZE rozmiar **TAKE** nosić

WHAT SIZE SOCKS (OR STOCKINGS) DO YOU TAKE ?/ I take size ... socks (or stockings)

VIOLENT gwałtowny

DO YOU THINK LIFE IS MORE VIOLENT THESE DAYS THAN IT WAS IN THE PAST ? Yes, I think life's more ... or... No, I don't think life's ...

585 **TEMPLE** świątynia **REMAINS** pozostałości

ARE THERE THE REMAINS OF ANY OLD TEMPLES NEAR WHERE YOU LIVE ? Yes, there are ... some old ... or ... No, there aren't the remains of...

WHAT KIND ?

NAVY marynarka wojenna

WOULD YOU LIKE TO JOIN THE NAVY ?/ Yes, I'd like... or... No, I wouldn't like...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

ARCH łuk

CAN YOU THINK OF ANY FAMOUS ARCHES IN THE WORLD ? Yes, I can ... : there's Constantine's Arch in Rome ... etc.

ROCK
skała

GIBRALTAR
Gibraltar

CLUB
klub

WHAT'S THE NAME OF THE PIECE OF LAND, WHICH IS REALLY JUST A ROCK, THAT WE PASS AS WE SAIL FROM THE ATLANTIC OCEAN INTO THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA ? The name of the piece ... is the Rock of Gibraltar

CLEANER sprzątaczką

PROGRESS postęp

586 DICTATION 52

The man was/ a complete stranger to me./ It is not worth travelling/ on a long journey/ just for the week-end,/ but some people/ do it nowadays./ Do you wish to suffer/ from illness ?/ No, of course not./ Good./ Therefore, you will have to make sure/ you keep in good health./ Don't forget/ to remind me/ to take my suit/ to the cleaner's/ before the shops shut./ Although he is a Member of Parliament,/ he is not a member/ of any political club,/ even though he should be/ if he wants to make/ any progress./ "At once" means immediately,/ whilst "soon" means in a short time./ Life in the old days/ was often just one long struggle/ for existence.

LESSON 96

SPECIAL VERBS •

DARE

ośmielić się

DIFFER

różnić się

BE: CAN: DARE: DO: HAVE: MAY: MUST

NEED: OUGHT: SHALL: USED TO: WILL

There are twelve verbs in the English language which we call "Special Verbs". They are called "special" because they are not generally used in the same way as other verbs. These verbs are the verbs "be: can: dare: do: have: may: must: need: ought: shall: used to", and "will".

587 We must not, of course, forget the past tense and third and other persons of these verbs which are "be - am, is, are, was, were: can - could: do - does, did: have - has, had: may - might: shall - should: will - would".

The Special Verbs are different in nine ways from other verbs.

HOW MANY SPECIAL VERBS ARE THERE ? There are 12 Special Verbs

WHAT ARE THE TWELVE SPECIAL VERBS ?/ The twelve ... are "be, can, dare,
do, have, may, must, need, ought, shall, used to", and "would"

WHAT ARE THE PASTS OF "CAN"; OF "MAY"; OF "SHALL"; AND OF
"WILL" ? The Pasts of... are "could, might, should" and "would"

IN HOW MANY WAYS ARE THE SPECIAL VERBS DIFFERENT FROM
OTHER VERBS ? The Special Verbs are ... in nine ways

Three of the ways in which the Special Verbs are different from other verbs are as follows:-

- 1) They form their interrogatives by putting the verb before the subject For example, "Am I your teacher ? Will you come here tomorrow ?" etc. Other verbs cannot do that. We cannot say, for example, "Speak you English ?" For the interrogative of "speak" we must use the word "do", and say "Do you speak English ?".**
- 588 **2) They form their negatives just by adding "not". For example, "I cannot understand it. It might not rain" etc. Other verbs cannot do that. We cannot say, for example, "He remains not here after the lesson": we must say, "He does not remain here after the lesson."**
- 3) They are the only verbs that can be used in "Tail Questions". For example, "You have a pen, haven't you ?". We cannot say "He lies in bed all morning, lies not he ?" We must say "doesn't he?".**

TELL ME THE FIRST WAY IN WHICH THE SPECIAL VERBS DIFFER
FROM OTHER VERBS ? The first way in which ... is that they form their
interrogatives by putting the verb before the subject

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !/ Dare you hit that big man ?

CAN WE SAY "SPEAK YOU ENGLISH" ? No, we can't...

WHAT MUST WE SAY INSTEAD ? We ... "Do you speak English ?" instead

WHAT'S THE SECOND WAY IN WHICH THE SPECIAL VERBS DIFFER?
The second way ... is that they form their negatives just by adding "not"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !/ He ought not to smoke so much

CAN WE SAY "THESE PENS BREAK NOT EASILY" ? No, we can't say ...
 589 WHAT MUST WE SAY INSTEAD? We must say "These pens do not break easily" instead

WHAT'S THE THIRD WAY IN WHICH THE SPECIAL VERBS DIFFER?
 The third way in ... is that they are the only verbs that can be used in "Tail Questions"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! He won't come, will he ?

CAN WE SAY "THEY SANG NOT WELL, SANG THEY" ?/ No, we can't...

WHAT MUST WE SAY INSTEAD? We must say "They did not sing well, did they ?" instead

MATTER (v) = TO BE IMPORTANT **OCCASIONALLY**
 mieć znaczenie okazjonalnie

WHAT IS THE MATTER ? **NO MATTER** **PLEASE (v)** **TASTE (n)**
 co się dzieje bez znaczenia zadowolić (kogoś) smak

IF WE WANT TO LIVE A HEALTHY LIFE, DOES IT MATTER VERY MUCH
 WHAT KIND OF FOOD WE EAT ?/ Yes, if we want to ... it matters very much ...

WHAT KIND OF FOOD OUGHT WE TO EAT? The kind of food we ... is fruit, fish, vegetables etc.

590 DOES IT MATTER VERY MUCH IF WE OCCASIONALLY MAKE A SMALL MISTAKE IN OUR DICTATIONS ? No, it doesn't matter very much ... that is, of course, if it is only occasionally

IF I SUDDENLY WENT LIKE THIS, WHAT WOULD YOU ASK ME ?/ If you suddenly ... I'd ask you "What's the matter ?"

DO YOU FIND THAT, NO MATTER WHAT YOU DO, YOU CAN'T PLEASE EVERYONE ? Yes, I find that...

WHY IS THIS SO ? Because people have different tastes, ideas and opinions ...

RIGHT = ENTIRELY **COMPLETELY** **FINISH UP** **POINT (PLACE)**
 całkiem całkowicie skończyć miejsce

WHAT'S THE TIME RIGHT NOW ? The time right now is ...

WHAT'S THE NAME OF A COUNTRY RIGHT IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE ?
 The name of a ... is Finland

591 TO SHOW THAT SOMETHING MATTERS TO US VERY MUCH, WE MIGHT
SOMETIMES SAY "I'D GO RIGHT TO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH FOR IT",
BUT COULD WE, IN FACT, GO RIGHT TO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH ?/
No, we couldn't, in fact, go ...

WHY NOT ? Because, being round, the earth has no ends, and we would finish
up at the point from which we started

CHOOSE - CHOSE - CHOSEN wybrać

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO CHOOSE" ? The paradigm ... is
"choose - chose - chosen"

WHO CHOSE THE SHOES YOU'RE WEARING ? I chose the shoes ... myself
... or ... My ... chose ...

HAVE YOU EVER CHOSEN CLOTHES THAT LATER YOU FOUND YOU
DIDN'T LIKE AND SO HAD TO THROW AWAY ? Yes, I've sometimes chosen
... or ... No, I've never ...

WHY IS THIS ?/ Because I had not chosen well, or had chosen in too much of a hurry

FORCE siła

PERSUASION perswazja

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT MORE IS GAINED BY FORCE THAN BY
PERSUASION ? Yes, I believe that more ... or ... No, I don't...

592 **REPRESENT** przedstawiać **REPRESENTATIVE** przedstawiciel

WHATS THE NAME OF THE REPRESENTATIVE FOR YOUR TOWN IN THE
GOVERNMENT OF YOUR COUNTRY ?/ The name of the ... of my country is ...

BOW łuk

IS A BOW ANY USE WITHOUT ARROWS No, a bow isn't...

INVENT wynaleźć

WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE INVENTED ? I would like to have
invented...

SPEECH przemowa

HAVE YOU EVER MADE A SPEECH IN PUBLIC ? Yes, I've made a ... or ...
No, I've never...

APPLE jabłko

DO YOU SAY IN YOUR OWN LANGUAGE THAT "AN APPLE A DAY
KEEPS THE DOCTOR AWAY" ?

Yes, we say in our... or ...

No, we don't say in my ...

EXERCISE 40

593 LESSON 97

NOT ANY BOOKS żadnych książek

NO BOOKS żadnych książek

Instead of saying "not any books etc.", we can say "no books". For example, "I
have not any books" or "I have no books".

WHAT CAN WE SAY INSTEAD OF "NOT ANY BOOKS" ?

We can say

"no books" instead of "not any books"

GIVE ME ANOTHER EXAMPLE, PLEASE !/ "There's not any sugar in my tea" or

"There's no sugar in my tea"

DRAW - DREW - DRAWN

ciągnąć, rysować

RECOGNISABLE

możliwy do rozpoznania

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO DRAW" ?

The paradigm ... is

"draw - drew - drawn"

IF YOU DREW THIS TABLE ACROSS THE FLOOR, DO YOU THINK IT'D

LEAVE A MARK BEHIND IT ?

Yes, if I drew this ..., I think it'd ... or

...No, if I ...I don't think...

IF YOU DREW MY FACE, DO YOU SUPPOSE IT'D BE RECOGNISABLE ?

Yes, if I drew your ..., I suppose it'd ... or ...

No, if I drew ..., I don't suppose ...

594 WHY OR WHY NOT ?/ Because I draw well... or... Because I can't draw very well...

ABOUT HOW LONG AGO IS IT SINCE EVERYTHING WAS DRAWN BY

HORSES ?

It's about... since everything ...

FINALLY •

wreszcie

LASTLY

w końcu

AT LAST

wreszcie w końcu

The word "finally" is in some ways similar to the word "eventually", whilst in some ways it is used differently. For example, in a sentence, such as "Ah! you've finally arrived" we could not say "Ah! you've eventually arrived". The word "eventually" means "in the end", whilst "finally" means "lastly" or "at last".

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "EVENTUALLY" AND "FINALLY" ?
The difference ... is that "eventually" means "in the end", whilst "finally" means "lastly" or "at last"

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORD "EVENTUALLY" IN IT, PLEASE!
Don't worry! You will eventually succeed

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORD "FINALLY" IN IT, PLEASE!/
We have finally reached the end of the book

595 **CLAIM (v and n)**
żądać, żądanie

TAKE ... TO COURT
wnieść... do sądu

LAWYER
prawnik

PROPERTY
własność

LOST PROPERTY OFFICE
biuro rzeczy znalezionych

DAMAGE
szkoda, uszkodzić

IF I CLAIMED TO BE A MILLIONAIRE, WOULD YOU BELIEVE ME ?
No, if you claimed ... , I wouldn't...

WHY NOT ? Because you would not be teaching here now

IF SOMEONE HIT YOUR CAR AND IT WAS HIS MISTAKE, COULD YOU CLAIM DAMAGES AGAINST HIM?/
Yes, if someone hit..., I could ...

IF HE REFUSED YOUR CLAIM, WHAT'D YOU DO ?
If he refused ..., I'd have to take him to court

IF A RELATION OF YOURS DIED AND LEFT YOU SOME LAND, OR OTHER PROPERTY, WHERE'D YOU HAVE TO GO IN ORDER TO CLAIM IT LEGALLY ?
If a relation of mine ... I'd have to go a lawyer's office to claim it legally

WHERE MUST YOU GO IN ORDER TO CLAIM THINGS THAT YOU'VE LEFT ON THE TRAIN ?/
I must go to the Lost Property Office in order to claim ...

596 **YOUTH**¹⁵⁵⁰ młodzież

DO YOU THINK THE YOUTH OF TODAY IS BETTER THAN THE YOUTH OF THE OLD DAYS - IN EDUCATION, HAPPINESS ETC.? Yes, I think that the youth of... or... No, I don't think ...

WHAT KIND OF JOBS CAN A YOUTH DO BETTER THAN AN OLD MAN ?/
The kind of jobs a youth can do ... are driving a car or flying a plane .

It will be noticed in this last question that the word "kind" has no "s" on the end. Some people put an "s" on; others do not. Many people will add an "s" in certain sentences when followed by a plural noun and not in others. For example, they might say "What kinds of jobs can a youth do better than an old man?" but "What kind of books do you like reading?" As with so much in English, a lot depends on whether something sounds pleasant to the ear and is easy to pronounce. Most people prefer to drop the "s" where possible (saying "six million", for example, instead of "six millions"), as too many "s" sounds together are not very pleasant to the ear.

| <u>SENTENCES</u> | GROUP | TO MAKE SENSE | COMPOUND |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | grupa | mieć sens | złożone |
| 597 FINITE | CONJUNCTION | MOOD | AS OPPOSED TO |
| ograniczony | spójnik | nastrój | w przeciwieństwie do |

A sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense by itself. For example, "I am going to Scotland tomorrow".

There are two kinds of sentences: simple sentences and compound sentences. A simple sentence contains only one finite verb./ For example, "I always go home at eight"./ A compound sentence is a sentence that consists of two or more sentences joined together by a conjunction (or conjunctions) such as the words "and" or "but" etc. For example, "(I always go home at eight) and (have dinner at about a quarter past eight) but (I do not watch TV until about nine)."/

A Finite Verb is a verb that is limited by person, number, tense or mood, as opposed to the infinitive, gerund or participle.

WHAT IS A SENTENCE? A sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense by itself

WHAT ARE THE TWO KINDS OF SENTENCES ? The two kinds ... are the simple sentence and the compound sentence

WHAT IS A SIMPLE SENTENCE ? A simple sentence is one which contains only one finite verb

598 GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! "I do not understand him"

WHAT IS A FINITE VERB ? A Finite Verb is a verb that is limited by person,
number, tense or mood ...

WHAT IS A COMPOUND SENTENCE? A compound sentence is one that
consists of two or more sentences joined together by a
conjunction, such as the words "and" or "but"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !/ (Open your book, please) but (do not read
until I tell you to)

| | | | |
|---------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| CLAUSE | PRINCIPAL | SUBORDINATE | RELATIVE PRONOUN |
| zdanie | tu: nadrzędny | tu: podrzędny | |

A clause is a group of words which does not make complete sense by itself. For example, "which I like; that he could not do it; when I am very tired"./ In order for a clause to make sense, we must put another clause together with it. For example, "That is the car which I like, John said that he could not do it, I sleep deeply when I am very tired."/ The first part of these sentences is called the Principal Clause, whilst the second part is called the Subordinate Clause. A Subordinate Clause is joined to the Principal Clause by a conjunction or relative pronoun (which, that, when etc.)/

WHAT IS A CLAUSE? A clause is a group of words which does not make complete
sense by itself

599 GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE! Which I told you about; that they were
French; when she realized she had been seen

WHAT ARE THE TWO KINDS OF CLAUSES? The two kinds of clauses are
Principal and Subordinate

HOW ARE SUBORDINATE CLAUSES JOINED TO PRINCIPAL CLAUSES ?
Subordinate Clauses are ... by conjunctions

SUCH AS ? "which, that, when" etc.

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !/ That is the car I like

DESCEND zejść **DESCENT** spadek, pochyłość

DO YOU HAVE TO DESCEND TO GO FROM THIS ROOM TO OUTSIDE
THE BUILDING ? Yes, you have to ... or ... No, you don't have to

WHAT'S THE NOUN OF THE VERB "DESCEND"? The noun of... "descent"

HOLY święty JERUSALEM Jerozolima

AT, FOR SOMEONE WHO BELIEVES IN THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION,
IS THE HOLY CITY ?/ For someone who believes ... Jerusalem is the Holy City

600 **CONFESS** przyznać się, wyznać

IF YOU ARE NOT ABLE TO DO SOMETHING, DO YOU THINK IT'S
BETTER TO CONFESS THE FACT ? Yes, if I'm not able ... I think it's ...
or ... No, if I'm not able ... I don't think it's ...

BIRTH narodziny

DO YOU THINK THE FATHER SHOULD BE ALLOWED IN THE ROOM AT
THE BIRTH OF HIS CHILD ? Yes, I think the father .. .or ... No, I
don't think the father ...

SHORE brzeg

WHICH'S SAFER: TO BUILD A HOUSE ON THE SEA SHORE OR ON THE
SHORE OF A LAKE ? It's safer to build ... of a lake

WHY ? Because the weather would not be so rough

PASS (GO AWAY) odejść

MADMAN szaleniec

DICTATION 53

My father said/I needed a haircut./ The temperature begins to fall/ towards evening./
The plural of tooth/ is teeth./ Despite the fact/ that it may seem strange,/ there are several
people here/ who've never heard/ of such a writer./ I suddenly felt a pain in one arm,/ but
was certain that the pain/ would soon pass./ He was so afraid,/ he really ran like a
madman./ He just flew down the street./ Yes, it is quite true/ that we get wool from
sheep./ It is strange/ how we often think/ that famous people/ are quite different/ from
ourselves/ when often they are not.

601 LESSON 98

LAY - LAID - LAID

kłaść

LAY AN EGG

znosić jajko

LAY THE TABLE

nakryć do stołu

WHAT'S ANOTHER WORD WE CAN USE INSTEAD OF "PUT" ? Another
word we can ... is "lay"

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO LAY" ? The paradigm ...
lay - laid - laid

WHAT DID I LAY ON THE TABLE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE
LESSON?/ You laid your books on the...

ABOUT HOW MANY TIMES A YEAR DO MOST BIRDS LAY THEIR EGGS ?
Most birds ... once a year

WHO LAYS THE TABLE IN YOUR HOUSE ? My ... lays the table in... or... I lay the...

| | | |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| SINGLE | GO THROUGH | ENTIRE |
| pojedynczy | iść przez | cały |

DO YOU THINK IT'S POSSIBLE FOR A PERSON TO GO THROUGH HIS
ENTIRE LIFE WITHOUT TELLING A SINGLE LIE?/ No, I don't
think it's possible for...

602 WHY NOT ? Because every now and again it may be necessary to tell a small lie

ABOUT HOW WIDE IS A SINGLE BED ? A single bed is about 3 feet
(or 90 cms) wide

WHEN TRAVELLING, IS IT USUALLY CHEAPER TO BUY TWO SINGLE
TICKETS OR A RETURN TICKET ? When travelling, it's usually cheaper to ...

FOUGHT czas przeszły czasownika „to fight”

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO FIGHT" ?/ The paradigm ...
"fight - fought - fought"

WHAT COUNTRIES HAS YOUR COUNTRY FOUGHT AGAINST IN THE
PAST ? My country has fought against... in the past

VERB + OBJECT + ADJECTIVE

Some sentences contain the construction "verb + object + adjective". For example, "The
wind keeps us cool. Milk will make you strong" etc.

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF THE CONSTRUCTION "VERB + OBJECT
+ ADJECTIVE"./ "Work makes us tired"

LOOK AFTER opiekować się

WHICH WOULD YOU RATHER LOOK AFTER FOR A WEEK - A BABY OR
A HORSE? I'd rather look after a ... for a week

603 WHY?

BEHAVE
zachowywać się

BEHAVIOUR
zachowanie

WATCH OVER
pilnować, opiekować się

STRANGELY
dziwnie

BREAK INTO
włamać się

KIND (adj)
uprzejmy

KINDNESS
uprzejmość

WHY IS IT THAT CHILDREN SO OFTEN DO NOT KNOW HOW TO BEHAVE THEMSELVES WHEN THERE ARE NO ADULTS TO WATCH OVER THEM ?/ I think the reason children so ... is that they want to do things that are neither good for themselves nor for others ... or that they don't know the difference between right and wrong ... etc.

WHAT HAPPENS TO CHILDREN WHO BEHAVE BADLY ? Children who behave badly are sometimes sent to bed without food ... etc.

IF ONE BEHAVES WITH KINDNESS TO ANOTHER PERSON, DOES THAT PERSON USUALLY RETURN THE KINDNESS ? Yes, if one behaves... that person...

IF YOU WERE WALKING PASSED A BANK AT NIGHT AND SAW A MAN OUTSIDE IT BEHAVING RATHER STRANGELY, WHAT'D YOU THINK, AND WHAT'D YOU DO?/ If I was walking ... I'd perhaps think he had the intention of breaking into the bank, and so I'd probably inform the police

- 604 ON WHAT KIND OF OCCASIONS ARE PEOPLE USUALLY ON THEIR BEST BEHAVIOUR ? The kind of occasions on which people ... are at a party; on public occasions; when they go for a job etc.

FAR • A LONG WAY
daleko długa droga

RICHARD
Ryszard

AS FAR AS
aż do...

DISTANT
odległy, daleki

The word "far" is generally used in interrogative and negative sentences, whilst "a long way" is used in positive sentences; but this is only very general./

GIVE ME FIRST THE NEGATIVE AND THEN THE POSITIVE ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:-

HOW FAR IS IT FROM HERE TO THE NEXT TOWN ? It isn't far. It's a long way

DID YOU WALK VERY FAR THIS AFTERNOON ?/ No, I did not walk very far. Yes, I walked a long way

- 605 Sometimes the word "away" is added to the word "far", especially at the end of a sentence. For example, "Is the sea far from here ? - Yes, it's a long way. No, it isn't far away". Another use of the word "far" is with the meaning of "much". For

example, "Richard is far more careful now" means the same as "Richard is much more careful now."/

WHAT'S ANOTHER USE OF THE WORD "FAR"? Another use of... is with the meaning of "much"...

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! She eats far less now than she used to

DO YOU THINK THAT A CHILD'S LIFE IS FAR BETTER THAN THAT OF AN ADULT ? Yes, I think that... or ... No, I don't think that...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

Two other sentences with "far" in them are : "They drove as far as the lake and back" and "It's too far to go by foot; it'd be better to go by car."

We generally use the word "distant" instead of "far" as an adjective before a noun in such sentences as: "The sailor came from a distant country" and "He is a distant relation of mine." We can also say "A far distant country: a far distant relation" etc., if we wish to make our meaning stronger./

WHEN DO WE GENERALLY USE THE WORD "DISTANT" INSTEAD OF "FAR" ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! We generally ... as an adjective before a noun ... in such sentences as "I could see some sheep in a distant field"

606 IF YOU COULD LOOK INTO THE FAR DISTANT FUTURE, WHATD YOU LIKE TO SEE THERE FOR YOURSELF AND FOR THE WORLD GENERALLY ?/ If I could... I'd like to see myself rich, healthy and happy, and the world at peace ... etc.

THROUGHOUT przez, poprzez **CHOICE** wybór

IF YOU HAD THE CHOICE OF BEING BORN IN ANY PERIOD THROUGHOUT HISTORY, WHICH PERIOD WOULD YOU CHOOSE? If I had the ... I'd choose ...

WHY?

HAVE YOU EVER GONE THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE WINTER WITHOUT CATCHING A SINGLE COLD ?/ Yes, I've sometimes gone ... or ... No, I've never gone ...

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT PEOPLE ARE ALL MORE OR LESS THE SAME
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, OR DO YOU BELIEVE THERE ARE REAL
BASIC DIFFERENCES ? I believe that people ... or... I don't believe that people
are... but I believe there are ...

607 OFFICIAL oficjalny, urzędnik

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY "A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL" ?/ By "a government
official" we mean someone who works for the government,
usually with a certain amount of power

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY "THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE" OF A COUNTRY ?
By the "official..." we mean that when the people of a country speak two
or three different languages, the government of that country adopts
one of these languages for official purposes. Sometimes it
even adopts a foreign language for this purpose

PREACH Kazanie, mówić kazanie

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY SOMEONE DOES NOT PRACTISE
WHAT HE PREACHES? When we say that... we mean that someone says people
ought to do certain things, but he does not do them himself

PRIEST ksiądz

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A PRIEST ? Yes, I'd like ... or ... No, I wouldn't...
WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

KINGDOM królestwo

WHAT IS A KINGDOM ? A kingdom is a country or land which has a king or a
queen as its head

608 PRETTY ładny

WHAT DO WE USE THE WORD "PRETTY" TO DESCRIBE ? We use the
word "pretty" to describe a little girl, a little house in the
country etc. It is usually used for something small

IDIOM 1 idiom

HANG ON = wait poczekaj

e.g. Hang on a minute whilst I go and get my coat from the next room.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "HANG ON" MEAN ? The idiom "hang on"
means "wait"

Hang on a minute. I think I have his
address in my book somewhere

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| PROPER właściwy | PLAYER gracz | DOORWAY tu:drzwi | SIDE strona |
|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|

IS IT CONSIDERED IMPROPER BEHAVIOUR IN THIS COUNTRY FOR A MAN TO GO THROUGH AN OPEN DOORWAY IN FRONT OF A WOMAN ?

LOOK UP AT THE CEILING, PLEASE ! - IS HE LOOKING UPWARDS OR
DOWNWARDS ? He's looking upwards

WHAT DO THE WORDS "BACKWARDS, FORWARDS, SIDEWARDS" ETC. MEAN ?/ The words "backwards ..." mean "towards the back ..."

ARE THERE AS MANY RULES OF GRAMMAR IN ENGLISH AS THERE ARE IN MOST OTHER LANGUAGES? No, there aren't... but there are fewer .

WHY NOT ? Because English, in some ways, is rather like a dialect. For nearly three hundred years, from the year 1066, it was not a written language and was only spoken by the common uneducated people. The aristocracy spoke French, whilst the Church spoke Latin. Before 1066, English and its grammar were similar to German. During the three hundred years, it lost most of its rules because, when uneducated people speak a language, they do not always keep to the rules. In this way English became a fast and expressive language: very easy for a foreigner to learn at the beginning of his studies. When English became the official language of England once more, it took many words from French and Latin, which gave it the largest vocabulary of any language. Today it has a vocabulary of over half a million words./

611 CAN WE ALWAYS USE A RULE IN ENGLISH IN EVERY CASE? No, we can't... There are very often cases when we cannot use a rule

WHAT USUALLY HAPPENS WHEN A PLAYER BREAKS THE RULES OF A GAME ? Usually, when ... the game stops and the player has to pay for his mistake

WHO WAS THE LAST KING TO RULE YOUR COUNTRY ? The last king ... was ...

WHO RULES YOUR COUNTRY NOW ? ... rules my country now

AS A RULE, DO PEOPLE IN YOUR TOWN GO TO THE CINEMA MORE ON SATURDAY EVENINGS THAN ON SUNDAY EVENINGS OR VICE VERSA ?/ As a rule, people ...

612 USE OF THE "TO" INFINITIVE

We use the "to" infinitive, "to go, to come" etc.:-

- 1) After an adjective. For example, "She was glad to see him."
- 2) After a past participle. For example, "I was surprised to find him still there."
- 3) After a noun. For example, "I have a good book to show you."
- 4) After a pronoun. For example, "We have had nothing to eat all day."/

WHEN DO WE USE THE "TO" INFINITIVE? We use the ... after an adjective, a past participle, a noun, or a pronoun

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF A "TO" INFINITIVE - AFTER AN ADJECTIVE. They were **pleased** to hear the news

AFTER A PAST PARTICIPLE. He will be very **interested** to know what you have told me

AFTER A NOUN. There are no good films to go and see this evening

AFTER A PRONOUN. She has nobody to speak to

613 WASTE zużyty, strata, tracić

WHAT DO WE DO WITH WASTE PAPER?/ We throw waste paper away

DO YOU THINK ITS A WASTE OF TIME LEARNING A FOREIGN
LANGUAGE WHICH IS LITTLE SPOKEN IN THE WORLD ? Yes, I think it's
... or ... No, I don't think it's ...

WHAT KIND OF THINGS DO YOU CONSIDER TO BE A WASTE OF
TIME DOING ?/ The kind of things I consider to ... are ...

WHAT KIND OF THINGS DO YOU CONSIDER TO BE A WASTE OF
MONEY BUYING ? The kind of things I consider to be ... are ...

WHY?

DO YOU EVER WASTE YOUR MONEY ? Yes, I sometimes ... or ... No, I never...

ON WHAT?

DO YOU EVER WASTE YOUR TIME ? Yes, I sometimes ... or... No, I never ...

HOW ?/

614 USE OF CONTRACTIONS

In conversation, we nearly always use contractions - "I'm, you've, he'd" etc. - but we do not use them in writing, except when we are repeating exactly what someone has said. For example, "I'm the only one who'd know", he said. We can, of course, also use them in a letter to a friend.

WHEN DO WE USE CONTRACTIONS AND WHEN DON'T WE USE THEM ?/
We use contractions in conversation, but not in writing, except
when we are repeating exactly what someone has said

TERRIBLE straszny, okropny

WHAT DO YOU THINK'S THE MOST TERRIBLE THING THAT CAN
HAPPEN TO SOMEONE ? I think the most terrible thing that... is ...

IMPROVE poprawić

HOW CAN WE IMPROVE OUR ENGLISH?

We can improve our English by practising a lot and reading a lot...

LEADERSHIP przywództwo

WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE THE LEADERSHIP OF YOUR COUNTRY IN YOUR HANDS ?

Yes, I'd like to have the ... or ... No, I wouldn't...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

615 **MARKET** rynek

DO YOU HAVE A MARKET-PLACE IN THE MIDDLE OF YOUR HOME TOWN ?

Yes, we have a... or ... No, we don't...

IDIOM 2

FED UP = sick and tired, and bored znudzony, zmęczony

e.g. I'm fed up with hearing him say the same old thing every time we meet

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "FED UP" MEAN? The idiom ... "sick and tired, and bored"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! I'm just fed up with everything

DICTATION 54

Some people consider/ a black cat to be lucky./ If there were/ no water in the world, /I suppose/ we'd all die of thirst./ Kick the ball to me./ I'm not ready yet;/ you'll have to wait a few minutes./ I just can't describe to you/ how beautiful it was./ Shut up and let me choose/ what I'd rather do myself./ After all,/ it's my own life,/ and so I should be free/ to decide things for myself./ Listen,/ I'm too busy at the moment/ to do anything./ In the old days,/ you could easily recognise a sailor/ by the way he walked:/ as if on a ship at sea.

616 **LESSON 100**

ENJOY cieszyć się (z czegoś)

WHAT KIND OF THINGS DO YOU ENJOY DOING MOST OF ALL?

The kind of things I enjoy doing most of all are ...

DO YOU ALWAYS ENJOY YOURSELF AT A PARTY ? Yes, I always ... or ...

No, I don't...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| WONDER cud | WONDERFUL cudowny | SO MANY tak wiele | PYRAMID piramida | BABYLON Babilon |
| TOMB grobowiec | MAUSOLUS Mauzoleum | DIANA (ARTEMIS) Diana (Artemida) | EPHESUS Efez | |
| COLOSSUS Kolos | RHODES Rodos | STATUE statua | JUPITER (ZEUS) Zeus | |
| PHIDIAS Fidiasz | FAROS Latarnia morska | ALEXANDRIA Aleksandria | | |

DO YOU EVER WONDER WHATLL HAPPEN TO YOU IN THE FUTURE ?/
Yes, I sometimes ... or... No, I never...

WHAT DO YOU SUPPOSE WILL HAPPEN TO YOU IN THE FUTURE?
I suppose that...

HAVE YOU EVER WONDERED WHY SOME PEOPLE ARE RICH WHILST
OTHERS ARE POOR ? Yes, I've sometimes ... or... No, I've never...

WHY ARE CHILDREN MORE OFTEN FILLED WITH WONDER THAN
ADULTS ?/
I think the reason children are more ...
is that so many things are new to them ...

617 NAME ME ONE OF THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD ?
The Pyramids are one of the Seven Wonders of the World. (The
others are:- The Hanging Gardens of Babylon; the Tomb of
Mausolus; the Temple of Diana [Artemis] at Ephesus;
the Colossus of Rhodes; the statue of Jupiter [Zeus]
by Phidias; and the Faros of Alexandria.)

WHATS THE MOST WONDERFUL THING THAT HAS EVER HAPPENED
TO YOU IN YOUR LIFE ? The most wonderful thing that... was ...

SPECIAL VERBS • (cont.)

CONSTRUCTION
konstrukcja

END CONSTRUCTIONS
zwrot końcowy

SO HAVE I
ja też (mam)

NEITHER HAVE I
ja też (nie mam)

FOR INSTANCE/
na przykład

Another three ways in which the Special Verbs differ from the other verbs are as follows:-

- 1) They are used as auxiliaries, that is, they help other verbs to form their tenses (e.g. They were eating), their moods (e.g. Long may he live), or their passive voice (e.g. The boy is taught by Mrs. Green)**

618 TELL ME THE FIRST OF THE SECOND THREE WAYS IN WHICH THE SPECIAL VERBS DIFFER FROM OTHER VERBS? The first of the second three ... is that they are used as auxiliaries

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE ! They have taken. Long may she rule.
His translation was corrected by the teacher

- 2) They are used for short answers, e.g. Will you help me cook the dinner please ? - Yes, I will. Who is the best student in the class ? - Richard is.**

TELL ME THE SECOND OF THE SECOND THREE WAYS IN WHICH THE SPECIAL VERBS DIFFER FROM OTHER VERBS ?/ The second of the ... is that they are used for short answers

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE! Oughtn't you to be careful when you cross the road ? - Yes I ought to. Dare you hit a bigger man than yourself? - No, I daren't

GIVE ME THE SHORT ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS, PLEASE:-

HE WILL COME TOMORROW, WON'T HE ? Yes, he will

HE WON'T COME TOMORROW, WILL HE ?/ No, he won't

619 ARE YOU GOING TO SEND HIM A LETTER? Yes, I am ...or ... No, I'm not

- 3) They are used in "End Constructions": that is, they add something to the end of a sentence, and are joined to the sentence with the words "so, neither" or "nor", e.g. "My brother has got a car, and so have I My brother has not got a car, and nor have I "Nor" however is probably less used than "neither". John must go home, and so must you. John must not go to the cinema, and neither must Mary. Mary is going to London tomorrow, and so is John. John said "I speak German" and Mary answered " And so do I". John said "I do not speak Chinese" and Mary answered " And neither do I".**

We must notice that in these sentences, after the words "so, neither" and "nor", the subject follows the verb, e.g. "And so have I". / Remember that we cannot use other than the Special Verbs in such sentences. We cannot say for instance "John speaks German, and so speaks Mary": we must say "John speaks German, and so does Mary".

TELL ME THE THIRD OF THE SECOND THREE WAYS IN WHICH THE SPECIAL VERBS DIFFER FROM THE OTHER VERBS / The third of the ... is that they are used in "End Constructions" ...

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE ! I have to go to the hairdresser's, and so has my sister. He is not a very nice person, and neither is his wife. She could not break it, and nor could I

620 GIVE ME SOME "END CONSTRUCTIONS" FOR THESE SENTENCES, PLEASE!
I MIGHT GO TO THE CINEMA THIS EVENING .../ ... and so might my mother (friend etc.)

SHE CAN PLAY THE PIANO WELL and so can I

SHE CANNOT PLAY THE PIANO WELLand neither can I

WE MUST NOT BE LATE and neither must you

Instead of saying "neither do I: neither has she" etc. we can say "I don't either: she hasn't either" etc.

WHAT CAN WE SAY INSTEAD OF "NEITHER DO I: NEITHER HAS SHE" ETC. ?/ Instead of... we can say: I don't either ...

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| DEFEAT | ELECTION | POLITICS |
| pokonać, porażka | wybory | polityka |

IS YOUR TOWN USUALLY DEFEATED AT FOOTBALL ? Yes, my town ... or ... No, my town ...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

621 DO YOU KNOW WHICH POLITICAL PARTY SUFFERED DEFEAT IN THE LAST ELECTIONS IN FRANCE [ITALY, GERMANY, ENGLAND, AMERICA ETC.], OR DON'T WORLD POLITICS INTEREST YOU ?/ Yes, I know which ... or ... No, I don't know ... because world politics ...

THRONE tron

WHAT DO WE CALL THE CHAIR A KING SITS ON ?

We call the chair
... a throne

IDIOM 3

SNAG = a problem (usually a small one) problem

e.g. The job's quite easy. You should find no snags to it

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "SNAG" MEAN?

The idiom ... "a problem"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! I would invite you to the cinema this evening,
but there's just one snag - I have no money

EXERCISE 41

LESSON 101

PHRASE zwrot, część zdania

COLLECTION kolekcja

622 **A phrase is part of a sentence. It is a collection of words that does not make complete sense by itself. For example, "on the floor, over a high building" etc. A phrase has no finite verb in it.**

WHAT IS A PHRASE?

A phrase is part of a sentence. It is a collection of words
that does not make complete sense by itself

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

At high speed

MIND(v)

umysł

OBJECT (v)

sprzeciwiać się

PASSENGER

pasażer

EXCUSE ME

przepraszam

NON-SMOKER

nie palący

PIPE

fajka

BABYSITTER

opiekunka do dziecka

DO YOU MIND?/

czy masz coś przeciwko?

The verb "to mind" means "to object to; to consider; to be careful of; to obey", and "to look after".

WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO MIND" MEAN ?

The verb ... "to object to" ...

When we are in a train, before opening the window, we say to the other passengers "Excuse me, would you mind if I opened the window ?" (or Do you mind if I open the window ?)

- 623 WHAT DO WE SAY TO THE OTHER PASSENGERS BEFORE OPENING THE WINDOW OF A TRAIN ?/ Before opening the window of a train, we say to the other passengers "Excuse me, would you mind if I opened the window ?"
- WOULD YOU MIND IF YOU WERE A NON-SMOKER AND YOU WERE SITTING IN THE NON-SMOKING PART OF A TRAIN AND SOMEONE BEGAN TO SMOKE A PIPE ? Yes, I'd mind if I were ... or ...
No, I wouldn't mind if ...
- IF YOU DID MIND, WHAT WOULD YOU DO?/ If I did mind, I'd say to the person "Excuse me, but do you mind not smoking ?"
- WHATD HAPPEN IF YOU FELL ASLEEP IN A ROOM WHERE A GAS PIPE HAD BROKEN ? If I fell asleep in a... I'd probably never wake up
- DID YOU ALWAYS MIND WHAT YOUR MOTHER SAID WHEN YOU WERE A CHILD ?/ Yes, I always considered, obeyed or followed what my mother said ... or ... No, I didn't always ...
- IF YOU DIDN'T MIND WHAT YOU SAID IN PUBLIC, WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN ? If I didn't mind what... someone might hit me, or a policeman might take me to the police station ...
- DO YOU MIND WHAT OTHER PEOPLE SAY OR THINK ABOUT YOU ? (THAT IS, IS IT IMPORTANT TO YOU?) Yes, I mind what other people ... or... No, I don't mind what...
- 624 WHY OR WHY NOT ?/
- WHEN PARENTS HAVE TO GO OUT TOGETHER IN THE EVENING, WHO USUALLY MINDS THEIR BABY ? When parents have to ... a babysitter usually minds their baby

SWITCH ON - SWITCH OFF¹⁶⁰⁰ włączyć - wyłączyć

WHAT AM I DOING? You're switching the light on

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're switching the light off

PREPARATORY "IT"

PREPARE

USUAL/

przygotować

zwykły

We sometimes use the word "it" in order to prepare ourselves for a phrase which is going to follow. For example, "It is not very easy to speak a foreign language well." This is called a preparatory "it".

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A PREPARATORY "IT"? By a preparatory "it" we mean that the word "it" is used to prepare ourselves for a phrase which is going to follow

- 625 GIVE ME THREE EXAMPLES, PLEASE !/ It is very difficult **to understand what he says**. Was **it** usual for him **to come here every Sunday** ? Is **it** common **to find that kind of bird in this part of the country**?

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|
| TO BE DETERMINED być zdecydowanym | EVEN THOUGH mimo że | DETERMINED (adj) zdecydowany, zdeteminowany |
|---|-------------------------------|---|

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| SUCCESS sukces | LUCK szczęście | INTELLIGENCE inteligencja |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|

WHEN YOU START TO DO SOMETHING LIKE LEARNING A LANGUAGE OR DOING A JOB OF WORK, ARE YOU USUALLY DETERMINED TO CONTINUE TO THE END, EVEN THOUGH WHAT YOU HAVE STARTED IS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT ?/ Yes, when I start to do something like ... I'm usually determined ... or ... No, when I start to do ... I'm not usually determined ...

HAVE YOU DETERMINED WHAT YOU'RE GOING TO DO FOR YOUR NEXT HOLIDAYS ? Yes, I've determined what... or ... No, I haven't determined ...

WHY NOT ? OR, WHAT HAVE YOU DETERMINED TO DO ?

- 626 WHO'S THE MOST DETERMINED PERSON YOU KNOW, OR HAVE EVER MET ?/ The most determined person ... is ...

FOR SUCCESS IN LIFE GENERALLY, WHICH DO YOU THINK'S MORE IMPORTANT THAN ANYTHING ELSE-THE DETERMINATION TO SUCCEED, LUCK, HARD WORK, OR INTELLIGENCE? For success in life generally, I think ... is more important than anything else

| | | |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| STEAL - STOLE - STOLEN kraść | OWNER właściciel | THE POLICE policja |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------------|

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO STEAL" ?/ The paradigm ... steal - stole - stolen

IF SOMEONE STEALS YOUR UMBRELLA, HAVE YOU THE RIGHT TO STEAL SOMEONE ELSE'S ? No, if someone steals my ... I haven't the right...

IF SOMEONE STOLE A BOOK FROM A SHOP AND WAS CAUGHT DOING SO, WHAT'D PROBABLY HAPPEN? If someone stole ...the owner of the shop would probably call the police ...

627 HAVE YOU EVER HAD ANYTHING STOLEN FROM YOU ?/ Yes, I've had something (or some things) stolen from me ... or ... No, I've never had anything...

ACTIVE aktywny

ACTIVITY aktywność

WOULD YOU SAY YOU WERE A RATHER ACTIVE KIND OF PERSON ?
Yes, I'd say I was a... or ... No, I wouldn't say I was a ...

WHAT KIND OF ACTIVITIES INTEREST YOU MOST OF ALL ? The kind of activities that interest... are ... (sport, politics etc)

ORGANISE
organizować

STAY
zostać, przebywać

STUDENT
student

SUPPOSING A GROUP OF FOREIGN STUDENTS CAME TO STAY WITH YOU FOR THE WEEKEND, WHAT WOULD YOU ORGANISE FOR THEM ?/
Supposing a group of foreign ... I'd organise ... for them

ARE YOU GOOD AT ORGANISING THINGS ? Yes, I'm good at... or... No I'm not, good at ...

GIFT prezent

WHAT KIND OF GIFT WOULD YOU GIVE A BOY OF FIFTEEN ? The kind of gift I'd give ... would be a football, a bicycle ... etc.

628 **ENGINE** silnik

DO YOU KNOW HOW A CAR ENGINE WORKS ? Yes, I know how a ... or ... No, I don't know ...

SAD smutny

WHEN YOU FEEL SAD, WHAT DO YOU DO ?/ When I feel sad, I...

BARREL beczka

WHAT DO WE USE FOR KEEPING LARGE QUANTITIES OF WINE IN ?
We use a barrel for... in

STEAM para (wodna)

HOW'S STEAM PRODUCED? Steam is produced by boiling water

OPPOSE przeciwstawiać się

WHEN YOU WANTED TO DO SOMETHING AS A CHILD AND YOUR
PARENT'S OPPOSED YOUR PLANS, WHAT DID YOU DO ?/ When I wanted
to do ... I...

IDIOM 4

GET ON ONE'S NERVES = **make one feel angry and nervous**
denerwować kogoś e.g. **The noise those children make gets on my**
nerves.

629 WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "TO GET ON ONE'S NERVES" MEAN ? The idiom
... means "to make one feel angry and nervous"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! Mary's very nice, but her sister gets on
my nerves. She is always making things difficult.

DICTATION 55

If one takes a dog/ on a bus,/ one usually has to buy/ a ticket for it./ The best way/ to do
this job/ is by following a system./ He hit the table/ with his head,/ and could not
remember any more./ They are fairly good at football,/ but not at studying./ It is a real
pleasure/ to hear him sing./ Although he sang to himself in the bath,/ he has never sung in
public./ It was a great loss to him/ when his wife died./ Making a big profit in business/ is
often mainly/ a question of luck.

LESSON 102

SEAT (n & v) miejsce (siedzące), posiadać miejsca siedzące

**A chair is an object which has a place to sit on, four legs and a back, whilst a seat is
just anywhere we sit. If we sit on a chair, that is our seat. Even if we sit on the floor,
that too is our seat.**

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A CHAIR AND A SEAT ?

The difference ... is that a chair is ... whilst a seat is ...

DO MEN IN THIS COUNTRY STAND UP AND OFFER THEIR SEATS TO
WOMEN ON BUSES?/ Yes, men in ... or ... No, men in ...

630 DO YOU THINK THEY OUGHT TO ? Yes, I think they ... or No, I don't think ...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

ABOUT HOW MANY PASSENGERS DOES THE AVERAGE BUS SEAT?

The average bus seats about... passengers

WHERE'S THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT IN THIS COUNTRY ? The seat of
... is in...

I THINK SO •
myślę, że tak

I HOPE NOT
mam nadzieję, że nie

REPLY
odpowiadać

PASS (AN EXAM)
zdać (egzamin)

We use the words "so" and "not" in order not to have to repeat a whole sentence that someone has just said. For example, someone says to us "Did you remember to shut the door ?" and we reply "Yes, I think so" or "No, I don't think so". The word "so" saves us repeating the whole sentence "Yes, I think I have shut the door" or "No, I don't think I have shut the door". The same is true of the word "not". For example, "Is James coming to the party tomorrow ?", to which the reply might be "I hope so" or "I hope not".

- 631 WHY DO WE USE THE WORDS "SO" AND "NOT" WHEN REPLYING TO SOMETHING SOMEONE HAS SAID ? We use the ... in order not to have to repeat a whole sentence someone has just said

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES OF THIS USE OF THE WORD "SO", PLEASE!/
Is that right what James said ? - I'm afraid so; I
hope so; I suppose so; I think so

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES OF THE USE OF THE WORD "NOT", PLEASE !
Is that right what James said ? - I'm afraid not; I
hope not; I don't suppose so; I don't think so

We can also use the word "so" at the beginning of a sentence. For example, if someone makes a statement and says "Peter has passed his exams", and if we already know this fact, we can reply with "So I have heard".

WHEN DO WE USE THE WORD "SO" AT THE BEGINNING OF A SENTENCE ? We use ... when someone makes a statement we already know about

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! Someone says to us "Mr. Jones has gone to Australia" and, knowing this fact, we reply "So we've been told"

SHOOT - SHOT - SHOT strzelać

WHAT AM I DOING ?

You're shooting at the window

- 632 WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO SHOOT" ?/ The paradigm
... shoot- shot- shot

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN ANYONE SHOT IN REAL LIFE ? Yes, I've seen ...
or ... No, I've never ...

| | | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| SIGHT | SENSES | TASTE (n) | TOUCH (n) |
| wzrok | zmysły | smak | dotyk |

DO WITHOUT (OR GO WITHOUT) obyć się

WHAT ARE THE FIVE SENSES ? The five senses are taste, touch, smell, hearing
and sight

IF YOU HAD TO DO WITHOUT ONE OF THESE FIVE SENSES, WHICH'D
YOU CHOOSE ? If I had to do without one ... I'd choose the sense of...

WHY ?/

TELL ME SOME OF THE SIGHTS ONE MIGHT SEE IF ONE WENT TO
ROME [LONDON, PARIS ETC.]. Some of the sights ... are the Colosseum, the
Forum, the Vatican...

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 633 BRIGHT | DULL ciemny, | FIRST THING | REPETITION |
| jasny, zdolny | bez wyobraźni | tu: wcześniej | powtórka |

**The word "bright" does not always mean the contrary of the word "dull", but,
generally speaking, it does./**

IS IT BRIGHTER IN THIS ROOM THAN OUTSIDE? Yes, it's brighter in... or
... No, it isn't brighter... duller....

WHAT'S THE BRIGHTEST OBJECT IN THIS ROOM ? The ... is the brightest
object...

DO YOU PREFER BRIGHT COLOURS OR DARK COLOURS ? I prefer ...

ARE YOU (OR WERE YOU) ONE OF THE BRIGHTEST PUPILS IN YOUR
CLASS AT MATHEMATICS ?/ Yes, I'm one of... or ... No, I'm not one of...

DO YOU USUALLY FEEL BRIGHTER IN THE EVENING THAN FIRST
THING IN THE MORNING ? Yes, I usually feel... or ... No, I don't usually
... but I usually feel duller

WHAT KIND OF JOB DO YOU THINK IS THE DULLEST ?
I think factory work ...

WHY ? Because of the repetition ...

WAS IT A DULL DAY YESTERDAY ?/ Yes, it was a ... or ... No, it wasn't a ...

634 WHY DO YOU THINK IT IS THAT SOME STUDENTS ARE BRIGHT AND
OTHERS ARE DULL ? I think the reason that some students ... is, very often, that
some students listen to the teacher more than others

A GREAT DEAL OF dużo

SPEND TIME spędzać czas

Instead of the word "much" we can use "a great deal of. For example, "a great deal of water" etc.

DO YOU EVER SPEND A GREAT DEAL OF YOUR TIME DOING NOTHING ?

Yes, I sometimes ... spend ... or... No, I never ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

PERSONAL osobisty

INDIVIDUAL indywidualny

DO YOU THINK THAT THE PERSONAL FREEDOM OF THE INDIVIDUAL IS IMPORTANT, OR DO YOU THINK THAT THE INDIVIDUAL OUGHT TO BE MADE TO DO THE SAME THINGS AND LIVE IN THE SAME WAY AS OTHER PEOPLE ?/ I think that the personal... or ... I don't think ... but I think that...

FERCE srogi, dziki, gwałtowny

635 WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A FIERCE ANIMAL? By a fierce animal we mean a dangerous and wild one

WHAT KIND OF THINGS MAKE YOU REALLY FIERCELY ANGRY ?

The kind of things that make me really fiercely angry are ...

NONETHELESS (OR, NONE THE LESS) pomimo tego

MAKE A SENTENCE USING THE WORD "NONETHELESS". I haven't very much money, but nonetheless I shall go to the cinema this evening

IDIOM 5

FEEL DOWN IN THE DUMPS: FEEL DOWN IN THE MOUTH: FEEL LOW = feel unhappy/ być przygnębionym

e.g. You're looking down in the dumps. What's wrong ? -I feel very low. Nothing seems to be going right these days.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "TO FEEL DOWN IN THE DUMPS, DOWN IN THE MOUTH, OR LOW" MEAN ?

The idiom ... to feel unhappy

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! I was feeling very down in the mouth that
morning, but when her letter arrived I felt much better

636 LESSON 103

HAD BETTER lepiej żeby...

WHAT HAD WE BETTER DO IF WE WANT TO GET HIGH MARKS IN
AN EXAMINATION ? We had better study hard if we want to get...

HADN'T ONE BETTER DRINK LESS IF ONE DOESN'T WANT TO GET
DRUNK ?/ Yes, one had better... if one...

WHAT HAD YOU BETTER DO IN ORDER TO AVOID CATCHING A COLD ?
I'd better look after myself by wearing thick, warm clothes
etc. in order to avoid catching a cold

FIT pasować, **FIND OUT** **TAKE BACK** **OPEN UP** **FIT UP**
odpowiedni znaleźć odpowiedź odebrać otworzyć dopasować

IF YOU BUY CLOTHES AND FIND OUT LATER THAT THEY DON'T FIT
YOU PROPERLY, WHAT DO YOU DO?/ If I buy ...properly,!
take them back and try to change them

WOULD YOUR HOUSE-DOOR KEY FIT THIS DOOR? No, my house-door...

WHY NOT ? Because my house-door key's a different size

HAVE YOU ANY BROTHERS OR SISTERS ? Yes, I've ... or ... No, I haven't...

637 DO THEIR CLOTHES FIT YOU ? Yes, their clothes fit me ... or... No, their clothes ...

WHY NOT ? Because they take a different size from me ...

ARE YOU FIT TO TEACH ENGLISH?/ Perhaps I'm fit enough to teach Book
One English....

WHICH PERSON IN THIS WORLD WOULD YOU SAY WAS FIT FOR
NOTHING ? I'd say the person in this world who was fit for nothing was the
Prime Minister, my brother etc.

WHY ? Because he doesn't know how to do anything properly ...

IF YOU OPENED UP A LANGUAGE SCHOOL, WHAT'D YOU HAVE TO FIT
IT UP WITH ? If I opened up a ... I'd have to ... with tables, chairs, pictures, etc.

WHAT'S THE BEST WAY TO KEEP FIT ?/ The best way ... is to do physical
exercises every morning, go to bed early, take walks in the open air, eat
plenty of fruit and vegetables, and not to smoke or drink...

SO ... THAT po to by, żeby

DO YOU THINK IT'S POSSIBLE FOR A FOREIGNER TO LEARN ENGLISH SO WELL THAT PEOPLE WOULD THINK HE WAS ENGLISH ? Yes, I think it's possible for a foreigner to ... but it happens very seldom. It often depends a lot on whether the foreigner's own language is similar to English

- 638 WHAT DO YOU DO IN THE EVENING WHEN IT'S SO COLD THAT IT'D BE UNPLEASANT TO GO OUT ?/ In the evening ... so cold that... I...

GATHER gromadzić, składać

DO I GATHER UP THESE BOOKS ON THE TABLE AT THE END OF THE LESSON ? Yes, you gather up those ...

AT WHAT TIME OF THE YEAR DO THEY GATHER THE FRUIT IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD ?/ They gather the fruit in ... in this part of the world

WHEN A MAN HAS BEEN MURDERED, HOW DO THE POLICE GATHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE MURDER ? When a man has been murdered, the police gather information about the murder ... from his friends and relations and anyone who last saw the man alive

ON WHAT OCCASIONS DO (OR DID) ALL THE PUPILS IN YOUR SCHOOL GATHER TOGETHER ?/ The occasions on which all... are (or were) at the beginning and end of each school year etc.

WEIGH waga, ważyć

ABOUT HOW MUCH DOES YOUR BOOK WEIGH? My book weighs about...

639 **CAKE** ciasto

LITERAL dosłowny

WHAT DOES IT MEAN - "YOU CAN'T HAVE YOUR CAKE AND EAT IT" ?/ The literal meaning, of course, of "You can't have your cake and eat it", is that you can't eat your cake and still expect to have it on your plate or in your hand; but, as an expression, it means you can't expect too much from life. You can't, for example, spend your money and still expect to have it... etc.

COMFORT wygodą, komfort

ARE YOU THE KIND OF PERSON WHO PUTS THE COMFORTS OF THE HOME BEFORE EVERYTHING ELSE ? Yes, I'm the kind ... or ... No, I'm not the kind...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

Because I can't live without my comforts... or...
there are more important things in life ...

RELAX odpoczynek, odpoczywać

WHAT DO YOU DO WHEN YOU WANT TO RELAX?/

When I want to
relax, I ...

640 **AUDIENCE** publiczność

DO YOU THINK THERE'S ANY DIFFERENCE IN CHARACTER BETWEEN A
CINEMA AUDIENCE AND A THEATRE AUDIENCE? Yes, I think there's a

difference in... or... No, I don't think there's...

WHAT?

CHIMNEY komin

WHAT'S THE USE OF A CHIMNEY ? The use of a chimney is to carry the smoke
from the fire up into the air and away from the house

CRY płakać, wołać

GIVE ME SENTENCES SHOWING THE TWO MEANINGS OF THE WORD

"CRY". /

1) The film was so sad that the girl cried the whole time.

2) "Be careful how you cross the road!" the child's mother cried

USE OF THE PAST SIMPLE IN PLACE OF THE PRESENT PERFECT

IRREGULARITY nieregularność

IN PLACE OF zamiast

As we have already seen, 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.

641 However, we must notice the following irregularity when we say "What time did you
get up this morning ?" and not "What time have you got up this morning ?" even
though when asking the question the morning has not yet finished; it may only be
about 11 a.m./

The reason for this irregularity is perhaps that, when asking such a question, we are
thinking of that part of the morning that is now finished.

WHICH OF THESE TWO SENTENCES IS CORRECT ? - "WHAT TIME DID YOU GET UP THIS MORNING ?" OR "WHAT TIME HAVE YOU GOT UP THIS MORNING ?"/

Of those two sentences, "What time did you get up this morning ?" is correct

WHY ? Perhaps, because we are thinking of that part of the morning that is now finished
WHAT TIME DID YOU COME HERE TODAY ? I came here today at...

IDIOM 6

LET SOMEONE DOWN = fail someone who is depending on us **zawieść kogoś**

e.g. If you don't come tomorrow and help me, I shall lose everything. So don't let me down.

642 WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "TO LET SOMEONE DOWN" MEAN ? The idiom...
"To fail someone"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! He let everyone down by not keeping his promise, and they were very much depending upon him

DICTATION 56

He guessed/ the name of the Prime Minister correctly./ Schools in England/ try to develop a boy's character/ as well as his brains./ That chair is not the same/ as this one,/ but it is very similar./ He rode his bicycle/ at top speed/ down the hill and hit a bus./ Join now before it is too late./ He found to his surprise/ that his name/ was not upon the list./ When we make an application/ for a passport,/ we must state/ on our application form/ our name, address, age etc./ The following is a statement:/ "A man, when he is drunk,/ often wants to fight."

LESSON 104

SPECIAL VERBS (cont.) •

EMPHASISE podkreślić z naciskiem

BRIEFLY krótko, w skrócie

OBEY słuchać, być posłusznym

The last three ways in which the Special Verbs differ from other verbs are as follows:-

1) They are used when we wish to be emphatic about something. For example,

"My husband will be pleased to see you after all these years. I do wish the children would not make so much noise. I should but I won't."

If the sentence is in the negative, we emphasize the word "not". For example,
"My husband will not be pleased to see you after all these years. I shall not
be late. We need not go if we don't want to."/

- 643 TELL ME THE FIRST OF THE LAST THREE WAYS IN WHICH THE
SPECIAL VERBS DIFFER FROM THE OTHER VERBS ? The first of the last...
is that they're used when we wish to be emphatic about something
GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE ! I **might** go, but I'm not sure - He **ought**
to study harder, but he **won't** - They **were here a moment ago**
IF THE SENTENCE IS IN THE NEGATIVE, WHICH WORD DO WE
EMPHASISE INSTEAD ?/ If the sentence is ... we emphasise the word "not" instead
GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE! I just could not make her understand
- They must not go without permission - I **daren't ask him again**

2) They are often followed by certain adverbs instead of being preceded by
them. For example, "I have always kept my promises. He will never give
me what I want We can often make a mistake."

With other verbs, the adverb usually comes first For example, "I always
go to the cinema on Saturday. He never asks questions. We often take the
children on holiday."/

TELL ME THE SECOND OF THE LAST THREE WAYS. The second of the ...
is that they're often followed by certain adverbs,
instead of being preceded by them

- 644 GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE ! It might **sometimes** rain heavily -
He ought **never** to have gone - It has **seldom** happened twice

3) They do not take "s" in the third person singular of the Present Tense.

For example, we say "I can, you can, he can". We do not say "I can, you can,
he cans". Other verbs, on the other hand, add "s". For example, "I take,
you take, he takes" etc. The only exception to all this is the verb "do" which
changes to "does" for the third person. Also the verbs "need" and "dare"
sometimes add "s" in the third person, but this is because they are sometimes
used as defective verbs and sometimes as normal verbs. When used as normal
verbs they take "s" in the third person./

TELL ME THE THIRD OF THE LAST THREE WAYS. The third of the ... is that they do not take "s" in the third person singular of the Present Tense

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! I can, you can, he can

WHAT ARE THE EXCEPTIONS TO THIS ? The exceptions to this are the verb "do" and the verbs "need" and "dare", which are used sometimes as normal verbs and sometimes as defectives

645 NOW WILL YOU STATE FOR ME BRIEFLY THE NINE WAYS IN WHICH THE SPECIAL VERBS DIFFER FROM THE NORMAL VERBS. /

- 1) They form their interrogatives by putting the verb before the subject
- 2) They form their negatives just by adding "not"
- 3) They are the only verbs used in Tail Questions
- 4) They are used as auxiliaries
- 5) They are used for short answers
- 6) They are used in End Constructions
- 7) They are used when we wish to be emphatic
- 8) They are often followed by certain adverbs
- 9) They do not take "s" in the third person of the Present Simple

It is well to remember that in English there are very often exceptions to a rule, which means that it would be dangerous to think of the rules as always being obeyed.

When learning a rule, we should always remember the words "generally, often, sometimes" etc. For example, we "generally" put an adverb after the Special Verbs, but sometimes you will find it before a Special Verb. For example, "John always is late." In this case, the special verb "is" is used emphatically in order to emphasise the fact that John is always late./

WHEN DO WE PUT AN ADVERB BEFORE A SPECIAL VERB INSTEAD OF AFTER IT ? We put... when we wish to emphasize the Special Verb

646 GIVE ME THREE EXAMPLES, PLEASE! You never will learn if you don't listen
-I sometimes can come on Saturdays - They seldom **have** tried hard

HEAT (v & n)
upał, grzać

RADIATOR
kaloryfer

OIL
olej

CENTRAL HEATING
centralne ogrzewanie

WHAT ARE THE VERB AND NOUN FOR THE ADJECTIVE "HOT" ?/

The verb ... are both "heat"

DO YOU PREFER THE HEAT OF THE SUMMER RATHER THAN THE COLD OF THE WINTER?

Yes, I prefer the ... or ... No, I don't prefer the ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

HOW IS THIS ROOM HEATED?

This room is heated by radiators, [oil fire, gas fire, electric fire etc.]

WHICH IS CHEAPER - CENTRAL HEATING OR ELECTRIC FIRES?/ ...is cheaper

LACK

brak, niedostatek

SUFFICIENT

wystarczający

CREDIT

kredyt

WHEN YOU LACK SUFFICIENT MONEY TO BUY SOMETHING, DO YOU WAIT AND SAVE THE MONEY OR DO YOU BUY IT ON CREDIT ? When I lack ... I wait and save ... or ... When I lack ... I buy it on credit

647 WHY OR WHY NOT ?

WHAT DO YOU THINK YOUR TOWN IS LACKING IN MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE ?/

I think my town is lacking in ... more than anything else

ARE THERE ANY COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD IN WHICH THERE IS A SERIOUS LACK OF FOOD ?

Yes, there are ...

NEIGHBOUR

sąsiad

NEXT-DOOR NEIGHBOUR

sąsiad mieszkający obok

NEIGHBOURING

sąsiadujący

BOOKSHOP

księgarnia

NEIGHBOURHOOD

śledztwo

GET ON WELL (OR GET ALONG WELL)

zgodzać się

WHO'S YOUR NEIGHBOUR IN THIS CLASSROOM ? My neighbour in ... is ...

WHY DO YOU THINK IT IS THAT SOME PEOPLE JUST DON'T GET ON WELL WITH THEIR NEXT-DOOR NEIGHBOURS ?/ I think the reason that some

people ... is that we choose our friends, but do not choose our neighbours ...

DO YOU OFTEN PAY A VISIT TO THE NEIGHBOURING TOWN ?

Yes, I often pay ... or ... No, I don't often pay ... seldom ...

648 WHY OR WHY NOT ?

WHICH DO YOU THINK IS THE PLEASANTEST NEIGHBOURHOOD IN THIS TOWN ?

I think the pleasantest neighbourhood in this town is

IS THERE A BOOKSHOP IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THIS SCHOOL ?

- IF SO, WHERE ?/

Yes, there's a ... or... No, there isn't a ...

NOBLE szlachetny

WHY DO WE CONSIDER THE HORSE A NOBLE ANIMAL ? We consider
the ... because it'll save a man's life; and will continue
running until it drops dead if a man wishes it to ...

BIBLE
biblia

GOD
Bóg

RELATION
relacja, związek

WHAT'S THE CHRISTIAN BIBLE ABOUT ? The Christian Bible is about Man
and his relation to God ...

MARCH
marsz

ORDER
porządek

TIRING
męczący

WHY DO SOLDIERS MARCH ? Soldiers march because marching helps maintain
order, but also because it's easier, less tiring, and less boring
to march in rhythm with others than to walk alone ...

649 **BLOODY** krwawy

WHAT DO YOU THINK WAS THE BLOODIEST BATTLE IN HISTORY?/
I think the battle of... was the bloodiest...

WICKED ¹⁶⁵⁰ złośliwa

WHO DO YOU THINK IS THE MOST WICKED PERSON ALIVE TODAY?
I think ... is the most wicked ...

WHY?

IDIOM 7

GO ROUND THE BEND = go mad or become mad oszaleć

e.g. If I have any more problems on top of those I already have, I shall just go round
the bend

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "TO GO ROUND THE BEND" MEAN? The idiom
... "to go mad"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! I shall go round the bend with all this work

EXERCISE 42

650 LESSON 105

| | | |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH (2) • | QUESTIONS, pytania | COMMANDS polecenia |
| AND REQUESTS życzenia, prośby | COMMAND polecenie | CHARLES Karol |
| | | SIMPLY po prostu |

QUESTIONS

When we change a question from Direct into Indirect Speech, we use a verb like "ask" instead of "say"; we do not use a question mark; and we put the subject before the verb. For example, "Can you give me a book ?" becomes - I asked you if you could give me a book./

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN WE CHANGE A QUESTION FROM DIRECT INTO INDIRECT SPEECH ?

When we change ... we use a verb like "ask" instead of "say"; we do not use a question mark; and we put the subject before the verb

GIVE ME THREE EXAMPLES, PLEASE !

- 1) John: "**What are you doing, Charles ?**" becomes - John asked Charles what he was doing.
- 2) Richard to his friend: "**When will you see Mr. Smith again ?**" becomes - Richard asked his friend when he would see Mr. Smith again./
- 3) Pupils to teacher: "**Do you want us to mark our own dictations ourselves ?**" becomes- The pupils asked the teacher if he wanted them to mark their own dictations themselves.

651 **COMMANDS**

When we change a command from Direct into Indirect Speech we use words like "told, commanded, ordered"; we change the Imperative into the Infinitive; and, in the case of a negative command, the "do not" becomes simply "not". For example, "Don't walk so fast" becomes -I told you not to walk so fast./

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN WE CHANGE A COMMAND FROM DIRECT INTO INDIRECT SPEECH ?

When we change ... we use words like "told, commanded, ordered"; we change the Imperative into the Infinitive ... "do not" becomes simply "not"

GIVE ME THREE EXAMPLES, PLEASE !

- 1) Officer to soldier: **"Go back at once!"** becomes - The officer commanded the soldier to go back at once.
- 2) Mother to her child: **"Stop making so much noise!"** becomes - The mother ordered her child to stop making so much noise./
- 3) **"Don't listen to what he says!"** becomes -I told you not to listen to what he says.

REQUESTS

When we change requests from Direct into Indirect Speech, we use the same constructionas with commands, and use words like "ask" or "request". For example, "Would you pass the salt, please?" becomes - I asked you if you would pass the salt.

652 WHAT HAPPENS WHEN WE CHANGE REQUESTS FROM DIRECT INTO INDIRECT SPEECH ?/

When we change ... same construction as with commands, and use words like "ask" or "request"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

Mary to her brother: "Please don't tell father how much it cost" becomes - Mary requested her brother not to tell their father how much it cost

PLAIN
równina

A TASTE FOR
ochota, gust

THEN
potem

PURITY
czystość

IMPURITY
nieczystość

IS IT EASIER TO GROW FOOD ON A PLAIN THAN ON A MOUNTAIN ?/

Yes it's easier to ...

WHY ? Because the earth on a plain is usually deeper and richer ...

SUPPOSING YOU HADN'T SPOKEN PLAINLY ENOUGH WHEN TRYING TO EXPRESS YOURSELF IN ENGLISH, WHAT'D YOU HAVE TO DO ? Supposing I hadn't spoken ... I'd have to repeat what I had said in other words and try to make my meaning much plainer

IF YOU HAD BEEN BORN ABOUT A THOUSAND YEARS AGO, WOULD THE FOOD YOU ATE THEN HAVE BEEN PLAINER THAN THE FOOD YOU EAT NOW ?/ Yes, if I had been born ... the food I ate then would have ...

653 WHY ? Because science has changed the world, there are more different kinds of foods in the shops nowadays, and a lot of food today contains impurities ...

HAVE YOU MORE OF A TASTE FOR PLAIN CLOTHES OR FOR COLOURFUL CLOTHES ? I've more of a taste ...

WHAT'S A PLAIN-CLOTHES POLICEMAN ? A plain- clothes policeman is a policeman who does not wear a uniform

WHAT KIND OF WORK DOES HE DO ? He does detective work: the kind of work a policeman in uniform could not do, because he would be too noticeable ...

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A PLAIN-CLOTHES POLICEMAN ? Yes, I'd like to ... or ... No, I wouldn't ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

DO YOU THINK LIFE IS EASIER WHEN PEOPLE SPEAK PLAINLY TO EACH OTHER, THAT IS, SPEAK OPENLY, DIRECTLY, AND HONESTLY TO EACH OTHER ? Yes, I think life is ... each other... or ... No, I don't think life is ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

| | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 654 | RING - RANG - RUNG | WEDDING | TELEPHONE | PICK UP |
| | dzwonić | ślub | telefon | zabierać |

RING UP zadzwonić

WHAT DO YOU DO WHEN YOU ARRIVE AT SOMEONE'S FRONT DOOR IN ORDER TO PAY A VISIT ?/ When I arrive at... I ring the door-bell

WHAT DO WE DO WHEN THE TELEPHONE RINGS ? When the telephone rings we pick it up and answer it

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO RING" ? The paradigm ... ring - rang - rung

WHEN PEOPLE ARE MARRIED, WHICH HAND AND FINGER DO THEY WEAR THEIR WEDDING RINGS ON ?/ When people are ... they wear ...

WHAT NUMBER DO YOU RING AT HOME IN ORDER TO RING UP THE POLICE STATION? The number we ring at... is ...

| | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 655 | HOUSE - HOME | GENERALLY SPEAKING | HOUSEWORK |
| | dom - dom (ognisko domowe) | mówiąc ogólnie | prace domowe |

HOUSEWIFE gospodyni domowa (żona prowadząca dom)

Generally speaking, the difference between a house and a home is that a house is a building usually composed of two floors and usually containing one family, whilst a home is the place where we live, usually together with our family. "House", therefore, we use more in the physical sense, whilst "home" is used more in the abstract or spiritual sense./

WHAT, GENERALLY SPEAKING, IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A HOUSE AND A HOME ?
Generally speaking ... is that a house is a building ... containing only one family, whilst a home is a place where we live ...

DO YOU LIVE AT SCHOOL, IN A HOTEL, DO YOU STAY WITH A FAMILY, OR DO YOU LIVE AT HOME ?
I live ...

WHICH DO YOU PREFER? I prefer...

WHY?/

DO YOU THINK IT'S A GOOD THING FOR A BOY OR A GIRL TO LEAVE HOME WHEN THEY ARE YOUNG ?
Yes, I think it's a ...
or ... No, I don't think it's a...

656 WHY OR WHY NOT ?

Housework is the work generally done by a housewife (or perhaps even her husband) in the house, such as the washing and the cleaning etc., whilst homework is the work a pupil has to do at home./

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HOUSEWORK AND HOMEWORK ?
The difference between ... is that, housework is ...

HARDLY z trudnością

WHY DO YOU THINK PEOPLE CONTINUE TO SMOKE, EVEN WHEN THEY HAVE HARDLY ANY MONEY ?
I think people continue ... because smoking is a habit which is extremely difficult to break ...

HAS ONE PUPIL HARDLY FINISHED ANSWERING ONE QUESTION BEFORE I ASK ANOTHER ?/
Yes, one pupil has hardly ...

WOULD YOU SAY IT WERE HARDLY POSSIBLE FOR A MAN TO LIVE ALL HIS LIFE WITHOUT EVER BEING ILL ONCE? Yes, I'd say it were hardly ...

DEMAND
żądać, wymagać, popyt

NERVE
nerw

TAXI
taxi

NAME ME A SINGER WHO'S IN GREAT DEMAND WITH THE PUBLIC
THESE DAYS./ ... is a singer who's in great demand with the ...

657 WHERE MUST WE GO TO DEMAND OUR RIGHTS ? We must go to a lawyer
or to the law courts to demand our rights

WHAT KIND OF JOBS MAKE GREAT DEMANDS ON ONE'S NERVES ?
The kind of jobs which... are bus-driving, taxi-driving, teaching, any
kind of job where one must work with the public ...

WHY ? Because the public can get on one's nerves ...

MIDNIGHT północ

WHAT COLOUR'S "MIDNIGHT BLUE" ? "Midnight blue" is a very dark blue,
like the sky at midnight

HUMAN ludzki

NUCLEAR nuklearny

DO YOU THINK HUMAN LIFE COULD CONTINUE IF THERE WERE A
NUCLEAR WAR ? Yes, I think human ... No, I don't think human ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

PAIR para

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A PAIR OF EYES? By a "pair of eyes" we
mean "two eyes"

WING skrzydło

658 CAN A BIRD FLY WITH ONLY ONE WING? No, a bird can't...
It must have a pair of wings

VALUE wartość

PAINTING obraz, malarstwo

ARE YOU ABLE TO GUESS THE VALUE OF CLOTHES [PAINTINGS,
FURNITURE ETC] ?/ Yes, I'm able to ... or ... No, I'm not able to ...

IDIOM 8

COULDN'T CARE LESS = it is of no importance to [me]; it does not worry [me]
wszystko jedno

IMPORTANCE ważność

ANY MORE jeszcze trochę

e.g. He said that he was going to live in South America. He can go and live where he
likes -I couldn't care less. I'm not interested in him any more.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "COULDN'T CARE LESS" MEAN ? The idiom ... "it is of no importance to me; it does not worry me"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! She has lost her job, but she says she couldn't care less, as she can easily find another

DICTIONARY 57

DISCOVERY odkrycie

"Mind" we use/ in the abstract sense,/ whilst "brain" we use/ in the physical sense,/ He rose early/ and ran a mile before breakfast./ She was glad/ she had not hurt herself/ when she fell over the chair/ that was lying on the floor./ People sometimes feel a little sick/ just before they have to make/ a speech hi public./ He repaired the roof/ the wind had damaged/ and then descended to the ground./ What a pity!/ The men had been fishing all day,/ but had caught nothing./ Many great discoveries/ have been made by scientists/ during the last century/ as results of experiments.

659 LESSON 106

SUGGESTION propozycja

Here are four ways in which we can make a suggestion:-

1) Shall we go to the cinema? 2) Let's go to the cinema? 3) We may as well go to the cinema. 4) Why don't we go to the cinema?

GIVE ME FOUR WAYS IN WHICH WE CAN MAKE A SUGGESTION

1) Shall we wait for him ? 2)...

RACE(n)
gonitwa, wyścig

RACEHORSE
koń wyścigowy

HORSE RACE
wyścigi konne

RACECOURSE
tor wyścigowy

CLIMATE
klimat

GO ON/
kontynuować, posuwać się naprzód

HAVE YOU EVER RUN IN A RACE ? Yes, I've run... or ... No, I've never run ...

WHEN? WHERE? WHAT HAPPENED?

660 A racehorse is a horse we use for racing. A horse race is a race between horses, and a racecourse is a place where people meet in order to race horses.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A "RACEHORSE", A "HORSE RACE" AND A "RACECOURSE" ?/
The difference ... is that a "racehorse"...

WHAT'S GENERALLY THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ASIATIC RACES AND THE EUROPEAN RACES IN DRESS ? The difference generally ... is that the Asiatic races dress more for a hot climate ...

DO YOU THINK THE HUMAN RACE WILL ALWAYS GO ON LIVING ?
Yes, I think the human... or... No, I don't think...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

UNLESS = IF ... NOT •
jeżeli nie..., dopóki...

INTELLIGENT
inteligentny

ABOUT TO/
tu: właśnie, za chwilę

"I shall come unless it rains" means the same as "I shall come if it does not rain".

WHAT DOES THE WORD "UNLESS" MEAN? The word unless" means "If... not"
WOULD IT BE VERY INTELLIGENT TO GIVE EVERYTHING YOU OWNED AWAY, UNLESS YOU WERE ABOUT TO DIE ?/
No, it wouldn't be ..., unless I was...

| | | | | |
|-----|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| 661 | ROCK kiwać się w przód i w tył | ROLL na boki, kiwać się | ROCKING-CHAIR fotel bujany | ROCKING-HORSE koń na biegunach |
| | PARK park | WOODEN drewniany | MOVEMENT ruch, poruszenie się | FORM formować |
| | FLATTEN spłaszczyć | ROLLER wałek, rolka | | |

"To rock" generally means to move backwards and forwards; whilst "to roll" means to move from side to side. For example, a ship at sea rocks and rolls. "To rock", however, can also mean to move from side to side.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "TO ROCK" AND "TO ROLL" ?/
The difference between ... is that, "to rock" generally ...

WHAT'S A ROCKING-CHAIR? A rocking-chair is a chair that moves backwards and forwards and is very pleasant for relaxing in.
It is usually popular with old people

WHAT'S A ROCKING - HORSE ? A rocking-horse is a wooden horse made for children which rocks backwards and forwards

"To roll" also means "to go round and round like a ball".

WHAT'S ANOTHER MEANING OF THE VERB "TO ROLL"? Another meaning ... is "to go round and round like a ball"

662 IF YOU WERE WALKING ACROSS A PARK AND A BALL ROLLED YOUR WAY, WOULD YOU KICK IT BACK TO ITS OWNER OR WOULD YOU PICK IT UP AND THROW IT BACK ? If I were walking ... my way, I'd... WHY?/

Another meaning of the verb "to roll" is "to go or move with a smooth movement".

WHAT DOES IT MEAN "TO ROLL ALONG IN A CAR"? "To roll along in a car" means "to go with a smooth, comfortable and easy movement"

Another meaning of the verb "to roll" is "to form by rolling".

WHAT AM I DOING? You're rolling a piece of paper in your hands

"To roll" also means "to flatten", that is, "to make flat".

HOW DO THEY FLATTEN A FOOTBALL FIELD ? They flatten ... by rolling it with a roller

WHAT'S THIS ? It's a roll of paper

WHAT'S A BREAD ROLL? A bread roll is bread in the form of a roll

663 A TEA-CUP AND A CUP OF TEA •
kubek do herbaty i kubek herbaty

A tea-cup is a cup "for" tea, whereas a cup of tea is a cup "with" tea [in it].

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A TEA-CUP AND A CUP OF TEA?/
The difference ... is that a tea-cup ...

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A MATCHBOX AND A BOX OF MATCHES ?
The difference between ... is that a matchbox ...

| MALE | FEMALE | FILM STAR | ACT |
|-------------|---------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| męski | żeński | gwiazda filmowa | czynić, zachowywać się, grać |

A man is a male, and a woman is a female.

IS A GIRL MALE OR FEMALE ? A girl is female

WHO'S YOUR FAVOURITE MALE FILM STAR ?/ My favourite ...

WHO'S YOUR FAVOURITE FEMALE FILM STAR? My favourite ...

WHO DO YOU THINK ACT BETTER AND ARE MORE INTERESTING TO WATCH, MALE OR FEMALE FILM STARS ? I think... film stars act better and...

664 IN THE ANIMAL WORLD, WHICH IS USUALLY MORE COLOURFUL - THE MALE OR THE FEMALE ?/ In the animal world, the male is ...

| | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| DEAL | PROFITABLE | LOCAL | POKER | BANKER |
| ilość, interes | korzystny | lokalny | poker | bankier |

IN RETURN w zamian

WHAT DO YOU CONSIDER TO BE THE BEST WAY TO DEAL WITH BAD CHILDREN ? I think the best... is to ...

WHICH WOULD YOU SAY WAS MORE PROFITABLE IN BUSINESS, TO DEAL IN CARS OR TO DEAL IN FOOD ? I'd say that it was more ..., to deal in...

WHY?/

CAN YOU TELL ME THE NAME OF ONE OF YOUR LOCAL CAR DEALERS ? Yes, I can tell you the ...: it's ...

WHAT DO WE CALL THE PERSON WHO DEALS THE CARDS IN A GAME OF POKER ? We call the person who ... the "banker"

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY WE MAKE A DEAL WITH SOMEONE ?/ When we say we make ... we mean we agree to give someone something in return for something he will give us: or, to do something for someone in return for something he will do for us

665 IDIOMS

MIND ONE'S OWN BUSINESS = not to interfere with, or ask questions about, pilnować swoich spraw other people's business or private life

e.g. He wanted to know how much money I had in the bank, so I told him to mind his own business

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "TO MIND ONE'S OWN BUSINESS" MEAN ? The idiom ... "not to interfere with, or ask ..."

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! The world would be a much better place to live in if everyone minded their own business

LESSON 107

OR SO mniej więcej, około

The words "or so" mean "about, or a little more than". For example, "I learnt English for two years or so" means "I learnt English for about, or a little more than, two years."

WHAT DO THE WORDS "OR SO" MEAN ?

The words ... mean ... "about, or a little more than"

666 GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

He earns twenty pounds or so a week

RUN A BUSINESS ETC. prowadzić biznes

DO YOU THINK YOU COULD RUN A LARGE FACTORY, OR DON'T YOU
THINK YOU COULD EVEN RUN A SMALL COFFEE SHOP ?/ Yes, I think

I could... or... No, I don't think I could run ... or even run a ...

EMPHASISING PRONOUNS •

LEAVE OUT

opuścić, pominąć

EMPHASIS

nacisk, uwydatnienie

THEN

wtedy, wówczas

In the sentence "John washed himself", the word "himself" is a Reflexive Pronoun; but, in the sentence "John washed the car himself", the word "himself" is not a Reflexive Pronoun, because it is not the receiver of the action. The word "car" is the receiver of the action, and object of the sentence./

The word "himself" could be left out and the sentence would still make sense. It is put in, however, to make what is said stronger - that is, to give it emphasis - and so it is called an Emphasising Pronoun. The Emphasising Pronouns are the same as the Reflexive Pronouns, that is, "myself, yourself, himself etc.

667 IN THE SENTENCE "JOHN WASHED HIMSELF", WHAT DO WE CALL
THE WORD "HIMSELF" ?/

In the sentence ... a Reflexive Pronoun

WHY ?

Because the subject and the object are the same person -
that is, the doer of the action is also the receiver - which
means that the action is reflected back onto the doer

IN THE SENTENCE "JOHN WASHED THE CAR HIMSELF", IS THE WORD
"HIMSELF" A REFLEXIVE PRONOUN ?

No, in the sentence
... the word "himself" isn't a...

WHY NOT ?

Because it is not the object of the sentence, which
means it is not the receiver of the action

WHICH WORD IS THE OBJECT OF THE SENTENCE ? The word "car" is the ...

COULD WE LEAVE THE WORD "HIMSELF" OUT OF THE SENTENCE?/

Yes, we could leave ...

WHY DO WE PUT IT IN THEN?

We put it in to make what is said stronger
and to give it emphasis

WHAT DO WE CALL SUCH A WORD ?

We call such a word an
Emphasising Pronoun

WHAT ARE THE EMPHASISING PRONOUNS? The Emphasising ... are "myself..."

GIVE ME THREE SENTENCES CONTAINING EMPHASISING PRONOUNS,

PLEASE !/

I remember it very clearly, because I gave him the money myself
- People cannot usually repair shoes themselves; they have to take
them to a shoe repairer - She always drove the car herself

668 DO YOU BELIEVE IN THE EXPRESSION "IF YOU WANT A JOB DOING
PROPERLY, DO IT YOURSELF" ?

Yes, I believe in the ... or...

No, I don't believe in the ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

IF A PUPIL CANT ANSWER A QUESTION DURING THE LESSON

HIMSELF, WHO HELPS HIM WITH THE ANSWER?/ If a pupil ...the teacher ...

Sometimes we use an Emphasising Pronoun with the meaning of "alone", in which case we generally use the word "by" with it. For example "I did the translation myself emphasises the fact that "I" did the translation and not someone else, whereas "I did the translation by myself means that I did the translation alone without help.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE TWO SENTENCES: "HE CUT
THE BREAD HIMSELF" AND "HE CUT THE BREAD BY HIMSELF" ?/

The difference between these two sentences is that, the first sentence
emphasises the fact that "he" ... not someone else ... the second
sentence means ... he cut the bread alone without help

DOES THIS DOOR SHUT BY ITSELF ?

669 SETTLE (1)

UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION (U.N.O. or U.N.)

osiedlić, ulokować, usalić

Organizacja Narodów Zjednoczonych

STIR
mieszać

FOREVER
na zawsze

THE SPANISH
Hiszpanie

THE PORTUGUESE
Portugalczycy

The word "settle" is one of those difficult words which has all kinds of meanings and uses. Here are 6 of them.

TO PAY płacić

IF YOU DON'T SETTLE YOUR BILLS WHEN YOU OUGHT TO, WHAT HAPPENS ?/
If I don't settle ... I might have to pay a fine

TO END kończyć się

IF TWO COUNTRIES CAN'T SETTLE A POLITICAL PROBLEM, WHERE DO THEY (OR RATHER WHERE SHOULD THEY) GO IN ORDER TO SETTLE IT ?
If two countries ... United Nations Organisation (U.N.O.)...

TO GO TO THE BOTTOM iść na dno

670 IF YOU DON'T STIR YOUR COFFEE, WHAT HAPPENS TO THE SUGAR ?
If I don't stir ... the sugar settles to the bottom of the cup
WHAT KIND OF THINGS STIR YOU THE MOST? The kind of... are music,
watching sport, a film with a sad ending...

TO MAKE ONE'S HOME zadomowić się

WOULD YOU FIND IT DIFFICULT TO SETTLE IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY FOREVER ?
Yes, I'd find it... or... No, I wouldn't find it...
WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

TO COLONIZE kolonizować

WHO WERE THE FIRST EUROPEANS TO SETTLE IN SOUTH AMERICA ?
The first Europeans ... were the Spanish and the Portuguese ...

TO DECIDE decydować

IF I SAID TO YOU THAT I WAS GOING TO AUSTRALIA NEXT YEAR BUT THAT NOTHING HAD BEEN SETTLED YET, WHAT WOULD I MEAN ?/
If you said to ... you'd mean that nothing had been decided yet for certain as to how and when you were going etc.

PARTLY w części, częściowo

WOULD YOU SAY THAT SUCCESS IN LIFE WAS PARTLY A QUESTION
OF LUCK? Yes, I'd say that...

671 **CHICKEN** kurczak **BRAVE** odważny, śmiały

CAN A CHICKEN FLY ? Yes, a chicken ... but not very far

WHY DOES A BOY SOMETIMES CALL ANOTHER BOY "CHICKEN" ?

A boy sometimes ... because he thinks the boy, like a chicken, is not very brave

BEACH plaża

By the word "beach", we usually mean that part of the shore which is between the high-tide mark and the low-tide mark. A beach is usually of sand or small stones made smooth by the sea./

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY THE WORD "BEACH"? By the word...

TIDY porządný

WHAT DOES IT MEAN "TO BE TIDY" ?

"To be tidy" means to keep things
in their proper place

IDIOM 10

STAND = to bear or suffer stać, (nie)znosić

e.g. I can't stand that man. He drives me round the bend.

672 WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "TO STAND" MEAN ? The idiom ... "to bear
or to suffer"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! I just couldn't stand the way he shouted at
everyone. I just had to leave

DICTATION 58 PAST (adj) przeszły

My town/ is not very big,/ but despite this fact it is very good at football/ and is in the first division./ Consider very, very carefully/ before you choose,/ as a lot may depend/ upon your decision./ Whatever I do,/ it never seems to be right./ With modern science,/ there seems to be no limit/ to what man is able to do./ Perhaps, one day/ in the future,/ we may be able to travel/ wherever we wish/ in the heavens./ It is not really correct to say/ "I shall give the books/ to whoever I wish."/ We ought really to say "whomever",/ but we usually prefer/ to say "whoever",/ as it is easier./ The policeman arrested the criminal/ and

took his gun./ There are many famous arches in the world/ to remind us of past civilizations.

LESSON 108

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| STAGE | DEVELOPMENT | INTERMEDIATE | ADVANCED |
| scena, okres, etap | wzrost, rozwój | średniozaawansowany | zaawansowany |

The word "stage" has two meanings - a theatre stage, and, a period of development.

WHAT ARE THE TWO MEANINGS OF THE WORD "STAGE" ? The two meanings of...

673 HAVE YOU EVER BEEN ON THE STAGE IN THE THEATRE ? Yes, I've been
... or ... No, I've never ...

WHEN ? WHY ? WERE YOU AFRAID ?/

WOULD YOU BE AFRAID TO ACT ON THE STAGE? Yes, I'd be... or ...
No, I wouldn't...

AT WHAT STAGE OF YOUR ENGLISH STUDIES ARE YOU AT THE
MOMENT - BEGINNER, INTERMEDIATE OR ADVANCED ? We are at an
intermediate stage...

AT WHAT STAGE OF A MAN'S LIFE DOES HIS HAIR BEGIN TO DROP
OUT ?/ A man's hair can begin to drop out at any stage in his life.
It depends on the man and his manner of living ...

| | | | |
|--|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| STREAM (v&n)¹⁷⁰⁰ | ON FIRE | UPSTREAM | DOWNSTREAM |
| potok, strumień | w ogniu | pod prąd (rzeki) | z prądem (rzeki) |

WHAT IS A STREAM? A stream is a small river

IF YOU FOLLOW A RIVER UPSTREAM, WHERE WILL IT EVENTUALLY
LEAD YOU TO ? If you follow a... it'll eventually lead you to the mountains or hills

AND IF YOU FOLLOWED IT DOWNSTREAM, WHERE WOULD IT
EVENTUALLY LEAD YOU TO ?/ If you followed it... it'd ... to the sea or a lake

674 IF YOU SAW A STREAM OF PEOPLE STREAMING OUT OF A BUILDING
IN A HURRY, WHATD YOU THINK ? If I saw ... I'd think that either the building
was on fire or that people had just finished work

DEFINING AND NON-DEFINING CLAUSES •

DEFINE oznaczać,
precyzować, definiować

ESSENTIAL
podstawowy

NEXT DOOR
tu: mieszkać obok

We have two kinds of clauses - Defining Clauses and Non-Defining Clauses. A Defining Clause is essential to the meaning of a sentence, whereas a Non-Defining Clause is not essential to the meaning of a sentence. For example:

DEFINING CLAUSE

The book which I gave you was not mine.

NON-DEFINING CLAUSE

Paris, which is the capital of France, is a very large city./

In the first sentence, the clause "which I gave you" is essential to the meaning of the sentence; whilst in the second sentence, the clause "which is the capital of France" is not essential information about Paris.

675 WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A DEFINING CLAUSE AND A NON-DEFINING CLAUSE ? The difference ... is that a Defining Clause is essential
... a Non-Defining Clause is not essential...

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !/ This is the book that John gave me - and -
This book, that John gave me, is very interesting

Other examples of Defining and Non-Defining Clauses are as follows:-

Defining: The man who lives next door is no friend of mine.

Non-Defining: Richard, who is my best friend, went to Ireland last year.

Defining: Here is the pupil whose book I borrowed.

Non-Defining: Miss Jones, whose car was stolen last week, works in the same office as myself.

Defining: This is the place where I was born.

Non-Defining: Hamburg, where I used to live as a boy, is in the North of Germany.

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES OF DEFINING AND NON- DEFINING CLAUSES, PLEASE !

The man **who stole my car** has been caught -and- Mary, **the girl who lives next-door,** is a friend of mine

With a Defining Clause, we do not use any commas, whereas a Non-Defining Clause we put between two commas, as it is additional information. Commas, of course, are very important, as they can change the meaning of a sentence./ For example:-

676 **Defining:** "She has two brothers who are farmers" - which means she has other brothers who are not farmers

Non-Defining: "She has two brothers, who are farmers" - which means that she has only two brothers.

IN WHICH KIND OF CLAUSE DO WE USE COMMAS ? We use commas in Non-Defining Clauses

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE TWO SENTENCES ? - "I HAVE TWO UNCLES WHO ARE VERY OLD", AND "I HAVE TWO UNCLES, (COMMA) WHO ARE VERY OLD" ?/ The difference... the first sentence means I have other uncles ... the second sentence means I have only two uncles ...

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| WAVE GOODBYE | SAY GOODBYE | DISTANCE | WAVY |
| pomachać na dowidzenia | powiedzieć do widzenia | odległość | falisty |

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're waving your hand

WHAT HAPPENS TO THE BRANCH OF A TREE WHEN IT WAVES TOO MUCH IN THE WIND ? When the branch... it breaks and falls to the ground

ON WHAT OCCASIONS DO WE WAVE OUR HANDS?/ We wave our hands when we say goodbye to someone at the station, or when we want somebody to notice us from a distance

677 DO YOU LIKE TO TRAVEL BY BOAT WHEN THE WAVES OF THE SEA ARE VERY HIGH ? Yes, I like to ... or... No, I don't like to ...
 WHY OR WHY NOT ? ... sea-sick ...
 DO YOU PREFER WAVY HAIR RATHER THAN STRAIGHT HAIR ?/
 Yes, I prefer... or... No, I don't...

RECOMMEND polecony

SUPPOSING YOU WORKED IN A LIBRARY, WHICH BOOK WOULD YOU RECOMMEND A PERSON (A BOY OF 15, FOR EXAMPLE) TO READ?
 Supposing I worked in ... I'd recommend a...
 WHAT KIND OF JOB DO YOU THINK I COULD RECOMMEND YOU FOR ?
 I think you could ...
 WHY?/
 WHAT DO YOU RECOMMEND A PERSON TO DO IF HE WANTS TO SUCCEED IN LIFE ?
 I recommend a person to ... if he wants ...

GRAM gram

POUND funt

HOW MANY GRAMS MAKE A POUND? About 454 grams make a pound

678 **IDIOM 11**

BROKE = **without money** czas przeszły czas. broke bez grosza, zrujnowany e.g.

We spent all the money we took with us and arrived home broke.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "BROKE" MEAN? The idiom ... "without money"
 GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! It's no use asking him for money:
 he's always broke

LESSON 109

WOUND

rana, zranić

INJURE

zranić, uszkodzić

INJURY

rana

FEELINGS

uczucia

Generally speaking, we use the word "injury" for something we receive by accident and "wound" for something we receive from fighting.

WHAT, GENERALLY SPEAKING, IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AN INJURY AND A WOUND ? Generally speaking, the ... is that we use ...

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN ANYONE BADLY INJURED AS THE RESULT OF A ROAD ACCIDENT ? Yes, I've seen someone ... or ... No, I've never ...

WHAT HAPPENED ?/

679 DO YOU KNOW ANYONE WHO WAS WOUNDED IN THE LAST WORLD WAR ? Yes, I know ... or... No, I don't know ...

WHO? WHERE? WHEN? HOW?

ARE YOUR FEELINGS EASILY WOUNDED (OR INJURED) ? Yes, my feelings ... or ... No, my feelings aren't...

TO MAKE A PERSON OR THING DO SOMETHING •

zmusić kogoś do zrobienia czegoś

VOLUNTARY dobrowolny **BREAK DOWN/** zepsuć się, przełamać się

DO YOU THINK CHILDREN OUGHT TO BE MADE TO STUDY, OR DO YOU THINK STUDYING OUGHT TO BE VOLUNTARY ? I think children ought to ... or ... I don't think children ought to be made ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

WHEN A CAR BREAKS DOWN ARE YOU ANY GOOD AT MAKING IT GO AGAIN ? Yes, when a car ... or ... No, when a car ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

SEPARATE (v & adj) osobny, oddzelać

There are many words in English which, although avmg only one spelling, have two different pronunciations, as for example, read (present tense) and read (past tense), use (v) and use (n), separate (v) and separate (adj).

680 WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "SEPARATE" (V.) AND "SEPARATE" (ADJ.) ? The difference ... is that... is the verb ... is the adjective

A BUSINESS LETTER/

REFERENCE
polecenie, odwołanie

GOODS
towar

ORDER
porządek

STRIKE
strajk, strajkować

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|---|
| POST OFFICE poczta | MANAGER menadżer | MANAGE zarządzać, kierować | CONDITIONS warunki | |
| POST(v) wysłać list | LETTER-BOX skrzynka na list | FAITHFULLY wiernie, z oddaniem | SINCERE szczerzy | SINCERELY z wyrazami szacunku |
| COMPANY spółka, kompania | LIMITED ograniczony | | | |

The Ajax Metal Co. Ltd.,
15 Victoria Road,
London S. W.I.

Messrs. J. Baker & Co.
23, Market Street,
Coventry
21st January 1992

Dear Sir,
With reference to your letter of 19th January, we would like to inform you that we sent the goods you requested the moment we received your order. The reason for the delay has been the strike at the Post Office, which is now over. We feel sure, therefore, that they will arrive within the next few days.

Yours faithfully,

J.A. Parker
(Manager)/

The letters Co. = company; Ltd. = limited; Rd. = road; St = street; S.W. = south-west; the sign "&" = and; the word "Messrs" we sometimes use for a business company: it is the plural of "Mr."/

Instead of "Dear Sir", we can use "Dear Sirs" or "Dear Madam" or "Dear Mr. Baker" depending, of course, on the kind of person to whom we are writing. Also, we can close the letter with "Yours sincerely" instead of "Yours faithfully" if we have addressed the person by name./

- 682 SUPPOSING WE ARE WRITING A BUSINESS LETTER, WHERE DOES THE NAME OF OUR COMPANY USUALLY GO ON THE LETTER PAPER?
- Supposing we are ... the name of our company usually goes in the middle at the top; but it can also go on the left or the right

WHERE DO WE TYPE THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE COMPANY TO WHICH WE ARE WRITING ?/ We usually type ... in the top right-hand corner of the letter, or in the top left-hand corner

HOW AND WHERE DO WE USUALLY WRITE THE DATE ? We usually write the date, for example, as 15th April 1992 in the middle of the page

WHAT DO WE CALL THE PERSON OR PERSONS WE ARE WRITING TO ? We call the ... Dear Sir, Dear Sirs, Dear Madam, Dear Mr. Baker etc.

IF WE ARE ANSWERING A LETTER, HOW DO WE USUALLY BEGIN OUR LETTER ?/ If we are ... we usually ... "With reference to your letter of 19th January ..."

HOW DO WE CLOSE THE LETTER ? We close ... with "Yours faithfully (or sincerely)"

WHAT DO THE LETTERS "CO." MEAN ? The letters ... "company"

WHAT DO THE LETTERS ... LTD. RD. ST. THE SIGN "&"; AND THE WORD "MESSRS." MEAN ? The letters ...

683 WHAT IS A REFERENCE LIBRARY?/ A reference library is a place where reference books are kept. We refer to these books for particular information

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY THE WORD "GOODS" ? By the ... we mean anything that is bought or sold

WHY DO PEOPLE GO ON STRIKE? People go on strike because they want more money or better working conditions ...

DO YOU THINK THAT PEOPLE SHOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO STRIKE ? Yes, I think that... or ... No, I don't...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

HOW DO WE KNOW WHEN A DOG IS IN GOOD CONDITION ? We know ... when its coat is shining and its nose is cold and wet...

WHEN YOU POST A LETTER, DO YOU TAKE IT TO THE MAIN POST OFFICE OR DO YOU JUST PUT IT IN THE NEAREST LETTER-BOX (OR POST-BOX) ? When I post a letter, I...

WHAT DOES A MANAGER DO? A manager manages a business etc., that is, he runs a business ...

IF YOU CAN'T MANAGE TO ANSWER A QUESTION, WHAT DOES THE TEACHER DO ? If I can't... helps me ...

684 **SHOULDER** ramię

WHAT'S THIS? It's your shoulder

CAPITAL LETTER wielka litera

WHEN DO WE USE A CAPITAL LETTER?/ We use ... at the beginning of a sentence, for the pronoun "I", for the first letter of the name of a person or place ... etc

BEAUTY piękność

WHICH DO YOU THINK ITS BETTER TO POSSESS - BRAINS, BEAUTY OR MONEY ? I think it's ...

WHY?

CORN zboże

WHEN DO THEY CUT THE CORN IN YOUR COUNTRY ? They cut...

WEED¹⁷³³ chwast

WHAT DO WE DO WITH WEEDS IN A GARDEN ?/ We pull weeds in a garden out of the ground and either burn them or throw them away

IDIOM 12

JUST THE JOB = exactly what is needed właśnie tego nam trzeba

685 e.g. "Try opening the door with this piece of metal." - "Ah, thank you, that's just the job. We'll be able to open the door with that in two seconds."

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "JUST THE JOB" MEAN ? The idiom ... "exactly what is needed"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! I looked all over the house until I finally found something that was just the job for repairing the table

TO BE ON THE SAFE SIDE = **TO BE SURE** upewnić się

DICTATION 59

It is often easier/ to tell a lie/ than to tell the truth./ but life is made much easier/ and much more pleasant/ if we tell the truth/ and in return/ can believe what people say./ The man was not/ very badly hurt in the accident^ but he was taken to hospital/ to see the doctor./ just to be on the safe side./ Factory chimneys/ are usually quite high/ in order to draw the fire/ and also to carry the smoke away/ into the air high above the factory/ to be blown away/ by the wind./ The rope broke./ and the barrel of wine/ fell to the ground and broke open.

STAGE 8

686 LESSON 110

A LETTER TO A FRIEND

RECENT

nowy, osatni

ENVELOPE

koperta

NATURALLY

naturalnie

SO - SO

tak sobie, taki sobie

Dear Mary,

Thank you for your letter. I am sorry to hear that you have not been very well recently. I hope you will get better soon. When you do get better, I would like you to come and see me, as I have something rather special to show you.

Yours sincerely,

Joan

Instead of "Dear Mary", Joan might have written "Dear Miss Smith" (or Dear Ms Smith). It naturally depends on how well Joan knows Mary Smith and how close their friendship is. On the envelope Joan would write Mary's name and address:

Miss Mary Smith,
129 Wellington Rd.,
Leeds,
Yorkshire /

The title "Miss" is used for single women, and "Mrs." for married women, whilst "Ms" is used when it is not known if the woman is married or single, or for women who do not think such married or single titles should be used, as they are not used for men. The title "Mr." does not show if a man is married or not.

687 WHEN WE WRITE A LETTER TO A FRIEND, WHERE DO WE PUT OUR
NAME AND ADDRESS ON THE LETTER PAPER?/ When we write ... we put
... in the top right-hand corner ...

WHAT DO WE CALL THE PERSON WE ARE WRITING TO ? We call the
... Dear Mary, Dear Miss Smith etc., depending on how close the friendship is

HOW DO WE CLOSE THE LETTER ? We close the letter with "Sincerely Joan,
Henry" etc.

WHAT DO WE WRITE ON THE ENVELOPE ? ... Miss Mary Smith
129 Wellington Road,
Leeds, Yorkshire

WHAT IS THE MOST RECENT FILM YOU HAVE SEEN?/ The most... is ...

WHAT WAS IT LIKE; THAT IS, WAS IT GOOD OR BAD OR JUST SO'SO ?
It was ... or... It wasn't...

SO = VERY bardzo

WHY DO YOU SUPPOSE FILMS ARE SO POPULAR ? I suppose films ...
because we can see how other people live
without suffering what they suffer etc....

688 **TO LOOK FORWARD TO = TO WAIT FOR WITH PLEASURE /**
oczekiwać na coś (kogoś)

WHAT KIND OF THINGS DO YOU LOOK FORWARD TO MOST ? The kind
of things I... are ...

LET ME SEE = ALLOW ME TO THINK, OR, GIVE ME TIME TO
pozwól mi pomyśleć **THINK**

WHAT DOES THE EXPRESSION "LET ME SEE" MEAN ? The expression ...
"Allow me to think", or, "give me time to think"

ON WHAT KIND OF OCCASION DO WE USE IT?/ The kind of occasion on
which we use it is when we are thinking about something
and we are not quite sure of the answer

| | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| CHANCE | WORKMAN | DISMISS | JUNGLE | FIFTY-FIFTY |
| szansa | pracownik | zwolnić | dżungla | po połowie |

689 **TAKE A CHANCE** skorzystać z okazji

IF YOU WERE THE OWNER OF A BUSINESS AND ONE OF YOUR WORKMEN STOLE SOMETHING FROM THE BUSINESS, WOULD YOU GIVE HIM A SECOND CHANCE, OR WOULD YOU DISMISS HIM AT ONCE ?

If I were the ... from the business, I'd ...

WHY?/

SUPPOSING THERE WAS A PLACE, SHALL WE SAY, SOMEWHERE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE JUNGLE OF SOUTH AMERICA, WHERE YOU KNEW FOR SURE THAT THERE WAS ABOUT A MILLION POUNDS' WORTH OF GOLD, BUT THE CHANCES OF RETURNING FROM THERE ALIVE WERE ONLY ABOUT FIFTY-FIFTY, WOULD YOU GO AND TAKE A CHANCE AND TRY YOUR LUCK, OR WOULD YOU JUST STAY AT HOME AND DREAM ABOUT IT?

Supposing there was ... where I knew ... only fifty-fifty, I'd ...

WHY?/

WHISTLE gwizdać

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're whistling

DEED czyn, uczynek

690 WHY SHOULD WE JUDGE A PERSON BY HIS DEEDS MORE THAN BY HIS WORDS ? We should judge a... because it's easier to say things than to do them

GREASE smar, tłuszcz

WHAT DO WE USE GREASE FOR ? We use ... a car

PINK różowy

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY THAT SOMEONE'S IN THE PINK OF CONDITION ?/ When we say that... we mean that they are in good health because their face is a pink colour...

SCISSORS nożyczki

WHAT DO WE USE A PAIR OF SCISSORS FOR? We use ... cutting ...

NAIL paznokieć, gwóźdź **TO THE POINT** trafny, do rzeczy

IDIOM 13

HIT THE NAIL RIGHT ON THE HEAD = to say something exactly to the point
trafić w sedno

e.g. What you've just said has really hit the nail right on the head.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "HIT THE NAIL RIGHT ON THE HEAD" MEAN ?
The idiom ... "to say something exactly to the point"

691 GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! What he said hit the nail right on the head,
and we could see the problem perfectly

LESSON 111

CONTROL kontrola, kontrolować **EDUCATION** edukacja

DO YOU THINK THAT PARENTS SHOULD HAVE SOME CONTROL
OVER THE EDUCATION OF THEIR CHILDREN ? Yes, I think that... or ... No, I
don't think that... any ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

IF YOU WERE IN A BUS GOING DOWNHILL AND THE DRIVER
SUDDENLY LOST CONTROL OF THE BUS, WHATD YOU DO ?/ If I were
... I'd jump out of the window perhaps ...

DUE należy, należność **DUE TO** spowodowany

WHAT HAPPENS IF YOU DON'T PAY YOUR ELECTRICITY BILL WHEN
IT IS DUE? If I don't pay... they come and cut the electricity off...

WHEN ARE YOU DUE TO COME HERE AGAIN ? I'm due to ...

WHY DON'T TRAINS ALWAYS ARRIVE WHEN THEY ARE DUE ? / Trains
don't... because of bad weather or accidents etc.

692 WHEN A MAN IS RICH, DO YOU THINK IT'S DUE TO THE FACT THAT
HE'S MORE INTELLIGENT THAN MOST OTHER MEN, OR DO YOU THINK
IT'S MAINLY DUE TO LUCK ? When a man ... I think it's ...

GRANDFATHER dziadek **GREAT-GRANDFATHER** pradziadek

GRANDMOTHER babcia **GREAT - GRANDMOTHER** prababcia

IS YOUR GRANDMOTHER STILL ALIVE ? Yes, my ... or ... No, my ...
WHAT DO WE CALL OUR GRANDFATHER'S FATHER ? We call... our
great-grandfather

MOSTLY przeważnie, głównie

ARE THE PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTRY MOSTLY TEA - DRINKERS
OR COFFEE - DRINKERS ? / The people in ... are mostly ...
DO YOU THINK THAT PASSING EXAMS IS MOSTLY A QUESTION OF
LUCK ? Yes, I think ... or ... No, I don't...

DISCUSS - DISCUSSION
dyskutować - dyskusja

ARGUE - ARGUMENT
sprzeczać się - nieporozumienie, sprzeczka

693 **QUARREL**¹⁷⁵⁰
kłótnia

EXAMINE
egzaminować, zbadać

REASON (v)
wyciągać wnioski, rozumować

**To discuss something usually means that we wish to examine a particular subject
In a discussion people may perhaps disagree with each other, but the discussion
seldom becomes unpleasant.**

**When we argue with someone, it means that we don't agree with what they
say, and often the argument can become a little unpleasant**

**A quarrel, on the other hand, is definitely unpleasant, and can finish with both
sides shouting at each other.**

**Therefore, we could say that two people could begin by quietly discussing a
subject, the discussion could then develop into an argument, and the argument
could finish in a quarrel./**

**WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "TO DISCUSS, TO ARGUE" AND "TO
QUARREL" ?** The difference ... to discuss means we wish to examine ... to argue
means we don't agree ... a quarrel is definitely unpleasant...

WHY DO PEOPLE ARGUE ? People argue because some people always disagree with
everything other people say. It is often in their nature to do so.
Other people like to give their opinion on every single
matter. Others like to learn by argument... etc.

694 WHY DO PEOPLE QUARREL ?

People quarrel, basically perhaps, because they do not like the other person or his opinions ...

Another meaning of the verb "to argue" is "to reason". For example, "He argues that he had not done the job, because he had not had sufficient time", or, "His argument for not having done the job was that he had not had sufficient time"./

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF THE" WORD "ARGUE" USED WITH THE MEANING OF "TO REASON". She argues that, if we don't go now, it'll be too late

REGULAR regularny

SOMETHING ABOUT zrobić coś, zaradzić

The word "regular" has many different meanings. It comes from the Latin word "regula" meaning "a rule" and this therefore is its basic meaning./ *x

WHAT IS THE BASIC MEANING OF THE WORD "REGULAR" ? The basic meaning of the word ...

WHAT DOES IT MEAN "TO LIVE A REGULAR LIFE"? "To live a regular life" means, more or less, that we eat, sleep and work etc. at more or less the same times every day

WOULD YOU SAY THAT A REGULAR LIFE WAS BETTER THAN AN IRREGULAR ONE ? Yes, I'd say ... was ... or... No, I wouldn't say ...

695 WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

CAN A DENTIST DO ANYTHING ABOUT IRREGULAR TEETH? Yes, a dentist can...

HOW ? I'm not sure, but perhaps by cutting into them in some way ... etc.

DO YOU WORK (OR STUDY AT) IRREGULAR HOURS ? Yes, I... or... No, I don't...

BLOW UP wysadzić w powietrze, wylecieć

WHY IS IT SO IMPORTANT TO BLOW UP BRIDGES DURING A WAR ?

It's so important to blow ... in order to make it difficult for the enemy to get across the river, to do so, they would either have to swim, cross by boat or build new bridges

DUST
kurz

POWDER
proszek

COLLECT
zbierać

GUNPOWDER
proch

FACE - POWDER

puder

STAMP

znaczek

MEETING

spotkanie

FOOTBALL MATCH

mecz piłki nożnej

RED CROSS

czerwony krzyż

PRETEND/

udawać

- 696 The difference between "dust" and "powder" is that dust is what collects on objects. For example, if I ran my finger along the top, or especially under-part, of the table, I would collect some dust on it Powder, on the other hand, is something that is made. For example, gunpowder is powder made for a gun, face-powder is powder made for the face.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "DUST" AND "POWDER" ? /

The difference between dust and powder is that "dust" is what collects on objects, whilst "powder" is something that is made

DO YOU (OR DID YOU) COLLECT STAMPS OR ANYTHING LIKE THAT ?

Yes, I collect... or... No, I don't...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

WHAT AM I PRETENDING TO DO? You're pretending to stamp a piece of paper with a stamp, or pretending to stamp your Course Card ...

ON WHAT KIND OF OCCASIONS DO PEOPLE COLLECT TOGETHER IN LARGE NUMBERS? - WHEN, WHERE AND WHY?/ The kind of occasions on which people collect together in large numbers are in church, at parties, political meetings, football matches ...

DO THEY COLLECT MONEY IN THE STREETS IN YOUR COUNTRY FOR DIFFERENT CAUSES, SUCH AS FOR THE RED CROSS, THE POOR ETC.?

Yes, they collect... or ... No, they don't...

- 697 WHAT DO YOU CONSIDER TO BE A GOOD CAUSE WORTH COLLECTING MONEY FOR?/ I consider ... to be a good cause worth ...

CENTRE środek

WHAT'S IN THE CENTRE OF THE EARTH ? Fire is in ...

FURNISH umeblować**FURNITURE** meble

WHAT KIND OF FURNITURE DO YOU LIKE TO SEE A ROOM FURNISHED WITH ?

I like to see a room furnished with ...

HUMAN BEING istota ludzka

DO YOU THINK THAT HUMAN BEINGS SOMETIMES BEHAVE WORSE
THAN ANIMALS ? Yes, I think that... or ... No, I don't think ...

WHEN?/ ... in a war...

ARTIFICIAL sztuczny

WHAT ARTIFICIAL PARTS OF THE BODY CAN SCIENCE PROVIDE US
WITH NOWADAYS ? The artificial parts of the body which science
... are arms, legs, teeth, hair... etc.

698 IDIOM 14

PULL SOMEONE'S LEG = not telling a person the truth, just for a laugh or for
nabijać się z kogoś amusement

e.g. All right, don't get angry. He was only pulling your leg

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "TO PULL SOMEONE'S LEG" MEAN ? The idiom
..."not telling..."

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! After all these years of knowing him, I still
don't know when he's serious and when he's just pulling my leg

DICTATION 60

SENTENCE (v) skazać kogoś

The court/ was deadly silent/ as the judge/ sentenced the criminal to life in prison. / One
of the best things for a headache/ is to lie down and relax./ He always confuses/ the
meaning of the words/ "rough" and "smooth"./ When judging anything,/ we should
always try to look under/ the surface of things/ and see things as they really are./ The man
was charged/ with committing/ one of the most serious crimes/ that anyone can commit,/
and it was quite clear/ right from the beginning/ that he was guilty./ If you invited me to
your house,/ I'd be your guest,/ whilst you'd be my host.

LESSON 112

PLURAL OF NOUNS AND THE THIRD PERSON SINGULAR OF VERBS

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 699 KISS pocałunek | SEIZE łapać, chwycić | RUSH pośpiech, śpieszyć się | HERO bohater | FOX lis |
| DISH potrawa | VALLEY dolina | OBSERVATION obserwacja | FOR tu: za | |

FOX-HUNTINGpolowanie na
lisy**SERVE**

obsługiwać

HANDBAG**G**
torebka**PAST (adj)**

przeszły

Generally speaking, when a word ends in one of the letters - o s x y z (or ze) ch or sh - that is, a word that ends in one of the sounds - o s ks i z ts or sh - we form its plural, if it is a noun, and its third person singular of the Present Tense, if it is a verb, by adding the letters "es" to it/ For example, "one potato - two potatoes: I go, you go, he goes". (The word piano is an exception: we say "one piano - two pianos".) Words ending in "ze", of course, just add an "s".

WHEN DO WE ADD THE LETTERS "ES" TO FORM THE PLURAL OF A NOUN
AND THE THIRD PERSON SINGULAR OF A VERB ?/ We add the letters

... when a word ends in o s x y z ch or sh, that is, a word
that ends in one of the sounds o s ks i z ts or sh

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE! - BOTH NOUN AND VERB.

"One potato - two potatoes: I go, you go, he goes"

Some further examples are as follows:-

NOUNS

| | | |
|---------------|---|-----------------|
| Hero | - | Heroes |
| Bus | - | Buses |
| Fox | - | Foxes |
| Lady | - | Ladies |
| Size | - | Sizes |
| Church | - | Churches |
| Dish | - | Dishes |

VERBS

| | | |
|---------------|---|-----------------|
| Do | - | Does |
| Kiss | - | Kisses |
| Box | - | Boxes |
| Fly | - | Flies |
| Seize | - | Seizes |
| Preach | - | Preaches |
| Rush | - | Rushes |

GIVE ME A FURTHER EXAMPLE OF EACH KIND OF WORD, PLEASE !
- BOTH NOUN AND VERB./ ... hero-heroes...

As with most things in the study of a language, it is often better to learn through
practice and the observation of particular cases rather than from a general rule.

DO YOU PREFER TO SEE A MAN KISS A WOMAN'S HAND RATHER
THAN SHAKE HANDS WITH HER ?/ Yes, I prefer to ... or ... No, I don't...

DO YOU THINK BOYS OUGHT TO BE TAUGHT TO BOX AT SCHOOL ?
Yes, I think boys ought to ... or ... No, I don't think .

WHY OR WHY NOT?

WHAT DO MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC DO WHEN THEY SEE
A CRIMINAL SEIZE A WOMAN'S HANDBAG IN THE STREET?/

When members of the general public see a ... some run
after the criminal or shout for help, but most people
just stand and look too surprised to do anything...

701 WHAT DO WE MEAN BY THE EVENING "RUSH-HOUR" IN A LARGE CITY ?

By the evening "rush-hour"... we mean that time of evening
(usually between five and seven) when all the shops, banks,
offices etc, shut and everybody rushes home from work

WHO ARE YOUR HEROES, BOTH PAST AND PRESENT ? My heroes both...

WHY?

ARE YOU FOR OR AGAINST FOX-HUNTING ? I'm for... or ... I'm against...

WHY OR WHY NOT?/

**The difference between a dish and a plate is that we serve our food from a dish, which
we usually put in the centre of the table, whilst we eat our food from a plate.**

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A DISH AND A PLATE?

The difference ... is that...

BREAK OUT wybuchnąć

WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF ANOTHER WORLD WAR BROKE OUT ?/

If another world war broke out, I'd ...

702 **WAGE**
zapłata

SALARY
pensja

PAYMENT
opłata

PROFESSION zawód **NON - PROFESSIONAL** nieprofesjonalny

**We use the words "wages" and "salary" for the payment received for work done;
but the difference between "wages" and "salary" is that we generally use the word
"wages" for payment received each week and for work which is non-professional;
whilst "salary" we generally use for payment received each month and usually for
work which is professional./**

WHAT DO WE GENERALLY USE THE WORDS "WAGES" AND "SALARY" FOR ?
 We generally use the word "wages" for payment received each week, and for work which is non-professional; whilst we use the word "salary" for payment received each month ... which is professional

STEADY
 mocny, silny, solidny

ACTOR
 aktor

ARTIST
 artysta

SEASONAL
 sezonowy

WAITER
 kelner

SEASIDE
 wybrzeże

703 **TO CHANGE ONE'S MIND**
 rozmyślić się

PAINTER
 malarz

PIANIST
 pianista

SURGEON
 chirurg

WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE DON'T EARN A STEADY WAGE OR SALARY ?/
 The kind of people... are such people as actors, writers, different kinds of artists, and people who do seasonal work, such as waiters who work at the seaside during the summer etc.

WHAT DO WE USUALLY MEAN WHEN WE SAY THAT SOMEONE'S A STEADY PERSON ?
 When we say that someone's a steady person, we usually mean that we can believe what he says, that he does what he says he will do and doesn't keep changing his mind etc.

WHAT KIND OF JOBS DO WE NEED A STEADY HAND FOR? The kind of jobs for which we need a steady hand are those of a painter, pianist, watch-repairer, surgeon etc.

ABOUT HOW LONG DO YOU THINK IT'LL TAKE YOU TO FINISH THIS BOOK IF YOU KEEP WORKING STEADILY ?/
 I think it'll take me about ... to finish...

PLURAL OF NOUNS ENDING IN "F" OR "FE"

LEAF
 liść

LOAF
 bochenek

SHELF
 półka

CLIFF
 urwisko skalne

704 **Nouns ending in "f or "fe" generally change this to "ves" in forming their plurals.**
For example, leaf - leaves: loaf - loaves: shelf - shelves: knife - knives: life - lives: wife - wives etc.; but notice that the plural of "cliff" is "cliffs" and the plural of "chef" is "chefs".

HOW DO WE GENERALLY FORM THE PLURAL OF NOUNS ENDING IN "F"
OR "FE" ?/ We generally... by changing the endings to "ves"

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE! Leaf-leaves

WHAT ARE THE EXCEPTIONS TO THIS RULE ? The exceptions to ...
are cliff and chef

There are other exceptions, but they are not among the basic words of the language.

WOODS las

DO YOU PREFER WOODS OR OPEN FIELDS ? I prefer ...

WHY?

DEER jelen

WHERE DO DEER MOSTLY LIVE ? Deer mostly live in the woods

WHY ? Because they don't like to be seen very much, and are usually
afraid of human beings

705 **GREED łakomy, chciwy**

WHAT HAPPENS TO PEOPLE WHO BECOME TOO GREEDY ?/ People
who become too greedy sometimes lose everything they've gained...

PLOUGH orać

TURN OVER przewrócić

WHY DO WE PLOUGH THE LAND ? We plough the land in order to turn the
earth over and prepare it for seeds

SCOLD skrzyczeć

WHEN DOES A MOTHER SCOLD HER CHILD? A mother... when the child has
done something wrong and made her angry ...

PARTNER partner

IF YOU WENT INTO BUSINESS, WOULD YOU PREFER TO HAVE A
PARTNER OR TO BE ALONE ? If I went into ... I'd prefer ...

WHY?/

IDIOM 15

PUT ONE'S FOOT DOWN = to be very determined in stopping something
być stanowczym

e.g. Things were getting worse all the time. The children were making a lot of noise and doing just as they wanted to, until I finally had to put my foot down and stop everything.

706 WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "TO PUT ONE'S FOOT DOWN MEAN" ?
The idiom ... "to be very ..."

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! If I hadn't put my foot down and got very angry with them, they would have done nothing and the work would never have got finished

EXERCISE 43

LESSON 113

| | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| BOARD deska, wyżywienie, pokład | DIRECTOR dyrektor | DECK pokład | PORT port |
| GET OFF wysiąść, zejść | PRIVATE prywatny | LODGINGS pokój gościenny, kwatera | FLOORBOARD podłoga |
| NOTICE-BOARD tablica z ogłoszeniami | | BLACKBOARD tablica | |

The basic meaning of the word "board" is a wide, flat piece of wood. From it we get "floorboard: notice-board: blackboard" etc.

707 WHAT'S THE BASIC MEANING OF THE WORD "BOARD" ?
The basic ...
apiece of wood

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES OF WHAT WE GET FROM THE WORD "BOARD". /
Some examples of what... are "floorboard..."

WHAT DO WE USE A NOTICE-BOARD FOR ? We use ... for putting notices on.
It is a quick and easy way of giving news and information to everybody

We can also use the word "board" with the idea of a table, and from it we get, for example, "a board of directors", that is, a group of directors who control a company or some such organization, and, as they usually meet round a table, we call their meeting a "board meeting"./

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A "BOARD OF DIRECTORS" ? By a... we mean
a group...

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A "BOARD MEETING"? By a... a meeting of
company directors round a table

We also use "board" for the deck of a ship, and when we go onto a ship, we say we go "on board ship".

WHAT HAPPENS IF YOU GO ON BOARD SHIP TO SAY GOODBYE TO A FRIEND AND YOU REMAIN ON BOARD AFTER THE SHIP HAS LEFT PORT?/
If you go ... when you arrive at the foreign port, you aren't allowed to get off the ship, but are sent immediately back to where you came from...

- 708 **We also use the word "board" with the idea of a table, with the meaning of food. When, for example, we pay to eat and sleep at a private house, we say that we pay for board and lodgings, that is, food and bed.**

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY "BOARD AND LODGINGS" ? By "board and
lodgings" we mean paying to eat and sleep at a house

CLIMB wspinać się

IN WHICH PROFESSION WOULD YOU SAY IT WAS THE MOST DIFFICULT TO CLIMB TO THE TOP, AND STAY THERE? I'd say the profession in which it was the most difficult to ... was the political profession, or that of an actor ... etc.

WHY?/

WHAT'D YOU SEE IF YOU CLIMBED TO THE TOP OF THIS BUILDING ?
If I climbed ... I'd see ...

ACCOUNT = A STORY; A MONEY ACCOUNT konto, opowiadanie

- 709 WHAT DOES THE WORD "ACCOUNT" MEAN AS A NOUN ? The word
"account" as a noun means a story, or a money account

GIVE US A SHORT ACCOUNT OF WHAT YOU DID YESTERDAY ! /
 Yesterday, I...

GIVE US A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE LAST FILM YOU SAW ! The last
 film I saw was ... It was about a...

DO YOU HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT ? Yes, I have a ... or... No, I don't have ...

DO YOU HAVE AN ACCOUNT AT ANY SHOP ? Yes, I've ... or ... No, I don't...

DO YOU KEEP AN ACCOUNT OF ALL THE MONEY YOU SPEND ? Yes, I
 keep ... or... No, I don't...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

RELATIVE PRONOUNS (1)

| | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| STAND FOR | ANTECEDENT | OTHERWISE | RELATE |
| znaczyć oznaczać | poprzedzający | w przeciwnym razie | odnosić się, |

710 **IN RELATION TO** w odniesieniu

A Relative Pronoun is a word we use instead of a noun and which we use to join sentences together. For example, in the sentence "That is the man who gave me the book", the word "who" is the Relative Pronoun, because it relates to the noun "man". This sentence means "That is the man, and the man gave me the book", but instead of using the word "and" to join the sentence together, and instead of repeating the word "man", we just use the word "who", which stands for both the words "and" and "man"./

WHAT'S A RELATIVE PRONOUN? Relative Pronoun is a word we use instead
 of a noun and which we use to join two sentences together

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF A RELATIVE PRONOUN IN A SENTENCE !
 This is the pupil who is the best in the class

The noun for which the Relative Pronoun stands is called the antecedent; the word "antecedent" meaning "going before".

WHAT DO WE CALL THE NOUN FOR WHICH THE RELATIVE
 PRONOUN STANDS ?/ The noun for which ... the antecedent...

The Relative Pronoun should always be put as near as possible to its antecedent, otherwise the meaning of the sentence can be different

- 711 **For example, in the sentence "The woman knows John, whom I met" means that I met John; whilst "The woman whom I met knows John" means that I met the woman.**

WHERE DO WE PUT THE RELATIVE PRONOUN IN RELATION TO ITS ANTECEDENT? / We put the Relative Pronoun in relation to its antecedent as near as possible to its antecedent...

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE TWO SENTENCES ?- "THE WOMAN KNOWS JOHN, WHOM I MET", AND, "THE WOMAN WHOM I MET KNOWS JOHN"
The difference ... those ... is that the first sentence means that you met John ... the second... means that you met the woman

The Relative Pronouns are "that, what, which, who, whom, whose" and one or two others of less importance./

| | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| That | - | is used for people, animals and things. |
| What | - | is used for an antecedent that is not expressed. |
| Which | - | is used for animals and things. |
| Who, Whom | - | are used for people. |
| Whose | - | is used for people and animals. |

WHAT ARE THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS? The Relative Pronouns are - that, what, which, who, whom and whose

WHAT DO WE USE EACH OF THEM FOR?/ That - is used for people, animals and things. What -... for an antecedent that is not expressed. Which - ... for animals and things. Who, Whom -... for people. Whose -... for people and animals

- 712 **The Relative Pronoun can be dropped from a sentence when, if it were used, it would be the object of the verb in the clause. If you find it difficult to know when you can drop the Relative Pronoun, it helps to remember that it is usually dropped when followed immediately by such words as "I, you, he, Mr. Brown, my uncle etc." For example, in these two sentences /**

This is the car that took me to London and

This is the car (that) I took to London,

the word "that" cannot be dropped from the first sentence, but it can be dropped from the second sentence, because it is followed by the word "I".

WHEN CAN WE DROP THE RELATIVE PRONOUN FROM A SENTENCE ?

We can ... when, if it were used, it would be the object of the verb in the clause. It is usually followed immediately by such words as I, you, he , Mr. Brown ...

IN WHICH OF THESE TWO SENTENCES CAN WE DROP THE RELATIVE PRONOUN ?/

THIS IS THE CAR THAT TOOK ME TO LONDON.

AND

THIS IS THE CAR (THAT) I TOOK TO LONDON.

We can drop ... in the second sentence

713 WHY?

Because it's followed by "I"

When the Relative Pronoun is the object of a preposition (that is, follows a preposition) it can be dropped (especially in spoken English) and the preposition put at the end of the sentence./

In such a case, the Relative Pronouns "which" and "whom", if they are not dropped, are usually changed to "that" and "who". For example we don't usually say -

This is the office in which I worked,

but

This is the office (that) I worked in:

exactly as we don't say -

This is the man to whom I spoke,

but

This is the man (who) I spoke to.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A RELATIVE PRONOUN FOLLOWS A PREPOSITION ?/

When a Relative ... it can be dropped and the preposition put at the end of the sentence

IN SUCH CASES, WHAT HAPPENS TO THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS
"WHICH" AND "WHOM", THAT IS, IF WE DECIDE NOT TO DROP
THEM FROM THE SENTENCE?

In such cases, the Relative ... are
changed to "that" and "who"

714 AS EXAMPLES, CHANGE THESE TWO SENTENCES, PLEASE !/

THIS IS THE OFFICE IN WHICH I WORKED. This is the office (that) I worked in
AND

THIS IS THE MAN TO WHOM I SPOKE. This is the man (who) I spoke to

SEARCH ¹⁸⁰⁰ szukać

WHY DO THE POLICE USE DOGS WHEN THEY ARE SEARCHING FOR
A CRIMINAL ?/ The police use dogs when ... because a dog has a strong sense of
smell, and it's enough to let it smell something belonging to the criminal for it to be able
to find the criminal by following its nose ...

SATISFIED zadowolony, usatysfakcjonowany

WHY IS A FARMER NEVER SATISFIED WITH THE WEATHER? A farmer
is ... because, whatever the weather is like, it's never
perfect for everything he's growing. If it's good for
his corn, it may not be good for his apples etc.

ACCEPT przyjąć

DO YOU THINK A PERSON SHOULD ACCEPT LIFE AS IT IS OR TRY
TO CHANGE IT? I think a person should ...

715 WHY?

WHICH KIND OF PERSON DO YOU THINK'S HAPPIER? The kind of person
I think's happier is ...

WHY?/

SUPPORT wspierać, podprzeć

WHAT SUPPORTS THIS CEILING? The walls support...

DO YOU SUPPORT YOUR HOME TOWN AT FOOTBALL ? Yes, I support...
or ... No, I don't...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

IDIOM 16

WATCH ONE'S STEP = **Be careful** być ostrożnym

e.g. **You'll have to watch your step or you'll find yourself in great difficulty.**

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "TO WATCH ONE'S STEP" MEAN? The idiom
... "to be careful"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! You have to watch your step when you do
business with people you know nothing about

716 DICTATION 61

RELIGIOUS religijny

Forgetting that/ the doorway was low,/ I received a severe blow/ on my head/ as I went through it./ Children are taught/ that they should respect their elders./ People are not usually good at drawing straight lines/ without the help of a ruler./ Henry VIII is considered/ one of the cruellest figures/ in English history./ He lived in a period/ when people were burned alive/ for their political and religious opinions./ They had no children of their own,/ so they adopted one./ A person/ who is not a born leader/ can sometimes be taught leadership.

LESSON 114

DECLARE

deklarować się

RED-HANDED

złapany na gorącym uczynku

INNOCENT

niewinny

IF YOU WERE CAUGHT RED-HANDED STEALING SOMETHING, WOULD YOU DECLARE YOURSELF INNOCENT BEFORE THE JUDGE WHEN YOU APPEARED IN THE LAW COURT FOR YOUR TRIAL ? Yes, if I were ... or
...No, if I were ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOUR COUNTRY DECLARED WAR ON ANOTHER COUNTRY ? The last time my ... was ...

DO YOU ALWAYS THINK IT'S WISE TO DECLARE YOUR FUTURE PLANS TO OTHER PEOPLE ? Yes, I think it's ... or... No, I don't...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

717 UPPER

górn(a), wyższy

MIDDLE

średni

LOWER

niższy

SOCIETY

społeczeństwo

CLASS
klasa

ARISTOCRACY
arystokracja

INDUSTRIALIST
przemysławiec

Many societies in the world are divided in some form or other into three main classes - the upper classes, the middle classes, and the lower classes. The kind of people who belong to the upper classes are the rich, the aristocracy, the industrialists etc; those that form the middle classes are the professional people such as lawyers, doctors, teachers, etc.; and those that form the lower classes are the factory workers and farm workers, etc. Classes might be called by different names in different societies throughout the world, and at various times in history, but upper, middle and lower are the basic divisions./

WHAT DO WE CALL THE THREE CLASSES INTO WHICH MANY SOCIETIES IN THE WORLD ARE DIVIDED ?

We call the three ... divided -
the upper... middle ... lower...

WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE ARE EACH OF THE CLASSES COMPOSED OF ?

The upper... the rich, the aristocracy, the industrialists ... middle
... professional people ... lawyers, doctors, teachers... lower ...
factory workers and farm workers ...

WHICH OF THE CLASSES DO YOU THINK ARE THE HAPPIEST ? I think
the ... classes are the happiest

718 WHY?/

IS THIS THE UPPER PART OF MY HEAD ? No, that isn't the ... lower...

WHEN A SHOP LOWERS THE PRICES OF ITS GOODS, DO YOU THINK IT
MAKES MORE PROFIT? Yes, when a shop ... or ...No, when ... I don't think...

WHY OR WHY NOT?/

RAISE

podnieść, wznieść, utrzymać

TO BE EXCUSED

być usprawiedliwionym

MONUMENT

pomnik

HONOUR

honor

WHAT'S ANOTHER WORD WE CAN USE INSTEAD OF "LIFT" ?

Another word ... "raise"

WHAT DOES IT GENERALLY MEAN WHEN A PUPIL RAISES HIS
HAND IN THE AIR DURING THE LESSON?/ When a pupil... it generally means

he wishes to be excused, that is, to leave the room; or is
asking for permission to speak ...

If the pupil is a child and wishes to leave the room, he usually raises his hand and says to the teacher "Please teacher, may I leave the room ?" If he is an adult he does not, of course, raise his hand high in the air like a child but raises it a little and says "I wonder if I might be excused for a moment please ?"

719 WHAT DOES A CHILD SAY WHEN HE WISHES TO LEAVE THE ROOM ?/
When a child... he says "Please teacher, may I leave the room ?"

AND WHAT DOES AN ADULT SAY? An adult says "I wonder if I might be excused for a moment please ?"

WHICH DO YOU THINK ARE MORE EXPENSIVE TO RAISE, CHILDREN OR RACE-HORSES ?
I think ... are more ...

WHY?

IF YOU WERE A GREAT MAN (OR WOMAN), WHAT KIND OF MONUMENT WOULD YOU LIKE THE PUBLIC TO RAISE IN YOUR HONOUR AFTER YOU WERE DEAD, AND WHERE WOULD YOU LIKE THEM TO RAISE IT?/ If I were a ... the kind of monument I'd like ... would be ... and I'd like them to ...

TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS

TRANSITIVE przechodni

The difference between the verbs "to raise" and "to rise" is that the verb "to raise" is transitive, that is, the action of the verb passes from the subject, through the verb, to the object For example, "I (subject) am raising (verb) the book (object)."

720 **Whereas, the verb "to rise" is intransitive, which means that the action of the verb finishes with itself and does not pass to an object For example, "I am rising (from the chair)."/**

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A TRANSITIVE AND AN INTRANSITIVE VERB ?
The difference ... is that, with a transitive verb, the action passes from the subject, through the verb, to the object; whereas, with an intransitive verb, the action of the verb finishes with itself and does not pass to an object

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE VERBS "TO RAISE" AND "TO RISE" ?
The difference ... is that... "to raise" is transitive ... "to rise" is intransitive

GIVE ME SOME SENTENCES CONTAINING TRANSITIVE VERBS, PLEASE! /
The car hit the wall - The boy cut his thumb - They pushed the
table against the wall - He opened the door

RIGHT, NOW GIVE ME SOME SENTENCES CONTAINING INTRANSITIVE
VERBS, PLEASE ! The sun rises at 6 o'clock - He gets up very early in the morning
- People walk very quickly in winter - The door opened

SCORN
pogarda, lekceważenie

WORTHY
zasługujący, godny

RESPECT
szacunek, respekt

721 WHAT IS SCORN ? Scorn is a feeling that somebody or something is not
worthy of our respect...

TERM semestr

WHICH SCHOOL TERM ARE WE IN AT THE MOMENT ? We are in the
first (second, third) school term at the moment

WORSHIP modlić się

WHERE DO PEOPLE GO TO WORSHIP ?/ People go to worship in a church
or a temple... etc.

CATTLE bydło

COWBOY kowboj

HOW DOES A COWBOY KEEP HIS CATTLE TOGETHER? A cowboy...
together by constantly riding around them on a horse

HARVEST żniwa

DO SCHOOLCHILDREN AND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS HELP TO GATHER
IN THE HARVEST IN YOUR COUNTRY ? Yes, school-children ... or ... No,
schoolchildren don't...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

IDIOM 17

FOOL głupiec

WHAT'S HE ON ABOUT ? = I don't understand what he is trying to say. It
o co mu chodzi? all sounds mad to me.

e.g. What's he on about ? I can't understand what he's trying to say.

722 WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "WHAT'S HE ON ABOUT" MEAN ? The idiom...
"I don't understand..."

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! What's the old fool on about?

LESSON 115

PLURAL OF NOUNS (CONT.)

MOTHER-IN-LAW

teściowa

GUARD OF HONOUR

gwardia honorowa

ADVICE

rada

MANSERVANT

służący

WOMAN-TEACHER

nauczycielka

KNOWLEDGE

wiedza

ENCYCLOPEDIA

encyklopedia

If a noun is composed of two words and the first word is "man" or "woman" then both words take the plural. For example, "manservant- menservants: woman-teacher - women-teachers" /

HOW DO WE FORM THE PLURAL OF NOUNS WHICH ARE COMPOSED OF TWO WORDS, THE FIRST OF WHICH IS THE WORD "MAN" OR "WOMAN" ?

We form the ... by making both words plural

723 GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE./

manservant - menservants

If the noun is made with a preposition (in, of etc.), then only the first part takes the plural form. For example, "mother-in-law - mothers-in-law: guard of honour -guards of honour".

IF A NOUN IS MADE WITH A PREPOSITION, HOW DO WE FORM ITS PLURAL ? If a noun is ... we form its plural by putting the plural only on the first part

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE./

... brothers-in-law

Some words are never used in the plural For example - advice, furniture, information, knowledge and news - so we don't say "The news are good" but "The news is good". We can say, however, "The piece of news you gave me is good" and "The pieces of news you gave me are good".

WHICH WORDS ARE NEVER USED IN THE PLURAL ? / The words which are ... are - advice, furniture, information, knowledge and news

GIVE ME THREE SENTENCES SHOWING THE THREE WAYS IN WHICH WE CAN USE THESE WORDS, PLEASE ! This furniture is old. This piece of

furniture is old. These pieces of furniture are old

724 DO YOU AGREE THAT A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE IS A DANGEROUS
 THING ? Yes, I agree that... or... No, I don't agree ...
 WHY OR WHY NOT ?/ Because, if we only know half the facts, we might
 get a completely wrong idea about the matter
 WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE BEST PIECE OF ADVICE A FATHER CAN
 GIVE TO HIS SON? I think the best piece of advice a... is always to be honest...
 WHY?
 FROM WHAT KIND OF BOOK CAN WE GET PIECES OF INFORMATION
 ABOUT ALL KINDS OF SUBJECTS ?/ The kind of book from which we
 can get... is an encyclopedia

The word "people" is plural. We can't say "People is strange" we must say "People are strange". The singular of "people" is "person".

WHICH OF THESE SENTENCES IS RIGHT? - "PEOPLE IS TIRED AFTER
 WORKING" OR "PEOPLE ARE TIRED AFTER WORKING" The second
 sentence, "People are tired after working", is right
 WHY? ... "people" is plural

725 **RAIL** **RAILING** **RUN** **PROTECTION/**
 pręt, szyna ogrodzenie tu: jechać ochrona, bezpieczeństwo

A rail is a piece of metal or wood which is long and thin. For example, a train runs on rails, which is why we call it a railway train.

WHAT'S A RAIL? A rail is a piece of...
 WHY DO WE CALL A TRAIN A RAILWAY TRAIN? We call a train a railway
 train because it runs on rails

Railings are several pieces of metal or wood which we put around things for protection; for example, round a garden or along the side of some steps to stop people falling./

WHAT ARE RAILINGS ? Railings are several pieces ...
 GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES OF THEIR USE, PLEASE ! Some examples of
 their use are round a garden ...

MASS
masa, msza

ADVANTAGE
korzyść

DISADVANTAGE
niekorzyść

MASS - PRODUCTION
produkcja masowa

PRODUCTION
produkcja

QUALITY
jakość

DO YOU THINK THAT THE MASSES OF THE PEOPLE SHOULD BE
EDUCATED TO THE AGE OF 18 ? Yes, I think that the ... or ... No, I don't think...

726 WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

WHAT WOULD YOU SAY WERE THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES
OF MASS-PRODUCTION ? I'd say the advantages of mass-production were that it
was cheaper and quicker ... whilst the disadvantages
were that the quality might sometimes be poor ...

PICK UP podnieść, zabrać

DATE randka

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're picking your pen up from the floor

WHEN A BOY AND A GIRL HAVE A DATE, IS IT MORE COMMON FOR
THE BOY TO PICK THE GIRL UP AT HER HOUSE OR TO PICK HER UP
SOMEWHERE IN TOWN? When a boy and a ... it is more common for ...

WHY?/

PREVENT zapobiec

HOW DO YOU THINK ACCIDENTS ARE BEST PREVENTED ON THE
ROADS ? I think accidents are best... by people driving more slowly and carefully ...

DRUM bębnić, bęben, beczka

727 WHAT AM I DOING?

You're drumming your fingers on the table

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A DRUM AND A BARREL?/

The difference between a... is that a drum's usually made
of metal and has straight sides, whilst a barrel is
made of wood and has rounded sides

HARBOUR przystań

PORT port

Although the words "harbour" and "port" are similar in meaning, we generally use "harbour" for anywhere that a boat or ship is protected from the weather, and think of a port as a town with a harbour. For example, Liverpool is a port, whilst we might say "The sailors had found a little harbour for their boat".

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "HARBOUR" AND "PORT" ?
The difference ... is that we generally use "harbour" ...

IDIOM 18

NOSEY PARKER = someone who puts his nose into other people's business
ciekawski, wścibski or private lives.

e.g. He's a real old Nosey Parker, always putting his nose into other people's business.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "NOSEY PARKER" MEAN ?
The idiom ...
"someone who puts..."

728 GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE!
Nobody likes a Nosey Parker. Especially one who puts his nose into people's private lives

DICTIONARY 62

It was/ a very serious matter,/ which grew out of nothing,/ and was quite unexpected./ The poor dog/ caught its tail/ in the door/ and hurt itself./ His member of parliament did everything in his power/ to save the man,/ but all to no purpose./ The prisoner was allowed to smoke,/ even though he had his hands tied./ The president was elected/ by the people twice./ A trade-union is an organization/ which protects/ the workers./ Nearly all trades have their unions/ - butchers, bakers etc./ It was extremely difficult,/ but they finally managed/ to rescue the sailor from the island.

LESSON 116

GENDER OF NOUNS

| MASCULINE | FEMININE | NEUTER | GENDER |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| męski | żeński | nijaki | rodzaj (gramatyczny) |
| NORMAN | INVASION | SIMPLER | |
| Normański | inwazja | prostszy | |

Before the Norman invasion of England in 1066, English was like German and other European languages as regards the gender of nouns; that is, a pen could be masculine, a pencil feminine, and a book neuter. After 1066, things became much simpler and the rule today is that:- /

729 All words for males are masculine in gender.

All words for females are feminine in gender.

All words for things are neuter in gender.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE GENDER OF NOUNS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AFTER 1066 ? After 1066, the gender of nouns in the English language became simpler - All words for males became masculine in gender. All... females became feminine ... All... for things became neuter ...

We can sometimes form a feminine noun from a masculine noun by adding the letters - "ess," e.g./

| | | | | | |
|----------|------------------|-----------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| ACTOR - | ACTRESS | aktorka | GOD - | GODDESS | bogini |
| HOST - | HOSTESS | gospodyni | POET - | POETESS | poetka |
| PRIEST - | PRIESTESS | kapłanka | WAITER - | WAITRESS | kelnerka |

HOW DO WE SOMETIMES FORM A FEMININE NOUN FROM A MASCULINE NOUN ? We sometimes form a... by adding the letters "-ess"

WHAT'S THE FEMININE OF "ACTOR, HOST ..." ETC. ?/ The feminine of actor is actress ...

Other examples of masculine and feminine nouns are as follows:-

730 **DOCTOR - WOMAN-DOCTOR**
lekarz - lekarka

NEPHEW - NIECE
siostrzeniec - siostrzenica

TEACHER - WOMAN-TEACHER
nauczyciel - nauczycielka

LANDLORD - LANDLADY
gospodarz - gospodyni

WIDOWER - WIDOW wdowiec - wdowa

WHAT'S THE FEMININE FORM OF THESE WORDS ?- DOCTOR:
TEACHER: LANDLORD: WIDOWER AND NEPHEW ?/ Woman-doctor ...

Instead of the word "woman", we could use the words "lady" or "female".

EVENT

wydarzenie, dyscyplina sportu

TILL NOW

do tej chwili

UNEVENTFUL

nieciekawe

WHAT HAS BEEN, TILL NOW, THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENT OF YOUR LIFE ?

Until now, the most... has been...

WHY?

WHICH RUNNING EVENT DO YOU LIKE TO WATCH ? (LONG OR SHORT DISTANCE ? ETC.) /

I like to watch the 100 metres ... etc.

- 731 WOULD YOU SAY YOU HAD LED AN UNEVENTFUL LIFE? Yes, I'd say I'd led an ... or ... No, I wouldn't say I'd led... ,but I'd say I'd led an eventful life

CONCERN dotyczyć

ARE YOU THE KIND OF PERSON WHO LIKES TO PUT HIS NOSE INTO THINGS THAT DON'T CONCERN HIM (NOT NECESSARILY IN AN UNPLEASANT MANNER) ?

Yes, I'm the kind of person who ...

or... No, I'm not the ...

OUT-OF-DATE nie ważne, przestarzałe**UP-TO-DATE** ważne, modne

TELL ME SOMETHING WHICH IS OUT-OF-DATE?

Certain kinds of cars, clothes etc ... are out-of-date ...

WHAT'S THE CONTRARY OF "OUT-OF-DATE" ?

The contrary of... is "up-to-date"

WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN IF ONE TRIED TO TRAVEL WITH A TICKET THAT WAS OUT-OF-DATE?

If one tried to ... one might have to pay extra or even pay a fine ...

DO YOU ALWAYS BUY THINGS THAT ARE UP-TO-DATE ?

Yes, I always buy ... or ... No, I don't always ...

732 **THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE****A ONE-ARMED MAN**

mężczyzna z jednym ramieniem

The Indefinite Article "a" is used before a word beginning with a consonant, whilst "an" is used before a vowel, or an "h" that is not sounded. For example - a Book - an Eye: a Horse - an Honour./

WHEN DO WE USE THE INDEFINITE ARTICLES "A" AND "AN" ? We use the indefinite article "a" before a word beginning with a consonant, whilst we use "an" before a vowel, or an "h" that is not sounded

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES. A Pen - An Arm; A House - An Hour

We say "A Useless pen; A One-armed man; A European," because, although these words begin with a vowel, they really have a consonant sound.

WHY DO WE SAY "A UNIVERSITY" AND NOT "AN UNIVERSITY", EVEN THOUGH THE WORD "UNIVERSITY" BEGINS WITH A VOWEL ?/ We say "a university" and ... because the word "university" really begins with a consonant sound

GIVE ME SOME OTHER EXAMPLES, PLEASE ! A United people; A One-eyed dog

733 **WHAT A BOOK !**
co za książka

WHAT WEATHER !
co za pogoda

CARELESSNESS
nieostrożność

We use the article "a" in the exclamation "What a book!", because books are things we can count - one book, two books etc.; but we don't use the article "a" in the exclamation "What weather!" because "weather" is not something we can count. We can't say "one weather, two weathers"./

WHY DO WE USE THE WORD "A" IN THE EXCLAMATION "WHAT A BOOK!" BUT NOT IN THE >EXCLAMATION "WHAT WEATHER!"? We use the word "a" ... because books are things we can 'count, whilst "weather" is not something we can count

CAN YOU GIVE ME SOME OTHER EXAMPLES, PLEASE?/ What a man!
What a beautiful picture! What a pity! What coffee!
What good wine! What carelessness!

When the noun in the exclamation is in the plural, there is no article. For example, "What a book!" becomes "What books!".

WHAT HAPPENS TO THE ARTICLE IN AN EXCLAMATION WHEN THE NOUN IS IN THE PLURAL? When the noun is in the plural in an exclamation, there is no article

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE !/ What books! What men! What beautiful pictures!

734 WORM
robak

SILKWORM
jedwabnik

SILK
jedwab

WHAT KIND OF WORMS ARE THERE ?

There are earth-worms, silkworms,
woodworms etc.

kończyna, członek ciała

LIMB

TO LOSE A LIMB, WHICH'D YOU CHOOSE TO LOSE ?

IF YOU HAD

If I had to .. I'd choose to lose ...

WHY ?

POISON trucizna

TAKE POISON zażyć truciznę

WOULD YOU PREFER TO TAKE POISON THAN TO*BEjSHOT? Yes, I'd

prefer... or... No, I wouldn't prefer...

WHY OR WHY NOT?/

CAVE jaskinia

CAVEMAN jaskiniowiec

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A CAVEMAN TYPE OF PERSON ?

By a caveman
type of person we mean a man who's big and strong like men
used to be when they lived hi caves ... or... a man who
behaves badly, as men used to when they lived in caves

735 DESERVE zasługiwać

DO YOU THINK SOME PEOPLE DESERVE MORE OF THE GOOD THINGS
OF THIS LIFE THAN OTHERS ? Yes, I think some ... w ... No, I don't think some ...

WHY OR WHY NOT?/

IS THERE ANYTHING YOU THINK YOU DESERVE BUT HAVE NEVER
RECEIVED? Yes, there is something I think I... or... No, there isn't anything I ...

WHAT? WHY?

IDIOM 19

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP = think carefully before you do anything which is
nie mów hop zanim nie przeskoczysz **uncertain**

e.g. Never go into anything with your eyes closed: you should always look before
you leap

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP" MEAN ?

The idiom ... "think carefully ..."

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

Look before you leap: it will be too late

after it's done

EXERCISE 44

736 LESSON 117

FREQUENT (v)

- the accent is on
the second syllable
uczęszczać.odwiedzać, bywać

FREQUENT (adj)

- the accent is on the
first syllable
częsty

FREQUENTLY (adv)

- the accent is on the
first syllable
często

ACCENT akcent

VISIT (v) odwiedzać, składać wizytę

The word "frequent is a verb, and means..., whilst the word "frequent" is an adjective and means The difference between the two words is that the word "frequent" has its accent on the second syllable, whilst the word "frequent" has its accent on the first syllable.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "FREQUENT"
AND "FREQUENT" ?

The difference is that... verb ... noun

DO YOU FREQUENT ANY CLUBS ?

Yes, I frequent... or ... No, I don't...

WHICH ?

DO YOU PAY FREQUENT VISITS TO YOUR DOCTOR?

Yes, I pay
frequent... or ... No, I don't pay ...

HOW FREQUENTLY DO YOU VISIT YOUR DOCTOR?/

I visit my
doctor about...

ATTRACT
przyciągać

ATTENTION
uwaga

ATTRACTION
atrakcja

PLEASING
przyjemny, ujmujący

WHAT'S THE BEST WAY TO ATTRACT PEOPLE'S ATTENTION IN THE
STREET ?

The best way to attract people's ... is to do,
or wear, something strange ...

WHAT ARE THE MAIN ATTRACTIONS OF THE PLACE WHERE YOU
LIVE ?

The main attractions of... are ...

737 WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN AND AN ATTRACTIVE WOMAN ?/ The difference between ... is that an attractive woman may not be beautiful but she attracts people's attention to her because she is interesting and pleasing to look at

THE REST reszta

DO YOU CARE MUCH ABOUT THE REST OF THE PEOPLE IN THE WORLD, PROVIDING YOU ARE ALL RIGHT ? Yes, I care a great deal about... or
... No, I don't care much about...

MISERABLE ¹⁸⁵⁰ nieszczęśliwy **MISERY** nieszczęście, nędza, udreka

WHAT KIND OF THINGS MAKE YOU FEEL MISERABLE ?/ The kind of things that... are ...

WHICH DO YOU THINK'S THE MOST MISERABLE PLACE ON EARTH ?
I think ... is the most...

WHY?

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY "LIVING IN MISERY" ? By "living in misery" we mean being very poor and unhappy

738 **SUBJUNCTIVE - ANOTHER USE**

The Subjunctive can be used to express a wish. For example, "God save the queen! Long may she live!" etc./

WHAT'S ANOTHER USE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE? Another use of... is to express a wish

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE ! God save the queen! Long may she live! ...

USE OF THE VERB "TO BE"

I AM TO HAVE LUNCH WITH JOHN TOMORROW
Jutro mam lunch z Janem

SUBJECT + VERB "TO BE" + INFINITIVE + THE REST

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| HEADMASTER | STUDY | ORDER | NOW THAT/ |
| dyrektor szkoły | gabinet | wezwany | teraz, gdy... |

We can sometimes use the verb "to be" when something has been planned or ordered. For example, "I am to have lunch with John tomorrow" means that John and I have planned to have lunch together tomorrow, whilst "You are to go to the headmaster's study at once" means you have been ordered to go to the head-master's study.

The construction for such sentences is "subject + verb "to be" + infinitive + the rest"/

739 HOW CAN WE SOMETIMES USE THE VERB "TO BE" ? We can ... when something has been planned or ordered

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE ! We are to go home at once - They were to have lunch together ...

WHAT DOES THIS SENTENCE MEAN ? "JOHN WAS TO HAVE GONE TO LONDON WITH HIS SISTER YESTERDAY"/ That sentence means that it was planned for John to go to London with his sister yesterday, but in fact he did not go

AND WHAT DOES THIS SENTENCE MEAN ? "MOTHER SAID WE ARE TO BE HOME NO LATER THAN 10 O'CLOCK" That sentence means that mother has given orders that we must be home by 10 o'clock

We can use the same construction in questions and in "if clauses, when we ask about what is possible, or suggest what is possible, as the result of certain conditions, e.g. "What am I to do, now that I have no money ?" and "If he is to arrive on time, he must hurry"/

IN WHAT OTHER WAYS CAN WE USE THE "TO BE + INFINITIVE" CONSTRUCTION ? The other ways in which we ... are in questions and in "if clauses" when we ask...

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE ! Whom are we to see when we get there ? and, If he is to buy a house, he must say so now

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 740 | <u>SETTLE</u> (cent) | SETTLED | UNSETTLED | SUNSHINE | COME ON |
| | | stały | niestały | słonecznie, ciepło | przybyć |

The other meanings of the word "settle" are:-

NOT CHANGEABLE niezmienna

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY UNSETTLED WEATHER ?/ By unsettled weather, we mean weather that's constantly changing from rain to sunshine etc.

TO COME TO REST spocząć

WOULD YOU BE SURPRISED IF YOU WERE WALKING ACROSS A PARK AND A BIRD CAME AND SETTLED ON YOUR SHOULDER? Yes, I'd be surprised if... or... No, I wouldn't...

TO GIVE BY LAW przekazać zgodnie z prawem

DO YOU THINK THAT, WHEN A MAN DIES, HE OUGHT TO SETTLE ALL HIS MONEY AND PROPERTY ON HIS ELDEST CHILD, OR DO YOU THINK HE OUGHT TO DIVIDE IT AMONG ALL HIS CHILDREN ? I think that, when a man dies, he ought to ...

741 WHY?/

TO FORM TOGETHER (COLLECT) zbierać (się)

ARE THERE ANY MOUNTAINS IN YOUR COUNTRY WHERE SNOW SETTLES ON THE TOP, EVEN IN THE MIDDLE OF SUMMER? Yes, there are some ... or ... No, there aren't any ...
WHERE?

TO CALM uspokoić

WHAT'S THE BEST THING TO DO TO SETTLE ONE'S STOMACH?/
The best thing to ... is to take a powder, or to drink a lot of water to clean it out
WHAT DOES THE TEACHER SAY TO THE PUPILS WHEN THEY ARE MAKING TOO MUCH NOISE ? The teacher says "Come on now, settle down ..." to the pupils when they ...

VOTE głosować

HOW OLD MUST YOU BE BEFORE YOU CAN VOTE IN LOCAL ELECTIONS ? You must be ... years old before you can ...

MEDICINE medycyna

742 DO YOU TAKE MEDICINE WHEN YOU HAVE A COLD ?/ Yes, I take ... or ... No, I don't...

NURSE pielęgniarka

NURSERY żłobek

WHAT AM I DOING ?

You're nursing your chin

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A NURSE ? Yes, I'd like to ... or... No, I wouldn't like ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

HAVE YOU EVER HAD TO NURSE A SICK PERSON ? Yes, I've had to ...
or... No, I've never had ...

WHAT'S A NURSERY ?/ A nursery is a place for very small children to play in ...

UNEMPLOYMENT bezrobocie

WHAT IS UNEMPLOYMENT?

Unemployment is when there's not enough
work for everyone...

WHAT HAPPENS TO THE UNEMPLOYED IN YOUR COUNTRY?

The unemployed in my country ...

TAKE OFF start (samolotu)

LAND (v) lądować

743 WHAT DO PASSENGERS HAVE TO DO WHEN A PLANE TAKES OFF
AND LANDS ?/

Passengers have to put their safety belts around
themselves when a plane takes off and lands

IDIOM 20

DROP A LINE = to write a short letter napisać krótki list

e.g. Don't forget to drop us a line whilst you're away.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "DROP A LINE" MEAN ? The idiom ... "to write ..."

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

Why didn't you drop us a line to tell us
you were coming ?

DICTATION 63

I'd like to live/ on an island/ right in the middle/ of the ocean,/ but I realize/ that such a
thing/ is only a dream./ The verb "to tell"/ means "to inform,/ to order," and "to relate"./
He related everything/ that happened to him/ whilst he was away on holiday./ "To rock"
means/ to move backwards and forwards./ It'd be very unwise/ to tell him the whole
story/ of what happened:/ he might get the wrong idea./ We'll drive down to the coast/
early in the morning,/ so that we can spend/ a longer time on the beach.

LESSON 118

| PRACTICE | THEORY | PRACTICAL | THEORETICAL |
|----------|--------|------------|-------------|
| praktyka | teoria | praktyczne | teoretyczny |

744 **TAKE INTO ACCOUNT** wziąć pod uwagę

WHATS THE OPPOSITE OF "THEORY" ? The opposite ... "practice"

IS IT ALWAYS POSSIBLE TO PUT THEORY INTO PRACTICE?

No, it isn't...

WHY ? Because what works in theory might not work in practice, because
of something that has not been taken into account...

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A PRACTICAL PERSON ?/ By a practical person
we mean someone who does not think too much about abstract
ideas but more about the possible practical use of things ...

SET UP ustanowić, założyć, rozpocząć

IF YOU WERE TO SET UP A BUSINESS IN THE PLACE WHERE YOU
LIVED, WHAT KIND OF BUSINESS WOULD IT BE? If I were to set ...the
kind of business it'd be would be ...

WHY?

"COULD" AND "WAS ABLE"/

The past of "can" is "could" or "was able" but, when we wish to express the meanings "to manage" or "to succeed", we generally use "was able" and not "could". For example "He studied a lot, and so was able to pass his examination." In the negative, however, we can use "could" if we wish. For example, "He studied a lot, but could not pass his examination."/

745 WHEN DO WE GENERALLY USE "WAS ABLE" AS THE PAST OF "CAN",
AND NOT "COULD", EVEN THOUGH THEY HAVE THE SAME MEANING ?
We generally use "was able" as the ... when we wish to express
the meanings "to manage" or "to succeed"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! The woman gave the children some money,
so they were able to buy some sweets

WHAT HAPPENS IN SUCH CASES WHEN THE SENTENCE IS NEGATIVE ?/
In such cases when the... we can use either "could" or "was able"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! The woman did not give the children
any money, so they could not buy any sweets

**The word "could" is also considered a little more polite than "can", so we usually
say, for example, "Could you tell me the way to the station, please ?"**

WHICH IS MORE POLITE - "CAN" OR "COULD" ?/ "Could" is more polite
GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! "Could you help me please ?"

NATURE natura

HUMAN NATURE natura ludzka

746 WHAT'S THE NATURE OF THIS OBJECT? The nature of this object is wood
DO YOU THINK HUMAN NATURE CAN BE CHANGED ?
Yes, I think human ... or ... No, I don't think ...

COMPETE
współzawodniczyć

COMPETITION
zawody

EFFICIENT
sprawny, wydajny

COMMERCE
handel

DO YOU THINK ITS A GOOD THING TO MAKE CHILDREN COMPETE
AGAINST EACH OTHER AT SCHOOL ?/ Yes, I think it's a good ...
or... No, I don't think it's ...

WHAT DO YOU THINK ARE THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES
OF FREE COMPETITION IN SOCIETY, ESPECIALLY IN COMMERCE?
I think the advantages of free competition in society
are that... whilst the disadvantages are that...

SUIT pasować, odpowiadać

SUITABLE odpowiednie

WHAT COLOUR OF CLOTHES DO YOU THINK SUITS YOU BEST ?/
I think ... clothes suit me best

WOULD IT SUIT YOU IF YOU WERE ASKED TO WORK (OR COME TO
SCHOOL) ON SUNDAY ? Yes, it'd suit me if... or ... No, it wouldn't suit...

747 WHY OR WHY NOT ?

WHERE WOULD YOU SAY WAS THE MOST SUITABLE PLACE TO GO
FOR A HOLIDAY IF YOU WANTED A COMPLETE REST?/ I'd say...
was the most suitable ...

EFFECT
skutek, efekt

PERFECT = COMPLETE
całkowity, zupełny

TO GO UP TO
podejść

WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS OF TOO LITTLE SLEEP (OR ILLNESS,
OVEREATING ETC.) ? The effects of... are ...

WHAT EFFECT DO YOU SUPPOSE IT'D HAVE ON A PERFECT
STRANGER IF YOU WENT UP TO HIM IN THE STREET AND HIT HIM
WITH A ROLLED UP NEWSPAPER ?/ If I went up to a perfect stranger in the street
and hit him with a rolled up newspaper, I suppose the effect it
would have on him would be one of surprise ...

OUGHT TO - AND HOW IT IS USED

The verb "ought to" has no past, future, participle etc. When we want to give the idea of past time, we say, for example, I ought to have given him the money yesterday. That is "ought to + have + past participle".

748 AS THE VERB "OUGHT TO" HAS NO PAST, FUTURE, PARTICIPLE ETC.,
WHAT SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION DO WE USE WHEN WE WISH TO
EXPRESS THE IDEA OF PAST TIME ?/ As the verb "ought to" has ... the
sentence construction ...when we wish ... is
"ought to + have + past participle"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! He ought to have gone home last night

IS THERE ANYTHING YOU OUGHT TO HAVE DONE YESTERDAY BUT
DIDNT DO ? Yes, there's ... or... No, there isn't...

WHAT ? AND WHY ?

To express a future idea with "ought to" we don't use the words "shall" and "will", we just use a word or phrase expressing future time: e.g. "I ought to go and see him tomorrow."/

HOW DO WE EXPRESS A FUTURE IDEA WITH THE VERB "OUGHT TO" ?
We express a future ... by using a word or phrase expressing future time

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE ! She ought to do it as soon as possible -
They ought to arrive next week

IS THERE ANYTHING YOU OUGHT TO DO TOMORROW BUT PERHAPS
WON'T DO ? Yes, there's something ... or... No, there isn't anything ...

WHAT? WHY?/

749 "Ought to", besides expressing a duty, or moral obligation, can also express something of a probability: e.g. "There are no clouds in the sky, so it ought to be a nice day for a walk in the country."

WHAT ELSE CAN "OUGHT TO" EXPRESS BESIDES A DUTY? "Ought to" can express a probability besides a duty

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! He has studied very hard, so he ought not to fail his exam

WHO DO YOU THINK OUGHT TO WIN THE NEXT ELECTIONS (OR THE WORLD CUP, OR THE GAME BETWEEN... ETC.) ?/ I think ... ought to win the ...

LIPSTICK szminka

DO YOU THINK WOMEN LOOK BETTER WITH OR WITHOUT LIPSTICK ? I think women look ...

POLISH polerować

DO YOU JUST CLEAN YOUR SHOES, OR DO YOU POLISH THEM AS WELL? Yes, I just clean my shoes ... or... No, I don't just... but I polish them as well

DESK biurko

WHAT DO WE USE A DESK FOR ? We use a desk for writing on

EXPENSE wydatek

750 WHAT'S THE BIGGEST EXPENSE IN YOUR DAILY LIFE ?/ The biggest... is ...

POSTPONE odłożyć, przesunąć (w czasie) **ORIGINALLY** początkowo

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO POSTPONE A GAME OF FOOTBALL? To postpone a game of football means not to play it at the time or on the day originally decided upon but at a later time or date

IDIOM 21

I DON'T KNOW IF I'M COMING OR GOING = I am confused (by so much that is happening)
tracić głowę

e.g. I've got so many problems and so much work to do that I just don't know if I'm coming or going.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "I DON'T KNOW IF I'M COMING OR GOING" MEAN ? The idiom ... "I am confused ..."

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! Don't ask her to help. She doesn't know if she's coming or going

LESSON 119

AFTERWARDS potem

FIRST OF ALL najpierw

- 751 The word "afterwards" expresses the idea of "after that". For example, "Let us eat first and then go to the cinema afterwards."

WHAT DOES THE WORD "AFTERWARDS" EXPRESS ? The word "afterwards" expresses the idea of "after that"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! First of all he sat down, then immediately afterwards began to laugh

ATTEND uczyć, obsłużyć, uważać

SHOPKEEPER sklepikarz

UNTIL WHAT AGE MUST A CHILD ATTEND SCHOOL?/ A child must attend school until the age of...

SUPPOSING, WHILST YOU WERE WAITING TO BE ATTENDED TO IN A SHOP, THE SHOPKEEPER ATTENDED TO TWO OTHER CUSTOMERS BEFORE SERVING YOU, WHAT WOULD YOU DO ? Supposing, whilst I was waiting to... I'd ...

DO YOU ATTEND TO EVERYTHING THE TEACHER SAYS DURING THE LESSON ? / Yes, I attend to everything the ... or ... No, I don't attend to ...

MOVE (v)

poruszać, wzruszać

TEAR

łza

SPORTING

sportowy

WHAT WOULD YOU SAY WAS THE MOST MOVING EVENT YOU'VE EVER SEEN ? I'd say the most... was...

- 752 WHAT KIND OF THINGS MOVE PEOPLE TO TEARS? The kind of things that move ... are music, sporting events, death ...

WOULD = POLITE REQUEST.

PASS (HAND, GIVE) podać

The word "would" is often used in making a request, as it is considered rather more polite than "will" or a direct imperative. For example, "Would you open the window, please ? Would you mind passing me that book, please ?" /

WHY DO WE OFTEN USE THE WORD "WOULD" IN MAKING A REQUEST INSTEAD OF "WILL" ? We often use ... because it's more polite than "will"

SPOIL - SPOILT - SPOILT
zepsuć

TALK
rozmawiać

DISCIPLINE
dyscyplina

WHAT'D YOU DO IF YOU WANTED TO SPOIL SOMEONE'S PLEASURE IN EATING HIS (OR THEIR) LUNCH ?/ If I wanted to ... I'd give him some bad news ... talk about something unpleasant...

When we say that a child is spoilt, we mean that he has always been allowed to do exactly as he pleases without discipline, and he has been given everything he wants.

753 WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A "SPOILT CHILD" ? By a "spoilt child", we mean one who has always been allowed to do exactly as he pleases ...

HUNGER
głód

SHARE
podzielić się, akcja, udział

SITUATION
sytuacja

IF YOU WERE DYING OF HUNGER, WOULD YOU SHARE YOUR LAST PIECE OF FOOD WITH ANOTHER DYING PERSON ?/ Yes, if I were ... or ... No, if I were ... I wouldn't ...

WHAT DO PEOPLE NORMALLY DO IN SUCH SITUATIONS ? People normally ... in such situations

HAVE YOU ANY SHARES IN ANY BUSINESS COMPANIES ? Yes, I've some ... or ... No, I haven't...

NEED - AS A DEFECTIVE VERB

POINT
punkt, rzecz

SCARCELY
rzadko, ledwie

SUCCESSFUL
udany, mający powodzenie

LOOK
wyglądać

The verb "need", when used as a normal verb, means "to want". For example, "I need a new hat" is similar in meaning to "I want a new hat"./

- 754 **When used as a Defective or Special Verb, it means, "to be necessary". For example, "Need I come here tomorrow ?" means "Is it necessary for me to come here tomorrow ?"**

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE IN MEANING BETWEEN THE VERB "NEED" WHEN USED AS A NORMAL VERB AND WHEN USED AS A DEFECTIVE OR SPECIAL VERB ?/ The difference ... is that, when used as a normal verb, it means "to want", whilst when used as a Defective or Special Verb, it means "to be necessary"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE! Normal: "This room needs cleaning. "
Defective: "Need this room be cleaned ?"

Another point to remember is that, when "need" is used as a defective verb, it is only used in interrogative and negative sentences: e.g. "Need I do my homework now?" "No you needn't, you can do it tomorrow." The positive answer would be "Yes, you must."

IN WHAT KIND OF SENTENCES DO WE USE THE DEFECTIVE VERB "NEED" - POSITIVE, INTERROGATIVE OR NEGATIVE?/ We use the defective ... in interrogative and negative sentences

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE! "Need he go at once ?"
"No, he needn't", or "Yes, he must"

Occasionally, the defective verb "need" can be found in positive sentences, but in such cases it is used together with words like "hardly" or "scarcely", which give it a partly negative meaning: e.g. "They scarcely need to be told that if they don't study they won't learn."/

- 755 **WHEN "NEED" IS USED AS A DEFECTIVE VERB IN POSITIVE SENTENCES, WHICH WORDS DO WE USE WITH IT ?** When "need" is ... we use the words "hardly" or "scarcely" with it

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! I hardly need ask if you were successful:
you look so pleased

Notice the difference in meaning between these two sentences:

- 1) Normal - "He had enough money with him, so I did not need to give him any" - means I did not give him any money./**

2) Defective - "He had enough money with him, so I needn't have given him any" - means I did give him some money, but it was not necessary.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE TWO SENTENCES?

"WE HAD PLENTY OF TIME, SO WE DID NOT NEED TO HURRY"
AND

"WE HAD PLENTY OF TIME, SO WE NEEDN'T HAVE HURRIED"/

The difference between those ... is that the first sentence means we did not hurry, whilst the second sentence means we did hurry, but it was not necessary.

756 When you are in doubt as to when you must use the verb "need" as a normal verb or as a defective verb, it is safer to use it as a normal verb. For example, "Do you need to go there tomorrow?" may not exactly be correct but people say it, and so it can't be entirely wrong

WHEN YOU ARE IN DOUBT AS TO WHEN YOU SHOULD USE "NEED" AS A NORMAL VERB OR AS A DEFECTIVE VERB, HOW IS IT SAFER TO USE IT ?/

When I'm (or we are) ... it's safer to use it as a normal verb

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! "He doesn't need to stay if he doesn't want to"

ASSOCIATION stowarzyszenie

AUTOMOBILE automobil

WHAT KIND OF ASSOCIATIONS ARE THERE ?

There are automobile associations, football associations...

DO YOU BELONG TO ANY ASSOCIATIONS?

Yes, I belong to ... or...

No, I don't ...

WHICH ?

DISTURB przeszkadzać

CONCENTRATE koncentrować

757 DOES EVERY LITTLE NOISE ETC. DISTURB YOU WHEN YOU'RE READING ?

Yes, every little ... or... No, every little noise doesn't ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

... I can't concentrate ...

COURAGE odwaga

VIRTUE cnota, zaleta

WHY IS COURAGE CONSIDERED BY SOME AS THE GREATEST OF ALL THE VIRTUES ?

Courage is considered by ... because one needs it to be able to practise the other virtues

LOYAL lojalny

LOYALTY lojalność

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY BEING LOYAL ? By being loyal, we mean that we are true and faithful to somebody or something in which we believe or to which we give our support

COMPANION towarzysz

WHICH ANIMALS ARE MAN'S MOST LOYAL COMPANIONS ?/ The dog
and the horse are man's most...

IDIOM 22

PULL ONESELF TOGETHER = to discipline oneself after going through a
wziąć się w garść difficult time.

758 e.g. You'll have to pull yourself together if you want to pass that exam.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "PULL ONESELF TOGETHER" MEAN ?
The idiom ... "to discipline ..."

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! Pull yourself together man, and stop crying!

DICTATION 64

Sometimes a university student/ can take quite a long time/ to gain a degree./ My mark in mathematics/ was six out of ten,/ which is not too bad/ considering I had not studied/ too hard./ Some petrol companies/ have very good trademarks,/ whilst others have trademarks/ that never really/ catch the eye./ When learning a language,/ one must first build/ a good, strong basis,/ otherwise/ it is very unwise to continue,/ as one is sure to fall down/ later on.

LESSON 120

SPIRIT
duch

EVIL
zły, zło

ENERGY
energia

WHAT'S THE RIGHT SPIRIT TO ADOPT WHEN LEARNING A LANGUAGE ?
The right spirit... is that it's better to speak and make a mistake than not to speak because of being afraid of making a mistake

WHERE DOES A CHRISTIAN HOPE HIS SPIRIT WILL GO TO AFTER
DEATH ? A Christian hopes ... to heaven after death

759 DO YOU BELIEVE IN EVIL SPIRITS ?/ Yes, I believe in ... or ... No, I don't...

WHAT KIND OF THINGS PUT YOU IN HIGH SPIRITS AND WHAT KIND OF THINGS PUT YOU IN LOW SPIRITS? The kind of things that put me in high spirits are ... whilst the kind ... are ...

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A PERSON OF SPIRIT ? By a ... we mean a person of energy, courage and character

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

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

FLOW płynąć

WHICH RIVER FLOWS THROUGH LONDON ? The river Thames flows ...

DO YOU THINK A WOMAN LOOKS BETTER WITH HER HAIR CUT SHORT OR WITH IT FLOWING DOWN HER BACK? I think a woman looks better with ...

FEAST święto, uczta

FESTIVAL festiwal

The word "feast" means a large meal, especially a large public meal; but it also means a festival which does not necessarily include eating. For example, "a village feast" or "a religious feast, like the Feast of St. John". The verb "to feast" means "to eat and drink a lot"./

760 WHAT DOES THE WORD "FEAST" MEAN ? The word "feast" means a large meal... a festival... eat and drink a lot

DARE

odważyć się

UNLIKE

w przeciwieństwie

OMIT

opuścić

CHALLENGE

wyzwanie, próba sił

"Dare" is a Special Verb but, unlike the other Specials, it can form its negative either with "do" or without "do": e.g. "He doesn't dare to return there again" or "He daren't return there again".

When used with "do", the "to" after "dare" is generally put in, whilst when used without "do", it is omitted./

WHAT ARE THE TWO WAYS IN WHICH WE CAN FORM THE NEGATIVE OF THE VERB "DARE" ? The two ways in which ... are either with or without "do"

WHEN WE DON'T USE THE AUXILIARY VERB "DO", IS THE VERB

"DARE" FOLLOWED BY "TO" OR IS THE "TO" OMITTED ?/ When we don't... the "to" is omitted after the verb "dare"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE WITH "DO" AND ONE WITHOUT "DO", PLEASE ! I
didn't dare (to) tell him what you said - and -I daren't tell him
what you said, (or, I dared not tell him what you said)

- 761 The verb "dare", apart from meaning "to be brave enough", also means "to challenge". In such a case, we use "do" with it and follow it with "me, you, him" etc. and a "to" infinitive: e.g. "Do you dare me to hit that man ?"/

WHAT'S ANOTHER MEANING OF THE VERB "DARE" BESIDES "TO BE BRAVE ENOUGH" ?

Another meaning of the ... is "to challenge"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

I dared them to jump into the river with
their clothes on

FIX przymocować,
umówić się

HAMMER
młotek

NAIL
gwóźdź, paznokieć

DENTIST
dentysta

FIX UP zamocować

FINGERNAIL¹⁹⁰⁰ paznokieć

In order to fix a piece of wood to the underside of this table, one would need a hammer and some nails./

WHAT'D ONE NEED IN ORDER TO FIX A PIECE OF WOOD TO THE UNDERSIDE OF THIS TABLE?

One would need a hammer and
some nails to fix a piece of...

WHEN YOU PAY A VISIT TO THE DOCTOR'S OR DENTIST'S, DO YOU GENERALLY HAVE TO FIX AN APPOINTMENT BEFORE GOING OR CAN YOU CALL ON HIM JUST WHEN YOU LIKE ?/ When I pay a... I generally
have to ...

- 762 WHAT'D YOU HAVE TO DO IN ORDER TO FIX UP A SHELF ON THAT WALL ?

In order to fix up a... I would first of all have to make two holes
in the wall, put a piece of wood into each hole and then nail the shelf to the
wood with a hammer and nails

WHAT'S THIS?

It's a fingernail

YARD

jard (ok. 95 cm), podwórko

COURTYARD

dziedziniec

ENCLOSE

otaczać, załączać

SPACE przestrzeń

INN karczma

Apart from being a measure, the basic meaning of the word "yard" is a small enclosed space, generally used for some special work purpose. For example, "a farmyard, a brickyard, a railway yard, or the backyard of a house" etc. /

WHAT'S THE BASIC MEANING OF THE WORD "YARD" ? The basic ... is a small enclosed space generally used for some special work purpose

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE! Farmyard, brickyard, railway yard ...

WHAT IS A "BACKYARD" ? A "backyard" is an enclosed space behind a house

A courtyard, on the other hand, is an enclosed space like any other kind of yard, that is, enclosed with walls and buildings, but is not generally used for any work purposes and can usually be found in places like colleges, castles or old inns/

763 WHAT'S A COURTYARD ? A courtyard ... not generally used for any kind of work purposes...

IN WHAT KIND OF BUILDINGS DO WE NORMALLY FIND COURTYARDS ?
We normally find courtyards in colleges, castles and old inns

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| AMUSE zabawiać | AMUSEME rozrywka | COMIC komik | COMICAL komiczny | CARDS karty |
| WAITING-ROOM poczekalnia | PASS (THE TIME) spędzać | HOBBY hobby | PHOTOGRAPHY fotografia | |

WHAT DO PEOPLE DO WHEN THEY ARE AMUSED BY A COMIC STORY ?/
When people are amused by ... they laugh or smile, depending on how comical the story is

Another meaning of the word "amuse" is "to pass the time", especially when we have nothing else to do. For example, "Whilst waiting for the train, we amused ourselves by playing cards"

WHAT'S ANOTHER MEANING OF THE VERB "TO AMUSE" ? Another meaning ... is "to pass the time"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! Whilst waiting to see the doctor, I amused myself by studying the faces of the other people in the waiting -room, trying to see what they might be thinking from the expression on their faces ...

764 WHAT KIND OF AMUSEMENTS DO YOU HAVE IN YOUR HOME TOWN ?/

The kind of amusements we have in my home town are:
cinemas,theatres, clubs, dancing... etc ...

CAN YOU THINK OF ANYTHING THAT PEOPLE DO FOR AMUSEMENT
RATHER THAN FOR MAKING MONEY, EVEN THOUGH THEY COULD MAKE
MONEY OUT OF WHAT THEY DO ? Yes, I can think of things that people do ...

For example, people make things with their hands just for a
hobby. They do photography, or repair old clocks ...

PACK
pakować

PACKED
napakowany, zatłoczony

SUITCASE
torba podróżna

ORDER
kolejność

WHEN YOU PACK A SUITCASE TO GO AWAY FOR A HOLIDAY, IN
WHAT ORDER DO YOU PACK IT; THAT IS, WHAT THINGS DO YOU
PUT IN FIRST AND WHAT THINGS DO YOU PUT IN LAST?/ When I

pack a suitcase to go away for a holiday, the
order in which I pack it is that, first I put in ...

DO YOU LIKE SITTING IN A PACKED CINEMA ?

Yes, I like ... or ...

No, I don't like ...

765 **THORN** cierń

ROSE róża

NAME ME A FLOWER WHICH IS PROTECTED BY THORNS. The rose is
a flower which is ...

AFFORD stać (kogoś na coś), pozwolić sobie (na coś)

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY WE CAN'T AFFORD TO DO
SOMETHING ?/ When we say we ... we mean we haven't got enough time or

money to do something or buy something

AGREEMENT umowa

DO COUNTRIES ALWAYS RESPECT THEIR AGREEMENTS WITH OTHER
COUNTRIES ? No, countries don't always ...

BASKET koszyk

WHAT CAN WE USE A BASKET FOR ?

We can use a basket for shopping

NUT orzech

ARE NUTS GOOD FOR THE HEALTH ?/

Yes, nuts are ...

IDIOM 23

LET ONESELF GO = relax and enjoy oneself dobrze się bawić

- 766 e.g. Eat, drink and be merry, Christmas comes but once a year, so let yourself go.
- The evening was really a great success, everyone let themselves go.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "LET ONESELF GO" MEAN ? The idiom ... "relax ..."
GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! If you relax a little and let yourself go,
you'll feel happier

LESSON 121

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| REGARDING odnoszący się | MATERIAL materiał | ALPS Alpy | LIQUID płyn, ciecz | TIGER tygrys |
| HIMALAYAS | Himalaje | NETHERLANDS | Holandia | |

The general rule regarding the Definite Article is that we put it before nouns used in a particular sense, but not before nouns used in a general sense. For example:-

"People are strange" - that is, people in general; whilst "The people in that town are strange" - means the particular people in that particular town. This, however, is only a general rule./

WHAT'S THE GENERAL RULE REGARDING THE USE OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE?
The general rule regarding... is that we put it before nouns used in a particular sense, but not before nouns used in a general sense

- 767 GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! "Work can be interesting"- and - "The work we are doing now is interesting"

The other rules regarding the use of the Definite Article are that we do "not" use it in the following four cases:-

- 1) Before abstract nouns used in a general sense. For example,
"Life is hard" and not "The life is hard"./
- 2) Before plural nouns used in a general sense. For example,
"Dogs are friendly animals" and not "The dogs are friendly animals".

- 3) Generally before names of people and places etc. For example,
"Mr. Brown comes from England" and not "Mr. Brown comes from the England".
- 4) Before names of materials or liquids used in a general sense, such as "bread; wood; iron" etc. For example, "Milk is good for you" and not "The milk is good for you"./

WHAT ARE THE FOUR CASES IN WHICH WE DO NOT USE THE DEFINITE ARTICLE ? The four cases in which ... are 1) Before abstract nouns ...

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE! 1) We must fight for freedom.
2) Books are essential to education. 3) Joe Smith plays football for Manchester United. 4) Steel is a metal

768 On the other hand, we use the Definite Article in the following five cases:-

- 1) Before abstract nouns not used in a general sense, e.g. "The life that man lives is hard"./
- 2) Before plural nouns not used in a general sense, e.g. "The dogs in that village are friendly".
- 3) Before a singular noun with a plural meaning, e.g. "The tiger is a dangerous animal", which is the same as saying "Tigers are dangerous animals".
- 4) Before the names of rivers and chains of mountains, e.g. "The Thames; The Alps".
- 5) Before the names of countries that are plural in form, e.g. "The United States of America"./

WHAT ARE THE FIVE CASES IN WHICH WE **DO** USE THE DEFINITE ARTICLE ? The five cases in which ... are 1) Before abstract nouns not ...

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE ! 1) We must fight for the freedom of the individual. 2) The books I am reading are essential to my education. 3) The dog is man's best friend. 4) The Nile; The Himalayas. 5) The Netherlands

CONVENIENCE
wygoda

CONVENIENT
wygodny

INCONVENIENT
niewygodny

769 **INCONVENIENCE** niewygoda **DINING-ROOM** jadalnia

IS IT A GREAT CONVENIENCE TO HAVE A KITCHEN NEAR TO A
DINING-ROOM? / Yes, it's a great convenience to ...

WHY ? Because there's less distance to carry the food

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY THAT A HOUSE HAS EVERY
MODERN CONVENIENCE ? When we say that a house ... we mean it has gas,
water, electricity etc.

WOULD IT BE CONVENIENT FOR YOU TO COME TO SCHOOL AT
4 A.M. ? No, it wouldn't be convenient for ... but it'd be inconvenient

SENSITIVE
wrażliwy, uczuciowy

IMPRESSION
wrażenie

OFFEND
obrażać

CRITICISM/
krytycyzm

The word "sensitive" has two basic meanings:

1) Quick to receive impressions, and 2) Easily hurt, or easily offended in the spirit.

For example, "sensitive skin; sensitive to criticism" etc.

WHAT ARE THE TWO BASIC MEANINGS OF THE WORD "SENSITIVE" ?
The two basic ... are - quick to receive impressions - and -
easily hurt or easily offended in the spirit

770 GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE !/ Sensitive to light; sensitive tooth;
sensitive to the opinion of others etc.

SENSIBLE
rozsądny

STUPID
głupi

REASONABLE
rozsądny

The basic meaning of the word "sensible" is "wise, practical, reasonable". For
example, "It would not be very sensible to climb a mountain in the same shoes as
one wears about the house: it'd be rather stupid."

WHAT'S THE BASIC MEANING OF THE WORD "SENSIBLE"?
The basic meaning of... is "wise, practical, reasonable"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !/ He's a very sensible person. You can be sure
he'll do nothing stupid, whatever happens

WOULD LIKE chciałbym, -łabym, łob... itd.

"Would like" expresses a wish. For example, "I would like a cup of tea, please. I would like to know what you've got in your pocket John would like you to help him with his homework" etc.

WHAT DO THE WORDS "WOULD LIKE" EXPRESS ? The words ... a wish
GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE ! I would like a cup of tea, please ...

771 **BALANCE** waga, równowaga, bilans, saldo **ADD UP** dodać

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're balancing your pen on your finger
IF YOU ADD UP FIGURES IN AN ACCOUNTS BOOK AND FIND THEY DON'T
BALANCE, WHAT MUST YOU DO ? If you add up ... you must add them up again
IF WE HAD 100 POUNDS BETWEEN US AND I TOOK 75 POUNDS AND
GAVE THE BALANCE TO YOU, HOW MUCH WOULD YOU GET ?/
If we had... I'd get 25 pounds

BIND - BOUND - BOUND wiązać, zobowiązać

Basically, the verb "to bind" means "to tie": e.g. bind a prisoner's wrists together; bind a wound; bind a book; bind with a promise.

WHAT IS, BASICALLY, THE MEANING OF THE VERB "TO BIND" ?
Basically, the meaning ... is "to tie"

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO BIND" ?/ The paradigm ... is
"bind - bound - bound"

ORIGINAL oryginalny

772 WHO WERE THE ORIGINAL PEOPLE OF (OR IN) YOUR COUNTRY ?
The original people ... were ...

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY AN ORIGINAL PERSON (OR IDEA)? By an
original person we mean one who is not like other people, and who
has not copied other people, whilst by an original idea we mean
something new; not a copy of something in the past...

NOTE
notować, znak, nota

NOTE DOWN BANKNOTE
zanotować banknot

NOTEBOOK
notes

KEYBOARD
klawiatura

HIGH NOTE
wysoki ton

TAKE NOTES
robić notatki

DO YOU NOTE DOWN ALL THE ENGLISH WORDS YOU HEAR ? Yes, I
note down all... or... No, I don't...
WHY OR WHY NOT?/

"To note" is also very similar to the verb "to notice".

DO YOU NOTE ANYTHING DIFFERENT ABOUT THIS ROOM FROM
LAST LESSON ? Yes, I note something ... or ... No, I don't note ...
WHAT COLOUR ARE THE BANKNOTES OF YOUR COUNTRY AND
WHAT KIND OF PICTURE DO THEY HAVE ON THEM?/ The banknotes of
my country are ... and they have ... on them

- 773 DOES A QUESTION USUALLY FINISH ON A HIGH NOTE OR A LOW
NOTE ? A question usually ... high note
WHAT COLOURS ARE THE NOTES ON A PIANO KEYBOARD?
The notes on ... are black and white
DO YOU TAKE NOTES IN A NOTEBOOK DURING THE LESSON ?
No, I don't take...
WHY NOT ?/ Because if I did, I couldn't give my full attention to what was being said...
WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A NOTE AND A LETTER?
The difference ... is that usually a note is short, whilst a letter is longer

ARMOUR zbroja

WHY DID SOLDIERS WEAR ARMOUR IN THE OLD DAYS ? Soldiers wore ... to
protect themselves in battle

SPREAD rozprzestrzeniać (się)

HOW CAN WE PREVENT A FIRE FROM SPREADING ? We can prevent...
by making everything around it wet

ALL OVER wszędzie, po całym...

DO YOU THINK PEOPLE ARE BASICALLY THE SAME ALL OVER THE
WORLD ? Yes, I think people ... or... No, I don't think ...

774 **LEARNED** uczony

WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE ARE THE MOST LEARNED? The kind of people ...
are scientists, writers, university teachers etc.

SCENE

miejsce, scena

MURDERER

morderca

FASCINATED

zafascynowany

WHY DO YOU THINK A MURDERER SOMETIMES RETURNS TO THE
SCENE OF HIS CRIME ? /

I think a murderer... because he is
fascinated by what he has done ...

I.E. = ID EST = THAT IS to jest

The letters "i.e." are the abbreviation for "id est", which is Latin for "that is".

WHAT ARE THE LETTERS "I.E." THE ABBREVIATION FOR? The letters "i.e."
are the abbreviation for "id est" ... "that is"

IDIOM 24

FALL TO PIECES = to lose control of oneself
załamać się, rozkleić się

TRAGEDY
tragedia

775 e.g. He fell to pieces (He fell completely to pieces) just before the exam and failed
everything.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "FALL TO PIECES" MEAN ? The idiom ... "to lose ..."

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! She was so shaken by the tragedy that she
just fell to pieces and was quite unable to know what to do in the situation

DICTIONARY 65**TOOTHBRUSH** szczotka do zębów

The price of a meal/in a restaurant/often includes/ waiter service;/ much, of course,/ depending on the type of restaurant./ He always takes/ two toothbrushes with him/ when he goes on a long journey,/ as he is afraid/he might lose one./ It is said/ that one should always practise/ what one preaches./ I've seen him here/ on several occasions./ There's one thing I hate/ and that is people interfering/ with my plans for the weekend./ Whatever else happens during the day,/ I always keep/ to a set time/ for getting up,/ eating and going to bed,/ and so I always feel well.

EXERCISE 45

| <u>I USED TO</u> | <u>I AM USED TO</u> | <u>ACCUSTOMED</u> | <u>BRING UP</u> |
|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| zwykłem | jestem przyzwyczajony | przyzwyczajony | wychowywać |

- 776 "I used to go to the cinema every Saturday" means "I was in the habit of going to the cinema every Saturday - but I don't go now"; whilst "I am used to cold weather" means "I am accustomed to cold weather - perhaps because I was born and brought up in a cold country". /

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE TWO SENTENCES?

I USED TO WASH IN COLD WATER EVERY MORNING,
AND,

I AM USED TO WASHING IN COLD WATER EVERY MORNING /

The difference between these two sentences is that "I used to wash in cold water every morning" means "I was in the habit of washing in cold water every morning - but I do not do it now"; whilst "I am used to washing in cold water every morning" means "I am accustomed to washing in cold water every morning - and so I do not suffer from having to do it"

WHAT DO I MEAN WHEN I SAY "I USED TO SEE CHARLES QUITE A LOT IN THE OLD DAYS" ?

When you say you used ... you mean you quite often saw Charles in the past - but not now

WHAT DO I MEAN WHEN I SAY "I AM USED TO HARD WORK" ?

When you say you are ... you mean you're accustomed to hard work, perhaps because you have worked hard for many years, and so do not suffer from it any more ...

- 777 DID YOU USED TO ATTEND THIS SCHOOL LAST YEAR? / Yes, I used to ... or ... No, I didn't used to ...

IS AN AFRICAN USED TO HOT WEATHER?

Yes, an African is used to hot weather

WHY ?

Because it is hot in Africa and, if a man is born and brought up there, he ought to be used to hot weather

Notice the differences in the two kinds of sentences:-

1) I used to go. I used to live. I used to read, and

2) I am used to going. I am used to living. I am used to reading. I am used to cold weather. I am used to him.

We use the word "get", meaning "become" or "grow", with "to be used to" to form the different tenses. For example:-

I got used to sleeping with my window open.

I am getting used to sleeping with my window open.

I shall get used to sleeping with my window open./

GIVE ME A PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE EXAMPLE OF THE USE OF THE WORD "GET" WITH "TO BE USED TO", PLEASE !
He soon got used to living alone - He is getting used to living alone - He will soon get used to living alone.

778 SAKE dla kogoś, czegoś

BENEFIT korzyść

WHEN ARGUING WITH SOMEONE, DO YOU EVER SUDDENLY AGREE WITH HIM JUST FOR THE SAKE OF PEACE AND QUIET ?/
Yes, when arguing with someone, I sometimes suddenly ... or ...
No, when arguing ... I never suddenly ...

WHAT DOES A WOMAN MEAN WHEN SHE SAYS TO HER HUSBAND "JOHN, DEAR, I DO WISH YOU'D STOP SMOKING. WONT YOU STOP - JUST FOR MY SAKE ?"
When a woman says ... she means she is asking him to stop, not for his own benefit but for hers, as it would give her pleasure to see him stop.

SPELL
literować

MIXED UP
wymieszany

HUMOUR
humor

B - O - O - K. WHAT AM I DOING ?/ You're spelling the word "book"

779 SPELL THE WORD "ASH - TRAY", PLEASE ! A-s-h- hyphen -t-r-a-y

WHICH WORD AM I SPELLING ALL MIXED UP? -U-R-H-O-U-M
You're spelling the word "humour" all mixed up

CORRECT
poprawny

FORMAL
formalny

INFORMAL
nieformalny

DRESS
ubranie

WHO CORRECTS YOUR DICTATIONS ? I correct my dictations myself

HOW CAN WE CORRECT OUR MISTAKES IN OUR PRONUNCIATION ?/
We can correct... by listening and speaking more carefully

WHAT IS THE CORRECT DRESS FOR A FORMAL PARTY ? The correct dress ...
a dark suit, white shirt, dark shoes etc....

WHAT DRESS DOES ONE WEAR FOR AN INFORMAL PARTY ?
One can wear anything one wishes for an informal party

IN BUSINESS, WHAT DO WE MEAN BY "MAKING A FORMAL OFFER" ?
In business, by "making ..." we mean making a
definite offer and not just a suggestion

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|
| MASTER | MISTRESS | BOSS | SCHOOLMASTER |
| pan, mistrz | pani | szef | nauczyciel |

780 **PROBABLE** prawdopodobny **MASTERPIECE** dzieło

In the past, the man or woman a servant worked for was called the servant's master or mistress. These days it is more probable that we would call him or her the servant's employer or boss.

WHAT DO WE CALL THE MAN OR WOMAN A SERVANT WORKS FOR ?
We call the man or... the servant's master, mistress, employer or boss

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A SCHOOLMASTER (OR MISTRESS) ?/
Yes, I'd like to be ... or ... No, I wouldn't...

WHEN DISCUSSING PAINTING, WHOM DO WE MEAN WHEN WE TALK
ABOUT THE OLD MASTERS ? When discussing painting, and we talk...
we mean painters like Rembrandt, Michelangelo etc.

CAN YOU NAME ME ONE OF SHAKESPEARE'S MASTERPIECES ?
Yes, I can name you one of Shakespeare's masterpieces -
Hamlet (Macbeth, Othello, King Lear etc.)

HOW LONG DO YOU THINK IT WOULD TAKE YOU TO MASTER
ANOTHER FOREIGN LANGUAGE (OR THE GAME OF GOLF ETC.)?/
I think it'd take me about... to master...

781 **SO " AND IT'S MANY USES •**

| | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| SO THAT | SO AS | AND SO ON |
| aby | żeby | i tak dalej |

| | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| AND SO | SO MANY | SO FAR |
| dlatego | tak dużo | jak dotąd |

| | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| SO FAR AS | DO IT SO | SOLVE | MR. SO AND SO |
| o ile... | zrób w ten sposób | rozwiązać | pan X |

The word "so" has many different uses. The following sentences will serve as examples of how it is used:-

- 1) "You must read it again, so that you will remember it well" - means "in order that".
- 2) "Come early, so as to get a good seat" - means "in order to".
- 3) "During the weekend, we go to the theatre, the cinema, a game of football, and so on" - means "etc".

TELL ME THE MEANING OF THESE SENTENCES WITHOUT USING THE WORD "SO" :-

"I WILL SHOW YOU WHERE THE KEY IS KEPT, SO THAT YOU WILL NOT HAVE TO ASK ME NEXT TIME"/ "I will... in order that..."

782 "WE WORE VERY LIGHT CLOTHES, SO AS NOT TO SUFFER FROM THE HEAT" "We wore ... in order not to ..."

"EVERYBODY WAS AT THE PARTY - JOHN, MARY, RICHARD, AND SO ON" "Everybody was at the party - John, Mary, Richard etc."

- 4) "They were very cheap, (and) so I bought two of them" - means "and that is why" or "and the result was".
- 5) "I never realized there were so many people in this place" - means "such a large number (or quantity)".
- 6) "I have not made a mistake in my dictation, so far" - means "to this moment".

TELL ME THE MEANING OF THESE SENTENCES WITHOUT USING THE WORD "SO":-

"I HAD NO MONEY FOR THE BUS, SO I WALKED HOME"/ "I had ... and the result was that..."

"I NEVER THOUGHT THERE WAS SO MUCH MONEY IN THE WORLD" "I never ... such a large quantity ..."

"I HAVE NOT HAD AN ACCIDENT IN MY CAR, SO FAR"

"I have... to this moment"

7) "So far as I know, they left yesterday" - means "as regards my knowledge of the situation".

783 8) "Don't do it like that: do it so" - means "in such a way".

9) "Go and ask Mr. So-and-So. He will probably be able to help you" - means "I don't know his name, or can't think of it at the moment".

TELL ME THE MEANING OF THESE SENTENCES WITHOUT USING THE WORD "SO":-

"SO FAR AS I AM CONCERNED, THE PROBLEM IS SOLVED"/ "As regards my knowledge of the situation, the problem is solved"

"DON'T MOVE AN INCH: STAND JUST SO!" "Don'tstand in such a way"

"BEGIN THE LETTER, 'DEAR MR. SO-AND-SO...'" "Begin ...'Dear Mr. Whoever it is ..."

PRAISE ¹⁹⁵⁰ chwalić

WHAT IS THE DANGER OF PRAISE, AND WHAT'S THE GOOD THING ABOUT IT ? /

The danger of praise is that too much praise can make people think they are better than they really are, whilst a little praise can give people the necessary push to do better ...

HINDER przeszkadzać

WHAT DOES A MOTHER DO WHEN HER CHILD HINDERS HER IN HER WORK ?

A mother scolds her child when he hinders her in her work

784 **LOAN** pożyczka

IS IT EASY TO GET A LOAN OF MONEY ? Yes, it's easy to ... or ... No, it isn't...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

MOREOVER ponadto

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORD "MOREOVER" IN IT. / The trial was not a proper trial; and, moreover, I'm of the opinion that the prisoner was not guilty

WHAT DOES THE WORD "MOREOVER" MEAN? The word... means
"besides, further, in addition"

TOE palec u nogi

ARE ALL YOUR TOES THE SAME LENGTH? No, all my toes aren't the same
length. My big toe, for example, is longer than the others ...

IDIOM 25

KILL TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE = to do two things at the same time
upiec dwie pieczenie na jednym ogniu and so save time and energy./

e.g. If we go to the station and ask about the train times for tomorrow, and at the same
time buy you a new shirt from the shop on the corner, we can kill two birds with one
stone.

785 WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "TO KILL TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE" MEAN ?
The idiom... "to do two ..."

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! If I can find the book I need for school at the
library at the same time as I go to change your library
books, I shall be killing two birds with one stone

LESSON 123

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| CONSCIOUS świadomy | UNCONSCIOUS nieświadomy, nieprzytomny | SELF-CONSCIOUS stremowany, zdenerwowany |
|------------------------------|---|---|

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| PATIENT pacjent | INJECTION zastrzyk | LEATHER skóra (wyprawiona) | GATHERING zebranie |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|

WHEN ONE IS IN DANGER, DO YOU THINK ITS BETTER FOR ONE TO
BE CONSCIOUS OF THE DANGER OR NOT ? Yes, when one is in ... I think it's
... or... No, when one is ... I don't think it's ...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

WHAT DO THEY GIVE A HOSPITAL PATIENT TO MAKE HIM

UNCONSCIOUS BEFORE AN OPERATION ?/ It depends. But sometimes, they give
a hospital patient some kind of gas or an **injection** to
make him unconscious before an operation

786 WHAT DID THEY GIVE IN THE OLD DAYS? They gave the patient a bottle
of whisky and a piece of a leather belt in the mouth for
the patient to put his teeth into ...

ON WHAT OCCASIONS DO PEOPLE FEEL SELF-CONSCIOUS?

The occasions on which people ... are when they are at a formal gathering with people they don't know etc.

SPLIT rozszcześcić

AXE siekiera

WHAT IS IN DANGER OF HAPPENING WHEN PEOPLE WEAR CLOTHES THAT ARE TOO SMALL FOR THEM AND THEY SUDDENLY BEND DOWN TO PICK SOMETHING UP OFF THE FLOOR?/ When people wear clothes that ... their clothes are in danger of splitting open

WHAT DO WE USE TO SPLIT WOOD ?

We use an axe to split wood

PRESENT (adj)

obecny

PRESENT (v)

dać prezent, zaprezentować się

PRESENT (n)

prezent

RETIRE odejść na emeryturę

The word "present" is an adjective, and means ..., whilst the word "present" is a verb, and means ..., or a noun meaning ...

DO YOU THINK THAT THE PRESENT STATE OF THE WORLD IS BETTER THAN IT WAS A FEW YEARS AGO?

Yes, I think that...

or ... No, I don't think ...

WHY OR WHY NOT?/

WERE ALL THE PUPILS PRESENT FOR THE LAST LESSON ?

Yes, I

think that... or ... No, I don't think...

787 WHEN A MAN RETIRES FROM WORK AFTER 30 YEARS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE SAME COMPANY, WHAT KIND OF GIFT IS HE USUALLY PRESENTED WITH?/

When a man retires from ...the kind of gift he is usually presented with is a gold watch or a ...

HOW DO YOU FEEL WHEN YOU HAVE TO PRESENT YOURSELF FOR AN EXAMINATION ?

When I have to present... I feel very worried

WHAT WOULD YOU CONSIDER THE BEST PRESENT THAT ONE COULD GIVE YOU ?

I'd consider a ... to be the best present...

NEGATIVE OF "MUST"

OBLIGATION obowiązek, powinność

Sometimes the negative of "must" is not "must not" but "need not" or "do not have to", because "must not" expresses an obligation not to do something, whereas "need not" or "do not have to" express a freedom of choice.

For example:- "You must not come here tomorrow" - means that you will be doing the wrong thing if you come here tomorrow; whereas "You need not come here tomorrow" - means that you can choose whether you want to come or not, because it is not necessary./

788 **Consequently, the negative answer to the question "Must I read this book in preparation for my exam ?" is "No, you needn't" or "No, you don't have to".**

WHAT ARE THE TWO NEGATIVES OF "MUST" ? The two ... are "must not" or "need not" (or "do not have to")

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE IN MEANING BETWEEN THE TWO?
The difference in ... is that "must not" expresses an obligation not to do something... "need not" (or "do not have to") express a freedom of choice

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE ! / They must not give him any more money - and - They need not give him any more money

WHAT, THEREFORE, IS THE NEGATIVE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION ? -
"MUST WE TELL HIM WHEN WE WANT TO GO HOME?" No, you needn't

CURSE kląć, przekleństwo, kłątwa

WHAT KIND OF THINGS MAKE PEOPLE CURSE? The kind of things that make people curse are anger at things that go wrong...

DO YOU BELIEVE ITS POSSIBLE TO LAY A CURSE UPON A PERSON,
SO THAT HE SUFFERS FROM ILLNESS, HAS BAD LUCK AND PERHAPS
EVEN DIES ?/ Yes, I believe it's possible to ... or... No, I don't believe it's...

789 **IDLE** próżny, bezrobotny, leniwy

LAZY leniwy

Generally speaking, the difference between "idle" and "lazy" is that "idle" means "not working", whilst "lazy" means "not wanting to work".

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "IDLE" AND "LAZY" ? The difference...
"idle" means "not working" ... "lazy" means "not wanting to work"

WHAT DO I MEAN WHEN I SAY "THE MEN AT THE FACTORY
WERE ALL IDLE" ? / When you say "The men ..." you mean they were not working,
because perhaps there was no work for them to do

AND WHAT DO I MEAN WHEN I SAY "THE MEN AT THE FACTORY
WERE ALL LAZY" ? When you say "The ..." you mean they did not want to
work, even though there was plenty of work for them to do

**Sometimes we can use the word "idle" in place of the word "lazy", but we can't use
the word "lazy" in place of the word "idle". We can say, for example, "He's too idle
to clean his shoes", but we can't say "The machine had stood lazy for months."/**

90 CAN WE SOMETIMES USE THE WORD "IDLE" IN PLACE OF THE WORD
"LAZY", AND VICE VERSA? Yes, we can sometimes use the word ...
but not vice versa

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! My brother is so idle, he won't clean his
shoes unless it is really essential

PLAY sztuka

WHAT DOES THE FIRST SCENE OF A PLAY USUALLY DO ?/ The first
scene of a play usually tells us what the play is going to be about...

VERSE wers, zwrotka

ARE SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS WRITTEN MAINLY IN VERSE ?
Yes, Shakespeare's plays are written mainly in verse

PRAY prosić, modlić się **PRAYER** modlitwa

HOW DO PEOPLE PRAY, AND WHAT DO THEY USUALLY SAY IN THEIR
PRAYERS ? People pray with their eyes closed and their hands together,
and usually ask for something in their prayers

COMBINE łączyć, jednoczyć **TYPE** typ, rodzaj

WOULD YOU LIKE TO DO THE TYPE OF JOB THAT COMBINES WORK
WITH PLEASURE ?/ Yes, I'd like to do ... or ... No, I wouldn't...

IMAGINE wyobrażać sobie

- 791 HOW DO YOU IMAGINE THE WORLD TO BE IN A THOUSAND YEARS' TIME ?
I imagine the world in a thousand years' time to be... (a much better place than it is now, with far fewer poor people ...)

IDIOM 26

IN ONE EAR AND OUT THE OTHER = does not listen

wpaść jednym uchem, drugim wylecieć

e.g. There's no use telling him anything, it just goes in one ear and out the other.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "IN ONE EAR AND OUT THE OTHER" MEAN ?

The idiom... "does not listen"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

I've told him a hundred times not to go out without his coat on, but what I say just goes in one ear and out the other

DICTIONARY 66

One side of a coin/we call the head side,/ whilst the other side/ we call the tail side./ Quite by accident,/ he knocked the glass of water/ off the table/ onto the floor./ Although he smiles broadly,/ his lips seldom part/ and show his teeth./ The poor bird/could hardly fly,/ as one of its wings/ was badly damaged./ Before the battle began,/ it was expected that many of the sailors/ would fail to do their duty./ Consequently, the battle would be lost./ Society asks/ that the individual/ should show respect/ to all those he meets.

792 LESSON 124

EXTEND ciągnąć się, wydłużać

HOW FAR DOES THE ROAD OUTSIDE THIS WINDOW EXTEND?

The road outside this window extends as far as ... (the next town...)

ARE THEY EXTENDING THE TOWN IN WHICH YOU LIVE?

Yes, they're

extending ... or... No, they aren't ...

IN WHICH DIRECTION?

EXTEND YOUR LEFT ARM TOWARDS ME, PLEASE !

WHAT ARE YOU DOING ?/

I'm extending my ...

NO TWO FUTURES TOGETHER.

CHAT pogawędka

In English we cannot put two Futures together, even though we are speaking of two actions in the future. For example, we can't say "When you will come here tomorrow, I will give you the money". We must say instead "When you come here

tomorrow, I will give you the money"; the first verb being in the Present Tense and only the second action being put into the Future Tense./

IS THIS SENTENCE CORRECT ? - "WHEN I WILL SELL MY OLD CAR,
I WILL BUY A NEW ONE"

No, that sentence isn't correct

793 WHY NOT ? Because we can't put two futures together

WHAT MUST WE SAY INSTEAD ?

We must say "When I sell... I
will buy..." instead

**Instead of the Present Simple Tense, we can also use the Present Perfect, and say,
for example, "After I have done my homework, I shall go to the cinema"./**

WHAT OTHER TENSE CAN WE USE BESIDES THE PRESENT SIMPLE?

We can use the Present Perfect besides the ...

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

When they have gone, we shall be able to
have a quiet chat together

| | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| THUS | ACCORDINGLY | CHANGE | EYESIGHT | SHOPKEEPER |
| wten sposób | stosownie do | reszta | wzrok | sklepiarz |

**The word "thus" means "in this way" or "accordingly". It is similar to the word
"so". For example, "Instead of doing it thus, it's better to do it in this way" or "His
eyesight is very bad; thus it'd be very dangerous to let him drive"./**

WHAT DOES THE WORD "THUS" MEAN?

The word "thus" means "in this
way" or "accordingly"

794 GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE!

"If you brush your hair thus,
you'll look stupid" or "He's rather dishonest; thus, for example,
he sometimes gives the customers the wrong change"

IF YOU GAVE A SHOPKEEPER TEN POUNDS FOR SOMETHING THAT
COST FIVE POUNDS AND HE GAVE YOU ONLY FOUR POUNDS CHANGE,
WHAT WOULD YOU DO ?/ If I gave ... I'd ...

| | | |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| TRUST | IN TRUST | NATIONAL TRUST |
| ufać, zaufanie | zdeponować (w banku) | ochrona zabytków |

IS THERE ANYONE YOU CAN THINK OF WHOM YOU COULD TRUST
WITH YOUR LIFE ? Yes, there's someone ... or ... No, there isn't anyone ...

After the word "wish", we use the Subjunctive (that is, the Past Tense) e.g. "I wish you were here now".

WHICH TENSE DO WE USE AFTER THE WORD "WISH" ?

We use the
Subjunctive ...

GIVE ME 3 EXAMPLES, PLEASE ! I wish I were a millionaire - He wishes you could speak English much better than you do - and - I wish you had come in time

When it is someone's birthday, we say to him or her, "Many happy returns of the day" /

WHAT DO WE WISH SOMEONE WHEN IT'S HIS OR HER BIRTHDAY ?

When it's someone's birthday, we wish him or her "many happy returns of the day"

797 **ACTUAL**
prawdziwy

IDEAL
idealny

ACTUALLY
faktycznie, rzeczywiście

ARE YOU THE KIND OF PERSON WHO LIKES TO TALK ABOUT THE IDEAL, THEORETICAL STATE OF THINGS (IN OTHER WORDS, HOW YOU THINK THINGS OUGHT TO BE); OR DO YOU CONSIDER SUCH THINGS A WASTE OF TIME, AND CONSEQUENTLY PREFER TO TALK ABOUT THE ACTUAL STATE OF THINGS ? / I'm the kind of person who ... how things ought to be ... or ... I'm the kind of person who considers talk about the ideal

... a waste of time ... state of things

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORD "ACTUALLY" IN IT.

He promised to give me the money on Saturday,
and actually gave it to me on Saturday

CHECK sprawdzić

WHEN YOU PAY FOR SOMETHING IN A SHOP, DO YOU ALWAYS CHECK TO SEE THAT THEY HAVE GIVEN YOU THE RIGHT CHANGE ? Yes, when

I pay for... or... No, when I pay ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ? /

LOG kłoc, kłoda

WHAT'S A LOG ? A log is usually part of a branch of a tree which has been cut up to
put on the fire ...

798 **COMMON SENSE** zdrowy rozsądek

WHAT IS COMMON SENSE? Common sense is practical good sense gained from life and not from special study ...

WHICH IS MORE IMPORTANT IN EVERYDAY LIFE, INTELLIGENCE OR COMMON SENSE ? Common sense is more important in ...

WHY ? Because we have to be practical in our everyday life, whereas intelligence is usually needed more for work of a higher nature or for studying...

TOOL narzędzie

WHAT DO WE USE TOOLS FOR?/ We use tools for gardening, making things ...

BEAN fasola

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY THAT SOMEONE'S FULL OF BEANS ? When we say that... we mean he's full of life and energy. Probably because beans are good for the health ...

TALK¹⁹⁹¹ rozmawiać

The verb "to talk" is similar to the verb "to speak", but it is generally used in a more informal or idle sense than "to speak".

799 WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO TALK" MEAN ?/ The verb "to talk" means ...

DO YOU TALK VERY MUCH TO YOUR NEXT-DOOR NEIGHBOURS AT HOME ? Yes, I talk a great deal to ... or... No, I don't talk very much to ...

WHAT DOES THE TEACHER GENERALLY TELL YOU TO DO IF YOU START TALKING TO THE PUPIL SITTING NEXT TO YOU?/ If I start talking to... the teacher generally tells me to be quiet...

IDIOM 27

SEE RED = become very angry być wściekłym

e.g. I was so angry I just saw red for a minute and hit him.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "SEE RED" MEAN ? The idiom ... "to become very angry"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! It makes me see red when I see someone hitting an animal

GRAMMAR QUESTIONS

1) WHEN THE PAST TENSE OF A REGULAR VERB ENDS IN "DED" OR "TED", HOW DO WE PRONOUNCE THE FINAL SOUND ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE !

When the Past Tense of a regular verb ends in "ded" or "ted", we pronounce the final sound "... id". For example, "decided"

800 2) IN WHAT KIND OF VERBS IS THE FINAL SOUND PRONOUNCED "T" IN THE PAST TENSE ? - AND GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES !

The kind of verbs in which the final sound is pronounced "t" in the Past Tense are those which end in the letters c-ch-k-p-ss-sh, or, x. For example, "commenced, lunched, asked, helped, crossed, brushed" and "boxed"

3) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "FEW" AND "A FEW" ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE !

The difference between "few" and "a few" is that the word "few" means "not many", whilst the words "a few" mean "some, but not many".

For example, "I have few books", means I haven't many, whilst "I have a few books" means I have some, but not many

4) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "LITTLE" AND "A LITTLE" ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE !

The difference between "little" and "a little" is the same as that between "few" and "a few". The word "little" means "not much", whilst the words "a little" mean "some, but not much". For example, "I have little money"

means I haven't much money, whilst "I have a little money" means that although I don't have much money, I have enough

801 5) WHAT ARE THE 12 SPECIAL VERBS? The 12 Special Verbs are - be, can, dare, do, have, may, must, need, ought, shall, used to and will

6) WHAT ARE THE 9 WAYS IN WHICH THE SPECIAL VERBS DIFFER FROM OTHER VERBS ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH ! The 9 ways in which the Special Verbs differ from other verbs are:-

- 1) They form their interrogative by putting the verb before the subject, e.g. Am I your teacher?
- 2) They form their negative just by adding "not", e.g. I cannot understand it
- 3) They are the only verbs that can be used in Tail Questions, e.g. You have a pen, haven't you?
- 4) They are used as auxiliaries, e.g. They were eating
- 5) They are used for short answers, e.g. Will you help me? Yes, I will
- 6) They are used in End Constructions, e.g. My brother has a car, and so have I
- 7) They are used when we wish to be emphatic, e.g. My husband will be pleased to see you
- 8) They are often followed, instead of preceded, by certain adverbs, e.g. I have always kept my promises
- 9) They do not take "s" in the third person singular (except "do"), e.g. I can, you can, he can

- 10) WHAT IS A SENTENCE ? A sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense
- 11) WHAT ARE THE TWO KINDS OF SENTENCES ? The two kinds of sentences are the simple sentence and the compound sentence
- 802 9) WHAT IS A SIMPLE SENTENCE ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE !
A simple sentence is one which contains only one finite verb. For example, "I do not understand him"
- 10) WHAT IS A COMPOUND SENTENCE ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE !
A compound sentence is one which consists of two or more sentences joined together by a conjunction, such as the words "and" or "but". For example, (Open your book, please) but (do not read until I tell you to)
- 11) WHAT IS A CLAUSE ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE ! A clause is a group of words which contains a finite verb, but does not make complete sense by itself. For example, "which I told you about"
- 12) WHAT ARE THE TWO KINDS OF CLAUSES? The two kinds of clauses are principal and subordinate
- 13) HOW ARE SUBORDINATE CLAUSES JOINED TO PRINCIPAL CLAUSES? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE! Subordinate clauses are joined to principal clauses by conjunctions. For example, "That is the car which I like"
- 14) WHAT IS THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO LAY" (MEANING "TO PUT") ?
The paradigm of the verb "to lay" is "lay - laid - laid"
- 803 15) GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF THE CONSTRUCTION - VERB + OBJECT + ADJECTIVE
An example of the construction - verb + object + adjective is "Work makes us tired"
- 16) WHEN DO WE USE THE "TO" INFINITIVE ? - AND GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES !
We use the "to" infinitive after an adjective, a past participle, a noun, or a pronoun. For example, after an adjective, "They were pleased to hear the news"; after a past participle, "He will be very interested to know what you have told me"; after a noun, "There are no good films to go and see this evening"; and after a pronoun, "She has nobody to speak to"
- 17) WHAT IS A PHRASE ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE ! A phrase is part of a sentence. It is a collection of words that does not make complete sense by itself. For example, "on the floor"
- 18) WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A PREPARATORY "IT"?-AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE !
By a preparatory "it" we mean that the word "it" is used to prepare ourselves for a phrase which is going to follow. For example, "It is not very easy **to speak a foreign language well**"

19) HOW DO YOU EXPLAIN THE FACT THAT WE SAY "WHAT TIME DID YOU GET UP THIS MORNING ?" AND NOT "WHAT TIME HAVE YOU GOT UP THIS MORNING ?", EVEN THOUGH THE TIME (THIS MORNING) IS NOT FINISHED ?

We explain this by the fact that perhaps we are thinking of that part of the morning which is now finished

804 20) WHAT HAPPENS WHEN WE CHANGE A QUESTION FROM DIRECT INTO INDIRECT SPEECH ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE ! When we change a question from Direct into Indirect Speech, we use a verb like "ask" instead of "say"; we do not use a question mark; and we put the subject before the verb. For example, "Can you give me a book?" becomes "I asked you if you could give me a book"

21) WHAT HAPPENS WHEN WE CHANGE A COMMAND FROM DIRECT INTO INDIRECT SPEECH ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE ! When we change a command from Direct into Indirect Speech, we use words like "told, commanded, ordered"; and, in the case of a negative command, the "do not" becomes simply "not". For example, "Don't walk so fast" becomes - "I told you not to walk so fast"

22) WHAT HAPPENS WHEN WE CHANGE REQUESTS FROM DIRECT INTO INDIRECT SPEECH ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE ! When we change requests from Direct into Indirect Speech, we use the same construction as with commands, and use words like "ask" or "request". For example, "Would you pass the salt, please?" becomes - "I asked you if you would please pass the salt"

805 23) WHAT IS AN EMPHASISING PRONOUN?-AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE!
An Emphasising Pronoun is a pronoun that could be left out of a sentence, but is put in to make what is said stronger.
For example, "John washed the car **himself**"

24) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A DEFINING AND A NON-DEFINING CLAUSE ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH !
The difference between a Defining and a Non-Defining Clause is that a Defining Clause is essential to the meaning of a sentence, whereas a Non-Defining Clause is not essential to the meaning of a sentence. For. example, "This is the book that John gave me" and "This book, that John gave me, is very interesting"

25) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE TWO SENTENCES? -
"I HAVE TWO UNCLES WHO ARE VERY OLD" AND "I HAVE TWO UNCLES (COMMA), WHO ARE VERY OLD" The difference between those two sentences is that the first sentence means you have other uncles, whilst the second sentence means you have only two uncles

26) WHEN DO WE ADD THE LETTERS "ES" TO FORM THE PLURAL OF A NOUN AND THE THIRD PERSON SINGULAR OF A VERB ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH !

We add the letters "es" to form the plural of a noun and the third person singular of a verb when a word ends in o: s: x: y: z (or ze): ch, or sh, that is, a word that ends in one of the sounds o: s: ks: i: z: ts or sh. For example, heroes, buses, foxes, ladies, sizes, churches and dishes - does, kisses, boxes, flies, seizes, preaches and rushes

806 27) HOW DO WE GENERALLY FORM THE PLURAL OF NOUNS ENDING IN "F" OR "FE" ? - GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES - AND TELL ME TWO EXCEPTIONS TO THIS RULE !

We generally form the plural of nouns ending in "f" or "fe" by changing the endings to "ves". For example, leaf- leaves, wife-wives. The exceptions to this rule are cliff- cliffs, chef - chefs

28) WHAT, GRAMMATICALLY, IS AN ANTECEDENT ?- AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE ! An antecedent is a noun for which a Relative Pronoun stands. The word antecedent means "going before". For example, in the sentence "The woman whom I met knows John", the word "woman" is the antecedent and the word "whom" is the Relative Pronoun

29) WHERE DO WE PUT THE RELATIVE PRONOUN IN RELATION TO ITS ANTECEDENT ? We put the Relative Pronoun as near as possible to its antecedent

807 30) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE TWO SENTENCES ? -

"THE WOMAN KNOWS JOHN, WHOM I MET" AND "THE WOMAN WHOM I MET KNOWS JOHN" The difference between those two sentences is that the first sentence means you met John, whilst the second sentence means you met the woman

31) WHAT ARE THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS, AND WHAT DO WE USE EACH OF THEM FOR ? ... that, what, which, who, whom, whose. That... for people, animals and things. What... for an antecedent not expressed. Which ... for animals and things. Who, Whom ... for people. Whose ... for people and animals

32) WHEN CAN WE DROP THE RELATIVE PRONOUN FROM A SENTENCE ? ... when, if it were used, it would be the object of the verb in the clause ... after such words as "I, you, he, Mr. Brown ..."

33) IN WHICH OF THESE TWO SENTENCES CAN WE DROP THE RELATIVE PRONOUN?-"THIS IS THE CAR THAT TOOK ME TO LONDON", AND, "THIS IS THE CAR THAT I TOOK TO LONDON" - AND WHY ? ... the second ... because it is followed by "I"

34) WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A RELATIVE PRONOUN FOLLOWS A PREPOSITION ? ... it can be dropped

- 808 35) WHAT HAPPENS TO THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS "WHICH" AND "WHOM"; THAT IS, IF WE DECIDE NOT TO DROP THEM FROM THE SENTENCE ? ... "which" and "whom" are changed to "that" and "who" if we ...
- 36) AS EXAMPLES, CHANGE THESE TWO SENTENCES - "THIS IS THE OFFICE IN WHICH I WORKED" AND "THIS IS THE MAN TO WHOM I SPOKE" "This is the office I worked in", and, "This is the man I spoke to"
- 37) WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A TRANSITIVE AND AN INTRANSITIVE VERB; AND WHICH OF THESE TWO VERBS IS TRANSITIVE - "RAISE" OR "RISE" ? With a transitive verb, the action passes from the subject, through the verb, to the object. With an intransitive verb, the action of the verb finishes with itself and does not pass to an object. Thus "raise" is transitive
- 38) GIVE ME A SENTENCE CONTAINING A TRANSITIVE VERB, AND GIVE ME A SENTENCE CONTAINING AN INTRANSITIVE VERB ! ... The car hit the wall... The sun rises at 6 o'clock
- 39) HOW DO WE FORM THE PLURAL OF NOUNS WHICH ARE COMPOSED OF TWO WORDS, THE FIRST OF WHICH IS THE WORD "MAN" OR "WOMAN"? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE! ... by making both words plural, e.g. women-teachers
- 809 40) IF A NOUN IS MADE WITH A PREPOSITION, HOW DO WE FORM ITS PLURAL ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE !, ... only the first part takes the plural... e.g. brothers-in-law
- 41) WHICH WORDS ARE NEVER USED IN THE PLURAL? ... advice, furniture, information, knowledge and news
- 42) GIVE ME THREE SENTENCES SHOWING THE THREE WAYS IN WHICH WE CAN USE A WORD LIKE "FURNITURE"! This furniture is old - This piece of furniture is old - These pieces of furniture are old
- 43) WHY DO WE SAY "A UNIVERSITY" AND NOT "AN UNIVERSITY", EVEN THOUGH THE WORD "UNIVERSITY" BEGINS WITH A VOWEL ? - AND GIVE ME OTHER EXAMPLES ! ... because it begins with a consonant sound ... e.g. a European, a one-eyed dog, a united people ...
- 44) WHY DO WE USE THE WORD "A" IN THE EXCLAMATION "WHAT A BOOK!", BUT NOT IN THE EXCLAMATION "WHAT WEATHER!?" - AND GIVE ME OTHER EXAMPLES ! ... because books are things we can count... whilst "weather" is not something we can count... e.g. What a man! What a beautiful picture! What coffee! What good wine!
- 810 45) WHAT HAPPENS TO THE ARTICLE IN AN EXCLAMATION WHEN THE NOUN IS IN THE PLURAL ? - AND GIVE ME EXAMPLES ! There is no article ... e.g. What books! What men!

- 46) GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE USED TO EXPRESS A WISH ! ... God save the queen!
- 47) WHEN DO WE GENERALLY USE "WAS ABLE" AND NOT "COULD" AS THE PAST OF "CAN" ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE ! ... when we wish to express the meanings "to manage" or "to succeed" ... e.g. Mother gave us some money yesterday, so we were able to buy some sweets
- 48) WHAT HAPPENS WHEN THE SENTENCE IS NEGATIVE ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE ! When the sentence is negative we can use either "could" or "was able" ... e.g. Mother did not give us any money yesterday, so we could not buy any sweets
- 49) AS THE VERB "OUGHT TO" HAS NO PAST, FUTURE, PARTICIPLE ETC., WHAT SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION DO WE USE WHEN WE WISH TO EXPRESS THE IDEA OF PAST TIME? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE! ... ought to + have + past participle ... e.g. He ought to have gone home last night
- 811 50) HOW DO WE EXPRESS A FUTURE IDEA WITH THE VERB "OUGHT TO" ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE ! ... we use a word or phrase expressing future time ... e.g. I ought to go and see him tomorrow
- 51) WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE IN MEANING BETWEEN THE VERB "NEED" WHEN USED AS A NORMAL VERB AND WHEN USED AS A DEFECTIVE SPECIAL VERB ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH ! The difference when used as a normal... it means "to want"... e.g. This room needs cleaning... as a defective or special verb, it means "to be necessary" ... e.g. Need this room be cleaned ?
- 52) DO WE USE THE DEFECTIVE VERB "NEED" IN POSITIVE, INTERROGATIVE OR NEGATIVE SENTENCES ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH ! ... in interrogative and negative ... e.g. Need he go at once? No, he needn't
- 53) WHEN "NEED" IS USED AS A DEFECTIVE VERB IN POSITIVE SENTENCES, WHICH WORDS DO WE USE IT WITH ? - AND GIVE ME EXAMPLES ! ... hardly or scarcely ... e.g. I hardly need ask if you were successful, you look so pleased ... They scarcely need to be told that if they don't study, they won't learn
- 54) WHEN YOU ARE IN DOUBT AS TO WHEN YOU MUST USE "NEED" AS A NORMAL OR AS A DEFECTIVE VERB, HOW IS IT SAFER TO USE IT ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE ! ... as a normal verb ... e.g. He doesn't need to stay if he doesn't want to
- 812 55) WHAT ARE THE TWO WAYS IN WHICH WE CAN FORM THE NEGATIVE OF THE VERB "DARE" ? ... either with or without "do"

- 56) WHEN WE DO NOT USE THE AUXILIARY VERB "DO", IS THE VERB "DARE" FOLLOWED BY "TO" OR IS THE "TO" OMITTED?-AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE WITH "DO" AND ONE WITHOUT "DO"! ... omitted ... e.g I didn't dare to tell him what you said - and -I daren't tell him what you said
- 57) WHAT IS THE GENERAL RULE REGARDING THE USE OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE ? - AND GIVE ME EXAMPLES ! ... we put it before nouns used in a particular sense, but not before nouns used in a general sense ... e.g. People are strange - and - The people in that town are strange
- 58) WHAT ARE THE FOUR CASES IN WHICH WE **DO** NOT USE THE DEFINITE ARTICLE ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH!
- 1) Before abstract nouns used in a general sense, e.g. Life is hard.
 - 2) Before plural nouns used in a general sense, e.g. Dogs are friendly animals.
 - 3) Generally before names of people and places etc., e.g. Mr. Brown comes from England.
 - 4) Before names of materials or liquids used in a general sense, e.g. Wood is expensive
- 813 59) WHAT ARE THE FIVE CASES IN WHICH WE DO USE THE DEFINITE ARTICLE? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH!
- 1) Before abstract nouns not used in a general sense, e.g. The life that man lives is hard.
 - 2) Before plural nouns not used in a general sense, e.g. The dogs in that village are friendly.
 - 3) Before a singular noun with a plural meaning, e.g. The tiger is a dangerous animal.
 - 4) Before the names of rivers and chains of mountains, e.g. The Thames, The Alps.
 - 5) Before the names of countries that are plural in form, e.g. The United States
- 60) WHAT ARE THE TWO NEGATIVES OF "MUST", AND WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE IN MEANING BETWEEN THE TWO ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH ! ... "must not" and "need not" ... e.g. They must not give him any more money - and - They need not give him any more money
- 61) CAN WE USE TWO FUTURES TOGETHER IN THE SAME SENTENCE IN ENGLISH ? WHY OR WHY NOT ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE !
- No, we can't... only the second verb can be put into the Future Tense ... e.g. When you come here tomorrow, I will give you the money
- 814 62) WHICH TENSE DO WE USE AFTER THE WORD "WISH"? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE ! ... the Subjunctive ... e.g. I wish I were a millionaire

EXERCISES

EXERCISE 40

1) What is a composite word ? - And give an example. 2) What does a Past Conditional Subjunctive express - and what is its construction ? - And give an example. 3) Do we have a separate tense for the Past Subjunctive in English ? 4) What do we use instead of a separate Past Subjunctive ? 5) If you had lived a hundred years ago, would you have watched TV in the evening ? 6) What is the plural of "life" ? 7) How can we form adverbs from adjectives ? 8) What is the plural of "sheep" ? 9) How do we form the Possessive Case of singular nouns like "girl" and "man" ? 10) How do we form the Possessive Case of plural nouns that do not end in "s", such as "men, women, children" etc. ? 11) How do we form the Possessive Case of a plural noun which already ends in "s" ? - And give an example in a sentence. 12) Do you speak English slower and slower the more you practise ? 13) Why are the roads becoming more and more dangerous every year ? 14) Why do we say "slower and slower" but "more and more dangerous" ?

ANSWERS

1) A composite word is composed of two words connected with a hyphen. For example, "sitting-room", which is a room where we sit. 2) A Past Conditional Subjunctive expresses a supposition in the past: something that did not in fact happen. Its construction is If + Past Perfect (Past Subjunctive) + Past Conditional. For example, If I had gone to London, I would have seen the Thames. 3) No, we do not have a separate tense for the Past Subjunctive in English. 4) We use the Past Perfect. 5) No, if I had lived a hundred years ago, I would not have watched TV in the evening. 6) The plural of "life" is "lives". 7) We can form adverbs from adjectives by adding the letters "ly" to the adjectives. 8) The plural of "sheep" is "sheep". 9) We form the Possessive Case of singular nouns like "girl" and "man" by adding an apostrophe and the letter "s". 10) We form the Possessive Case of plural nouns that do not end in "s" in exactly the same way as we form the Possessive Case of singular nouns. 11) We form the Possessive Case of a plural noun which already ends in "s" by adding just the apostrophe, but not the "s". For example, "The girls' coats were hanging on the wall". 12) No, I do not speak English slower and slower the more I practise, but faster and faster. 13) The roads are becoming more and more dangerous every year because there are more and more cars on them. 14) Because the word "slow" has only one syllable, whilst the word "dangerous" has three syllables.

EXERCISE 41

1) Whereabouts in a sentence do the words "also, as well" and "too" usually go ? - And give me an example of each. 2) What is the difference between the words "who" and "whom" ? - And give an example of each. 3) What do we generally say instead of "to whom are you speaking" - and why ? 4) What is the difference between "shut up" and "be quiet" ? 5) When do we use the auxiliary verb "do" in a positive sentence with the Present Simple Tense ? 6) When do we usually use the emphatic "do" ? - And give me

an example. 7) Give the answer to this sentence using the emphatic form - "They do not work very hard". 8) What is another use of the emphatic "do" ? 9) Give an example of the emphatic "do" as used in an exclamation. 10) Give the answer to this sentence using the emphatic form in the past - "You did not come here yesterday". 11) Show by example the difference between the words "in" and "within".

ANSWERS

1) The word "also" usually goes between the subject and the verb, whilst the words "as well" and "too" usually go at the end of the sentence. For example, "I also like to go to the cinema" or "I like to go to the cinema too (or as well)". 2) The word "who" is the subject of a verb, whilst, for the object of a verb, we use the word "whom". For example, "Who is speaking to you ?" and "To whom are you speaking ?" 3) Instead of "To whom are you speaking ?", we generally say "Who are you speaking to ?", because it is easier to say. 4) "Shut up" is less polite than "be quiet". 5) We use the auxiliary verb "do" in a positive sentence with the Present Simple Tense when we wish to be emphatic about something. 6) We usually use the emphatic "do" when someone denies something we say and which we know to be true. For example, "You don't know what I've got in my pocket" - "Yes, I do know what you've got in your pocket." 7) "Yes, they do work very hard." 8) Another use of the emphatic "do" is in an exclamation. 9) "I do like your new dress!" 10) "Yes, I did come here yesterday". 11) If, for example, the time now is 6 o'clock, and I went out of the room and said "I'll be back in an hour's time", it would mean that I would be back at 7 o'clock. If, however, I went out of the room and said "I'll be back within an hour", it would mean that I would be back at any time between now and 7 o'clock.

EXERCISE 42

1) When do we use the Past Perfect Tense ? - And give an example. 2) When do we use the Present Perfect Tense ? - And give an example. 3) How do we form the Future Perfect Tense ? When do we use it ? - And give an example. 4) What do the letters "e.g." mean ? 5) Write down all the persons beginning "Here I am". 6) What is the difference between "mind" and "brain"? 7) Answer the following questions with the short form - a) Did you come here yesterday ? b) Can you speak Russian ? c) Will you open the window, please ? 8) What is the Past of "shall" ? 9) What is the Past of "will"? 10) What is the Past of "must" ? 11) Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech - a) "I am going to go home", she said, b) "Richard has just come in", I said, c) "I think they will go home immediately after the theatre", John said, d) "I had my bag with me when I left the shop", said my mother, e) "If Mary were here, you would not dare say such a thing", I said.

ANSWERS

1) We use the Past Perfect Tense when there are two actions in the past, and one action is before the other. For example, "I had studied English before I went to England". 2) We use the Present Perfect Tense when an action is finished, but the time is not finished. For example, "I have studied English this week". 3) We form the Future Perfect Tense with the verb "to have" and a past participle. We use it for an action that will be finished before a certain time in the future. For example, "Before two o'clock tomorrow, I shall have finished my lunch." 4) The letters "e.g." mean "exempli gratis" from the Latin, and mean "for example". 5) Here I am; Here you are; Here he is; Here she is; Here it is; Here we are; Here you are; Here they are. 6) "Mind" we use in the abstract sense, whereas "brain" we use in the physical sense. 7) a) Yes, I did. b) Yes, I can (or No, I can't), c) Yes, I will. 8) The Past of "shall" is "should". 9) The Past of "will" is "would". 10) The Past of "must" is "had to". 11) a) She said that she was going to go home, b) I said that Richard had just come in. c) John said that he thought they would go home immediately after the theatre, d) My mother said that she had her bag with her when she left the shop, e) I said that, if Mary were here, you would not dare say such a thing.

EXERCISE 43

1) Do we need to use the word "that" when we use Indirect Speech ? 2) Is it correct to say "To whom are you speaking ?" 3) Write out the complete imperative of the verb "to choose". 4) Explain the meaning of the word "overeat" in other words. 5) What is the difference between a guest and a host ? 6) How do we form the Past, Present and Future Perfect Progressive Tenses ? - And give an example of each. 7) What is another name for these tenses? 8) What is the difference between the ordinary Progressive Tense and the Perfect Progressive Tense? - and give an example of each. 9) When do we use the Perfect Progressive Tense ? 10) How long have you been studying English for ? - Since when ? 11) How long will you have been living in this town for when this year ends ? 12) Generally speaking, what is the difference between "earth" and "world"? 13) How is a Tail Question formed ? - And give an example.

ANSWERS

1) No, we do not need to use the word "that" when we use Indirect Speech. 2) Yes, it is correct. 3) Let me choose; choose; let him choose; let her choose; let it choose; let us choose; choose; let them choose. 4) "To overeat" means to eat excessively. 5) If we invite someone to our house, we are the host and he, or she, is the guest. 6) We form the Past, Present and Future Perfect Progressive Tenses by using the verb "to have" with the word "been" and the participle of the main verb. For example, "I had been working for two hours when he came yesterday" - "I have been working for two hours until now" - and "I shall have been working for two hours when he comes tomorrow". 7) Another name for these tenses is the Duration Form. 8) The Ordinary Progressive Tense we use when we only wish to express a continuous action, whilst the Perfect Progressive Tense we use when we wish to add how long the action has been in progress. For example, "I was working when he came" and "I had been working for two hours when he came".

9) We use the Perfect Progressive Tense for an action that began in the past and is still in progress, and when we wish to say how long the action has been in progress. 10) I have been studying English for ... months (or years). I have been studying English since the ... of... 19 11) I shall have been living in this town for ... when this year ends. 12) Generally speaking, we use the word "earth" in the astronomical sense, and "world" in the geographical sense. 13) A Tail Question is formed by repeating the auxiliary verb in the main part of the sentence. For example, "You are Mr. Brown, aren't you ?"

EXERCISE 44

1) Give the Tail Questions to the following sentences - a) She is a very rich old woman, b) They have not got a nice house, c) You can ride a horse, d) We certainly shall not be hungry on the journey, e) They would have told me before now. 2) When a sentence contains no auxiliary verb, which verb do we use in the Tail Question ? - And give an example. 3) When a Tail Question is in the negative, what kind of answer do we expect? - And give an example. 4) When, on the other hand, a Tail Question is in the positive, what kind of answer do we expect ? - And give an example. 5) What is the difference between "on" and "onto" ? - And give examples. 6) What does it mean "to have something done" ? - And give an example. 7) What do we mean by a "trade" ? 8) What is a trade-union ? 9) What are the three additional meanings of the verb "to tell" besides meaning the same as "to say" ? - And give examples. 10) For Direct Speech, which verb do we use, "say" or "tell" ? - And give me an example.

ANSWERS

1) a) Isn't she ? b) Have they ? c) Can't you ? d) Shall we ? e) Wouldn't they ? 2) When a sentence contains an auxiliary verb, we use the auxiliary verb "do" in the Tail Question. For example, "You know how to cook, don't you ? 3) When a Tail Question is in the negative, we expect a positive answer. For example, "You drink coffee, don't you?" - "Yes, I do". 4) When a Tail Question is in the positive, we expect a negative answer. For example, "You don't drink coffee, do you ?" - "No, I don't". 5) The word "on" we can use for things which are moving or still. For example, "I am putting the book on the table. The book is on the table." The word "onto" we can only use for things which are moving. For example, "I am putting the book onto the table". We cannot say "The book is onto the table". 6) "To have something done" means that we do not do the thing ourselves, but that somebody else does it for us. For example, "I do not cut my hair myself, but I have it cut for me by the hairdresser". 7) By "a trade" we usually mean a job in which people work mainly with their hands. 8) A trade-union is an organisation which protects the workers of a particular industry. It fights for the workers' rights and for better pay and conditions. 9) The three additional meanings of the verb "to tell" are "to inform; to order" and "to relate". For example, "Can you tell me the time, please ? Tell that boy to shut up. Tell us a story, please". 10) For Direct Speech we use the verb "say". For example, "'Be careful!' she said".

EXERCISE 45

1) Do we use the word "to" after the verb "to say" or "to tell" ? - And give an example.
2) What is the difference between "to earn" and "to gain" ? 3) About how long does it take to gain a degree ? 4) What is the difference between "elder" and "older" ? 5) What do I mean when I say "I am going to go straight home after the lesson ?" 6) When do we double the final consonant of an adjective in forming its comparative and superlative? - And give me an example. 7) What happens when an adjective ends in a consonant plus "y" ? - And give an example.

ANSWERS

1) We use the word "to" after the verb "to say". For example, "He said to me." 2) We generally use the word "earn" with the meaning of "to receive money for work done", whilst we use the word "gain" for other purposes, such as to gain strength, gain time, gain money etc. 3) It takes about ... years to gain a degree. 4) Generally, when speaking about people in the same family, we prefer to use the word "elder". 5) You mean you are going to go home immediately after the lesson. 6) We double the final consonant of an adjective in forming its comparative and superlative when it ends in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel. For example, big - bigger than - the biggest. 7) When an adjective ends in a consonant plus y, the y is changed to i. For example, happy - happier than - the happiest.

| Lesson . No. | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------------------|-----|--------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|
| "TO" INFINITIVE | 99 | BE ON THE SAFE SIDE | 109 | COLONIZE | 107 | DESCENT | 97 |
| A CUP OF TEA | 106 | BE SURE | 109 | COLOSSUS | 100 | DESERVE | 116 |
| A FEW | 94 | BEACH | 107 | COMBINE | 123 | DESK | 118 |
| A GREAT DEAL | 102 | BEAN | 124 | COME ON | 117 | DETERMINED | 101 |
| A LITTLE | 94 | BEAR | 95 | COME TO | 94 | DETERMINED(ADJ.) | 101 |
| A LONG WAY | 98 | BEAUTY | 109 | COME TO REST | 117 | DEVELOPMENT | 108 |
| A TASTE FOR | 105 | BEHAVE | 98 | COMFORT | 103 | DIANA | 100 |
| ATEA-CUP | 106 | BEHAVIOUR | 98 | COMIC | 120 | DIFFER | 96 |
| A.D. | 94 | BENEFIT | 122 | COMICAL | 120 | DINING-ROOM | 121 |
| ABLE | 118 | BIBLE | 104 | COMING OR | | DIRECT AND INDIRECT | |
| ABOUT TO | 106 | BILL | 94 | GOING (Idiom 21) | 118 | SPEECH (2) | 105 |
| ABROAD | 94 | BIND | 121 | COMMANDS | 105 | DIRECTOR | 113 |
| ACCENT | 117 | BIRTH | 97 | COMMENCED | 93 | DISADVANTAGE | 115 |
| ACCEPT | 113 | BLACKBOARD | 113 | COMMERCE | 118 | DISCIPLINE | 119 |
| ACCORDINGLY | 124 | BLOODY | 104 | COMMON SENSE | 124 | DISCOVERY | 105 |
| ACCOUNT | 113,118 | BLOWUP | 111 | COMPANION | 119 | DISCUSS | 111 |
| ACCOUNT FOR | 95 | BOARD | 113 | COMPANY | 109 | DISCUSSION | 111 |
| ACCUSTOMED | 122 | BOOKSHOP | 104 | COMPETE | 118 | DISH | 112 |
| ACT | 94,106 | BORE | 95 | COMPETITION | 118 | DISMISS | 110 |
| ACTIVE | 101 | BORNE | 95 | COMPLETE | 118 | DISTANCE | 108 |
| ACTIVITY | 101 | BOSS | 122 | COMPLETELY | 96 | DISTANT | 98 |
| ACTOR | 112 | BOTTOM | 107 | COMPOUND | 97 | DISTURB | 119 |
| ACTRESS | 116 | BOUND | 121 | CONCENTRATE | 119 | DIVIDED | 93 |
| ACTUAL | 124 | BOW | 96 | CONCERN | 116 | DO | 96,102 |
| ACTUALLY | 124 | BOXED | 93 | CONDITIONS | 109 | DO IT SO | 122 |
| ADD UP | 121 | BRAVE | 107 | CONFESS | 97 | DO | |
| ADVANCED | 108 | BREAK DOWN | 109 | CONJUNCTION | 97 | SOMETHING ABOUT | 111 |
| ADVANTAGE | 115 | BREAK INTO | 98 | CONQUER | 93 | DO YOU MIND? | 101 |
| ADVENTURE | 94 | BREAKOUT | 112 | CONSCIOUS | 123 | DOCTOR | 116 |
| ADVICE (N) | 115 | BRIEFLY | 104 | CONSEQUENCE | 93 | DOORWAY | 99 |
| AFFORD | 120 | BRIGHT | 102 | CONSISTED | 93 | DOWN IN THE DUMPS | 102 |
| AFTERWARDS | 119 | BRING UP | 122 | CONSTRUCTION | 100 | DOWN IN THE MOUTH | 102 |
| AGREEMENT | 120 | BROKE (Idiom 11) | 108 | CONTRACTIONS | | DOWNSTREAM | 108 |
| ALEXANDRIA | 100 | BRUSHED | 93 | (USE OF) | 99 | DOWNWARDS | 99 |
| ALL OVER | 121 | BUSINESS | 107 | CONTROL (N.) | 94,111 | DRAW | 97 |
| ALLOW ME TO THINK | 110 | BUSINESS LETTER | 109 | CONVENIENCE | 121 | DRAW FROM | 95 |
| ALPS | 121 | BYLAW | 117 | CONVENIENT | 121 | DRAW OUT OF | 95 |
| AMBITION | 93 | | | COOKED | 93 | DRAWN | 97 |
| AMUSE | 120 | CAKE | 103 | CORN | 109 | DRESS | 122 |
| AMUSEMENT | 120 | CALM(V) | 117 | CORRECT | 122 | DRESSED | 93 |
| AND SO | 122 | CAN | 96 | CORRECTED | 93 | DREW | 97 |
| AND SO ON | 122 | CAPITAL LETTER | 109 | COULD AND | | DROP A LINE (Idiom 20) | 117 |
| ANTECEDENT | 113 | CARDS | 120 | WAS ABLE | 118 | DROWN | 93 |
| ANYMORE | 105 | CARE LESS | 105 | COULDN'T CARE LESS | | DRUM | 115 |
| APPLE | 96 | CARELESSNESS | 116 | (Idiom 8) | 105 | DUE | 111 |
| ARCH | 95 | CATTLE | 114 | COUNTED | 93 | DUE TO | 111 |
| ARGUE | 111 | CAVE | 116 | COURAGE | 119 | DULL | 102 |
| ARGUMENT | 111 | CAVEMAN | 116 | COURTYARD | 120 | DUST | 111 |
| ARISTOCRACY | 99,114 | CENTRAL HEATING | 104 | COWBOY | 114 | | |
| ARMOUR | 121 | CENTRE | 111 | CREDIT | 104 | EASTERN | 95 |
| ARTEMIS | 100 | CHALLENGE | 120 | CRITICISM | 121 | EDUCATION | 111 |
| ARTIFICIAL | 111 | CHANCE | 110 | CROSSED | 93 | EFFECT | 118 |
| ARTIST | 112 | CHANGE | 124 | CRY | 103 | EFFICIENT | 118 |
| AS A RULE | 99 | CHANGE ONE'S | | CUP OF TEA | 106 | ELECTION | 100 |
| AS FAR AS | 98 | MIND | 112 | CURSE | 123 | EMPHASIS | 107 |
| AS OPPOSED TO | 97 | CHANGEABLE | 117 | | | EMPHASISE | 104 |
| ASKED | 93 | CHARLES | 105 | DAMAGE | 97 | EMPHASISING | |
| ASSOCIATION | 119 | CHAT | 124 | DANCED | 93 | PRONOUNS | 107 |
| AT LAST | 97 | CHECK | 124 | DARE | 96,120 | EMPIRE | 93 |
| ATTEND | 119 | CHEQUE | 95 | DATE | 115 | ENCLOSE | 120 |
| ATTENTION | 117 | CHICKEN | 107 | DEAL | 106 | ENCYCLOPEDIA | 115 |
| ATTRACT | 117 | CHIMNEY | 103 | DECIDE | 107 | END | 107 |
| ATTRACTION | 117 | CHOICE | 98 | DECIDED | 93 | END CONSTRUCTIONS | 100 |
| AUDIENCE | 103 | CHOOSE | 96 | DECK | 113 | ENDED | 93 |
| AUTOMOBILE | 119 | CHOSE | 96 | DECLARE | 114 | ENERGY | 120 |
| AXE | 123 | CHOSEN | 96 | DEED | 110 | ENGINE | 101 |
| | | CHRIST | 94 | DEER | 112 | ENJOY | 100 |
| BC. | 94 | CLAIM (V. AND N.) | 97 | DEFEAT | 100 | ENTIRE | 98 |
| BABYLON | 100 | CLASS | 114 | DEFINE | 108 | ENTIRELY | 96 |
| BABYSITTER | 101 | CLAUSE | 97 | DEFINING CLAUSE | 108 | ENVELOPE | 110 |
| BACKWARDS | 99 | CLEANER | 95 | DEFINITE ARTICLE | 121 | EPHESUS | 100 |
| BALANCE | 121 | CLIFF | 112 | DEMAND | 105 | ESSENTIAL | 108 |
| BANKER | 106 | CLIMATE | 106 | DENTIST | 120 | EVEN THOUGH | 101 |
| BANKNOTE | 121 | CLIMB | 113 | DEPEND ON | 124 | EVENT | 116 |
| BARREL | 101 | CLUB | 95 | DEPENDENT | 93 | EVENTUALLY | 93 |
| BASKET | 120 | COLLECT | 111 | DEPENDENT | 124 | EVIL | 120 |
| BE | 96 | COLLECTION | 101 | DESCEND | 97 | EXAMINE | 111 |

| | Lesson No. | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|-----------------------|
| EXCUSE ME | 101 | NERVES (Idiom 4) | 101 | IE. | 121 | LET SOMEONE DOWN |
| EXCUSED | 114 | GET ON WELL | 104 | IDEST | 121 | (Idiom 6) 10 |
| EXPENSE | 118 | GIBRALTAR | 95 | IDEAL | 124 | LETTER 10 |
| EXTEND | 124 | GIFT | 101 | IDIOM | 98 | LETTER - BOX 10 |
| EYESIGHT | 124 | GIVE BY LAW | 117 | IDLE | 123 | LETTER TO A FRIEND 11 |
| | | GIVE ME | | IF NOT | 106 | LIKE 12 |
| FACE - POWDER | 111 | TIME TO THINK | 110 | IMAGINE | 123 | LIKED 93 |
| FACE (V) | 95 | GOON | 106 | IMPORTANCE | 105 | LIMB 11 |
| FAITHFULLY | 109 | GO ROUND | | IMPRESSION | 121 | LIMITED 10 |
| FALL TO PIECES | | THE BEND (Idiom 7) | 104 | IMPROVE | 99 | LIPSTICK 11 |
| (Idiom 24) | 121 | GO THROUGH | 98 | IMPUTIRY | 105 | LIQUID 12 |
| FAR | 98 | GO TO THE BOTTOM | 107 | IN ONE EAR AND OUT | | LITERAL 10 |
| FAROS | 100 | GO UP TO | 118 | THE OTHER (Idiom 26) | 123 | LITERARY 93 |
| FASCINATED | 121 | GO WITHOUT | 102 | IN RELATION TO | 113 | LITTLE 94 |
| FEAST | 120 | GOD | 104 | IN RETURN | 106 | LOAF 11 |
| FED UP (Idiom 2) | 99 | GODDESS | 116 | IN TIME | 124 | LOAN 12 |
| FEEL DOWN IN THE | | GOODBYE | 108 | IN TRUST | 124 | LOCAL 10 |
| DUMPS (Idiom 5) | 102 | GOODS | 109 | INCLUDED | 93 | LODGINGS 11 |
| FEEL DOWN IN | | GOVERN | 93 | INCONVENIENCE | 121 | LOG 12 |
| THE MOUTH (Idiom 5) | 102 | GRAM | 108 | INCONVENIENT | 121 | LONG WAY 98 |
| FEEL LOW (Idiom 5) | 102 | GRANDFATHER | 111 | INDEFINITE ARTICLE | 116 | LOOK AFTER 98 |
| FEEL SORRY FOR | | GRANDMOTHER | 111 | INDIVIDUAL | 102 | LOOK BEFORE YOU |
| SOMEONE | 94 | GREASE | 110 | INDUSTRIALIST | 114 | LEAP (Idiom 19) 11 |
| FEELINGS | 109 | GREAT - | | INFORMAL | 122 | LOOK FORWARD TO 11 |
| FEMALE | 106 | GRANDFATHER | 111 | INJECTION | 123 | LOOKED 93 |
| FEMININE | 116 | GREAT - | | INJURE | 109 | LORD 94 |
| FESTIVAL | 120 | GRANDMOTHER | 111 | INJURY | 109 | LOST PROPERTY |
| FEW | 94 | GREAT DEAL | 102 | INN | 120 | OFFICE 97 |
| FERCE | 102 | GREED | 112 | INNOCENT | 114 | LOWER 11 |
| FIFTY - FIFTY | 110 | GROUP | 97 | INSTANCE | 100 | LOYAL 11 |
| FILM STAR | 106 | GUARD OF HONOUR | 115 | INTELLIGENCE | 101 | LOYALTY 11 |
| FINALLY | 97 | GUNPOWDER | 111 | INTELLIGENT | 106 | LUCK 10 |
| FIND OUT | 103 | | | INTERMEDIATE | 108 | LUNCHEd 93 |
| FINGERNAIL | 120 | HAD BETTER | 103 | INTRODUCE | 94 | |
| FINISH UP | 96 | HAMMER | 120 | INVASION | 116 | MADMAN 97 |
| FINISHED | 93 | HANDBAG | 112 | INVENT | 96 | MAKE A PERSON OR |
| FINITE | 97 | HANG ON (Idiom 1) | 98 | IRREGULARIY | 103 | THING DO SOMETHING109 |
| FIRST OF ALL | 119 | HARBOUR | 115 | IT | 101 | MAKE ONE'S HOME 10 |
| FIRST THING | 102 | HARDLY | 105 | | | MAKE SENSE 97 |
| FIT | 103 | HARVEST | 114 | JERUSALEM | 97 | MALE 10 |
| FIT UP | 103 | HAVE | 96 | JUNGLE | 110 | MANAGE 10 |
| FIX | 120 | HEADMASTER | 117 | JUPITER | 100 | MANAGER 10 |
| FIX UP | 120 | HEAT (V & N) | 104 | JUST THE | | MANSERVANT 11 |
| FLATTEN | 106 | HEATING | 104 | JOB (Idiom 12) | 109 | MANY HAPPY RETURNS |
| FLOAT | 93 | HELPED | 93 | | | OF THE DAY 12 |
| FLOORBOARD | 113 | HERO | 112 | KEYBOARD | 121 | MARCH 10 |
| FLOW | 120 | HIGH NOTE | 121 | KICKED | 93 | MARKET 99 |
| FOOL | 114 | HIMALAYAS | 121 | KILL TWO BIRDS WITH | | MASCULINE 11 |
| FOOTBALL MATCH | 111 | HINDER | 122 | ONE STONE (Idiom 25) | 122 | MASS 11 |
| FOR | 112 | HIT THE NAIL RIGHT | | KIND (ADJ.) | 98 | MASS - PRODUCTION 11 |
| FOR INSTANCE | 100 | ON THE HEAD | | KINGDOM | 98 | MASTER 12 |
| FORCE | 96 | (Idiom 13) | 110 | KISS | 112 | MASTERPIECE 12 |
| FOREVER | 107 | HOBBY | 120 | KNOWLEDGE | 115 | MATERIAL 12 |
| FORM | 106 | HOLY | 97 | | | MATTER 96 |
| FORM TOGETHER | 117 | HOME | 105 | LACK | 104 | MATTER (V) 96 |
| FORMAL | 122 | HONOUR | 114 | LAID | 98 | MAUSOLUS 10 |
| FORWARDS | 99 | HOPE NOT | 102 | LAND(V) | 117 | MEDICINE 11 |
| FOUGHT | 98 | HORSE RACE | 106 | LANDLADY | 116 | MEETING 11 |
| FOX | 112 | HOSTESS | 116 | LANDLORD | 116 | MIDDLE 11 |
| FOX - HUNTING | 112 | HOUSE | 105 | LASTED | 93 | MIDNIGHT 10 |
| FREQUENT (ADJ) | 117 | HOUSEWIFE | 105 | LASTLY | 97 | MIND (V) 10 |
| FREQUENT (V) | 117 | HOUSEWORK | 105 | LAWYER | 97 | MIND ONE'S OWN |
| FREQUENTLY (ADV) | 117 | HUMAN | 105 | LAY | 98 | BUSINESS (Idiom 9) 10 |
| FROM ABROAD | 94 | HUMAN BEING | 111 | LAY AN EGG | 98 | MISERABLE 11 |
| FURNISH | 111 | HUMAN NATURE | 118 | LAY THE TABLE | 98 | MISERY 11 |
| FURNITURE | 111 | HUMOUR | 122 | LAZY | 123 | MISTRESS 12 |
| FUTURES (NO TWO | | HUNGER | 119 | LEAD | 93 | MIXED 93 |
| TOGETHER) | 124 | | | LEADERSHIP | 99 | MIXED UP 12 |
| | | I AM TO HAVE LUNCH | | LEAF | 112 | MONEY ACCOUNT 11 |
| GATHER | 103 | (WITH JOHN TOMORROW) | | LEARNED | 121 | MONUMENT 11 |
| GATHERING | 123 | | 117 | LEATHER | 123 | MOOD 97 |
| GENDER OF NOUNS | 116 | I AM USED TO | 122 | LEAVE OUT | 107 | MOREOVER 12 |
| GENERALLY SPEAKING | | I DON'T KNOW IF I'M | | LED | 93 | MOSTLY 11 |
| | 105 | COMING OR | | LET ME SEE | 110 | MOTHER - IN - LAW 11 |
| GET ALONG WELL | 104 | GOING (Idiom 21) | 118 | LET ONESELF GO | | MOVE (V) 11 |
| GET OFF | 113 | I HOPE NOT | 102 | (Idiom 23) | 120 | MOVEMENT 10 |
| GET ON ONE'S | | I THINK SO | 102 | | | MR SO AND SO 12 |

| | Lesson No. | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| MURDERER | 121 | OUGHT TO - AND | PRAYER | 123 | REQUESTS 105 |
| MUST | 96 | HOW IT IS USED 118 | PREACH 98 | RESPECT 114 | |
| NAIL | 110,120 | OUT-OF-DATE 116 | PREPARATORY "IT" 101 | RETIRE 123 | |
| NATIONAL TRUST | 124 | OWNER 101 | PREPARE 101 | RHODES 100 | |
| NATURALLY | 110 | PACK 120 | PRESENT (ADJ) 123 | RICHARD 98 | |
| NATURE | 118 | PACKED 120 | PRESENT (N) 123 | RIGHT = ENTIRELY 96 | |
| NAVY | 95 | PAINTER 112 | PRESENT (V) 123 | RING 105 | |
| NEED | % | PAINTING 105 | PRESS 94 | RING UP 105 | |
| NEED - AS A | | PAIR 105 | PRETEND 111 | ROCK 95,10 | |
| DEFECTIVE VERB | 119 | PARK 106 | PRETTY 98 | ROCKING - CHAIR 106 | |
| NEEDED | 93 | PARTLY 107 | PREVENT 115 | ROCKING - HORSE 106 | |
| NEGATIVE OF | 123 | PARTNER 112 | PRIEST 98 | ROLL 106 | |
| NEIGHBOUR | 104 | PASS (A LAW) 94 | PRIESTESS 116 | ROLLER 106 | |
| NEIGHBOURHOOD | 104 | PASS (AN EXAM) 102 | PRINCIPAL 97 | ROMAN 93 | |
| NEIGHBOURING | 104 | PASS (GIVE, HAND) 119 | PRIVATE 113 | ROSE 120 | |
| NEITHER HAVE I | 100 | PASS (GO AWAY) 97 | PROBABLE 122 | ROUND THE BEND 104 | |
| NEPHEW | 116 | PASS (THE TIME) 120 | PROBLEM 107 | ROW 124 | |
| NERVE | 105 | PASSENGER 101 | PRODUCTION 115 | RULE 99 | |
| NERVES | 101 | PAST(ADV) 107,112 | PROFESSION 112 | RUN 115 | |
| NETHERLANDS | 121 | PAST SIMPLE | PROFITABLE 106 | RUN A BUSINESS 107 | |
| NEUTER | 116 | IN PLACE OF THE | PROGRESS 95 | RUNG 105 | |
| NEXT - DOOR | | PRESENT PERFECT 103 | PRONUNCIATION OF "ED" | RUSH 112 | |
| NEIGHBOUR | 104 | PATIENT 123 | IN THE PAST TENSE OF | | |
| NEXT DOOR | 108 | PAY 107 | REGULAR VERBS 93 | SAD 101 | |
| NIECE | 116 | PAY (WAGES) 99 | PROPER 99 | SAFE SIDE 109 | |
| NO BOOKS | 97 | PAY FOR 99 | PROPERTY 97 | SAKE 122 | |
| NO MATTER | 96 | PAYMENT 112 | PROTECTED 93 | SALARY 112 | |
| NO TWO FUTURES | | PER 94 | PROTECTION 115 | SANK 93 | |
| TOGETHER | 124 | PERFECT 118 | PULL ONESELF | SATISFIED 113 | |
| NOBLE | 104 | PERSAUSION 96 | TOGETHER (Idiom 22) 119 | SAY GOODBYE 108 | |
| NON - DEFINING | | PERSONAL 102 | PULL SOMEONE'S | SCARCELY 119 | |
| CLAUSE | 108 | PHIDIAS 100 | LEG (Idiom 14) 111 | SCENE 121 | |
| NON - PROFESSIONAL | 112 | PHOTOGRAPHY 120 | PUNCTUAL 124 | SCHOOLMASTER 122 | |
| NON - SMOKER | 101 | PHRASE 101 | PURITY 105 | SCISSORS 110 | |
| NONE THE LESS | 102 | PIANIST 112 | PUT ONE'S FOOT | SCOLD 112 | |
| NONETHELESS | 102 | PICKUP 105,115 | DOWN (Idiom 15) 112 | SCORN 114 | |
| NORMAN | 116 | PINK 110 | PYRAMID 100 | SEARCH 113 | |
| NORTHERN | 95 | PIPE 101 | QUALITY 115 | SEASIDE 112 | |
| NOSEY PARKER | | PLACED 93 | QUARREL 111 | SEASONAL 112 | |
| (Idiom 15) | 115 | PLAIN 105 | QUARTER 94 | SEAT(N. & V) 102 | |
| NOT ANY BOOKS | 97 | PLAY 123 | QUESTIONS 105 | SEE RED (Idiom 27) 124 | |
| NOT CHANGEABLE | 117 | PLAY TRUANT 94 | RACE (N) 106 | SEED 94 | |
| NOTE | 121 | PLEASE (V) 93,96 | RACE (V) 95 | SEIZE 112 | |
| NOTE DOWN | 121 | PLEASING 117 | RACECOURSE 106 | SELF - CONSCIOUS 123 | |
| NOTEBOOK | 121 | PLEASURE 110 | RACEHORSE 106 | SENSE 97 | |
| NOTICE - BOARD | 113 | PLOUGH 112 | RADIATOR 104 | SENSES 102 | |
| NOW THAT | 117 | PLURAL OF | RAIL 115 | SENSIBLE 121 | |
| NUCLEAR | 105 | NOUNS (CONT) 115 | RAILING 115 | SENSITIVE 121 | |
| NURSE | 117 | PLURAL OF NOUNS AND | RAISE 114 | SENTENCE (V) 111 | |
| NURSERY | 117 | THE THIRD PERSON | RANG 105 | SENTENCES 97 | |
| NUT | 120 | SINGULAR OF VERBS 112 | RAT 93 | SEPARATE (V & ADJ) 109 | |
| | | PLURAL OF NOUNS | REACHED 93 | SERVE 112 | |
| OBEY | 104 | ENDING IN "F" OR "FE" 112 | REALIZE 93 | SETUP 118 | |
| OBJECT (V) | 101 | POETESS 116 | REASON (V) 111 | SETTLE (1) 107 | |
| OBLIGATION | 123 | POINT 96,110,119 | REASONABLE 112 | SETTLE (CONT) 117 | |
| OBSERVATION | 112 | POINTED 93 | RECENT 110 | SETTLED 117 | |
| OCCASIONALLY | 96 | POISON 116 | RECOGNISABLE 97 | SHALL 96 | |
| OFFEND | 121 | POKER 106 | RECOMMEND 108 | SHARE 119 | |
| OFFICE | 97 | POLICE 101 | RED - CROSS 111 | SHELF 112 | |
| OFFICIAL | 98 | POLISH 118 | RED - HANDED 114 | SHOOT 102 | |
| OIL | 104 | POLITE REQUEST 119 | REFERENCE 109 | SHOPKEEPER 119,124 | |
| OMIT | 120 | POLITICS 100 | REGARDING 121 | SHOPS 95 | |
| ON | 95 | PORT 113,115 | RELATE 113 | SHORE 97 | |
| ON ABOUT | 114 | PORTUGUESE 107 | RELATION 104 | SHOT 102 | |
| ON FIRE | 108 | POSSESSIVE CASE FOR | RELATIVE | SHOULDER 109 | |
| ON THE WHOLE | 95 | SHOPS 95 | PRONOUN (1) 97,113 | SIDE 99 | |
| ONE - ARMED MAN | 116 | POST(V) 109 | RELAX 103 | SIDEWARDS 99 | |
| OPEN UP | 103 | POST OFFICE 109 | RELIGION 95 | SIDEWAYS 99 | |
| OPPOSE | 101 | POSTPONE 118 | RELIGIOUS 113 | SIGHT 102 | |
| OR SO | 107 | POUND 108 | REMAINS 95 | SIGN 95 | |
| ORDER | 104,109,117,120 | POWDER 111 | REPEATED 93 | SILK 116 | |
| ORGANISE | 101 | PRACTICAL 118 | REPETITION 102 | SILKWORM 116 | |
| ORIGINAL | 121 | PRACTICE 118 | REPLY 102 | SIMPLY 105 | |
| ORIGINALLY | 118 | PRAISE 122 | REPRESENT | SINCERE 109 | |
| OTHERWISE | 113 | PRAY 123 | REPRESENTATIVE 96 | SINCERELY 109 | |
| OUGHT | 96 | | | SINGLE 98 | |

| | Lesson | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|----------------------|-----------|----------------|-----|
| | No. | | | | | | |
| SINK | 93 | T AKEA CHANCE | 110 | U.N.O. | 107 | WOODEN | 106 |
| SITUATION | 119 | TAKE BACK | 103 | UNCONSCIOUS | 123 | WOODS | 112 |
| SIZE | 95 | TAKE CARE OF | 93 | UNEATABLE | 93 | WORKED | 93 |
| SMOKED | 93 | TAKE INTO ACCOUNT | 118 | UNEMPLOYMENT | 117 | WORKMAN | 110 |
| SNAG (Idiom 3) | 100 | T AKE NOTES | 121 | UNEVENTFUL | 116 | WORM | 116 |
| SO-SO | 110 | TAKEOFF | 117 | UNITED NATIONS | | WORSHIP | 114 |
| SO. THAT | 103 | TAKE POISON | 116 | ORGANISATION | | WORTHY | 114 |
| SO = VERY | 110 | TAKE TO (COURT) | 97 | (U.N.O. OR U.N.) | 107 | WOULD = | |
| SO AND ITS | | TALK | 119,124 | UNLESS | 106 | POLITE REQUEST | 119 |
| USES | 122 | TASTE | 96,102 | UNLIKE | 120 | WOULD LIKE | 121 |
| SO AND SO | 122 | TASTE FOR | 105 | UNSETTLED | 117 | WOUND | 109 |
| SO AS | 122 | TASTED | 93 | UP-TO-DATE | 116 | | |
| SO FAR | 122 | TAX | 93 | UPON | 95 | YARD | 120 |
| SO FAR AS | 122 | TAXI | 105 | UPPER | 114 | YOUTH | 97 |
| SO HAVE I | 100 | TEA -CUP | 106 | UPSTREAM | 108 | | |
| SO MANY | 100,122 | TEACHER | 116 | UPWARDS | 99 | ZEUS | 100 |
| SOON | 122 | TEAR | 119 | USE OF CONTRACTIONS | | | |
| SO THAT | 122 | TELEPHONE | 105 | | 99 | | |
| SOCIETY | 114 | TEMPLE | 95 | USE OF THE "TO" | | | |
| SOLVE | 122 | TERM | 114 | INFINITIVE | 99 | | |
| SOUTHERN | 95 | TERRIBLE | 99 | USE OF THE | | | |
| SPACE | 120 | THANKED | 93 | VERB "TO BE" | 117 | | |
| SPANISH | 107 | THE POLICE | 101 | USED TO | 94,96,122 | | |
| SPECIAL VERBS | % | THE PORTUGUESE | 107 | USUAL | 101 | | |
| SPECIAL VERBS | | THE REST | 117 | | | | |
| (CONT) | 100,104 | THE SPANISH | 107 | VALLEY | 112 | | |
| SPEECH | 96 | THEN | 105,107 | VALUE | 105 | | |
| SPELL | 122 | THEORETICAL | 118 | VERB + OBJECT + | | | |
| SPEND (MONEY) | 95 | THEORY | 118 | ADJECTIVE | 98 | | |
| SPEND (TIME) | 102 | THINK SO | 102 | VERSE | 123 | | |
| SPIRIT | 120 | THORN | 120 | VIOLENT | 95 | | |
| SPLIT | 123 | THOUGH | 101 | VIRTUE | 119 | | |
| SPOIL | 119 | THRONE | 100 | VISIT | 117 | | |
| SPOILT | 119 | THROUGHOUT | 98 | VOLUNTARY | 109 | | |
| SPORTING | 119 | THUS | 124 | VOTE | 117 | | |
| SPREAD | 121 | TIDE | 93 | | | | |
| STAGE | 108 | TIDY | 107 | WAGE | 112 | | |
| STAMP | 111 | TIGER | 121 | WAIT FOR | | | |
| STAND (Idiom 10) | 107 | TILL NOW | 116 | WITH PLEASURE | 110 | | |
| STAND FOR | 113 | TIRING | 104 | WAITED | 93 | | |
| STAR | 106 | TO BE | 117 | WAITER | 112 | | |
| STATE | 95 | TO BE DETERMINED | 101 | WAITING-ROOM | 120 | | |
| STATUE | 100 | TO BE EXCUSED | 114 | WAITRESS | 116 | | |
| STAY | 101 | TO BE IMPORTANT | 96 | WALKED | 93 | | |
| STEADY | 112 | TO CALM | 117 | WANTED | 9_ | | |
| STEAL | 101 | TO COLONIZE | 107 | WASHED | 9_ | | |
| STEAM | 101 | TO COME TO REST | 117 | WASTE | 99 | | |
| STEP | 94 | TO DECIDE | 107 | WATCH ONE'S | | | |
| STEP OFF | 94 | TO END | 107 | STEP (Idiom 16) | 113 | | |
| STIR | 107 | TO FORM TOGETHER | | WATCH OVER | 98 | | |
| STOLE | 101 | (COLLECT) | 117 | WAVE | 108 | | |
| STOLEN | 101 | TO GIVE B Y LAW | 117 | WAVY | 108 | | |
| STOPPED | 93 | TO GO TO THE BOTTOM | | WAY | 98 | | |
| STORY | 113 | | 107 | WEDDING | 105 | | |
| STREAM (V. & N) | 108 | TO GO UP TO | 118 | WEED | 109 | | |
| STRIKE | 109 | TO MAKE ONE'S HOME | 107 | WEIGH | 103 | | |
| STUDENT | 101 | TO MAKE SENSE | 97 | WESTERN | 95 | | |
| STUDY | 117 | TO PAY | 107 | WHAT A BOOK! | 116 | | |
| STUPID | 121 | TO THE POINT | 110 | WHAT IS | | | |
| SUBJUNCTIVE - | | TOE | 122 | THE MATTER ? | 96 | | |
| ANOTHER USE | 117 | TOMB | 100 | WHAT WEATHER ! | 116 | | |
| SUBORDINATE | 97 | TOOL | 124 | WHAT'S HE | | | |
| SUCCESS | 101 | TOOTHBRUSH | 121 | ON ABOUT? (Idiom 17) | 114 | | |
| SUCCESSFUL | 119 | TOUCH (N) | 102 | WHISTLE | 110 | | |
| SUFFICIENT | 104 | TOUCHED | 93 | WHOLE | 95 | | |
| SUGGESTION | 106 | TRAGEDY | 121 | WICKED | 104 | | |
| SUITABLE | 118 | TRANSITIVE | 114 | WIDOW | 116 | | |
| SUITCASE | 120 | TRANSITIVE AND | | WIDOWER | 116 | | |
| SUNK | 93 | INTRANSITIVE VERBS | 114 | WILL | 96 | | |
| SUNSHINE | 117 | TRIAL | 94 | WINDY | 93 | | |
| SUPPLY | 93 | TRUANT | 94 | WING | 105 | | |
| SUPPORT | 113 | TRUST | 124 | WISH + PAST | 124 | | |
| SURGEON | 112 | TURNOUT | 112 | WITHOUT | 102 | | |
| SWITCH OFF | 101 | TYPE | 123 | WOMAN-DOCTOR | 116 | | |
| SWITCH ON | 101 | TYPED | 93 | WOMAN-TEACHER | 115,116 | | |
| | | | | WONDER | 100 | | |
| TAKE | 95 | U.N. | 107 | WONDERFUL | 100 | | |