IS THE BOOK STANDING ON THE TABLE? No, the book isn't standing on the table, but it's lying on the table.

HOW LONG DO YOU USUALLY LIE IN BED AT NIGHT FOR? I usually lie in bed at night for about... hours.

IS IT MORE COMFORTABLE TO SLEEP LYING DOWN OR SITTING UP? It's more comfortable to sleep lying down than sitting up.

DO YOU GENERALLY WAKE UP EARLY? Yes, I generally wake up early... or... No, I don't...

WHAT'S THE FIRST THING YOU SEE WHEN YOU WAKE UP? The first thing I see when I wake up is...

DO YOU USUALLY GET UP IMMEDIATELY AFTER YOU WAKE UP? No, I don't usually get up immediately after I wake up, but I lie in bed for a few minutes.

WHAT AM I DOING? You're putting your pen through the button-hole of your jacket.

DO YOU LIKE WALKING THROUGH THE STREETS IN THE RAIN? Yes, I like walking through the streets in the rain... or... No, I don't like...

IF YOU WENT FROM LONDON TO ROME, WHICH CITIES WOULD YOU PERHAPS HAVE TO GO THROUGH? If I went from London to Rome, I would perhaps have to go through Paris, Milan etc.
WHAT'S THIS?  It's a cross

DO YOU WRITE YOUR NAME WITH A CROSS?  No, I don't write my name with a cross

WHY NOT?  Because people would not understand it, and besides I know how to write

ARE THERE ANY CROSSROADS AT THE END OF THE STREET WHERE YOU LIVE?  Yes, there are some crossroads at the end of the street where I live ... or ... No, there aren't any ...

WHAT COLOUR DO WE USE FOR DANGER?  We use red for danger

DO YOU THINK THE ROADS ARE LESS DANGEROUS THESE DAYS THAN THEY WERE IN THE PAST?  No, I don't think the roads are less dangerous these days than they were in the past, but I think they're more dangerous

WHY?  Because there are more cars on the roads these days than in the past

WOULD YOU LIKE TO LIVE DANGEROUSLY LIKE A DETECTIVE: SOMEBODY LIKE JAMES BOND OR SHERLOCK HOLMES, FOR EXAMPLE?  Yes, I would like to live dangerously like a detective ... or ... No, I wouldn't...

OUGHT ALTERNATIVE UNDER A MORAL OBLIGATION

In these two sentences, "I must study" and "I ought to study", the first sentence means that I have no alternative, I must study; whilst the second sentence means that I have an alternative, I can go to the cinema if I like, or for a walk, but I am under a moral obligation to study. It would be a good thing if I studied.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE TWO SENTENCES: "I MUST STUDY" AND "I OUGHT TO STUDY"?  The difference between those two sentences is that the first sentence means that I have no alternative ... whilst the second sentence means I have an alternative ... but I am under a moral obligation to study

HOW DO WE TRANSLATE "I MUST STUDY"?  We translate "I must study" with...
AND HOW DO WE TRANSLATE "I OUGHT TO STUDY" ?

We translate "I ought to study" with...

DO YOU THINK PEOPLE OUGHT TO BE POLITE IN THE SHOPS AND STREETS ?
Yes, I think people ought to be polite in the shops and streets.

DO YOU AGREE THAT PUPILS OUGHT TO STUDY HARD ?
Yes, I agree that pupils ought to study hard.

DO YOU AGREE THAT YOUNG PEOPLE OUGHT TO HELP THE OLD ?
Yes, I agree that young people ought to help the old.

WHAT OUGHT WE TO DO WHEN SOMEBODY IS DANGEROUSLY ILL ?
When somebody is dangerously ill, we ought to put him to bed and call for a doctor.

WHAT DO YOU THINK ONE OUGHT TO DO IF ONE WANTED TO EARN A LOT OF MONEY ?
I think one ought to work hard or go into business if one wanted to earn a lot of money.

CAUSE
powodować, przyczyna
THINK OF
myśleć o
FREEDOM
wolność
JUSTICE/
sprawiedliwość

WHAT DO YOU THINK CAUSES WAR ?
I think, perhaps, the fact that some countries are rich and strong whilst others are poor and weak causes war.

CAN YOU THINK OF A CAUSE FOR WHICH YOU WOULD BE WILLING TO DIE ? - IF SO, WHICH ?
Yes, I can think of a cause for which I would be willing to die: the cause of freedom...

WHAT KIND OF CAUSES DO PEOPLE USUALLY DIE FOR ?
People usually die for the causes of freedom or of justice.

AS
ponieważ

AS WE HAVE NOW STUDIED ABOUT A THOUSAND WORDS AND A LOT OF THE GRAMMAR, CAN YOU HOLD A SIMPLE CONVERSATION IN ENGLISH ?
Yes, as we have now studied about a thousand words and a lot of the grammar, I can hold a simple conversation in English.

343 AS YOU ARE NOT TALL ENOUGH TO TOUCH THE CEILING, WHAT WOULD YOU HAVE TO DO IF YOU WANTED TO TOUCH IT ?
As I am not tall enough to touch the ceiling, I would have to put a chair on the table and stand on the chair if I wanted to touch it.

THAT IS
to jest...

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH "THAT IS" IN IT. 

We went to their house after the cinema; that is, the house where they lived until last week.
HAVE YOU EVER BROKEN ANY OF THE BONES IN YOUR BODY? 
Yes, I've broken some of the bones in my body ... or ... No, I've never broken any of ... 
WHEN? HOW?

ALTHOUGH chociaż

MAKE A SENTENCE WITH THE WORD "ALTHOUGH" IN IT/ Although 
I've seen the film before, I would willingly see it again

ALTHOUGH YOU'RE NOW ABLE TO HOLD A SIMPLE CONVERSATION IN ENGLISH, DO YOU THINK YOU OUGHT TO KEEP STUDYING? 
Yes, although I'm now able to hold a simple conversation in English, I think I ought to keep studying

344 DO YOU THINK PEOPLE CAN BE HAPPY ALTHOUGH THEY ARE POOR? 
Yes, I think people can be happy although they are poor ... or ... No, I don't think...

COOK gotować

CAN YOU COOK? 
Yes, I can cook ... or ... No, I can't cook

SUCH AS taki(a)jak

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORDS "SUCH AS"/
I like reading all kinds of books, such as history books, science books ... etc.

INDEPENDENT niezależny

DO YOU THINK THAT ALL THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD OUGHT TO BE INDEPENDENT? 
Yes, I think that all the countries of the world ought to be independent... or ... No, I don't think...

ORIGIN początek, źródło

DO YOU KNOW THE ORIGIN OF THE FLAG OF YOUR COUNTRY? 
Yes, I know the origin of the flag of my country... or ... No, I don't know ...
If I can persuade somebody to buy my car before I go away, I'll sell it for almost nothing. It is worth paying a little more and going to a good hairdresser. In some ways life today is harder than it was in the past, whilst in other ways it is easier or softer. If I receive a call from him, I shall stay. It is an ordinary paint factory; it makes nothing special. What song do you suggest we get him to give us if he is not too tired?

LESSON 60

**BELONG** należeć

WHY DON'T YOU TAKE THIS BOOK HOME WITH YOU AFTER THE LESSON? I don't take that book home with me after the lesson, because it doesn't belong to me.

WHO DOES THAT PEN BELONG TO? This pen belongs to me.

IF A FACTORY BELONGED TO YOU, DO YOU THINK YOU WOULD BE ABLE TO MAKE A LOT OF MONEY? Yes, if a factory belonged to me, I think I would be able to make a lot of money.

**THROW** rzucić

WHAT AM I GOING TO DO? You're going to throw your pen at the window.

DO YOU THINK YOU COULD THROW A STONE FARTHER THAN I CAN? Yes, I think I could throw a stone farther than you can ... or ... No, I don't think I could ...

**DEAD** nieżywy

IS NAPOLEON ALIVE TODAY? No, Napoleon isn't alive today, but he's dead.

IF YOU WENT TO BED VERY LATE TONIGHT, WOULD YOU FEEL HALF DEAD TOMORROW MORNING IF YOU HAD TO GET UP EARLY? Yes, if I went to bed very late tonight, I would feel half dead tomorrow morning if I had to get up very early.

IS IT PLEASANT TO SEE A DEAD PERSON? No, it isn't pleasant to see a dead person, but it's unpleasant.

DO MOST PEOPLE FEEL ALIVE WHEN THEY HAVE SOME UNPLEASANT WORK TO DO? No, most people don't feel alive when they have some unpleasant work to do, but they feel half dead.
DROP- upuścić
GO WITHOUT obejść się bez ...
WHAT AM I DOING? You're dropping your pen on the table
WHAT'S THE PEN DOING? The pen's dropping on the table
IF YOU DROPPED FROM THE TOP OF A VERY HIGH BUILDING, WOULD YOU DIE? Yes, if I dropped from the top of a very high building, I would die
WHAT'S THE LONGEST (TIME) YOU HAVE EVER GONE (OR BEEN) WITHOUT DRINKING A DROP OF WATER? The longest I have ever gone without drinking a drop of water is (or was)...

HAPPEN wydarzyć się
ASSASSINATE zamordować
UNUSUAL / niezwykły
WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF I DROPPED A GLASS ON THE FLOOR? If you dropped a glass on the floor, it would break
WHAT HAPPENS WHEN YOU FAIL AN EXAMINATION? When I fail an examination, I take it again (or my father stops my pocket money)... etc.
WHAT HAPPENED TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY? President Kennedy was assassinated (in 1963)
DID ANYTHING UNUSUAL HAPPEN TO YOU YESTERDAY? Yes, something unusual happened to me yesterday ... or ... No, nothing unusual...
WHAT?

STILL • YET IN PROGRESS /
jeszcze.wciąż wciąż jeszcze w toku
348 "Still" we use for something that is in progress at the moment, whilst we use "yet" for something that has not begun or happened./

For example, "It is still winter; it isn't spring yet. It is still 19...; it isn't 19... yet. It is still Monday; it isn't Tuesday yet" etc./

"Still" we generally use in positive sentences, whilst "yet" we generally use in interrogative and negative sentences: but not always./ We must learn when to use "still" and when to use "yet" by practice./
WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "STILL" AND "YET"? The difference between "still" and "yet" is that we use "still" for something that is in progress at the moment, whilst we use "yet" for something that has not begun or happened. "Still" we generally use in positive ...

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE! It's still winter, it isn't spring yet

HAS THE LESSON FINISHED YET? No, the lesson hasn't finished yet; it's still in progress

HAVE WE FINISHED SPEAKING YET? No, we haven't finished speaking yet; we're still speaking

HAVE THEY GONE HOME YET? No, they haven't gone home yet; they're still here

HAS THE SPRING BEGUN YET? No, the spring hasn't begun yet; it's still winter

WILL YOU STILL BE IN THIS ROOM AFTER THE LESSON HAS FINISHED? Yes, I'll still be in this room after the lesson has finished ...

or ... No, I shan't still be in this room after the lesson has finished ...

349 CLEAN DIRTY DIRT KNOW OF czysty brudny brud wiedzieć o...

ARE THE BOTTOMS OF YOUR SHOES CLEAN? No, the bottoms of my shoes aren't clean, but they're dirty

WHEN OUR SHOES ARE DIRTY, WHAT OUGHT WE TO DO TO THEM? When our shoes are dirty, we ought to clean them

WHICH DO YOU THINK IS THE CLEANEST CITY YOU KNOW OF? I think ... is the cleanest city I know of

AND WHICH DO YOU THINK IS THE DIRTIEST? I think ... is the dirtiest

WHICH DO YOU THINK IS LESS UNPLEASANT: THE DIRT OF THE CITY OR THE DIRT OF THE COUNTRY, OF THE FARM ETC.? I think the dirt of the ... is less unpleasant than the dirt of the ...

TO BE AFRAID obawiać się, bać się

DO YOU REMEMBER IF YOU WERE AFRAID OF THE DARK WHEN YOU WERE A LITTLE CHILD? Yes, I remember I was afraid of the dark when I

was a little child ... or ... No, I don't remember if I was afraid of the dark when I was a little child

350 WOULD YOU BE AFRAID TO GO ROUND THE WORLD IN A SMALL OPEN BOAT? Yes, I would be afraid to go round the world in a small open boat... or... No, I would not be afraid to go ...
WHAT DO PEOPLE DO WHEN THEY FEEL VERY AFRAID?

When people feel very afraid, their eyes open wider, their bodies begin to shake ... etc.

GUARD
chronić, strzec, straż

ON YOUR GUARD
mieć się na baczności

OFF YOUR GUARD
nie mieć się na baczności

WHAT'S THE BEST WAY TO GUARD AGAINST BECOMING ILL?

The best way to guard against becoming ill is to eat healthy food and sleep well by going to bed early ... etc.

MUST YOU BE ON YOUR GUARD WHEN YOU BUY SOMETHING FROM A MAN STANDING IN THE STREET?

Yes, you must be on your guard when you buy something from a man standing in the street.

WHY?
Because what he sells us will perhaps break in a few days, and perhaps we shall not be able to find him again.

WHAT'S THE OPPOSITE OF "ON YOUR GUARD"?
The opposite of "on your guard" is "off your guard".

CALM
uspokoić, spokojny

QUIETLY
spokojnie

WHAT'S THE BEST WAY TO CALM SOMEBODY DOWN WHEN HE'S VERY ANGRY?
The best way to calm somebody down when he's very angry is to speak quietly and pleasantly to him.

ARE WE HAVING CALM WEATHER AT THE MOMENT?
Yes, we're having calm weather at the moment... or... No, we aren't...

LESSON 61

SUBJUNCTIVE OF THE VERB "TO BE"

The verb "to be" has two subjunctives. We can either use the Past Simple Tense, and say "If I was: if you were: if he was: if we were: if you were: if they were"/ or we can use "were" for all persons and say "If I were: if you were: if he were etc."./ The second form is perhaps more common./

WHAT ARE THE TWO SUBJUNCTIVES OF THE VERB "TO BE"?
The two subjunctives of the verb "to be" are "If I was" and "If I were"

WHICH FORM OF THESE TWO SUBJUNCTIVES IS PERHAPS MORE COMMON?
The second form of these two subjunctives "If I were" is perhaps more common.
IF YOU WERE A MILLIONAIRE, WHERE WOULD YOU LIVE?
If I were a millionaire, I would live in ... WHY?/

352 IF I WERE YOU, WHICH LANGUAGE WOULD I SPEAK?
If you were me, you would speak ...

IF YOU WERE A KING, WHAT WOULD YOUR WIFE BE CALLED?
If I were a king, my wife would be called a queen

IF THERE WEREN'T A LIGHT IN THIS ROOM, WOULD WE BE ABLE TO SEE WELL WHEN IT GOT DARK?
No, if there weren't a light in this room, we wouldn't be able to see well when it got dark, but we would see badly

IF THERE WEREN'T ANY FOOD IN THE WORLD, WOULD WE ALL DIE?
Yes, if there weren't any food in the world, we would all die

IF YOU WEREN'T YOU, WHO WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE?
If I weren't me, I would like to be ...

WHY?

WIN zwyciężyć, wygrać FOOTBALL POOLS totalizator sportowy

WHAT'S ANOTHER OPPOSITE OF THE WORD "LOSE" BESIDES THE WORD "FIND"?
Another opposite of the word "lose" besides the word "find" is the word "win"

DOES YOUR TOWN USUALLY WIN AT FOOTBALL?
Yes, my town usually ...
or ...
No, my town doesn't usually ...

353 DO YOU DO THE FOOTBALL POOLS?
Yes, I do the ... or ...
No, I don't do the ...

DO YOU EVER WIN?

WHAT KIND OF THINGS DO PEOPLE GENERALLY DO WHEN THEY WIN A LOT OF MONEY?
When people win a lot of money, they generally stop working, buy a large house ...

USEFUL USELESS POSSESS/ pożyteczny bezużyteczny posiadać, mieć

IS THIS PEN USELESS?
No, this pen isn't useless, but it's useful

WHAT DO WE DO WITH USELESS THINGS?
We throw useless things away

WHAT'S THE MOST USEFUL THING YOU POSSESS?
Whilst I am at school, the most useful thing I possess is my pen
DO YOU THINK THAT WHAT YOU'RE LEARNING NOW WILL BE USEFUL TO YOU LATER ON IN LIFE? Yes, I think that what I'm learning now will be useful to me later on in life.

WHY OR WHY NOT?/ ... it will help me get work, and speak to people from other countries.

354 CONTRACTION OF THE CONDITIONAL

**AS WITH ... SO WITH**

zarówno ... jak i...

**CONTRACT (v)**

kontrakt

I'd: you'd: he'd: she'd: it'd: we'd: you'd: they'd

As with the Future Tense so with the Conditional Tense, we use contractions in conversation, and say "I'd: you'd: he'd: she'd: it'd: we'd: you'd: they'd".

**WHAT'S THE CONTRACTION OF "I WOULD"?** The contraction of "I would" is "I'd"

YOU WOULD: HE WOULD: SHE WOULD ... ETC./ You'd: he'd: she'd ... etc.

IF YOU WENT TO THE CINEMA THIS EVENING, WHICH FILM WOULD YOU SEE? If I went to the cinema this evening, I'd see ...

IF I WERE YOU, WHICH LANGUAGE WOULD I SPEAK? If you were me, you'd speak...

IF A FLOWER HAD NO WATER, WOULD IT DIE?/ Yes, if a flower had no water, it'd die

355 CONTRACTION OF THE CONDITIONAL WITH OTHER WORDS:

**BOOK'D: LESSON'D: WHAT'D: WHO'D: WHICH'D**

As with the Future so with the Conditional, we can contract the Conditional with almost any word. For example, "The book would" becomes "The book'd", "Who would" becomes "Who'd" etc.

**WHAT'S THE CONTRACTION OF "BOOK WOULD: LESSON WOULD: WHO WOULD: WHICH WOULD?"?** The contraction of "book would" is "book'd"...
IF YOU WERE A KING, WHAT'D YOUR WIFE BE CALLED?  
If I were a king my wife'd be called a queen.

IF YOU LOST YOUR WAY IN A LARGE CITY, WHO'D YOU ASK?  
If I lost my way in a large city, I'd ask a policeman.

IF TODAY WERE SUNDAY, WHAT'D TOMORROW BE?  
If today were Sunday, tomorrow'd be Monday.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAULT</th>
<th>FAULTLESS</th>
<th>NATURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wada, usterka, wina</td>
<td>bez wad</td>
<td>natura</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EVERYBODY HAS SOME SMALL FAULTS IN THEIR NATURE: DO YOU KNOW WHAT YOUR FAULTS ARE, OR DO YOU THINK YOU'RE FAULTLESS?

WHAT ARE YOUR FAULTS?

IF A PUPIL MAKES A MISTAKE IN HIS DICTATION, IS IT USUALLY HIS FAULT OR THE FAULT OF THE TEACHER?  
If a pupil makes a mistake in his dictation, it's usually his fault, but it could sometimes be the fault of the teacher.

O.K. dobrze  
ALL RIGHT w porządku

In conversation we often say "O.K.", but in writing we ought to use the words "all right" instead.

WHEN DO WE USE "O.K." AND WHEN DO WE USE THE WORDS "ALL RIGHT"?

We use "O.K." in conversation and "all right" in writing.

COMPARE porównać  
COMPARISON porównanie

CAN WE COMPARE MICHELANGELO WITH NAPOLEON?

No, we can't compare Michelangelo with Napoleon.

WHY NOT?

Because they are (or were) two completely different kinds of people, who did different work from each other.

WHAT MUST TWO PEOPLE OR THINGS HAVE IF WE WANT TO MAKE A COMPARISON BETWEEN THEM?

If we want to make a comparison between two people or things, the two people or things must have something in common.
WHAT DO WE USE ICE FOR? We use ice for putting in drinks to cool them ... etc.

POUR lać, nalać

WHAT AM I DOING? You're pouring wine (etc.) from a bottle into a glass

UNITE jednoczyn (się)

DO YOU THINK THAT ALL THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD WILL UNITE ONE DAY?/ Yes, I think that all the countries of the world will unite one day ... or ... No, I don't think that all the countries of the world will unite one day

EVEN nawet

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH "EVEN" IN IT? I even had to give him some money for a coffee ... or ... I even had enough time for a meal before leaving ... or ... Mr. Brown speaks Russian, German, French, and even Chinese ... or ... It's very simple: even children can understand it

MIX mieszać

DO WE GENERALLY MIX SUGAR WITH POTATOES? No, we don't generally mix sugar with potatoes

DO YOU THINK A MIXTURE OF TEA AND COFFEE WOULD MAKE A PLEASANT DRINK? No, I don't think a mixture of tea and coffee would make a pleasant drink, but it would make an unpleasant drink

DICTATION 35 TAKE BY SURPRISE zaskoczyć

We don't turn right/ until we get to the next street./ Some people prefer/ death to life./ In the struggle,/ the enemy were surrounded/ at great speed/ and were taken by surprise/ without their swords/ in their hands./ He won't offer his cigarettes round/ when he is in company./ I shan't buy him/ a newspaper again./ He is sorry that he sold his old house/ which was in a quiet road./ The house he has now/ is in a very noisy street/ and so he must try/ and find another,/ if possible.

LESSON 62 CARE opiekować się, troszczyć się

WHAT DOES THE WORD "CARE" MEAN? The word "care" means"..."
WHO CARED FOR YOU WHEN YOU WERE A CHILD? My mother cared for me when I was a child.

DO YOU THINK THE YOUNG OUGHT TO CARE FOR THE OLD? Yes, I think the young ought to care for the old.

DO YOU CARE WHAT PEOPLE THINK OR SAY ABOUT YOU? Yes, I care what people think or say about me... or... No, I don't care what...

HURRY TAKE ONE'S TIME APPOINTMENT/
spieszyć się nie spieszyć się spotkanie

IF YOU WERE LATE FOR A VERY IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT, WOULD YOU TAKE YOUR TIME? No, if I were late for a very important appointment, I wouldn't take my time, but I'd hurry.

WHY IS IT SOMETIMES A BAD THING TO HURRY? It's sometimes a bad thing to hurry because we can't usually do things well when we hurry.

WOULD YOU TAKE YOUR TIME GOING HOME IF SOMEBODY TOLD YOU YOUR HOUSE WAS ON FIRE? No, I wouldn't take my time going home if somebody told me my house was on fire, but I'd hurry.

WHAT'S THE TRANSLATION OF "I AM IN A HURRY"? The translation of "I am in a hurry" is "..."

PLENTY OF mnóstwo

WHAT WORDS CAN WE USE INSTEAD OF "A LOT OF"? We can use "plenty of" instead of "a lot of"

DO PEOPLE HURRY WHEN THEY HAVE PLENTY OF TIME? No, people don't hurry when they have plenty of time, but they take their time.

WHAT'S THE OPPOSITE OF "PLENTY OF WATER"? The opposite of "plenty of water" is "little water"

FOR • SINCE • PERIOD
przez od... okres

We came into this room at six o'clock./ The time now is half past six./ Consequently, we have been in this room for half an hour./ We have been in this room since six o'clock./

We use the word "for" when we say the period of time. For example, "For half an hour: for two weeks: for six months: for ten years" etc./ Half an hour is a period of time./ We use the word "since" when we say the time at which the period began./ For example, "since six o'clock: since last Monday: since January: since 1958" etc./
WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "FOR" AND "SINCE"?

The difference between "for" and "since" is that we use the word "for" when we say the period of time, whilst we use the word "since" when we say the time at which the period began.

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES OF "FOR". For half an hour ... For two weeks ...

NOW GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES OF "SINCE". Since six o'clock ... since last June...

HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN IN THIS ROOM FOR?/ I've been in this room for...

SINCE WHEN HAS HE/SHE BEEN IN THIS ROOM? He's / she's been in this room since ...

HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED IN THIS TOWN FOR? I've lived in this town for ...

SINCE WHEN HAS HE/SHE LIVED IN THIS TOWN? He's/she's lived in this town since...

ABOUT HOW LONG HAVE YOU KNOWN ME FOR? I've known you for about...

SINCE WHEN? Since ...

HAVE YOU BOUGHT ANY NEW CLOTHES IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS ?/ Yes, I've bought some new clothes in the last six months ... or ...
No, I haven't bought any new clothes in the last six months

HAVE YOU BOUGHT ANY NEW CLOTHES SINCE LAST CHRISTMAS (OR, SINCE LAST YEAR ETC.) ? Yes, I've bought some new clothes since last Christmas ... or ... No, I haven't bought any new ...

STUDIES studia

362 DID YOU FIND ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION A LITTLE DIFFICULT AT THE BEGINNING OF YOUR STUDIES? Yes, I found English pronunciation a little difficult at the beginning of my studies

LEND - LENT - LENT pożyczycь RETURN/ oddać

WOULD YOU LEND ME SOME MONEY IF I ASKED YOU? Yes, I'd lend you some money if you asked me ... or ... No, I wouldn't lend you any money if you asked me

IF YOU LENT SOMEBODY A LOT OF MONEY AND THEY DIDN'T RETURN IT, WHAT'D YOU DO? If I lent somebody a lot of money and they didn't return it, I'd...
WHAT'S YOUR CHRISTIAN NAME?/ My Christian name is [John]
WHAT'S YOUR SURNAME? My surname is [Brown]

NAME A FEW FAMOUS PEOPLE IN HISTORY? A few famous people in history are Napoleon, Goethe, Michelangelo etc.

WHAT'S THE MOST INDUSTRIAL TOWN IN YOUR COUNTRY? ... is the most industrial town in my country

WHAT'S THE MOST AGRICULTURAL PART OF YOUR COUNTRY? ... is the most agricultural part of my country

WHAT DO WE SAY WHEN WE APOLOGISE FOR DOING SOMETHING WRONG? When we apologise for doing something wrong, we say, for example, "I'm sorry if I have kept you waiting"... etc.

WHAT'S THE NOUN OF THE VERB "APOLOGISE"? Apology is the noun of the verb "apologise"

HOW CAN WE HELP TO AVOID BECOMING ILL? We can help to avoid becoming ill by living a healthy life

MUST YOU BEND DOWN IF YOU WANT TO TOUCH YOUR FEET? No, I don't have to bend down if I want to touch my feet, but it would be the easiest way

CENTURY stulecie
WHICH DO YOU THINK WAS THE BEST CENTURY IN HISTORY TO
LIVE IN? I think the ... century was the best century in history to live in.

**FASHION** moda

DO YOU LIKE THE FASHION IN CLOTHES THESE DAYS? Yes, I like the
fashion in clothes these days ... or ... No, I don't like the fashion in ...

**GATE** brama

DOES THIS SCHOOL HAVE A GATE? Yes, this school has a gate ... or ...
No, this school...

**UNDERSTANDING THE GRAMMAR**

**WORRY** martwić się **DISHEARTENED** zniechęcony, przygnębiony

365 In this book there is quite a lot of grammar. You will perhaps find some of this
difficult to understand or remember. You must not, however, worry too much
about this. The grammar will be repeated many times, but if you still do not
understand, you must not be too worried. You can still learn English without
understanding the grammar. You must remember that you learnt your
language without knowing any grammar. The grammar in this book is here to
help you learn the language by showing you how the language is put together.

You should try your very best to understand the grammar, but do not be
disheartened if you fail to understand everything. Sometimes the
understanding will come later in your studies./

IS THERE QUITE A LOT OF GRAMMAR IN THIS BOOK? Yes, there's...

WILL SOME OF YOU FIND SOME OF THE GRAMMAR DIFFICULT TO
UNDERSTAND? Yes, some of us will...

CAN YOU STILL LEARN ENGLISH WITHOUT UNDERSTANDING THE
GRAMMAR? Yes, I can still learn...

DID YOU LEARN YOUR LANGUAGE WITHOUT KNOWING ANY
GRAMMAR? Yes, I learnt my...
WHAT IS THE GRAMMAR IN THIS BOOK TRYING TO DO?

The grammar ... to help us learn the language by showing us how the language is put together.

SHOULD YOU TRY YOUR VERY BEST TO UNDERSTAND THE GRAMMAR?

Yes, I should ...

366 WHY SHOULD YOU NOT WORRY OR BE DISHEARTENED IF YOU FAIL TO UNDERSTAND EVERYTHING?

I should not... because I can still learn English without knowing the grammar; and the understanding can perhaps come later in my studies.

LESSON 63

RUN biec, bieg

WHEN WE’RE IN A HURRY WHAT MUST WE DO?

When we're in a hurry, we must run.

WHAT'S THE FARTHEST YOU'VE EVER RUN?

The farthest I've ever run is ...

PAST PROGRESSIVE • CONTINUOUS ciągły

367 I WAS SPEAKING rozmawialem

We use the Present Progressive for a continuous action that we are doing now. For example, "I am speaking English now."

We use the Past Progressive for a continuous action that we were doing in the past. For example, "I was speaking English yesterday." This tense is often followed by the words "whilst" or "when".

WHEN DO WE USE THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE!

We use the Present Progressive for a continuous action that we are doing now. For example, "I am speaking English now."

WHEN DO WE USE THE PAST PROGRESSIVE? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE!

We use the Past Progressive for a continuous action that we were doing in the Past. For example, "I was speaking English yesterday"
THE THREE USES OF THE PAST PROGRESSIVE •

AT THE SAME TIME  • w tym samym czasie
1. We use the Past Progressive when there are two actions in the past, both in progress at the same time. For example, "I was watching TV yesterday whilst my brother was reading a book." In this sentence, both verbs are in the Past Progressive.

2. We also use it for two actions in the past where the second action happens whilst the first one is in progress. For example, "I was watching TV yesterday when my brother entered the room." In this sentence, the first verb is in the Past Progressive, whilst the second one is in the Past Simple.

3. A third use is when it is not followed by another verb. For example, "We were speaking English during the last lesson."

368 WHAT ARE THE THREE USES OF THE PAST PROGRESSIVE ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE !
The three uses of the Past Progressive are:-

1. When there are two actions in the past, both in progress at the same time. For example, "I was watching TV yesterday, whilst my brother ..."
2. Where the second action happens whilst the first one is in progress. For example, "I was watching TV when my brother entered ..."
3. When it is not followed by another verb. For example, "We were speaking English during the last lesson."

WAS IT RAINING WHILST YOU WERE COMING TO SCHOOL TODAY ?
Yes, it was raining whilst I was coming to school today ... or ... No, it wasn't raining whilst ...

369 WERE YOU SPEAKING TO ANYBODY YESTERDAY WHILST YOU WERE HAVING YOUR LUNCH ?  Yes, I was speaking to somebody yesterday whilst I was having my lunch ... or ... No, I wasn't speaking ...

WHO TO? WHAT ABOUT?
WHAT WERE YOU DOING WHEN I CAME INTO THE ROOM AT THE BEGINNING OF THE LESSON ?/ I was speaking to my friend when you came into the room at the beginning of the lesson
WERE THE PUPILS STANDING OR SITTING WHEN I LEFT THE CLASSROOM AT THE END OF THE LAST LESSON? The pupils were ...
when you left the classroom at the end of the last lesson

WERE WE LIVING A THOUSAND YEARS AGO? No, we weren't living a thousand years ago

WHAT WERE YOU DOING AT THIS TIME LAST SUNDAY (OR YESTERDAY)?/ I was ... at this time last Sunday

As you can see, after "whilst", we use the Past Progressive - whilst you were coming, whilst you were having etc.; but after "when", we use the Past Simple - when I came, when I left, etc.

370 ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE •

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>OBJECT</th>
<th>GEORGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>podmiot</td>
<td>przedmiot</td>
<td>Jerzy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACTIVE

JOHN PUSHES GEORGE

PASSIVE

JOHN IS PUSHED BY GEORGE/

We have the sentence "John pushes George". / In this sentence, John is the subject and George is the object / and, because the subject does the action, the verb is said to be in the Active Voice.

In the sentence "John is pushed by George", / John is still the subject and George is still the object / but, because the subject does not do the action, but receives it,/ the verb is said to be in the Passive Voice.

We form the Passive Voice by using the verb "to be" and a Past Participle, / and usually follow it with the word "by".
Another example is:

**Active Voice** - The teacher speaks to the pupil. Passive

**Voice** - The teacher is spoken to by the pupil.

In the first sentence, the teacher is the subject, and does the action, whilst in the second sentence the teacher is still the subject, but this time he receives the action, which puts the verb into the Passive Voice.

A further example is:

**Active Voice** - The teacher pushes the table.

**Passive Voice** - The table is pushed by the teacher.

In the first sentence the teacher is the subject, and does the action, and the table is the object, which receives the action, whilst in the second sentence the table becomes the subject, but, because it does not do the action but receives it, the verb is in the Passive Voice.

Other examples are:

1 pull you - You are pulled by me. We sell bread - Bread is sold by us. They build houses - Houses are built by them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Active Voice</th>
<th>Passive Voice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present Simple</td>
<td>I pull you</td>
<td>You are pulled by me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Progressive</td>
<td>I am pulling you</td>
<td>You are being pulled by me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Simple</td>
<td>I pulled you</td>
<td>You were pulled by me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future</td>
<td>I shall pull you</td>
<td>You will be pulled by me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Perfect</td>
<td>I have pulled you</td>
<td>You have been pulled by me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional</td>
<td>I should pull you</td>
<td>You would be pulled by me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subjunctive</td>
<td>If I were to pull you</td>
<td>If you were to be pulled by me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Progressive</td>
<td>I was pulling you</td>
<td>You were being pulled by me</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY A VERB IS IN THE ACTIVE VOICE? When we say a verb is in the Active Voice, we mean that the action is done by the subject of the verb.

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! I cut the bread.

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY A VERB IS IN THE PASSIVE VOICE? When we say a verb is in the Passive Voice, we mean that the action is not done by the subject, but is done to the subject.

HOW DO WE FORM THE PASSIVE VOICE? We form the Passive Voice by using the verb "to be" and a Past Participle; and we usually follow it with the word "by".

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! The bread is cut by me.

373 I am going to give you some sentences in the Active Voice, and I want you to put them into the Passive Voice.

I CLEAN MY CAR EVERY SATURDAY     My car is cleaned by me every Saturday.
YOU ARE BREAKING THE WINDOW     The window is being broken by you.
SHE FORGOT HIM     He was forgotten by her.
WE SHALL BORE THEM/     They will be bored by us.
THEY HAVE TURNED THE PICTURE ROUND     The picture has been turned round by them.

WOULD CHARLES ASK THE TEACHER A QUESTION? Would the teacher be asked a question by Charles?

IF HIS UNCLE WERE TO BUY THE HOUSE, HE WOULD BE HAPPY     If the house were to be bought by his uncle, he would be happy.

IF I DROPPED THE GLASS, IT'D BREAK     If the glass were dropped by me, it'd break.

WERE THE TWO MEN DRIVING THE CARS TOO FAST?/     Were the cars being driven too fast by the two men?

MURDER

DO YOU LIKE READING ABOUT MURDERS? Yes, I like reading ... or...
No, I don't like ...
WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE INSIDE A PRISON? Yes, I would like to see ... or ... No, I wouldn't...

WHY OR WHY NOT? ... because I find that kind of thing interesting ... or ... because it would make me feel very unhappy

ROOT korzeń

WHAT DO WE CALL THAT PART OF A TREE THAT'S IN THE LAND? We call that part of a tree that's in the land its "roots"

PROBLEM problem

WHAT'S THE BIGGEST PROBLEM IN YOUR LIFE? The biggest problem in my life is ...

MEMORY pamięć

HAVE YOU GOT A GOOD MEMORY? Yes, I've got a ... or ... No, I haven't got...

ANOTHER FORM OF CONTRACTION OF THE PRESENT SIMPLE OF THE VERB "TO BE"/

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I'm</th>
<th>you aren't</th>
<th>he isn't</th>
<th>she isn't</th>
<th>it isn't</th>
<th>we aren't</th>
<th>you aren't</th>
<th>they aren't</th>
<th>i'm</th>
<th>you're not</th>
<th>he's not</th>
<th>she's not</th>
<th>it's not</th>
<th>we're not</th>
<th>you're not</th>
<th>they're not</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>not</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>not</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instead of using the form "I'm not, you aren't, he isn't... etc.", we can use the form "I'm not, you're not, he's not... etc.".

WHAT FORM CAN WE USE INSTEAD OF "I'M NOT, YOU AREN'T, HE ISN'T ... ETC."? Instead of using "I'm not, you aren't, he isn't... etc.", we can use "I'm not, you're not, he's not... etc."
dictation 36  colourful  barwny, pstrzy

we had to work very hard yesterday, and weren't very pleased about it. they could perhaps meet a friend of theirs on their way home after the lesson. words sometimes change their sounds, especially if we speak quickly. the car came round the bend in the road at top speed. the driver was able to avoid the child who was walking along the road, but went straight into the gate on the other side. sixteenth century fashions in men's clothes were very colourful. the word "use" is a verb, whilst the word "use" is a noun.

lesson 64

cross (v)  przejść, przeprawić

if you want to go from one side of the road to the other, what must you do? if i want to go from one side of the road to the other, i must cross the road

376 what must you do before crossing the road? i must look both ways before crossing the road

if you wanted to go from here to scotland, would you have to cross the sea or would you be able to go all the way by land? if i wanted to go from here to scotland, i'd ...

woke up  czas przeszły czasów, „to wake up”  think of  myśleć o...

what's the past of wake-up? the past of "wake up" is "woke up"

what was the first thing you thought of when you woke up this morning? the first thing i thought of when i woke up this morning was ...

safe  bezpieczny  safety  bezpieczeństwo

what's the opposite of the word "dangerous"? the opposite of the word "dangerous" is "safe"

do you think life generally is safer these days than it was in the past? yes, i think life generally is safer these days than it was in the past... or... no, i don't think life generally... but i think it's more dangerous

what colour do we use for safety? we use green for safety
SEVEN USES OF THE FUTURE •

We can generally use the Future Tense in seven different kinds of sentences to express the following:-

1) PURE FUTURE For example, "Tomorrow will be Tuesday."

2) PROMISE For example, "If you are a good boy, I will give you (I promise to give you) some money."

3) DETERMINATION For example, "My mother says I musn't go to the cinema this evening, but I will go."

4) POLITE REQUEST For example, "Will you open the window, please?"

5) WILLINGNESS For example, "Will you open the window, please? Yes, I will."

6) OFFER OF SERVICE For example, "Shall I open the window for you?"

7) SUGGESTION For example, "Shall we go for a walk this afternoon?"

When expressing a determination to do something, we must put a heavy accent on the word "will". "I will go to the cinema this evening", expresses a Pure Future, whereas "I WILL go to the cinema this evening" expresses a determination.

For an Offer of Service and a Suggestion, we use "shall" and not "will" because they are first person interrogative.

WHAT ARE THE SEVEN DIFFERENT USES OF THE FUTURE? The seven different... are Pure Future, Promise, Determination, Polite Request, Willingness, Offer of Service, and Suggestion.

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE!
1) The train will arrive at 7 o'clock.
2) I will be here at 6 o'clock.
3) I WON'T go, I SHALL remain ... or ... I SHAN'T go; I WILL remain.
4) Will you go and get me a pen from the next room?
5) Yes, I will.
6) Shall I help you with your exercise?
7) Shall we have a meal in a restaurant after the theatre?

**LAY czas przeszty czasowrika „to lie”**

**WHAT'S THE PAST OF THE VERB "TO LIE"?**

The past of the verb "to lie" is "lay".

**HOW LONG DID YOU LIE IN BED FOR LAST NIGHT?**

I lay in bed for hours last night.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIR</th>
<th>MADAM</th>
<th>CUSTOMER</th>
<th>OFFICER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pan</td>
<td>pani</td>
<td>klient</td>
<td>urzędnik</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TITLE | LADY | GENTLEMAN | JANE**

tytuł | pani | pan | Janina

**To be polite, the people who work in shops and hotels etc. call their customers "sir, madam" or "miss". Also, in the army, a soldier calls his officer "sir", and at school a pupil sometimes calls his teacher "sir, madam (or ma'am)" or "miss".**

**WHAT DO THE WORDS "SIR" AND "MADAM" MEAN, AND WHEN ARE THEY USED?**

The words "sir" and "madam" mean "..." and "...", and they are used to be polite in shops and hotels; in the army, and at school...

"Sir" and "Lady" are used as titles. For example "Sir Winston Churchill" and "Lady Jane Grey". When we do not know a person's name, we say, for example, "Who's that gentleman speaking to Mr. Thomas?" or "Who's the lady who came into the room a few minutes ago?"

**GIVE ME EXAMPLES OF "SIR" AND "LADY" USED AS TITLES?**

Some examples of "SIR" and "LADY" used as titles are "Sir Francis Drake, Lady Astor".

**GIVE ME EXAMPLES OF "GENTLEMAN" AND "LADY" USED WHEN SPEAKING ABOUT A PERSON WE DON'T KNOW.**

Some examples of "gentleman" and "lady" used about a person we don't know are - "Which of these two gentlemen gave you the book?" and "Will you ask that lady her name, please?"
WHICH COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD HAVE THE HIGHEST STANDARDS OF LIVING; THAT IS, IN WHICH COUNTRIES ARE PEOPLE THE RICHEST? / ... have the highest standards of living

WHAT'S ABOUT THE STANDARD HEIGHT FOR A MAN (OR WOMAN) IN THIS COUNTRY? ... is about the standard height for a man (or woman) in this country

DO YOU THINK IT'S WORTH LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE, IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT YOU PERHAPS WILL NEVER USE IT? /

Yes, I think it's worth learning a foreign language in spite of the fact that I perhaps will never use it... or... No, I don't think it's worth learning a foreign language if perhaps I will never use it

IN SPITE OF STUDYING ABOUT A THOUSAND WORDS, DO YOU STILL FIND ENGLISH A LITTLE DIFFICULT? Yes, in spite of studying a thousand words I still find...

BEFORE GETTING INTO A TRAIN, DO YOU ALWAYS LOOK TO SEE WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE ARE IN THE PART YOU WANT TO SIT IN; THAT IS, WHETHER THEY LOOK PLEASANT AND FRIENDLY? /

Yes, before getting into a train, I always look to see ... or... No, before getting into a train, I don't always...

HAS YOUR COUNTRY A ROYAL FAMILY? /

Yes, my country has ... or... No, my country hasn't...

HOW DO WE GET MUD ON OUR SHOES? We get mud on our shoes by walking along dirty roads in the rain

DO YOU LIKE TO BE IN A CROWD? Yes, I like to be ... or ... No, I don't like...
DO YOU KNOW THE NAMES OF ANY FAMOUS SEA CAPTAINS?
Yes, I know the ... Captain Kidd, Captain Blood... or
... No, I don't know ...

POET poeta

WHO'S YOUR FAVOURITE POET?/ My favourite poet is ...

WIDE szeroki \hspace{1cm} NARROW wąski

WHICH IS THE WIDEST STREET IN THE PLACE WHERE YOU LIVE, AND
WHICH IS THE NARROWEST? ... is the widest street in ... and ... is the narrowest

FLAG flaga

WHAT COLOUR IS THE FLAG OF YOUR COUNTRY? The colour of the
flag of my country is ...

GRASS trawa

NAME AN ANIMAL THAT LIVES ON GRASS! A horse is an animal that
lives on grass

383 TOWER wieża

WHERE IS THE NEAREST TOWER TO THE HOUSE (OR FLAT) WHERE
YOU LIVE? The nearest tower to the ... is ...

EXERCISE 34

LESSON 65

WET mokry \hspace{1cm} DRY suchy

ARE THE STREETS DRY WHEN IT RAINS? No, the streets aren't dry
when it rains, but they're wet

IF YOU WALKED IN THE RAIN WITHOUT AN UMBRELLA, WHAT'D
HAPPEN? If I walked in the rain without an umbrella, I'd get wet

IF YOU GOT WET, WHAT'D YOU HAVE TO DO WITH YOUR CLOTHES?/ If I got wet, I'd have to take my clothes off and hang them up to dry

THREW czas przeszły czasownika „to throw”

WHAT'S THE PAST OF "THROW"? The Past of...
If you threw a stone at the window, the window'd break.

**REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reflector</th>
<th>Doer</th>
<th>Receiver</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MYSELF</td>
<td>ja sam, osobiście</td>
<td>sprawca odbiorca, adresat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOURSELF</td>
<td>ty sam, osobiście</td>
<td>chronić, bronić</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIMSELF</td>
<td>on sam, osobiście</td>
<td>odzwierciedlać</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HERSELF</td>
<td>ona sama, osobiście</td>
<td>chronić, bronić</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITSELF</td>
<td>ono, osobiście</td>
<td>zwrotny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONESELF</td>
<td>sam jeden, my sami, osobiście</td>
<td>sam jeden, my sami, osobiście</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OURSELVES</td>
<td>wy sami, osobiście</td>
<td>wy sami, osobiście</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOURSELVES</td>
<td>oni sami, osobiście</td>
<td>oni sami, osobiście</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEMSELVES</td>
<td>ono sami, osobiście</td>
<td>ono sami, osobiście</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the sentence "John washed the car", "John" is the subject and "the car" is the object, and the action is done by the subject, or goes from the subject, to the object. This means that "John" is the doer of the action, whilst "the car" is the receiver of the action.

In the sentence "John washed himself", "John" is the subject and "himself is the object, which means that the doer of the action is also the receiver of the action. The action is not done by one person or does not go from one person to another, but is reflected back to the doer. Consequently, the pronoun "himself is called a reflexive pronoun."

In the sentence "John washed the car", which word is the subject and which word is the object? In the sentence "John washed the car", "John" is the subject and "the car" is the object.

Who is the doer of the action and what is the receiver of the action? "John" is the doer of the action, and "the car" is the receiver...

In the sentence "John washed himself", which word is the subject and which word is the object? In the sentence "John washed himself", "John" is the subject and "himself is the object.

Does the action go from one person to another, or is it reflected back to the doer? The action doesn't go from one person to another, but is reflected back to the doer.
CONSEQUENTLY, WHAT IS THE PRONOUN "HIMSELF" CALLED?

The pronoun "himself" is called a reflexive pronoun.

The reflexive pronouns are "myself, yourself, himself..."

WHAT ARE THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS, PLEASE?

The reflexive pronouns are "myself..."

DO YOU THINK IT'D BE EASY FOR ME TO TEACH MYSELF [CHINESE, ARABIC ETC.]?

No, I don't think it'd be easy for you to teach yourself...

WHY NOT?

Because... is a difficult language to learn.

DID YOU WASH YOURSELF WHEN YOU WERE A BABY OR DID YOUR MOTHER WASH YOU?

No, I didn't wash myself when I was a baby, but my mother washed me.

WHAT'D YOU DO IF YOU SAW A MAN TRYING TO KILL HIMSELF?

If I saw a man trying to kill himself, I'd try to stop him myself or get the police.

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN A BIRD WASHING ITSELF?

Yes, I've sometimes seen a bird washing itself... or... No, I've never seen...

DO YOU THINK ONE CAN TEACH ONESELF A LANGUAGE?

Yes, I think one can teach oneself a language.

WHAT DO WE CARRY TO PROTECT OURSELVES FROM THE RAIN?

We carry an umbrella to protect ourselves from the rain.

WHY DO SOME PEOPLE KILL THEMSELVES?

Some people kill themselves because they are unhappy, or because they think they have failed in life, or because they have too many problems.

THOROUGH gruntowny, człowik  THOROUGHLY zupełnie, gruntownie

WHAT DOES THE WORD "THOROUGH" MEAN?

The word "thorough" means "complete".

IN WHICH SEASON OF THE YEAR DO PEOPLE GENERALLY GIVE THEIR HOUSES A THOROUGH CLEANING?

People generally give their houses a thorough cleaning in spring.

IF YOU JUMPED INTO THE SEA, WOULD YOU GET THOROUGHLY WET?

Yes, if I jumped into the sea, I'd get thoroughly wet.

WHAT KIND OF THINGS MAKE YOU THOROUGHLY TIRED?

The kind of things that make me thoroughly tired are... (work, sport, study etc).

ACCIDENT wypadek
IF YOU DROVE A CAR ON THE LEFT-HAND SIDE OF THE ROAD (IN AMERICA, FRANCE ETC.) INSTEAD OF ON THE RIGHT, WHAT'D HAPPEN?/ If I drove a car on the left-hand side of... I'd have an accident

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN AN ACCIDENT ON THE ROAD? Yes, I've seen an accident on the road ... or ... No, I've never seen ...

WHAT HAPPENED?

388 IF YOU TOOK SOMETHING THAT DIDN'T BELONG TO YOU BY ACCIDENT, WHAT'D YOU DO? If I took something that didn't belong to me by accident, I'd return it

CAREFUL CARELESS CAREFULLY CARELESSLY/
ostrożny nieostrożny ostrożnie nieostrożnie, nierozważnie

DO PEOPLE BECOME CARELESS WHEN THEY'RE IN GREAT DANGER? No, people don't become careless when they're in great danger, but they become very careful

DO YOU WRITE CAREFULLY? Yes, I write carefully ... or ... No, I don't... but I write carelessly

WHAT COULD HAPPEN IF YOU WERE CARELESS WHEN CROSSING THE ROAD? If I were careless when crossing the road, I could have an accident

OF ALL THE PEOPLE YOU KNOW, WHO DRESSES THE MOST CARELESSLY?/ Of all the people I know ... dresses the most carelessly

OWN posiadać

DO YOU OWN ALL THE CLOTHES YOU'RE WEARING, OR DO ANY OF THEM BELONG TO SOMEBODY ELSE? Yes, I own all the clothes I'm wearing ... or ... No, I don't own all the clothes I'm wearing - some of them belong to somebody else

WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO OWN MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE? I'd like to own ... more than anything else

389 WHO OWNS THE SHOP YOU BOUGHT YOUR SHOES FROM?/ ...owns the shop I bought my shoes from ... or ... I don't know who ... 

PRIZE nagroda

HAVE YOU EVER GOT A PRIZE FOR ANYTHING? Yes, I've got a prize for something ... or ... No, I've never got a prize for anything

WHAT?
TOO także, też

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORD "TOO" IN IT - T-O-O - MEANING "ALSO".  
He wants to go, and I want to go too

HOWEVER jakkolwiek

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORD "HOWEVER" IN IT.  
We must go to see him. However, it is not important whether we go tomorrow or the next day

AT LEAST przynajmniej

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORDS "AT LEAST" IN IT.  
I've asked him at least six times, and each time he has forgotten

390 DICTATION 37

There are three ways of asking a question with the verb "to have". When to use which form, however, is best learnt by practice. As we can only use "must" in the Present Tense, we must therefore use "have to" to form all the other tenses. After the verb "succeed", we use the word "in" followed by a gerund. For example, "He succeeded in answering the question." A hard worker seldom fails an examination; students therefore have to work hard. He is only a beginner, but believes he will succeed. I hope so.

LESSON 66

COULD • czas przeszły czas.ownika „can”  VICE VERSA i na odwrót

The Past of "can" is "could" or "was able", whilst the Conditional of "can" is also "could" or "would be able".

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

I will ask you some questions with the word "could"; and you answer with "would be able", and vice versa.

WHAT'S THE CONDITIONAL OF "CAN"? The Conditional of "can" is "could", or "would be able"

IF YOU WERE VERY, VERY TALL, COULD YOU TOUCH THE CEILING?  
es, If I were very, very tall, I'd be able to touch the ceiling
IF YOU WERE A DOCTOR, WOULD YOU BE ABLE TO HELP PEOPLE WHO WERE ILL?

Yes, If I were a doctor, I could help (or would be able to help) people who were ill

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A DOCTOR?

Yes, I'd like to be a doctor ... or ... No, I wouldn't like to be a doctor

IF YOU WERE AS STRONG AS A HORSE, COULD YOU LIFT A MAN ABOVE YOUR HEAD WITH ONLY ONE HAND?/

Yes, If I were as strong as a horse, I'd be able to lift a man above my head with only one hand

NICE miły WIDELY szeroko

The word "nice" is perhaps one of the most widely used adjectives in the English language. People use it when they have not time to think of another word in its place. They say "a nice book, a nice day, a nice person etc."

WHICH DO YOU THINK IS THE NICEST PLACE YOU KNOW OF?

... is the nicest place I know of

IS THE WEATHER NICER TODAY THAN IT WAS YESTERDAY? /

Yes, the weather's nicer today than it was yesterday ... or ... No, the weather isn't nicer today than it was yesterday, but it's worse than it was yesterday

392 MANNER obyczaj, maniera PIG świnia

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY THAT SOMEONE HAS THE MANNERS OF A PIG?

When we say that someone has the manners of a pig, we mean that they have very bad manners

WHY ARE GOOD MANNERS SO IMPORTANT IN LIFE?

Good manners are so important in life because they make life easier and more pleasant

DO THE ASIANS WRITE IN THE SAME MANNER AS THE EUROPEANS? /

No, the Asians don't write in the same manner as the Europeans, but they write in a different manner from the Europeans

ASLEEP śpiący, pogrążony we śnie AWAKE obudzony

WILL YOU STILL BE ASLEEP AT 11 O'CLOCK TOMORROW MORNING?

No, I shan't still be asleep at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, but I'll be awake

ILL YOU STILL BE AWAKE AT 3 O'CLOCK TOMORROW MORNING?

No, I shan't still be awake at 3 o'clock tomorrow morning, but I'll be asleep
Instead of saying "I come here to learn English", we can say "I come here in order to learn English." Sometimes we prefer one form and sometimes we prefer the other.

**Answer the following questions with "in order to".**

**WHY DO PEOPLE WORK ?** People work in order to earn money.
**WHY DO PEOPLE EAT ?** People eat in order to live.
**WHAT MUST WE DO IN ORDER TO KEEP IN GOOD HEALTH ?** We must go to bed early, eat plenty of fruit and vegetables, take plenty of exercise in the open air, and not smoke or drink in order to keep in good health.
**DO YOU AGREE WITH ALL THIS ?** Yes, I agree with ... or... No, I don't agree with...
**DO YOU DO ALL THESE THINGS ?** Yes, I do all... or... No, I don't do ...
**WHY OR WHY NOT ?** Because I like to feel good all day and every day... or ... Because I haven't enough will or determination ...

**NOTICE** zauważyć

**DO YOU NOTICE IF I'M WEARING ANYTHING DIFFERENT FROM LAST LESSON ?** Yes, I notice you're wearing something different from last lesson ... or...
**ARE THERE ANY NOTICES HANGING UP IN THE SCHOOL ?** Yes, there are some notices ... or... No, there aren't any ... WHERE?

**WHAT'S THE FIRST THING YOU NOTICE ABOUT PEOPLE WHEN YOU MEET THEM FOR THE FIRST TIME ?** The first thing I notice about people when I meet them for the first time is their voice, clothes or eyes etc.

**WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO LIE" ?** The paradigm of the verb "to lie" is "lie - lay - lain"
HAT'S THE LONGEST YOU'VE EVER LAIN IN BED FOR WHEN YOU'VE BEEN ILL? The longest I've ever lain in bed for when I've been ill has been about...

"To point at" we use for the action of pointing the finger at an object. For example, "I'm pointing at that picture". Whilst "to point out" is to show, or to indicate, among many different objects. For example, "I'm pointing out the picture I like the best among all the pictures in this room."

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "TO POINT AT" AND "TO POINT OUT"? The difference between "to point at" and "to point out" is that we use "to point at" for the action of pointing the finger at an object, whilst "to point out" we use to show...

WHAT AM I DOING? You're pointing at the light
WHAT ARE YOU DOING? I'm pointing at the picture...
POINT OUT THE MISTAKE IN THIS SENTENCE, PLEASE! - "I'VE GONE TO THE CINEMA THIS WEEK" We can't say "I've gone to the cinema this week". We must say "I've been to the cinema this week"
WHAT'S HE DOING? He's pointing out the mistake in that sentence

GRAVE grób

WHEN YOU DIE, WHERE WOULD YOU LIKE YOUR GRAVE TO BE; AND WHAT WORDS WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE ON IT? When I die, I would like my grave to be (on the side of a mountain etc)...

NECK szyja

WHEN YOU PUT BOTH YOUR HANDS ROUND YOUR NECK, DO YOUR FINGERS AND THUMBS TOUCH EACH OTHER? Yes, when I put both my hands... my fingers and... or... No, when I put...
CAN WE HAVE A FIRE WITHOUT FLAMES? Yes, we can have a fire without flames

LESSON 67

MAY. MIGHT - POSSIBILITY PALACE PARLIAMENT
może mógłby -aby, -oby, itd. możliwość palac parlament

"May" and "might" express a possibility. "May" is generally used for the Present and "might" for the Past and Conditional. Some people, however, prefer to use only "might", even in the place of "may".

"May" and "might" express a possibility.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "MAY" AND "MIGHT"? The difference ... is that we generally use "may" for the Present and "might" for the Past and Conditional.

397 DO YOU THINK IT MAY RAIN LATER? Yes, I think it may ... or... No, I don't think it will rain later.

WHAT DO YOU THINK I MAY HAVE IN MY POCKET (BAG ETC.)?
I think you may have ... in your pocket ...

In these last two sentences, we could have used "might" instead of "may".

WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN IF YOU DIDN'T LOOK BOTH WAYS BEFORE CROSSING THE ROAD? An accident might happen if I didn't look both ...

WHAT MIGHT YOU SEE IF YOU WENT TO LONDON? I might see Buckingham Palace, the Houses of Parliament, Trafalgar Square, Piccadilly Circus, etc. if I went to London.

DO YOU THINK THERE MIGHT BE ANOTHER WORLD WAR? Yes, I think there might be ... or ... No, I don't think there'll...

WHAT DO YOU THINK MIGHT HAPPEN IF THERE WAS ANOTHER WORLD WAR? I think it might be the end of everything if there was another world war.
When we lend somebody some money, we might ask them to write on a piece of paper the letters "I.O.U." which mean "I owe you". Then they write how much they owe, and add their signature, and we keep the piece of paper until they have paid us.

WHAT IS AN "I.O.U." ? An I.O.U. is a piece of paper on which a person writes the letters I.O.U. and how much he owes us, together with his signature. We keep the paper until the money has been paid.

VERB + BACK •

When we add the word "back" to a verb it means "to return". For example, "give back: go back: pay back" etc.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN "TO GIVE BACK" ? "To give back" means "to return".

399 WHEN YOU GO ON HOLIDAY, WHAT KIND OF THINGS DO YOU BRING BACK WITH YOU ? When I go on holiday the kind of things I bring back with me are ...

ARE YOU GOING TO GO BACK HOME IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE LESSON’S ENDED ?/ Yes, I'm going to go back ... or ... No, I'm not going to go ...

WHEN PEOPLE LEND YOU MONEY, DO YOU ALWAYS PAY IT BACK WHEN PROMISED ? Yes, when people lend me money, I always pay it back... or ... No, when people ... I don't always ...

MAD szalony LUNATIC lunatyk VISIT odwiedza, wizyta PAY A VISIT złożyć wizytę MADHOUSE dom wariatów MUSIC muzyka SPORT sport

The word "mad" has three meanings or uses: lunatic, angry, and to like very much.
WHAT DOES THE WORD "MAD" MEAN? The word "mad" means...

WOULD YOU LIKE TO PAY A VISIT TO A MADHOUSE? Yes, I'd like to pay... or... No, I wouldn't like...

WHY OR WHY NOT? Because it'd be interesting... or... Because they might keep me there.

DO YOU GET MAD WHEN SOMEBODY PULLS YOUR HAIR? Yes, I get mad...

WHAT KIND OF THINGS ARE YOU MOST MAD ABOUT? I'm most mad about music, the theatre, the cinema, sport etc.

PRIDE duma

IS PRIDE A GOOD THING OR A BAD THING? It depends. Generally, pride is bad, but taking pride in one's work is a good thing... etc.

SERVANT służący

DOES ONE USUALLY HAVE TO BE VERY RICH THESE DAYS TO HAVE SERVANTS IN THE HOUSE? Yes, one usually has to be...

WHEEL koło

HOW MANY WHEELS ARE THERE ON A CAR? There are four wheels...

ARROW strzała

ABOUT HOW LONG IS AN ARROW? An arrow is about this long.

BEARD broda, zarost

DO YOU LIKE BEARDS? Yes, I like beards... or... No, I don't like beards.

TRUE prawda FALSE falsz REASON powód PAPER (NEWSPAPER) gazeta

IS IT FALSE THAT THE OPPOSITE OF "HEAVEN" IS "HELL"? No, it isn't false that the opposite of "heaven" is "hell", but it's true.

IS EVERYTHING WE READ IN THE NEWSPAPERS TRUE? No, not everything we read in the newspapers is true, but some things are true and some things are false.

WHY DO YOU THINK THIS IS SO? I think perhaps it is that newspapers haven't always got time to make sure that what they write is completely true. They must have their story in the paper the following morning.
EXCLAMATION MARK  SOUP  MAINTAIN
wykrzyknik  zupa  utrzymywać

DICTATION 38

Keep off the grass!/ The flag on top of the tower/ is wide at one end/ and narrow at the other./ The average age/ for getting married/ is between twenty and thirty./ Thin soup is very pleasant/ but I prefer a big plate/ of thick soup/ when I'm hungry./ He gets angry/ when he loses his way/ and has to ask a policeman./ I'll continue swimming/ until I feel tired./ Fish can't keep alive/ without water./ He maintains/ that fruit can be conserved/ without being put into bottles.

402  LESSON 68

IT TAKES*  to trwa... to wymaga...  IRELAND  Irlandia

HOW DO WE TRANSLATE THE WORDS "IT TAKES"?  We translate the words "it takes" with "..."

HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE YOU TO GO HOME FROM HERE?  It takes me about... to go home from here

DOES IT TAKE LONGER TO FLY FROM HERE TO IRELAND THAN TO GO BY TRAIN AND SHIP?  No, it doesn't take longer to fly from... but it takes less time

ABOUT HOW LONG WOULD IT TAKE US TO REACH THE STATION FROM HERE IF WE WALKED VERY FAST?  It'd take us about... to reach the station from here...

AMOUNT  suma, kwota  AMOUNT TO  wynosić, równać się

WHAT AMOUNT OF MONEY HAVE YOU GOT IN YOUR POCKET (OR BAG) AT THE MOMENT?  I've got about... in my pocket...

DO THEY USE A LARGE AMOUNT OF WOOD IN BUILDING HOUSES IN THIS COUNTRY?  Yes, they use a large ... or ... No, they don't use ...

403  WHY OR WHY NOT?  Because it's cheap ... or ... Perhaps because wood is expensive and stone is cheaper

WHAT DO 50 POUNDS AND 13 POUNDS AMOUNT TO?  50 pounds and 13 pounds amount to 63 pounds
"Further" means the same as "farther", but it also means "in addition" or "extra"/

WHAT DOES THE WORD "FURTHER" MEAN ? The word "further" means the same ... "in addition" or "extra"

WHICH IS FURTHER FROM SPAIN, SWEDEN OR SWITZERLAND ? Sweden is... than Switzerland

WHAT'S THE FURTHEST YOU'VE EVER BEEN ? The furthest I've ever been is ...

WHERE'D YOU HAVE TO GO IF YOU WANTED FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT TRAIN TIMES WHEN YOU WENT ON HOLIDAY ?/ I'd have to go to the station if I wanted ...

GIVE ME A FURTHER EXAMPLE OF THE WORD "FURTHER", PLEASE ! If I failed an exam, I'd have to take further lessons ...

404 WOKEN UP Ill forma czasownika „to wake up”

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF "TO WAKE UP"? The paradigm of "to wake up" is - wake up - woke up - woken up

HAVE YOU EVER WOKEN UP TOO LATE TO GO TO SCHOOL (OR WORK)? Yes, I've sometimes woken up ... or ... No, I've never ...

PAST PERFECT* I HAD STUDIED/ studiowalem

We use the Present Perfect Tense when an action is finished, but the time is not finished./ For example, "I have eaten in a restaurant this week"./ The action of eating is finished but the time "this week" is not finished.

WHEN DO WE USE THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE? AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE/ We use ... when an action is finished ... time is not ... for example, "I have eaten ... this week"

We use the Past Perfect Tense when there are two actions that are both in the past, but one action is before the other.
For example, "I had studied English before I went to England". In this sentence, we have two actions in the past: 1) I studied English, and 2) I went to England. Put them together in the same sentence, one action before the other, and we have "I had studied English before I went to England".

The first verb (I had studied) is in the Past Perfect Tense, whilst the second verb (went) is in the Past Simple.

WHEN DO WE USE THE PAST PERFECT TENSE? AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

HAD YOU STUDIED ENGLISH BEFORE YOU BEGAN STUDYING AT THIS SCHOOL?
Yes, I had studied English before... or... No, I hadn't studied...

HAD YOU EVER SEEN ME BEFORE YOU CAME TO THIS SCHOOL?
Yes, I had seen you... or... No, I had never seen...

HAD YOU HAD ANYTHING TO EAT BEFORE YOU CAME TO SCHOOL TODAY?
Yes, I had had something... or... No, I hadn't had...

IF YOU SAW A LOT OF PEOPLE STANDING ROUND TWO CARS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD, WHAT'D YOU THINK HAD HAPPENED?
If I saw... I'd think an accident had happened

WHAT DOES THE WORD "PARTY" MEAN?
The word "party" means...

DO YOU EVER THROW (GIVE) A PARTY AT HOME ON YOUR BIRTHDAY?
Yes, I sometimes throw... or... No, I never throw...

WHICH IS THE STRONGEST POLITICAL PARTY IN YOUR COUNTRY TODAY?
The... party is the strongest...

DO YOU PREFER TO GO ON HOLIDAY WITH A FRIEND OR IN A LARGE PARTY?
I prefer to go on...

WHAT HAPPENS IF ONE PUPIL COPIES FROM ANOTHER DURING AN EXAM?
If one pupil copies... he's sent out of the room...
INFLUENCE  wpływ
HAS THE WEATHER A STRONG INFLUENCE OVER YOU? DO YOU, FOR EXAMPLE, FEEL HAPPY IN GOOD WEATHER AND UNHAPPY IN BAD WEATHER? Yes, the weather has ... or... No, the weather doesn't have ...

407  MOUSE  mysz
WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE FAMOUS MOUSE IN THE CINEMA WORLD? The name of the ... is Mickey Mouse

THROAT  gardło
WHAT PART OF THE BODY'S THIS? It's the throat

OPPORTUNITY  okazja
DO YOU BELIEVE THAT OPPORTUNITY (THAT IS, THE SAME OPPORTUNITY) NEVER COMES TO US TWICE? Yes, I believe that... or... No, I don't believe that...

DEVELOP  rozwijać
INDUSTRY  przemysł
AGRICULTURE  rolnictwo
WHAT DO WE MEAN BY "THE UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD"? By "the under-developed ...", we mean those with little or no industry or agriculture ... etc.

COLONY  kolonia
ARE THE DAYS OF COLONIES A THING OF THE PAST? Yes, the days of colonies are ...

PRINT  drukować
WHERE WAS THIS BOOK PRINTED? This book was ...

408  SAND  piasek
WHERE DO WE FIND SAND? We find sand by the sea
BELL  dzwonek  SHOUT  krzyk, krzyczeć

DO YOU KNOW WHETHER, IN THE OLD DAYS, A MAN WALKED ROUND YOUR TOWN WITH A BELL AND SHOUTED OUT THE NEWS AT THE STREET CORNERS ?/ Yes, I know that, in the old days, a man ... or ... No, I don't know whether, in the ...

SLAVE  niewolnik

ARE YOU A SLAVE TO CIGARETTES OR DRINK, OR ANYTHING ELSE ? Yes, I'm a slave to ... or ... No, I'm not a slave to ...

STICK  kij, laska  WALKING-STICK  laska

DO YOU THINK A MAN LOOKS BETTER CARRYING A WALKING-STICK? Yes, I think a man ... or ... No, I don't think ...

LAKE  jezioro

WHERE WOULD YOU PREFER TO LIVE, BY A LAKE OR BY THE SEA ? I'd prefer to live by ...

409 LESSON 69

ALREADY •  już

HAS THE LESSON ALREADY FINISHED ? No, the lesson hasn't finished yet, but it's still in progress

ARE YOU ALREADY ABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH WITHOUT MAKING ANY MISTAKES ? No, I'm not able to speak English yet without making any mistakes, but I still make some mistakes

ARE WE ALREADY IN SPRING (SUMMER, AUTUMN OR WINTER) ? No, we aren't in spring yet, but we're still in winter

HAVE WE ALREADY STUDIED BOOK ONE OF THE CALLAN METHOD? Yes, we've already studied...

THROWN  III forma czasownika „to throw”

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO THROW" ?/ The paradigm... throw - threw - thrown
HAVE YOU EVER THROWN ANYTHING AWAY, WHICH WAS WORTH A LOT OF MONEY, BY MISTAKE?  Yes, I've thrown something away, which was ... or... No, I've never thrown anything away, which ...

WHAT?

410-NESS ♦  REASON  BY ADDING
powód  przez dodanie

ILLNESS  TIREDNESS  DARKNESS
choroba  zmęczenie  ciemność

To form a noun from an adjective, we sometimes add the letters "ness" to the adjective.
For example: slow - slowness: white - whiteness: small - smallness etc.

HOW DO WE SOMETIMES FORM A NOUN FROM AN ADJECTIVE? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE! We sometimes form a noun from an adjective by adding the letters "ness" to the adjective. For example: small - smallness

WHEN DID YOU HAVE YOUR LAST ILLNESS?/ I had my last illness ...

WHAT'S THE REASON FOR TIREDNESS? The reason for tiredness is too much work

WHAT'S THE REASON FOR DARKNESS AT NIGHT? The reason for... is that the world turns a complete circle, or completely round, every 24 hours, which means that, for half this time, one half of the world is opposite the sun and, for the other half of the time, it is away from the sun, and so in darkness

ALONE  sam, w pojedynkę

ARE YOU ALONE IN THIS ROOM?  No, I'm not alone ... but I'm in company

DO YOU LIVE ALONE OR WITH YOUR FAMILY?  I live alone ... or... I live with...

DO YOU PREFER TO GO ON HOLIDAY ALONE?/ Yes, I prefer... or... No, I don't prefer to go ... but I prefer to go in company

WOULD YOU SAY?  EXPRESSION  RATHER  OPINION
powiedziałbyś  wyrażenie  raczej  opinia, pogląd

We use the expression "Would you say?" when we ask somebody for his opinion about something. It means "Do you think?"

WHEN DO WE USE THE EXPRESSION "WOULD YOU SAY?"  We use the expression "Would you say?" when ...
WOULD YOU SAY THAT A KING'S LIFE WAS PLEASANTER THAN THAT OF THE AVERAGE MAN?/
Yes, I'd say that a king's life was pleasanter than ... or ... No, I wouldn't say that...

Notice that the verb after "Would you say" is in the Past Tense, or rather the Subjunctive.

WHICH TENSE DO WE USE AFTER THE EXPRESSION "WOULD YOU SAY ?" ?
We use the Past Tense, or rather the Subjunctive, after the expression "Would you say?"

412 WHAT WOULD YOU SAY WAS THE BEST WAY TO REMEMBER SOMETHING ?
I'd say that the best... was to repeat it often

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANYONE?</th>
<th>ktoś, nikt</th>
<th>SOMEONE</th>
<th>ktoś</th>
<th>NOT ANYONE</th>
<th>nikt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHO ?</td>
<td>ktoś</td>
<td>MR. BROWN Pan Brown</td>
<td>NO ONE</td>
<td>nikt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instead of the words "anybody, somebody" and "nobody", we can use the words "anyone, someone" and "no one" (or "no-one").

WHAT WORDS CAN WE USE INSTEAD OF "ANYBODY, SOMEBODY" AND "NOBODY" ? / Instead of... we can use "anyone ...

DID ANYONE COME INTO THE CLASSROOM AT THE BEGINNING OF THE LESSON? Yes, someone came into...
WHO WENT OUT OF THIS ROOM TWO MINUTES AGO ? No-one went out of...

WON  II i 111 forma czasownika „to win"

413 WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO WIN"/? The paradigm is: win - won - won

IF YOU WON A MILLION POUNDS, WHAT'D YOU DO WITH IT? If I won a million pounds, I'd...

BORROW pożyczyć od kogoś
WHAT'S THE OPPOSITE OF THE VERB "TO LEND"? The opposite of... is "to borrow"

ought we always to give back the things we borrow? Yes, we always ought to give back...

Do people, in fact, always give back the things they borrow? No, people, in fact, don't always give back the...

Why not? Sometimes they can't, sometimes they forget, and sometimes they don't want to

listen and hear, слушать и слышать then więc

what am i doing? You're listening to something

I am listening, but can I hear anything? Yes, you can hear something

WHAT CAN I HEAR, THEN? You can hear the cars in the street... etc.

414 if you listened carefully, do you think you'd be able to hear the people in the next room? (or the sound of two people speaking in the street etc?) Yes, if I listened carefully, I think I'd...

Own • własny

what's another meaning of the word "own" besides "possess"? Another meaning of the word "own" besides "possess" is "...

give me an example, please! This is my own watch

are they your own shoes you're wearing? Yes, they're my... or... No, they aren't... but they belong to...

are all the clothes you're wearing your own or do some of them belong to someone else? Yes, all the clothes I'm wearing are my own... or... No, not all the clothes I'm wearing are... my... belongs to...

Skin • skóra

what's this? It's your skin

Wire • drut Electricity • elektryczność

what do we use wire for? We use wire to carry (or for carrying) electricity; to connect things together... etc.
HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO BOIL POTATOES UNTIL THEY ARE COOKED? It depends on how strong the gas etc. is, but generally ... 

A wall is built of bricks

I will ask her to give me some money, and also some food for tomorrow

His grave/ was covered with sand,/ and in the sand/ someone had printed his name./ From the neck of the bottle/ came a flame/ which gave light to the room./ If we push a door/ which has the word "pull"/ written on it,/ it won't open./ Among all the subjects/ I studied at school,/ I found science/ the most interesting;/ not the most boring./ He's got a hole in his sock./ They've gone away for the day/ and will return late/ this evening;/ so they said before leaving.

I shall be working all day tomorrow

We use the Future Progressive Tense for a continuous action in the future. For example, "I shall be working all day tomorrow".

We use the... 

I shall be working all day tomorrow

I think I'll be ... at this time tomorrow

No, I won't still be studying...

I think I'll be living ... in ten years' time

We use the Future Progressive Tense for a continuous action in the future. For example, "I shall be working all day tomorrow".

We use the... 

I shall be working all day tomorrow

I think I'll be ... at this time tomorrow

No, I won't still be studying...

I think I'll be living ... in ten years' time
This is an inch; this is a foot; this is a yard. An inch is about two-and-a-half centimetres. Twelve inches make a foot, and three feet make a yard. A yard is about three inches shorter than a metre.

417 WHAT'S THIS ? It's an inch
WHAT’S THIS? It's a foot
WHAT’S THIS? It's a yard

HOW MANY CENTIMETRES MAKE AN INCH? About 2 1/2 centimetres
make an inch

HOW MANY INCHES MAKE A FOOT ? 12 inches make a foot

HOW MANY FEET MAKE A YARD ? 3 feet make a yard

IS A YARD LONGER THAN A METRE ? No, a yard isn't longer... but it's shorter...

HOW MUCH SHORTER IS A YARD THAN A METRE ? A yard is about 3 inches shorter than a metre

CONSEQUENTLY, WHEN WE RUN A HUNDRED YARDS, DO WE RUN FURTHER THAN A HUNDRED METRES ? No, when we run ... we don't run ... but less than ...

RISE podnieść, wzrastać CONSTANTLY ciągle

WHAT'S THE BOOK DOING ? The book's rising in the air

418 DOES THE SUN RISE EARLY IN WINTER? No, the sun doesn't rise ... but... late

IS THE COST OF LIVING CONSTANTLY RISING THESE DAYS ?/ Yes, the cost of living is ... or... No, the cost of...

WHAT'D YOU DO IF THIS TABLE SLOWLY BEGAN TO RISE INTO THE AIR WITHOUT ANYBODY TOUCHING IT ? If this table ... I'd run out of the room etc.

HOURLY. DAILY WEEKLY MONTHLY YEARLY
cogodzina, cogodzinny dziennie tygodniowo miesięcznie rocznie

The words "hourly, daily, weekly, monthly" and "yearly" mean "every hour, every day, every week, every month, every year".
WHAT DO THE WORDS "HOURLY, DAILY, WEEKLY, MONTHLY" AND "YEARLY" MEAN? The words "hourly ..." mean "every hour ..."

DO PEOPLE USUALLY GET PAID HOURLY FOR THE WORK THEY DO? No, people don't usually ... but they usually ... weekly or monthly

WHICH DAILY NEWSPAPER DO YOU READ? I read ...

DO YOU READ ANY WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS? Yes, I read some weekly newspapers ... or ... No, I don't...

419 WHICH?

HOW MANY HOURS OF ENGLISH DO YOU STUDY MONTHLY? I study ... monthly

WHERE DO YOU USUALLY GO FOR YOUR YEARLY HOLIDAYS? I usually go to ... yearly holidays

LET pozwolić

WHAT SOMETIMES HAPPENS WHEN WE LET PEOPLE BORROW THINGS THAT BELONG TO US? When we let people borrow things that belong to us, they sometimes don't return them

DO YOU THINK IT'S A GOOD IDEA TO LET CHILDREN DO AS THEY PLEASE (WANT TO)? No, I don't think it's a good idea to ...

DO YOU THINK IT'S DANGEROUS THESE DAYS TO LET PEOPLE WE DON'T KNOW ENTER OUR HOUSES? No, I don't think... or ... Yes, I think in some countries it's dangerous to let...

DO YOU THINK MORE PEOPLE WOULD KILL EACH OTHER IF THE LAW OF THE COUNTRY LET THEM DO SO? Yes, I think more people would kill each...

WHY OR WHY NOT? Because some people are still wild by nature ....

420 Notice that, after "let", we do not use "to" with the following verb. For example, we say "let children do" not "let children to do".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANYWHERE?</th>
<th>SOMEWHERE</th>
<th>NOT ANYWHERE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nigdzie</td>
<td>gdzieś</td>
<td>nigdzie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gdziekolwiek</td>
<td>na ścianie</td>
<td>NOWHERE nigdzie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHERE?</td>
<td>WHERE?</td>
<td>WHERE?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gdzie?</td>
<td>gdzie?</td>
<td>gdzie?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IS THERE A BOOK ANYWHERE IN THIS ROOM? Yes, there's a book somewhere in this room.

IS THERE A WIRELESS ANYWHERE IN THIS ROOM? No, there isn't a wireless...


WHERE'S THE WIRELESS? The wireless is nowhere.

IS THERE ANYWHERE IN THIS PLACE I CAN BUY FOREIGN BOOKS? Yes, there's somewhere in this ...

IS THERE ANYWHERE IN THIS TOWN WHERE I COULD GET MY HAIR CUT FOR NOTHING? No, there isn't anywhere in this ...

WHERE IN THE WORLD CAN A MAN MURDER ANOTHER MAN WITHOUT BREAKING THE LAW? There's nowhere in the world where a man can ...

421 IF YOU COULD LIVE ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD YOU LIKED, WHERE'D YOU LIVE? If I could live anywhere in the world I liked, I'd live in ...

WHY?

LOOSE loose

DO YOU THINK WE OUGHT TO LET DOGS RUN AROUND LOOSE, OR DO YOU THINK THEY OUGHT TO BE KEPT ON A CHAIN? I think we ought to let dogs ... or ... I think dogs ought to be kept on a chain.

WHY DO PEOPLE IN HOT COUNTRIES WEAR LOOSE CLOTHES? People in hot countries wear loose clothes to keep themselves cool.

ARE THERE ANY LOOSE STONES ON THE ROAD OUTSIDE THIS SCHOOL? Yes, there are some loose ... or ... No, there aren't any ...

WHY DOES A MAN LOOSEN HIS TIE WHEN IT'S HOT? A man loosens his tie when it's hot in order to let out the hot air that is inside his shirt.

STORM sztorm

WHAT KIND OF THINGS HAPPEN IN A STORM? The kind of things that happen in a storm are that people sometimes die, water in the river rises, things get broken etc.

422 BELT pasek

ARE YOU WEARING A BELT? Yes, I'm wearing ... or ... No, I'm not...
BLIND  niewidomy

HOW DO BLIND PEOPLE READ?   Blind people read with special books made for them, which they can read by touching the words

CHAIN  łańcuch

WHAT DO YOU THINK IT MEANS WHEN WE SAY SOMEONE IS A CHAIN-SMOKER?   When we say someone is a chain-smoker, it means that he smokes one cigarette after another like a continuous chain

DEVIL  diabel, szatan

WHERE DOES THE DEVIL LIVE?   The devil lives in hell

EXERCISE 35

LESSON 71

RIDE  jeździć

CAN YOU RIDE A HORSE?   Yes, I can ... or ... No, I can't ride ...

423 DO YOU LIKE RIDING ON BUSES?   Yes, I like riding ... or ... No, I don't...

MAY • CAN • PERMISSION
może  móc  pozwolenie

When we ask for permission to do something, we use the words "may" or "can"./ For example, "May I leave the room, please?" or "Can I leave the room, please?"

WHAT WORDS DO WE USE WHEN WE ASK PERMISSION TO DO SOMETHING?/ We use "may" or "can" when we ask...

GIVE ME THREE EXAMPLES, PLEASE!   May I smoke? Can I open the window?  May I go to the cinema this evening?

CATCH • A COLD • RAINCOAT
łapać  przeziębienie  płaszcz przeciwdeszczowy

We use the word "catch" in expressions such as "to catch a ball; catch a train; catch a cold" etc.
WHAT AM I DOING? You're throwing your pen into the air and catching it.

IN WHAT KIND OF EXPRESSIONS DO WE USE THE WORD "CATCH"? We use the word "catch" in expressions, such as...

424 ARE YOU THE KIND OF PERSON WHO USUALLY HAS TO RUN HARD AT THE LAST MOMENT WHEN YOU GO TO CATCH A BUS OR A TRAIN? Yes, I'm the kind of ... or ... No, I'm not the kind of ... because I usually give myself plenty of time to catch ...

IF YOU WALKED IN THE RAIN WITHOUT CARRYING AN UMBRELLA OR WEARING A RAINCOAT, WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN? If I walked in ...

... I'd get wet and might catch a cold.

TO BE IN THE HABIT OF DOING SOMETHING HABIT
mieć w zwyczaju coś robić zwyczaj

ARE YOU IN THE HABIT OF GETTING UP EARLY IN THE MORNING? Yes, I'm in the habit of ... or ... No, I'm not in the ...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

ARE YOU IN THE HABIT OF SPEAKING TO YOURSELF WHEN YOU'RE ALONE? Yes, I'm in the ... or ... No, I'm not ...

WHAT WERE YOU IN THE HABIT OF DOING ON SUNDAYS WHEN YOU WERE A LITTLE CHILD? I was in the habit of ... on Sundays when I ...

425 STRANGER obcy, nieznajomy FOREIGNER cudzoziemiec

A stranger is somebody we don't know, whilst a foreigner is somebody from another country.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A STRANGER AND A FOREIGNER? The difference between a stranger ... is that a stranger is somebody ...

LOOK LIKE wyglądać jak

DO YOU THINK THAT PEOPLE WHO LIVE TOGETHER FOR A VERY LONG TIME BEGIN TO LOOK LIKE EACH OTHER? Yes, I think that people who ... or ... No, I don't think that ...

WHY OR WHY NOT?
WHAT FAMOUS PERSON WOULD YOU MOST LIKE TO LOOK LIKE?  
I'd most like to look like ...

DO YOU THINK IT LOOKS LIKE RAIN (OR, LOOKS AS IF IT IS GOING TO RAIN)?  
Yes, I think it looks ... or ... No, I don't think...

DO YOU THINK YOU LOOK LIKE SUCCEEDING (OR, LOOK AS IF YOU WILL SUCCEED) IN LEARNING ENGLISH QUITE WELL?  
Yes, I think I look like succeeding ...

WHAT DID WINSTON CHURCHILL LOOK LIKE?  
Winston Churchill was quite fat. He had a round face and no hair, and a smile like that of a little boy

TRAVEL  JOURNEY  JUST  WEEKEND/
podróżować  podróż, przejażdżka  tylko  weekend

The words "travel" and "journey" have more or less the same meaning, but we generally use "travel" as a verb and "journey" as a noun. For example, "I travelled on a long journey."

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "TRAVEL" AND "JOURNEY"?  
The difference between the ... is that we generally use "travel" as a verb and ...

WHY IS IT NOW POSSIBLE FOR THE AVERAGE PERSON TO TRAVEL TO OTHER COUNTRIES JUST FOR THE WEEKEND?  
It's now possible ... because travelling is cheaper, easier and faster these days

WHAT'S THE LONGEST JOURNEY YOU'VE EVER MADE?  
The longest journey I've ... is to ...

OF COURSE  oczywiście

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORDS "OF COURSE" IN IT!  
If we want to catch the early train, we must, of course, be sure to leave ourselves enough time to get to the station ... or ... It is, of course, better to do work one likes than work one dislikes

THEREFORE  dlatego też

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORD "THEREFORE" IN IT!/  
It's a difficult subject; therefore it's necessary to read the book very carefully ... or ... I'm going to the cinema;  
I must, therefore, have some money
NOWADAYS  obecnie, teraz

DO YOU THINK THAT PEOPLE ARE HAPPIER NOWADAYS THAN IN
THE PAST? Yes, I think that people ... or... No, I don't think that people ...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

SUFFER  cierpieć

WHAT ILLNESSES HAVE YOU SUFFERED FROM? I've suffered from ...

WISH (n)  życzenie

WHAT'S YOUR GREATEST WISH IN LIFE? My greatest wish in life is ...

428 EXIST  istnieć

ABOUT HOW LONG HAS THIS BUILDING EXISTED FOR? This building has existed for ...

DICTATION 40

Birds cannot fly/ faster than planes./ Don't shout!/ I can hear you/ quite well enough/
when you speak quietly./ The slaves were carrying the sticks into the house/ in order to
make a fire./ From over the lake/ came the sound/ of the church bells. The fat man swam/
better/ than his thin friend./ She lost her way/ and was unable to find a policeman./ Some
Past Participles of verbs are :- / begun, known, swum,/ taken, shaken, written,/ forgotten
and broken./ The word "whether"/ expresses a doubt./ The best way to learn/ how to use
it/ is by practice.

LESSON 72

REMEMBER  przypomnieć  IN OTHER WORDS  innymi słowy  MEMBER  członek

The difference between the words "remember" and "remind" is that I remember
something myself, without help, whereas, if I forget something, somebody reminds
me of it. In other words, they remember for me.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "REMEMBER" AND
"REMIND"? The difference between "remember"... is that...

429 IF YOU FORGET THE MEANING OF A WORD DURING THE LESSON,
WHO REMINDS YOU OF IT?/ If I forget... the teacher...
IF YOU HAVE AN IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT TO KEEP, WHICH
MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY REMINDS YOU TO KEEP IT?
If I have an important... my ... reminds me ...

DO I, OR ANYONE IN THIS ROOM, REMIND YOU OF ANY MEMBER OF
YOUR FAMILY? IN OTHER WORDS, DOES ANYONE HERE LOOK LIKE
ANY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY?
Yes, you remind me of... or...

DO YOU EVER STOP AND THINK THAT, EVEN AS WE ARE SITTING
HERE AT THIS MOMENT, THERE IS SOMEBODY DYING SOMEWHERE IN
THE WORLD, SOMEBODY BEING BORN, SOMEBODY BEING KILLED IN
AN ACCIDENT, SOMEBODY BEING MURDERED AND SOMEBODY BEING
MARRIED?
Yes, I sometimes stop and think that even ... or ... No, I never stop...

WHY OR WHY NOT? Because I never think of things like that. I'm only interested
in things that happen to me ... or ... Because I'm interested in
what is happening to other people. I think it's well to
remember sometimes what is happening to other
people in the world, especially if they are dying
because they have no food. It makes me
think how good life is to me...

DO YOU KNOW OF A HOUSE OR EVEN A VILLAGE WHERE THEY
HAVEN'T EVEN GOT WATER OR ELECTRICITY?
Yes, I know of a house
where they haven't even ... or ... No, I don't know of... where they haven't even got...

WHERE?
The difference between the words "to" and "at" is that we generally use "to" when we are moving in the direction of something, or somewhere, and "at" when we are there. For example, "I'm going to the table. Now, I'm at the table" (or, "standing" at the table).

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "TO" AND "AT"?

The difference between the words "to" and "at" is that we ...

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! "I'm going to ..."

ARE YOU COMING TO THE SCHOOL? No, I'm not coming ... but I'm at the school

ARE YOU GOING TO THE WINDOW? No, I'm not... but I'm sitting at the table

SOON • wkrótce AT ONCE natychmiast

IF I GO OUT OF THE ROOM AND SAY "I'LL BE BACK SOON", HOW LONG SHALL I BE? If you go ... you'll be perhaps five or ten minutes

IF I GO OUT OF THE ROOM AND SAY "I'LL BE BACK AT ONCE", HOW LONG SHALL I BE? If you go ... you'll be about one minute, or you'll be back in a very short time

WILL IT SOON BE SPRING (SUMMER, AUTUMN, OR WINTER)? Yes, it'll soon be...

WILL THE LESSON SOON BE FINISHED? Yes, the lesson'll soon be finished ... or... No, the lesson won't be finished for some time yet

HOW SOON DO YOU THINK IT WILL BE BEFORE EVERYBODY IN THE WORLD HAS ENOUGH MONEY IN ORDER TO LIVE A COMFORTABLE LIFE? I think it'll be about... before everybody in ... WHICH WOULD GET YOU HOME SOONER: A BUS OR A CAR? I think perhaps a car'd get me home sooner than a bus

LESSON 73

NEED • NORMAL ABNORMAL DEFECTIVE
potrzebować, potrzeba normalny nienormalny wadliwy, ułomny
One of the difficulties with the verb "need" is that it is, in fact, two verbs. One is a normal verb, whilst the other is abnormal or defective. For the moment, we'll just think of it as a normal verb.

**WHAT IS ONE OF THE DIFFICULTIES WITH THE VERB "TO NEED"?**

One of the ... is that it is, in fact, two verbs. One is a normal verb, whilst the other...

**WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF YOU NEEDED A HAIRCUT?**

I'd go to a hairdresser's

**WHAT DO YOU THINK YOU NEED MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE IN YOUR LIFE?**

I think I need ... more than...

**WHAT DO YOU THINK YOUR TOWN NEEDS MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE?**

I think my town needs (more playing fields etc) ... more than ...

**TO • do**

**TOWARDS w kierunku**

We have two sentences: "I'm going to London" and "I'm going towards London."/ "I'm going to London" means that I have the intention of arriving in London; whereas "I'm going towards London" usually means I have the intention of going somewhere between here and London, but not necessarily to London./

**WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE TWO SENTENCES: "I'M GOING TO LONDON" AND "I'M GOING TOWARDS LONDON"?**

"I'm going to London" means that... whereas "I'm going towards London" means I have ...

**IF I HAD A CAR AND YOU WANTED TO GO TO THE NEXT TOWN FROM HERE, AND I TOLD YOU I WAS GOING TOWARDS THAT TOWN, WOULD YOU COME WITH ME?**

If you had a car ... I wouldn't come with you

**WHY NOT?**

Because you wouldn't be going to the next town, but you'd be going somewhere between here and the next town

**WHAT'D YOU DO INSTEAD?**

I'd catch a bus or a train etc. instead

**COMPOSITE WORDS • COMPOSE HYPHEN ASH TRAY**

słową złożone ułożyć, komponować łącznik popiół taca
A composite word is a word composed of two words connected with a hyphen. For example, "sitting-room", which is a room where we sit; and "ash-tray" is a tray in which we put ash.

**WHAT'S A COMPOSITE WORD?** A composite word is a word composed of...  
**GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE!** "Sitting-room"  
**WHAT'S A WALKING-STICK?** A walking-stick is a stick we use for walking  
**WHAT'S A DRESSING-ROOM?** A dressing-room is a room where we dress

**MUCH BETTER** znacznie lepiej  
**MUCH MORE ETC** • znacznie więcej  
**WHY DO YOU SPEAK ENGLISH MUCH BETTER NOW THAN YOU DID SIX MONTHS AGO?** I speak English much better now than... because I've had much more practice

435 **WHY IS A ROLLS ROYCE MUCH MORE EXPENSIVE THAN AN ORDINARY CAR?** A Rolls Royce is much... because it takes longer to make than an ordinary car

**FALL** upaść, wpaść  
**TEMPERATURE** temperatura  
**ATMOSPHERE** atmosfera

**WHAT'S THE CONTRARY OF THE VERB "TO RISE"?** "To fall" is the contrary...  
**IS THE TEMPERATURE OF THE ATMOSPHERE FALLING THIS MONTH?** Yes, the temperature of... or... No, the temperature... but it's rising

**IF YOUR BODY TEMPERATURE FALLS A LOT, WHAT OUGHT YOU TO DO?** If my body... I ought to go to bed and call a doctor

**TOOTH, ząb**  
**TEETH** zęby

**WHAT'S THE PLURAL OF "TOOTH"?** The plural... is "teeth"  
**HAVE YOU LOST ANY OF YOUR TEETH SINCE YOU WERE A CHILD?** Yes, I've lost some of... or... No, I haven't lost any of...

**SEEM** wydawać się

436 **DOES IT SEEM TO YOU AS IF IT'LL RAIN LATER?** Yes, it seems to me as if... or... No, it doesn't seem to me as if it'll...
WHY DO SOME PEOPLE SEEM OLDER OR YOUNGER THAN, IN FACT, THEY ARE? Some people seem ... because of the way they live: whether they live a healthy or unhealthy life: whether their lives are hard or easy ...

DOES IT SEEM WARMER TO YOU TODAY THAN IT WAS YESTERDAY? Yes, it seems warmer to me ... or ... No, it doesn't seem ...

SEVERAL kilka

ARE YOU ILL SEVERAL TIMES DURING THE YEAR? Yes, I'm ill several .... or ... No, I'm not ill several...

IS EUROPE COMPOSED OF SEVERAL DIFFERENT COUNTRIES? Yes, Europe is ... several...

DO YOU THINK IT'S BETTER TO STUDY ENGLISH FROM SEVERAL BOOKS OR FROM JUST ONE? I think it's better to study English from just one book

WHY? Because it's always better to know one book very well than several books badly

WISE mądry WISDOM mądrość

437 DO YOU THINK THAT PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY ARE WISER THAN THOSE WHO LIVE IN THE TOWN? Yes, I think that people ... or ... No, I don't think that... but I think they are less wise

DO YOU THINK WISDOM COMES WITH AGE? Yes, I think wisdom comes with age,... or ... No, I don't think wisdom comes with age ... or ... With some people wisdom comes with age whilst with others it never seems to come ...

SUDDENLY nagle

IF I SUDDENLY THREW MY PEN AT YOU, WOULD YOU BE ABLE TO CATCH IT? Yes, if you suddenly ... I'd be able to ... or ... No, if you suddenly ... I wouldn't be able ...

PAIN ból

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

CERTAIN pewny

IS THERE ANYTHING IN THIS LIFE THAT WE CAN BE COMPLETELY CERTAIN OF? Yes, there's something in this life that we can be completely certain of, and that is death
PASS BY  przechodzić obok
FROM WHERE YOU’RE SITTING CAN YOU SEE PEOPLE PASSING BY THE WINDOW?  Yes, from where I'm ... or ... No, from where ... I can't see ...

INVERTED COMMAS  SNOWSTORM  THINK OF... AS
cudzysłów  śnieżyca  myśleć o kimś, czymś, źe...

DICTATION 41
However, the best way to learn anything in English is by practice. The word "great" means large/ in a physical or spiritual sense./ They've always kept their promises/ so they say./ What else can we do/ but watch TV/ when we find life boring ?/ They were nearly blinded/ by the snowstorm./ and could not see in which direction/ they were going./ Instead of a belt/ she wore a chain,/ which was the fashion of the day./ We usually think of the devil/ as having long ears/ that become thin and narrow/ at the top.

LESSON 74
OPEN CONDITIONAL*

IF + PRESENT + FUTURE = PROBABILITY
IF I GO TO LONDON, I WILL SEE THE THAMES

PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE CONDITIONAL

IF + PAST (Present Subjunctive) + CONDITIONAL = PRESENT SUPPOSITION IF I WENT TO LONDON, I WOULD SEE THE THAMES

PAST SUBJUNCTIVE CONDITIONAL  ATOMIC  atomowy

IF + PAST PERFECT (Past Subjunctive) + PAST CONDITIONAL = PAST SUPPOSITION
IF I HAD GONE TO LONDON, I WOULD HAVE SEEN THE THAMES/

WHAT DOES AN OPEN CONDITIONAL EXPRESS?  An open conditional expresses a probability
WHAT IS ITS CONSTRUCTION?  Its construction is "If + present + future"
GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE!  If I study hard, I will pass my exams
WHAT DOES A PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE CONDITIONAL EXPRESS?
A Present... expresses a supposition in the present; something that, in fact, does not happen.

WHAT IS ITS CONSTRUCTION?
Its construction is: "If + Past (Present Subjunctive) + Conditional"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE!
If I bought a car, I would buy a fast one.

A Past Subjunctive Conditional expresses a supposition in the past: something that did not, in fact, happen.

As you know, in English, we don't have a separate tense for the Subjunctive (except for the verb "to be"). For the Present Subjunctive, we use the Past Simple and say, "If I took; if I opened" etc., whilst for the Past Subjunctive, we use the Past Perfect and say, "If I had taken; If I had opened" etc.

The construction of a Past Subjunctive Conditional is: "If + Past Perfect (Past Subjunctive) + Past Conditional." For example, "If I had seen Mr. Brown yesterday, I would have given him your letter". This means that I did not see Mr. Brown.

WHAT DOES A PAST SUBJUNCTIVE CONDITIONAL EXPRESS?
A Past... expresses a supposition in the past: something that, in fact, did not happen.

WHAT IS ITS CONSTRUCTION?
Its construction is "If + Past Perfect (Past Subjunctive) + Past Conditional"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE!
If he had worked harder last week, he would have earned more money, but, in fact, he didn't work harder.

DO WE HAVE A SEPARATE TENSE IN ENGLISH FOR THE SUBJUNCTIVE?
No, we don't have a...

WHAT DO WE USE INSTEAD?
For the Present Subjunctive we use the Past Simple, whilst for the Past Subjunctive we use the Past Perfect.

IF YOU HAD BEEN BORN IN ENGLAND, WHICH LANGUAGE WOULD YOU HAVE SPOKEN AS A CHILD?
If I had... I’d have spoken English as a child

WERE YOU, IN FACT, BORN IN ENGLAND?
No, I wasn't, in fact,...

Exactly. Therefore, it is just a past supposition.

IF YOU HAD NOT STUDIED ENGLISH, WHICH LANGUAGE WOULD YOU HAVE STUDIED INSTEAD?
If I had not... I would have...
IF YOU HAD NOT COME TO SCHOOL LAST WEEK, WHAT WOULD YOU HAVE DONE INSTEAD?/ If I had not come to... I would have...

IF THE LAST WORLD WAR HAD BEEN AN ATOMIC WAR, WHAT DO YOU THINK WOULD HAVE HAPPENED TO THE WORLD? If the... I think that most of the world would have been destroyed and most of the people in it killed or left to suffer and die a slow death

CHARACTER charakter

WHAT KIND OF CHARACTER DO YOU LIKE TO SEE IN A PERSON? The kind of... is one that is strong, pleasant, interesting etc.

LESSON 75

LIFE • LIVES THE POOR THE RICH
życie życia biedni bogaci

The plural of "wife" is "wives"; the plural of "knife" is "knives"; and the plural of "life" is "lives."

442 WHAT'S THE PLURAL OF "LIFE"? The plural of...
DO YOU THINK THE LIVES OF THE POOR ARE HAPPIER THAN THOSE OF THE RICH? Yes, I think the lives... or... No, I don't think... but I think they're less happy, or unhappier, than those...

REALY naprawdę, faktycznie REAL prawdziwy, rzeczywisty

HAVE YOU EVER GOT UP REALLY EARLY? Yes, I've got up... or... No, I've never got up...

FOR WHAT REASON?

DO YOU THINK THERE ARE PEOPLE IN THE WORLD WHOSE LIVES ARE NOT REALLY WORTH LIVING? Yes, I think there are people... or...

No, I don't think there are...

WHY? Because they're poor or hungry or ill...

WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE REAL REASON FOR LIVING? I think the real reason for living is...

RAN czas przeszły czasownika „to run”

WHAT'S THE PAST OF "RUN"? The Past of... "ran"
**ADVERBS FORMED FROM ADJECTIVES**

As you have already seen, one very common way of forming adverbs is by adding the letters "ly" to the adjective. For example, "careful - carefully; dangerous - dangerously; useless - uselessly etc."

**TELL ME ONE VERY COMMON WAY OF FORMING ADVERBS FROM ADJECTIVES?** One very is by adding the letters "ly" to the adjectives

**GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE!** bad-badly: quick-quickly etc.

**FLEW** czas przesz. czasownika „to fly"

**WHAT'S THE PAST OF "FLY"?** ... "flew"

**IF YOU FLEW ROUND THE WORLD IN A STRAIGHT LINE, WOULD YOU FINISH IN THE SAME PLACE AS YOU HAD STARTED?** Yes, if I flew round the world in... I'd finish in...

**IF A BIRD FLEW INTO THIS ROOM, WHAT'D YOU DO?** If a... I'd probably try to catch it

**WOOL, wełna**

**SHEEP, owca**

**WHICH ANIMAL DO WE GET WOOL FROM?** We get... a sheep

The plural of "sheep" is "sheep". It is irregular. We say "one sheep, two sheep"; and not "two sheeps".

**WHAT'S THE PLURAL OF SHEEP?** "Sheep" is the plural of "sheep"

**POSSESSIVE CASE OF PLURAL NOUNS ENDING IN "S" / •**

**APOSTROPHE** apostrof

**CASE** przypadek

**HOW DO WE FORM THE POSSESSIVE CASE OF SINGULAR NOUNS LIKE "GIRL, MAN, CHILD" ETC.?** We form the possessive case of... by adding an apostrophe and the letter "s"
GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE! The girl's coat; the old man's hat; a child's book

HOW DO WE FORM THE POSSESSIVE CASE OF PLURAL NOUNS THAT DO NOT END IN "S", SUCH AS "MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN" ETC?/

We form the possessive case of... in exactly the same way as we form the possessive case of singular nouns; that is, by adding an apostrophe and the letter "s"

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE! The old men's hats; children's books; women's clothes

When, however, a plural noun already ends in "s", we form its possessive case just by adding the apostrophe, but not the "s". There are a few exceptions to this, but they are very few.

HOW DO WE FORM THE POSSESSIVE CASE OF A PLURAL NOUN WHICH ALREADY ENDS IN "S"? We form the possessive case of... just by adding the apostrophe, but not the "s"

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE! The girls' coats; the workers' clothes; ladies' dresses

WHAT DO FOOTBALLERS' SHIRTS HAVE WRITTEN ON THEIR BACKS? Footballers' shirts have numbers written on their backs

KICK kopnąć

WHAT AM I DOING? You're kicking the table

LUCKY szczęśliwy  CAT kot

DO PEOPLE IN YOUR COUNTRY THINK IT'S LUCKY TO SEE A BLACK CAT? Yes, people in my ... or... No, people in ... don't think ...

COAST wybrzeże  CERTAIN pewny, ustalony

CAN THE ENGLISH COAST BE SEEN FROM THE COAST OF FRANCE? Yes, on certain days the English coast can be seen from ...

TIRE 1222 zmęczyć się

DO YOU EVER TIRE OF SPEAKING? Yes, I sometimes tire ... or... No, I never tire ...
"Fast" means the same as "quick", except that we do not add "ly" to it as an adverb. What have they just done? They've just learnt that, in the conditional tense, we use "should" for the first person singular and plural, and "would" for all the other persons; but that, in fact, we generally use "would" for all persons. An Open Conditional expresses a probability. Its construction is "If + Present + Future". A Subjunctive Conditional expresses a supposition; its construction being "If + Past + Conditional".
Stage 6

447 Lesson 76

Suppose przypuszczać
Thirst pragnienie

What do you suppose'ed happen if there were suddenly no
water in the world? I suppose we'd all die of thirst if there
...

Supposing today were Sunday, where'd you be now?
Supposing today were... I'd be...

Notice that, after the verb "suppose", we use the Subjunctive Conditional
Tense because the sentence expresses a supposition "Supposing today were..."/

What tense do we use after the verb "Suppose"? We use
the Subjunctive...

Why? Because the sentence expresses a supposition

Hotter and hotter • More and more
coraz cieplejszy (cieplej) coraz więcej

Does it become hotter and hotter as we go towards the
north of Europe? No, it doesn't become ... but it becomes colder and
colder

Do people usually become richer and richer as they become
older?/ Yes, people usually become

... 448 Why? Because they usually earn more and more
money

Does good wine usually become cheaper and cheaper as
it becomes older? No, good wine doesn't usually ... but
it

usually becomes more and more expensive
READY  gotowy

HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE YOU TO GET READY TO GO OUT (TO WORK, OR TO SCHOOL ETC.) IN THE MORNING ?/ It takes me about... to get ready to...

WHEN DO YOU THINK YOU'LL BE READY TO TAKE THE EXAM AT THE END OF THIS BOOK ? I think I'll be ready ... in about... time

ARE YOU ALWAYS READY TO LEND PEOPLE MONEY ? Yes, I'm always ready ... or ... No, I'm not always...

ALSO • AS WELL TOO WHEREABOUTS /
także równieże także w którym miejscu

The words "also, as well" and "too" all mean the same thing, but their place in a sentence is different. The word "also" usually goes between the subject and the verb, whilst the words "as well" and "too" usually go at the end of a sentence.

WHEREABOUTS IN A SENTENCE DO THE WORDS "ALSO, AS WELL" AND "TOO" USUALLY GO ?/ The word "also" usually goes between ... whilst the words "as well" and "too"...

449 GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE ! He also speaks French. He speaks French as well. He speaks French too

DESCRIBE DESCRIPTION JUST
opisywać opis zaraz, tuż

DESCRIBE SOMEONE YOU KNOW, PLEASE (ONE OF YOUR FAMILY OR FRIENDS ETC.). I'll describe my uncle. My uncle is tall and thin...

DESCRIBE THE PLACE WHERE YOU LIVE. The place where I live is by the sea. It is quite large. There are some factories just outside it...

WHAT'S HE DOING ?/ He's describing the place where he lives

DO YOU THINK IT'S A GOOD ENOUGH DESCRIPTION ? Yes, I think it's... or ... No, I don't think...

WHOM • z kim, komu

The word "who" is the subject of a verb, whilst, for the object of a verb, we use the word "whom"./ For example, in the sentence "Who is speaking to you ?", the word "who" is the subject of the sentence, whilst the word "you" is the object./ In the sentence "To whom are you speaking ?", the word "whom" is the object, whilst the word "you" is the subject; that is, the person who is doing the action./
WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "WHO" AND "WHOM"?
The difference between ... is that the word "who" is the subject of a verb, whilst, for the object of a verb, we use the word "whom"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE! "Who can speak Chinese here?" and "To whom are you giving the book?"

The word "whom" is very little used in conversation. Instead of saying "To whom are you speaking?", we nearly always say "Who are you speaking to?", because it is easier to say, although it is not really grammatically correct.

WHAT DO WE GENERALLY SAY INSTEAD OF "TO WHOM ARE YOU SPEAKING?"/ We generally say "Who are you speaking to?" instead of "to whom ..." WHY? Because it's easier to say

AS SOON AS • gdy tylko OVER skończony(a)
WHAT DID YOU DO AS SOON AS YOU CAME INTO THE CLASSROOM? I sat down etc. as soon as I came into the classroom
WHAT'LL YOU DO AS SOON AS THE LESSON IS OVER? I'll stand up, go home etc. as soon as the ...

451 WHEN YOU LEND ANYTHING, LIKE MONEY FOR EXAMPLE, DO YOU PREFER THE OTHER PERSON TO GIVE IT BACK ON A CERTAIN DATE OR JUST AS SOON AS POSSIBLE? When I lend anything, like money ... I prefer the other...

STRANGE dziwny
WHO'S THE STRANDEST PERSON YOU KNOW? A friend of mine is the strangest...

EXERCISE 36

LESSON 77

SHUT SHUT UP BE QUIET WISH (v)
zamknąć zamknąć się, być cicho być cicho pragnąć, chcieć

Instead of the verb "to close", we can use the verb "to shut". The verb "to shut up" means the same as "to be quiet" but is much less polite, and is generally used when one is angry.
WHAT VERB CAN WE USE INSTEAD OF THE VERB "TO CLOSE"?

We can use the verb "to shut" instead of...

WHEN YOU'RE ANGRY WITH A FRIEND BECAUSE HE KEEPS SPEAKING TO YOU WHILST YOU'RE TRYING TO READ A BOOK, WHAT DO YOU TELL HIM TO DO?/ When I'm angry with ... because he ... I tell him to shut up

TO TELL SOMEBODY TO SHUT UP IS NOT REALLY POLITE. IF, THEREFORE, WE WISH TO BE POLITE, WHAT OUGHT WE TO SAY INSTEAD?

If we wish to be polite, we ought to say "be quiet" instead

CHOOSE

DO YOU CHOOSE YOUR CLOTHES YOURSELF, OR DOES SOMEONE HELP YOU TO CHOOSE THEM?/

Yes, I choose my clothes myself, ... or ... No, I don't choose...

IF YOU HAD TO CHOOSE BETWEEN HAVING 10,000 POUNDS NOW OR 40,000 POUNDS IN TEN YEARS' TIME, WHICH'D YOU CHOOSE?

If I had to ... having... I'd choose to have...

WHY?

RATHER • raczej RATHER THAN zamiast

WOULD YOU SAY YOU SPOKE ENGLISH RATHER WELL NOW?/

Yes, I'd say I spoke...

WOULD YOU SAY THE WEATHER WAS RATHER NICE TODAY?

Yes, I'd say the weather was...

453 WOULD YOU RATHER HAVE AN ICED DRINK THAN A HOT DRINK AT THE MOMENT?

Yes, I'd rather have ... than ... or ... No, I wouldn't rather have an ... but I'd rather have a...

WHICH WOULD YOU RATHER DO: READ A BOOK, WATCH TELEVISION, OR GO TO THE CINEMA?/

I'd rather...

FAITH wiara CHRISTIAN chrześcijanin

HAVE YOU VERY MUCH FAITH IN OTHER PEOPLE'S WORD?

Yes, I've very much ... or ... No, I haven't very...

HOW OLD IS THE CHRISTIAN FAITH?

The Christian faith is about two thousand years old
PREPOSITION + GERUND

You will perhaps have noticed that, after a preposition in English, we use the gerund and not the infinitive. For example, "before going; on speaking; after eating" etc. A Gerund is a Verbal Noun (that is, half a verb and half a noun) and ends in -ing.

DO WE USE THE GERUND OR THE INFINITIVE AFTER A PREPOSITION?

We use the gerund after...

454 GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE! On coming; after taking; before asking etc.
WHAT DO YOU DO BEFORE COMING TO SCHOOL? I... etc. before coming to school
WHAT IS A GERUND? A gerund is a Verbal Noun (that is, half a verb and half a noun) and ends in -ing

FREE BUSY FRIENDSHIP
wolny zajęty przyjaźń

ARE MOST PEOPLE BUSY ON SUNDAY? No, most... but they're free
WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A FREE MEAL (OR RIDE)? By a free... we mean that we don't have to pay for it

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT THE BEST THINGS IN LIFE ARE FREE? IN OTHER WORDS, DO YOU BELIEVE THAT THE BEST THINGS IN LIFE ARE THINGS LIKE WALKING, SWIMMING, FRIENDSHIP, LOOKING AT NATURE ETC., THINGS THAT DO NOT COST MONEY; OR DO YOU THINK THAT THE BEST THINGS IN LIFE LIKE BIG, FAST CARS, EXPENSIVE FOOD AND CLOTHES ETC. ARE BETTER? Yes, I believe that the ... or... No, I don't believe that the...

455 RECOGNISE TO BE GOOD AT DOING SOMETHING
rozpoznać być dobrym w czymś

DO YOU THINK YOU'D BE ABLE TO RECOGNISE ME IF WE MET EACH OTHER AGAIN IN THIRTY YEARS' TIME? Yes, I think I'd be able to ... if we ... or... No, I don't think I'd be ... if we met...

WOULD YOU SAY YOU WERE GOOD AT RECOGNISING PEOPLE'S FACES AFTER NOT HAVING SEEN THEM FOR SEVERAL YEARS? Yes, I'd say I was good ... or... No, I wouldn't say I was good at...
JOB   praca
WHAT KIND OF JOB DO YOU THINK'S THE MOST INTERESTING?
I think the job of... is the most interesting

TICKET  bilet
HOW MUCH'S A CINEMA TICKET IN YOUR HOME TOWN?
A cinema ticket in my town is about...

LIP   warga
WHAT'S THIS?
It's your bottom lip

SYSTEM  system
456 WHAT SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT DO YOU HAVE IN YOUR COUNTRY?
We have a ... system of government in...

SAIL  żeglować
SAILOR  żeglarz
ARE SOME SAILING SHIPS STILL USED TODAY?
Yes, some sailing ships are still used today, but not many

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A SAILOR?
Yes, I'd like to ... or ... No, I wouldn't like...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

DICTATION 43
I do not get up/ immediately I wake up,/ but I lie in bed/ for a few minutes./ We sometimes/ go through the summer/ without going for a swim./ To cross the road/ without looking both ways/ would be very dangerous./ When we say/ we ought to study,/ it means that we have an alternative,/ but that we are under a moral obligation to study./ Although there were no bones/ in the meat,/ it had been cooked/ so badly/ that it was impossible to eat./ In origin,/ most people in Europe/ are of a mixture of blood;/ this being caused/ by the many wars/ that there have been in the past.
As you already know, the auxiliary verb "do" is used in the Present Simple Tense only in the interrogative and negative but not in the positive. For example, "Do you speak English? Yes, I speak English. No, I do not speak English."

However, when we wish to be emphatic about something, we can also use it in the positive, and say "Yes, I do speak English!" In such cases, we put a heavy accent on the word "do".

WHEN DO WE USE THE AUXILIARY VERB "DO" IN A POSITIVE SENTENCE WITH THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE? We use the auxiliary verb "do" in a positive ... when we wish to be emphatic.

We usually use the emphatic "do" when someone denies something we say and which we know to be true. For example, we might say "Mr. and Mrs. Brown go to the cinema every evening", and then someone might deny it and say "No, they don't go to the cinema every evening", and we then say emphatically "Yes, they do go to the cinema every evening".

WHEN DO WE USUALLY USE THE EMPHATIC "DO"? We usually use ... when someone denies something we say, and which we know to be true, or believe to be true.

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! For example, we might say "Mr. Smith eats a lot" and someone might deny it, and say "No, he doesn't eat a lot", and then we say "Yes, he does eat a lot!"

458 GIVE THE ANSWER TO THIS SENTENCE USING THE EMPHATIC FORM, PLEASE! "YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT I'VE GOT IN MY POCKET!"

Yes, I do know what you've got in your pocket.
Another use of the emphatic "do" is in an exclamation. For example, "I do like this book! He does speak English well!"

TELL ME ANOTHER USE OF THE EMPHATIC "DO", PLEASE! Another use of... is in an exclamation

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! "I do hate noisy children!" and "She does write beautifully!"

Of course, the emphatic form can also be used in the Past Tense. For example, "I did speak English well ten years ago" and "I did like that book I read last week."

GIVE THE ANSWER TO THIS SENTENCE USING THE EMPHATIC FORM IN THE PAST, PLEASE! "YOU DIDN'T COME TO SCHOOL YESTERDAY"

Yes, I did come to school yesterday

HIT uderzyć, ugodzić, uderzenie

459 WHAT AM I DOING? You're hitting the table with your hand

WERE YOU EVER HIT BY YOUR MOTHER WHEN YOU WERE A CHILD? Yes, I was sometimes hit... or... No, I was never...

WHAT'D HAPPEN IF YOU HIT A POLICEMAN? If I hit... he'd probably hit me back and throw me in prison

The word "fair" has five different meanings, which are as follows: .........................

(fair hair): ......................... (industrial and agricultural fairs, for example):

........................ (just): ........................ (moderate): ........................ (amusement park)/

WHAT ARE THE FIVE MEANINGS OF THE WORD "FAIR"? The five meanings of the word "fair" are...

DO PEOPLE BECOME DARKER AND DARKER IN HAIR COLOUR AS WE GO TOWARDS THE NORTH OF EUROPE? No, people don't... but they become fairer and fairer
Does this country hold a fair (industrial or agricultural type of fair) every year in one of its large cities? Yes, this country holds a ... or ... No, this country doesn't hold a ... Where? When? Do you ever go? Yes, I sometimes go ... or ... No, I never go ... Why or why not? Because I like such things ... or ... Because I'm not interested in such things. If I gave everyone in the class a sweet except you, do you think that would be quite fair (just)? No, if you gave ... I don't think it'd ... but I think it'd be very unfair. Do they have a fair (amusement park) in this town? Yes, they have ... or ... No, they don't have ... Where? When? Do you ever go? Why or why not? Do you speak English fairly (moderately) well now? Yes, I speak English fairly well now. Pleasure przyjemność Is it a great pleasure for you to get up in the morning? Yes, it's a great pleasure for ... or ... No, it isn't a ... Why or why not? Because I find my work etc. interesting ... or ... Because, when I get up, it is often cold outside the bed and I usually have to get up in order to go to school or to work etc. Do you think a life completely full of pleasure would be boring? Yes, I think a life ... would be ... or ... No, I don't think ... Experiment eksperyment Are you against animals being used for experiments? Yes, I'm against ... or ... No, I'm not ... Discover odkryć When was America discovered, and by whom? America was discovered in 1492 by Christopher Columbus, or, by Leif Ericsson about the year 1000.
RESULT rezultat

462 WHAT IS OFTEN THE RESULT OF PUTTING A CAT AND A DOG TOGETHER? The result of putting a cat and a dog together is often a battle and a lot of noise

SCIENTIST naukowiec

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A SCIENTIST? Yes, I'd like ... or ... No, I wouldn't...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

DIVISION dział, sekcja, liga

HOW MANY FOOTBALL DIVISIONS ARE THERE IN YOUR COUNTRY? There are ... in my country

WHICH DIVISION'S YOUR HOME TOWN IN? My home town's in the ... division

LESSON 79

IN • WITHIN ON THE OTHER HAND
za w ciągu, wewnątrz z drugiej strony

The time now is 6 o'clock. If I went out of the room and said to you, "I'll be back in an hour's time", it would mean that I'd be back at 7 o'clock. If, however, I went out of the room and said "I'll be back within an hour", it'd mean that I'd be back at any time between now and 7 o'clock.

THE TIME NOW IS 6 O'CLOCK. IF I WENT OUT OF THE ROOM AND SAID, "I'LL BE BACK IN AN HOUR", AT WHAT TIME WOULD I RETURN? If you went out of ... you'd return at 7 o'clock

463 IF, ON THE OTHER HAND, I WENT OUT OF THE ROOM AND SAID "I'LL BE BACK WITHIN AN HOUR", AT WHAT TIME WOULD I RETURN? If on the ... you'd return at any time between now and 7 o'clock

DO YOU THINK THERE'LL BE ANOTHER WORLD WAR WITHIN THE NEXT 50 YEARS? Yes, I think there'll... or ... No, I don't think there'll...

MAIN MAINLY SHOPPING
główny głównie zakupy
WHICH IS THE MAIN SHOPPING STREET IN THIS TOWN? ... is the main shopping...

DO YOU THINK THAT THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF ONE COUNTRY AND THOSE OF ANOTHER IS MAINLY A QUESTION OF LANGUAGE OR DO YOU THINK THERE ARE OTHER MORE IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES?/ I think the difference ... is mainly ... or... I think that there are more important differences than that of language; such as differences of...

SING - SANG - SUNG
śpiewać
AT REST
wypoczęty, zrelaksowany

464 BATH
kapiel, wanna
BATHROOM
łazienka
IN PUBLIC
publicznie

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO SING"? The paradigm.^

WHY ARE PEOPLE SO OFTEN IN THE HABIT OF SINGING TO THEMSELVES IN THE BATH?/ People are so ... perhaps because they are alone and think that nobody can hear them; also because the water makes them feel completely at rest whilst at the same time making them feel alive and awake. Also perhaps one's voice sounds better in the bathroom.

IF YOU SANG IN PUBLIC (IN THE STREET, FOR EXAMPLE), HOW MUCH DO YOU THINK YOU'D EARN? If I sang ... I think I'd ...

HAVE YOU EVER SUNG IN PUBLIC? Yes, I've sometimes... or... No, I've never...

PROFIT zysk
LOSS strata

IF YOU BOUGHT A BUSINESS FOR, SHALL WE SAY, 400,000 POUNDS AND SOLD IT AGAIN LATER FOR 100,000 POUNDS, WOULD YOU BE MAKING A PROFIT?/ No, if I... I wouldn't be making a profit, but I'd be making a loss

465 HOW MUCH WOULD YOUR LOSS BE? My loss'd be 300,000 pounds

FUTURE PERFECT •

I SHALL HAVE STUDIED będę studiował(a)

WHEN DO WE USE THE PAST PERFECT? AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. We use the Past Perfect when there are two actions in the past, and one action is before the other. For example, "I studied English before I went to England"
WHEN DO WE USE THE PRESENT PERFECT? AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE./
   We use the Present Perfect when an action is finished, but the time is not
   finished. For example, "I have studied English this week"

Now we have the Future Perfect Tense which, like the Past Perfect and Present Perfect
Tenses, is formed with the verb "to have" and a Past Participle. For example:

Past Perfect:     I had studied

Perfect:         I have studied

Future Perfect: I shall have studied

466 We use the Future Perfect Tense for an action that will be finished before a certain
   time in the future, or at a certain time in the future./ For example, "Before two
   o'clock tomorrow, I shall have finished my lunch", or "At two o'clock tomorrow, I
   shall have finished my lunch"./

How do we form the future perfect tense?     We form the ... with
   the verb "to have" and a Past Participle

When do we use the future perfect tense?     We use the... for an
   action that will be finished "before" a certain time in
   the future, or "at" a certain time in the future

Give me an example, please !     By this time tomorrow, I shall have already
   spoken to him

Will you have had your dinner before this time
tomorrow?/ Yes, I'll have had my ... or ... No, I shan't have had my...

shall we have left this room in three hours' time?    Yes, we'll have left this ... or ... No, we shan't have...

Will you have been home before i see you again next
lesson?     Yes, I'll have been ... or ... No, I shan't have...

Will all the shops have shut by nine o'clock this evening?/
   Yes, all the shops will have shut... or ... No, not all
   the shops'll have...

467 Minister    minister          Prime       pierwszy

What do some countries call the most important minister
in the government?     Some countries call... the Prime Minister
WHAT OTHER KIND OF MINISTERS HAVE WE? The other kind of ministers we have are government ministers; such as minister of agriculture, foreign minister etc., and also church ministers.

GUESS zgadnąć

ARE YOU USUALLY ABLE TO GUESS A PERSON'S AGE? Yes, I'm usually... or... No, I'm not usually...

COIN moneta

HAVE YOU GOT ANY COINS IN YOUR POCKET (OR BAG) AT THE MOMENT? Yes, I've got some... or... No, I haven't got any...

KNOCK pukać, stukać

WHAT AM I DOING? You're knocking on the table

DICTATION 44

In some countries, a lot of things used daily/ belong to the government,/ such as the roads,/ the trains, water and electricity,/ The notice/ outside the police station/ said that the man was wanted/ dead or alive,/ Don't throw/ that piece of paper away;/ I still need it;/ I haven't finished with it yet;/ The little boy/ had just been given/ a clean handkerchief/ by his mother,/ and immediately he dropped it/ on the floor/ and made it all dirty again;/ He was completely off his guard/ because the pen he bought/ from the man in the street/ was faulty and soon broke;/ and he became very angry/ and took a long time/ to calm down;/ But there was no comparison in price/ between the pen he bought/ and the ones that are sold/ in the shops.

LESSON 80

RODE czas przeszły czas. „to ride” BICYCLE rower

WHAT'S THE PAST TENSE OF THE VERB "TO RIDE"? The Past... rode

IF YOU RODE FROM HERE TO THE NEAREST TOWN BY BICYCLE, ABOUT HOW LONG WOULD IT TAKE YOU? If I rode ... it'd take me about...

JOIN przyłączyć się JOINT połączenie staw, LIKE THIS tak, w ten sposób

WOULD YOU LIKE TO JOIN THE ARMY?/ Yes, I'd... or... No, I wouldn't...
469 IF WE JOIN TWO PIECES OF WOOD TOGETHER LIKE THIS, WHAT DO WE MAKE? If we join ... like that, we make a cross

WHAT PART OF THE ARM IS THIS? That part of the arm is the joint of the arm

E.G. = EXEMPLI GRATIA = FOR EXAMPLE ABBREVIATION

na przykład skrót

The letters "e.g." are the abbreviation of "exempli gratia", from the Latin, which means "for example". We use these letters in writing, as an abbreviation, but not in speaking.

WHAT ARE THE LETTERS "E.G." AN ABBREVIATION OF? The letters "e.g." are...

WHEN DO WE USE THESE LETTERS? We use these letters in writing, as an abbreviation, but not in speaking.

HERE I AM* LIST lista

The translation of "Here I am" is "....."

470 WHAT'S THE TRANSLATION OF "HERE I AM"? The translation of... is...

We form this kind of exclamation by using the word "here" plus the Present Simple of the verb "to be". For example, "Here I am: here you are: here he is" etc.

HOW DO WE FORM THIS KIND OF EXCLAMATION?/ We form this kind... by using the word "here" plus the Present Simple of the verb "to be"

The following is a complete list of all the persons:

HERE I AM oto jestem
HERE YOU ARE Oto jesteś
HERE HE IS Oto jest
HERE SHE IS oto jesteś
HERE IT IS Oto jest
HERE WE ARE oto jesteśmy
HERE YOU ARE  
oto jesteście

HERE THEY ARE  
oto są

GIVE ME THE COMPLETE LIST OF ALL THE PERSONS WITH THEIR TRANSLATIONS, PLEASE!
Here I am: "...". Here you are: "...".
Here he is: "..."....

When the subject is not "I, you, he etc.", we put it after the verb and not before it.
For example, "Here they are!" - "Here are the students!"

471 WHEN THE SUBJECT IS NOT "I, YOU, HE ETC.", DO WE PUT IT BEFORE OR AFTER THE VERB? When the subject is not... we put it after the verb

GIVE ME THREE EXAMPLES, PLEASE! / Here he is! - Here's John! Here it is! - Here's the book! Here they are - Here are the boys!

STATEMENT

STATEMENTS

APPLICATION

państwo, stan  oświadczenie  podanie

FORM
formularz

PASSPORT
paszport

DO YOU PAY TAXES TO THE STATE?
Yes, I pay... or... No, I don't...

IS THIS ROOM IN A GOOD STATE (CONDITION) OR A BAD STATE?
This room's in a ... state

WHEN YOU MAKE AN APPLICATION FOR A PASSPORT, WHAT MUST YOU STATE ON THE APPLICATION FORM?
When I make ... I must state my name, my address, my age, the colour of my eyes and hair etc.

472 IF YOU MAKE A FALSE STATEMENT THAT IS AGAINST THE LAW, WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN TO YOU?
If I make ... I might be thrown into prison

FIGHT

DRUNK

MORAL

walka

pijany

moralny

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN A FIGHT IN THE STREET - BETWEEN TWO DRUNKS FOR EXAMPLE?
Yes, I've seen ... or ... No, I've never ... WHERE? WHAT HAPPENED?/
WHY IS IT SOME PEOPLE WANT TO FIGHT THE MOMENT THEY GET DRUNK?
Some ... perhaps because, when they are drunk, they can't think correctly and so they lose all moral sense and the little animal that is deep down inside them rises to the top and wants to fight, as is the nature of nearly all animals ... etc.

MIND BRAIN BRAINY ABSTRACT
umysł mózg mądry, inteligentny abstrakcyjny

"Mind" we use in the abstract sense, whereas "brain" we generally use in the physical sense.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "MIND" AND "BRAIN"?
The difference between "mind" and "brain" is that we use ...

473 IF YOU DECIDE, FOR EXAMPLE, TO GO TO THE CINEMA ONE EVENING, ARE YOU IN THE HABIT OF CHANGING YOUR MIND LATER? No, if I decide to ... I'm not in the habit of... or... Yes, if I decide ... I'm in the habit...

WHICH GREAT MAN IN HISTORY DO YOU THINK HAD THE BEST BRAIN?
I think ... had the best brain of any great man in history

WHO'S THE BRAINIEST IN YOUR FAMILY? My ... is the brainiest in my family

CRIMINAL kryminalny

WHAT HAPPENS TO CRIMINALS IF THE POLICE CATCH THEM? If the police catch criminals, they throw them into prison

GUN pistolet

MUST YOU HAVE PERMISSION TO CARRY A GUN OR TO KEEP ONE AT HOME? Yes, you must have ... or... No, you don't need permission ...

ARREST aresztować

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN ANYONE ARRESTED? Yes, I've seen ... or... No, I've never...

WHO? WHEN? WHY?
CIVILIZE cywilizować

DO YOU THINK THE WORLD'S MORE CIVILIZED NOWADAYS THAN IT WAS IN THE PAST ?

Yes, I think the world's ... or...

No, I don't think ... but I think it's less civilized

474 LESSON 81

SHORT ANSWERS WITH AUXILIARY VERBS •

YES, I DO tak... YES, I AM tak... YES, I HAVE tak...

YES, I WILL tak... YES, I WOULD tak...

When we ask a question with the auxiliary verb "do" or "did", we can use a short answer without repeating the main verb. For example, "Do you walk to school ?" - "Yes, I do" or "No, I don't".

Answer the following questions with just "do" or "did".

DO PEOPLE USUALLY HAVE TO WORK IN ORDER TO EARN MONEY ?/

Yes, they do

DO YOU LAUGH WHEN YOU SEE AN ACCIDENT ?

No, I don't

DID WE SPEAK TO EACH OTHER LAST LESSON ?

Yes, we did

DID PEOPLE BELIEVE THE WORLD WAS ROUND IN THE OLD DAYS ?

No, they didn't

We can also use short answers with the other auxiliary verbs "to be; to have; will; would; can; must" etc.

475 WITH WHAT OTHER AUXILIARY VERBS CAN WE ALSO USE SHORT ANSWERS ?/

We can also use ... with ... "to be; to have ..."

CAN YOU GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE !

"Are you Mr. Brown ?" - "Yes, I am". "Have you got a pen ?" - "Yes, I have" etc.
Answer the following questions with short answers.

SHALL WE STILL BE ALIVE IN TWO MINUTES' TIME? Yes, we shall
WOULD YOU NEED ANY MONEY IF YOU WENT TO THE CINEMA AND HAD A FREE TICKET?/ No, I wouldn't
CAN YOU SWIM? Yes, I can ... or ... No, I can't
MUST ONE BE VERY CAREFUL WHEN ONE DOES SOMETHING DANGEROUS? Yes, one must

In future, however, I don't want you to use these short forms when answering my questions. I want you always to answer in the long form in order to get more practice in speaking.

WHY IS IT I DON'T WANT YOU TO ANSWER MY QUESTIONS IN FUTURE BY USING THESE SHORT FORMS?/ You don't want... in order for us to get more practice in speaking

476 ROSE czas przeszły czasownika „to rise”

WHAT'S THE PAST OF "RISE"? The Past... "rose"
WHAT TIME DID YOU RISE THIS MORNING? I rose at... this morning
DID THE SUN RISE EARLY THIS MORNING? Yes, the sun rose ... or...
No, the sun didn't... but it rose...

HOW HIGH • MILE POINT (decimal) \(^{130}\)
jak wysoko mila przecinek (system dziesiętny)
KILOMETRE kilometr POPULATION populacja

ABOUT HOW HIGH ARE THE WALLS OF THIS ROOM IN FEET?/ The walls of... are about... feet high
ABOUT HOW LONG IS THIS TABLE IN FEET? This table is about... feet long
IF I AM [5] FEET [11] INCHES TALL, ABOUT HOW TALL DO YOU THINK YOU ARE IN FEET AND INCHES? If you are ... I think I'm about... feet... inches tall
A mile equals about one point six (1.6) kilometres.

ABOUT HOW MANY KILOMETRES DOES A MILE EQUAL? A mile equals about one point six kilometres

A kilometre equals about point six (0.6) of a mile.

ABOUT HOW MANY MILES DOES A KILOMETRE EQUAL? A kilometre equals about point six of a mile

IF A KILOMETRE EQUALS ABOUT POINT SIX (0.6) OF A MILE, HOW FAR IS IT FROM HERE TO THE NEAREST TOWN IN MILES?

If a kilometre ... it is about... miles from here to...

HOW BIG IS THIS TOWN IN POPULATION? This town has a population of about...

FELL czas przeszły czasownika „to fall”

WHAT’S THE PAST OF “FALL”? The Past... “fell”

IF YOU FELL FROM THE TOP OF A VERY HIGH BUILDING, WHAT’D HAPPEN? If I fell... I’d kill myself (or I’d die)

GLAD zadowolony

WOULD YOU BE GLAD TO HEAR THAT YOU HAD FAILED AN EXAM? No, I wouldn’t... but I’d be very unhappy

WOULD YOU BE GLAD IF YOU WERE TOLD YOU HAD WON THE FOOTBALL POOLS? Yes, I’d be glad if I were told...

478 SICK chory VOMIT wymiotować

WHAT’S ANOTHER WORD FOR "ILL"? "Sick" is another...

WHAT’S ANOTHER MEANING OF THE WORD "SICK" BESIDES "ILL"? "Vomit" is another...

WHAT MAKES PEOPLE SICK (VOMIT)? Certain smells, excessive eating or drinking etc., make people sick (or vomit)

REPAIR reperować

HOW OFTEN DO YOU NEED YOUR SHOES REPAIRED? I need my shoes repaired about once a...
WHAT DO WE CALL THE TOP COVERING OF A HOUSE? We call the top covering of a house "a roof."

WHICH'S THE MAIN WIND FOR THIS PART OF THE WORLD? The... wind is the main wind for...

LOT (THE) COLON TAKE CARE OF
całość, wszystko dwukropek opiekować się

In the old days, people were very much afraid of their kings. It is quite useless thinking about what will happen if they win; simply because they won't win. My pen is the most useful thing that I possess. Mix some wine with it, put in some ice and then pour the lot into a large glass. The two countries wouldn't even unite to protect themselves against their common enemy. He takes great care of his car and lets no one use it but himself.

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO CATCH"? The paradigm of...
catch - caught - caught

WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU CAUGHT A COLD? The last time I caught a cold was...

HAVE YOU EVER CAUGHT A TRAIN JUST AS IT WAS LEAVING THE STATION? Yes, I've sometimes caught... or... No, I've never caught...

DIRECT SPEECH AND INDIRECT SPEECH

DIRECT SPEECH: I SAID "THE ROOM IS LARGE"
mowa bezpośrednia: ja powiedziałem „ten pokój jest duży”

INDIRECT SPEECH: I SAID THAT THE ROOM WAS LARGE
mowa pośrednia: ja powiedziałem, że ten pokój jest duży

donieść, informować odnosić się jeśli... wtedy
There are two ways in which we can repeat what someone has said. We can either give the exact words of the speaker and say, for example, "Mr. Brown said "I like warm weather"." This is called Direct Speech. Or, we can report what Mr. Brown said, like this: "Mr. Brown said that he liked warm weather." This is called Indirect Speech or Reported Speech.

WHAT ARE THE TWO WAYS IN WHICH WE CAN REPEAT WHAT SOMEONE HAS SAID? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.

The two ways in which we can repeat what someone has said are where we can either give the exact words of the speaker, for example, Mr. Brown said "I like warm weather", or where we can report what the speaker said, for example "Mr Brown said that he liked warm weather"

WHAT DO WE CALL THESE TWO WAYS OF REPEATING WHAT SOMEONE HAS SAID? We call... Direct and Indirect Speech

At the moment, I am speaking, and I am saying, "The room is large". Now, if I then asked you, "What did I say?", you would have to answer "You said that the room was large". This is turning Direct Speech into Indirect Speech.

When we change Direct Speech into Indirect Speech, we must change the verbs from the Present Tense into the Past Tense. For example; Now, I am saying "The room is large", whilst, "Yesterday, I said that the room was large".

If the verbs in the sentence are already in the Past, then they sometimes remain unchanged or are changed into tenses that put them even further into the past. It should also be noticed that the Present Perfect "I have taken" is put into the Past Perfect "I had taken".

WHAT DO WE DO WITH THE TENSES WHEN WE CHANGE DIRECT SPEECH INTO INDIRECT SPEECH? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. When we change... we must change the verbs from the Present Tense into the Past Tense, e.g. "The room is large", whilst "Yesterday, I said that the room was large"

WHAT DO WE DO TO VERBS THAT ARE ALREADY IN THE PAST TENSE? Verbs that are already in the Past Tense we sometimes leave unchanged, or change into tenses that put them even further into the past.
The important thing to remember is that the past of "shall" is "should", whilst the past of "will" is "would". This use of "should" and "would" is called the Future in the Past, and is used for something said in the past which refers to a future action.

For example "John will go to London next year" is a statement that refers to a future action, whilst, "I said that John would go to London next year" is the same future statement put into the past./

482 WHAT'S THE PAST OF "SHALL"? The Past of... "should"
WHAT'S THE PAST OF "WILL"? The Past of... "would"
WHAT'S THE FUTURE IN THE PAST, AND WHEN DO WE USE IT?
The Future in the Past is when we use "should" and "would" for "shall" and "will", and we use it for something said in the past which refers to a future action
GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! "John will go to London next year" becomes "I said that John would go to London next year"

Right. I will now make some statements and ask you to tell me what I said, which means you will have to change my Direct Speech into Indirect Speech./

"I AM SPEAKING TO YOU" - WHAT DID I SAY ? You said that you were speaking to me
"I HAVE JUST TAKEN THE PEN FROM THE TABLE" - WHAT DID I SAY ? You said that you had just taken the pen from the table
"I THINK I SHALL GO TO LONDON TOMORROW" - WHAT DID I SAY ?/ You said that you thought you would go to London tomorrow

Notice that, in the last example, the word "shall" in the direct sentence becomes "would" and not "should" in the indirect sentence, because it is put into the second person: "you would".

483 "I HAD A BOOK IN MY HAND WHEN I CAME INTO THE ROOM AT THE BEGINNING OF THE LESSON" - WHAT DID I SAY ?/ You said that you had a book in your hand when you came into the room at the beginning of the lesson
"IF I WERE A KING, MY WIFE WOULD BE CALLED A QUEEN" -
WHAT DID I SAY ? You said that if you were a king, your wife
would be called a queen

Notice that words like "I, you, he, my, your, his etc." change when Direct Speech
becomes Indirect Speech.

Notice also that inverted commas are not used for Indirect Speech, and when we use
Indirect Speech, we need not use the word "that" if we don't wish to. We can say
- "He said the room was large" instead of- "He said that the room was large"./

DO WE USE INVERTED COMMAS FOR INDIRECT SPEECH ? No, we don't
use...

DO WE NEED TO USE THE WORD "THAT" WHEN WE USE INDIRECT
SPEECH ? No, we don't need to use the word "that" when...

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! He said that the room was large ... or ... He said the room was large

484 FLAT mieszkanie

DID PEOPLE IN THE OLD DAYS BELIEVE THE WORLD WAS ROUND ?/ No, people in ... but they believed it was flat

WHICH IS ONE OF THE FLATTEST PARTS OF THIS COUNTRY ? One of the flattest... is ...

PITY WHAT A PITY! PICNIC PHRASE
szkoda jaka szkoda! piknik wyrażenie, zwrot

WOULD YOU THINK IT WERE A GREAT PITY IF YOU WENT FOR A PICNIC IN THE COUNTRY AND IT RAINED ?/ Yes, I'd think it were a great pity if ...

WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE DO YOU PITY MOST ? I pity ... most

TRANSLATE THIS PHRASE: "WHAT A PITY !"

BLOW - BLEW - BLOWN dmuchać

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO BLOW" ? The paradigm ...
blow - blew - blown

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN BLOWN OFF YOUR FEET BY THE WIND ? -
IF SO, WHEN ? Yes, I've been ... or ... No, I've never...

EXERCISE 37
CONSIDER  sądzić, uważać  
DECISION  decyzja

WHAT DO YOU CONSIDER TO BE THE WORST THING THAT CAN HAPPEN TO A PERSON?  
I consider the worst thing ... is...  
(to die slowly in great pain etc)

WHY MUST WE CONSIDER CAREFULLY BEFORE MAKING AN IMPORTANT DECISION?  
We must consider carefully before making an important decision because, if we don't consider carefully, we might make a big mistake

WHATEVER  cokolwiek  
WHENEVER  kiedykolwiek  
WHEREVER  gdziekolwiek  
WHOEVER  ktokolwiek

LIMIT  ograniczony  
UNLIMITED  nieograniczony  
MOST OF  przeważająca część

CORRECT  poprawny  
INCORRECT /  niepoprawny

The difference between the words "what" and "whatever" is that the word "what" we use in a limited sense, whilst the word "whatever" we use in a more unlimited sense. Other examples of this kind of thing are: when - whenever; where - wherever and who - whoever.

486 WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "WHAT" AND "WHATEVER"?  
The difference between ... is that the word "what" we use in a limited sense, whilst the word "whatever" we use in a more unlimited sense

IF YOU COULD BUY WHATEVER YOU WANTED, WHAT WOULD YOU BUY AND WHY?  
If I could buy whatever I wanted, I'd buy ... because...

CAN YOU GO FOR A HOLIDAY WHENEVER YOU LIKE?/  
Yes, I can go for... or ... No, I can't go...

WHY NOT?  
Because I have to work or study for most of the year

IF YOU COULD GO WHEREVER YOU LIKED IN THE WORLD, WHERE'D YOU GO?  
If I could go wherever ...I'd go...

IF YOU COULD MEET WHOEVER YOU WISHED IN THE WORLD, WHOM WOULD YOU PREFER TO MEET?/  
If I could meet whoever I wished ... I'd prefer to...
In that last sentence, the word "whoever" is really incorrect as it is the object of the sentence and not the subject. Consequently, it ought to be "whomever" and not "whoever". However, we prefer to use "whoever" as it is easier to say, which is why it is more common. Also, "whom would you prefer..." usually becomes "who would you prefer..." in conversation.

487 IN THAT LAST SENTENCE, IS THE WORD "WHOEVER" USED CORRECTLY? No, in that last sentence the word "whoever" is not used correctly.
WHAT OUGHT WE TO USE INSTEAD? We ought to use "whomever" instead.
WHY? Because the word "whoever" is the subject of a sentence, whilst the word "whomever" is the object.
WHY DO WE PREFER TO USE "WHOEVER" INSTEAD OF "WHOMEVER"? We prefer to use "whoever" instead of "whomever" because it's easier to say.

THE TRUTH A LIE THINK OF
prawda klamstwo myśleć o

DO YOU ALWAYS TELL THE TRUTH? Yes, I always tell... or... No, I don't always tell the truth, but sometimes I tell lies.
WHY OR WHY NOT? Because I think it makes life easier... or ... Because it's sometimes necessary to tell small lies in order not to be unpleasant to people.
If, for example, a woman asks us what we think of her new dress, we ought to say that we think it looks nice even if we really think it looks ugly.

DO NEWSPAPERS ALWAYS TELL THE TRUTH? No, newspapers don't always tell... but sometimes they tell lies.
WHY DO THEY SOMETIMES TELL LIES? They sometimes ... because they want to make people believe something different from the truth; and sometimes because they have to put the news together in a great hurry and so do not have time to make sure that what they are printing is really the truth.

488 MISS panna

WHAT'S THE OPPOSITE OF THE VERB "TO CATCH"? The opposite of... "to miss"
IF I SUDDENLY THREW A GLASS AT YOU AND YOU MISSED IT,
WHAT'D HAPPEN ? If you suddenly threw ..., it'd fall on the floor
and probably break
ARE YOU IN THE HABIT OF MISSING TRAINS AND BUSES ? Yes, I'm in
the habit of... or ... No, I'm not in...
WHY OR WHY NOT ?/ Because I always give myself plenty of time to catch
trains and buses ... or ... I always leave everything to
the last minute and then have to hurry ... etc.
HOW LONG DO YOU HAVE TO BE AWAY FROM HOME FOR BEFORE
YOU BEGIN TO MISS YOUR FAMILY AND FRIENDS ? I have to be away from
home for about... before I begin ...
DID YOU MISS THE LAST LESSON? - IF SO, WHY? Yes, I missed the...
or... No, I didn't...

IF YOU FELL FROM THE TOP OF A HIGH BUILDING YOU'D KILL
YOURSELF; BUT IF YOU FELL FROM A FIRST- FLOOR WINDOW, WHAT
WOULD YOU DO TO YOURSELF ?/ If I fell from a ..., I'd hurt myself
IF YOU HURT YOURSELF VERY BADLY, WHERE'D YOU BE TAKEN TO?
If I hurt myself very badly, I'd be taken to hospital
HAVE YOU EVER SEEN ANYONE BADLY HURT IN A ROAD ACCIDENT?
Yes, I've seen ... or ... No, I've never...
WHAT HAPPENED?
WHAT'S THE WORST YOU'VE EVER BEEN HURT?/ The worst I've ever been
hurt was when...

DO YOU THINK THAT A UNION OF ALL THE COUNTRIES OF THE
WORLD WILL EVER BE POSSIBLE ? Yes, I think that a union of... will one day
be possible ... or ... No, I don't think that a ... will ever be possible
WHAT IS A TRADE UNION ?/ A Trade Union is an organisation which protects
the workers of a particular industry, and fights to improve
their pay and conditions
ARE YOU IN FAVOUR OF TRADES UNIONS? Yes, I'm in favour of... or...
No, I'm not in...

ROPE sznur

WHAT CAN WE USE ROPE FOR? We can use rope for pulling things... etc.

COURT sąd

WHERE DO PEOPLE GO WHEN THEY ARE LOOKING FOR JUSTICE? People go to the law courts when they...

JUDGE sędzia

WOULD YOU LIKE THE JOB OF A JUDGE? Yes, I'd like the... or... No, I wouldn't like...

DICTATION 46 LATENESS spóźnienie

When we hurry, we are not able to do things as well as when we take our time. You can eat as much as you like; we've got plenty of food. I haven't eaten so much since I was a little boy. The teacher told the girl's mother that he found the girl's school-studies were not as good as they ought to be. When we are late for an appointment, we have to run. If I lend you some money, will you pay it back when promised? One should not make important decisions without thinking carefully. They would rather live in an agricultural part of the country. He made no apology for his lateness.

LESSON 84

DARK - DARKEN • SHORT - SHORTEN
ciemny - ścieśniać się krótki - skracać

WIDE - WIDEN - WIDTH LENGTH - LENGTHEN
szeroki - rozszerzać - szerokość długość - wydłużać

STRENGTH - STRENGTHEN FARMER OBVIOUS RHYTHMICAL
siła - umocnić farmer oczywisty rytmiczny

We can sometimes form verbs from certain adjectives or nouns by adding the letters "en". For example, from the adjective "dark" we can make the verb "to darken" which means "to make darker". Other examples are "short - shorten: wide - widen etc."/
GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE! Dark-darken; short-shorten ... etc.

WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO DARKEN" MEAN? The verb "to darken" means "to make darker"

IF OUR TROUSERS ARE TOO SHORT, WHAT MUST WE DO TO THEM? If our trousers ..., we must lengthen them.

WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE BEST WAY TO STRENGTHEN THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD? I think the best way to ... is to try to increase understanding between them ... and perhaps it is not a bad idea to send the children of one country to study for a year in another country.

HOW DOES A FARMER FATTEN HIS ANIMALS? A farmer fattens ... by giving them more and better food, obviously.

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORD "OBVIOUS". It is obvious from what he says that he is not interested in the job.

We form these verbs only from adjectives or nouns of one syllable, and not always then. We don't say, for example, "to smallen" but "to make smaller" - mainly because it doesn't sound very pleasant or rhythmical and is not so easy to say.

HOW MANY SYLLABLES MUST AN ADJECTIVE OR NOUN HAVE IN ORDER FOR US TO FORM A VERB FROM IT? An adjective or noun must have one syllable in order for us...

CAN WE FORM VERBS FROM ALL ADJECTIVES OF ONE SYLLABLE? No, we can't form verbs...

WHY NOT? Because they don't always sound pleasant or rhythmical or easy to say.

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF A ONE-SYLLABLE ADJECTIVE FROM WHICH WE CAN'T FORM A VERB? An example of a ... is small-smallen (large - largen: slow - slowen etc.)

ACHE TOOTHACHE STOMACH-ACHE EARACHE HEADACHE
ból ból zęba ból żołądką ból ucha ból głowy

An ache is a continuous physical pain, such as toothache, headache, stomach-ache etc.

WHAT IS AN ACHE? An ache is a continuous ...

WHAT MIGHT YOU GET IF YOU ATE TOO MUCH? I might get stomach-ache if I ate too much.
DO YOU EVER SUFFER FROM EARACHE? Yes, I sometimes suffer ... or...
No, I never...

WHAT KIND OF THINGS GIVE YOU A HEADACHE? The kind of things that ...
are noise, too much work, hot weather etc.

SHOULD° powinienem, OUGHT TO powinienem, CONFUSE pomieszać,
-am, -śmy,-ście, itd. -am, -śmy, itd. zawikłać

Another word we can use instead of "ought to" is "should".

WHAT IS ANOTHER WORD WE CAN USE INstead OF "OUGHT TO"?
Another word we can use instead of "ought to" is "should"

SHOULD WE ALWAYS PAY BACK WHAT WE BORROW? Yes, we should always pay...

WHAT SHOULD WE DO BEFORE CROSSING THE ROAD? We should look both ways before...

WHY SHOULDN'T CHILDREN THROW STONES AT ONE ANOTHER? Children shouldn't throw ... because they might hurt one another very badly

"Should" has two meanings. For example, "I should study" can mean "I ought to study", or it can be the conditional of the verb "study". For example, "I should study if I had enough time". For this reason we generally prefer to use "would" for the conditional, and say "I would study if I had enough time" and use "should" when we mean "ought to"./

WHAT ARE THE TWO MEANINGS OF "I SHOULD STUDY"? The two meanings of... are "I ought to study", and the conditional "I should study if..."

TO AVOID CONFUSING THE TWO MEANINGS, WHAT DO WE GENERALLY PREFER TO DO? To avoid confusing ... we generally prefer to use "would" for the conditional and "should" when we mean "ought to"

ROUGH szorstki, szorsto, zgrubsza SMOOTH gladki SURFACE powierzchnia SEA-SICK choroba morska

EDUCATED wykształcony UNEDUCATED niewykształcony ROUGHLY/ ROUGHLY/

IS THE SURFACE OF THIS TABLE ROUGH? No, the surface ... but it's smooth
WHEN YOU TRAVEL BY BOAT, DO YOU PREFER THE SEA TO BE ROUGH?
No, when I travel... but I prefer it to be smooth, or calm.

WHY OR WHY NOT?
Because a rough sea makes me feel sea-sick...

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY WE MUST LEARN TO TAKE THE ROUGH WITH THE SMOOTH IN LIFE?
When we say we must... we mean that we must learn to take the ups and downs of life and the bad times with the good times.

AT A ROUGH GUESS, HOW MANY PEOPLE WOULD YOU SAY THERE WERE IN SPAIN (OR RUSSIA, OR CHINA ETC) ?
At a rough guess, I'd say there were ... million...

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY THAT A PERSON HAS ROUGH MANNERS?
When we say ... we mean that he has not been educated in the correct use of manners - but it does not mean he has bad manners.

DO YOU LIKE ROUGH WEATHER?
Yes, I like ... or... No, I don't...

WHICH DO YOU THINK IS THE ROUGHEST GAME ONE CAN PLAY?
I think perhaps rugby is the roughest...

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY "A ROUGH PIECE OF WORK"?
By "a rough piece of work", we mean work that is not yet finished, or is not complete.

GROUND LEVEL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY
ziemia, teren poziom metro kolej

FLOOR (GROUND) piętro

By the word "ground", we usually mean the surface of the land.

WHAT DO WE USUALLY MEAN BY THE WORD "GROUND"?
By the word "ground", we...

ARE THERE ANY SHOPS IN THIS TOWN BUILT BELOW THE LEVEL OF THE GROUND (OR GROUND LEVEL)?
Yes, there are some ... or ... No, there ... aren't any...

WHERE?

WHEN A TABLE IS NOT LEVEL, WHAT MUST WE DO?
When a ... we must put something under one of its legs.

HAS THIS TOWN GOT AN UNDERGROUND RAILWAY?
Yes, this town's got an ... or ... No, this town hasn't got...

DOES IT NEED ONE?
Yes, I think it needs one ... or ... No, I don't think...

WHY OR WHY NOT?
WHAT'S ON THE GROUND FLOOR OF THIS BUILDING? There's (or there are) ... on the ground floor of...

IF YOU FELL TO THE GROUND FROM THE TOP OF A VERY HIGH BUILDING, WHAT'D HAPPEN? If I fell... I'd die (or I'd kill myself)

WHERE'S THE FOOTBALL GROUND IN THIS TOWN? The football ground in this town is ...

ARE THERE ANY FLOWERS IN THE GROUNDS OF THIS BUILDING? Yes, there are some ... or... No, there aren't...

LESSON 85

IMPERATIVE (COMPLETE) •

LET ME GO pozwól mi iść
GO idź

LET HIM GO niech on idzie
LET HER GO niech ona idzie
LET IT GO niech ono idzie

LET US GO idziemy
GO idźcie

LET THEM GO niech idą

WHAT'S THE IMPERATIVE OF THE VERB "TO GO" ? The Imperative is "Go!"

"Go!" is the second person singular and plural of the imperative, meaning "You go!". For all the other persons, we add the word "let". The complete imperative is "Let me go! Go! Let him (her, it) go! Let us go! Go! Let them go!"

WHAT'S THE COMPLETE IMPERATIVE OF THE VERB "TO GO" ?
The complete Imperative of... is "let me go: go: let him go ...

The negative of the imperative we form by using "do not". For example, "Do not let him go! Don't go!" etc.
HOW DO WE FORM THE NEGATIVE OF THE IMPERATIVE? We form the negative of the imperative by using "do not".

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF THE NEGATIVE THIRD PERSON SINGULAR, PLEASE! An example of... is "Don't let him open it before Christmas!"

AND AN EXAMPLE OF THE NEGATIVE SECOND PERSON PLURAL./ Don't take it away!

OVEREAT OVERSLEEP OVERWORK
zjeść za dużo zaspać przepracować się

OVERLOOK OVERCOOK UNDERCOOK
górować, wznosić się, przeoczyć gotować za długo - niedogotować

OVERPAY UNDERPAY SO THAT THROUGH
zapłacić za dużo - niedopłacić tak, że przez, poprzez

500 When we put the word "over" before a verb, it sometimes means to do something excessively.

WHAT DOES IT SOMETIMES MEAN WHEN WE PUT THE WORD "OVER" BEFORE A VERB? When we put the word "over" before a verb, it sometimes means to...

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE! Some examples are "overstay; overlearn..."

"Over" does not always mean to do something excessively; "overlook", for example, does not mean "to look excessively".

WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN IF WE OVERATE? If we overate, we might get stomach-ache

HAVE YOU EVER OVERSLEPT SO THAT YOU'VE BEEN TOO LATE TO GO TO SCHOOL (OR TO WORK)? Yes, I've sometimes ... or ... No, I've never...

WOULD YOU SAY IT WAS DANGEROUS TO OVERWORK ONESELF? Yes, I'd say it was dangerous to...

WHY? Because we can make ourselves ill; and some people kill themselves through overwork
Some verbs, like "overcook" or "overpay", form their opposite with the word "under" - e.g. undercook, underpay.

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY THAT SOMEBODY IS UNDERPAID FOR THE WORK HE DOES? When we say that... we mean he is worth more money than he receives.

WHAT ARE THE CONTRARIES OF "TO OVERCOOK" AND "TO OVERPAY"? The contraries of... are to undercook and to underpay.

TO MAKE ONE PAY sprawić, by ktoś zapłacił ELECTRIC / elektryczny

WHAT HAPPENS TO PEOPLE WHO ARE CHARGED BY THE POLICE WITH COMMITTING SERIOUS CRIMES? People who are charged by the police with committing serious crimes are first taken to court, and then, if they are found guilty, they are put in prison...

HOW WOULD YOU FEEL IN A BATTLE IF YOU WERE TOLD TO CHARGE THE ENEMY? If in a battle I were told... I'd probably feel very afraid...

WHAT HAPPENS TO SOLDIERS WHO REFUSE TO CHARGE THE ENEMY DURING A BATTLE? Soldiers who refuse to charge the enemy... are sometimes killed by their own officers.

IF YOU HAD TO BE IN CHARGE OF A BIG BUSINESS, WHAT KIND OF BUSINESS WOULD YOU CHOOSE TO BE IN CHARGE OF? If I had to be in... I'd choose to be...

HOW MUCH DID THEY CHARGE YOU (MAKE YOU PAY) FOR YOUR SHOES? They charged me... for my shoes.

Another use of the word "charge" is in charging a gun or an electric battery.

WHAT'S ANOTHER USE OF THE WORD "CHARGE"? Another use of the... is in charging a gun or an electric battery.

WAS THE SKY CLEAR YESTERDAY? Yes, the sky... or... No, the sky wasn't...
CAN YOU MAKE YOURSELF CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD IN ENGLISH?
Yes, I can make myself clearly understood in English (depending, of course, on what I have to say)

AT WHAT TIME OF THE DAY ARE THE STREETS AT THEIR CLEAREST AS REGARDS PEOPLE AND CARS ETC?/ The streets are at their clearest as ... usually in the evening

WHO-clears THE TABLE AFTER A MEAL AT HOME? I clear (or my... clears) the table after...

503 GUEST gość HOST/HOSTESS gospodarz/gospodyni INVITE zapraszać
IF YOU INVITED ME TO YOUR HOUSE, WOULD YOU BE MY GUEST OR MY HOST/HOSTESS? If I invited you ... I'd be your host/hostess

IF YOU COULD PLAY THE HOST TO THREE FAMOUS GUESTS, WHICH THREE FAMOUS PEOPLE WOULD YOU CHOOSE?/ If I could play the... I'd choose...

RIDDEN III forma czasownika „to ride"
WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO RIDE"? The paradigm...
ride - rode - ridden

HAVE YOU EVER RIDDEN A HORSE? Yes, I've ridden ... or ... No, I've never...

HAVE YOU EVER RIDDEN A BICYCLE AT NIGHT WITHOUT LIGHTS? Yes, I've ridden ... or ... No, I've never...

SEVERE poważny, srogi
IF YOU WERE A JUDGE, ON WHAT KIND OF CRIMINAL WOULD YOU BE MOST SEVERE?/ If I were a judge, the kind of criminal I'd be most severe on would be...

DO YOU GET VERY SEVERE WINTERS IN YOUR COUNTRY? Yes, we get very severe ... or ... No, we don't...

504 BLOW (n) uderzenie, cios, podmuch
WHAT DO PEOPLE SAY THEY SEE WHEN THEY RECEIVE A BLOW ON THE HEAD? People say they see stars when they receive...
MAKE A SENTENCE USING THE WORD "FOR" WITH THE MEANING OF "BECAUSE" I said nothing, for I didn't wish to continue the conversation

WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE DO YOU RESPECT MOST? The kind of people I respect most are...

WHAT DO WE EMPLOY TO CUT BREAD? We employ a knife to cut bread

A person who gives work to another person is called an "employer", whilst the person who receives the work is called an "employee".

WHAT DO WE CALL A PERSON WHO EMPLOYS ANOTHER PERSON TO WORK FOR HIM? We call a person who ... an "employer"

AND WHAT DO WE CALL THE PERSON WHO WORKS FOR HIM? We call the person who works for him an "employee"

DICTATION

All right, but the root of the problem still remains: when a man murders another man, ought we to put him in prison or kill him? It's difficult to cross the road in safety nowadays. I'm determined to keep studying until I can speak English really well. He lay down quietly and died. Customers in a shop are called "sir" or "madam"; and an officer is called "sir" by his men. When we get wet, we have to take our clothes off and dry them. In spite of the fact that he seems to be quite tall, he is only about standard height.

LESSON 86

DURATION FORM*

PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

I HAD BEEN WORKING FOR TWO HOURS WHEN HE CAME YESTERDAY
PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

I HAVE BEEN WORKING FOR TWO HOURS UNTIL NOW

FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

I SHALL HAVE BEEN WORKING FOR TWO HOURS WHEN HE COMES TOMORROW

We form the Past, Present and Future Perfect Progressive Tenses by using the verb "to have" with the word "been" and the Present Participle of the main verb. For example, "I have been working for two hours." Another name for these tenses is the "Duration Form".

HOW DO WE FORM THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE TENSES?

We form the Past,... by using the verb "to have" with the word "been" and the Present Participle of the main verb.

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE!

"I have been studying for two hours"

WHAT'S ANOTHER NAME FOR THESE TENSES?

Another name ... the Duration Form

When we only wish to express a continuous action, we use the ordinary Past, Present or Future Progressive Tenses. For example:

"I was working when he came"..........

"I am working" ..............................

"I shall be working when he comes"./

If, however, we wish to add how long the action has been in progress, we use the Perfect Progressive Tenses. For example:

PAST PROGRESSIVE

I WAS WORKING WHEN HE CAME
PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

I HAD BEEN WORKING FOR TWO HOURS WHEN HE CAME

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ORDINARY PROGRESSIVE TENSES AND THE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE TENSES?/ The difference between the ... is that we use the ordinary Progressive Tenses when we only wish to express a continuous action, whilst we use the Perfect Progressive Tenses when we wish to add how long the action has been in progress.

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! "I was working when he came" becomes "I had been working for two hours when he came"

Consequently, 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. For example: "I have been working for two hours - and I am still working."

508 CONSEQUENTLY, WHEN DO WE USE THE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE TENSE?/ We use the Perfect... 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.

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! "I have been working for two hours - and I am still working."

HOW LONG HAD YOU BEEN SITTING IN THIS ROOM FOR WHEN I CAME IN? / I had been sitting in this room for ... when you came in.

SINCE WHAT TIME HAD YOU BEEN SITTING IN THIS ROOM WHEN I CAME IN? / I had been sitting in this room since ... when you came in.

HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN STUDYING ENGLISH FOR? / I've been studying English for ...

SINCE WHEN? / Since February 1st. 19...

HOW LONG WILL YOU HAVE BEEN LIVING IN THIS PLACE FOR WHEN THIS YEAR (OR SEASON) ENDS? / I'll have been living in this place for ... when this year (or season) ends.

SINCE WHEN? / Since ...

FLOWN / III forma czasownika „to fly”
WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO FLY"?
The paradigm...
fly - flew - flown

509 HAVE YOU EVER FLOWN IN A PLANE? Yes, I've flown ... or ... No, I've never ...

DRAW ciągnąć, rysować  RULER linijka
WHAT AM I DOING? You're drawing your book along the table (or drawing your chair along the floor)

COULD YOU DRAW A COMPLETELY STRAIGHT LINE WITHOUT THE HELP OF A RULER?/ No, I couldn't draw a completely straight line without the help of a ruler

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

WHAT KIND OF PICTURES?

WHO WAS THE LAST RULER OF YOUR COUNTRY? The last ruler of my country was...

EARTH ziemia  ASTRONOMICAL astronomiczny  GEOGRAPHICAL geograficzny

GENERALLY SPEAKING, WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "EARTH" AND "WORLD"?
Generally speaking the difference between ... is that we use the word "earth" in the astronomical sense, and "world" in the geographical sense

510 HOW PAR'S THE EARTH FROM THE SUN?/ The Earth's about 93,000,000 miles from the sun, or 150,000,000 kilometres

WHAT COLOUR'S THE EARTH AROUND THIS PLACE; AND IS IT RICH EARTH? The earth around this place is ...; and it's...

BY MEANS OF. za pomocą  PUBLIC (adj) publiczny  TRANSPORT transport

BY WHAT MEANS CAN WE DRAW A STRAIGHT LINE? We can draw a straight line by means of a pen or a pencil and a ruler

BY WHAT MEANS DO YOU COME TO SCHOOL? I come to school by (means of a) bus, train, car etc.

WOULD YOU RATHER HAVE YOUR OWN MEANS OF TRANSPORT THAN USE PUBLIC TRANSPORT?/ Yes, I'd rather have ... or ... No, I wouldn't rather have ...

WHY OR WHY NOT?
AS A MEANS OF MAKING MONEY, WHAT WOULD YOU SAY WAS THE
BEST WAY? As a means of... I'd say the best way was...

511 FIGURE figura, cyfra

DO YOU THINK THAT MEN AND WOMEN HAD BETTER FIGURES IN
THE OLD DAYS THAN THEY HAVE TODAY? Yes, I think that... or...
No, I don't...

WHO DO YOU THINK WAS THE WORST FIGURE IN HISTORY? I think
... was the worst...

WHY?

WHO DO YOU THINK WAS THE GREATEST FIGURE IN HISTORY?
I think ... was the greatest...

HOW MANY FIGURES ARE THERE IN THE NUMBER OF YOUR HOUSE?
There are ... figures in the...

WHAT KIND OF FIGURE AM I DRAWING IN THE AIR WITH MY
FINGER? You're drawing a square (a circle etc)
in the air with your finger

ADOPT zaadaptować

IF YOU WENT TO LIVE IN ANOTHER COUNTRY, DO YOU THINK YOU
WOULD QUICKLY ADOPT THE WAY OF LIVING IN THAT COUNTRY?
Yes, if I went to ... I think I'd ... or... No, if I went to...
I don't think I'd...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

512 CRUEL okrutny, srogi

WHO DO YOU THINK WAS THE CRUELLEST CHARACTER IN HISTORY?
I think ... was the cruellest...

COLLEGE szkoła (wyższa, średnia) UNIVERSITY uniwersytet
WHAT'S A COLLEGE? A college is a kind of school, and also part of a university

BURN palić się

IF YOU PUT A PIECE OF WOOD OR PAPER INTO A FLAME, WHAT
HAPPENS TO IT? If you put a piece of... it burns

EXERCISE 38
LESSON 87

RUN  biec, pędzić

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO RUN"?  
run - ran - run

WHAT'S THE FURTHEST YOU'VE EVER RUN?  
The furthest I've ever run is...

GROW - GREW - GROWN  rosnąć  MOST OF ALL  przede wszystkim

WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO GROW" MEAN?  
The verb "to grow" means "..."

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO GROW"?  
grow - grew - grown

AT ABOUT WHAT AGE DOES THE AVERAGE PERSON STOP GROWING PHYSICALLY?  
The average person stops growing physically at about the age of 25

IF YOU GREW TIRED, WHAT'D YOU DO?  
If I grew tired, I'd go to bed and sleep, or sit down and rest

WHAT KIND OF FOOD IS GROWN MOST OF ALL IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD?  
The kind of food that is grown most of all in this part of the world is...

MATTER  materiał, sprawa, rzecz

WHAT DOES THE WORD "MATTER" MEAN?  
The word "matter" means "..."

WHAT KIND OF MATTER IS THIS BOOK MADE OF?  
This book is made of paper matter

DO YOU THINK THAT THE POSSIBILITY OF ANOTHER WORLD WAR IS A SERIOUS MATTER?  
Yes, I think that the...

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN POLITICAL MATTERS?  
Yes, I'm interested in ... or... No, I'm not...

514  WHY OR WHY NOT?

TAIL QUESTIONS • TAIL  EXPECT  KITCHEN
ogon, koniec, tren  oczekiwać  kuchnia

A Tail Question is formed by repeating the auxiliary verb in the main part of the sentence: that is, such words as "shall; should; can; could; do; did; have; had; am; was" etc.
If the main part of the sentence is positive, the Tail Question must be negative. If the main part is negative, the Tail must be positive. For example: "You're Mr. Brown, aren't you?" "You aren't Mr. Brown, are you?" / 

HOW IS A TAIL QUESTION FORMED? A Tail Question is formed by repeating the auxiliary verb in the main part of the sentence. If the main part is positive, the Tail Question must be negative. If the main ... 

RIGHT, NOW I WILL GIVE YOU THE MAIN PART OF A SENTENCE AND YOU MUST GIVE ME THE TAIL QUESTION.

HE'S A YOUNG MAN Isn't he?

515 HE ISN'T A YOUNG MAN Is he?

YOU'VE GOT A VERY NICE KITCHEN / Haven't you?

YOU HAVEN'T GOT A VERY NICE KITCHEN Have you?

YOU CAN SING Can't you?

YOU CAN'T SING Can you?

HE'LL BE AFRAID Won't he?

HE WON'T BE AFRAID Will he?

THEY WOULD BE HUNGRY Wouldn't they?

THEY WOULDN'T BE HUNGRY

When a sentence contains no auxiliary verb, the auxiliary verb "do" is used in the Tail Question. For example, "You know how to cook, don't you?" /

WHEN A SENTENCE CONTAINS NO AUXILIARY VERB, WHICH VERB DO WE USE IN THE TAIL QUESTION? When a sentence ... we use "do" in the Tail Question

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! They come every Thursday, don't they?

516 When a Tail Question is in the negative, we expect a positive answer. For example, "You drink coffee, don't you?" - "Yes, I do." When, on the other hand, it is in the positive, we expect a negative answer. For Example, "You don't drink coffee, do you?" - "No, I don't."
The same is true with the Past Tense and other Tenses. For example, "You saw him yesterday, didn't you?" - "Yes, I did" ... or ... "You didn't see him yesterday, did you?" - "No, I didn't".

WHEN A TAIL QUESTION IS IN THE NEGATIVE, WHAT KIND OF ANSWER DO WE EXPECT?  When a Tail... we expect a positive answer
GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE!  "He runs very fast, doesn't he?"
"Yes, he does"

WHEN, ON THE OTHER HAND, A TAIL QUESTION IS IN THE POSITIVE, WHAT KIND OF ANSWER DO WE EXPECT?  When, on the other hand, a Tail... we expect a negative answer
GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE!  "He doesn't run very fast, does he?"
"No, he doesn't"

PURPOSE  cel
FOR WHAT PURPOSE DO PEOPLE WORK?  People work in order to earn money
WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE PURPOSE OF LIVING?  I think the purpose of living is (to be happy and to make others happy etc.)

IF YOU HAD THE RIGHT BY LAW TO DO WHATEVER YOU WISHED, WHAT'D YOU DO?  If I'd the right by ... I'd...
DO WE USUALLY HAVE THE LEGAL RIGHT TO SAY UNPLEASANT THINGS ABOUT OTHER PEOPLE IN PUBLIC, EVEN THOUGH WHAT WE SAY MAY (OR MIGHT) BE TRUE?  No, we don't usually have the legal right to say ... It depends on what is said

The word "on" we can use for things which are moving or still. For example, "I'm putting the book "on" the table" - "The book is "on" the table". The word "onto" we can only use for things which are moving. We can say, "I'm putting the book "onto" the table", but we can't say, "The book is "onto" the table."/
WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "ON" AND "ONTO"?

The difference between ... is that the word "on" we can use for things which are moving or still, whilst "onto" we can only use for things which are moving.

518 DO YOU THINK YOU COULD JUMP ONTO THE TABLE WITH BOTH YOUR FEET TOGETHER?

Yes, I think I could ... or ... No, I don't...

HAVE YOU EVER TRIED TO DO IT?

Yes, I've tried ... or ... No, I've never ...

TIE (v) wiązać  PRISONER więzień

HOW DO THEY USUALLY TIE A PRISONER?

They usually tie a prisoner with his hands behind his back.

ALLOW pozwolić

DO YOU THINK CHILDREN OUGHT TO BE ALLOWED TO SMOKE AT THE AGE OF FOURTEEN?

Yes, I think children ... or ... No, I don't...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

ELECT wybrać

IN THE OLD DAYS, WAS THE GOVERNMENT OF A COUNTRY GENERALLY ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE?

No, in the old days, the government of a country was not elected by the people, but in some cases it was.

POWER siła

DO YOU THINK THAT ALL THE POWER OF A COUNTRY OUGHT TO BE PUT INTO THE HANDS OF ONE MAN?

Yes, I think that all... or...

No, I don't think that all...

519 SILENT cichy

WHAT'D BE THE DANGER OF HAVING A COMPLETELY SILENT CAR?

The danger of having a ... would be that people crossing the road would not hear it coming.

DICTATION 48 TAKE A BATH kąpać się

They threw themselves down/ under the big piece of wood,/ which stood against the wall,/ to protect themselves/ from the rain./ If they had not done so,/ they would have got/ thoroughly wet./ If we drive carelessly,/ we might have an accident too./ However, we do not need/ to drive too slowly./ It is strange to think/ that from such small beginnings/ we get such a large tree./ He won first prize/ for being the best student/ in his class./ A real
gentleman/ is one who speaks/ to a poor man/ with the same manners/ as he speaks to a rich man./ Each member of a royal family/ has a title/ and, wherever he goes/ he is often followed by a large crowd./ Some people take mud baths/ for their health.

LESSON 88

TO HAVE SOMETHING DONE • HOMEWORK READY MADE
mieć coś zrobione • praca domowa gotowy
MADE TO MEASURE robione na miarę

"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."

520 WHAT DOES IT MEAN "TO HAVE SOMETHING DONE"? "To have something done" means that we don't...

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! I don't cut my hair myself, but I have ...

DO YOU CLEAN YOUR SHOES YOURSELF OR DO YOU HAVE THEM CLEANED FOR YOU BY SOMEONE ELSE? Yes, I clean my shoes myself... or ...

DO YOU THINK IT'S BETTER TO BUY CLOTHES READY MADE OR HAVE THEM MADE TO MEASURE? I think it's better to ...

Of course, we can use the verb "to get" instead of the verb "to have" if we wish, and say "to get something done".

WHAT CAN WE USE INSTEAD OF THE VERB "TO HAVE"? We can use the verb "to get" instead of...

DO YOU (OR DID YOU WHEN YOU WERE AT SCHOOL) GET SOMEONE TO DO YOUR HOMEWORK FOR YOU, OR, AT LEAST, HELP YOU WITH IT? Yes, I get someone ... or ... No, I don't get...

521 SAVE = CONSERVE ECONOMISE PROTECT RESCUE
cztery znaczenia = konserwować oszczędzać chronić ratować

FALL DOWN / przewrócić się, upaść

The verb "to save" has four meanings, which are: to conserve; to economise; to protect; and to rescue.
WHAT ARE THE FOUR MEANINGS OF THE VERB "TO SAVE"? The four meanings of... are "to conserve ..."

DO YOU EVER SAVE ANY OF YOUR MONEY AND PUT IT IN THE BANK? Yes, I save some of... or... No, I never save...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

WHAT'S THE BEST WAY TO SAVE TIME WHILST WORKING? The best way to... is to watch ourselves carefully and try to find the quickest and easiest way of doing the job. Saving each second can very much shorten a job.

WHAT DOES AN OLD MAN CARRY TO SAVE HIMSELF FROM FALLING DOWN WHILST WALKING? An old man carries a walking-stick to save himself...

WHAT DOES IT MEAN "GOD SAVE THE KING!"? "God save the King!" means "God protect the King!"

522 HOW WOULD YOU TRY TO SAVE SOMEONE'S LIFE IF YOU SAW HIM IN DIFFICULTY IN THE SEA? I'd try to save someone's life if I... either by swimming to him myself and bringing him safely to land, or by running to get help... etc.

TRADE TRADESMAN BAKE BAKER BUTCHER BUILDER fach, rzemiosło kupiec, rzemieślnik piec piekarz rzeźnik budowniczy

WHAT KIND OF THINGS DOES YOUR COUNTRY MAINLY TRADE IN? My country mainly trades in...

By "a trade" we usually mean a job in which people work mainly with their hands. Some examples of tradesmen are bakers, butchers, builders etc.

WHAT DO WE USUALLY MEAN BY "A TRADE"? By "a trade" we usually mean a...

WHAT'S ONE OF THE BEST-PAID TRADES IN YOUR COUNTRY? One of the best-paid trades in my country is the trade of a...

523 CLOSE (adj) bliski

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "CLOSE" (CLOZ) AND "CLOSE" (CLOS)? The difference between... is that "close" (cloz) is a verb, whilst "close" (clos) is an adjective meaning "near"
WHAT'S THE CLOSEST YOU'VE EVER BEEN TO REAL DANGER?
The closest I've ever been to real danger was when ...

EVERY NOW AND AGAIN NO LONGER/
od czasu do czasu już nie, dłużej nie

WHAT DOES IT MEAN "EVERY NOW AND AGAIN"?
"Every now and again" means...

WHY IS IT A GOOD IDEA TO GIVE ONE'S HOUSE A THOROUGH CLEANING FROM TOP TO BOTTOM EVERY NOW AND AGAIN?
It's a good idea to give ... because we find things we thought we had lost or had forgotten were there. It also gives us an opportunity to throw out things that we no longer need

ISLAND wyspa

WHAT'S AN ISLAND? An island is a piece of land completely surrounded by sea

524 OCEAN ocean INDIAN indyjski

NAME ME AN OCEAN, PLEASE! The Indian Ocean

EXTREME skrajność TAKE wziąć, brać

ARE YOU THE KIND OF PERSON THAT GOES FROM ONE EXTREME TO THE OTHER, OR DO YOU GENERALLY TAKE THE MIDDLE WAY?
I'm the kind of person who ...

PRODUCE produkować

WHAT DOES YOUR COUNTRY PRODUCE?
My country produces...

BOAST chwalić się, szczycić

DO YOU LIKE PEOPLE WHO BOAST?
No, I don't like ...

LESSON 89

TELL, powiedzieć, mówić SAY powiedzieć, mówić ADDITIONAL dodatkowy INFORM informować

ORDER rozkazać RELATE opowiedzieć GARDENER ogrodnik
The verbs "to tell" and "to say" mean roughly the same thing, but the verb "to tell" has three additional meanings or uses, which are: "to inform", "to order" and "to relate". For example:

1. "Can you tell me the time, please?" - or, in other words, "Can you inform me of the time, please?"

2. "Tell that boy to shut up!" - or, in other words, "Order that boy to shut up!"

3. "Tell us a story, please!" - or, "Relate a story to us, please!"

WHAT ARE THE THREE ADDITIONAL MEANINGS OF THE VERB "TO TELL", BESIDES MEANING THE SAME AS "TO SAY"? The three additional meanings of... are 1) Inform, 2) Order, 3) Relate

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE! 1) Tell me what you've got in your pocket! 2) Tell him to come here! 3) Tell me exactly what happened!

Another difference between "tell" and "say" is that we generally use "tell" when we speak to somebody, that is, when we tell something to somebody. For example, "I told John that I was hungry"; whilst we use "say" when we are not speaking to anybody in particular, but are just saying something. For example, "I said that I was hungry".

In order to make it a little clearer perhaps: Supposing I am in this room alone and I make the statement "I am thirsty": I am saying that I am thirsty. If, on the other hand, you are in the room with me and I speak to you, making the same statement, I am telling you that I am thirsty.

WHAT IS ANOTHER DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "TELL" AND "SAY"? Another difference between ... is that we generally use "tell" when we speak to somebody whilst we use "say" when, we are not speaking to anyone in particular

With Direct Speech, we always use the verb "to say". For example, "He said to his friend, "I will see you tomorrow", or, "Be careful!", she said.

We must notice that after "say" we use "to", but not after the word "tell". For example, "He said to me" and "He told me".
FOR DIRECT SPEECH WHICH VERB DO WE USE - "SAY" OR "TELL"?

For Direct Speech we use the verb "say"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE!  "Be quiet" I said

DO WE USE THE WORD "TO" AFTER THE VERB "TELL" OR "SAY"?

We use the word "to" after the verb "say"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE!  The gardener said to them, "Don't walk on the grass, please!" The gardener told them not to walk on the grass

527 RISEN  III forma czasownika "to rise"

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

... rise - rose - risen

HAVE YOU EVER RISEN BEFORE THE SUN HAS RISEN?

Yes, I've sometimes risen... or... No, I've never...

WHEN AND WHY?

GAIN  TRANSACTION  PUT RIGHT  DEGREE

zyskać  transakcja  nastawić  stopień

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 friends, or to gain money through a business transaction.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "TO EARN" AND "TO GAIN"?

The difference between... is that we generally use "earn" with the meaning of "to receive money for work done", whilst we use the word "gain" for other purposes...

IF YOU WERE TO BUY A BUSINESS FOR, SHALL WE SAY, 800,000 POUNDS AND WERE TO SELL IT FOR HALF THAT AMOUNT, WOULD YOU BE GAINING BY DOING SO?

No, If I were to...but I'd be losing by doing so

528 HOW MUCH WOULD YOUR LOSS BE?

My loss'd be 400,000 pounds

DOES YOUR WATCH GENERALLY GAIN OR LOSE TIME, OR DOES IT KEEP PERFECT TIME?

My watch generally...

WHAT MUST WE DO WHEN OUR WATCHES GAIN OR loose TIME?

When our watches... we must put them right

WHAT'S THE BEST WAY TO GAIN A FRIEND?

The best way to... is to be nice to him
HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE THE AVERAGE STUDENT TO GAIN A DEGREE AT UNIVERSITY (OR A STUDENT TO GAIN A CERTIFICATE AT THIS SCHOOL)?

It takes the average student about ...to gain...

AS REGARDS LEARNING A LANGUAGE, WOULD YOU GAIN ANYTHING BY GOING TO THE COUNTRY WHERE IT WAS SPOKEN? /

Yes, as regards learning a language, I'd gain something by ...

In the above question, the word "is" could be/used instead of "was".

WHY ?
Because I'd be able to speak the language every day ...

529

MARK OUT OF PETROL COMPANY

znak, poprawić na benzyna kompania

TRADE-MARK znak handlowy

ARE THERE ANY MARKS ON THESE WALLS ?
Yes, there are ... or ...

No, there aren't...

WHAT KIND OF MARKS ARE THEY: FOOT-MARKS OR FINGER-MARKS, OR BOTH ?
They're ...

WHO MARKS YOUR DICTATIONS ? /
I mark my dictations myself

HOW MANY MARKS DID YOU GET IN YOUR LAST ENGLISH EXAM ?
I got [80] marks out of 100 in my ...

WHICH PETROL COMPANY DO YOU THINK HAS THE BEST TRADE-MARK ?
I think ... has the best trade-mark

WHY ?
... because it's easy to recognise and remember

530

WHAT DO YOU THINK IS BASICALLY THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN YOUR OWN LANGUAGE AND ENGLISH ? (OR BETWEEN ONE NATION AND ANOTHER ?)
I think that, basically, the difference between ... is that...

WHAT DO YOU CONSIDER TO BE THE BASIS OF A GOOD LIFE ? /
I think that health, happiness ... are the basis of a good life

INCLUDE zawierać
WHEN YOU STAY AT A HOTEL FOR ONE NIGHT, DOES THE PRICE YOU PAY USUALLY INCLUDE BREAKFAST?  Yes, when you stay at... or ... No, when you...

BRUSH szczotka

WHAT DO WE USE TO CLEAN OUR SHOES WITH? We use a brush to clean...

BOX boks

DO YOU LIKE TO WATCH BOXING? Yes, I like to ... or ... No, I don't like ...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

TYPE rodzaj, pisać na maszynie

WHAT TYPE OF FILM DO YOU LIKE TO SEE? The type of film I like to see is one with a love story ... or ... One with plenty of action ...

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

HOW MANY WORDS A MINUTE? About... words a minute

PRACTISE stosować w praktyce

DO YOU EVER PRACTISE YOUR ENGLISH OUTSIDE THE LESSON?

GET OUT wyjąć, wyciągnąć, wyjąć dziwnie wyglądający szczycić się kopia

DICTATION 49 MICE myszy

Some people / have the manners of a pig./ Although he has lain in bed/ for several hours,/ he is still awake./ They did not notice/ the strange-looking house./ When people owe us money,/ we ought really to have a piece of paper/ with their signature on it/ and the amount they owe./ Some servants take great pride/ in their work./ The car ran over some glass,/ and so we had to get out/ and change/ one of the wheels./ Several thousand copies of the book were printed./ If I get the opportunity,/ I will buy you one./ What we eat influences/ the way we feel./ The plural of mouse is mice./ He got a bad throat/ through speaking too much./ The English colonies in America/ later developed/ into a large nation.

532 LESSON 90

THERE I AM OCCASION PHOTOGRAPH PHOTO VIDEO

okazja zdjęcie zdjęcie video
WHAT'S THE TRANSLATION OF "HERE I AM"? The translation of "Here I am?" is "..."

CONSEQUENTLY, WHAT IS THE TRANSLATION OF "THERE I AM"? The translation of "There I am" is "...

GENERALLY, WE CAN'T SAY "THERE I AM", BUT ON WHAT OCCASION CAN WE SAY IT? We can say it when we are looking at a photograph of ourselves, especially when standing among other people in the photo, or when we see ourselves in a film, a video or on T.V.

The complete list of all the persons is:

**THERE I AM**  Otoja

**THERE YOU ARE**  oto ty

**THERE HE IS**  oto on

**THERE SHE IS**  oto ona

**THERE IT IS**  otojest

**THERE WE ARE**  oto my

**THERE YOU ARE**  oto wy

**THERE THEY ARE**  oto oni  MARY  Maria

GIVE ME A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL PERSONS WITH THEIR TRANSLATIONS, PLEASE!

There I am...: There you are ...

When the subject is not "I, you, he etc.", we put it after the verb and not before it. For example, "There they are! - There are the students!", exactly the same as with "Here they are! - Here are the students!"

WHEN THE SUBJECT IS NOT "I, YOU, HE" ETC. DO WE PUT IT BEFORE OR AFTER THE VERB? When the subject is not... we put it after the verb.

GIVE ME THREE EXAMPLES, PLEASE! There she is! - There's Mary!

- There it is! - There's the house!

- There they are! - There are the pens!
WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A STREET PLAN OF A TOWN? By a street plan of a town, we mean a map showing the streets of the town and their names.

DO YOU THINK IT'S A GOOD IDEA FOR CHILDREN TO PLAN THEIR FUTURES WHILST STILL AT SCHOOL? Yes, I think it's a ... or ... No, I don't think...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

DO YOU THINK A CHILD SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO PLAN HIS OWN FUTURE WITHOUT THE INTERFERENCE OF HIS PARENTS? Yes, I think a child should ... or ... No, I don't think...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

WHAT DOES THE WORD "SET" MEAN? The word "set" means"...

HOW LONG IS THE TIME SET FOR A GAME OF FOOTBALL? The time set for ... is an hour and a half: 45 minutes each way.

WHAT KIND OF LIFE DO YOU THINK IS BETTER-A LIFE WHERE ONE HAS A SET TIME FOR DOING EVERYTHING, SUCH AS EATING, SLEEPING ETC., OR A LIFE WHERE ONE DOES THESE THINGS WHEN ONE PLEASES? I think a life where one ... is better than a life where one ...

WHAT DID I SET DOWN ON THE TABLE WHEN I CAME INTO THE ROOM AT THE BEGINNING OF THE LESSON? You set your book down on...

WHEN OUR WATCHES ARE FAST OR SLOW, WHAT MUST WE DO WITH THEM? When our watches ... set them right.

WHAT DO YOU CONSIDER TO BE THE DUTY A PERSON OWES TO THE SOCIETY IN WHICH HE, OR SHE, LIVES? I consider the duty a person owes to the society in which he, or she, lives is to be honest... etc.
WHAT ARE THE DUTIES OF A POLICEMAN? The duties of a policeman depend on the country he is in, but generally speaking they are to direct the traffic, give people help and information, and catch criminals etc.

536 IF A BUS-DRIVER IS ON DUTY FOR EIGHT HOURS A DAY, HOW LONG IS HE OFF DUTY FOR? If a bus-driver is on duty for 8 hours, he's off duty for 16 hours.

IF YOU WERE TO BRING A FOREIGN CAR INTO THIS COUNTRY, WOULD YOU HAVE TO PAY DUTY ON IT? Yes, if I were to bring it in, or No, if I were not.

AND IF YOU DIDN'T PAY, WHAT'D HAPPEN? If I didn't pay, they might take the car away from me and make me pay a fine.

VARIous różne

WHAT ARE THE VARIOUS WAYS OF LEARNING A LANGUAGE? The various ways of learning a language... are at school with a teacher, listening to the wireless, watching TV, going to the country where the language is spoken, etc.

WEIGHT ciężar EQUAL (adj) jednakowy

IS THE WEIGHT OF THESE TWO CHAIRS ABOUT EQUAL? Yes, the weight of...

OPERATE obsługiwać, używać OPERATION operacja MACHINE / maszyna

WOULD YOU FIND IT INTERESTING TO OPERATE A FACTORY MACHINE? Yes, I'd find it... or... No, I wouldn't...

537 WHY OR WHY NOT?

HAVE YOU EVER HAD AN OPERATION IN HOSPITAL? Yes, I've had an... or... No, I've never...

DESERT pustynia

WOULD YOU LIKE TO LIVE IN THE DESERT? Yes, I'd like... or... No, I wouldn't...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

LESSON 91

BY THE TIME • do czasu BY THIS TIME w tym czasie
Let us suppose that you are not hungry at the moment, but "by the time" you reach home after school, you will almost certainly be hungry. It isn't raining at the moment, but it looks like rain, and I think that "by the time" you reach home it will be raining.

"By the time" means that, somewhere between now and the time you reach home, you will become hungry, or it will start to rain.

GIVE ME A SENTENCE CONTAINING THE WORDS "BY THE TIME".

By the time I am an old man, I shall have lost some of my teeth.

WHAT DOES "BY THE TIME" MEAN IN THAT SENTENCE?

"By the time" in that sentence means that somewhere between now and the time that I have become old, I shall...

BY THE TIME YOU ARE NINETY YEARS OLD, WHAT DO YOU SUPPOSE WILL HAVE HAPPENED IN THE WORLD?

By the time I'm ninety years old, I suppose...

SHALL WE HAVE FINISHED THIS BOOK BY THIS TIME NEXT YEAR?

Yes, we shall... If not, we ought to have finished it.

AS WELL AS • tak samo, równie dobrze

CAN YOU SPEAK ENGLISH AS WELL AS YOU SPEAK YOUR OWN LANGUAGE?

No, I can't speak English as well as I speak...

but I speak it worse than my own language.

DO YOU TAKE ENGLISH LESSONS ON SUNDAY AS WELL AS DURING THE WEEK?

Yes, I take ... or ... No, I don't take English...

WHAT DOES THAT LAST QUESTION MEAN IN OTHER WORDS?

That last question means, in other words, that, although I take English lessons during the week, do I also take them on Sunday?

ELDER ELDEST.

THOUGH = ALTHOUGH

starszy najstarszy although - chociaż

Generally, when speaking about people in the same family, we prefer to use the words "elder" and "eldest" instead of "older" and "oldest", although they mean the same thing. We must note, however, that though we say "Mary and Ann are sisters, with Mary being the elder of the two", we must say "Mary is older than Ann".
WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "OLDER" AND "ELDER"?
There is no real difference between the words "older" and "elder", except that
generally, when speaking about people in the same
family, we prefer to use the world "elder"

HAVE YOU AN ELDER BROTHER? Yes, I've ... or ... No, I haven't...
ARE YOU THE ELDEST CHILD IN YOUR FAMILY? Yes, I'm ... or ... No, I'm
not...

WHO IS?

LET wynająć (komuś) RENT wynająć (od kogoś)

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "TO LET" AND "TO RENT" ?/
The difference between ... is that "to let" means ... whilst "to rent" means ...

540 SUPPOSING YOU HAD A HOUSE OR A FLAT TO LET, WHAT'D YOU DO
IN ORDER TO LET IT? Supposing I had ... I'd hang a notice on the front door... etc.
WHAT'S ABOUT THE AVERAGE MONTHLY OR WEEKLY RENT FOR A
THREE-ROOMED FLAT IN THIS TOWN? The average ... is about...
HOW MUCH DOES IT COST TO RENT A CAR FOR ONE DAY IN THIS
TOWN? It costs about... to rent...

FALLEN III forma czasownika „to fall”

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO FALL"? The paradigm ...
fell - fell - fallen

HAVE YOU EVER FALLEN OUT OF BED WHILST ASLEEP? Yes, I've fallen ...
or ... No, I've never...

CHOSE czas przeszły czasownika „to choose”

WHAT'S THE PAST OF THE VERB "TO CHOOSE"? The Past of... is "chose"
WHO CHOSE THE CLOTHES YOU'RE WEARING: DID YOU CHOOSE THEM
YOURSELF OR DID SOMEONE ELSE CHOOSE THEM FOR YOU?
I chose the clothes I'm wearing myself... or ...
Someone else chose the clothes I'm wearing

541 SUCH A... • SUCH ... AS INEXPENSIVE SCHOOLBOY
tak taki jak niedroga uczeń
NON-STOP bezustanny
WHY DO YOU SUPPOSE FOOTBALL IS SUCH A POPULAR GAME? /
I suppose football is such a popular game because it is a game that anyone can play
with great pleasure without being good at it. It is a very inexpensive game. All that
is needed is a ball. Consequently, it is a game played by every schoolboy in the
world, rich and poor. And it is full of non-stop action

DOES IT SEEM TO YOU SUCH A LONG TIME AGO SINCE YOU WERE
A CHILD? /
Yes, it seems ... or... No, it doesn't...

WHAT ARE SUCH BOOKS AS THESE CALLED? /
Such books as these are
called school books

PROVIDE PROVIDING UNIFORM GHOST
zaopatrzyć się pod warunkiem, że mundur duch

DOES A SOLDIER HAVE TO PROVIDE HIS OWN UNIFORM, OR IS IT
PROVIDED FOR HIM BY THE GOVERNMENT? /
A soldier's uniform
is provided for him by the government

542 HOW CAN ONE PROVIDE FOR ONE'S CHILDREN? /
One can provide ...
by saving money and putting it into the bank etc.

IF YOU HAD JUST BOUGHT A HOUSE AND THEN SOMEONE TOLD YOU
THAT THERE WAS A GHOST IN IT, WHAT WOULD YOU DO, PROVIDING,
OF COURSE, YOU BELIEVED THE PERSON? /
If I had just... providing ... I'd...

In that last sentence, instead of using the word "providing", we could have used
"provided that". Both forms have the same meaning.

STRAIGHT /
ARE YOU GOING TO GO STRAIGHT HOME AFTER THE LESSON? /
Yes, I'm going ... or ... No, I'm not...

IF YOU CAME TO SOME CROSSROADS WHILST DRIVING A CAR AND
INSTEAD OF STOPPING YOU KEPT STRAIGHT ON, WHAT MIGHT
Happen? /
If I came to ... an accident might happen

CONSIST /
ABOUT HOW MANY NEW WORDS DOES THIS BOOK CONSIST OF? /
This book consists of about 500 new words

543 DANCE /
DO YOU GO DANCING VERY MUCH? /
Yes, I go ... or ... No, I don't go ...
WHY OR WHY NOT?

PLACE miejsce

WHY DO WE HAVE TO PLACE AN EGG CAREFULLY ON THE TABLE?

We have to place ... because it's round and might fall off and break

COMMENCE zaczynać

AT WHAT TIME DOES THE FIRST FILM OF THE DAY COMMENCE AT THE CINEMA IN YOUR HOME TOWN?

The first... commences at about ... in my home town

DICTATION 50

The arrow/ flew through the air/ and hit the tree/ in the middle./ He looked very strange;/ he had fair hair/ but a dark beard./ I do not know/ how much they gave him,/ but it was a large amount./ I cannot go any further;/ I am too tired./ Poor John was not invited/ to Mary's birthday party./ I am sorry,/ but I have already thrown/ your old tie away;/ it was too dirty to keep./ They just could not understand/ the reason for their tiredness./ Some people like living alone,/ others hate it./ In my opinion, he is wrong.

544 LESSON 92

APPEAR DISAPPEAR APPEARANCE GET TO KNOW

pojawiać się znikać wygląd poznać, dowiedzieć się

WHAT'S MY HAND DOING? Your hand is appearing and disappearing (from under the table)

DOES IT APPEAR TO YOU THAT PEOPLE IN THE WORLD ARE BECOMING HAPPIER OR LESS HAPPY?

It appears to me that...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

DO YOU JUDGE PEOPLE BY THEIR APPEARANCE OR DO YOU WAIT UNTIL YOU GET TO KNOW THEM WELL?

I judge people by... or... No, I wait until I get to ...

WHICH WAY OF JUDGING DO YOU THINK IS FAIRER?

I think judging by getting to know them well is fairer

DOUBLE podwójny

IN COLD COUNTRIES WE SOMETIMES FIND DOUBLE GLASS IN WINDOWS IN HOUSES; WHY IS THIS?

This is to help keep the house warm ... HOW WIDE IS A DOUBLE BED?

A double bed is about double the width of a bed for one person - about 4 feet 6 inches
WHEN PEOPLE ARE PLAYING CARDS, WHAT DOES THE EXPRESSION "DOUBLE OR NOTHING" MEAN? When people are ... usually means that someone has lost a lot of money, and so has decided to play one more game "double or nothing". If he loses, he doubles what he has already lost (or owes). If he wins, he gets back all that he has already lost (or owes).

WOULD YOU PLAY "DOUBLE OR NOTHING"? Yes, I'd play ... or... No, I wouldn't...

TROUBLE | LOOK UP | TAKE THE TROUBLE | DICTIONARY
---|---|---|---
kłopot | sprawdzić | kłopotać się | słownik

MODERN współczesny

IS YOUR LIFE FULL OF TROUBLES? Yes, my life's full ...or... No, my life isn't...

WHAT KIND OF TROUBLES?

WHEN YOU GET INTO TROUBLE, DO YOU SOMETIMES TELL LIES IN ORDER TO GET YOURSELF OUT OF TROUBLE? Yes, when I get... or ... No, when I get into ...

WHAT KIND OF TROUBLES DO YOU USUALLY GET INTO? (OR, DID YOU GET INTO WHEN YOU WERE A CHILD?) The kind of troubles I usually...

WHEN YOU ARE READING A BOOK IN YOUR OWN LANGUAGE AND YOU SEE A WORD YOU DON'T KNOW THE MEANING OF, DO YOU TAKE THE TROUBLE TO LOOK IT UP IN THE DICTIONARY OR DO YOU JUST KEEP ON READING? Yes, when I'm reading a book in... or... No, when I'm reading... I don't take ...

DO DREAMS TROUBLE YOU AT NIGHT? Yes, dreams trouble ... or ... No, dreams don't...

WHAT KIND OF DREAMS?

WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE TROUBLE WITH MODERN LIFE? I think the trouble with modern life is that...

CHANGE OF SPELLING WITH COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

FINAL/ końcowy

SPELLING pisownia

When an adjective ends in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, the consonant is doubled when we form the comparative and superlative. For example, "big - bigger than - the biggest".
WHEN DO WE DOUBLE THE FINAL CONSONANT OF AN ADJECTIVE IN FORMING ITS COMPARATIVE AND ITS SUPERLATIVE? We double the final... when it ends in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel.

547 GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! Thin - thinner than - the thinnest etc.

When an adjective ends in a consonant plus y, the y is changed to i. For example, "happy - happier than - the happiest".

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN AN ADJECTIVE ENDS IN A CONSONANT PLUS Y? When an adjective... the y is changed to i.

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! Lucky - luckier than - the luckiest etc.

DELAY opóźniać, opóźnienie THOUGH chociaż, jednak

WHEN YOU HAVE SOMETHING UNEASY TO DO, DO YOU DELAY DOING IT, OR DO YOU DO IT AT ONCE WITHOUT DELAY? When I have something... I delay doing... or... When I have... I do it at once without delay.

WHICH IS BETTER, THOUGH: TO DELAY OR TO DO THINGS AT ONCE WITHOUT DELAY? It's usually better to do things at once.

WHEN A PUPIL IS LATE FOR A LESSON, WHAT KIND OF THINGS HAVE USUALLY DELAYED HIM? When a pupil is late for a lesson, the kind of things that have usually delayed him are...

548 ACROSS COME ACROSS FOREST LION

przez, w poprzek natknąć się las lew

WHAT MUST YOU DO BEFORE YOU WALK ACROSS THE ROAD? I must look both ways before...

WHAT CAN YOU SEE ACROSS THE STREET (ROAD, FIELD ETC.) FROM THIS WINDOW? I can see... across the street from this window.

IF YOU CAN'T GET ACROSS A RIVER BY BRIDGE, HOW MUST YOU GET ACROSS? If I can't get... I must get across by boat or by swimming across.

IF YOU WERE WALKING IN A FOREST AND SUDDENLY CAME ACROSS A LION, WHAT'D YOU DO? If I were... I'd probably run up a tree, although it might be better to stand perfectly still.
DO THE TRAINS IN THIS COUNTRY WORK BY ELECTRICITY? Yes, the trains in ... or ... No, the trains ...

DO YOU THINK IT'S POSSIBLE TO TELL A PERSON'S CHARACTER JUST BY LOOKING AT HIS FACE? Yes, I think it's ... or ... No, I don't think...

549 WORKS mechanizm, fabryka

WHICH ARE SOME OF THE BIGGEST WORKS IN YOUR COUNTRY, AND IN WHICH TOWNS ARE THEY TO BE FOUND? Some of the biggest ... are ... and they are to be found in ...

IF I TOOK OUT THE WORKS OF A WATCH, ALL IN LITTLE PIECES, WOULD YOU BE ABLE TO PUT THE PIECES BACK AGAIN? No, if you took out the ... I wouldn't be ... or ... Yes, if you took ...

DEFEND bronić

IF SOMEONE SAYS THINGS ABOUT YOU WHICH ARE NOT TRUE, DO YOU THINK IT'S BETTER TO DEFEND YOURSELF OR KEEP QUIET? If someone says ... I think it's better to ...

WHY?

EXERCISE 39
GRAMMAR QUESTIONS

1) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "STILL" AND "YET"? The difference is that "still" we use for something that is in progress at the moment, whilst we use "yet" for something that has not begun. "Still" we generally use in positive sentences, whilst "yet" we generally use in interrogative and negative sentences.

2) WHAT ARE THE TWO SUBJUNCTIVES OF THE VERB "TO BE"? The two Subjunctives of... are "If I was" and "If I were"

3) WHICH FORM OF THESE TWO SUBJUNCTIVES IS PERHAPS MORE COMMON? The second form of these two Subjunctives, "If I were", is perhaps more common.

4) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "FOR" AND "SINCE"? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! The difference between... is that we use the word "for" when we say the period of time, whilst we use the word "since" when we say the time at which the period began.

5) WHEN DO WE USE THE PAST PROGRESSIVE? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. We use the Past Progressive for a continuous action that we were doing in the past. For example, "I was speaking English yesterday".

6) WHAT ARE THE THREE USES OF THE PAST PROGRESSIVE? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE! The three uses of... are:-

   1) When there are two actions in the past, both in progress at the same time. For example, "I was watching TV yesterday whilst my brother was reading a book".

   2) Where the second action happens whilst the first one is in progress. For example, "I was watching TV when my brother entered the room", and

   3) When it is not followed by another verb. For example, "We were speaking English during the last lesson".

7) WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY A VERB IS IN THE ACTIVE VOICE? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. When we say a verb is in the Active Voice, we mean that the action is done by the subject of the verb. For example, "I cut the bread".

8) WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY A VERB IS IN THE PASSIVE VOICE? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! When we say... we mean that the action is not done by the subject, but is done to the subject. For example, "The bread is cut by me".
9) CHANGE THIS SENTENCE INTO THE PASSIVE VOICE - "WERE THE TWO MEN DRIVING THE CARS TOO FAST?" Were the cars being driven too fast by the two men?

10) WHAT ARE THE TWO CONTRACTED FORMS OF "YOU ARE NOT"? The two contracted are "You aren't" and "You're not"

11) WHAT ARE THE SEVEN DIFFERENT USES OF THE FUTURE? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH. The seven different are:-
   1) Pure Future, e.g. Tomorrow will be Tuesday
   2) Promise, e.g. If you are a good boy, I will give you some money
   3) Determination, e.g. My mother says I mustn't go to the cinema this evening, but I will go
   4) Polite Request, e.g. Will you open the window, please?
   5) Willingness, e.g. Will you open the window, please? - Yes, I will
   6) Offer of Service, e.g. Shall I open the window for you? and
   7) Suggestion, e.g. Shall we go for a walk this afternoon?

12) WHAT'S THE PAST OF "LIE IN BED"? The Past of... is "lay in bed"

13) IN THE SENTENCE "JOHN WASHED THE CAR", WHICH WORD IS THE SUBJECT AND WHICH WORD IS THE OBJECT? In the sentence ... the word "John" is the subject and the word "car" is the object

14) IN THE SENTENCE "JOHN WASHED HIMSELF", WHICH WORD IS THE SUBJECT AND WHICH WORD IS THE OBJECT, AND WHAT'S THE PRONOUN "HIMSELF" CALLED? In the sentence ... "John" is the subject and the word "himself" is the object, and the pronoun "himself" is called a Reflexive Pronoun

15) WHAT ARE THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS? The Reflexive ... are - myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, oneself, ourselves, yourselves, and themselves

16) WHAT ARE THE TWO PASTS OF "CAN"? The two ... are "could" and "was able"

17) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "TO POINT AT" AND "TO POINT OUT"? The difference between ... is that we use "to point at" for the action of pointing the finger at an object, whilst "to point out" we use to show, or to indicate, one among many different objects

18) WHAT DO THE WORDS "MAY" AND "MIGHT" EXPRESS? The words express a possibility

19) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "MAY" AND "MIGHT"? The difference between ... is that we generally use "may" for the Present and "might" for the Past and the Conditional
20) WHEN DO WE USE THE PAST PERFECT TENSE? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. We use the Past... when there are two actions in the past, but one action is before the other. For example, "I had studied English before I went to England"

21) WHEN DO WE USE THE FUTURE PROGRESSIVE TENSE? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! We use the Future ... for a continuous action in the future. For example, "I shall be working all day tomorrow"

22) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "TRAVEL" AND "JOURNEY"? The difference between... is that we generally use "travel" as a verb and "journey" as a noun.

23) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "REMEMBER" AND "REMIND"? The difference between ... is that I remember something myself without help, whereas, if I forget something, somebody reminds me of it.

24) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "TO" AND "AT"? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE! The difference between ... is that we generally use "to" when we are moving in the direction of something, or somewhere, and "at" when we are there. For example, "I'm going to the table. Now, I'm at the table"

25) WHAT'S ONE OF THE DIFFICULTIES WITH THE VERB "TO NEED"? One of the ... is that it is, in fact, two verbs. One is a normal verb, whilst the other is abnormal or defective.

26) WHAT IS A COMPOSITE WORD? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! A composite word is composed of two words connected with a hyphen. For example, "ash-tray"

27) WHAT DOES A PAST SUBJUNCTIVE CONDITIONAL EXPRESS, AND WHAT IS ITS CONSTRUCTION? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. A Past 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 seen Mr. Brown yesterday, I would have given him your letter"

28) DO WE GENERALLY USE A SEPARATE TENSE IN ENGLISH FOR THE SUBJUNCTIVE? No, we don't generally use ...

29) WHAT DO WE GENERALLY USE FOR THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE, AND WHAT DO WE USE FOR THE PAST SUBJUNCTIVE? We generally use the Past Simple for the Present Subjunctive, and the Past Perfect for the Past Subjunctive.

30) GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF AN ADVERB FORMED FROM AN ADJECTIVE. An example of... is "bad - badly"
31) HOW DO WE FORM THE POSSESSIVE CASE OF A PLURAL NOUN WHICH ALREADY ENDS IN "S"? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. We form the ... just by adding the apostrophe, but not another "s". For example, "The girls' coats"

32) WHAT TENSE DO WE USE AFTER THE VERB "SUPPOSE"? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. We use the Subjunctive Conditional Tense after the verb "suppose". For example, "I suppose we would all die of thirst if there were no water in the world"

33) WHEREABOUTS IN A SENTENCE DO THE WORDS "ALSO, AS WELL" AND "TOO" USUALLY GO? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH. 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, "He also speaks French"; "He speaks French as well"; "He speaks French too"

34) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "WHO" AND "WHOM"? - AND GIVE AN EXAMPLE OF EACH. The difference between ... is that the word "who" is the subject of a verb, whilst "whom" is the object. For example, "Who can speak Chinese here?" "To whom are you giving the book?"

35) WHAT DO WE GENERALLY SAY INSTEAD OF "TO WHOM ARE YOU SPEAKING"? Instead of "To whom..." we generally say "Who are you speaking to?"

36) WHAT'S A GERUND? A gerund is a verbal noun: that is, half a verb and half a noun, and ends in -ing

37) GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF A GERUND AFTER A PREPOSITION. An example ... is "before asking"

38) WHEN DO WE USE THE AUXILIARY VERB "DO" IN A POSITIVE SENTENCE WITH THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE? We use the ... when we wish to be emphatic

39) WHEN DO WE USUALLY USE THE EMPHATIC "DO"? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. We usually use ... when somebody denies something we know to be true. For example, we might say "Mr. Smith eats a lot" and someone might deny it, and say "No, he doesn't eat a lot", and then we say "Yes, he does eat a lot"

40) WHAT IS ANOTHER USE OF THE EMPHATIC "DO"? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. Another use of... is in an exclamation. For example "I do hate noisy children!"

41) HOW DO WE FORM THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE? We form the ... with the verb "to have" and a past participle
42) WHEN DO WE USE THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.
We use the ... 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"

53) WITH WHAT AUXILIARY VERBS, BESIDES "DO", CAN WE USE SHORT ANSWERS? - AND GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES.
Besides "do", we can use short answers with the auxiliary verbs - be, can, do, have, may, must, need, ought, shall and will. For example, "Are you Mr. Brown? Yes I am". "Have you got a pen? Yes, I have"

44) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH?
The difference between ... is that Direct Speech gives the exact words of the speaker, whilst Indirect Speech reports what the speaker said

45) WHAT DO WE DO WITH THE TENSES WHEN WE CHANGE DIRECT SPEECH INTO INDIRECT SPEECH?
When we change ... we put the tenses into the past

46) WHAT DO WE DO TO VERBS THAT ARE ALREADY IN THE PAST?
Verbs that are already in the past remain unchanged, or are put further into the past

47) WHAT'S THE PAST OF "SHALL" AND "WILL"?
The past of "shall" is "should", whilst the past of "will" is "would"

48) WHAT IS THE FUTURE IN THE PAST? - WHEN DO WE USE IT?
The Future in the Past is the use of "should" and "would" for "shall" and "will", and we use it for something said in the past which refers to a future action. For example, "John will go to London next year" becomes "I said that John would go to London next year"

49) CHANGE THIS SENTENCE INTO INDIRECT SPEECH, PLEASE!
"I think I shall go to London tomorrow"
I thought I should go to London tomorrow

50) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "WHAT" AND "WHATEVER"?
The difference between ... is that the word "what" we use in a limited sense, whilst the word "whatever" we use in an unlimited sense

51) IS THE WORD "WHOEVER" USED CORRECTLY IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE? - "IF YOU COULD MEET WHOEVER YOU WISHED IN THE WORLD, WHOM WOULD YOU PREFER TO MEET?"
No, the word "whoever" is not used correctly in that sentence

52) WHY NOT?
Because it is the object of the sentence, and should therefore be "whomever"
53) WHAT'S THE COMPLETE IMPERATIVE OF THE VERB "TO TAKE"?
   The complete imperative of the verb "to take" is - let me take; take; let him
take; let her take; let it take; let us take; take; let them take

54) HOW DO WE FORM THE NEGATIVE OF THE IMPERATIVE? - AND
   GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.
   We form the negative of the imperative by using
   "do not". For example, "Don't let him open it before Christmas!!"

55) HOW DO WE FORM THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE PERFECT
   PROGRESSIVE TENSES? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.
   We form the Past, Present and Future Perfect Progressive Tenses by using
   the verb "to have" with the word "been" and the Present Participle of the
   main verb. For example, "I have been studying for two hours"

56) WHAT'S ANOTHER NAME FOR THESE TENSES?
   Another name for
   these tenses is the Duration Form

57) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ORDINARY PROGRESSIVE
   TENSE AND THE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE TENSE? - AND GIVE ME
   AN EXAMPLE.
   The difference between ... is that we use the ordinary Progressive
   Tense when we only wish to express a continuous action, whilst we use the Perfect
   Progressive Tense when we wish to add how long the action has been in progress.
   For example, "I was working when he came" becomes "I had been working
   for two hours when he came"

58) WHEN DO WE USE THE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE TENSE? - AND
   GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.
   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 for. For example, "I have been
   working for two hours - and I am still working"

59) HOW IS A TAIL QUESTION FORMED? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.
   A Tail Question is formed by repeating the auxiliary verb in the main
   part of the sentence. If the main part is positive, the Tail Question
   must be negative. For example, "He's a young man, isn't he?"

60) WHEN A SENTENCE CONTAINS NO AUXILIARY VERB, WHICH VERB
   DO WE USE IN THE TAIL QUESTION? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.
   When a sentence contains no auxiliary verb, we use "do" in the Tail Question.
   For example, "They come here every Thursday, don't they?"

61) WHEN A TAIL QUESTION IS IN THE NEGATIVE, WHAT KIND OF
   ANSWER DO WE EXPECT? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.
   When a Tail
   Question is in the negative, the kind of answer we expect is positive. For
   example, "He runs very fast, doesn't he?" - "Yes, he does"

62) WHEN A TAIL QUESTION IS IN THE POSITIVE, WHAT KIND OF
   ANSWER DO WE EXPECT? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.
   When a Tail
   Question is in the positive, the kind of answer we expect is negative. For
   example, "He doesn't run very fast, does he?" - "No, he doesn't"
63) WHAT ARE THE THREE ADDITIONAL MEANINGS OF THE VERB "TELL", BESIDES MEANING THE SAME AS "SAY" ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.

The three additional meanings of the verb "tell", besides meaning the same as "say", are - to inform, to order, and to relate.

For example: 1) Tell me what you've got in your pocket?

2) Tell him to come here, and

3) Tell me exactly what happened

64) WHAT'S ANOTHER DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "SAY" AND "TELL" ?

Another difference between "say" and "tell" is that we generally use "tell" when we speak to somebody, whilst we use "say" when we are not speaking to anyone in particular.

65) FOR DIRECT SPEECH, WHICH VERB DO WE USE - "SAY" OR "TELL"?

For Direct Speech, we use the verb "say".

563 66) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "OLDER" AND "ELDER"?

There's no real difference in meaning between the words "older" and "elder", except that generally, when speaking about people-in the same family, we prefer to use the word "elder"; and elder can only be used when speaking about people.

67) WHEN DO WE DOUBLE THE FINAL CONSONANT OF AN ADJECTIVE IN FORMING ITS COMPARATIVE AND ITS SUPERLATIVE ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

We double the final consonant of an adjective in forming its comparative and its superlative when it ends in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel. For example, - thin - thinner - thinnest

68) WHAT HAPPENS WHEN AN ADJECTIVE ENDS IN A CONSONANT PLUS Y ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

When an adjective ends in a consonant plus y, the y is changed to i. For example, - happy - happier - happiest
LIST OF TENSES

PAST PROGRESSIVE
I was working - I was not working. Was I working? - Was I not working?

PAST PERFECT
I had worked - I had not worked. Had I worked? - Had I not worked?

FUTURE PROGRESSIVE
I shall be working - I shall not be working. Shall I be working? - Shall I not be working?

PAST SUBJUNCTIVE
If I had worked - If I had not worked.

FUTURE PERFECT
I shall have worked - I shall not have worked. Shall I have worked? - Shall I not have worked?

IMPERATIVE
Let me work! - Don't let me work!

PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE
I had been working - I had not been working. Had I been working? - Had I not been working?

PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE
I have been working - I have not been working. Have I been working? - Have I not been working?

FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE
I shall have been working - I shall not have been working. Shall I have been working? - Shall I not have been working?
EXERCISES

EXERCISE 34

1) If you try hard, do you think you will be able to speak English well one day in the future? 2) What is the contraction of "who will"? 3) Make an interrogative sentence using the Present Progressive Tense. 4) Give examples of the three ways of asking a question with the verb "to have"; both in the Present Tense and in the Past Tense. 5) Can we always use these three ways of asking a question with the verb "to have"? 6) What is the use in studying languages? 7) Did you succeed in answering the last question without too much difficulty? 8) What is the Past Tense of "must"? 9) What is the Future Tense of "must"? 10) Are you a complete beginner in English? 11) Make a positive sentence using the Present Progressive. 12) What do we mean by a "heavy sleeper"? 13) What is the difference between the Past Simple and the Present Perfect? 14) Is it right to say "I have seen him yesterday"? - Why or why not? 15) Why can we not count the stars in the sky?

ANSWERS

1) Yes, if I try hard, I think I will be able to speak English well one day in the future ... or ... No, I do not think that if I try hard, I will ... 2) The contraction of "who will" is "who'll". 3) Are you writing in French? 4) a) Have you a pen? b) Have you got a pen? c) Do you have a pen? and a) Had you a pen last lesson? b) Had you got a pen last lesson? c) Did you have a pen last lesson? 5) No, we cannot always use these three ways of asking a question with the verb "to have". 6) The use in studying languages is to make it possible for us to speak to people from other countries. 7) Yes, I succeeded in answering the last question without too much difficulty ... or ... No, I did not succeed in ... 8) "Must" has no Past Tense, so we use "had to". 9) "Must" has no Future Tense, so we use "shall have to". 10) No, I am not a complete beginner in English, because I began ... ago. 11) You are writing in French. 12) By a "heavy sleeper" we mean a deep sleeper: somebody who does not hear any noises. 13) The Past Simple we use when the action is finished and the time is finished, whilst the Present Perfect we use when the action is finished, but the time is not finished. For example, "I spoke English yesterday" and "I have spoken English today". 14) No, it is not right, because the time (yesterday) is finished. 15) We cannot count the stars in the sky because there are too many of them.

EXERCISE 35

1) Is your finger thicker than your wrist? 2) What words can we use instead of "large" and "small"? 3) What are the four kinds of paradigms? 4) What are the four different meanings of the word "keep"? 5) What is the difference between "between" and "among"? 6) Give me a sentence using the Future Intention. 7) When do we use the Future Intention? 8) What do we call the small hole in the door? 9) What is the difference between "Mr. Smith has been to Scotland" and "Mr. Smith has gone to Scotland"? 10) Can a bird fly faster than a plane? 11) What is the difference between
"thick" and "fat"? 12) Make an interrogative sentence using the Present Simple. 13) What are the Past Tenses of the verbs "swim" and "lose"? 14) What, generally, is the difference between "each other" and "one another"? 15) Have you been able to speak English all your life? 16) What does the word "whether" mean? 17) What is the difference between these two sentences? - "If it rains, I shall wear my raincoat" and "Whether it rains or not, I shall wear my raincoat? 18) What does the word "great" mean?

ANSWERS

1) No, my finger is not thicker than my wrist, but it is thinner than my wrist. 2) We can use "big" and "little" instead of the words "large" and "small". 3) The four kinds of paradigms are a) Those that have all three parts different. For example, "see - saw - seen"; b) Those that have only two parts different. For example, "sit - sat - sat" c) Those that have all their parts the same. For example, "cut - cut - cut"; and d) The regular verbs that add "ed" to form their Past and Participle. For example, "arrive - arrived - arrived". 4) The four different meanings of the word "keep" are "continue, hold, maintain", and "conserve". 5) The difference between "between" and "among" is that we generally use "between" for two people or things and "among" for more than two people or things. 6) I am going to watch TV this evening. 7) We use the Future Intention when we have the intention of doing something in the future; usually in the very near future. 8) We call the small hole in the door a keyhole. 9) The first sentence means that Mr. Smith has been to Scotland and has returned, whilst the second sentence means Mr. Smith is not here now: he has gone to Scotland. 10) No, a bird cannot fly faster than a plane, but it flies slower than a plane. 11) We use "thick" for things and "fat" for people. 12) Do you speak Chinese? 13) The Past Tenses of the verbs "swim" and "lose" are "swam" and "lost". 14) "Each other" we generally use for two people or things, whilst "one another" we use for more than two people or things. 15) No, I have not been able to speak English all my life, but only for the last ... months. 16) The word "whether" means the same as "if, but we cannot always use it instead of "if. 17) The first sentence means I shall only wear my raincoat if it rains, whereas the second sentence means I shall wear my raincoat if it rains or if it does not rain. 18) The word "great" means large in a physical or a spiritual sense, but we use it more in a spiritual sense.

EXERCISE 36

1) Have you just begun this exercise? 2) What is the Past of "keep"? 3) Make a positive sentence using the Present Simple. 4) What is the difference between an Open Conditional and a Subjunctive Conditional? - Give an example of each. 5) If you studied more, would you learn more? 6) Put these verbs into the Subjunctive - swim; begin; bring. 7) What is the difference between these two sentences? - "I must study" and "I ought to study"? 8) Is Napoleon still alive? 9) What is the difference between "still" and "yet"? - Give an example of each. 10) Have you finished this exercise yet? 11) Will you still be the same age next year as you are this year? 12) Can we compare Napoleon with Alexander the Great? - Why or why not? 13) Put these Present Simple sentences into the negative interrogative - "I always pay back what I borrow" and "They sometimes refuse
to let people enter". 14) What are the two Subjunctives of the verb "to be"? 15) Put this Past Simple sentence into the negative interrogative - "Her mother reminded her to keep the appointment".

ANSWERS

1) Yes, I have just begun this exercise. 2) The Past of "keep" is "kept". 3) I speak Japanese. 4) An Open Conditional expresses a probability, whilst a Subjunctive Conditional expresses a supposition. For example, "If I go to London, I will see the Thames" and "If I went to London, I would see the Thames". 5) Yes, if I studied more, I would learn more. 6) Swam: began: brought. 7) "I must study" means that I have no alternative, whilst "I ought to study" means I have an alternative, but I am under a moral obligation to study. 8) No, Napoleon is not still alive, but he is dead. 9) "Still" we use for something that is in progress at the moment, whilst "yet" we use for something that has not begun or happened. 10) No, I have not finished this exercise yet, but I am still doing it. 11) No, I shall not still be the same age next year as I am this year, but I will be one year older. 12) Yes, we can compare Napoleon with Alexander the Great, because they were both soldiers. 13) "Do I not always pay back what I borrow?" and "Do they not sometimes refuse to let people enter?" 14) The two Subjunctives are - "If I was" and "If I were" (with "were" for all persons). 15) "Did her mother not remind her to keep the appointment?"

EXERCISE 37

1) Are people who live in the country usually in a hurry? 2) What is the difference between "for" and "since"? - and give an example of each. 3) How long have you been in this room for? - Since when? 4) When do we use the Past Progressive? - and give an example. 5) What do we mean when we say a verb is in the Active Voice? - and give an example. 6) What exactly do we say when we apologise to somebody for something? 7) Make a sentence using the Present Perfect in the negative interrogative. 8) What do we mean when we say a verb is in the Passive Voice? 9) How do we form the Passive Voice? - and give an example. 10) Put this sentence into the Passive Voice - "Was the man hitting the dog?" 11) What must we do before crossing the road? 12) When do we use the words "lady" and "gentleman"? - and give an example. 13) What are the seven different uses of the Future Tense? - Give an example of each.

ANSWERS

1) No, people who live in the country are not usually in a hurry, but they usually take their time. 2) We use "for" when we say the period of time, whilst we use "since" when we say the time at which the period began. For example, "I have lived in this town for three months. Since the 10th of April". 3) I have been in this room for half an hour. Since 5 o'clock. 4) We use the Past Progressive for a continuous action we were doing in the Past. For example "I was speaking to Mr. Brown all yesterday afternoon". 5) When we say a verb is in the Active Voice, we mean that the subject of the sentence does the action. For example, "John pushes George". 6) We say "I'm sorry if I have kept you
waiting". 7) "Have I not given you the money?" 8) When we say a verb is in the Passive Voice, we mean that the subject does not do the action, but receives it. 9) We form the Passive Voice by using the verb "to be" and a Past Participle, and usually follow it with the word "by". For example, "John is pushed by George". 10) "Was the dog being hit by the man?" 11) We must look both ways before crossing the road. 12) We use the words "lady" and "gentleman" when we do not know a person's name. For example, "Who was that gentleman speaking to that lady?" 13) The seven different uses of the Future are - a) Pure Future - Tomorrow will be Tuesday, b) Promise - If you are a good boy, I will give you some money, c) Determination - My mother says I mustn't go to the cinema this evening, but I will go. d) Polite Request - Will you open the window, please? e) Willingness - Will you open the window, please? Yes, I will, f) Offer of Service - Shall I open the window for you? g) Suggestion - Shall we go for a walk this afternoon?

EXERCISE 38

1) What kind of people use the words "sir" and "madam"? 2) What are the Reflexive Pronouns? 3) Make a sentence using the Future Intention in the interrogative. 4) Make a sentence using the Open Conditional in the negative. 5) Make a sentence using the Subjunctive Tense in the negative. 6) Make a sentence using the Past Progressive Tense in the negative. 7) Make a sentence using the Future Progressive Tense in the interrogative. 8) Make three sentences using the Past Subjunctive Conditional - one in the positive, one in the negative, and one in the interrogative. 9) What is the paradigm of the verb "to lie"? 10) What is the difference between "to point at" and "to point out"? 11) What do the words "may" and "might" express? 12) What is the difference between "may" and "might"? 13) What does the verb "to pay back" mean? 14) What are the three meanings of the word "mad"? 15) Make a sentence using the Past Perfect.

ANSWERS

I) The kind of people who use "sir" and "madam" are those who work in shops and hotels etc. Also soldiers in the army call their officers "sir", and at school a pupil calls his teacher "sir", "madam" or "miss". 2) The Reflexive Pronouns are "myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, oneself, ourselves, yourselves", and "themselves". 3) Are you going to watch TV this evening? 4) If I do not have enough money, I shall not be able to buy the books. 5) If I did not have enough money, I would not be able to buy the books. 6) I was not reading when my brother came into the room. 7) Will you still be studying English at this time next year? 8) a) If I had gone to London, I would have seen the Thames, b) If I had not gone to London, I would not have seen the Thames, and c) If I had not gone to London, would I have seen the Thames? 9) The paradigm of the verb "to lie" is "lie - lay - lain". 10) "To point at" we use for the act of pointing the finger at an object, whilst "to point out" is to show, or indicate, one among many different objects. 11) "May" and "might" express a possibility. 12) "May" is generally used for the present, and "might" for the Past and the Conditional. 13) The verb "to pay back" means to return money we have borrowed from somebody. 14) Three meanings of the word "mad" are - "lunatic, angry", and "to like very much". 15) Had you studied English before you came to this school?
EXERCISE 39

1) What is the difference between "father" and "further"? 2) What is the paradigm of "wake up"? 3) When do we use the Past Perfect? - and give an example. 4) What is the paradigm of "to win"? 5) When do we use the Future Progressive Tense? - and give an example. 6) What do the words "hourly, daily, weekly" etc mean? 7) What two words do we use when we ask for permission to do something? - and give an example of each. 8) What are the three ways in which we can use the word "catch"? - and give an example of each. 9) What is the difference between the words "travel" and "journey"? 10) What is the difference between the words "remember" and "remind"? - and give an example of each. 11) What is the difference between the words "to" and "at"? - and give an example of each. 12) What is the difference between the words "soon" and "at once"? 13) What is the difference between these two sentences? - "I am going to London" and "I am going towards London"?

ANSWERS

1) "Further" means the same as "farther", but it also means "in addition" or "extra". 2) The paradigm of "wake up" is "wake up - woke up - woken up". 3) We use the Past Perfect when there are two actions that are both in the past, but one action is before the other. For example, "I had studied English before I went to England". 4) "Win - won - won". 5) We use the Future Progressive Tense for a continuous action in the future. For example, "I shall be working all day tomorrow". 6) The words "hourly, daily, weekly" etc mean "every hour, every day, every week" etc. 7) We use "may" and "can" when we ask permission to do something. For example, "May I leave the room, please?" or "Can I leave the room, please?" 8) We can use the word "catch" in expressions such as "to catch a ball, catch a train, catch a cold" etc. 9) The words "travel" and "journey" have more-or-less the same meaning, but we generally use "travel" as a verb and "journey" as a noun. 10) The difference between the words "remember" and "remind" is that "I remember something without help", whereas "If I forget something, somebody reminds me of it." In other words, they remember for me. 11) The difference between the words "to" and "at" is that we generally use "to" when we are moving in the direction of something, or somewhere, and "at" when we are there. For example, "I'm going to the table. Now, I'm at the table". 12) "Soon" means "in a short time", whilst "at once" means immediately. 13) The first sentence means that I have the intention of arriving in London, whilst the second sentence means I have the intention of going somewhere between here and London, but not necessarily to London.