

English Express

LESSON 1

Meeting and greeting

Hugh Hello.
Emma Hello. How nice to see you!
Hugh Nice to see you too.
Emma It's been ages. How are you?
Hugh I'm very well, actually. I'm very well. How about you?

meeting	- spotkanie
greeting	- powitanie
nice to see you	- miło cię widzieć
it's been ages	- wieki całe (cię nie widziałam...)
actually	- faktycznie, w rzeczy samej, prawdę powiedziawszy; <i>ale nie</i> : aktualnie. <i>Actually</i> to konwersacyjny 'wtręt', potoczny i popularny sposób zwracania uwagi rozmówcy, na to, co mówimy.
I'm very well	- u mnie wszystko w porządku
how about you?	- a u ciebie?

objaśnienia:

W odpowiedzi na:

How are you? (Jak się masz?)

możemy odpowiedzieć np:

I'm not too bad

I'm OK

I'm fine

I'm very well

Uprzejmość wymaga, aby następnie zapytać np:

And you?

How about you?

What about you?

uzupełnij zdania:

1. When you greet somebody, you say (hello, halo, greetings!).
2. When you are doing something at present, you are doing it (currently, actually, truly).
3. An age is a period of (a hundred years, a thousand years, history).

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

LESSON 2

Meeting and greeting: Shall I meet you for a drink?

Hugh Emma!
Emma Hugh?
Hugh Hello!
Emma Hello. How nice to see you!
Hugh Nice to see you, too.
Emma It's been ages. How are you?
Hugh I'm very well, actually. I'm very well. How about you?
Emma Yeah . Yeah ... I'm fine. I've been quite busy. But you look great.
How are the family?
Hugh Oh - they're fine - they're fine.
Emma And your mum? How's she?
Hugh Yeah - she's all right. No, we're all fine.
Emma Oh, good.
Hugh It's so nice to see you.
Emma Look, look, that's the bell. Look. We ... shall I meet you for a drink?
Hugh I'll see you for a drink afterwards.
Emma Yeah - yeah. OK. Bye.
Hugh Bye.

shall I meet you for a drink?
I'm very well
busy
family
they're fine
mum
bell

- może pójdziemy na drinka?
- u mnie wszystko w porządku
- zajęty
- rodzina
- u nich wszystko w porządku
- mama
- dzwonek

objaśnienia:

Shall we ...

Shall I ...

Świetnie nadają się do składania wszelkiego rodzaju propozycji

Kiedy spotykamy osobę nam znaną, powiemy:

Nice to see you

W odpowiedzi powinniśmy usłyszeć:

Nice to see you

Nice to see you

Nice to see you, too

uzupełnij zdania:

1. You can suggest going for a drink together, saying: "(Shall, Will, Should) we go for a drink?"
2. You can also say: "How (around, about, again) a drink?"
3. Or, more formally, you can ask: "(Would, Could, Should) you like to go for a drink?"

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

LESSON 3

Introducing people

Hugh Oh, Emma, here comes Gary. Gary, I'd like you to meet Emma.
Emma, this is Gary.
Emma Pleased to meet you.
Gary Pleased to meet you.
Hugh Emma's just joined us - she's joining the English department.
Emma Yes.
Gary Oh, that's great.
Hugh And Gary's deputy head of the history department.
Emma Oh, really.
Gary Yes.
Emma Oh. I'm really happy to be here.
Gary Well, it's good to have you on board!
Emma Thanks. Thanks.

to meet

- zapoznawać (z kimś), poznawać (kogoś)

to join

- *tu*: rozpoczynać pracę, zacząć pracować

the English department

- wydział angielskiego

deputy head

- zastępca kierownika/dyrektora

objaśnienia:

Here comes X – tak powiemy na widok nadchodzącej osoby. Zauważmy, że orzeczenie (*comes*) występuje tu przed podmiotem (*X*), aczkolwiek nie jest to pytanie.

Emma's just joined us – Emma właśnie rozpoczęła u nas pracę

It's good to have you on board – miło cię mieć w zespole

Nieznajome osoby możemy zapoznawać ze sobą na kilka sposobów, np: za pomocą konstrukcji

This is ...

Gary, this is Emma

konstrukcji

I'd like you to meet...

Gary, I'd like you to meet Emma

czy też najbardziej formalnie brzmiącej konstrukcji

Let me introduce you to ...

Gary, let me introduce you to Emma

Osoby sobie przedstawiane powiedzą sobie wzajemnie to samo:

Pleased to meet you

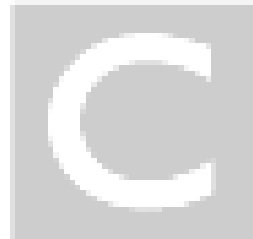
albo

Nice to meet you

uzupełnij zdania:

1. When you introduce two strangers, you can say for example: "Gary, I'd like you to (see, meet, encounter) Emma".
2. When you have just started working in a company, you've just (joined, join, joint) them.
3. A person second-in-command is called a (deputy, vice, representative).

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl



LESSON 4
Chit-chat

Emma Oh.
Hugh Oh. I'm sorry.
Emma No - my fault. Sorry.
Hugh No, I'm sorry.
Emma Oh.
Hugh Anyway.
Emma It's really hot in here, isn't it?
Hugh It is, isn't it? Far too hot.
Are you enjoying the exhibition?
Emma Yes.
Hugh Good.
Emma Well, it's very quiet today, isn't it?
Hugh Yes...
Emma ... which is great.
Hugh Are you here on holiday ... or here for business, maybe?
Emma Yeah ... I'm a tourist. So what about you? Are you ... do you live in London?
Hugh Yes, I live just round the corner.

Emma Ah - that's handy!
Hugh Actually, I'm on my way to work ... and ... it was nice bumping into you.
Emma And you.
Hugh Anyway ... bye-bye.

chit-chat	- pogawędka
fault	- wina
hot	- gorąco
far too hot	- o wiele za gorąco
to enjoy	- miło spędzać czas, dobrze się bawić, podobać się
exhibition	- wystawa
quiet	- cicho, <i>tu</i> : pusto, spokojnie
on holiday	- na urlopie
on/for business	- w interesach, służbowo
to live	- mieszkać
round the corner	- za rogiem
handy	- <i>tu</i> : poręcznie, wygodnie
I'm on my way to work	- jestem w drodze do pracy
to bump into somebody	- wpaść na kogoś, zderzyć się z kimś

objaśnienia:

anyway – używamy, kiedy chcemy np. zmienić temat rozmowy

actually – używamy np. dla podkreślenia tego, co mówimy

Pytania rozłączne, czyli *question tags* pojawiają się bardzo często w nieformalnej rozmowie – zachęcają do wymiany zdań

It's really hot in here, isn't it?

It is, isn't it?

It's very quiet today, isn't it?

Yes, it is, isn't it?

uzupełnij zdania:

1. A chit-chat is a conversation about things that (are, aren't, were) very important.
2. If you collide with somebody, you bump (onto, into, in) him or her.
3. You don't like question tags, (did, does, do) you?

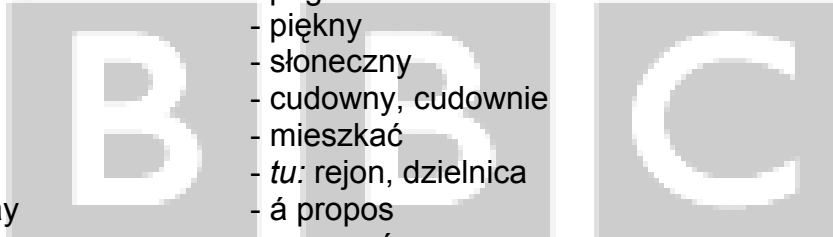
odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

LESSON 5

More chit-chat

Eva Is the water good for you?
 Client Yes, thank you.
 Eva All right. So, how are you today?
 Client Oh, I'm well.
 Eva Yeah. The weather is beautiful today - sunny.
 Client Yes, it's a lovely day.
 Eva Yes, it is. Did you have a nice weekend?
 Client Oh, yes!
 Eva That is good, very good. Where do you live? Do you live in this area?
 Client I live in central London.
 Eva What's your name, by the way?
 Client It's Carol Fisher, but you can call me Carol.
 Eva Oh, nice to meet you Carol. My name is Eva.
 Client Hi, Eva.

chit-chat	- pogawędka
weather	- pogoda
beautiful	- piękny
sunny	- słoneczny
lovely	- cudowny, cudownie
to live	- mieszkać
area	- <i>tu</i> : rejon, dzielnica
by the way	- á propos
to call	- nazywać
nice to meet you	- miło Panią poznać



uzupełnij zdania:

1. Oh, the (whether, weather, climate) is beautiful today!
2. Do you live in this (arrear, area, era)?
3. You can (call, shout, name) me Carol.

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

LESSON 6

Personal information

Clerk Ah. Good morning, sir. I understand you'd like to open a new bank account with us.

Customer That's right.

Clerk Good. Now, then. I need to get some personal information from you. So we're going to have to fill in this form. So, if I can start with your surname?

Customer Yeah - that's Wallace.

Clerk And your first name?

Customer ... is David.

Clerk Now, what's your occupation?

Customer I'm an assistant manager at a road haulage company.

Clerk And how long have you been working there?

Customer Oh - er - about fifteen years.

Clerk Right, now ... what's your address?

Customer It's 272, Long Road, London.

Clerk London. Can you tell me your date of birth, please?

Customer Yes, it's the 15th of February 1961.

Clerk Right. That's lovely. I think that's all we need for the moment. Could you just sign here, please?

personal information
to need
to open a bank account
to fill in a form
surname
name
occupation
assistant manager
road haulage company
to work
date of birth
to sign



- dane osobiste
- potrzebować
- otworzyć/założyć konto w banku
- wypełnić formularz
- nazwisko
- imię
- zawód
- zastępca kierownika
- firma przewozowa
- pracować
- data urodzenia
- składać podpis, podpisać



objaśnienia:

W pytaniu:

How long have you been working there?

pojawił się czas Present Perfect Continuous, ponieważ czynność zaczęła się w przeszłości i nadal trwa (*Od jak dawna tam pracujesz?*)

uzupełnij zdania:

1. I'd like to (begin, start, open) a new bank account.
2. Let's fill (on, in, inside) this form.
3. How long (has, had, have) you been working there?

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

LESSON 7

At the Immigration Office

Official Hello, Mr Naritomi.
Kazuhito Hello.
Official Where have you come from, please?
Kazuhito I am from Japan.
Official You've just flown in from Japan today?
Kazuhito Yes.
Official Is this your first time in England?
Kazuhito This is the third time.
Official Third time?
Kazuhito Yes.
Official I see. And how long are you going to stay this time?
Kazuhito I will stay in London for two months.
Official Two months?
Kazuhito Yes.
Official And what will you be coming to do?
Kazuhito Ah ... to study English.
Official To study.
Kazuhito Yes.
Official And could you tell me where you are going to stay - because you haven't filled it in on your landing card.
Kazuhito Yeah. My address is 3, Brown Street, London, W4 6VI.
Official Right. And what address is this? Is this friends, or a family, or...?
Kazuhito I live with my host family.
Official Host family? I see.
Kazuhito Yes.
Official Do you have a letter from the school that you're going to?
Kazuhito Yes, I have ... here you go.
Official Thank you. OK. That's fine. This stamp allows you to stay for a maximum of six months. OK?
Kazuhito OK. Thank you.

Immigration Office	- urząd imigracyjny
to fly	- latać (samolotem)
to study	- uczyć się, studiować
to be going to	- mieć zamiar
to stay	- przebywać, zatrzymać się, mieszkać
to fill in	- wypełniać
landing card	- karta lądowania

host family	- rodzina, która się opiekuje przybyszem zza granicy
stamp	- pieczęć
to allow	- pozwalać, zezwalać
to stay	- pozostawać, przebywać

objaśnienia:

Where have you come from? – Skąd Pan przyjechał?

And what will you be coming to do? – co Pan zamierza tu robić? (po przyjeździe)

uzupełnij zdania:

1. I've just (flew, flied, flown) in from Poland.
2. After landing I have to go through (emigration, immigration, migration).
3. Oops, I haven't filled (on, in, onto) my landing card.

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

LESSON 8

Can I take a message?

Hugh Hello. Geoffrey's phone.
 Emma Hello. Is Geoffrey there, please?
 Hugh No, I'm afraid he's not. He's in a meeting. Can I take a message?
 Emma Er ... if you could ask him to call me as soon as possible. Er ...
 Sorry. Emma - to call Emma as soon as possible, would you?
 Hugh OK. Call Emma. ASAP. Has he got your number?
 Emma Er - yeah - yeah - he has. But if you could say that it's really important. I really need to speak to him within the next ten minutes. OK?
 Hugh OK, Emma. I'll get Geoffrey to call you as soon as he comes out of the meeting.
 Emma Thanks. Thanks.
 Hugh OK - bye.
 Emma OK - bye.

message	- wiadomość
to take a message	- odebrać wiadomość
meeting	- zebranie
to call	- <i>tu</i> : dzwonić
as soon as possible	- jak najszybciej
ASAP	- <i>skrót od</i> : As Soon As Possible
to come out	- wychodzić

objaśnienia:

within the next ten minutes – w ciągu najbliższych dziesięciu minut

I'll get Geoffrey to call you = I'll ask Geoffrey to call you

Po wyrażeniu *as soon as* nie występuje czas przyszły
I'll get Geoffrey to call you as soon as he comes out of the meeting

Zamiast *to call* (dzwonić), możemy użyć też:
to ring
to phone

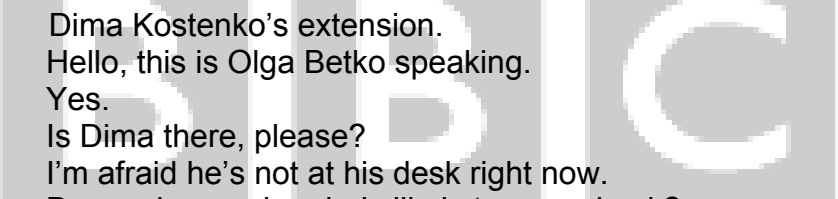
uzupełnij zdania:

1. Can I (take, carry, hold) a message?
2. When a meeting ends, you come out (from, of, within) the meeting.
3. Ask him to ring me as soon as he (will come, came, comes) home.

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

LESSON 9

Can I leave a message?



Secretary Dima Kostenko's extension.
Olga Hello, this is Olga Betko speaking.
Secretary Yes.
Olga Is Dima there, please?
Secretary I'm afraid he's not at his desk right now.
Olga Do you know when he's likely to come back?
Secretary Wait a minute, I have to go to his desk and check his diary.
Olga Thank you very much. That's very kind of you.
Secretary Hello? I'm looking at his diary and he is in a meeting till 1500, three o'clock in the afternoon.
Olga Can I leave a message?
Secretary Yes, what is the message, please?
Olga Just if you could tell him to call me back.
Secretary Has he got your telephone number?
Olga Yes, he *does.
Secretary Right, I'll pass on the message then.
Olga Thank you very much.
Secretary All the best.
Olga Bye.

to leave a message	- zostawić wiadomość
extension	- numer wewnętrzny
desk	- biurko
right now	- w tej chwili
to come back	- wracać

wait a minute	- chwileczkę, moment
to check	- sprawdzać
diary	- kalendarz, notes
meeting	- zebranie
to call back	- oddzwonić
to pass on a message	- przekazać wiadomość

objaśnienia:

When is he likely to come back? - kiedy można się go spodziewać z powrotem?
He is in a meeting – jest na zebraniu

1500 (czytaj: *fifteen hundred*) to 15.00, czyli trzecia po południu

Zapamiętajmy, co można zrobić z wiadomością:

You can take a message

można ją odebrać

You can leave a message

można ją zostawić

You can pass on the message

można ją przekazać

You can also pass the message on

*Yes, he *does* – poprawniej byłoby *Yes, he has*

uzupełnij zdania:

1. When Olga phoned Dima, she said: "Hello, this is Olga (talking, saying, speaking)."
2. When you ask somebody to return your call, you ask them to call you (reverse, back, in return).
3. When you ask somebody to give another person your message, you ask them to (pass, past, bypass) it on.

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

LESSON 10

Recorded message

Hugh Hello, and welcome to English Express Banking. Please listen to the following options:
 If you wish to make an appointment to see one of our banking representatives, please press one.
 If you wish to open a new account, please press two.
 If you have an enquiry about your existing account, press three.
 If you have any other enquiry, press four.

Hugh You now have three further choices.
 To enquire about the balance of your account, please press one.
 To order a new cheque book, press two.
 For any other enquiry, press three.

Hugh Please hold the line, and one of our banking representatives will
 deal with your enquiry.

recorded message	- wiadomość nagrana (na maszynkę, automatyczną sekretarkę)
welcome	- witaj, witajcie
the following options	- następujące opcje
to wish	- życzyć sobie, chcieć
to make an appointment	- umówić się na wizytę
banking representative	- przedstawiciel banku, pracownik
to press	- przyciskać, naciskać
to open a new account	- otworzyć/założyć nowe konto
enquiry	- sprawa, zapytanie
existing account	- istniejące/otwarte już konto
further	- dalszy
choice	- wybór, opcja
to enquire	- pytać się o coś, dowiadywać
the balance of your account	- stan konta
to order	- zamawiać
cheque book	- książeczka czekowa
any other	- jakiegokolwiek inny
please hold the line	- proszę czekać
to deal with an enquiry	- zająć się sprawą

objaśnienia:

to enquire – dowiadywać się o coś, pytać, zapytać

enquiry – zapytanie, sprawa

you have an enquiry – masz sprawę (do załatwienia), zapytanie

you deal with an enquiry – zajmujesz się, załatwiasz czyjąś sprawę

uzupełnij zdania:

1. When you request information about something, you (make, do, set) an enquiry.
2. When you look into somebody's enquiry, you (deal, arrange, fix) with it.
3. When the telephone operator asks you to wait, he or she usually says:
"Please (hold, keep, take) the line."

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

LESSON 11

Here are your film choices

Here are your film choices.

To see Titanic, press one.

To see The Sound of Music, press two.

To see James Bond, press three.

When do you want to see James Bond?

If you want to see James Bond today, press one.

If you want to see James Bond later in the week, press two.

At what time today do you want to see James Bond?

For 5 o'clock press one.

For 7 o'clock press two.

For 9 o'clock press three.

How many adult tickets do you want for the screening of James Bond at 7 o'clock today? Please use the numbers on your telephone keypad.

You have asked for 2 adult tickets for the screening of James Bond at 7 o'clock today. I now need your credit card details.

Please collect your tickets 20 minutes before the performance. Enjoy the film!

recorded message

- wiadomość nagrana (na maszynkę, automatyczną sekretarkę)

film choices

- wybór filmów do obejrzenia

to press

- nacisnąć, przycisnąć

later in the week

- później w tygodniu

at what time

- o której

adult ticket

- bilet dla osoby dorosłej

screening

- emisja, projekcja

telephone keypad

- tarcza telefonu z numerami do przyciskania

credit card details

- dane, jakie widnieją na karcie kredytowej

to collect

- odbierać

performance

- *tu*: seans

to enjoy

- dobrze się bawić, mile spędzać czas

objaśnienia:

Please use the numbers on your telephone keypad – proszę naciskać numery na tarczy telefonu

uzupełnij zdania:

1. A small set of buttons with numbers on, used to operate a telephone is called a (keyboard, keyhole, keypad).
2. The act of showing a film or a television programme is called a (screen test, screening, screenplay).
3. A play in a theatre or a film in a cinema is often referred to as a (performance, spectacle, act).

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

LESSON 12

Booking by telephone

Emma Hello. Box office.
Hugh Yeah. Have you got any tickets for "Romeo and Juliet" on Thursday night?
Emma Is that this Thursday, sir?
Hugh Yes, please.
Emma Yeah. Just one moment, please. How many seats are you looking for?
Hugh Erm ... four, please.
Emma Four. Yes, we do this Thursday. I can do four seats for you. Where would you like to sit?
Hugh Well - how much do they cost?
Emma £14 for the circle.
Hugh £14 for the circle, right.
Emma I can give you £25 in the stalls, sir.
Hugh Oh. Twenty-five ... that's a bit expensive. Er ... circle seats then, please.
Emma How would you like to pay?

to book	- rezerwować
box office	- kasa
ticket	- bilet
seat	- miejsce
to sit	- siedzieć
to cost	- kosztować
the circle	- balkon, pierwsze piętro, miejsca na górze (w teatrze/kinie)
the stalls	- parter, miejsca na parterze (w teatrze/kinie)
expensive	- drogi

to pay - płacić

objaśnienia:

Zamiast:

How many seats are you looking for?

można powiedzieć

How many seats would you like?

Ile miejsc chciałby Pan zarezerwować?

Zdanie:

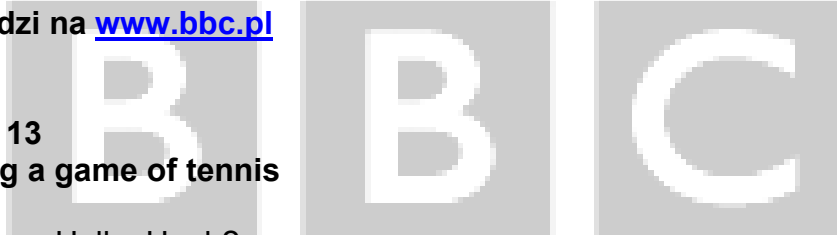
I can do four seats for you

oznacza, że z rezerwacją czterech miejsc nie ma problemów.

uzupełnij zdania:

1. The seats on the upper floor of a theatre or cinema, arranged in curved rows, are called the (circle, circuit, circular).
2. The seats on the ground floor, nearest to the stage are called the (stalls, rows, orchestra).
3. The stalls are (more, most, less) expensive than the circle.

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl



LESSON 13

Arranging a game of tennis

Emma Hello, Hugh?
Hugh Yes. Emma!
Emma Hi. How are you doing?
Hugh Yeah, fine ... fine. How are you?
Emma Er ... fine, fine. Look, it's just a quickie. Er ... I know it's short notice, but would you be free for some tennis this week?
Hugh Yeah. Actually, actually this week's great. When ... when were you thinking of?
Emma Well, how about either Wednesday or Thursday?
Hugh Mmm ... Thursday's better than Wednesday.
Emma OK - well, let's go for Thursday.
Hugh Evening? Would that be good for you?
Hugh Evening's fine.
Emma Yeah - that's great. That's better for me, too.
Hugh OK, fine! Well, look, will you book the court?
Emma Yeah, I'll do that.

to arrange

- organizować, załatwiać, aranżować

a game

- *tu*: partia (tenisa)

it's just a quickie

- *tu*: dzwonię na krótko, z krótkim zapytaniem

short notice	- krótkie wyprzedzenie
would you be free for...	- czy miałbyś czas na ...
either ..or	- albo ...albo
to go for sth	- zdecydować się na coś
'cos	- ponieważ (<i>skrót od: because</i>)
to book	- rezerwować
court	- kort

objaśnienia:

How are you? How are you doing? – jak się masz?

Wszelkiego rodzaju nieformalne propozycje możemy składać za pomocą:

How about?

How about a game of tennis?

How about tomorrow?

How about Wednesday?

I can get over there about 7.30 – mogę tam dotrzeć/dojechać około 7.30

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Something that doesn't last too long is called, colloquially, a (quick, quickly, quickie).
2. If something is done suddenly, without advance notice, it is done at (short, small, tiny) notice.
3. When you decide to choose something, you go (to, for, from) it.

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

LESSON 14

Arranging a game of tennis

- Tan Hi, Emma. How about playing tennis with me on Wednesday?
- Emma You know, Tan, Wednesday is a bit of a bad day because I've got a lot of meetings that day. Do you think we could possibly do it another day?
- Tan Another day? What day, Emma?
- Emma Well, for me Thursdays are good because that's when I only work half day.
- Tan OK. So what time do you think it's good for you to play on Thursday?
- Emma After lunch, around maybe two o'clock? Do you think?
- Tan Around two o'clock. Is it possible at three o'clock?
- Emma Ah. Three - that's suddenly a bit difficult again, because then I have to go and pick up my kids from the kindergarten. So, that might be a problem, again.

Tan Oh. So, it would be at about two o'clock.
Emma Yeah. Two o'clock.

to play tennis	- grać w tenisa
it's a bit of a bad day	- to niezbyt dobry dzień
meeting	- zebranie, spotkanie
possibly	- ewentualnie, być może
possible	- możliwy
to pick up kids from the kindergarten	- odebrać dzieci z przedszkola

objaśnienia:

Oto, co możemy powiedzieć, kiedy termin nam nie odpowiada:

It's a bit of a bad day

It's not a good day

Do you think we could possibly do it another day?

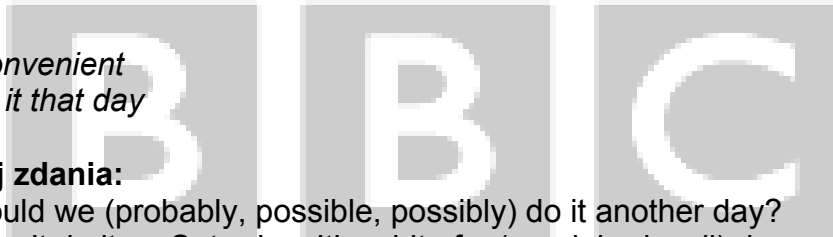
That's a bit difficult

That might be a problem

albo np.

It's not convenient

I can't do it that day



uzupełnij zdania:

1. Could we (probably, possible, possibly) do it another day?
2. I can't do it on Saturday. It's a bit of a (good, bad, evil) day.
3. I have to pick (up, down, off) my kids from the kindergarten.

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

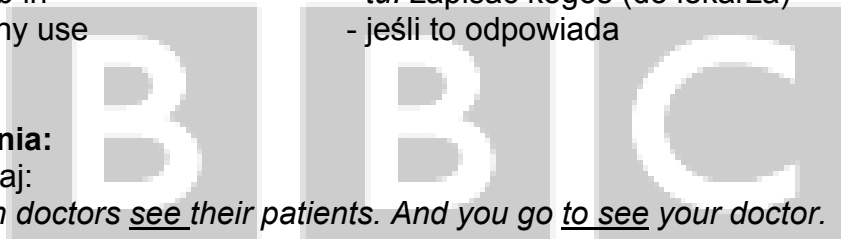
LESSON 15

Making an appointment

Hugh Hello, doctor's surgery.
Emma Hello. I'd like to make an appointment to see the doctor, please. Dr Moer, please.
Hugh Right. Dr Moer, let's have a look. Erm ... well, the first appointment we've got is Wednesday – one forty-five on Wednesday. Is that any good to you?
Emma Wednesday ... er ... no ... I'm afraid that's no good. I can't make it then.
Hugh Right.
Emma Er ... have you got anything earlier?
Hugh Well, we haven't at the moment, I'm afraid. Er ...

Emma It's just it's quite urgent, really. I was hoping to get an appointment as soon as possible, you know.
 Hugh As I said, the earliest I can book you in is Wednesday. So, if that's any use ...
 Emma Well, it'll have to be, I suppose.
 Hugh OK...
 Emma I'll take that.

to make an appointment	- <i>tu</i> : zamówić sobie wizytę, zapisać się (do lekarza)
doctor's surgery	- przychodnia lekarska
to see	- widzieć, zobaczyć się
let's have a look	- niech no spojrzę
one forty five	- godzina 1.45
is that any good?	- czy to odpowiada?
I can't make it	- nie mogę (w tym terminie)
urgent	- pilny
to get an appointment	- być zapisanym na wizytę
as soon as possible	- jak najszybciej
to book sb in	- <i>tu</i> : zapisać kogoś (do lekarza)
if that's any use	- jeśli to odpowiada



objaśnienia:

Zapamiętaj:

In English doctors see their patients. And you go to see your doctor.

Dlatego, zamawiając sobie wizytę u lekarza powiemy

I'd like to make an appointment to see Dr

można też powiedzieć

I'd like to make an appointment with Dr

Jeśli termin wizyty nam nie odpowiada, powiemy np:

That's no good (for me)

That's no use

I can't make it then

A jeśli odpowiada powiemy np:

OK/ great/ fine/lovely/etc. I'll take that.

uzupełnij zdania:

1. I'd like to make an appointment to (look, see, watch) a doctor.
2. I couldn't (obtain, acquire, get) an appointment with my doctor today.
3. A place where a doctor sees his patients is called a doctor's (centre, surgery, operation).

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

LESSON 16

Making an appointment with a hairdresser

Stuart Good afternoon, McMillans - Stuart speaking - how can I help?
Min Kyu Hello, can I have ... make an appointment to have my hair cut?
Stuart Yes, which day you would like to come?
Min Kyu Er ... maybe next Wednesday?
Stuart Next Wednesday. And what's it for?
Min Kyu Sorry?
Stuart What is it for? Just for a cut?
Min Kyu Yeah. Just a cut, please.
Stuart Just a cut.
Min Kyu Yeah.
Stuart What time would you like to come in?
Min Kyu Maybe ... how about ten o'clock?
Stuart About ten o'clock? Let's have a look. The best I can do is about ten thirty - that Wednesday morning.
Min Kyu Aha ... ten thirty ... yeah.
Stuart Yeah?
Min Kyu Yeah.
Stuart What's the name?
Min Kyu My name's Min Kyu - M.I.N ...
Stuart ... M.I.N?
Min Kyu Yeah. K.Y.U.
Stuart ... K.Y.U....

to make an appointment	- zamówić sobie wizytę, umówić się (<i>tu</i> : do fryzjera)
hairdresser	- fryzjer
hair	- włosy
cut	- obcięcie
what's it for?	- w ten sposób fryzjer pyta, o jaką chodzi konkretnie usługę
the best I can do is...	- najlepszy termin, jaki mogę Pani zaoferować, to ...

objaśnienia:

Czym mogę służyć? – można powiedzieć na kilka sposobów:

How can I help?

How can I help you?

Can I help you?

Can I make an appointment to have my hair cut? – tak umawiamy się do fryzjera,

podając, że chodzi o obcięcie włosów

Can I make an appointment with Stuart? – tak umawiamy się na obcięcie włosów z konkretnym fryzjerem

I zauważmy, że:

you make an appointment to do something or to have something done

(Can I make an appointment to see doctor Moer?

Can I make an appointment to have my hair cut?

albo

you make an appointment with somebody

(Can I make an appointment with Stuart?

Zamiast

Can I make an appointment ...?

możemy powiedzieć

I'd like to make an appointment...

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Can I make an appointment to have my (haircut, hair cut, cut hair)?
2. What's it (about, for, from)?
3. The (best, better, good) I can do is Friday at 10 a.m.

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

LESSON 17

In a restaurant

Hugh Hello, do you have a table for one, please?
Emma Yes, certainly sir. If you'd like to follow me this way, please.
Hugh Thank you, thanks very much.
Emma There's the menu.
Hugh: Thank you.
Emma: Would you like a drink, sir?
Hugh Yes, please. Just, just some sparkling mineral water.
Emma Sparkling mineral water ...
Hugh Thanks.
Emma Thank you.
Hugh One sparkling water.
Hugh Thanks very much.
Emma Are you ready to order?
Hugh Yeah, I think I am, actually. Could I just have the soup to start, please - soup of the day.

Emma That's minestrone – is that all right, sir?
 Hugh Yeah. That's fine ... and for the main course, could I have the chicken, please?
 Emma ... chicken ...
 Hugh ..and just some vegetables and some boiled potatoes, please.
 Emma ... boiled potatoes. OK.
 Hugh Lovely.
 Emma All right.
 Hugh Thanks very much.
 Emma OK.

a table for one	- stolik dla jednej osoby
to follow	- <i>tu</i> : iść za kimś
menu	- jadłospis, karta
drink	- napój, coś do picia
sparkling mineral water	- woda mineralna gazowana
ready	- gotów
to order	- zamawiać
soup	- zupa
to start	- zaczynać
soup of the day	- zupa dnia
main course	- główne danie
chicken	- kura
vegetables	- jarzyny
boiled potatoes	- kartofle gotowane

objaśnienia:

Pytając o to, co by ktoś chciał/czego by sobie życzył, posługujemy się konstrukcją

Would you like ...?

np:

Would you like a drink?

Would you like to have a look at the menu?

What would you like?

Prosząc o coś, posługujemy się albo pytaniem zaczynającym się od:

Can I have...

Could I have...

poproszę o../ czy mogłabym poprosić o..., np.

Could I have a soup to start?

albo zdaniem twierdzącym rozpoczynającym się od:

I would like ...

I'd like...

chciałabym/ poproszę o..., np:

I'd like a soup to start, please.

uzupełnij zdania:

1. I'd (like, want, need) a soup to start, please.
2. (Would, could, might) I have chicken for the main course, please.
3. Can I have some (cooked, boiled, steamed) potatoes, please.

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

LESSON 18

In a restaurant – Can I have the bill?

Waiter Hi. Good afternoon. Table for one?
Cristina Yes, please, table for one.
Waiter Smoking or non-smoking?
Cristina Smoking, smoking, please.
Waiter Would you like to have a look at the menu?
Cristina Yes, please. Can I have something to drink before I order the meal?
Waiter Yes, certainly. What would you like?
Cristina Water.
Waiter Still water or sparkling?
Cristina Sparkling water is with bubble, isn't it?
Waiter With bubbles, yes.
Cristina OK. Sparkling water.
Waiter OK, then.

Waiter Are you ready to order?
Cristina Yes. I would like to have this salad and this pizza.
Cristina Thank you.

Waiter Everything was OK, madam?
Cristina Yes, perfect. Can I have the bill now, please?
Waiter Certainly.
Cristina Thank you.

bill	- rachunek
table for one	- stolik dla jednej osoby
smoking	- <i>tu</i> : miejsce dla palących
non-smoking	- <i>tu</i> : miejsce dla niepalących
to have a look	- spojrzeć, przyjrzeć się
menu	- jadłospis, karta
to drink	- pić

to order	- zamawiać
meal	- posiłek
still water	- woda niegazowana
sparkling water	- woda gazowana
bubble	- bąbelek (w wodzie gazowanej)
ready	- gotów

objaśnienia:

Zapamiętajmy, że uprzejme pytania-sugestie typu 'czy zechciałaby Pani' zaczynamy od słów:

Would you like...?

Would you like to have a look at the menu?

What would you like to drink?

Składając zamówienie, posługujemy się uprzejmą prośbą, a uprzejme prośby możemy formułować za pomocą konstrukcji:

can I have

lub

could I have

na początku, i

please

na końcu, np:

Can I have something to drink, please?

Could I have the bill, please?

Zamawiając posiłek, zamiast prośby-pytania, możemy też posłużyć się zdaniem, rozpoczynającym się od słów:

I would like

albo

I would like to have

np:

I would like some sparkling water, please

I would like to have a pizza, please

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Would you like to have a (look, peep, stare) at the menu?
2. Are you ready to (command, order, request) a meal?
3. Water containing bubbles of gas is called (sparkle, sparkler, sparkling) water.

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

LESSON 19

At a drinks party

Hugh Emma, great to see you!
Emma Hi ...
Hugh Thanks for coming!
Emma ... you look great!
Hugh Come in, come in!
Emma Here we are, look, that's for you.
Hugh Oh, thanks ever so much, you shouldn't have.
Emma No, it's just a wee thing.
Hugh Well, thanks very much. Would you like a drink? A beer?
Emma No, white wine would be great, if you've got one.
Hugh White wine. OK - coming up!
There we are - a glass of white wine.
Emma Thank you. Cheers!
Hugh Cheers! Great to see you! It's been a very long time!

drinks party	- przyjęcie z drinkami, koktajl
come in!	- wejść!
here we are	- proszę (<i>kiedy coś podajemy</i>)
thanks ever so much	- <i>to wylewne podziękowanie</i>
you shouldn't have	- nie powinnaś była (mi tego przynosić)
wee	- mały, niewielki
beer	- piwo
glass	- <i>tu</i> : kieliszek
white wine	- białe wino
there we are	- proszę (<i>kiedy coś podajemy</i>)
cheers!	- na zdrowie!

objaśnienia:

Proszę – w sytuacjach, kiedy coś komuś podajemy to nie *'please'*, ale formy z *here* lub *there*, np:

Here you are

Here it is

Here you go

albo

There you are

There it is

There you go

albo nawet, jak powiedział Hugh podając Emmie kieliszek wina

There we go

I jeszcze zwróćmy uwagę, jak pożyteczną rolę pełni w codziennej rozmowie wyraz *great*

Great to see you!

Jak miło cię widzieć!

You look great!

Świetnie wyglądasz!

Great możemy również użyć, prosząc o coś

White wine would be great.

a nawet dziękując

That's great, thanks.

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Thanks for coming! It's (big, huge, great) to see you!
2. Here you (were, have been, are). That's for you.
3. Oh, a bottle of whisky! Thanks ever so much, but you shouldn't (had, have, has).

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl



LESSON 20

Tea party

- Simon I hope you're hungry, because I've got some sandwiches, I've got three different types of cake, and some crisps. Do you like tea or coffee, Ming-Ming?
- Ming-Ming Tea would be nice.
- Simon Karina, for you?
- Karina Tea would be lovely, thank you.
- Simon Ming-Ming, do you want some sugar?
- Ming-Ming Yes, please.
- Simon OK. There you are.
- Ming-Ming Thank you very much.
- Simon Karina, would you like a sandwich?
- Karina Yes - they all look delicious! I'll have one of those.
- Simon Would you like a sandwich?
- Gary I'd just like a piece of cake, if I may, thanks.
- Simon All right, there you are.
- Gary Thanks.
- Karina Could you pass the crisps?
- Simon Yes, certainly.

Karina Thank you.
 Simon Ming-Ming would you like anything else?
 Ming-Ming Yes, the cake looks lovely. Can I have some, please?
 Simon Absolutely, here you are.
 Ming-Ming Thank you.
 Simon Karina, would you like some more crisps?
 Karina No thanks, I'm full, it was lovely.
 Ming-Ming More tea, Simon?
 Simon Yes, please ... Thank you, lovely.

tea party	- 'herbatka', podwieczorek
hungry	- głodny
sandwich	- kanapka
cake	- ciasto
crisps	- chipsy, chrupki
sugar	- cukier
delicious	- smacowity, pyszny
a piece of cake	- kawalek ciasta
to pass	- <i>tu</i> : podać
anything else?	- coś jeszcze?
full	- <i>tu</i> : pełen, najedzony

objaśnienia:

Oto, w jaki sposób możemy oferować gościom poczęstunek:

Za pomocą pytań rozpoczynających się od:

Do you?

albo

Would you?

Do you like tea or coffee?

Do you want some sugar?

Would you like a sandwich?

Would you like anything else?

A oto, co odpowiadamy na tego typu pytania:

Tea would be nice.

Tea would be lovely, thank you.

I'll have one of those.

I'd like a piece of cake, if I may, thanks.

The cake looks lovely. Can I have some, please?

Prosząc o coś możemy też posłużyć się zwrotem:

Could I have?

Could I have a sandwich, please?

albo powiedzieć np:

I'd love a cup of tea, please.

I jeszcze zauważ, że angielskie:

crisps - to po polsku czipсы

chips - to po polsku frytki

French fries – to też frytki

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Thin pieces of potato fried in fat and eaten hot are called (crisps, chips, chops).
2. Thin round slices of potato fried in fat and then dried and eaten cold are called (crisps, chips, fries).
3. Chips are also called (French, Italian, German) fries.

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

LESSON 21

Looking for a job

Emma So, could you tell me something about the job?
Hugh Sure. It's working behind the box office, selling tickets to people that come in to buy a ticket to go and see a film. Simple as that.

Emma OK. And, and what are the hours I'd have to work?
Hugh Well, it's just from four till six, Monday to Friday.
Emma Aha. So, weekends are free then?
Hugh Yeah, weekends are free!
Emma And what's the rate of pay?
Hugh It's five pounds an hour ... so, working from four till six, that's obviously ten pounds a day.

Emma Aha - all right. So, how do I apply?
Hugh Well, the best thing is if you come in and see me, and we can fill out an application form while you're here.

to look for a job	- szukać pracy
to work	- pracować
box office	- kasa (<i>tu</i> : w kinie)
to sell	- sprzedawać
ticket	- bilet
to buy	- kupować
to see a film	- obejrzeć film
simple as that	- to (takie) proste
hour	- godzina

free	- wolny
rate of pay	- stawka płacy
five pounds an hour	- pięć funtów za godzinę
obviously	- oczywiście, naturalnie
to apply	- zgłaszać się, składać podanie
to fill out	- wypełniać
application form	- formularz podania

objaśnienia:

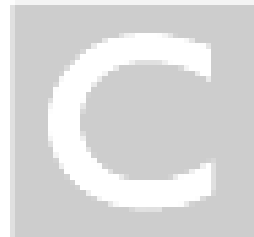
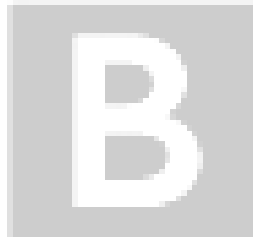
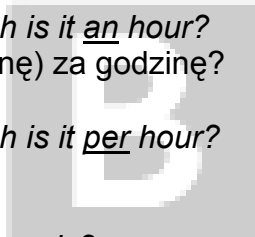
Oto zdania i pytania, które mogą się przydać przy poszukiwaniu pracy:

I'm looking for a job
szukam pracy.

Could you tell me something about the job?
Czy mógłby mi Pan/Pani powiedzieć coś o tej pracy?

What's the rate of pay?
Jaka jest stawka?

How much is it an hour?
Ile (dostanę) za godzinę?
albo
How much is it per hour?



i jeszcze:
How do I apply?
Jak się mogę zgłosić?

uzupełnij zdania:

1. I'm looking (for, forward, to) a job.
2. Could I have an (applicant, applied, application) form?
3. What is the (speed, rate, pace) of pay?

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

LESSON 22

Looking for a job – What's the rate of pay?

Pers Officer Good afternoon. Goldsmith's Personnel. Can I help?

Ming-Ming Hello. Could you tell me something about the job?

Pers Officer Which job's that?

Ming-Ming I saw the advertising about the PA to the Director of Finance.

Pers Officer Oh right, yes. Basically it's going to be ... administrative assistant to the Director of Finance. You'll be assisting the Director of Finance in his general workload, general administrative work: writing letters, keeping filing systems up-to-date.

Ming-Ming OK - I see. And how are the ... hours?

Pers Officer It's a standard Monday to Friday, nine till five, 35 hours a week.

Ming-Ming OK. So what's the rate of pay?

Pers Officer The starting rate of pay will be £19,229, and that will go up through the years to £21,646.

Ming-Ming Oh, it sounds nice. Could you send me an application form please?

Pers Officer Yes, of course. I'll put one in the post today.

Ming-Ming Thank you very much.

Pers Officer OK, thank you very much. Bye-bye.

Ming-Ming Bye-bye.

to look for a job	- szukać pracy
rate of pay	- stawka płacy
personnel officer	- personalny (w dziale kadr)
advertisement	- ogłoszenie
PA (Personal Assistant)	- asystent osobisty
administrative assistant	- asystent do spraw administracyjnych
to assist	- pomagać, asystować
workload	- praca/obowiązki w pracy
to file	- segregować, układać według systemu, np. alfabetycznego
filing systems	- systemy dokumentacji
to keep sth up-to-date	- <i>tu</i> : prowadzić na bieżąco
the starting rate	- początkowa stawka/pensja
to go up	- iść w górę, zwiększać się
to send	- wysyłać
application form	- formularz podania
to put sth in the post	- wysłać coś pocztą

objaśnienia:

I saw the advertising about the PA to the Director of Finance – zamiast advertising w zdaniu tym powinien pojawić się wyraz advertisement.

I saw an advertisement about the PA to the Director of Finance.

uzupełnij zdania:

1. When you keep documents in a particular place and in a particular order, so that you can find them easily, you (pile, file, stock) them.
2. Always try and keep your filing systems (up-, down-, into-) to-date!
3. (Workload, workhorse, workout) is the amount of work that has to be done.

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

LESSON 23

Machines – how to use them

Hugh Er ... sorry, how do I get a cup of coffee? I can't work this out.
Emma Oh, sure! It's a bit complicated! Hold on.
Look, first of all, switch it on here.
Hugh Yeah.
Emma OK, choose what coffee you want - there's about four different choices. That one's quite nice. So, press this button, if that's the one you want ...
Hugh mmmm...
Emma Put your money in. And then, wait for the green light.
After that, the cup will drop down, and the coffee should pour.
Hugh Oh, great!
Emma All right?
Hugh OK. Thanks very much.

to work sth out	- rozpracować (problem), wydedukować, wykoncypować
hold on	- poczekaj
first of all	- po pierwsze
switch it on	- włącz (automat)
choose	- wybierz
choice	- wybór
press this button	- naciśnij ten guzik
put your money in	- włóż pieniądze (monety)
wait for the green light	- czekaj na zielone światło
to drop down	- spadać
to pour	- nalewać (się)

uzupełnij zdania:

1. If you don't know how to solve the problem, you can't work it (out, outside, inside out).
2. You can have four different types of coffee here – the (chosed, choose, choice) is yours.
3. Can you (pour, leak, spill) me some coffee, please?

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

LESSON 24

How to use the fax machine

- Simon Joaquin, I've got the document that I want to send. Can you tell me how to use this machine?
- Joaquin Yes, of course, Simon. Do you know the number where you will send the document?
- Simon Yes, I've got it here.
- Joaquin OK. Well, take your document and put the paper on the fax.
- Simon Right. What?
- Joaquin OK.
- Simon Here?
- Joaquin Yes, but face down.
- Simon Face down. All right. OK.
- Joaquin Good. Now, dial the number.
- Simon The number ... OK ... so ...
- Joaquin You need to press ... first, before your number ... the number 9.
- Simon 9?
- Joaquin Yeah.
- Simon OK ... so ... I've done that.
- Joaquin OK. Then press the 'START' button - this one.
- Simon Thank you.
- Joaquin Good. Now the fax will dial the number, and will send the document to the number you've dialled. It's easy!
- Simon Thank you very much.
- Joaquin Now, the fax is sending the document you put here.
- Simon Thank you very much.
- Joaquin OK. You're welcome.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| to use | - (o maszynach) obsługiwać, posługiwać się |
| to send | - wysłać |
| put it face down | - położyć (kartkę) stroną zapisaną do dołu |
| to dial | - wykręcać numer |
| to press | - przyciskać, naciskać |

objaśnienia:

W angielskim dokument ma 'twarz' – zapisana strona kartki, to właśnie ta 'twarz' czyli 'face'

You can put it face down

or

You can put it face up

You're welcome – tu: to odpowiedź na czyjeś *Thank you*.

uzupełnij zdania:

1. When you put the document on the fax with the text facing the glass, you put it face (up, down, upside down).
2. After that, you (dial, call, ring) the number.
3. And the fax will (despatch, post, send) the document for you. (Or not!)

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

LESSON 25

Machines – they keep going wrong

- Hugh Sorry, can you help me? I think the ticket machine isn't working properly.
- Emma Oh, I'm sorry to hear that, sir. It keeps going wrong, I'm afraid.
- Hugh I put the money in and I didn't get a ticket and I can't get my money back.
- Emma Look, if I give you this form to fill in ...
- Hugh Yeah, no ... sorry ... just to stop you before you go any further ... I mean, the money's stuck, I need the ticket, my train's coming in a minute. I don't need a form, I need a ticket.
- Emma Yeah. I appreciate that, sir, but the system is that ... I'm afraid for the moment you'll have to buy another ticket ... er ... because if the money is stuck in the machine, I can't physically get it out.
- Hugh Yeah, I understand that ... but can I have my money back ... now?
- Emma You, unfortunately, can't have your money back this minute ...
- Hugh ... but I don't have enough money to buy another ticket, and I need to get on the train. The only money I have is now stuck in that machine ... Look, I know, I know this isn't your fault, but ... is there someone else I can speak to, please? I'd like to speak to the manager, please.

to keep going wrong	- <i>tu</i> : ciągle się psuć
ticket machine	- automat do biletów
to work properly	- <i>tu</i> : dobrze działać, funkcjonować, nie psuć się
to put the money in	- włożyć pieniądze
to get a ticket	- dostać bilet
to get one's money back	- odzyskać pieniądze
a form to fill in	- formularz do wypełnienia
to be stuck	- utknąć
to need	- potrzebować
to get sth out	- wyjąć coś

objaśnienia:

o automacie, który nie działa tak, jak powinien, powiemy – *It doesn't work properly*

o takim, który wciąż się psuje – *It keeps going wrong, it keeps breaking down.*

a o takim, który całkiem się zepsuł – *It's broken down*

uzupełnij zdania:

1. When a machine breaks (down, up, out), it doesn't work properly.
2. If it keeps going (bad, wrong, worse), it should be repaired.
3. If you cannot get your money out of a machine, it is (stack, stacked, stuck).

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

LESSON 26**Machines! Please help me out!**

Joaquin	Good morning, sir. Do you work here?
Manager	Yes, I do. Can I help at all?
Joaquin	Yeah. I have a problem with the machine. I put my money in and the chocolate I wanted didn't come out.
Manager	Right, OK. If you follow me, I'll help you out.
Joaquin	OK.
Manager	Oh, yes, right. I see the problem. Just hold on a second, so I can open it. There you go!
Joaquin	OK.
Manager	Very sorry about that.
Joaquin	Thank you very much.
Manager	All right.

to help out	- pomóc
can I help?	- jak mogę pomóc? czym mogę służyć?
to put in	- włożyć
to come out	- wyjść, wypaść (np. z automatu)
hold on a second	- poczekaj sekundę/chwilę
to open	- otwierać
there you go	- proszę (kiedy coś podajemy)

objaśnienia:

Oferując komuś pomoc, możemy powiedzieć:

Can I help?

albo

Can I help you?

albo

Can I help at all? (brzmi bardziej idiomatycznie)

albo

Can I help you out? (brzmi bardziej idiomatycznie).

Podobnie, prosząc o pomoc, możemy zapytać

Can you help, please?

Can you help me, please?

Can you help me out, please?

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Can you help me (in, out, at)?
2. I put my money (within, in, inside)...
3. ...but the chocolate didn't come (back, out, outside).

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

LESSON 27 Shopping

Emma Can you tell me how much these umbrellas are?
Hugh Yeah. They're eleven pounds fifty each.
Emma Ah. Fine. Great. OK - I'll take this one. Can I pay for it here?
Hugh Yes, you can. Of course you can.
Emma Good.
Hugh So, that's £11.50.
Emma Here we are. Eleven pounds ... I think I've got a fifty... Oh, no I haven't, sorry.
Hugh That's fine. Thanks very much. And er ...
Emma Can I just ask something? If there's a problem with it, can I bring it back?
Hugh Yes, of course you can. Keep your receipt, and you can bring it back within about a month.
Emma Oh, fine!
Hugh Lovely! So, there's your change, and your receipt ...
Emma Thank you.
Hugh ... and your umbrella.
Emma Yeah. Thanks. Bye bye.
Hugh Bye.

shopping	- zakupy
how much are they?	- ile kosztują?
umbrella	- parasolka

each	- każda
to take	- brać
to pay	- płacić
a fifty	- <i>tu</i> : moneta pięćdziesięciopensowa
to ask	- pytać, prosić, zwracać się
to bring back	- oddać, zwrócić, przynieść z powrotem
within	- w ciągu (jakiegoś okresu czasu)
month	- miesiąc
change	- reszta
receipt	- rachunek

objaśnienia:

Zapamiętaj, że:

a receipt – to rachunek

a prescription – to recepta

Zauważmy, że pytanie bezpośrednie

How much are these umbrellas?

wkomponowane w zdanie zaczynające się od słów

Can you tell me?

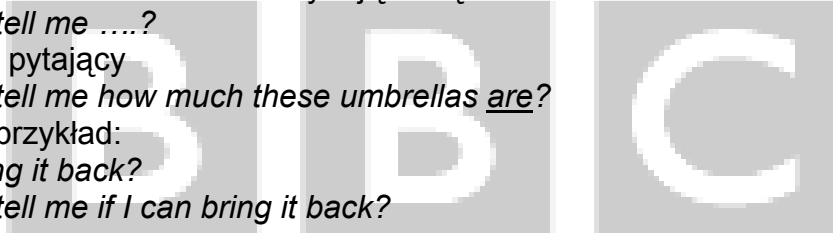
traci szyk pytający

Can you tell me how much these umbrellas are?

Oto inny przykład:

Can I bring it back?

Can you tell me if I can bring it back?



uzupełnij zdania:

1. A (bill, receipt, invoice) is what you get in a shop to show that you've paid for the goods.
2. A (prescription, inscription, statement) is what the doctor gives you, when you're ill.
3. You should always (keep, hold, guard) your receipt, in case you want to take the goods back to the shop.

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

LESSON 28

Shopping – women's wear

Ivana Hello.

Shop Asst Hello. Can I help you?

Ivana Yeah. I am not sure where the women's wear is. Can you help me, please?

Shop Asst Yeah, of course. This is the ladies' department. What are you interested in, in particular?
 Ivana I would like to buy some casual trousers.
 Shop Asst Casual trousers. We've got plenty of casual trousers – I'll show you. What size [do] you want?
 Ivana I am size 12.
 Shop Asst Size 12. We do size 10 to 12. So, if you can pick up what you want and try it...
 Ivana Where is the changing room, please?
 Shop Asst Over there – "Fitting Room".

[Ivana tries the trousers on and returns]

Ivana So ... yeah, *I would like to buy it.
 Shop Asst OK. No problem. Let's go to the till point.
 OK. It's fifteen pounds and fifty pence, please.
 Thank you very much.

shopping	- zakupy
women's wear	- dział odzieży damskiej
shop assistant	- sprzedawca, ekspedient
the ladies' department	- dział odzieży damskiej
to be interested in sth	- być czymś zainteresowanym
in particular	- konkretnie, zwłaszcza
casual trousers	- spodnie na co dzień
to show	- pokazać
size	- rozmiar
to pick up	- wziąć, wybrać
to try	- <i>tu</i> : przymierzyć
changing room	- przymierzalnia
fitting room	- przymierzalnia
till	- kasa
till point	- miejsce, gdzie się znajduje kasa

objaśnienia:

Zwróć uwagę na różnicę:

Where is the women's wear? (pytanie bezpośrednie)

I am not sure where the women's wear is (pytanie pośrednie)

Rozmiar odzieży damskiej określają w Anglii numery od 8 do 16. Rozmiary większe od 16, to tak zwany *oversize* – czyli rozmiar dla pań tęgich.

**I would like to buy it* – Ivana powinna była powiedzieć: *I would like to buy them* (chodzi wszak o *trousers*, czyli spodnie)

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Women buy their clothes in the department called women's (wear, ware, wore).
2. (Fit, fitter, fitting) room is another name for a changing room.
3. I look very fit and I am (volume, size, range) 10.

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

LESSON 29

Shopping for shoes

Emma Excuse me, excuse me!
 Hugh Yes.
 Emma Yes...Do you have this shoe in my size? It's usually 36...
 Hugh Er ... a 36? Let me have a look. Yes, we should have. Just wait there a second.
 Emma In the brown.
 Hugh Oh! In brown?
 Emma Ah.
 Hugh Ah ... OK.
 Yes - here we are – brown.
 Emma Oh, great!
 Hugh Yes, 36 - there you are!
 Emma Can I try them on?
 Hugh Yes, of course.
 Emma Uh ... oh ... I think it's a bit tight ... yes, yes ... it's too tight. Have you got something a little bit bigger?
 Hugh Right, well, yes ... I could ... sure we can find a 37. The next size up ... Yes, there's a pair of 37's. So, try those on, please.
 Emma Aha ... yes ...
 Hugh They look ... yeah, they look like they fit.
 Emma I think that's going to be fine. Does it look all right?
 Hugh Yes. Are they comfortable?
 Emma Aha.
 Hugh Great! Well, er ... would you like to buy them?
 Emma Yes!
 Hugh That's £72.50.
 Emma Ah! I didn't realise they were that expensive ... still ... yeah!
 Hugh OK! I'll take them!
 Hugh Great!

to shop	- kupować, chodzić na zakupy
shoes	- buty
size	- numer, rozmiar
let me have a look	- niech no spojrzę/zobaczę

to wait	- czekać
in the brown	- w kolorze brązowym
to try sth on	- przymierzać coś
tight	- ciasny, obcisły
the next size up	- (o) numer większy
to fit	- pasować
comfortable	- wygodny
expensive	- drogi

objaśnienia:

Excuse me! – to ‘przepraszam’, którego używamy chcąc zwrócić na siebie uwagę, np. zanim poprosimy kogoś o jakieś informacje czy wskazówki. (*Excuse me, where is the nearest shoe shop, please?*)

Jeśli nadepnjemy komuś na piętę (to znaczy, jeśli przepraszamy za coś), wówczas powiemy:

Sorry!

I'm sorry!

I'm so sorry!

I beg your pardon!

Podając coś komuś nie powiemy *please*, ale

Here you are

There you are

Here it is

There it is

Here we go.

There you go, etc.





Size 37 – to w Anglii odpowiednik ‘czwórki’ buta

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Do you have these shoes in (number, size, dimension) 37?
2. Can I try them (out, on, in)?
3. They're a bit too (tight, taut, tense).

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

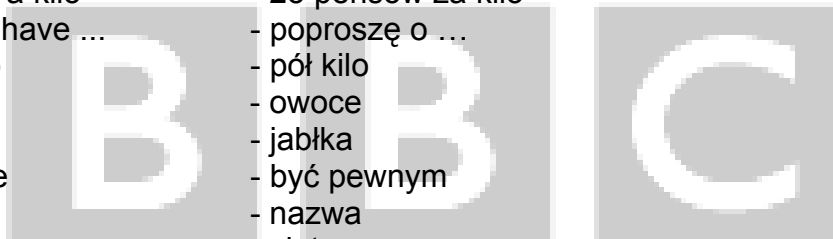
LESSON 30

At the greengrocer's

Ivana	Hello.
Shopkeeper	Hello. How can I help you?
Ivana	Can you tell me, please, how much these potatoes cost?

Shopkeeper	OK - they're 25 pence a kilo.
Ivana	I'd like to have half a kilo, please.
Shopkeeper	OK ... that's fine. There you are. Anything else?
Ivana	I would like to have half [a kilo] of this fruit.
Shopkeeper	Do you want the apples - or the bananas?
Ivana	Yeah ... I would like to have these apples, but I'm not sure of the name of these apples ... so ...
Shopkeeper	OK. These are Golden Delicious.
Ivana	OK. So, I would like to have this one.
Shopkeeper	OK. How much would you like?
Ivana	[Half a kilo], please.
Shopkeeper	Half a kilo ... OK. There you are.
Ivana	Thank you very much.

at the greengrocer's	- w sklepie warzywnym
can I help?	- czym mogę służyć?
to cost	- kosztować
pence	- pency (<i>a penny</i> – jeden pens)
25 pence a kilo	- 25 pensów za kilo
I'd like to have ...	- poproszę o ...
half a kilo	- pół kilo
fruit	- owoce
apples	- jabłka
to be sure	- być pewnym
name	- nazwa
golden	- złote
delicious	- smakowite
Golden Delicious	- nazwa gatunku jabłek
there you are	- proszę (kiedy coś podajemy)



objaśnienia:

Pytając o cenę, możemy się posłużyć czasownikiem

to cost

kosztować, i zapytać

How much does it cost?

How much do they cost?

albo – posłużyć się czasownikiem

to be

być, i zapytać

How much is it?

How much are they?

Pytając, ile coś kosztuje za kilo, posłużymy się albo przedimkiem nieokreślonym

a – How much is it a kilo?

albo przyimkiem
per – It's two pounds per kilo.

Kiedy gramy czy kilogramy występują w liczbie mnogiej, możemy użyć przyimka *for*, np:
How much is it for two kilos?

uzupełnij zdania:

1. How much is it (a, the, an) kilo?
2. How much is it (for, a, the) half a kilo?
3. It's £2 (from, per, for) bag.

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

LESSON 31
Asking for directions

Emma Excuse me. 'scuse me.
Hugh Yes.
Emma Sorry to bother you. Can you tell me where the nearest post office is, please?
Hugh Yes sure ... er ... yeah! You turn ... turn right here ... take the first left ... and then go straight on for about 500 metres, and it's on the left.
Emma So, that's turn right ... take the first on the right ...
Hugh No, the first on the left.
Emma Oh, gosh! Sorry ... first on the left ...
Hugh Yeah.
Emma Go straight on for about 500 metres, and it's on the left.
Hugh That's right.
Emma Great! It sounds easy. Thanks.
Hugh Good luck!
Emma Bye.

to ask for directions	- pytać o drogę
excuse me	- przepraszam... (sposób zwrócenia na siebie uwagi, rozpoczęcia rozmowy z osobą nieznaną)
sorry to bother you	- przepraszam, że przeszkadzam
the nearest	- najbliższy
post office	- poczta
to turn	- skręcać
turn right	- skręć w prawo
take the first on the left	- skręć w pierwszą ulicę na lewo

go straight on
gosh!
good luck

- idź prosto
- ojej!
- powodzenia

objaśnienia:

W angielskim istnieją dwa główne rodzaje 'przepraszam'.

Excuse me

to 'przepraszam, czy...', to sposób zwrócenia na siebie uwagi, którego użyjemy rozpoczynając rozmowę z kimś nieznanym, np:

Excuse me, where is the nearest post office, please?

Excuse me, what time is it, please?

Samo

Excuse me!

po którym nie występuje prośba czy pytanie, to 'przepraszam', którego użyjemy w sytuacjach, kiedy chcemy, żeby ktoś zszedł nam z drogi, usunął się na bok, dał swobodnie przejść itd.

Sorry

to: 'przepraszam za coś', np.

Sorry to bother you (przepraszam, że przeszkadzam)

I haven't been listening, sorry

Oops, I've stepped on your toe, I'm so sorry

turn and take

Mówiąc: skręć (w lewo czy w prawo) możemy posłużyć się czasownikiem

to turn

i powiedzieć

turn left/right

albo czasownikiem

to take

i powiedzieć np:

take the first on the left

take the second on the right

take the first street on the left

take the second road on the right

uzupełnij zdania:

1. When you turn right, you (take, go, keep) the street on your right.
2. (Excuse me, sorry, pardon), where is the nearest cinema, please?
3. I've made a mess, (excuse me, pardon, sorry)!

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

LESSON 32

Asking for directions

Seva I think sometimes it's difficult to understand [the] right direction, because English people, and people who speak English very well, try to explain [you] very quickly ... maybe very difficult to understand first time: right - left; right - round; right and different directions here.

Seva Excuse me. *Can you tell me, where is the nearest post office, please?

Pedestrian If you go further up this road and turn right, it's just on your right.

Seva OK - so I go for this road - and turn right ...

Seva No, if you follow this road right along - you come to a set of traffic lights - turn right at the traffic lights ...

Seva Ah! I turn right near the traffic lights.

Pedestrian Yes.

Seva OK. Thank you!

Seva Right. Thank you.

to ask for directions	- pytać o drogę
direction	- kierunek, strona, droga
to explain	- wyjaśniać
quickly	- szybko
excuse me	- przepraszam (przed zadaniem pytania nieznanym osobie)
further up	- dalej
turn right	- skręć w prawo
it's on your right	- jest po prawej stronie
follow the road right along	- idź ulicą do samego końca
traffic lights	- światła uliczne
set	- zespół, komplet, grupa, zbiór
a set of traffic lights	- a set – dlatego, że światła uliczne pojawiają się zazwyczaj w grupach (co najmniej dwa razem)

objaśnienia:

Zapamiętaj:

right

to prawa strona, w prawo czy na prawo – na przykład

turn right – skręć w prawo

it's on your right – to jest po prawej stronie

Ale to również słowo emfaticzne

follow this road right along

pójdź tą drogą do samego końca

'Rozumiem', to też

right... (I see)

Przyjmując coś do wiadomości możemy zatem powiedzieć

right... Oh, right....I see

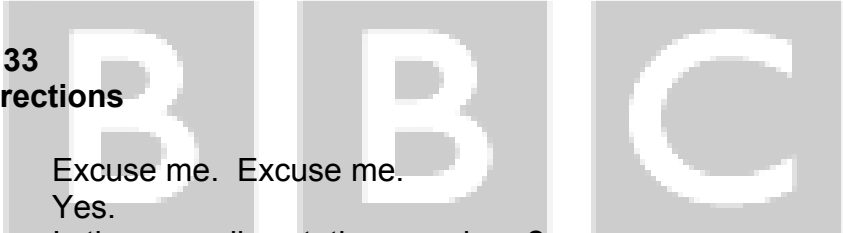
**Can you tell me, where is the nearest post office, please? - poprawnie, Seva powinien być powiedzieć: Can you tell me, where the nearest post office is, please?*

uzupełnij zdania:

1. The post office is (at, on, by) your right.
2. Turn right (at, on, by) the set of traffic lights.
3. Follow the road (left, right, straight) along.

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

LESSON 33 Giving directions



Emma Excuse me. Excuse me.
Hugh Yes.
Emma Is there a police station near here?
Hugh Ah ... police station? Yes, there is. Yes. Let me just think. You want to go straight on, straight down this road for about a mile.
Emma Aha.
Hugh And then you turn right at some traffic lights ... yes, some traffic lights ...turn right. Go straight on ...and then you turn left at a roundabout. There's a big church on the corner. And the police station is next to that.

to give directions

- *tu*: udzielać wskazówek/wyjaśniać, jak gdzieś dojechać

excuse me

- przepraszam (zanim zadamy pytanie nieznajomej osobie)

police station

- komisariat policji

let me think

- niech pomyślę

go straight on

- idź prosto

go straight down this road

- idź prosto tą ulicą

turn right

- skrócić w prawo

traffic lights

- światła uliczne

roundabout	- rondo
church	- kościół
on the corner	- na rogu
next to	- obok

objaśnienia:

Zauważmy, że w tego typu kontekstach pojawia się mnóstwo przyimków, czyli słówek takich jak

on, at, down, up, for, about

oto, jak się idzie prosto

you go straight on

ale prosto – i to spory kawałek – jakąś ulicą

straight down the road

około mili

for about a mile

Kiedy skręcasz, w lewo czy w prawo, w jakimś konkretnym miejscu

you turn left at a roundabout

you turn right at the traffic lights

you turn at the corner

ale jeśli coś na rogu stoi

it's on the corner. The church is on the corner

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Go straight (at, down, on) the road.
2. Go (for, from, along) about a mile.
3. The police station is (in, on, by) the corner.

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

LESSON 34

Giving directions to your house

Cristina OK, when you come out * *from* the tube station, you have to turn **on your* right. And then keep **the* right **on* this street and go down **from* the street. When you find the laundrette, you have to cross the zebra crossing in front of the laundrette and take the first street on the left. You go down **from* this street again, and when you see **the* trash bin, **you will* turn **on your* left, and the house is exactly on your right, and it is the number 24.

Louise Is it a big house? Can I see it from the street?

Cristina There is a big tree in front of you with pink flowers, and a white gate, and you just have to ring the bell.

* oznacza błędy, jakie porobiła Cristina

to give directions to your house	- wyjaśniać drogę do domu
to come out from/of	- wyjść skądś
tube station	- stacja metra
turn right	- skrócić w prawo
keep right	- trzymaj się prawej strony
go down the street	- idź prosto ulicą
laundrette	- pralnia
to cross	- przejść na drugą stronę
zebra crossing	- przejście dla pieszych, pasy
take the first street on the left	- skrócić w pierwszą ulicę na lewo
trash bin	- pojemnik na śmieci
pink	- różowy
flower	- kwiat
gate	- furtka
to ring the (door)bell	- zadzwonić do drzwi

objaśnienia:

* *the trash bin* – Cristina powinna była powiedzieć a *trash bin*, bo jest ich zapewne na ulicy sporo. A najlepiej, jak by powiedziała *a rubbish bin* albo *a dustbin*, bo *trash* to American English

* *you will turn left* – Cristina powinna była powiedzieć *turn left*. Wydając polecenia, używamy trybu rozkazującego, a nie czasu przyszłego

uzupełnij zdania:

1. (Turn, take, curve) the first street on your left.
2. (Cross, walk, traverse) the street.
3. (Phone, ring, buzz) the doorbell.

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

LESSON 35

At the airport

Hugh	Good morning, madam. Can I see your ticket and your passport, please?
Emma	Yeah.
Hugh	Thank you very much.
Emma	Thanks.
Hugh	Would you like a window seat or an aisle seat?
Emma	Window, if there is one.
Hugh	Yes, there's a window seat.
Emma	Ah ... great!
Hugh	Fine. And is that all your luggage?

Emma Yes, I'm afraid it is ... I'm afraid.
 Hugh One piece of hand luggage?
 Emma Yeah, just one.
 Hugh And did you pack the bag yourself?
 Emma I did, yes!
 Hugh Great! Here's your ticket back, and your passport, and there's your boarding card ... leaving gate 15 in twenty-five minutes.
 Emma Sorry, gate what?
 Hugh Gate 15. Boarding in twenty-five minutes.
 Emma Fifteen. OK. Thanks. Bye.
 Hugh Enjoy your flight!

at the airport	- na lotnisku
ticket	- bilet
passport	- paszport
window seat	- miejsce przy oknie
aisle seat	- miejsce przy przejściu
luggage	- bagaż
hand luggage	- bagaż podręczny
piece	- kawałek, część
to pack	- pakować
bag	- torba
boarding card/pass	- karta pokładowa
gate	- wyjście
to board	- wchodzić na pokład
boarding	- wejście na pokład
enjoy your flight!	- miłego lotu!

objaśnienia:

Zauważmy, że w angielskim *luggage* (bagaż) ma *pieces* (części, kawałki)

How many pieces of luggage have you got?

to to samo, co

How many bags/suitcases have you got?

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Can I have an (isle, aisle, ale) seat, please?
2. I have four (elements, parts, pieces) of luggage.
3. (Leaving, boarding, flying) is at gate 10.

odpowiedzi na www.bbc.pl

LESSON 36

At the airport – checking in

- Staff Can I have your tickets and passport, please?
Avon All right.
Staff Do you have any bags to check in at all?
Avon Nothing. No.
Staff No bags to check in? Any hand baggage?
Avon This small bag and the one bag.
Staff Right, I'm afraid I will actually have to check the bag in, madam, because it is too big to actually carry on board the aircraft; and it's a full flight today, so I will need to actually check that in.
Avon All right - thanks.
- Staff Have you packed the bag yourself?
Avon Yes.
Staff You know what's inside the bag?
Avon Oh ... it's my clothes.
Staff Right. And has anybody asked you to carry anything on board for them?
Avon No, no.
Staff That's fine. Right, there's your boarding card, madam. And I'd just like to wish you a very pleasant flight.
Avon Yeah thanks.
Staff OK.
Avon Thank you.
Staff OK. Have a good day.

to check in	- odprawić się, nadać na bagaż
staff	- personel
ticket	- bilet
passport	- paszport
bag	- torba, walizka
hand luggage	- (rzadziej: hand baggage) bagaż podręczny
to carry	- nieść, wnieść, przenieść
on board the aircraft	- na pokład/na pokładzie samolotu
full flight	- pełen samolot (w którym wszystkie miejsca są zajęte)
inside	- w środku, wewnątrz
to pack	- pakować
clothes	- ubrania
to wish	- życzyć
pleasant flight	- miły lot

objaśnienia:

Zapamiętaj – na pokładzie samolotu to

on board the aircraft, a nie *on board of the aircraft*
podobnie
on board the ship, a nie *on board of the ship*

Życzyć czegoś komuś możemy za pomocą zwrotu
I'd like to wish you...

np.

I'd like to wish you a pleasant flight

albo

I wish you...

I wish you a Merry Christmas

Możemy też użyć czasownika

to have

i powiedzieć np:

Have a pleasant flight

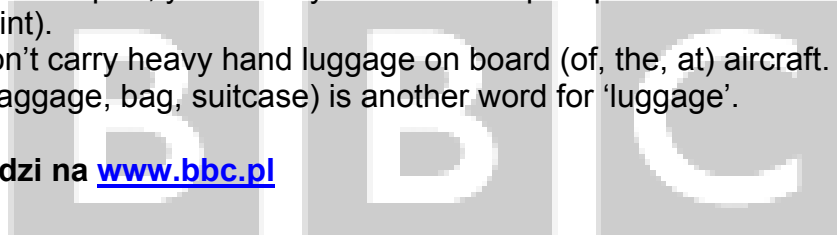
Have a good day

Have a nice time

uzupełnij zdania:

1. At the airport, you show your ticket and passport at the check (in, out, point).
2. Don't carry heavy hand luggage on board (of, the, at) aircraft.
3. (Baggage, bag, suitcase) is another word for 'luggage'.

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LESSON 37

Booking a room

Emma Good morning sir, can I help you?
Hugh Good morning. Yes, I'd like to book a single room for three nights, please.
Emma ... single room ... and would you like a bathroom en suite or just a shower?
Hugh Just a room with a shower en suite, please.
Emma OK, sir. Yes, we can do that. Our rates are £50 a night, bed and breakfast, including tax.
Hugh Lovely! Thank you. I'd like to book that, please.
Emma Right. Can you tell me, would you like a wake-up call in the morning?
Hugh Seven thirty, please.
Emma ... seven thirty ...
Hugh Thanks very much indeed! Bye, bye.

to book	- rezerwować
a single room	- pokój jednoosobowy
bathroom en suite	- łazienka z wejściem od sypialni
shower	- prysznic
rate	- stawka, cena
bed and breakfast	- nocleg ze śniadaniem
to include	- wliczać, włączać, zawierać, obejmować
tax	- podatek
wake-up call	- budzenie

uzupełnij zdania:

1. When you book a hotel in England, you specify how many (days, nights, hours) you want to stay.
2. When a bathroom is attached to the bedroom, it is en (suit, suite, sweet).
3. If you stay in a hotel and you want to be woken up in the morning, you ask for a wake-up (ring, call, shout).

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LESSON 38

Do you have anything available?

Tomas: I was wondering how much a double room is for three nights?

Receptionist: It's a hundred pounds a night and that includes a full English breakfast, satellite television and VAT.

Tomas: Yeah? Do you have anything available from today?

Receptionist: Let me just check our availability for you ...
Yes, we have a room available. It comes with a shower or a bath. Which would you prefer?

Tomas: Bath would be really good, please.

available	- wolny, dostępny
to wonder	- zastanawiać się czy/dlaczego
double room	- pokój dwuosobowy z podwójnym łóżkiem
to include	- zawierać, obejmować, być wliczonym (w cenę)
full English breakfast	- pełne angielskie śniadanie (z jajkami i bekonem)
VAT	- Value Added Tax – podatek od wartości dodanej, od towarów i usług
to check availability	- sprawdzić, czy są wolne/dostępne – miejsca, bilety, oferty itd.

shower	- prysznic
bath	- wanna
to prefer	- woleć

objaśnienia:

Zwróć uwagę na różnicę między:

a double room (pokój dwuosobowy z jednym podwójnym łóżkiem), i

a twin room (pokój dwuosobowy z dwoma pojedynczymi łóżkami)

Pytając o cenę pokoju w hotelu możemy powiedzieć, tak jak to zrobił Tomas

I was wondering how much a double room is

albo, zapytać krócej i wprost

How much is a double room, please?

Pytając o to, czy są wolne pokoje w hotelu, miejsca w samolocie, oferty na wycieczki itd – użyjemy albo przymiotnika

available

i zapytamy

Have you got anything available, please?

albo użyjemy rzeczownika

availability

i zapytamy

Could you check the availability for me, please?

uzupełnij zdania:

1. If something can be obtained, it is (available, enviable, availed).
2. English breakfast is (bigger, smaller, the same as) continental breakfast.
3. You (correct, check, test) availability.

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LESSON 39

English for special occasions

Życzenia z okazji urodzin, rocznic, świąt i innych specjalnych okazji składamy za pomocą przymiotnika

happy

Happy anniversary!

Happy Mother's Day!

Happy Birthday!

W przypadku świąt Bożego Narodzenia przymiotnik *happy* zastępowany jest

często synonimem
merry. Merry Christmas!
przy czym szczęśliwego Nowego Roku to:
A Happy New Year!

Najlepsze życzenia czy też życzenia 'wszystkiego najlepszego' możemy również składać za pomocą wyrażenia
best wishes

Hugh Peter,
Best wishes for the future in your new job.
Good Luck!

best wishes for the future - najlepsze życzenia na przyszłość
new job - nowa praca
good luck! - powodzenia!

Good luck! – to ogólnie – powodzenia! Kiedy życzymy powodzenia np. w pracy, czy życiu osobistym, powiemy

Good luck in your new job!

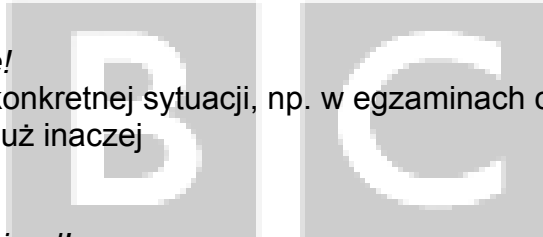
Good luck in your personal life!

Ale – powodzenia w bardziej konkretnej sytuacji, np. w egzaminach czy z konkretną osobą, pożyczymy już inaczej

Good luck with your exams!

Good luck with your new car!

Good luck with your new boyfriend!



Podobnie, ogólne gratulacje składamy mówiąc

Congratulations!

ale, kiedy składamy gratulacje z jakiejś konkretnej okazji, posługujemy się przyimkiem on

Congratulations on passing your exam! (Gratulacje z okazji zdania egzaminu)

Congratulations on your new job! (Gratulacje z okazji nowej pracy)

Congratulations on your new baby! (Gratulacje z okazji narodzin dziecka)

Do tego wszystkiego można jeszcze dodać

well done! – brawo!

Congratulations on passing your exam! Well done!

Wyrazy ubolewania czy współczucia składamy za pomocą

Sorry

Sorry to hear ...

na przykład

I'm sorry you're leaving (Przykro mi, że odchodzisz)

Sorry to hear that you've been ill (Przykro mi, dowiedziałam się, że jesteś chora)

Emma Dear Angela,
Sorry to hear that you've been ill.
I hope you feel better and get well soon.
Best wishes,
Emma.

Po złożeniu wyrazów ubolewania, warto jeszcze wyrazić nadzieję, że delikwent dojdzie wkrótce do zdrowia
I hope you feel better and get well soon.

to feel better - poczuć się lepiej
to get better - dojsć do zdrowia

A życząc komuś miłego dnia, urlopu, dobrej zabawy nie zapominajmy o bardzo prostym i pożytecznym słówku

have

Have a good day!

Have a lovely holiday!

Have a great time!

uzupełnij zdania:

1. I wish you a (happy, merry, lucky) birthday!
2. Congratulations (in, on, with) passing your exams!
3. Good luck (on, with, at) your new boyfriend!

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LESSON 40

Revision

Na koniec, pora na powtórkę. Oto, jak powitać znajomą osobę:

Hugh Emma!
Emma Hugh?
Hugh Hello!
Emma Hello. **How nice to see you!**
Hugh **Nice to see you, too.**
Emma It's been ages. How are you?
Hugh I'm very well, actually. I'm very well. How about you?

Oto, jak kogoś komuś przedstawiać:
How to make introductions...

Hugh Oh, Emma, here comes Gary. **Gary, I'd like you to meet Emma. Emma, this is Gary.**
Emma **Pleased to meet you.**
Gary **Pleased to meet you.**

A oto, co można powiedzieć przy wjeździe do Anglii...

Official And what will you be coming to do?
Kazuhito Ah ... to study English.
Official To study.
Kazuhito Yes.

To prawidłowa odpowiedź. Naczyliśmy się też odbierać i zostawiać wiadomości.

Can I take a message?
Can I leave a message?

Olga **Can I leave a message?**
Secretary Yes, what is the message please?
Olga Just if you could tell him to call me back.
Secretary Has he got your telephone number?
Olga Yes, he does. [lepiej: *he has*]
Secretary Right, I'll pass on the message then.

Nauczyliśmy się zamawiać wizytę u lekarza
How to make an appointment

Hugh Hello, doctor's surgery.
Emma Hello. **I'd like to make an appointment to see the doctor, please.** Dr Moer, please.
Hugh Right. Dr Moer, let's have a look.

Ponadto chodziliśmy szukać pracy...
We went looking for a job

Emma So, **could you tell me something about the job?**

Hugh Sure. It's working behind the box office, selling tickets to people that come in to buy a ticket to go and see a film. Simple as that.
Emma OK. **And, and what are the hours I'd have to work?**

Dowiedzieliśmy się również, jak o pytać o drogę
Asking for directions

Emma Excuse me. 'scuse me.
Hugh Yes.
Emma Sorry to bother you. **Can you tell me where the nearest post office is, please?**

i jak udzielać wskazówek w tej sprawie
Giving directions

Pedestrian If you **go further up this road and turn right, it's just on your right.**
Seva OK - so I go for this road - and turn right ...
Seva No, if you **follow this road right along** - you come to a set of traffic lights - **turn right at the traffic lights ...**

Odprawialiśmy się także na lotnisku...
We checked in at the airport...

Staff Do you have any bags to check in at all?
Avon Nothing. No.
Staff No bags to check in?

oraz rezerwowaliśmy pokój w hotelu...
We booked a room in a hotel

Emma Good morning sir, can I help you?
Hugh Good morning. Yes, I'd like to book a single room for three nights please.

Wiemy też, co powiedzieć w związku z jakąś okazją, np. urodzin, rocznicy, Nowego Roku
Happy birthday!
Happy anniversary!
Happy New Year!

jak pożyczyć ogólnie szczęścia

Good luck!

a w nowej pracy np.

Good luck in your new job!

ale - w egzaminach?

Good luck with your exams!

Jak pogratulować

Congratulations!

czegoś – np. zdania egzaminów

Congratulations on passing your exams!

jak powiedzieć – brawo!

Well done!

i pożyczyć miłego dnia

Have a nice day!

cudownego urlopu

Have a lovely holiday!

dobrej zabawy

Have fun!

I jak powiedzieć 'do zobaczenia'

See you again!

