

A Phrase A Minute

Lesson 1

What's it made of? It's made of wood

MAN *Now, this is a traditional carving.*
WOMAN *Oh, it's beautiful. What's it made of?*
MAN *It's made of wood.*

VOICE 1: *made*
VOICE 2: *made of*
VOICE 1: *made of wood*
VOICE 2: *It*
VOICE 1: *It is*
VOICE 2: *It's*
VOICE 1: *It's made of wood.*

jest z drewna

VOICE 2: *leather*
VOICE 1: *made of leather*
VOICE 2: *It's made of leather.*

jest ze skóry

VOICE 2: *clay*
VOICE 1: *made of clay*
VOICE 2: *It's made of clay.*

jest z gliny

VOICE 2: *metal*
VOICE 1: *made of metal*
VOICE 2: *It's made of metal.*

jest z metalu

MAN *This is a traditional carving.*
TOURIST *Oh, it's beautiful. What's it made of?*
MAN *It's made of wood. And this bowl?*
TOURIST *What's it made of?*
MAN *It's made of clay. And this bracelet?*
TOURIST *What's it made of?*
MAN *It's made of metal.*
TOURIST *What's this?*
MAN *It's a belt?*
TOURIST *What's it made of?*
MAN *It's made of leather.*

MAN *Now, this is a traditional carving.*
TOURIST *Oh, it's beautiful. What's it made of?*
MAN *It's made of wood.*
TOURIST *What kind of wood?*
MAN *Mahogany. It's made of mahogany.*

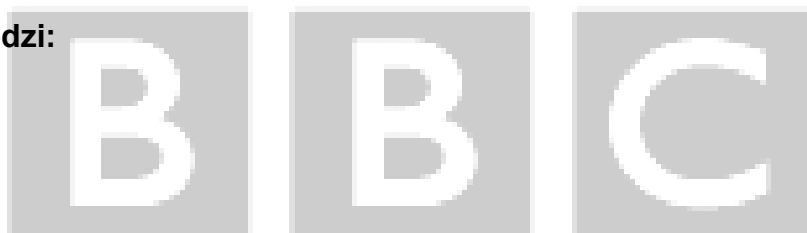
what's it made of?	- z czego jest? z czego jest zrobiony?
carving	- rzeźba
wood	- drewno
leather	- skóra
clay	- glina
bowl	- miska
bracelet	- bransoletka
mahogany	- mahoń

uzupełnij zdania:

1. What's it made (of, off, from)?
2. It's made (by, of, with) wood.
3. It's made (in, at, within) Britain.

odpowiedzi:

1. of
2. of
3. in



Lesson 2
How big is it?

CARPENTER *I've got another table you might be interested in.*
CUSTOMER *How big is it?*
CARPENTER *Um...It's about this big.*

jak duży jest? jakiej jest wielkości?

VOICE 1: *big*
VOICE 2 *How big*
VOICE 1: *is*
VOICE 2: *is it*
VOICE 1 *How big is it?*

jak długi jest? ile ma długości?

VOICE 1: *long*
VOICE 2: *How long*
VOICE 1: *How long is it?*

jak szeroki jest? ile ma szerokości?

VOICE 1: *wide*
VOICE 2: *How wide*
VOICE 1: *How wide is it?*

jak wysoki jest? ile ma wysokości?

VOICE 1: *high*
VOICE 2: *How high*
VOICE 1: *How high is it?*

CARPENTER *I've got another table you might be interested in.*
CUSTOMER *How long is it?*
CARPENTER *It's two metres long.*
CUSTOMER *How wide is it?*
CARPENTER *It's one metre wide.*
CUSTOMER *How high is it?*
CARPENTER *It's 75 centimetres high.*
CUSTOMER *How much is it?*
CARPENTER *200 dollars.*
CUSTOMER *No, that's too much.*

how big is it?	- jak duży jest? jakiej jest wielkości?
it's two metres long	- ma dwa metry długości
it's one metre wide	- ma metr szerokości
it's 75 cm high	- ma 75 cm wysokości
how much is it?	- ile kosztuje?

uzupełnij zdania:

1. I've got a table you might be interested (at, in, with).
2. It's two (metre, metres, metre's) long.
3. It's 80 cm (height, high, highest).

odpowiedzi:

1. in
2. metres
3. high

Lesson 3
What shape is it?

MAN: *Are you sure there'll be enough room for everybody at the table?*
WOMAN: *Well, what shape is it?*
MAN: *It's round.*
WOMAN: *Oh, that's OK then. I think there'll be enough room for everybody.*

jaki to ma kształt?

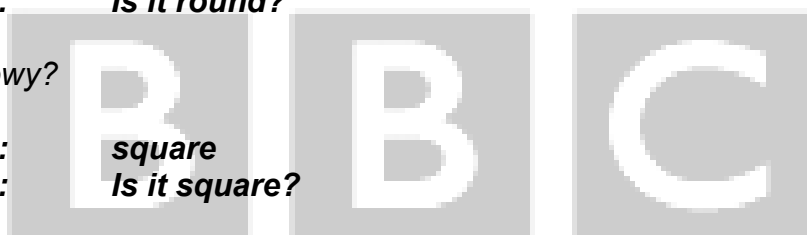
VOICE 1: *shape*
VOICE 2: *What shape*
VOICE 1: *is*
VOICE 2: *it*
VOICE 1: *What shape is it?*

czy jest okrągły?

VOICE 2: *round*
VOICE 1: *Is it round?*

kwadratowy?

VOICE 2: *square*
VOICE 1: *Is it square?*



owalny?

VOICE 2: *oval*
VOICE 1: *Is it oval?*

a może długi i wąski?

VOICE 2: *long and narrow*
VOICE 1: *Is it long and narrow?*

*

MAN: *Are you sure there'll be enough room for everybody at the table?*
WOMAN: *Well, what shape is it?*
WOMAN: *Is it round?*
MAN: *No.*
WOMAN: *Is it square?*
MAN: *No.*
WOMAN: *Is it oval?*
MAN: *No.*

WOMAN *Is it long and narrow?*
MAN *Yes!*
WOMAN: *Oh, that's OK then. I think there'll be enough room for everybody.*

what shape is it?	- jaki to ma kształt?
room	- <i>tu</i> : miejsce (na coś)
round	- okrągły
square	- kwadratowy
oval	- owalny
long	- długi
narrow	- wąski

objaśnienia:

are you sure there'll be enough room for everybody at the table – czy jesteś pewna, że starczy miejsca dla wszystkich przy stole/że się wszyscy pomieszczą przy stole

uzupełnij zdania:

1. What shape is a table with four equal sides? It's (oval, square, rectangular).
2. What shape are corridors in old houses? They are usually long and (wide, bright, narrow).
3. What shape is an egg? It's (round, circular, oval).

odpowiedzi:

1. square
2. narrow
3. oval

Lesson 4

What colour is it?

FRIEND *Hello, Sarah. How are you?*
SARAH *Actually, I'm really excited - I'm getting my new dress today.*
FRIEND *Oh! What colour is it?*

jakiego jest koloru?

VOICE 1: *colour*

VOICE 2: *What colour*
VOICE 1: *is*
VOICE 2: *it*
VOICE 1: *What colour is it?*

czy jest czerwona?

VOICE 2: *red*
VOICE 1: *Is it red?*

biała?

VOICE 2: *white*
VOICE 1: *Is it white?*

ciemnoniebieska?

VOICE 2: *blue*
VOICE 1: *dark blue*
VOICE 2: *Is it dark blue?*

a może jasnozielona?

VOICE 2: *green*
VOICE 1: *light green*
VOICE 2: *Is it light green?*

a może prosta, gładka – bez wzorków?

VOICE 1: *plain*
VOICE 2: *Is it plain?*

*

FRIEND *Hello, Sarah. How are you?*
SARAH *Actually, I'm really excited - I'm getting my new dress today!*
FRIEND *Oh!*

zapytaj ją, jakiego koloru jest sukienka?
(PAUSE)

FRIEND *What colour is it?*

czy jest biała?
(PAUSE)

FRIEND *Is it white?*
SARAH *No, it's not white.*

no to może czerwona?

(PAUSE)

**FRIEND
SARAH**

***Is it red?
No, it's not red.***

a może jest niebieska?

(PAUSE)

**FRIEND
SARAH**

***Is it blue?
Yes, it is.***

ciemno- czy jasnoniebieska ?

(PAUSE)

**FRIEND
SARAH**

***Is it dark blue or light blue?
It's light blue.***

czy jest gładka, bez wzorków?

(PAUSE)

**FRIEND
SARAH**

***Is it plain?
No.***



**FRIEND
SARAH
FRIEND**

***Is it plain?
No. It has small yellow flowers all over.
Mm, lovely!***

what colour is it?

excited

red

white

blue

dark blue

light green

plain

- jaki to ma kolor? jakiego jest koloru?

- podekscytowany

- czerwony

- biały

- niebieski

- ciemnoniebieski

- jasnozielony

- (o materiale) gładki, bez wzorków

uzupełnij zdania:

1. My dress is dark blue with pink flowers all over; (it's, it isn't, it could be) plain.
2. (Bright, light, bottle) green is the opposite of dark green.
3. The sky is (dark, bright, pale) blue – it's going to rain soon!

odpowiedzi:

1. it isn't
2. light
3. dark

Lesson 5

What is it used for? What are they used for?

CHILD *What are these, Granddad?*

MAN *They're shears.*

CHILD *What are they used for?*

MAN *They're used for cutting – for cutting the wool from a sheep.*

*

w liczbie pojedynczej

VOICE 1: *used*

VOICE 2: *used for*

VOICE 1: *is it used for*

VOICE 2: *What is it used for?*

a w liczbie mnogiej...

VOICE 1: *used*

VOICE 2: *used for*

VOICE 1: *are they used for*

VOICE 2: *What are they used for?*

używane są do ścinania/strzyżenia

VOICE 2: *cutting*

VOICE 1: *for cutting*

VOICE 2: *They're used for cutting.*

a teraz łopata – do czego służy?

VOICE 2: *a spade*

VOICE 1: *for digging*

VOICE 2: *A spade is used for digging.*

miotła – do czego służy? do zamiatania

VOICE 2: *a brush*

VOICE 1: *for sweeping*

VOICE 2: *A brush is used for sweeping.*

*

CHILD *What are these, Granddad?*
MAN *They're shears.*
CHILD *What are they used for?*

powiedz: używane są do strzyżenia owiec

(PAUSE)

MAN *They're used for cutting – for cutting the wool from a sheep.*
CHILD *What's this, Granddad?*
MAN *It's a spade.*
CHILD *What is it used for?*

powiedz: używana jest do kopania

(PAUSE)

MAN *It's used for digging.*
CHILD *What's this, Granddad?*
MAN *It's a brush.*
CHILD *What is it used for?*



powiedz: używana jest do zamiatania podłogi

(PAUSE)

MAN *It's used for sweeping – for sweeping the floor.*

what is it used for?	- do czego to służy?
Granddad	- dziadek
shears	- nożyce
to cut	- ciąć, ścinać, obcinać; <i>tu</i> : strzyc
wool	- wełna
sheep	- owca, owce
spade	- łopata
to dig	- kopać
brush	- miotła, szczotka
to sweep	- zamiatać
floor	- podłoga

objaśnienia:

po czasowniku frazowym *used for* pojawia się Gerund, rzeczownik od słowny z końcówką *-ing*
for example: *shears are used for cutting*

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Shears are used for (cutting, digging, sweeping).
2. A spade is used for (cutting, digging, sweeping).
3. A brush is used for (cutting, digging, sweeping).

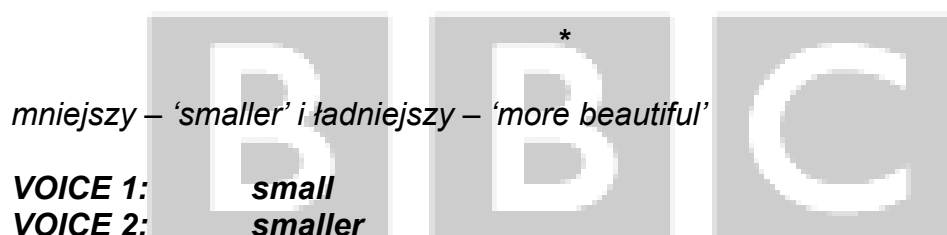
odpowiedzi:

1. cutting
2. digging
3. sweeping

Lesson 6

They're smaller but they're more beautiful

TOURIST *Are they kudu, Joseph?*
GUIDE *No, they're impala. They're smaller than kudu, but they're more beautiful, I think.*



mniejszy – 'smaller' i ładniejszy – 'more beautiful'

VOICE 1: *small*
VOICE 2: *smaller*
VOICE 1: *They're smaller*
VOICE 2: *beautiful*
VOICE 1: *more beautiful*
VOICE 2: *They're more beautiful.*
VOICE 1: *They're smaller but they're more beautiful.*

a teraz przymiotnik 'lighter' – lżejszy/drobniejszy i 'more impressive' – bardziej imponujący

VOICE 1: *light*
VOICE 2: *lighter*
VOICE 1: *impressive*
VOICE 2: *more impressive*
VOICE 1: *They're lighter but they're more impressive.*

'slower' – wolniejszy i 'more intelligent' – bardziej inteligentny

VOICE 1: *slow*
VOICE 2: *slower*
VOICE 1: *intelligent*
VOICE 2: *more intelligent*

VOICE 1: ***They're slower but they're more intelligent.***

*

TOURIST ***Are they kudu, Joseph?***
GUIDE ***No, they're impala.***

powiedz: są mniejsze od kudu, ale ładniejsze

(PAUSE)

GUIDE ***They're smaller than kudu, but they're more beautiful.***

są lżejsze/drobniejsze, ale bardziej imponujące

(PAUSE)

GUIDE ***They're lighter but they're more impressive.***

są wolniejsze, ale bardziej inteligentne

(PAUSE)

GUIDE ***They're slower but they're more intelligent.***

small	- mały
beautiful	- piękny
light	- lekki, drobny
impressive	- imponujący, robiący wrażenie, godny podziwu
slow	- wolny, powolny
intelligent	- inteligentny
easy	- łatwy

objaśnienia:

stopień wyższy (***the comparative***) przymiotników jednosylabowych tworzymy dodając końcówkę – **er**

small – smaller
light – lighter
slow - slower

do dłuższych, trzy- lub czterosylabowych przymiotników dodajemy wyraz **more**

beautiful - more beautiful

impressive - more impressive;

intelligent - more intelligent

stopień wyższy przymiotników dwusylabowych można tworzyć albo przez dodanie końcówki – **er**

simple – simpler

albo przez dodanie wyrazu **more** przed przymiotnikiem. Niektóre można tworzyć na dwa sposoby

clever – cleverer – *or*: more clever

sunny – sunnier – *or*: more sunny

ale:

większość z nich tworzymy dodając **more**, a poza tym te z **more** lepiej brzmią, so...

When in doubt – use **more**!

uzupełnij zdania:

1. 'Less easy' means the same as (easier, more, the most) difficult.
2. 'Less difficult' means the same as (easy, easier, the easiest).
3. The comparative form of 'slow' is (more slow, slower, the slowest).

odpowiedzi:

1. more
2. easier
3. slower

Lesson 7

It's the richest and the most populated area in the country

VISITOR

What is this area called?

GUIDE

It's the White River Valley. It's the richest and the most populated area in the country.

*

to najbogatszy i najbardziej zaludniony rejon kraju

VOICE 1: ***rich***

VOICE 2: ***the richest***

VOICE 1: ***populated***

VOICE 2: ***the most populated***

VOICE 1: ***area***

VOICE 2: ***area in the country***

VOICE 1: *It's the richest and the most populated area in the country.*

a teraz inny wariant: to najbiedniejszy, ale najciekawszy rejon kraju

VOICE 1: *poor*

VOICE 2: *the poorest*

VOICE 1: *interesting*

VOICE 2: *the most interesting*

VOICE 1: *It's the poorest but it's the most interesting area in the country.*

a teraz powiedz: to największe i najważniejsze miasto w kraju

VOICE 1: *big*

VOICE 2: *the biggest*

VOICE 1: *important*

VOICE 2: *the most important*

VOICE 1: *city*

VOICE 2: *It's the biggest and the most important city in the country.*



VISITOR *What is this area called?*

GUIDE *It's the White River Valley.*

powiedz: to najbogatszy i najgęściej zaludniony rejon kraju

(PAUSE)

GUIDE *It's the richest and the most populated area in the country.*

VISITOR *Are you from this area?*

GUIDE *No, I'm from the mountains in the north.*

powiedz: to jest najbiedniejszy, ale najbardziej interesujący rejon kraju

(PAUSE)

GUIDE *It's the poorest but it's the most interesting area in the country.*

VISITOR *I'd like to go there. What's this city ahead?*

GUIDE *That's Georgetown.*

powiedz, niekoniecznie mając na myśli Georgetown: to największe i najważniejsze miasto w kraju

(PAUSE)

GUIDE ***It's the biggest and the most important city in the country.***

the richest	- najbogatszy
the most populated	- najgęściej zaludniony
area	- rejon, obszar
country	- kraj
poor	- biedny, ubogi
the poorest	- najbiedniejszy
mountains	- góry
the north	- północ

objaśnienia:

what is this area called? – jak się nazywa ten rejon?

what's this city ahead? – co to za miasto przed nami?

stopień najwyższy (***the superlative***) przymiotników jednosylabowych tworzymy dodając końcówkę – **est**

rich – the richest

poor – the poorest

big – the biggest

do dłuższych, trzy- lub czterosylabowych przymiotników dodajemy **the most**

populated – the most populated

interesting – the most interesting

important – the most important

stopień najwyższy przymiotników dwusylabowych można tworzyć albo przez dodanie końcówki – **est**

simple – the simplest

albo przez dodanie **the most** przed przymiotnikiem.

banal – the most banal

niektóre można tworzyć na dwa sposoby:

clever – the cleverest – *or*: the most clever
sunny – the sunniest – *or*: the most sunny

ale:

większość z nich tworzymy dodając **the most**, więc ...

When in doubt – use **the most**!

uzupełnij zdania:

1. He's (cleverest, the cleverest, the most cleverest) person in our class!
2. She's (prettiest, the prettiest, the most prettiest) girl in our school!
3. And I'm (handsome, the most handsome, the most handsomest) man in the town!

odpowiedzi:

1. the cleverest
2. the prettiest
3. the most handsome

Lesson 8

Coffee is grown in the west of the country

**VISITOR
GUIDE**

*What are the main products of your country?
Coffee and bananas. Coffee is grown in the west of the
country, and bananas are grown in the east of the
country.*

*

kawę uprawia się na zachodzie kraju

VOICE 1: *grown*
VOICE 2: *is grown*
VOICE 1: *Coffee is grown*
VOICE 2: *west*
VOICE 1: *in the west*
VOICE 2: *in the west of the country*
VOICE 1: *Coffee is grown in the west of the country.*

a teraz: gdzie się uprawia banany?

VOICE 1: *grown*
VOICE 2: *are grown*
VOICE 1: *Bananas are grown*
VOICE 2: *east*
VOICE 1: *in the east*
VOICE 2: *in the east of the country*
VOICE 1: *Bananas are grown in the east of the country.*

na południu kraju znaleźć można diamenty

VOICE 2: *Diamonds are found in the south of the country.*
VOICE 1: *are found*
VOICE 2: *Diamonds are found*
VOICE 1: *south*
VOICE 2: *Diamonds are found in the south of the country.*

*

VISITOR *What are the main products of your country?*
GUIDE *Coffee and bananas.*

powiedz: na zachodzie kraju uprawia się kawę

(PAUSE)

GUIDE *Coffee is grown in the west of the country.*

na wschodzie kraju banany

(PAUSE)

GUIDE *And bananas are grown in the east of the country.*
VISITOR *Anything else?*
GUIDE *Yes, the other main products are diamonds, sheep and carpets.*

diamenty znaleźć można na południu kraju

(PAUSE)

GUIDE *Diamonds are found in the south of the country.*

*

VISITOR *What are the main products of your country?*
GUIDE *Coffee and bananas. Coffee is grown in the west of the country. And bananas are grown in the east of the country.*
VISITOR *Anything else?*
GUIDE *Yes, the other main products are diamonds, sheep and carpets. Diamonds are found in the south of the country.*

coffee	- kawa
to grow	- uprawiać, hodować
in the west of the country	- na zachodzie kraju
in the east of the country	- na wschodzie kraju

in the south of the country - na południu kraju
sheep - owca, owce
carpet - dywan

objaśnienia:

w zdaniach

Coffee is grown in the west of the country

Bananas are grown in the east of the country

pojawiła się strona bierna (**The Passive Voice**), która w angielskim występuje znacznie częściej niż w polskim. Używamy jej, kiedy interesuje nas bardziej sama czynność, niż jej wykonawca. A tworzymy ją używając czasownika pomocniczego

to be

w odpowiednim czasie, oraz trzeciej formy czasownika głównego

The Past Participle

coffee: is - grown

bananas: are - grown

diamonds: are - found *or* mined

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Coffee is (grow, grew, grown).
2. Sheep are (grown, raised, cultivated).
3. Diamonds are (dig, find, mined).

odpowiedzi:

1. grown
2. raised
3. mined

Lesson 9

What does it look like?

GUIDE

Our national emblem is the cactus flower.

VISITOR

The cactus flower? What does it look like?

GUIDE

It's small and yellow.

*

jak to wygląda?

VOICE 1: ***What does it look like?***

VOICE 2: ***like***

VOICE 1: ***look like***

VOICE 2: ***does it look like***

VOICE 1: ***What does it look like?***

a teraz zapytaj: jak to pachnie?

VOICE 2: *What does it smell like?*
VOICE 1: *smell*
VOICE 2: *What does it smell like?*

jak to smakuje?

VOICE 2: *What does it taste like?*
VOICE 1: *taste*
VOICE 2: *What does it taste like?*

jak to brzmi?

VOICE 2: *What does it sound like?*
VOICE 1: *sound*
VOICE 2: *What does it sound like?*

*

GUIDE *Our national emblem is the Cactus flower.*
VISITOR *The Cactus flower?*

zapytaj: jak to wygląda?

(PAUSE)

VISITOR *What does it look like?*
GUIDE *It's small and yellow.*

a teraz zapytaj: jak to pachnie?

(PAUSE)

VISITOR *What does it smell like?*
GUIDE *It smells like lemons. And here is a fruit that you probably haven't seen before. It's very popular here in this country.*

zapytaj: jak to smakuje?

(PAUSE)

VISITOR *What does it taste like?*
GUIDE *Oh, it tastes wonderful. And this is a picture of our national bird. It has a very unusual call.*

zapytaj: jak to brzmi?

(PAUSE)

VISITOR *What does it sound like?*
GUIDE *It sounds like a baby crying !*

śpiew ptaka brzmi jak płacz dziecka

*

GUIDE *Our national emblem is the cactus flower.*
VISITOR *The cactus flower? What does it look like?*
GUIDE *It's small and yellow.*
VISITOR *What does it smell like?*
GUIDE *It smells like lemons. And here is a fruit that you probably haven't seen before. It's very popular here in this country.*
VISITOR *What does it taste like?*
GUIDE *Oh, it tastes wonderful. And this is a picture of our national bird. It has a very unusual call.*
VISITOR *What does it sound like?*
GUIDE *It sounds like a baby crying.*

what does it look like?
the national emblem
cactus flower
to smell
to taste
to sound
wonderful
call
to cry



- jak to wygląda?
- godło państwowe
- kwiat kaktusa
- pachnieć
- smakować
- brzmieć



- *tu*: cudownie, wspaniale
- (*o ptaku*) głos, śpiew, zawołanie
- płakać

uzupełnij zdania:

1. (What, which, how) does it look like?
2. This tastes (wonders, wonderful, wonderfully).
3. This bird has a very unusual (sing, call, shout).

odpowiedzi:

1. what
2. wonderful
3. call

Lesson 10

It's a soup, made with lamb and vegetables.

GUIDE *And here's our first course.*
VISITOR *Mmm... it smells delicious. What is it?*
GUIDE *It's a soup, made with lamb and vegetables.*

*

to zupa, z baraniny i jarzyn

VOICE 1: *It's a soup, made with lamb and vegetables.*
VOICE 2: *It's a soup*
VOICE 1: *made with*
VOICE 2: *lamb and vegetables*
VOICE 1: *It's a soup, made with lamb and vegetables.*

a oto inne danie: z kurczaka i jajek

VOICE 1: *It's a dish, made with chicken and eggs.*
VOICE 2: *It's a dish*
VOICE 1: *made with*
VOICE 2: *chicken and eggs*
VOICE 1: *It's a dish, made with chicken and eggs.*

pora na deser: to rodzaj ciasta, z masła i orzechów

VOICE 1: *It's a sort of cake, made with butter and nuts.*
VOICE 2: *It's a sort of cake*
VOICE 1: *made with*
VOICE 2: *butter and nuts*
VOICE 1: *It's sort of cake, made with butter and nuts.*



GUIDE *And here's our first course.*
VISITOR *Mmm... it smells delicious! What is it?*

powiedz: to zupa z baraniny i jarzyn

(PAUSE)

GUIDE *It's a soup, made with lamb and vegetables.*
VISITOR *Mmm... it looks very good. And I'm really hungry.*

GUIDE *Time now for the main course. And for the main course, we have our national dish.*
VISITOR *Ahhh... What is it?*

a to jest kurczak z jajkami – miejmy nadzieję, że zjadliwy

(PAUSE)

GUIDE *It's a dish, made with chicken and eggs.*
VISITOR *Mmm... it smells wonderful!*

GUIDE *Now for the dessert. Another dish that's very popular here in our country.*
VISITOR *Ahhh... that looks fantastic! What is it?*

to jest rodzaj ciasta – z masła i orzechów

(PAUSE)

GUIDE *It's a sort of cake, made with butter and nuts.*

soup	- zupa
lamb	- <i>tu</i> : baranina
vegetables	- jarzyny, warzywa
first course	- pierwsze danie
to smell	- pachnieć
delicious	- <i>tu</i> : smakowity
dish	- danie
chicken	- kurczak
egg	- jajko
cake	- ciasto
butter	- masło
nut	- orzech
the main course	- główne danie
dessert	- deser



uzupełnij zdania:

1. It's a soup, made (by, off, with) chicken and vegetables.
2. And (on, to, for) the main course we'll have lamb with rice.
3. It smells (delicious, deliciously, delicate).

odpowiedzi:

1. with
2. for
3. delicious

Lesson 11

Where shall we meet?

MAN : *Where shall we meet?*
WOMAN : *How about the Station Cafe?*
MAN : *OK!*
WOMAN: *Good. I'll see you at the Station Cafe, then.*

*

gdzie się spotkamy?

VOICE 1: *Where*

VOICE 2: *Where shall*
VOICE 1: *Where shall we*
VOICE 2: *Where shall we meet?*

może u mnie w biurze?

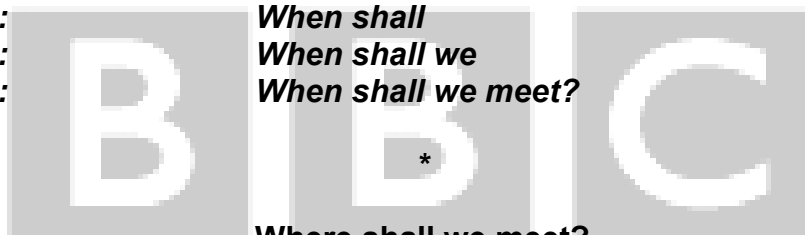
VOICE 1: *office*
VOICE 2: *my office*
VOICE 1: *How about my office?*

może u mnie w domu?

VOICE 1: *place*
VOICE 2: *my place*
VOICE 1: *How about my place?*

kiedy się spotkamy?

VOICE 1: *When*
VOICE 2: *When shall*
VOICE 1: *When shall we*
VOICE 2: *When shall we meet?*



MAN: *Where shall we meet?*
WOMAN : *How about the Station Cafe?*

a teraz zapytaj: kiedy się spotkamy?

(PAUSE)

MAN : *When shall we meet?*
WOMAN : *How about one o'clock?*
MAN: *OK!*
WOMAN: *Good. I'll see you at the Station Cafe, at one o'clock, then.*

where shall we meet?	- gdzie się spotkamy?
cafe	- kawiarnia, kawiarenka
office	- biuro
at my place	- u mnie w domu
when shall we meet?	- kiedy się spotkamy?

objaśnienia:

how about...? – to potoczny zwrot znakomicie nadający się do składania nieformalnych propozycji

Where shall I meet you?
Where shall we meet?

When shall I meet you?
When shall we meet?

W zdaniach tych występuje czas przyszły prosty (**The Simple Future Tense**), a pojawia się tu wyraz pomocniczy *shall*, a nie *will*, ponieważ mamy do czynienia z pytaniem w pierwszej osobie liczby pojedynczej i mnogiej. W odpowiedzi natomiast pojawi się *will*, zazwyczaj skrócone do *'ll*

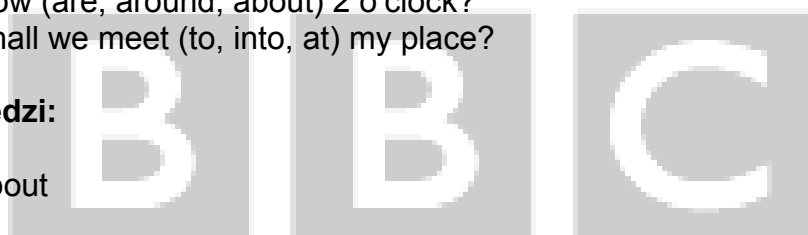
Where shall I meet you?
I'll meet you at my place
When shall I meet you?
I'll meet you at 1 o'clock

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Shall we meet (at, in, on) 1 o'clock?
2. How (are, around, about) 2 o'clock?
3. Shall we meet (to, into, at) my place?

odpowiedzi:

1. at
2. about
3. at



Lesson 12

How about tomorrow?

MAN : *When shall we meet?*
WOMAN : *How about tomorrow?*
MAN : *Fine!*
WOMAN: *OK. I'll see you tomorrow, then.*

*

zapropnuj 'jutro'

VOICE 1: *tomorrow*
VOICE 2: *about tomorrow*
VOICE 1: *How about tomorrow?*

a teraz zaproponuj czwartek wieczorem

(PAUSE)

VOICE 2: evening
VOICE 1: Thursday evening
VOICE 2: about Thursday evening
VOICE 1: How about Thursday evening?

zapropnuj ósmą wieczorem

(PAUSE)

VOICE 2: clock
VOICE 1: o'clock
VOICE 2: eight o'clock
VOICE 1: How about eight o'clock?

*

WOMAN: When shall we meet?

zapropnuj 'jutro'

MAN: How about tomorrow?

a teraz zapropnuj czwartek wieczorem

WOMAN: How about Thursday evening?

zasugeruj ósmą wieczorem

WOMAN: How about eight o'clock?

MAN : Fine!

WOMAN: OK. I'll see you on Thursday evening at eight o'clock, then.

to meet - spotykać (się)
how about tomorrow? - (nieformalna propozycja) może jutro?
I'll see you tomorrow - do zobaczenia jutro

objaśnienia:

how about...? – to zwrot, który znakomicie nadaje się do składania wszelkiego rodzaju nieformalnych propozycji

How about tomorrow?

How about going to the cinema tomorrow?

Zamiast **how** można użyć **what** i powiedzieć

What about tomorrow?

What about going to the cinema tomorrow?

uzupełnij zdania:

1. (How, which, where) about meeting up tomorrow evening?
2. I'll see you (in, at, on) Thursday.
3. I'll see you (to, at, of) ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

odpowiedzi:

1. how
2. on
3. at

Lesson 13

Two o'clock's fine

WOMAN :

How about two o'clock?

MAN :

Let me see. Yes. Two o'clock's fine.

WOMAN:

Good. I'll see you at two o'clock, then.

MAN:

OK. 'Bye for now.



druga godzina mi odpowiada

VOICE 1:

Two

VOICE 2:

Two o'clock

VOICE 1:

Two o'clock's

VOICE 1:

Two o'clock's fine.

a teraz powiedz: sobota po popołudniu mi odpowiada

VOICE 1:

Saturday

VOICE 2:

Saturday afternoon

VOICE 1:

Saturday afternoon's

VOICE 2:

Saturday afternoon's fine.

pojutrze mi odpowiada

VOICE 1:

The day

VOICE 2:

The day after

VOICE 1:

The day after tomorrow

VOICE 2:

The day after tomorrow's

VOICE 1:

The day after tomorrow's fine.

*

WOMAN: *How about two o'clock?*

powiedz, że ci godzina druga odpowiada

(PAUSE)

MAN : *Two o'clock's fine.*

powiedz, że ci sobota po południu odpowiada

(PAUSE)

MAN: *Saturday afternoon's fine.*

znajomy chce, żebyś się z nim spotkał pojutrze - zgódź się

(PAUSE)

MAN: *The day after tomorrow's fine.*

two o'clock is fine
how about two o'clock?
let me see

I'll see you at...
bye for now

afternoon
the day after tomorrow

- druga mi odpowiada
- może (spotkamy się) o drugiej?
- muszę pomyśleć, muszę zobaczyć (jeśli na przykład sprawdzasz w kalendarzyku)
- do zobaczenia o...
- na razie, tymczasem, do zobaczenia wkrótce
- popołudnie
- pojutrze

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Shall we meet at two o'clock? Two o'clock is (great, badly, well).
2. Shall we meet Sunday morning? Hmm...Let me (look, see, understand).
3. That's fine. I'll see you the day (behind, after, following) tomorrow.

odpowiedzi:

1. fine
2. see
3. after

Lesson14

I can't make Monday

WOMAN : *How about Monday?*
MAN : *Let me see. Oh. I'm afraid I can't make Monday.*
WOMAN: *Never mind. What about Tuesday?*
MAN: *Yes. Tuesday's OK.*

*

powiedz: nie mogę w poniedziałek

VOICE 1: *Monday*
VOICE 2: *make Monday*
VOICE 1: *can't make Monday*
VOICE 2: *I can't make Monday*
VOICE 2: *I'm afraid I can't make Monday.*

powiedz: szósta mi nie odpowiada, nie mogę o szóstej

VOICE 1: *six o'clock*
VOICE 2: *make six o'clock*
VOICE 1: *can't make six o'clock*
VOICE 2: *I can't make six o'clock*
VOICE 2: *I'm afraid I can't make six o'clock.*

powiedz: ten tydzień mi nie odpowiada, nie mogę w tym tygodniu

VOICE 1: *this week*
VOICE 2: *make this week*
VOICE 1: *can't make this week*
VOICE 2: *I can't make this week*
VOICE 2: *I'm afraid I can't make this week.*

*

WOMAN : *How about Monday?*

powiedz: nie mogę w poniedziałek – zaczynając od słów: I'm afraid....

(PAUSE)

MAN: *I'm afraid I can't make Monday.*

a teraz powiedz: nie mogę o szóstej

MAN : *I'm afraid I can't make six o'clock.*

powiedz: w tym tygodniu nie mogę, ten tydzień mi nie odpowiada

(PAUSE)

MAN : *I'm afraid I can't make this week.*
WOMAN: *Never mind. What about next week?*
MAN: *Yes. Next week's OK.*

*

WOMAN : *How about some time this week?*
MAN : *Let me see... Oh. I'm afraid I can't make this week.*
WOMAN: *Never mind. What about next week?*
MAN: *Yes. Next week's OK.*

I can't make Monday	- nie mogę w poniedziałek, poniedziałek mi nie odpowiada
how about...? what about?	- to frazy rozpoczynające nieformalne propozycje
I'm afraid...	- grzecznościowa formułka poprzedzająca odmowę (<i>obawiam się, że ...</i>)
never mind	- nic nie szkodzi
this week	- ten, bieżący tydzień
next week	- przyszły tydzień
some time this week	- kiedyś w tym tygodniu

uzupełnij zdania:

1. I can't see you on Monday – I can't (make, made, have) Monday.
2. I'm (scared, afraid, anxious) I can't make Tuesday, either.
3. Maybe we can meet (any, some, other) time next week?

odpowiedzi:

1. make
2. afraid
3. some

Lesson 15

What about some other time?

How about some other time?

MAN : *I'm afraid I can't make Monday.*
WOMAN: *Oh. Never mind. What about some other time?*
MAN: *Is Wednesday OK with you?*
WOMAN: *Yes. Wednesday's fine.*

*

VOICE 1: *What*
VOICE 2: *What about*
VOICE 1: *What about some other*
VOICE 2: *What about some other time?*

zamiast 'what' można użyć 'how' na początku

VOICE 1: *How*
VOICE 2: *How about*
VOICE 1: *How about some other*
VOICE 2: *How about some other time?*

*

MAN : *I'm afraid I can't make Monday.*

zaproponuj jakiś inny termin

(PAUSE)

WOMAN: *What about some other time?*

jeśli powiedziałaś 'what about' to pamiętaj, że możesz również powiedzieć 'how about'

(PAUSE)

WOMAN: *How about some other time?*
MAN: *Is next weekend OK with you?*
WOMAN: *Yes. Next weekend's fine.*
MAN: *Good. I'm looking forward to it.*

*

MAN : *I'm afraid I can't make this weekend.*
WOMAN: *Oh. Never mind. How about some other time?*
MAN: *Is next weekend OK with you?*
WOMAN: *Yes. Next weekend's fine.*
MAN: *Good. I'm looking forward to it.*
WOMAN: *Me too! Bye!*

never mind

- nic nie szkodzi

to look forward to sth

- cieszyć się na coś, wyczekiwać czegoś, nie móc się doczekać

objaśnienia:

I'm afraid I can't make Monday – obawiam się, że nie mogę w poniedziałek

proponując (nieformalnie) jakiś inny termin spotkania, można powiedzieć:

What about some other time?
How about some other time?

I'm looking forward to it – jest w tym kontekście grzecznościową formułką, która oznacza, że cieszysz się na to spotkanie

uzupełnij zdania:

1. I'm so busy – I'm afraid I can't (make, have, see) this Tuesday.
2. How about some (another, the other, other) time?
3. Is next Tuesday OK (in, with, to) you?

odpowiedzi:

1. make
2. other
3. with

Lesson 16

Can you come to my office?

MAN : *Where shall we meet?*
WOMAN: *Can you come to my office?*
MAN: *Your office? Sure.*
WOMAN: *Good. I'll see you at my office, then.*

powiedz: czy możesz przyjść do mnie do biura?

VOICE 1: *office*
VOICE 2: *my office*
VOICE 1: *come to my office*
VOICE 2: *Can you come to my office?*

powiedz: przyjdź do mnie do domu

VOICE 1: *house*
VOICE 2: *my house*
VOICE 1: *come to my house*
VOICE 2: *Can you come to my house?*

do sklepu (w którym pracujesz na przykład, mowa bowiem o **'the shop'**)

VOICE 1: *shop*
VOICE 2: *the shop*
VOICE 1: *come to the shop*
VOICE 2: *Can you come to the shop?*

do fabryki

VOICE 1: factory
VOICE 2: the factory
VOICE 1: come to the factory
VOICE 2: Can you come to the factory?

*

MAN : Where shall we meet?

zapytaj: czy możesz przyjść do mnie do biura?

(PAUSE)

WOMAN: Can you come to my office?

a teraz zapytaj: czy możesz przyjść do mnie do domu?

(PAUSE)

WOMAN: Can you come to my house?

zapytaj: czy możesz przyjść do sklepu (w którym pracuję)?

(PAUSE)

WOMAN: Can you come to the shop?

albo do fabryki?

(PAUSE)

WOMAN: Can you come to the factory?

MAN: The factory? Sure.

WOMAN: Good. I'll see you at the factory, then.

MAN: All right. 'Bye for now.

*

MAN : Where shall we meet?

WOMAN: Can you come to the factory?

MAN: The factory? Sure.

WOMAN: Good. I'll see you at the factory, then.

MAN: All right. 'Bye for now.

where shall we meet?

- gdzie się spotkamy?

to come

- przychodzić

office

- biuro

I'll see you at my office

- do zobaczenia u mnie w biurze

then	- <i>tu</i> : a zatem, więc
shop	- sklep
factory	- fabryka
by for now	- tymczasem, do zobaczenia

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Can you come (to, at, in) the shop?
2. I'll see you (to, at, into) the shop.
3. See you soon. Bye (for, from, in) now.

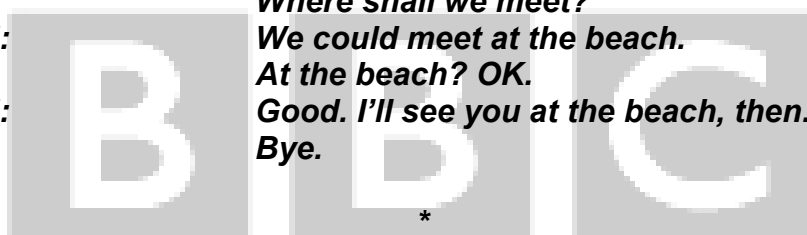
odpowiedzi:

1. to
2. at
3. for

Lesson 17

We could meet at the beach

MAN : *Where shall we meet?*
WOMAN: *We could meet at the beach.*
MAN: *At the beach? OK.*
WOMAN: *Good. I'll see you at the beach, then. Bye.*
MAN: *Bye.*



zaproponuj spotkanie na plaży

VOICE 1: *beach*
VOICE 2: *the beach*
VOICE 1: *at the beach*
VOICE 2: *meet at the beach*
VOICE 1: *could meet at the beach*
VOICE 2: *We could meet at the beach.*

a teraz zaproponuj spotkanie w kawiarni

VOICE 1: *cafe*
VOICE 2: *the cafe*
VOICE 1: *at the cafe*
VOICE 2: *meet at the cafe*
VOICE 1: *could meet at the cafe*
VOICE 2: *We could meet at the cafe.*

a teraz – spotkanie w biurze

VOICE 1: office
VOICE 2: the office
VOICE 1: at the office
VOICE 2: meet at the office
VOICE 1: could meet at the office
VOICE 2: We could meet at the office.

na dworcu autobusowym

VOICE 1: bus station
VOICE 2: the bus station
VOICE 1: at the bus station
VOICE 2: meet at the bus station
VOICE 1: could meet at the bus station
VOICE 2: We could meet at the bus station.

*

WOMAN : Where shall we meet?

zasugeruj spotkanie na plaży



MAN: We could meet at the beach.

a teraz zasugeruj spotkanie w kawiarni

(PAUSE)

MAN: We could meet at the cafe.

zaproponuj spotkanie w biurze

(PAUSE)

MAN: We could meet at the office.

na dworcu autobusowym

(PAUSE)

MAN: We could meet at the bus station.
WOMAN: At the bus station? OK.

where shall we meet?
beach

- gdzie się spotkamy?
- plaża

then	- <i>tu</i> : a więc, a zatem
cafe	- kawiarnia
office	- biuro
bus station	- dworzec autobusowy

objaśnienia:

I'll see you at the beach – do zobaczenia na plaży

Sugestie i propozycje możemy wyrażać za pomocą czasownika modalnego **'could'**

We could meet at the beach
 We could meet at the cafe
 We could meet at the office
 We could meet at the bus station

NB: zauważ, że aczkolwiek w zdaniach tych pojawia się **could**, propozycje dotyczą przyszłości

I'm looking forward to it – to grzecznościowa formułka, która oznacza tu, że cieszysz się na spotkanie

uzupełnij zdania:

1. We could meet (in, at, of) the beach.
2. We could meet (in, at, by) home.
3. It's raining – let's meet (inside, out, outside) the building.

odpowiedzi:

1. at
2. at
3. inside

Lesson 18

Is that all right with you?

Is that OK with you?

WOMAN: *We could meet at the factory. Is that all right?*

MAN: *Yes, that sounds fine.*

WOMAN: *Good. I'll see you at the factory, then.*

MAN: *OK. 'Bye for now.*

*

VOICE 1: *right*

VOICE 2: *all right*

VOICE 1: *Is that all right*

VOICE 2: *with you*
VOICE 1: *Is that all right with you?*

zamiast 'all right' można powiedzieć 'OK'

VOICE 1: *OK*
VOICE 2: *Is that OK*
VOICE 1: *with you?*
VOICE 1: *Is that OK with you?*

*

MAN: *We could meet at the factory.*

upewnij się, czy to miejsce spotkania odpowiada twojej znajomej

(PAUSE)

MAN: *Is that all right with you?*

upewnij się w jeszcze inny sposób

(PAUSE)

MAN: *Is that OK with you?*
WOMAN: *Yes, that sounds fine.*

*

WOMAN: *We could meet at the beach. Is that OK?*
MAN: *Yes, that sounds fine.*
WOMAN: *Good. I'll see you at the beach, then.*
MAN: *I'm looking forward to it.*
WOMAN: *Me too. See you there.*

factory	- fabryka
to sound	- brzmieć
that sounds fine	- <i>tu</i> : świetnie
I'll see you at....	- do zobaczenia w/na/u ...
bye for now	- tymczasem, na razie
beach	- plaża
to look forward to sth	- cieszyć się na coś, wyczekiwać czegoś, nie móc się doczekać
me too	- <i>tu</i> : i ja też
see you	- do zobaczenia

objaśnienia:

Is that all right?

Is that OK?

Is that all right with you?

Is that OK with you?

W ten sposób możemy się upewnić, czy nasza sugestia komuś odpowiada

I'm looking forward to it – to grzecznościowa formułka, która oznacza tu, że cieszysz się na spotkanie

uzupełnij zdania:

1. We could meet at the cinema. Is that all right (in, with, within) you?
2. Good. See you at the cinema (than, then, that).
3. I'm looking forward (to, into, for) it.

odpowiedzi:

1. with
2. then
3. to

Lesson 19

That sounds fine



WOMAN:

We could meet at my place. Is that OK?

MAN:

Yes. That sounds fine.

WOMAN:

Good.

MAN:

OK. I'll see you at your place.

*

VOICE 1:

fine

VOICE 2:

sounds fine

VOICE 1:

That sounds fine.

zamiast: that sounds fine możesz powiedzieć: that sounds OK

VOICE 2:

OK

VOICE 1:

sounds OK

VOICE 2:

That sounds OK

albo: that sounds great

VOICE 1:

great

VOICE 2:

sounds great

VOICE 1: *That sounds great!*

*

WOMAN: *We could meet at my place. Is that OK?*

zaakceptuj propozycję, używając słowa fine

(PAUSE)

MAN: *That sounds fine.*

a teraz zrób to samo z OK

(PAUSE)

MAN: *That sounds OK.*

a teraz powiedz świetnie, używając wyrazu great

(PAUSE)

MAN: *That sounds great.*

WOMAN: *Good.*

MAN: *OK. I'll see you at your place.*

*

WOMAN: *We could meet at the beach. Is that all right?*

MAN: *Yes. That sounds great.*

WOMAN: *Good.*

MAN: *OK. I'll see you at the beach.*

WOMAN: *I'm looking forward to it. 'Bye.*

to sound	- brzmieć
that sounds fine	- świetnie (<i>dosł:</i> to brzmi świetnie)
to meet	- spotykać (się)
at my place	- u mnie w domu, u mnie
I'll see you	- do zobaczenia
beach	- plaża

objaśnienia:

akceptując czyjaś propozycję możesz powiedzieć:

That sounds fine

That sounds OK

That sounds great

That sounds fantastic, etc.

albo – krócej

That's fine
That's OK
That's great
That's fantastic, etc

albo – jeszcze krócej

Fine
OK
Great
Fantastic, etc

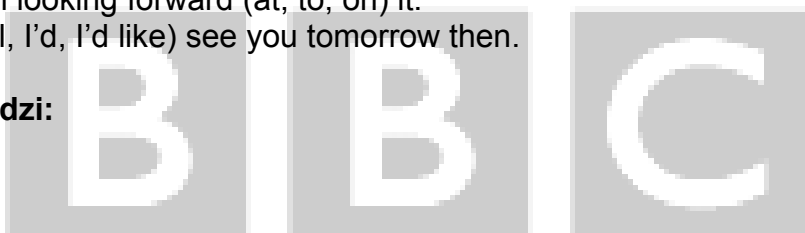
I'm looking forward to it – to grzecznościowa formułka, która oznacza tu, że cieszysz się na spotkanie

uzupełnij zdania:

1. We could meet (in, at, to) my place.
2. I'm looking forward (at, to, on) it.
3. (I'll, I'd, I'd like) see you tomorrow then.

odpowiedzi:

1. at
2. to
3. I'll



Lesson 20

I'll see you at one o'clock then

WOMAN: *Is one o'clock all right?*
MAN: *One o'clock sounds fine.*
WOMAN: *Good. I'll see you at one o'clock, then.*
MAN: *OK. 'Bye.*
WOMAN: *Bye.*

*

do zobaczenia o pierwszej

VOICE 1: *one o'clock*
VOICE 2: *at one o'clock*
VOICE 1: *at one o'clock, then.*
VOICE 2: *see you at one o'clock, then.*
VOICE 1: *I'll see you at one o'clock, then.*

powiedz: a zatem do zobaczenia wieczorem

VOICE 2: *the evening*
VOICE 1: *in the evening*
VOICE 2: *in the evening, then.*
VOICE 1: *see you in the evening, then.*
VOICE 2: *I'll see you in the evening, then.*

powiedz: a więc do zobaczenia we wtorek

VOICE 1: *Tuesday*
VOICE 2: *on Tuesday*
VOICE 1: *on Tuesday, then.*
VOICE 2: *see you on Tuesday, then.*
VOICE 1: *I'll see you on Tuesday, then.*

*

WOMAN: *Is one o'clock all right?*
MAN: *One o'clock sounds fine.*

powiedz: a zatem do zobaczenia o pierwszej

(PAUSE)

WOMAN: *I'll see you at one o'clock, then.*

powiedz: do zobaczenia wieczorem

(PAUSE)

WOMAN: *I'll see you in the evening, then.*

a teraz powiedz: do wtorku

(PAUSE)

WOMAN: *I'll see you on Tuesday, then.*
MAN: *I'm looking forward to it. 'Bye for now.*

*

WOMAN: *Is Tuesday all right?*
MAN: *Tuesday sounds fine.*
WOMAN: *Good. I'll see you on Tuesday, then.*
MAN: *I'm looking forward to it.*

all right

- w porządku

to sound	- brzmieć
it sounds fine	- (to brzmi) świetnie
then	- a więc, a zatem
evening	- wieczór
Tuesday	- wtorek

objaśnienia:

I'll see you at one o'clock then – a zatem do zobaczenia o pierwszej

Zdanie to można skrócić i powiedzieć

I'll see you at one o'clock

See you at one o'clock

See you at one

podobnie można skrócić zdanie

I'll see you on Tuesday then

I'll see you on Tuesday

I'll see you Tuesday

See you Tuesday

one o'clock sounds fine – pierwsza mi odpowiada

I'm looking forward to it – to grzecznościowa formułka, która oznacza tu, że cieszysz się na spotkanie

bye for now – tymczasem, do zobaczenia

uzupełnij zdania:

1. I'll see you at one o'clock (than, then, later).
2. I'll see you (on, at, during) Wednesday.
3. Bye (from, at, for) now.

odpowiedzi:

1. then
2. on
3. for

Lesson 21

I'm afraid I don't understand

MAN:

You're not English, are you?

WOMAN

Um... I'm afraid I don't understand.

MAN:

What's your nationality?

WOMAN:

Eh... sorry?

MAN: *Where are you from?*
WOMAN: *Oh! I'm from Greece.*

*

VOICE 1: *afraid*
VOICE 2: *I'm afraid*
VOICE 1: *I'm afraid I*
VOICE 2: *I'm afraid I don't*
VOICE 1: *I'm afraid I don't understand.*

zamiast I'm afraid można powiedzieć I'm sorry

VOICE 2: *sorry*
VOICE 1: *I'm sorry*
VOICE 2: *I'm sorry, I*
VOICE 1: *I'm sorry, I don't*
VOICE 2: *I'm sorry, I don't understand.*

*

MAN: *You're not English, are you?*

powiedz, że nie rozumiesz

(PAUSE)

WOMAN *Um...I'm afraid I don't understand.*

możesz to powiedzieć jeszcze w inny sposób

(PAUSE)

WOMAN: *Um... I'm sorry, I don't understand.*
MAN: *What's your nationality? Where are you from?*
WOMAN: *Oh! I'm from Greece.*

*

MAN: *You're not English, are you?*
WOMAN: *Um... I'm sorry, I don't understand.*
MAN: *What's your nationality? Where are you from?*
WOMAN: *Oh. I'm with you. I'm from Greece.*
MAN: *Really? Whereabouts in Greece?*
WOMAN: *Er... I'm afraid I don't understand.*
MAN: *Where in Greece are you from?*
WOMAN: *Oh, I understand... I'm from a small town 100 km from the capital...*

to be afraid
to understand
nationality

- obawiać się
- rozumieć
- narodowość

where are you from?	- skąd jesteś? skąd pochodzisz?
Greece	- Grecja
I'm with you	- <i>tu</i> : rozumiem (= I understand)
whereabouts	- gdzie, w którym miejscu
town	- miasto
capital	- stolica

objaśnienia:

I'm afraid I don't understand – obawiam się, że nie rozumiem
 whereabouts in Greece – skąd z Grecji? z której części Grecji?

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Can you repeat that - I'm (afraid, scared, anxious) I don't understand.
2. Where are you (for, of, from)?
3. Where(abouts, about, around) in Greece are you from?

odpowiedzi:

1. afraid
2. from
3. abouts

Lesson 22

Could you repeat that, please?
 Could you say it again, please?



MAN: *The bus leaves at 7.45 and arrives at 9.15.*
WOMAN: *Sorry... Could you repeat that, please?*
MAN: *Sure. The bus leaves at 7.45 and arrives at 9.15.*
WOMAN: *So... it leaves at 7.45 and gets there at 9.15. Is that it?*

*

czy mógłbyś to powtórzyć?

VOICE 1: *repeat*
VOICE 2: *repeat that*
VOICE 1: *you repeat that*
VOICE 2: *Could you repeat that*
VOICE 1: *Could you repeat that, please?*

a teraz to samo z wyrazem 'say'

VOICE 2: *say*
VOICE 1: *say that*

VOICE 2: *say that again*
VOICE 1: *Could you say that again*
VOICE 2: *Could you say that again, please?*

*

MAN: *The bus leaves at 7.45 and arrives at 9.15.*

powiedz: przepraszam, czy mógłby Pan to powtórzyć?

(PAUSE)

WOMAN: *Sorry. Could you repeat that, please?*

a teraz powiedz to samo z wyrazem 'say'

WOMAN: *Sorry. Could you say that again, please?*



WOMAN: *So... it leaves at 7.45 and gets there at 9.15. Is that it?*

MAN: *Yes. That's it. Oh - and that bus leaves from in front of the café.*

WOMAN: *Sorry, would you mind repeating that, please?*

MAN: *Sure. Your bus leaves from in front of the café.*

to repeat	- powtarzać
to say again	- powiedzieć jeszcze raz, powtórzyć
to leave	- <i>tu</i> : odjeżdżać
to arrive	- przyjeżdżać
sure	- <i>tu</i> : oczywiście
it gets there at...	- przyjeżdża tam o...
is that it?	- <i>tu</i> : zgadza się?
from in front of the cafe	- sprzed kawiarni

objaśnienia:

prośby możemy formułować za pomocą czasownika modalnego **could**, np.

Could you repeat that, please?

Could you say it again, please?

możemy to również zrobić za pomocą bardziej formalnej konstrukcji

would you mind - po której występuje Gerund, czyli rzeczownik odsłowny, np.

Would you mind repeating that, please?

Would you mind saying that again, please?

uzupełnij zdania:

1. The bus leaves (for, from, far) in front of the café.
2. It leaves (on, at, for) 7.45.
3. Would you mind (repeat, repeated, repeating) that, please?

odpowiedzi:

1. from
2. at
3. repeating

Lesson 23

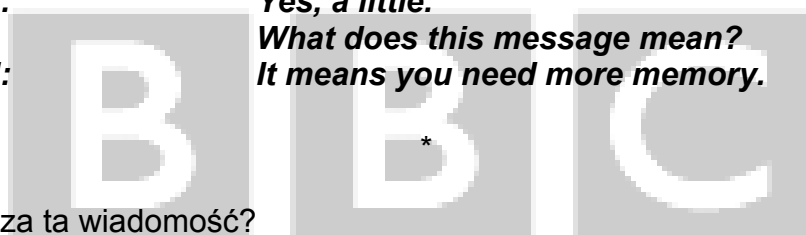
What does this message mean?

MAN: *Do you know anything about computers?*

WOMAN: *Yes, a little.*

MAN: *What does this message mean?*

WOMAN: *It means you need more memory.*



co oznacza ta wiadomość?

VOICE 1: *message*

VOICE 2: *message mean*

VOICE 1: *this message mean*

VOICE 2: *does this message mean*

VOICE 1: *What does this message mean?*

co oznacza 'megabajt'?

VOICE 2: *megabyte*

VOICE 1: *megabyte mean*

VOICE 2: *does megabyte mean*

VOICE 1: *What does megabyte mean?*

a ikona – co ta ikona oznacza?

VOICE 2: *icon*

VOICE 1: *icon mean*

VOICE 2: *this icon mean*

VOICE 1: does this icon mean
VOICE 2: *What does this icon mean?*

*

MAN: *Do you know anything about computers?*
WOMAN: *Yes, a little.*

spytaj, co oznacza ta wiadomość

(PAUSE)

MAN: **What does this message mean?**

a teraz zapytaj o megabajty

(PAUSE)

MAN: **What does megabyte mean?**

spytaj, co oznacza ta oto ikona na ekranie

(PAUSE)

MAN: *What does this icon mean?*
WOMAN: *It means this computer can receive e-mail.*
MAN: *Really?*

*

MAN: *Do you know anything about computers?*
WOMAN: *Yes, a little.*
MAN: *What does this message mean?*
WOMAN: *It means you need more memory.*
MAN: *Oh. And what does this icon mean?*
WOMAN: *It means this computer can receive e-mail.*
MAN: *Really? Great!*

message	- wiadomość, napis
to mean	- znaczyć, oznaczać
to know	- wiedzieć
a little	- trochę
to need	- potrzebować
memory	- pamięć
megabyte	- megabajt
icon	- ikona
to receive	- otrzymywać

objaśnienia:

do you know anything about... - czy wiesz coś o...

Do you know anything about computers?

Do you know anything about cars?

Do you know anything about English grammar?

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Do you know anything (on, in, about) computers?
2. Yes, I know (little, small, a little).
3. So, what (do, does, is) this message mean?

odpowiedzi:

1. about
2. a little
3. does

Lesson 24

Could you write that down for me, please?

WOMAN:

The Trade Fair's at the National Exhibition Centre, from March the 14th to the 18th.

MAN:

Could you write that down for me, please?

WOMAN:

Sure. There you are.

*

VOICE 2:

Could you write that down for me

VOICE 1:

Could you write that down for me, please?

formułując prośby, zamiast **could** możemy powiedzieć **can**

VOICE 2:

Can

VOICE 1:

Can you

VOICE 2:

Can you write

VOICE 1:

Can you write that

VOICE 2:

Can you write that down

VOICE 1:

Can you write that down for me

VOICE 2:

Can you write that down for me, please?

bardziej formalnie zabrzmie prośba z **WOULD** na początku

VOICE 1: *Would*
VOICE 2: *Would you*
VOICE 1: *Would you write*
VOICE 2: *Would you write that*
VOICE 1: *Would you write that down*
VOICE 2: *Would you write that down for me*
VOICE 1: *Would you write that down for me, please?*

*

WOMAN: *The Trade Fair's at the National Exhibition Centre, from March the 14th to the 18th.*

*poproś o zapisanie tej informacji postępując się **could** na początku*

(PAUSE)

MAN: *Could you write that down for me, please?*

*a teraz poproś o to samo, postępując się **can***

(PAUSE)

MAN: *Can you write that down for me, please?*

*a teraz ta sama prośba, tylko bardziej formalna – z **would** na początku*

(PAUSE)

MAN: *Would you write that down for me, please?*

WOMAN: *Sure. There you are.*

MAN: *Thanks a lot.*

to write down	- zapisać
trade fair	- targi handlowe
national	- krajowy, ogólnokrajowy
exhibition	- wystawa
there you are	- tu: proszę

objaśnienia:

Prośby z **can, could, would:**

Can brzmi najmniej formalnie, używamy go na ogół zwracając się do osób znajomych

Can you write that down for me, please?

Could – brzmi odrobinę bardziej formalnie, można go użyć zwracając się zarówno do osób znanych jak i nieznanym

Could you write that down for me, please?

Would brzmi najbardziej formalnie, użyjemy go zwracając się do osób nieznanym albo, kiedy chcemy nadać wypowiedzi oficjalny ton

Would you write that down for me, please?

uzupełnij zdania:

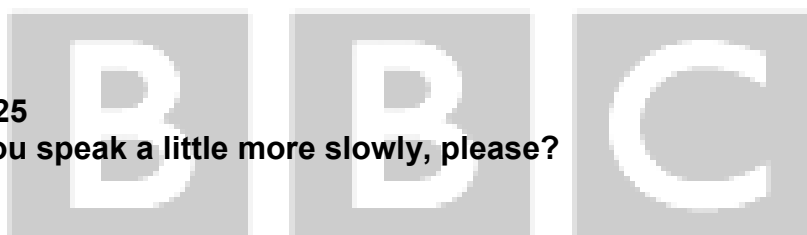
1. The trade fair is from May the 2nd (for, to, by) May the 5th.
2. Could you write that (to, down, downward), please?
3. Would you write that down (for, to, from) me, please?

odpowiedzi:

1. to
2. down
3. for

Lesson 25

Could you speak a little more slowly, please?



WOMAN:

Could you give me your number, please?

MAN:

Sure. It's 0171 635 8099, extension 48.

WOMAN:

I'm sorry, could you speak a little more slowly, please?

MAN:

Sorry. It's 0171 635 8099, extension 48.

*

VOICE 1:

slowly

VOICE 2:

more slowly

VOICE 1:

a little more slowly

VOICE 2:

speak a little more slowly

VOICE 1:

you speak a little more slowly

VOICE 2:

Could you speak a little more slowly

VOICE 1:

Could you speak a little more slowly, please?

a teraz poproś rozmówcę, aby mówił głośniej

VOICE 2:

louder

VOICE 1:

a little louder

VOICE 2:

speak a little louder

VOICE 1:

you speak a little louder

VOICE 2: *Could you speak a little louder*
VOICE 1: *Could you speak a little louder, please?*

*

WOMAN: *Could you give me your number, please?*
MAN: *Sure. It's 0171 635 8099, extension 48.*

poproś teraz tego pana, żeby Ci to wszystko trochę wolniej powiedział

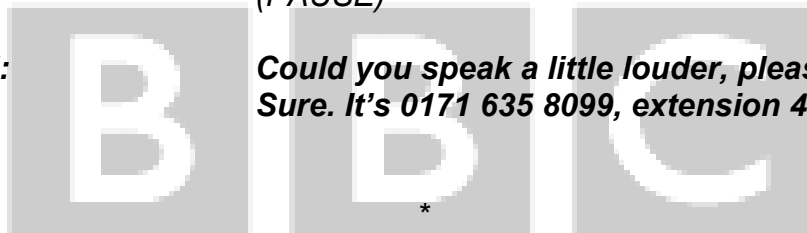
(PAUSE)

WOMAN: *Could you speak a little more slowly, please?*
MAN: *0171 635 8099, extension 48.*

poproś go, żeby Ci to wszystko głośniej powiedział

(PAUSE)

WOMAN: *Could you speak a little louder, please?*
MAN: *Sure. It's 0171 635 8099, extension 48.*



WOMAN: *Could you give me your number, please?*
MAN: *Sure. It's 0171 635 8099, extension 48.*
WOMAN: *I'm sorry, could you speak a little more slowly, please?*
MAN: *Sorry - it's 0171 635 8099, extension 48.*
WOMAN: *Could you speak a little louder, please?*
MAN: *Sure. It's 0171 635 8099, extension 48.*
WOMAN: *0171 635 8099, extension 48?*
MAN: *That's it.*

a little	- trochę
slowly	- wolno
extension	- <i>tu</i> : numer wewnętrzny
to speak	- mówić
louder	- głośniej
that's it	- <i>tu</i> : tak jest, zgadza się

objaśnienia:

Zero możemy w angielskim wymawiać, jak literę **O** [ou].

Podając numer telefonu, nie grupujemy liczebników, ale wymawiamy każdy z osobna, na przykład:

0 -1- 7- 1- 6- 3- 5- 8- 0- 9- 9

(O – one – seven – one – six – three – five – eight – O – nine – nine)

grupujemy na ogół nie więcej jak dwie cyfry, np.

extension 99 (ninenty nine)

zauważ:

stopień wyższy przysłówka zakończona na **-ly**, np.

slowly

tworzymy dodając wyraz **more**

more slowly

Can you speak a bit more slowly, please?

stopień wyższy przysłówka nie zakończona na **-ly**, np.

loud (głośno)

tworzymy dodając końcówkę **-er**

Can you speak a bit louder, please?

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Could you speak a little more (slow, slower, slowly), please?
2. Could you speak a little (loud, louder, loudest), please?
3. Could you speak a little more (quiet, quieter, quietly), please?

odpowiedzi:

1. slowly
2. louder
3. quietly

Lesson 26

Can you go over that again, please?

WOMAN:

Excuse me. Where's the accounts department, please?

MAN:

Well, go straight down this corridor, take the lift to the third floor, turn right through the double doors and it's the second door on your left.

WOMAN:

Sorry. Can you go over that again, please?

MAN:

Sure. You go straight down this corridor, take the lift to the third floor, turn right through the double doors and it's the second...

*

VOICE 1:

go over

VOICE 2: *you go over*
VOICE 1: *Can you go over*
VOICE 2: *Can you go over that*
VOICE 1: *Can you go over that again*
VOICE 2: *Can you go over that again, please?*

Zamiast **go over** można użyć czasownika **to explain** - wyjaśnić

VOICE 2: *explain*
VOICE 1: *explain that*
VOICE 2: *you explain that*
VOICE 1: *Can you explain that*
VOICE 2: *Can you explain that again*
VOICE 1: *Can you explain that again, please?*

*

WOMAN: *Excuse me. Where's the accounts department, please?*
MAN: *Well, go straight down this corridor, take the lift to the third floor, turn right through the double doors and it's the second door on your left.*

poproś recepcjonistkę, żeby to wszystko powtórzyła używając czasownika frazowego 'go over'

(PAUSE)

WOMAN: *Can you go over that again, please?*

a teraz zrób to samo z czasownikiem **to explain**

(PAUSE)

WOMAN: *Can you explain that again, please?*
MAN: *Sure. Go straight down this corridor, take the lift to the third floor, turn right through the double doors and it's the second door on your left.*

*

- WOMAN:** *Excuse me. Where's the accounts department, please?*
- MAN:** *Well, go straight down this corridor, take the lift to the third floor, turn right through the double doors and it's the second door on your left.*
- WOMAN:** *Sorry. Can you explain that again, please?*
- MAN:** *Sure. You go straight down this corridor, take the lift to the third floor, turn right through the double doors and it's the second door on your left.*
- WOMAN:** *Hmm...*

to go over sth - powtórzyć, przypomnieć
excuse me... - przepraszam ...(ale chciałam o coś zapytać)
sorry - przepraszam (za coś)
accounts department - dział księgowości

objaśnienia:

go straight down this corridor – idź prosto tym korytarzem
take the lift to the third floor – wjedź windą na trzecie piętro
turn right through the double doors – skreć w prawo za podwójnymi drzwiami
it's the second door on your left – to drugie drzwi po lewej

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Go (strait, straight, stretch) down this corridor.
2. It's the second door (in, on, for) your left.
3. Can you (go, walk, sprint) over that again, please?

odpowiedzi:

1. straight
2. on
3. go

Lesson 27

I see. I'm with you. I've got you.

- MAN:** *What's your surname, please?*
- WOMAN:** *I'm sorry, I don't understand. What does 'surname' mean?*

MAN: *Your surname - your second name - your family name?*
WOMAN: *Oh, yes. I see. It's Petridis.*

*

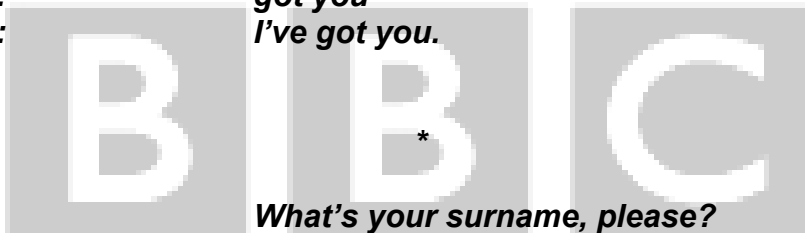
VOICE 1: *see*
VOICE 2: *I see.*

a teraz – inny wariant

VOICE 1: *you*
VOICE 2: *with you*
VOICE 1: *I'm with you.*

i jeszcze inny

VOICE 2: *you*
VOICE 1: *got you*
VOICE 2: *I've got you.*



MAN: *What's your surname, please?*
WOMAN: *I'm sorry, I don't understand. What does 'surname' mean?*
MAN: *Your surname - your second name - your family name?*

powiedz: 'rozumiem'

(PAUSE)

WOMAN: *I see.*

powiedz 'rozumiem' w inny sposób
(PAUSE)

WOMAN: *I've got you.*

czy pamiętasz jeszcze inny ekwiwalent?

(PAUSE)

WOMAN: *I'm with you. It's Petridis.*

*

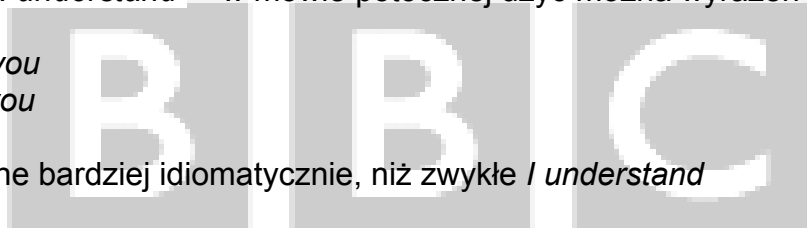
MAN: *What's your surname, please?*
WOMAN: *I'm sorry, I don't understand. What does 'surname' mean?*
MAN: *Your surname - your second name.*
WOMAN: *I'm sorry, I'm not with you.*
MAN: *Your family name?*
WOMAN: *Oh, I see - I've got you! It's Petridis.*

I see/I've got you/I'm with you	= rozumiem
surname	- nazwisko
to understand	- rozumieć
to mean	- znaczyć
second name	- nazwisko
family name	- nazwisko

objaśnienia:

zamiast: *I understand* – w mowie potocznej użyć można wyrażień typu

I see
I'm with you
I've got you



brzmiały one bardziej idiomatycznie, niż zwykle *I understand*

W formie przeczącej:

po *I don't see* pojawia się zazwyczaj *why* albo *how*

I don't see why you don't want to do it

I can't see how this is possible

I'm with you zamieni się na *I'm not with you*

a *I've got you* nie występuje w tym kontekście w formie przeczącej

uzupełnij zdania:

1. My surname is my (first, second, next) name.
2. Do you understand? Yes, I've (get, got, have) you.
3. I don't really understand. I'm not (by, at, with) you.

odpowiedzi:

1. second
2. got
3. with

Lesson 28

How do you spell it, please?

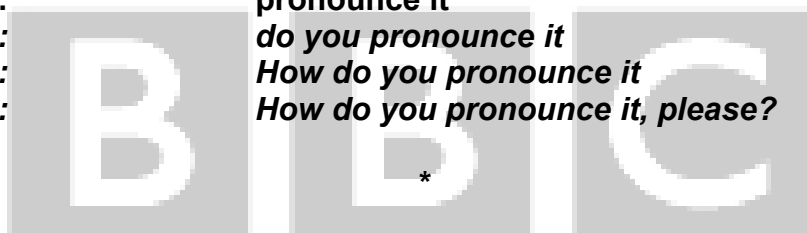
MAN: *I've booked you into the Eugene O'Neill Hotel.*
WOMAN: *How do you spell it, please?*
MAN: *E-U-G-E-N-E, new word – O, apostrophe, N-E-I double L.*
WOMAN: *I see. Thanks.*

*

VOICE 1: *spell*
VOICE 2: *spell it*
VOICE 1: *do you spell it*
VOICE 2: *How do you spell it*
VOICE 2: *How do you spell it, please?*

a teraz spytaj, jak się to wymawia – użyj czasownika to pronounce

VOICE 2: *pronounce*
VOICE 1: *pronounce it*
VOICE 2: *do you pronounce it*
VOICE 1: *How do you pronounce it*
VOICE 2: *How do you pronounce it, please?*



MAN: *I've booked you into the Eugene O'Neill Hotel.*

zapytaj, jak się pisze nazwę tego hotelu

(PAUSE)

WOMAN: *How do you spell it, please?*
MAN: *E-U-G-E-N-E new word O apostrophe N-E-I double L.*
WOMAN: *I see. Thanks.*

a teraz spytaj, jak się wymawia nazwę hotelu

(PAUSE)

WOMAN: *How do you pronounce it?*
MAN: *You pronounce it 'U-jean O-neel'!*

*

MAN: *I've booked you into the Eugene O'Neill Hotel.*

WOMAN: *How do you spell that, please?*
MAN: *E-U-G-E-N-E, new word, O, apostrophe, N-E-I double L.*
WOMAN: *Is that a capital N in the second word?*
MAN: *Yes, that's right. Capital O, apostrophe, capital N-E-I double L. O'Neill.*
WOMAN: *I see. Thanks.... er... sorry - how do you pronounce it?*
MAN: *You pronounce it 'U-jean O-nee!'*
WOMAN: *Ah - Eugene O'Neill. Great - thanks!*

to spell	- tu: (prze)literować
to book	- rezerwować
apostrophe	- apostrof
to pronounce	- wymawiać
a capital N	- duże N

objaśnienia:

I've booked you into – zrobiłem ci rezerwację w

zauważ:

Podwójne litery, np. LL literujemy jako: 'double L' (na ogół nie wymawiamy każdej litery z osobna)

uzupełnij zdania:

1. I don't know how to write it – can you (pronounce, spell, say) it for me, please?
2. I don't know how to say it – can you (pronounce, spell, tell) it for me, please?
3. Do you spell 'Eugene' with a (capital, huge, upper) E?

odpowiedzi:

1. spell
2. pronounce
3. capital

Lesson 29

Pardon? Sorry?

MAN: *Excuse me. Have you got the time, please?*
WOMAN: *Pardon?*
MAN: *What's the time, please?*
WOMAN: *Oh. It's two o'clock.*

*

VOICE 2: *Pardon?*

w bardzo formalnych sytuacjach zamiast samego **pardon?** można powiedzieć: **I beg your pardon?**

VOICE 1: *pardon*
VOICE 2: *your pardon*
VOICE 1: *beg your pardon*
VOICE 2: *I beg your pardon?*


a w najmniej formalnych, zamiast **pardon?** można powiedzieć **sorry?**

VOICE 1: *Sorry?*
VOICE 2: *I'm sorry?*

*

MAN: *Excuse me. Have you got the time, please?*

powiedz: 'przepraszam' (w domyśle: czy mógłbyś to powtórzyć?)

WOMAN:  *Pardon?*

a teraz powiedz to samo w sposób bardziej oficjalny

(PAUSE)

WOMAN: *I beg your pardon?*

a teraz to samo w sposób najmniej formalny

(PAUSE)

WOMAN: *I'm sorry?*
MAN: *What's the time, please?*
WOMAN: *Oh. It's two o'clock.*

*

MAN: *Excuse me. Have you got the time, please?*
WOMAN: *Pardon?*
MAN: *What's the time, please?*
WOMAN: *I beg your pardon?*
MAN: *...the time, please - what's the time?*

WOMAN: *Oh... umm - It's two o'clock.*
MAN: *Sorry?*
WOMAN: *It's two o'clock!*
MAN: *Thanks a lot.*

pardon? - przepraszam (w domyśle: czy mógłbyś to powtórzyć?)
excuse me - przepraszam (w domyśle: że przeszkadzam)
I beg your pardon? = *pardon?*, ale bardziej formalnie
sorry? - przepraszam (w domyśle: czy mógłbyś to powtórzyć?)

objaśnienia:

Oto, jak możemy pytać o godzinę:

Have you got the time?
What's the time?
What time is it?

uzupełnij zdania:

1. (Excuse me, sorry, pardon), could you tell me what time is it?
2. (Excuse me, excuses, pardon)? Could you repeat that, please?
3. I'm very sorry for what I (have done, did, had done) yesterday.

odpowiedzi:

1. excuse me
2. pardon?
3. did

Lesson 30

Is that it?

Is that right?

Is that correct?

WOMAN: *Can I have your address, please?*
MAN: *Certainly. It's Flat 2A. 40, The High Street.*
WOMAN: *Flat 2A. 40, The High Street. Is that it?*
MAN: *Yes, that's it.*

*

VOICE 1: *it*
VOICE 2: *that it*
VOICE 1: *Is that it?*

a teraz to samo z wyrazem 'right'

VOICE 2: *right*

VOICE 1: *that right*
VOICE 2: *Is that right?*

a teraz użyj wyrazu – ‘correct’

VOICE 2: *correct*
VOICE 1: *that correct*
VOICE 2: *Is that correct?*

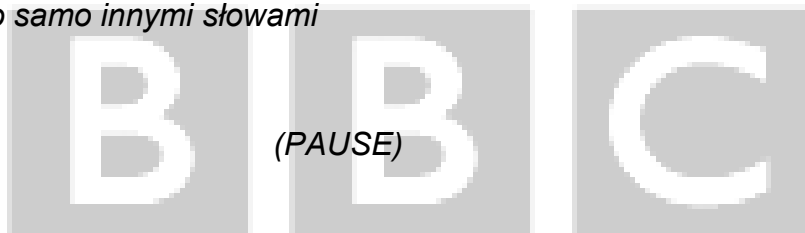
*

WOMAN: *Can I have your address, please?*
MAN: *Certainly. It's Flat 2A. 40, The High Street.*
WOMAN: *Flat 2A. 40, The High Street.*

a teraz poproś o potwierdzenie
(PAUSE)

WOMAN: *Is that it?*

a teraz to samo innymi słowami



WOMAN: *Is that correct?*

i jeszcze raz – ale w inny sposób

(PAUSE)

WOMAN: *Is that right?*
MAN: *Yes, that's right.*

*

WOMAN: *Can I have your address, please?*
MAN: *Certainly. It's Flat 2A, Forty, The High Street.*
WOMAN: *That's Flat 2A?*
MAN: *Yes, that's right.*
WOMAN: *Fourteen... The High Street. Is that it?*
MAN: *No, no - not fourteen. Forty: 4 - 0.*
WOMAN: *Oh, sorry... Flat 2A, Forty, the High Street. Is that correct?*

MAN: **Yes, that's correct!**

address - adres
flat - mieszkanie

objaśnienia:

Is that it?
Is that right?
Is that correct?

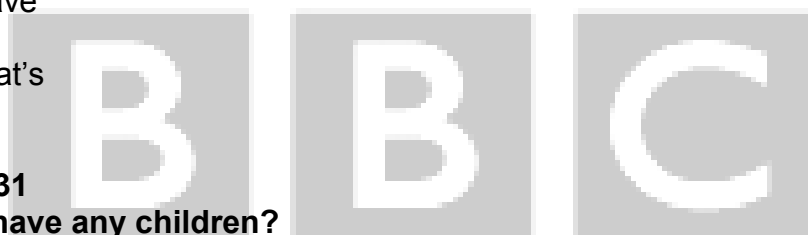
W ten sposób upewniasz się, czy dobrze usłyszałeś/zapamiętałeś informację, jaką ci podano (*zgadza się?*)

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Can I (ask, let, have) your address, please?
2. Your address is: 25 High Street. Is that (this, that, it)?
3. Yes, (this, that, that's) it.

odpowiedzi:

1. have
2. it
3. that's



Lesson 31

Do you have any children?
Have you got any children?

Young woman: Are you married?

Old man: Yes, I am.

Young woman: Do you have any children?

Old man: Yes, I have two sons and a daughter.

*

czy masz dzieci?

VOICE 1: children
VOICE 2: any children
VOICE 1: have
VOICE 2: Do you have
VOICE 1: Do you have any children?

czy masz wnuki?

VOICE 1: grandchildren
VOICE 2: any grandchildren

VOICE 1: Do you have any grandchildren?

zapytaj: czy masz braci i siostry?

VOICE 1: brothers

VOICE 2: sisters

VOICE 1: brothers and sisters

VOICE 2: Do you have any brothers and sisters?

*

Young woman: Are you married?

Old man: Yes, I am.

spytaj: czy masz dzieci?

(PAUSE)

Young woman: Do you have any children?

Old man: Yes, I have two sons and a daughter.

a teraz spytaj: czy masz wnuki?

(PAUSE)

Young woman: Do you have any grandchildren?

Old man: Yes, I have a grandson and two granddaughters. Are you married?

Young woman: No, I'm not.

a teraz spytaj: czy masz braci i siostry?

(PAUSE)

Old man: Do you have any brothers and sisters?

Young woman: Yes, I have three brothers and two sisters.

*

Young woman: Do you have any grandchildren?

Old man: Yes, I have a grandson and two granddaughters. Are you married?

Young woman: No, I'm not.

Old man: Do you have any brothers and sisters?

Young woman: Yes, I have three brothers and two sisters. And a dog, and a cat, two rabbits, six fish, two birds.....

married	- (o mężczyźnie) żonaty, (o kobiecie) zamężna, (ogólnie) po ślubie
children	- dzieci (<i>lp child</i>)
son	- syn
daughter	- córka
grandchildren	- wnuk (<i>lp grandchild</i>)
brother	- brat
sister	- siostra
dog	- pies
cat	- kot
rabbit	- królik
fish	- ryba, ryby
bird	- ptak

objaśnienia:

pytania typu: czy masz...(dzieci, wnuki, braci, siostry itp.) można zadać na dwa sposoby

Do you have any children?

albo

Have you got any children?



uzupełnij zdania:

1. Do you have (some, any, few) children?
2. Have you (get, got, gotten) any grandchildren?
3. (I'm, I've, I'd) got three children.

odpowiedzi:

1. any
2. got
3. I've

Lesson 32

I don't like pop music

I like listening to classical music

nie lubię muzyki pop

VOICE 1: I don't like pop music.

VOICE 2: like

VOICE 1: I don't like

VOICE 1: pop music

VOICE 2: I don't like pop music.

a teraz powiedz: nie znoszę jazzu

VOICE 1: *I hate jazz.*
VOICE 2: *hate*
VOICE 1: *I hate*
VOICE 2: *jazz*
VOICE 1: *I hate jazz.*

powiedz: lubię muzykę klasyczną

VOICE 1: *I like classical music.*
VOICE 2: *like*
VOICE 1: *I like*
VOICE 2: *classical music*
VOICE 1: *I like classical music.*

powiedz: uwielbiam operę

VOICE 1: *I love opera.*
VOICE 2: *love*
VOICE 1: *I love*
VOICE 2: *opera*
VOICE 1: *I love opera.*

Old man: *The music's too loud.*
Young woman: *Sorry?*
Old man: *The music is too loud!*
Young woman: *Yes, it is.*

powiedz: nie lubię muzyki pop

(PAUSE)

Old man: *I don't like pop music.*

music stops

Old man: *Ah, that's better.*

jazz music starts

Old man: *Oh, no - jazz!*

powiedz: nie znoszę jazzu

(PAUSE)

Old man: *I hate jazz!*

Young woman: What kind of music do you like?

powiedz: lubię muzykę klasyczną

(PAUSE)

Old man: I like classical music.

Young woman: Do you like opera?

powiedz: uwielbiam operę

(PAUSE)

Old man: Yes, I love opera.

*

pop music	- muzyka pop
classical music	- muzyka klasyczna
loud	- głośny
to hate	- nienawidzić
to love	- kochać, uwielbiać

objaśnienia:

po czasownikach wyrażających upodobania i preferencje, takich jak :

to like

to love

to hate

to prefer

występuje często Gerund, czyli rzeczownik odsłowny, z końcówką –ING

np:

I like listening to classical music

I love going to the opera

I hate driving, I prefer walking

uzupełnij zdania:

1. I like (listen, listened, listening) to classical music.
2. I love (go, gone, going) to the cinema.
3. I'd love (to see, see, seeing) his latest film.

odpowiedzi:

1. listening
2. going
3. to see

Lesson 33

I get up at 6 o'clock

Young woman: *Aahh!*

Old man: *You look tired.*

Young woman: *Yes, I start work too early and I finish work too late.*

Old man: *What time do you get up?*

Young woman: *I get up at 6 o'clock.*

*

VOICE 1: *I get up at 6 o'clock.*

VOICE 2: *get up*

VOICE 1: *I get up*

VOICE 2: *at 6 o'clock*

VOICE 1: *I get up at 6 o'clock.*

a teraz powiedz: zaczynam pracę o 7-mej

VOICE 1: *I start work at 7 o'clock.*

VOICE 2: *start work*

VOICE 1: *I start work*

VOICE 2: *at 7 o'clock*

VOICE 1: *I start work at 7 o'clock.*

jem lunch o dwunastej

VOICE 1: *I have lunch at 12 o'clock.*

VOICE 2: *have lunch*

VOICE 1: *I have lunch*

VOICE 2: *at 12 o'clock*

VOICE 1: *I have lunch at 12 o'clock.*

*

Young woman: *Aahh!*

Old man: *You look tired.*

Young woman: *Yes, I start work too early and I finish work too late.*

Old man: *What time do you get up?*

powiedz: wstaję o 6-tej

(PAUSE)

Young woman: I get up at 6 o'clock.

Old man: What time do you start work?

powiedz: zaczynam pracę o 7-mej

(PAUSE)

Young woman: I start work at 7 o'clock.

Old man: What time do you have lunch?

powiedz: jem lunch o 12-tej

(PAUSE)

Young woman: I have lunch at 12 o'clock.

Old man: What time do you finish work?

powiedz: kończę pracę o 6-tej

(PAUSE)

Young woman: I finish work at 6 o'clock.

Old man: What time do you have dinner?

powiedz: jem kolację o 7-mej

(PAUSE)

Young woman: I have dinner at 7 o'clock.

Old man: And what time do you go to bed?

powiedz: idę spać o 10-tej

(PAUSE)

Young woman: I go to bed at 10 o'clock.

to get up	- wstawać
to look	- wyglądać
tired	- zmęczony
to start	- zaczynać
early	- wcześnie
late	- późno
what time	- o której godzinie

to finish - kończyć
to have dinner - jeść obiad/kolację
to go to bed - iść spać

uzupełnij zdania:

1. I get up (at, on, up) 6 o'clock every morning
2. I (have, have had, having) dinner at 7 o'clock.
3. And I go (to, for, in) bed at 10 o'clock.

odpowiedzi:

1. at
2. have
3. to

Lesson 34

What do you do?

I work in an office.

Woman Do you work here in London?

Man Yes.

Woman What do you do?

Man I work in an office.



pracuję w biurze

VOICE 1: I work in an office.

VOICE 2: work

VOICE 1: I work

VOICE 2: office

VOICE 1: in an office

VOICE 2: I work in an office.

a teraz powiedz: jestem nauczycielem

VOICE 1: I'm a teacher.

VOICE 2: I

VOICE 1: I'm

VOICE 2: I'm a

VOICE 1: I'm a teacher.

powiedz: sprzedaję polisy ubezpieczeniowe

VOICE 1: I sell insurance.

VOICE 2: *sell*
VOICE 1: *I sell*
VOICE 2: *I sell insurance.*

*

Woman: *Do you work here in London?*
Man: *Yes.*
Woman: *What do you do?*

powiedz: pracuję w biurze

(PAUSE)

Man: *I work in an office.*

a teraz powiedz: sprzedaję polisy ubezpieczeniowe

(PAUSE)

Man: *I sell insurance. And you? What do you do for a living?*

powiedz: jestem nauczycielką

Woman: *I'm a teacher.*

*

Woman: *Do you work here in London?*
Man: *Yes.*
Woman: *What do you do?*
Man: *I work in an office. I sell insurance. And you? What do you do for a living?*
Woman: *I'm a teacher. I teach maths in a secondary school.*
Man: *Ah.*

to work	- pracować
office	- biuro
teacher	- nauczyciel
to sell	- sprzedawać
insurance	- ubezpieczenie, <i>tu również:</i> polisa ubezpieczeniowa
to teach	- uczyć
maths	- matematyka (<i>skrót od:</i> mathematics)
secondary school	- szkoła średnia

objaśnienia:

Co robisz? Jaki masz zawód? Oto, w jaki sposób można o to zapytać:

What do you do?

What do you do for a living?

What's your job?

What's your occupation?

uzupełnij zdania:

1. What's your job – (how, what, what's) do you do?
2. What do you do (in, by, for) a living?
3. I sell (ensure, insure, insurance).

odpowiedzi:

1. what
2. for
3. insurance

Lesson 35

It's nice today, isn't it

Man: *What time is it, please?*

Woman: *It's ten past three.*

Man: *Thank you. It's nice today, isn't it?*

Woman: *Yes, it's a beautiful day.*

*

ładnie dziś, nieprawda?

VOICE 1: *It's nice today, isn't it.*

VOICE 2: *nice*

VOICE 1: *It's nice*

VOICE 2: *It's nice today*

VOICE 1: *isn't it*

VOICE 2: *It's nice today, isn't it.*

a teraz powiedz: zimno dziś, nieprawda?

VOICE 1: *It's cold today, isn't it.*

VOICE 2: *cold*

VOICE 1: *It's cold today, isn't it.*

powiedz: jaki dziś okropny dzień!

VOICE 1: *What a terrible day!*

VOICE 2: **terrible**
VOICE 1: **a terrible day**
VOICE 2: **What a terrible day!**

powiedz: myślę, że będzie padać

VOICE 1: **I think it's going to rain.**
VOICE 2: **rain**
VOICE 1: **it's going to rain**
VOICE 2: **I think it's going to rain.**

*

Man: **What time is it, please?**
Woman: **It's ten past three.**
Man: **Thank you.**

powiedz: ładnie dziś, nieprawda?

(PAUSE)

Man: **It's nice today, isn't it.**
Woman: **Yes, it's a beautiful day.**

Old Man: **What time is it, please?**
Woman: **It's ten past three.**
Old Man: **Thank you.**

a teraz powiedz: jaki okropny dzień!

(PAUSE)

Old Man: **What a terrible day!**

powiedz: tak, zimno dziś, nieprawda?

(PAUSE)

Woman: **Yes, it's cold today, isn't it.**

powiedz: tak, myślę, że będzie padać

(PAUSE)

Old Man: **Yes, and I think it's going to rain.**

nice	- ładny, miły
today	- dziś
beautiful	- piękny
day	- dzień
cold	- zimny, zimno
terrible	- okropny
to rain	- padać

objaśnienia:

Pytanie rozłączne (*tu: isn't it*) sprawia, że wypowiedź brzmi bardziej idiomatycznie. Jest także próbą zaproszenia do rozmowy

It's nice today, isn't it
 It's cold today, isn't it
 It's hot today, isn't it

isn't it – może mieć wznoszącą się intonację – wówczas jest prawdziwym pytaniem

It's nice today, isn't it?

Ale może mieć również intonację opadającą – wówczas jest zwykłym stwierdzeniem, skonstatowaniem czegoś oczywistego:

It's nice today, isn't it.

uzupełnij zdania:

1. It's nice today, (doesn't it, wasn't it, isn't it).
2. It was a horrible day yesterday, (was it, wasn't it, didn't it)?
3. It rained yesterday, (wasn't it, isn't it, didn't it)?

odpowiedzi:

1. isn't it
2. wasn't it
3. didn't it

Lesson 36

Where were you born?

Woman: *Did you have a happy childhood?*

Man: *Oh yes, very.*

Woman: *Where were you born?*

Man: *I was born in India.*

*

VOICE 1: *Where were you born?*

VOICE 2: *born*

VOICE 1: *were you born*

VOICE 2: *Where were you born?*

a teraz zapytaj: gdzie się wychowałeś

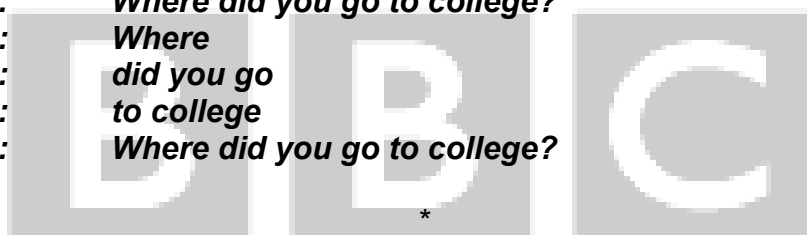
VOICE 1: *Where were you brought up?*
VOICE 2: *brought up*
VOICE 1: *were you brought up*
VOICE 2: *Where were you brought up?*

gdzie chodziłeś do szkoły?

VOICE 1: *Where did you go to school?*
VOICE 2: *Where*
VOICE 1: *did you go*
VOICE 2: *to school*
VOICE 1: *Where did you go to school?*

gdzie studiowałeś?

VOICE 1: *Where did you go to college?*
VOICE 2: *Where*
VOICE 1: *did you go*
VOICE 2: *to college*
VOICE 1: *Where did you go to college?*



Woman: *Did you have a happy childhood?*
Man: *Oh yes, very.*

zapytaj: gdzie się urodziłeś

(PAUSE)

Woman: *Where were you born?*
Man: *I was born in India.*

a teraz zapytaj: gdzie się wychowałeś?

(PAUSE)

Woman *Where were you brought up?*
Man *I was brought up near Manchester.*

gdzie chodziłeś do szkoły?

(PAUSE)

Woman **Where did you go to school?**
Man **In Manchester.**

gdzie studiowałeś?

Woman (PAUSE)
Man **Where did you go to college?**
Man **I went to college in the USA.**

*

Woman **Did you have a happy childhood?**
Man **Oh yes, very.**
Woman **Where were you born?**
Man **I was born in India.**
Woman **Where were you brought up?**
Man **I was brought up near Manchester.**
Woman **Where did you go to school?**
Man **In Manchester.**
Woman **Where did you go to college?**
Man **I went to college in the USA.**
Woman **Oh, quite a traveller!**

to be born
childhood

to be brought up
traveller

- urodzić się
- dzieciństwo
- wychować się
- podróżnik

B I B

C

objaśnienia:
w zdaniach:

I was born in India

I was brought up near Manchester

występuje strona bierna, **The Passive Voice** (czasownik to be + Past Participle)

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Where were you brought (away, at, up)?
2. Where did you go (in, to, at) school?
3. Where did you go (in, to, at) college?

odpowiedzi:

1. up
2. to
3. to

Lesson 37

How long have you been...?

Man: *What do you do?*

Woman: *I'm a teacher.*

Man: *How long have you been a teacher?*

Woman: *Oh... I've been a teacher for... seven years.*

*

od jak dawna jesteś nauczycielem?

VOICE 1: *How long have you been a teacher?*

VOICE 2: *How long*

VOICE 1: *have you been*

VOICE 2: *a teacher*

VOICE 1: *How long have you been a teacher?*

a teraz zapytaj: jak długo jesteś po ślubie?

VOICE 1: *How long have you been married?*

VOICE 2: *How long*

VOICE 1: *have you been married*

VOICE 2: *How long have you been married?*

od jak dawna mieszkasz w Londynie?

VOICE 1: *How long have you lived in London?*

VOICE 2: *How long*

VOICE 1: *have you lived*

VOICE 2: *in London*

VOICE 1: *How long have you lived in London?*

*

Man: *What do you do?*

Woman: *I'm a teacher.*

zapytaj: od jak dawna jesteś nauczycielką?

(PAUSE)

Man *How long have you been a teacher?*

Woman *Oh... I've been a teacher for... seven years.*

Man *Are you married?*

Woman *Yes, I am.*

a teraz zapytaj: od jak dawna jesteś mężatką?

(PAUSE)

Man *How long have you been married?*
Woman *Since 1997.*

a teraz zapytaj: od jak dawna mieszkasz w Londynie?

(PAUSE)

Man *How long have you lived in London?*
Woman *All my life.*

*

Man *What do you do?*
Woman *I'm a teacher.*
Man *How long have you been a teacher?*
Woman *Oh... I've been a teacher for... seven years.*
Man *Are you married?*
Woman *Yes, I am.*
Man *How long have you been married?*
Woman *Since 1997.*
Man *How long have you lived in London?*
Woman *All my life. And I'm not going to tell you how long that is!*

how long	- jak długo
teacher	- nauczyciel
to be married	- być żonatym, mężatką, po ślubie
to live	- mieszkać
life	- życie
to be going to	- mieć zamiar
to tell	- powiedzieć

objaśnienia:

How long have you been a teacher?
How long have you been married?
How long have you lived in London?

Kiedy pytamy o czynność, która zaczęła się w przeszłości i nadal trwa, używamy czasu **Present Perfect**. Czas ten tworzymy używając słówka pomocniczego

have – or – **has**

i trzeciej formy czasownika głównego, np.
been, lived, married

I have - been - married **since** 1997.

Kiedy podajemy jakiś konkretny moment w przeszłości, w którym zaczęła się czynność lub stan, używamy przyimka

since

I have been married **since** 1997

I have been married **since** I was 20.

kiedy natomiast podajemy czas, okres trwania danej czynności, użyjemy przyimka

for

I have been married **for** 20 years now

I have been married **for** ages.

Zwróć uwagę na różnicę między

I have been married **since** I was 20

które oznacza, że ożeniłeś się w 20-tym roku życia – i zdanie

I have been married **for** 20 years

które oznacza, że jesteś po ślubie już 20 lat

uzupełnij zdania:

1. How long have you (be, was, been) a teacher?
2. I've been a teacher (for, since, from) five years.
3. I've been a teacher (for, since, at) 1998.

odpowiedzi:

1. been
2. for
3. since

Lesson 38

Have you been on holiday this year?

Man: *Here's your coffee.*

Woman: *Thank you.*

Man: *Have you been on holiday this year?*

Woman: *Yes, we went to Greece in March.*

Man: *Was it nice?*

Woman: *Yes, it was lovely.*

Man: *Was the weather good?*

Woman: *Yes, it was sunny but not too hot.*

*

VOICE 1: *Have you been on holiday this year?*

VOICE 2: *Have you been*

VOICE 1: *on holiday*

VOICE 2: *this year*

VOICE 1: *Have you been on holiday this year?*

a teraz zapytaj: gdzie byłeś/byłaś na urlopie w zeszłym roku?

VOICE 1: *Where did you go on holiday last year?*
VOICE 2: *Where*
VOICE 1: *did you go*
VOICE 2: *on holiday*
VOICE 1: *last year*
VOICE 2: *Where did you go on holiday last year?*

gdzie pojedziesz na urlop w przyszłym roku?

VOICE 1: *Where are you going on holiday next year?*
VOICE 2: *Where*
VOICE 1: *are you going*
VOICE 2: *on holiday*
VOICE 1: *next year*
VOICE 2: *Where are you going on holiday next year?*

Man
Woman

Here's your coffee.
Thank you.

zapytaj: czy byłeś na urlopie w tym roku?

(PAUSE)

Man *Have you been on holiday this year?*
Woman *Yes, we went to Greece in March.*
Man *Was it nice?*
Woman *Yes, it was lovely.*
Man *Was the weather good?*
Woman *Yes, it was sunny but not too hot.*

a teraz zapytaj: gdzie byłeś na urlopie w zeszłym roku?

(PAUSE)

Man *Where did you go on holiday last year?*
Woman *We went to Rome.*
Man *Ah, nice. And what about next year...*

a teraz: gdzie pojedziesz na urlop w przyszłym roku?

(PAUSE)

Man: *Where are you going on holiday next year?*

Woman: *I'm going to America.*

*

Man *Where did you go on holiday last year?*

Woman *We went to Rome.*

Man *Ah, nice. And what about next year - where are you going on holiday next year?*

Woman *I'm going to America. If I can afford it!*

holiday	- urlop
this year	- ten rok, w tym roku
Greece	- Grecja
weather	- pogoda
sunny	- słonecznie
hot	- gorąco
last year	- ubiegły rok, w ubiegłym roku
next year	- przyszły rok, w przyszłym roku
to afford	- móc sobie na coś pozwolić

objaśnienia:

Have you been on holiday this year?

użyto tu czasu **The Present Perfect Tense** – ponieważ mówimy o teraźniejszych skutkach czynności przeszłej; jeśli byłeś na urlopie – to jesteś na przykład opalony albo wypoczęty. W drugim zdaniu

Where did you go on holiday last year?

użyto czasu przeszłego – **The Simple Past Tense** - ponieważ mówimy o czynności przeszłej (last year).

A w trzecim zdaniu

Where are you going on holiday next year?

użyto konstrukcji to be going to – ponieważ mowa o czynności planowanej na przyszłość.

uzupełnij zdania:

1. (Had, have, has) you been on holiday this year?
2. Where (had, have, did) you go on holiday last year?
3. Where (will, are, shall) you going on holiday next year?

odpowiedzi:

1. have
2. did
3. are

Lesson 39

Have you seen any good films recently?

Man: *Have you seen any good films recently?*

Woman: *No, not recently.*

*

czy widziałeś ostatnio jakieś dobre filmy?

VOICE 1: *Have you seen any good films recently?*

VOICE 2: *seen*

VOICE 1: *Have you seen*

VOICE 2: *films*

VOICE 1: *any good films*

VOICE 2: *recently*

*

VOICE 1: *Have you seen any good films recently?*

czy widziałeś ostatnio jakieś dobre sztuki? spektakle?

VOICE 1: *Have you seen any good plays recently?*

VOICE 2: *plays*

VOICE 1: *Have you seen any good plays recently?*

czy czytałeś ostatnio jakieś dobre książki?

VOICE 1: *Have you read any good books recently?*

VOICE 2: *Have you read*

VOICE 1: *any good books*

VOICE 2: *recently*

VOICE 1: *Have you read any good books recently?*

czy robiłeś ostatnio coś interesującego?

VOICE 1: *Have you done anything interesting recently?*

VOICE 2: *Have you done*

VOICE 1: *anything interesting*

VOICE 2: *recently*

VOICE 1: *Have you done anything interesting recently?*

*

Man: *Isn't it a lovely day?*

Woman: *Yes, beautiful.*

zapytaj: czy widziałas ostatnio jakies dobre filmy?

(PAUSE)

Man: *Have you seen any good films recently?*

Woman: *No, not recently.*

czy widzialas ostatnio jakies dobre sztuki w teatrze?

(PAUSE)

Man: *Have you seen any good plays recently?*

Woman: *No... no, I haven't.*

czy czytales ostatnio jakies dobre ksiazki?

(PAUSE)

Man: *Have you read any good books recently?*

Woman: *No.*

czy robilas ostatnio cos interesujacego?

(PAUSE)

Man: *Have you done anything interesting recently?*

*

Man: *Isn't it a lovely day?*

Woman: *Yes, beautiful.*

Man: *Have you seen any good films recently?*

Woman: *No, not recently.*

Man: *Have you seen any good plays recently?*

Woman: *No... no, I haven't.*

Man: *Have you read any good books recently?*

Woman: *No.*

Man: *Have you done anything interesting recently?*

Woman: *Yes, I got married.*

Man: *Oh!*

recently

- ostatnio

lovely

- cudowny

play

- sztuka, spektakl, przedstawienie

book

- ksiazka

to get married

- pobrać się, wziąć ślub

objaśnienia:

w zdaniach:

Have you seen any good films recently?

Have you seen any good plays recently?

Have you read any good books recently?

Have you done anything interesting recently?

użyto czasu **The Present Perfect Tense** ponieważ mówimy o teraźniejszych skutkach czynności z bliżej nieokreślonej przeszłości. Coś się wydarzyło niedawno, nieważne, kiedy – ważny jest skutek – np. jeśli widziałeś jakiś dobry film, to mi opowiedz.

W odpowiedzi używamy jednak na ogół czasu przeszłego prostego, **The Simple Past Tense**

Have you seen any good films recently?

Yes, I saw 'The Matrix' last week.

uzupełnij zdania:

1. (Have, had, did) you seen any good films recently?
2. Have you (do, did, done) anything interesting recently?
3. Yes, I (have gone, went, had gone) to the opera last night.

odpowiedzi:

1. have
2. done
3. went

**Lesson 40****Which country do you come from?****Woman:** *Hello, I'm Yenny.***Man:** *Hello, I'm Peter. Which country do you come from?***Woman:** *I come from Indonesia.*

*

*z jakiego kraju pochodzisz?***VOICE 1:** *Which country do you come from?***VOICE 2:** *country***VOICE 1:** *Which country***VOICE 2:** *do you come from?***VOICE 1:** *Which country do you come from?**zapytaj o stolicę kraju***VOICE 1:** *What's the capital of your country?***VOICE 2:** *capital*

VOICE 1: *What's the capital*
VOICE 2: *What's the capital of your country?*

zapytaj, jaki jest klimat

VOICE 1: *What's the climate like?*
VOICE 2: *climate*
VOICE 1: *the climate*
VOICE 2: *What's the climate like?*

jakie są główne gałęzie przemysłu?

VOICE 1: *What are the main industries?*
VOICE 2: *industries*
VOICE 1: *the main industries*
VOICE 2: *What are the main industries?*

*

Woman: *Hello, I'm Yenny.*
Man: *Hello, I'm Peter.*

zapytaj Yenny skąd pochodzi

(PAUSE)

Man: *Which country do you come from?*
Woman: *I come from Indonesia.*

zapytaj ją o stolicę Indonezji

(PAUSE)

Man *What's the capital of your country?*
Woman *Jakarta.*

zapytaj ją, jaki jest klimat

(PAUSE)

Man *What's the climate like?*
Woman *It's very hot and very wet.*

zapytaj ją o główne gałęzie przemysłu

(PAUSE)

Man *What are the main industries?*

Woman **The main industries are timber and oil.**

country	- kraj
to come from	- pochodzić z
capital	- stolica
climate	- klimat
main	- główny
industry	- przemysł
timber	- drewno, drzewa przeznaczone do wycięcia
oil	- ropa
hot	- gorący
wet	- (<i>o klimacie</i>) wilgotny, mokry, obfitujący w deszcze

objaśnienia:

I come from Indonesia – pochodzę z Indonezji

Pytając o to, jakie coś jest

What is it like?

What's it like?

nie zapomnij dodać na końcu **like**, na przykład:

Jaki jest klimat – What's the climate **like**?

Jakie jest jedzenie? – What's the food **like**?

Jacy są ludzie? – What are the people **like**?

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Which country do you come (with, away, from)?
2. What's the climate (like, alike, as)?
3. (What, what's, how) does Jakarta look like?

odpowiedzi:

1. from
2. like
3. what

Lesson 41

I'm looking for the exit

Female 1: **Now ... where's the exit?**

Male 1: **Can I help you?**

Female 1: **Yes. I'm looking for the exit.**

szukam wyjścia

*

Voice 1: **exit**

Voice 2: **the exit**

Voice 1: **looking for**

Voice 2: *I'm looking for the exit*

szukam windy

Voice 1: *lift*

Voice 2: *the lift*

Voice 1: *I'm looking for*

Voice 2: *I'm looking for the lift.*

szukam toalety

Voice 1: *toilets*

Voice 2: *the toilets*

Voice 1: *I'm looking for*

Voice 2: *I'm looking for the toilets.*

Male 1: *Can I help you?*

powiedz: szukam wyjścia

(PAUSE)

V1: *I'm looking for the exit.*

a teraz powiedz: szukam windy

(PAUSE)

V1: *I'm looking for the lift*

a teraz powiedz: szukamy toalet

(PAUSE)

V1: *We're looking for the toilets.*

*

Female 1: *Now ... where's the exit?*

Male 1: *Can I help you?*

Female 1: *Yes. I'm looking for the exit.*
Female 2: *No problem. It's over there.*
Male 1: *Where?*
Female 2: *Near the toilets. Next to the lift.*
Female 1: *Ah ... Thank you very much.*

to look for	- szukać
exit	- wyjście
lift	- winda
toilet	- toaleta
over there	- tam
near	- blisko
next to	- obok

uzupełnij zdania:

1. I'm looking (at, for, in) the exit, can you tell me where it is?
2. It's next (at, by, to) the lift.
3. Can you see it? It's over (here, their, there).

odpowiedzi:

1. for
2. to
3. there



Lesson 42

Take the lift to the fifth floor

Female 1: *I'm looking for the Personnel Department.*
Male 1: *It's Room 505.*
Female 1: *How do I get there?*
Male 2: *Take the lift to the fifth floor.*

*

wjedź windą na piąte piętro

Voice 1: *fifth floor*
Voice 2: *to the fifth floor*
Voice 1: *take the lift*
Voice 2: *Take the lift to the fifth floor*

wjedź windą piętro wyżej

Voice 1: *one floor*
Voice 2: *up one floor*
Voice 1: *take the lift*
Voice 2: *Take the lift up one floor.*

zjedź windą piętro w dół

Voice 1: *one floor*
Voice 2: *down one floor*
Voice 1: *take the lift*
Voice 2: *Take the lift down one floor.*

*

Female 1: *I'm looking for the Personnel Department.*
Male 1: *It's Room 505.*
Female 1: *How do I get there?*

powiedz: proszę wjechać windą na piąte piętro

(PAUSE)

Male 1: *Take the lift to the fifth floor.*

a teraz powiedz: proszę wjechać windą piętro wyżej

(PAUSE)

Male 1: *Take the lift up one floor.*

a teraz powiedz: zjedź windą piętro w dół

(PAUSE)

Male 1: *Take the lift down one floor.*
Female 1: *Thank you.*

*

Female 1: *I'm looking for the Personnel Department.*
Male 1: *It's Room 505.*
Female 1: *How do I get there?*
Male 1: *Take the lift to the fifth floor.*
Female 1: *And ... um ... Where are the toilets, please?*
Male 1: *The nearest toilets are on the first floor. Take the lift up one floor.*
Female 1: *Thanks very much.*

take the lift to the fifth floor	- wjedź windą na piąte piętro
to look for	- szukać
personnel department	- dział kadr
room	- pokój
how do I get there	- jak się tam mogę dostać
take the lift up one floor	- wjedź windą piętro wyżej
take the lift down one floor	- zjedź windą piętro niżej

objaśnienia:

the lower ground floor – podziemie, piwnica

the ground floor – parter

the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th floor ...– pierwsze, drugie, trzecie, czwarte, piąte piętro itd.

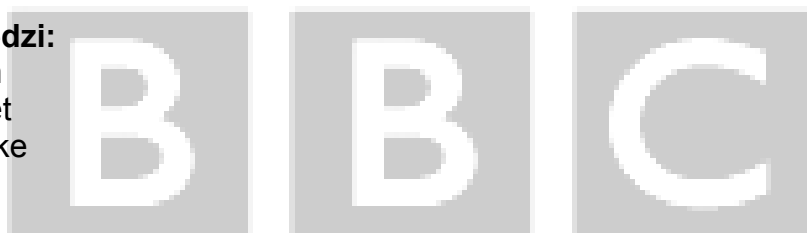
the top floor – górne, najwyższe piętro

uzupełnij zdania:

1. The personnel department is (at, on, in) the 5th floor.
2. How do I (travel, go, get) there?
3. (Take, hold, keep) the lift to the 5th floor.

odpowiedzi:

1. on
2. get
3. take



Lesson 43

Keep going straight on

Male 1: *Excuse me, I'm looking for the lift.*

Female 2: *No problem. Keep going straight on. The lift's on the right.*

Male 1: *Thank you very much.*

proszę iść prosto

*

Voice 1: *going*

Voice 2: *keep going*

Voice 1: *straight on*

Voice 2: *Keep going straight on.*

proszę iść dalej tym korytarzem

Voice 1: *corridor*

Voice 2: *along this corridor*

Voice 1: *keep going*
Voice 2: *Keep going along this corridor.*

proszę iść do końca korytarza

Voice 1: *to the end*
Voice 2: *to the end of the corridor*
Voice 1: *keep going.*
Voice 2: *keep going to the end of the corridor.*

*

Male 1: *Excuse me, I'm looking for the way out.*

powiedz: idź cały czas prosto

(PAUSE)

Female: *keep going straight on.*

a teraz powiedz: idź dalej tym korytarzem

(PAUSE)

Female: *keep going along this corridor*

powiedz: idź aż do samego końca korytarza

(PAUSE)

Female: *Keep going to the end of the corridor.*

*

Male 1: *Excuse me, I'm looking for the way out.*
Female 1: *No problem. Keep going to the end of the corridor*
Male 1: *Yes ...*
Female 1: *... and the exit's on the right.*
Male 1: *Thank you very much.*

keep going straight on	- proszę iść dalej prosto (przed siebie)
excuse me	- przepraszam (kiedy zwracamy się do kogoś)
to look for	- szukać
lift	- winda
on the right	- na prawo, po prawej

along	- wzdłuż
corridor	- korytarz
to the end of	- do końca (czegoś)
exit	- wyjście

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Keep going straight (in, on, at).
2. Keep going (for, at, to) the end of this corridor.
3. The exit's (on, of, at) the right.

odpowiedzi:

1. on
2. to
3. on

Lesson 44

I'll meet you in reception

Female: Hello. This is Margaret Carlton at A&J.
Male: Hello.
Female: We'd like you to come for an interview here next Tuesday, at 10 o'clock.
Male: Oh!. Shall I come straight to your office?
Female: No. I'll meet you in reception.

*

spotkam się z tobą w recepcji

Voice 1: reception.
Voice 2: in reception
Voice 1: I'll meet you
Voice 2: I'll meet you in reception.

a teraz inny wariant: spotkam się z tobą w stołówce

Voice 1: the canteen
Voice 2: in the canteen
Voice 1: I'll meet you
Voice 2: I'll meet you in the canteen.

spotkam się z tobą przy głównym wejściu

Voice 1: *the main entrance*
Voice 2: *at the main entrance*
Voice 1: *I'll meet you*
Voice 2: *I'll meet you at the main entrance.*

*

Male: ***Where shall we meet?***

zasugeruj spotkanie w recepcji

(PAUSE)

Female: ***I'll meet you in reception***

a teraz zasugeruj spotkanie w stołówce

(PAUSE)

Female: ***I'll meet you in the canteen.***

zasugeruj spotkanie przy głównym wejściu

(PAUSE)

Female: ***I'll meet you at the main entrance.***



to meet	- spotykać (się)
reception	- recepcja
A&J	- <i>tu</i> : nazwa firmy
interview	- <i>tu</i> : rozmowa kwalifikacyjna
straight	- prosto
office	- biuro
canteen	- stołówka
main	- główny
entrance	- wejście
I'll see you on Tuesday	- do zobaczenia we wtorek

objaśnienia:

zauważ:

I'll meet you in the canteen

I'll meet you at the main entrance

ale:

I'll meet you in reception (bez przedimka określonego the)

W zdaniach tych pojawił się czas przyszły prosty (**The Simple Future Tense**)
I'll meet you = I will meet you
(bo podejmujesz decyzję w momencie mówienia)

we'd like you to come – chcielibyśmy, abyś przyszła

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Shall I come straight (at, to, by) your office?
2. I'll meet you (to, in, in the) reception.
3. I'll meet you (at, on, with) the main entrance.

odpowiedzi:

1. to
2. in
3. at

Lesson 45

It's the door straight ahead

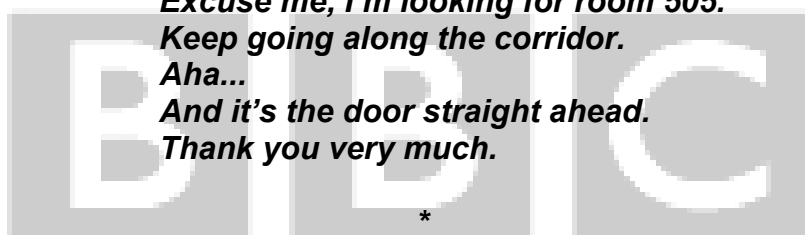
Female: *Excuse me, I'm looking for room 505.*

Male: *Keep going along the corridor.*

Female: *Aha...*

Male: *And it's the door straight ahead.*

Female: *Thank you very much.*



to drzwi naprzeciwko

Voice 1: *ahead.*

Voice 2: *straight ahead*

Voice 1: *the door straight ahead*

Voice 2: *It's the door straight ahead.*

to drugie drzwi na lewo

Voice 1: *on the left*

Voice 2: *the second door*

Voice 1: *It's the second door on the left.*

to trzecie drzwi na prawo

Voice 1: *on the right*

Voice 2: *the third door*

Voice 1: *It's the third door on the right.*

*

Female: *I'm looking for room 505*

powiedz: to drzwi na wprost, naprzeciwko

(PAUSE)

Male: *It's the door straight ahead.*

Female: *And where's the personnel department?*

powiedz: to drugie drzwi na lewo

(PAUSE)

Male: *It's the second door on the left.*

Female: *Oh, and where's the exit?*

powiedz: to trzecie drzwi na prawo

(PAUSE)

Male: *it's the third door on the right.*

Female: *Thanks a lot.*

*

Female: *Excuse me, I'm looking for room 505.*

Male: *Keep going along the corridor.*

Female: *Aha...*

Male: *And it's the door straight ahead.*

Female: *Thank you.*

Male: *That's the personnel manager's office. Go to the secretary's office first.*

Female: *Where's that?*

Male: *It's the third door on the right*

Female: *Thanks for your help.*

straight ahead	- na wprost, naprzeciwko
excuse me	- przepraszam (kiedy chcemy zwrócić na siebie uwagę)
to look for	- szukać
room	- pokój
along	- wzdłuż
corridor	- korytarz

on the left	- na lewo, po lewej stronie
second	- drugi
on the right	- na prawo, po prawej stronie
third	- trzeci
personnel department	- dział kadr
exit	- wyjście
first	- <i>tu</i> : najpierw
help	- pomoc

objaśnienia:

keep going along the corridor – idź dalej tym korytarzem

the manager's office, the secretary's office – biuro kierownika, biuro sekretarki
mamy tu do czynienia z dopełniaczem, **The Saxon Genitive**

uzupełnij zdania:

1. I'm looking for the (managers, manager's, manager is) office.
2. Keep going (long, along, all along) the corridor.
3. It's the third door (at, by, on) your right.

odpowiedzi:

1. manager's
2. along
3. on



Lesson 46

Where do you keep the bandages?

Male: *Ouch, I've cut my finger.*
Female: *Don't worry. I can help. I'll put a bandage on it.*
Male: *Thank you very much.*
Female: *Er, where do you keep the bandages?*

*

gdzie trzymasz bandaże?

Voice 1: *bandages*
Voice 2: *the bandages*
Voice 1: *keep*
Voice 2: *Where do you keep*
Voice 1: *Where do you keep the bandages?*

a teraz: gdzie trzymasz apteczkę pierwszej pomocy?

Voice 1: first-aid box
Voice 2: the first-aid box
Voice 1: Where do you keep
Voice 2: Where do you keep the first-aid box?

gdzie masz aspirynę?

Voice 1: aspirin
Voice 2: the aspirin
Voice 1: Where do you keep
Voice 2: Where do you keep the aspirin?

*

Male: Ouch, I've cut my finger.

powiedz: nie martw się, mogę ci pomóc

(PAUSE)

Female: Don't worry. I can help.

zapytaj: gdzie trzymasz bandażę?

(PAUSE)

Female: Where do you keep the bandages?
Male: They're in the first aid box.

spytaj: gdzie trzymasz apteczkę pierwszej pomocy

(PAUSE)

Female: Where do you keep the first aid box?
Male: It's in the cupboard over there.

*

Male: Ouch, I've cut my finger.
Female: Don't worry. I can help. I'll put a bandage on it.
Male: Thank you very much.
Female: Er, where do you keep the bandages?
Male: They're in the first aid box.
Female: Where do you keep that?
Male: It's in the cupboard over there.

Female: *I think you need something for the pain. Do you keep any aspirin in the first aid box?*
Male: *Yes, I do thanks.*

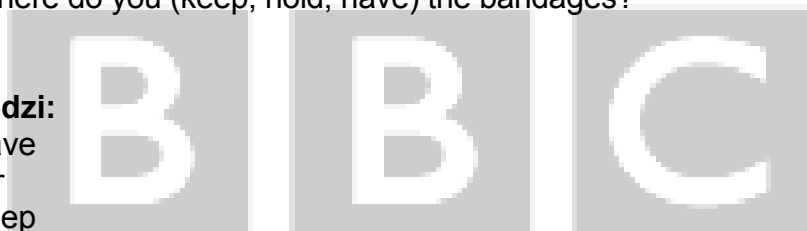
to keep	- trzymać
bandage	- bandaż
to cut	- <i>tu</i> : skaleczyć się
finger	- palec
to worry	- martwić się
to put	- kłaść
first-aid box	- apteczka pierwszej pomocy
cupboard	- szafka
over there	- tam
to need	- potrzebować
pain	- ból

uzupełnij zdania:

1. I (have, had, have had) just cut my finger.
2. You need something (from, for, of) the pain.
3. Where do you (keep, hold, have) the bandages?

odpowiedzi:

1. have
2. for
3. keep



Lesson 47

Try the top shelf

Female: *Are the drawing pins in this cupboard?*

Male: *I think so, but I'm not sure.*

Female: *I can't see them anywhere.*

Male: *Try the top shelf.*

*

Nie jestem pewien. Spróbuj (w domyśle - poszukać) na górnej półce

Voice 1: *not sure*

Voice 2: *I'm not sure*

Voice 1: *the top shelf*

Voice 2: *try the top shelf*

Voice 1: *I'm not sure. Try the top shelf.*

Spróbuj (w domyśle – poszukać) na środkowej półce

Voice 1: *middle*
Voice 2: *the middle shelf*
Voice 1: *try*
Voice 2: *Try the middle shelf.*

spróbuj na dolnej półce

Voice 1: *bottom*
Voice 2: *the bottom shelf.*
Voice 1: *try*
Voice 2: *Try the bottom shelf.*

Female: *Are the drawing pins in this cupboard?*
Male: *I think so, but I'm not sure.*
Female: *I can't see them anywhere.*

powiedz: spróbuj (w domyśle – poszukać) na górnej półce

(PAUSE)

Male: *Try the top shelf.*
Female: *They're not here.*

powiedz: spróbuj (poszukać) na środkowej półce

(PAUSE)

Male: *Try the middle shelf.*
Female: *I still can't find them.*

spróbuj (poszukać) na dolnej półce

(PAUSE)

Male: *Try the bottom shelf.*
Female: *Ah yes. I've found them. Here they are.*

to try	- spróbować
top	- górny, najwyższy
shelf	- półka
drawing pin	- pinezka
cupboard	- szafka
middle	- środek, środkowy
bottom	- dół, dolny
still	- wciąż
to find	- znaleźć

objaśnienia:

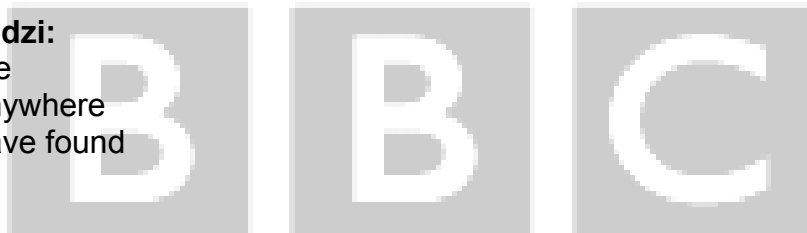
try the top shelf – spróbuj (poszukać) na górnej półce
I can't see them anywhere – nigdzie ich nie widzę

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Where are the drawing pins? Try (a, an, the) top shelf.
2. I can't see them (somewhere, anywhere, nowhere).
3. Oh, here they are. I (found, have found, had found) them!

odpowiedzi:

1. the
2. anywhere
3. have found



Lesson 48

You'll find them in the cupboard

Male: *Where do you keep the paper clips?*
Female: *You'll find them in the cupboard.*

*

znajdziesz je w szafce

Voice 1: *cupboard*
Voice 2: *in the cupboard*
Voice 1: *You will find them...*
Voice 2: *You'll find them in the cupboard.*

znajdziesz je w szufladzie

Voice 1: *drawer*
Voice 2: *in the drawer*
Voice 1: *You will find them....*
Voice 2: *You'll find them in the drawer.*

znajdziesz je w segregatorze, szafie na dokumenty

Voice 1: *filing cabinet*
Voice 2: *in the filing cabinet*
Voice 1: *You will find them...*
Voice 2: *You'll find them in the filing cabinet.*

*

Male: *Where do you keep the paper clips?*

powiedz, że znajdzie je w szafce

(PAUSE)

Female: *You'll find them in the cupboard.*

Male: *Thanks. And where do you keep the drawing pins?*

pinezki?

powiedz, że znajdzie je w szufladzie

(PAUSE)

Female: *You'll find them in the drawer.*

Male: *Thanks. And the photocopy paper. Where do you keep the photocopy paper?*

papier do fotokopiarki?

znajdziesz go w szafie na dokumenty

(PAUSE)

Female: *You'll find that in the filing cabinet.*

Male: *Thanks a lot.*

*

Male: *Where do you keep the paper clips?*

Female: *You'll find them in the cupboard.*

Male: *And where are the drawing pins kept?*

Female: *You'll find them in the drawer.*

Male: *Thanks. And the photocopy paper. Where do you keep the photocopy paper?*

Female: *You'll find that in the filing cabinet.*

Male: *Thanks a lot.*

to find	- znaleźć
cupboard	- szafka
to keep	- trzymać
paper clip	- spinacz
drawer	- szuflada
filing cabinet	- segregator, szafa na dokumenty
drawing pin	- pinezka
photocopy paper	- papier do fotokopiarki

objaśnienia:

gdzie są? gdzie masz? gdzie trzymasz?

Te pytania można zadać na rozmaite sposoby.

Where are...?

Where are the paper clips?

Where do you keep...?

Where do you keep the paper clips?

Where are ... kept?

Where are the paper clips kept?

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Where do you (keep, keeps, kept) the paper clips?
2. Where are the paper clips (keep, keeps, kept)?
3. You ('ll, 'd, would) find them in the drawer.

odpowiedzi:

1. keep
2. kept
3. 'll

Lesson 49

How do I switch it on?

Male:

It's a bit dark in here.

Female:

Turn on the light. There's a lamp on the desk.

Male:

Yes, but how do I switch it on?

Female:

I'm not sure. Oh, its not plugged in.

*

jak mam to włączyć?

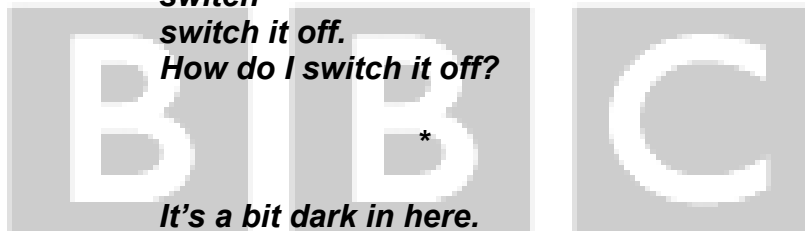
Voice 1: *How*
Voice 2: *How do I*
Voice 1: *switch*
Voice 2: *switch it on .*
Voice 1: *How do I switch it on?*

gdzie mogę to podłączyć do prądu?

Voice 1: *Where*
Voice 2: *Where can I*
Voice 1: *plug.*
Voice 2: *plug it in*
Voice 1: *Where can I plug it in?*

jak mam to wyłączyć?

Voice 1: *How*
Voice 2: *How do I*
Voice 1: *switch*
Voice 2: *switch it off.*
Voice 1: *How do I switch it off?*



Male: *It's a bit dark in here.*
Female: *Turn on the light. There's a lamp is on the desk.*

zapytaj: jak mam ją włączyć?

(PAUSE)

Male: *How do I switch it on?*
Female: *I'm not sure. Ah, it's not plugged in.*

zapytaj: gdzie mogę to podłączyć, włączyć do kontaktu?
(PAUSE)

Male: *Where can I plug it in?*
The socket's behind the desk.

jak to wyłączyć? - zapytaj

(PAUSE)

Male: *How do I switch it off?*

*

Male: *What's that noise?*
Female: *It's the air conditioning.*
Male: *How do you switch it off?*
Female: *I think the switch is faulty.*

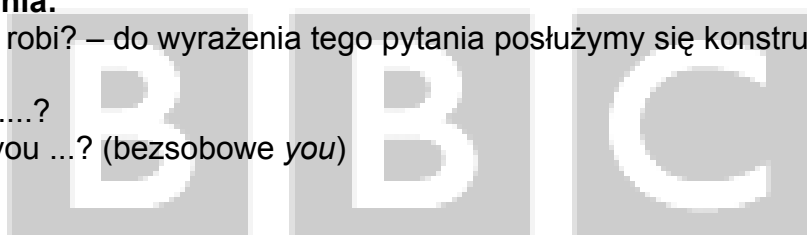
to switch sth on	- włączyć , zapalić coś
dark	- ciemno
to turn on	- włączyć, zapalić coś
lamp	- lampka
desk	- biurko
to plug in	- podłączyć do prądu, włączyć do kontaktu
socket	- gniazdko (do prądu), kontakt
switch	- przełącznik
faulty	- wadliwy
noise	- hałas
air conditioning	- klimatyzacja

objaśnienia:

jak się to robi? – do wyrażenia tego pytania posłużymy się konstrukcją

How do I....?

How do you ...? (bezsobowe *you*)



Jak się to włącza?

How do I turn it on?

How do you turn it on?

Jak się to wyłącza?

How do I switch it off?

How do you switch it off?

zauważ: włączyć, np. światło, radio czy telewizor, to

to turn on

albo

to switch on

ale – włączyć coś do kontaktu, podłączyć do prądu, to

to plug sth in

You turn on the light
You switch off a lamp
You turn off the radio
You switch on the TV, etc.

But first you have to make sure that they are **plugged in!**

uzupełnij zdania:

1. It's a bit dark in here. Can you switch (in, on, off) the light?
2. Before you turn the radio on, make sure it's plugged (in, on, off).
3. The air conditioning doesn't work – I think it's (fault, faulty, faultless).

odpowiedzi:

1. on
2. in
3. faulty

Lesson 50

Look over there in the corner

Female: *Where can I plug in my laptop?*

Male: *I'm not sure.*

Female: *I can't see a socket.*

Male: *Look over there in the corner.*

zobacz tam, w kącie i

Voice 1: *corner*

Voice 2: *in the corner*

Voice 1: *over there*

Voice 2: *over there in the corner*

Voice 1: *Look*

Voice 2: *Look over there in the corner.*

zobacz tu, koło drzwi

Voice 1: *door*

Voice 2: *near the door*

Voice 1: *over here*

Voice 2: *over here near the door*

Voice 1: *Look*

Voice 2: *Look over here near the door.*

zobacz tam na dole, koło szafy na dokumenty

Voice 1: *filing cabinet*

Voice 2: *beside the filing cabinet*

Voice 1: *down there*

Voice 2: *Look*

Voice 1: **Look down there beside the filing cabinet.**

*

Female: **Where can I plug in my laptop?**

Male: **I'm not sure.**

Female: **I can't see a socket.**

spójrz tam, w kącie

(PAUSE)

Male: **Look over there in the corner.**

Female: **Not here.**

spójrz tu, koło drzwi

(PAUSE)

Male: **Look over here near the door.**

Female: **I still can't find one.**

spójrz tu, na dole, koło szafy na dokumenty

(PAUSE)

Male: **Look down there beside the filing cabinet.**

Female: **Ah yes. Here it is.**

to look	- patrzeć
over there	- tam
corner	- róg, kąt
to plug in	- podłączyć do prądu, włączyć do kontaktu
socket	- gniazdko (do prądu), kontakt
beside	- obok
filing cabinet	- segregator, szafa na dokumenty
to find	- znaleźć
to try	- próbować

objaśnienia:

there, over there, down there - tam

here, over here, down here - tu

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Where can I plug (in, on, by) my laptop.
2. Look down there (beside, besides, apart from) the filing cabinet.
3. Try (above, over, on top of) here, near the door.

odpowiedzi:

1. in
2. beside
3. over

