



CALLAN
METHOD

2

STUDENT'S BOOK
STAGE 2: LESSONS 10–24

2012
EDITION



Student's Book

Stage 2

English in a quarter of the time!

The Callan ® Method was first developed and published
in 1960 by R.K.T. Callan.
This edition was published for the international market in 2012.

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Welcome to the Callan Method

Learning English with the Callan™ Method is fast and effective!

The Callan Method is a teaching method created specifically to improve your English in an intensive atmosphere. The teacher is constantly asking questions, so you are hearing and using the language as much as possible. When you speak in the lesson, the teacher corrects your grammar and pronunciation mistakes, and you learn a lot from this correction.

The Callan Method teaches English vocabulary and grammar in a carefully programmed way, with systematic revision and reinforcement. In the lesson, there is a lot of speaking and listening practice, but there is also reading and writing so that you revise and consolidate what you have learned.

With the Callan Method, the teacher speaks quickly so that you learn to understand English when it is spoken at natural speed. This also means that everyone is concentrating hard all the time.

English in a quarter of the time

The Callan Method can teach English in a quarter of the time taken by any other method on the market. Instead of the usual 350 hours necessary to get the average student to the level of the Cambridge Preliminary English Test (PET), the Callan Method can take as little as 80 hours, and only 160 hours for the Cambridge First Certificate in English (FCE).

The method is suitable for students of all nationalities, and ages. It requires no equipment (not even a whiteboard) or other books, and can be used for classes at private schools, state schools and universities. It is also possible for students to use the books to practise with each other when they are not at school.

In addition to this, students can practise their English online using the interactive exercises, which are available to students who study at licensed schools. Ask your school for details.

The Callan Method in practice

A Callan Method English lesson is probably very different from lessons you have done in the past. You do not sit in silence, doing a reading comprehension test or a grammar exercise from a book. You do not have 'free conversation', where you only use the English you already feel comfortable with. Of course, activities like this can help you, but you can do them at home with a book, or in a coffee bar. In a Callan Method lesson, you are busy with important activities that you cannot do outside the classroom. You are listening to English all the time. You are speaking English a lot, and all your mistakes are corrected. You learn quickly because you are always surrounded by English. There is no silence and no time to get bored or lose your concentration. And it is also fun!

So, what exactly happens in a Callan Method lesson, and how does it work?

The teacher asks you questions

The Callan Method books are full of questions. Each question practises a word, an expression, or a piece of grammar. The teacher is standing, and asks the questions to the students one by one. You never know when the teacher will ask you, so you are always concentrating. When one student finishes answering one question, the teacher immediately starts to ask the next question.

The teacher speaks quickly

The teacher in a Callan Method lesson speaks quickly. This is because, in the real world, it is natural to speak quickly. If you want to understand normal English, you must practise listening to quick natural speech and become able to understand English without first translating into your language. This idea of not translating is at the centre of the Callan Method; this method helps you to start thinking in English.

Also, we do not want you to stop and think a lot about the grammar while you are speaking. We want you to speak as a reflex, instinctively. And do not worry about mistakes. You will, naturally, make a lot of mistakes in the lessons, but Callan Method teachers correct your mistakes, and you learn from the corrections. When you go home, of course it will help if you read your book, think about the grammar, study the vocabulary, and do all the things that language students do at home – but the lessons are times to practise your listening and speaking, with your books closed!

The teacher says every question twice, and helps you with the answer

In the lesson, the teacher speaks quickly, so we say the questions twice. This way, you have another chance to listen if you did not understand everything the first time.

The teacher then immediately says the beginning of the answer. This is to help you (and ‘push’ you) to start speaking immediately. So, for example:

Teacher: *“Are there two chairs in this room? Are there two chairs in this room? No, there aren’t ...”*

Student (immediately): *“No, there aren’t two chairs in this room; there are twelve chairs in this room.”*

If the teacher does not ‘push’ you by giving you the beginning of the answer, you might start to think too much, and translate into your language.

The teacher will speak along with you all the time while you are saying your answer. So, if you forget a word or you are not sure what to say, you will always hear the next word or two from the teacher. You should repeat after the teacher, but immediately try again to continue with the answer yourself. You must always try to continue speaking, and only copy the teacher when you cannot continue alone. That way, you will become more confident and learn more quickly. Never simply wait for help from the teacher and then copy – you will not improve so quickly.

Long answers, with the same grammar as the question

We want you to practise your speaking as much as possible, so you always make complete sentences when you speak in the lesson, using the same grammatical structure as in the question. For example:

Teacher: *“About how many pages are there in this book?”*

Student: *“There are about two hundred pages in that book.”*

In this way, you are not just answering a question; you are making full sentences with the vocabulary and the grammar that you need to learn.

Correction by imitation

With the Callan Method, the teacher corrects all your mistakes the moment you make them. The teacher corrects you by imitating (copying) your mistake and then saying the correct pronunciation/form of the word. For example, if you say "He come from Spain", the teacher quickly says "not come - *comes*". This correction by imitation helps you to hear the difference between your mistake and the proper English form. You should immediately repeat the correct word and continue with your sentence. You learn a lot from this correction of your mistakes, and constant correction results in fast progress.

Contracted forms

In the lesson, the teacher uses contractions (e.g. the teacher says "I don't" instead of "I do not"). This is because it is natural to use contractions in spoken English and you must learn to understand them. Also, if you want to sound natural when you speak, you must learn to use contractions.

Lesson structure

Every school is different, but a typical 50-minute Callan lesson will contain about 35 minutes of speaking, a 10-minute period for reading, and a 5-minute dictation. The reading practice and the dictation are often in the middle of the lesson.

In the reading part, you read and speak while the teacher helps you and corrects your mistakes. In the dictation, you practise your writing, but you are also listening to the teacher. So, a 50-minute Callan lesson is 50 minutes of spoken English with no silence!

No chatting

Although the Callan Method emphasises the importance of speaking practice, this does not mean chatting (free conversation). You learn English quickly with the Callan Method partly because the lessons are organised, efficient, fast and busy. There is no time wasted on chatting; this can be done before or after the lesson.

Chatting is not a good way to spend your time in an English lesson. First, only some of the students speak. Second, in a chat, people only use the English that they already know. Third, it is difficult for a teacher to correct mistakes during a conversation.

The Callan Method has none of these problems. All through the lesson, every student is listening and speaking, practising different vocabulary and structures, and learning from the correction of their mistakes. And nobody has time to get bored!

Repeat, repeat, repeat!

Systematic revision

In your native language, you sometimes read or hear a word that you do not already know. You usually need to read or hear this new word only once or twice in order to remember it and then use it yourself. However, when you are learning a foreign language, things are very different. You need to hear, see and use words and grammatical structures many times before you really know them properly. So your studies must involve a system of revision (repeating what you have studied before). This is absolutely essential. If there is no system of revision in your studies, you will forget what you have studied and will not be able to speak or understand better than before.

In every Callan Method lesson, of course you learn new English, practise it, and progress through your book. However, you also do a lot of revision so that you can really learn what you have studied. Your teacher can decide how much revision your class needs, but it will always be an important part of your studies.

Also, because there is a lot of revision, it is not important for you to understand everything the first time; it gets easier. The revision with Callan is automatic and systematic. Every day you do a lot of revision and then learn some new English.

Revision in reading and dictation too

The reading and dictation practice in the lessons is part of Callan's systematic revision as well. First, you learn a new word in the speaking part of the lesson; a few lessons later, you meet it again when you are reading; finally, the word appears in a dictation. This is all written into the Callan Method; it happens automatically.

Correcting your dictations

With the Callan Method, there is little or no homework to do, but it is very important that you correct your dictations. These are printed in your book and so you can easily correct them at home, on the bus, or wherever. It is important to do this because it helps you to learn the written forms of the words you have already studied in earlier lessons.

Your first lessons with the Callan Method

During your first lesson with the Callan Method, all of the questions and some of the vocabulary are new for you; you have not done any revision yet. For this reason, the teacher may not ask you many questions. You can sit and listen, and become more familiar with the method - the speed, the questions, the correction etc.

History of the Callan Method – Robin Callan



Robin Callan is the creator of the Callan Method. He owns the Callan School in London's Oxford Street. He also runs Callan Publishing Limited, which supplies Callan Method books to schools all over the world.

Robin Callan grew up in Ely, Cambridgeshire, England. In his early twenties, he went to Italy to teach English in Salerno. Although he enjoyed teaching, Robin thought that the way in which teachers were expected to teach their lessons was inefficient and boring. He became very interested in the mechanisms of language learning, and was sure that he could radically improve the way English was taught.

He remained in Italy and started to write his own books for teaching English. He used these in his own classes and, over the following ten years, gained an immense amount of practical experience and a reputation for teaching English quickly and effectively.

When he returned to England, he opened his school in Oxford Street. As the method became more and more popular with students, the school grew and moved to larger premises. Robin continued to write his Callan Method books, and today the method is used by schools all over the world.

Robin Callan has always been passionate about English literature, especially poetry. For this reason, he bought The Orchard Tea Garden in Grantchester, near Cambridge, which attracts thousands of tourists each year. Throughout the 20th century, it was a popular meeting place for many famous Cambridge University students and important figures from English literature, such as Rupert Brooke, Virginia Woolf and E.M. Forster. Today, it is also home to the Rupert Brooke Museum.

Mr Callan now lives in Grantchester, but still plays an active role in the management of the Callan School in London.

The Callan School in London's Oxford Street

The largest private school in London

The Callan School in Oxford Street is the largest private school in London teaching English as a foreign language. Depending on the time of year, the school employs between 60 and 100 teachers and has an average of 1600 students passing through its doors every day. This number rises to more than 2000 in the middle of summer, similar to a small university.

Websites

Please visit the following websites for more information:

Callan Method <http://www.callan.co.uk>

Lots of information, including a list of schools around the world that use the method

Callan School London <http://www.callanschoollondon.com/en/callan-school>

All you need to know about the largest private English language school in London

How Callan Method Stages compare to CEFR* levels and University of Cambridge General English exams

* Common European Framework of Reference

It is difficult to compare the Callan Method books directly with the CEFR levels and Cambridge exams, but below is an approximate guide.

[illegible]

STAGE 2

LESSON 10

53



See Chart 5

Present continuous

home

speak

that

Present continuous (positive)

I	am	speaking
you	are	
he	is	
she		
it		
we	are	
you		
they		

We use the present continuous for an action that we are doing now. For example, I am going to the door; I am coming from the door; I am closing the book; I am opening the book.

54 What am I doing?

You're opening the book

What am I doing?

You're closing the book

What am I doing?

You're going to the door

Are you speaking English?

Yes, I'm speaking English

Is he/she sitting on a chair?

Yes, he's/she's sitting on a chair

Present continuous (negative)

I	am	} <u>not</u> speaking
you	are	
he	is	
she		
it		
we	are	
you		
they		

For the negative, we say "not". For example, I am not speaking French; you are not standing on the table.

55 Am I writing in the book?

No, you aren't writing in the book; you're reading the book

Are you speaking ... (student's language)?

No, I'm not speaking ...;
I'm speaking English

Is he standing on the floor?

No, he isn't standing on the floor; he's sitting on the chair

Is she speaking French?

No, she isn't speaking French;
she's speaking English

Are we going home?

No, we aren't going home; we're remaining in the room

Are they standing behind the house?

No, they aren't standing behind the house; they're standing in front of the house

Present continuous (questions)

positive: You are speaking.

question: Are you speaking?



"You are speaking" is a positive sentence. For a question, we put "are" before "you" and we say "Are you speaking?"

Are you sitting on a chair?

Yes, I'm sitting on a chair

What am I doing?

You're closing the book

56 Ask him/her a question with the present continuous.

What are you doing? Am I writing? etc.



See Chart 5

Present simple

do

does

Japanese

Chinese

Present simple (positive)

I
you] **speak**

he
she
it] **speaks**

we
you
they] **speak**

We use the present continuous for an action we are doing now, whereas we use the present simple for an action we do generally. For example, now you are speaking English, but generally you speak He is not reading a book now, but generally he reads books.

- 57 What's the difference between the present continuous and the present simple?

The difference between the present continuous and the present simple is that we use the present continuous for an action we are doing now, whereas we use the present simple for an action we do generally

With the present simple, we use the word "do". The word "do" hasn't got a meaning, but we use it in questions and negative sentences. For example, we say "Do you speak Japanese?" and "You do not speak Japanese".

Are you reading that book? No, I'm not reading this book

Do you read that book? Yes, I read this book

Are you writing? No, I'm not writing

Do you write? Yes, I write

Am I going to the door? No, you aren't going to the door;
you're remaining on the chair

Do I go to the door after the lesson? Yes, you go to the door
after the lesson

For "he", "she" and "it", we use the word "does". For example, we say "Does he speak Japanese?" and "He does not speak Japanese".

Is he going home? No, he isn't going home;
he's remaining in the room

Does he go home after the lesson? Yes, he goes home
after the lesson

- 58 Is she speaking? No, she isn't speaking

Does she speak? Yes, she speaks

do not

don't

does not

doesn't

remain

Present simple (negative)

I
you] **do not speak**

he
she
it] **does not speak**

we
you
they] **do not speak**

For the negative of the present simple, we use the words "do not" and we say "I do not speak Chinese". The contraction of "do not" is "don't" – "I don't speak Chinese".

What's the negative of "I speak"?

The negative of "I speak" is "I don't speak"

59 Do you remain here after the lesson?

No, I don't remain here after the lesson; I go home

Do they speak Japanese?

No, they don't speak Japanese; they speak ...

Do I read books in Chinese?

No, you don't read books in Chinese; you read books in English

For "he", "she" and "it", we use the words "does not" for the negative, and we say "He does not speak Chinese". The contraction of "does not" is "doesn't" – "He doesn't speak Chinese".

What's the negative of "he speaks"?

The negative of "he speaks" is "he doesn't speak"

Does he/she speak Japanese?

No, he/she doesn't speak Japanese; he/she speaks ...

Does he/she remain here after the lesson?

No, he/she doesn't remain here after the lesson; he/she goes home after the lesson

Does he/she write in German?

No, he/she doesn't write in German; he/she writes in ...

60

Present simple (questions)

do [I
you] speak?

does [he
she
it] speak?

do [we
you
they] speak?

For questions, we use the words "do" and "does", and we say "Do you speak Chinese?" or "Does she write in German?"

Ask him/her a question with the word "do", please.

Do you speak English? Do they read their books at home?

Ask him/her a question with the word "does", please.

Does he speak Chinese?
Does she read books in French?



You aren't Mrs Brown;/ you're Mr Green./ I'm Mrs Brown./ Six, seven, eight,/ nine, ten./ The women/ are standing/ under the light/ in front of/ the picture./ Where's the house?/ It's behind her./ What am I doing?/ You're taking the bag/ from me,/ closing it,/ and putting it/ on the floor./ Which door/ is open?/ That door is./ Eleven, twelve, thirteen,/ fourteen, fifteen.

LESSON 11

62

about

page

About how many people are there in your country?

There are about ...
people in my country

About how many things are there in this room?

There are about ...
things in this room

About how many pages are there in this book?

There are about ...
pages in that book

can

Can you speak ...?

Yes, I can speak ...

Can you touch that book?

Yes, I can touch that (or this) book

Can you read and write?

Yes, I can read and write

like

dislike

cinema

television

Do you like your city (or town or village)?

Yes, I like my city
~ No, I don't like my city

63 Do you dislike the cinema?

No, I don't dislike the cinema;
I like the cinema

Do you like that picture?

Yes, I like that picture ~ No, I don't
like that picture; I dislike that picture

Do you dislike television?

No, I don't dislike television;
I like television

Does he/she dislike television?

No, he/she doesn't dislike
television; he/she likes television

right

left

Which hand's this?

It's your left hand

Which hand's this?

It's your right hand

Put your right hand on that book, please.

What's he/she doing?

He/She is putting
his/her right hand on that book

Close your left eye, please.

What's he/she doing?

He/She is closing his/her left eye

moving

still

completely

Is my hand moving?

No, your hand isn't moving; it's still

Am I standing still?

No, you aren't standing still; you're moving

Are all the parts of your body still now?

No, not all the
parts of my body are still now;
my mouth and my tongue etc. are moving

64 Do you generally sit completely still in the lesson?

No, I don't
generally sit completely
still in the lesson; I move

Does he/she generally sit completely still in the lesson?

No, he/she
doesn't generally sit completely
still in the lesson; he/she moves

wearing

wear

glasses

What clothes are you wearing?

I'm wearing
shoes, socks, a suit, etc.

Are you wearing glasses?

Yes, I'm wearing glasses
~ No, I'm not wearing glasses

Are you wearing a hat?

No, I'm not wearing a hat

Do you wear a hat?

Yes, I wear a hat

Are you wearing a coat?

No, I'm not wearing a coat

Do you wear a coat?

Yes, I wear a coat

with

What am I doing?	You're touching your nose with your finger
Do we speak with our mouths?	Yes, we speak with our mouths
Do we read with our eyes?	Yes, we read with our eyes

65

half

How much is half of a hundred?	Fifty is half of a hundred
How much is half of thirteen?	Six and a half is half of thirteen
Are half of the people in this town men?	Yes, half of the people in this town are men

tell

Tell me your name, please.	My name's ...
What's he/she doing?	He/She is telling you his/her name
Tell me the name of the capital of Russia, please.	Moscow's the capital of Russia
What's he/she doing?	He/She is telling you the name of the capital of Russia

LESSON 12

66

Russian

Greek

Are you (Russian) or (Greek)?

No, I'm not (Russian) or (Greek); I'm ...

Do you speak (Greek)?

No, I don't speak (Greek); I speak ...

prefer

tea

coffee

Which do you prefer: the cinema or television?

I prefer ... to ...

Which do you prefer: tea or coffee?

I prefer ... to ...

Which does he/she prefer: tea or coffee?

He/She prefers ... to ...

Do the English generally prefer coffee?

No, the English
don't generally prefer
coffee; they generally prefer tea

both

We use "both" for two people or things. Both my hands are on the table. Both of us are in the room. We aren't both sitting; you're sitting, but I'm standing.

Are both my hands on the table?

Yes, both your
hands are on the table

Are both these books open?

Yes, both these books are open

67

We can say "both chairs" or "both of the chairs" but, with the words "us", "you" and "them", we say "both of us/you/them" and not "both us/you/them".

Which is it right to say: "both us" or "both of us"?

It's right to say
"both of us"

Are both of you sitting?

Yes, both of us are sitting

Do both of them speak English?	Yes, both of them speak English
Are both of us speaking English?	Yes, both of us are speaking English
Are we both sitting?	No, we aren't both sitting; I'm sitting, but you're standing

mean	hello	goodbye	thank you
------	-------	---------	-----------

What does the word "hello" mean in ...?	The word "hello" means "... " in ...
What does the word "goodbye" mean in ...?	The word "goodbye" means "... " in ...
What do the words "thank you" mean in ...?	The words "thank you" mean "... " in ...

68

language	European	Asian	Germany
----------	----------	-------	---------

Which language are we speaking now?	We're speaking English now
Which language do you generally speak?	I generally speak ...
Which language does he/she generally speak?	He/she generally speaks ...
Is Chinese a European language?	No, Chinese isn't a European language; it's an Asian language
Is Germany an Asian country?	No, Germany isn't an Asian country; it's a European country

I	have not	I	haven't
you	have not	you	haven't
he	has <u>n</u> ot	he	has <u>n</u> 't
she	has <u>n</u> ot	she	has <u>n</u> 't
it	has <u>n</u> ot	it	has <u>n</u> 't
we	have not	we	haven't
you	have not	you	haven't
they	have not	they	haven't

only

The negative of "I have" is "I have not", and the contraction is "I haven't".

- 69 What's the negative of "I have"? The negative of "I have" is "I have not"
- What's the contraction of "I have not"? The contraction of "I have not" is "I haven't"
- Have I got four arms? No, you haven't got four arms; you've only got two arms
- Have you got two heads? No, I haven't got two heads; I've only got one head
- Has he only got one hand? No, he hasn't only got one hand; he's got two hands
- Has she got two noses? No, she hasn't got two noses; she's only got one nose
- Have we only got one mouth? No, we haven't only got one mouth; we've got two mouths (i.e. you and the student)
- Have they got eight ears? No, they haven't got eight ears; they've only got four ears

the same ... as

different ... from

Japan

- Are your shoes the same as my shoes? No, my shoes aren't the same as your shoes; they're different from your shoes
- Are the French the same as the Russians? No, the French aren't the same as the Russians; they're different from the Russians
- 70 Are your eyes the same colour as my eyes? Yes, my eyes are the same colour as your eyes ~
No, my eyes aren't the same colour as your eyes; they're a different colour from your eyes
- Do the people in Germany speak the same language as the people in Japan? No, the people in Germany don't speak the same language as the people in Japan; they speak a different language from the people in Japan

Which is it right to say: "people are" or "people is"?

It's right to say
"people are"



Dictation 3

Who are they?/ They're Mr and Mrs Long./ The plural of "man"/ is "men"./ The plural of "woman"/ is "women"./ The boots are/ under that chair./ These windows are red and blue;/ those are yellow and grey./ Sixteen, seventeen, eighteen,/ nineteen, twenty./ The letters/ of the alphabet/ are: ABC – DEF – GHI – JKL – MNO – PQR – STU – VWX – YZ./ A is before B/ and J is after I./ E is between/ D and F.

LESSON 13

71



See Chart 4

anybody?

non-specific

who?

specific

somebody

not anybody

Mrs Brown

Mr Smith etc.

nobody

Both "anybody" and "somebody" mean "...". We use "anybody" in questions and negative sentences, and "somebody" in positive sentences. For example, we say "Is there anybody sitting here? Yes, there's somebody sitting here. Is there anybody sitting there? No, there isn't anybody sitting there". "Anybody" is non-specific and has a non-specific answer, whereas "who" is specific and has a specific answer – "Mrs Brown", "Mr Smith" etc., or "nobody".

What do the words "anybody" and "somebody" mean? The words "anybody" and "somebody" mean ...

What's the difference between "anybody" and "somebody"? The difference between "anybody" and "somebody" is that we use "anybody" in questions and negative sentences, whereas we use "somebody" in positive sentences

anybody

Is there anybody in this room? Yes, there's somebody in this room

72 Is there anybody speaking to you? Yes, there's somebody speaking to me

Is there anybody sitting there on that chair?

Yes, there's somebody
sitting there on that chair

not anybody

corridor

Is there anybody sitting on the floor?

No, there isn't anybody
sitting on the floor

Is there anybody in this room wearing a hat?

No, there isn't anybody
in this room wearing a hat

Is there anybody in the corridor?

No, there isn't anybody
in the corridor

nobody

Who's speaking English in this room?

We're speaking
English in this room

Who's speaking (French) in this room?

Nobody's speaking
(French) in this room

Who's wearing clothes in this room?

We're wearing
clothes in this room

Who's wearing a hat in this room?

Nobody's wearing a
hat in this room

Who's giving you an English lesson?

You're giving
me an English lesson

Who's in the corridor?

Nobody's in the corridor

walk

What am I doing?

You're walking

Where am I walking to?

You're walking to the window

Do you like walking?

Yes, I like walking

Does he/she like walking?

Yes, he/she likes walking

Mr Brown's

We prefer to say "Mr Brown's suit" and not "the suit of Mr Brown".

Is this Mr Brown's dress? No, it isn't Mr Brown's dress;
it's Mrs Brown's dress

Is this Mr Brown's shirt? Yes, it's Mr Brown's shirt

Is this Mr Brown's arm? No, it isn't Mr Brown's arm;
it's Mrs Brown's arm

Is this Mr Smith's ear? No, it isn't Mr Smith's
ear; it's Mr Brown's ear

74 Is this ...'s book? No, it isn't ...'s book; it's ...'s book

stand up

sit down

up

down

What's my right hand doing? Your right hand's moving
up and down

What am I doing? You're sitting down

What am I doing? You're standing up

Do you sit down after the lesson? No, I don't sit down after
the lesson; I stand up after the lesson

cannot

can't

The negative of "can" is "cannot", and the contraction of "cannot" is "can't".

What's the negative of "can"? The negative of "can" is
"cannot"

What's the contraction of "cannot"? The contraction of
"cannot" is "can't"

Can you speak (Chinese)? No, I can't speak (Chinese)

Can you put the table into your pocket?

No, I can't put the
table into my pocket

Can you touch the ceiling?

No, I can't touch the ceiling

75

quarter

How much is a quarter of forty?

Ten is a quarter of forty

How much is a quarter of a thousand?

250 is a quarter
of a thousand

What's a quarter of ten?

Two-and-a-half
is a quarter of ten

What's a quarter of five?

One-and-a-quarter is a
quarter of five

teach

learn

Spanish

Are you teaching me English?

No, I'm not teaching you
English; I'm learning English from you

Do you learn Spanish?

No, I don't learn Spanish; I learn English

Do you like learning a language?

Yes, I like
learning a language

Does he/she like learning a language?

Yes, he/she likes
learning a language

LESSON 14

76

easy

difficult

grammar

Is English grammar difficult?

No, English grammar isn't difficult; it's easy

Is Chinese an easy language to learn?

No, Chinese isn't an easy language to learn; it's a difficult language to learn

Is it difficult for you to speak your language?

No, it isn't difficult for me to speak my language; it's easy

Is it generally easy for people to write with their left hand?

No, it isn't generally easy for people to write with their left hand; it's difficult

hang

map

What's my pen doing?

Your pen's hanging between your finger and your thumb

Is there a light hanging from the ceiling?

Yes, there's a light hanging from the ceiling ~ No, there isn't a light hanging from the ceiling

Is there a map hanging on that wall?

Yes, there's a map hanging on that wall ~ No, there isn't a map hanging on that wall

77

by

car

bus

train

school

Do you go home after the lesson by car, by bus, by train or do you walk home?

I go home after the lesson by ...
~I walk home after the lesson; I don't go by car, by bus or by train

Which do you prefer: to walk or go by car?

I prefer to ...

Do you come to school by train or by bus?

I come to school by ...

Does he/she come to school by train or by bus?

He/She
comes to school by ...

married

single

Miss

Are you married?

Yes, I'm married ~ No,
I'm not married; I'm single

Is Mr Brown single?

No, Mr Brown isn't single; he's married

Is Miss Brown married?

No, Miss Brown isn't married; she's single

husband

wife

Has Mr Brown got a wife?

Yes, Mr Brown's got a wife

Has Mrs Brown got a husband?

Yes, Mrs Brown's got a husband

78 Is Mrs Brown's husband standing behind the house?

No, Mrs
Brown's husband isn't standing behind
the house; he's standing in front of the house

mother

father

What's your mother's name?

My mother's name is ...

What's your father's name?

My father's name is ...

What's your father's wife's name?

My father's wife's
name is ...

What's your mother's husband's name?

My mother's husband's
name is ...

child

children

only child

What's the plural of "child"?

The plural of "child" is "children"

How many children have your mother and father got?

My mother
and father have got ... child/children

Are you an only child?

Yes, I'm an only child ~ No,
I'm not an only child

call

mum

dad

What do we call this?

We call this an arm
(or a handkerchief, a leg etc.)

79 What do we call the people in France?

We call the people in
France French

What do we call the thing we wear on our heads?

We call the thing
we wear on our heads a hat

What do people generally call their mother and father?

People
generally call their mother
and father "Mum" and "Dad"

one ... the other

Are both my hands on the table?

No, both your hands
aren't on the table; one's on
the table and the other's on your arm

Are both my hands closed?

No, both your hands aren't
closed; one's closed and the other's open

Are both these pencils red?

No, both these pencils aren't red;
one's red and the other's grey

kind

What's this?

It's a book

What kind of book is this?

It's an English book

What kind of room is this?

It's a classroom

What kind of car do you prefer?

I prefer ...



We are/ in front of them,/ and they are/ behind us./ There are/ five vowels/ in the English alphabet:/ A, E, I, O, U./ I'm the teacher/ and you're the student./ Thirty, forty, fifty,/ sixty, seventy,/ eighty, ninety,/ a hundred, a thousand,/ a million./ Thirty plus thirteen/ equals forty-three./ There's a shoe/ on the floor./ This is/ not a sock/ or a jacket;/ it's a suit./ Now put the book here,/ please.



Do Revision Exercise 2

LESSON 15

81 **Preposition**

The words "on", "under", "in", "from" etc. are prepositions.

Give me some examples of prepositions, please.

Some examples of prepositions are
"on", "under", "in" and "from"

Where do you come from? I come from ...

Where do I come from? You come from ...

When we use question words, for example "what", "which" and "where", we put the preposition last in the sentence. For example, we do not say "From where do you come?"; we say "Where do you come from?" We do not say "On what are you putting the book?"; we say "What are you putting the book on?"

What do we speak with? We speak with our mouths

Where am I taking the book from? You're taking the book
from the table

What am I putting the pen under? You're putting the pen
under the book

What are you sitting on? I'm sitting on a chair

82	north	south	east	west
	cardinal point	Paris		

Tell me the names of the four cardinal points, please. The names of the
four cardinal points are
north, south, east and west

Is Greece west of Italy? No, Greece isn't
west of Italy; it's east of Italy

Is Paris in the south of France?

No, Paris isn't in the south of France;
it's in the north of France

Is Germany east or west of Italy?

Germany isn't east or
west of Italy; it's north of Italy

place

some of

How many places are there in this room?

There are ...
places in this room

Is there anybody sitting in that place?

Yes, there's
somebody sitting in that place

Tell me the names of some of the places you like in this country?

The
names of some of the
places I like in this country are ...

83 opposite

What's the opposite of "high"?

The opposite of "high" is "low"

What's the opposite of "behind"?

The opposite of
"behind" is "in front of"

What's the opposite of "tall"?

The opposite of "tall" is
"short"

What's the opposite of the verb "to teach"?

The opposite
of the verb "to teach" is "to learn"

without

What's the opposite of "with"?

The opposite of
"with" is "without"

Can we write without a pen or a pencil?

No, we can't write
without a pen or a pencil

Can we speak without opening our mouths?

No, we can't speak
without opening our mouths

Can you read without wearing glasses?

Yes, I can read
without wearing glasses ~ No,
I can't read without wearing glasses

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Noun</u>	translation
-------------	-------------	-------------

A verb is a word we use for an action. For example, "take", "put", "open", "close" etc. are verbs. A noun is the name of a thing. For example, "book", "picture", "wall" etc. are nouns. The word "translate" is a verb, whereas the word "translation" is a noun. The word "mean" is a verb, whereas the word "meaning" is a noun.

- | | |
|--|---|
| What's the difference between a verb and a noun? | The difference between a verb and a noun is that a verb is a word we use for an action, whereas a noun is the name of a thing |
| Give me an example of a verb, please. | "Take" is a verb |
| Give me an example of a noun. | "Book" is a noun |
| Is the word "translation" a verb or a noun? | The word "translation" is a noun |

during	about
--------	-------

- | | |
|---|--|
| Do we speak ... during the lesson? | No, we don't speak ... during the lesson; we speak English |
| Do you walk about the room during the lesson? | No, I don't walk about the room during the lesson; I sit on my chair |
| Does he/she walk about the room during the lesson? | No, he/she doesn't walk about the room during the lesson; he/she sits on his/her chair |
| About how many questions do you answer during the lesson? | I answer about ... questions during the lesson |

LESSON 16

85

some ... some

- Are all the people in this town (or city or village) men? No, not all the people in this town are men; some are men and some are women
- Are all the cars in Europe Fords? No, not all the cars in Europe are Fords; some are Fords and some are Fiats, Renaults, Volkswagens, Volvos etc.
- Are all the people in this place married? No, not all the people in this place are married; some are married and some are single
- Do all the people in Europe speak Spanish? No, not all the people in Europe speak Spanish; some speak Spanish and some speak other languages



See Chart 4

anything?

non-specific

what?

specific

something

not anything

a light

a picture

nothing

"Anything" and "something" both mean the same thing. We use "anything" in questions and negative sentences, and we use "something" in positive sentences. For example, we say "Have I got anything in my right hand? Yes, you've got something in your right hand. Have I got anything in my left hand? No, you haven't got anything in your left hand." "Anything" we use in a non-specific question, whereas "What?" is specific and has a specific answer – "a light, a book" etc., or "nothing".

86 **anything**

Have I got anything in my right hand?

Yes, you've got something in your right hand

Is there anything on the table?

Yes, there's something on the table

Are you wearing anything on your feet?

Yes, I'm wearing something on my feet

not anything

Have I got anything in my left hand?

No, you haven't got anything in your left hand

Is there anything there on the floor?

No, there isn't anything there on the floor

Are you wearing anything on your head?

No, I'm not wearing anything on my head

87 **nothing**

What have I got in my right hand?

You've got a pen in your right hand

What have I got in my left hand?

You've got nothing in your left hand

What's on the table?

There are some books, some pens etc. on the table

What's there on the floor?

There's nothing there on the floor

What are you wearing on your feet?

I'm wearing shoes on my feet

What are you wearing on your head?

I'm wearing nothing on my head

Only one negative

In English, in a negative sentence, we use only one negative word, not two. For example, we say "There isn't anything on this chair". A sentence with two negative words has a positive meaning. For example, "There isn't nobody on this chair" means that there is somebody on the chair. "I have not got nothing in my pocket" means that I have got something in my pocket.

Have I got anything in my hand?

Yes, you've got something in your hand

Have I got nothing in my hand?

No, you haven't got nothing in your hand; you've got something in your hand

What does this sentence mean: "I'm not eating nothing"?

"I'm not eating nothing" means
"I'm eating something"

88

front

back

top

bottom

side

What part of the book is this?

It's the front (back, top, bottom, side) of the book

Is this the front part of my body?

No, it isn't the front part of your body; it's the back part of your body

Where's the pen?

The pen's on the top of the book

What's on the top of my head?

Your hair's on the top of your head

Are my ears on the back of my head?

No, your ears aren't on the back of your head; they're on the sides of your head

Are you sitting on my left-hand side or on my right-hand side?

I'm sitting on your ...

smell

What am I doing?

You're smelling your wrist

What do we smell with?

We smell with our noses

Has the table got any smell?

No, the table hasn't got any smell

address

street

What's the address of this school?

The address of this
school is ... Street

What's your address?

My address is ... Street



Dictation 5

The capital of England/ is not a town/ but a city./ Greece, Italy and France/ are in Europe,/ and China and India/ are in Asia./ Moscow's the capital of Russia,/ not Athens./ How much is/ thirty plus fifteen?/ There are a number of shirts,/ ties and hats/ in this room./ Those are her tights./ The cardinal numbers are/ one, two, three etc./ This is my coat.

LESSON 17

90

many

few

match

matchbox

Are there many people in a small village?

No, there aren't
many people in a small village;
there are few people in a small village

Are there few people in a large city?

No, there aren't few
people in a large city; there
are many people in a large city

Have you and I got many pens?

No, you and I haven't got
many pens; we've got few pens

Are there few matches in a matchbox?

No, there aren't
few matches in a matchbox;
there are many matches in a matchbox

friend

friendly

Have you got any friends?

Yes, I've got some friends

Do you think the people in your town are friendly?

Yes, I think the
people in my town are friendly ~
No, I don't think the people in my town
are friendly; they're unfriendly

Are the countries of Europe generally friends now?

Yes, the countries
of Europe are generally friends now

91

into

in

that

another

We use "into" for a thing that moves from one place to another, and "in" for a thing that remains in one place.

What am I doing?

You're putting your pen into your pocket

Where's my pen now?

Your pen's in your pocket now

What am I doing?

You're coming into the classroom

Where am I now?

You're in the classroom now

What’s the difference between “into” and “in”?

The difference between “into” and “in” is that we use “into” for a thing that moves from one place to another, and “in” for a thing that remains in one place

see	such as
What can you see in this room?	I can see many things in this room, such as some students, a table, a clock ...
Can you see him/her?	Yes, I can see him/her
Can you see anything in my left hand?	No, I can’t see anything in your left hand

why	because	similar	too	Greenwich
-----	---------	---------	-----	-----------

“Why” and “because” have similar meanings, but we generally use “why” in questions and “because” in answers.

What’s the difference between “why” and “because”?	The difference between “why” and “because” is that we generally use “why” in questions and “because” in answers
Can you touch the ceiling?	No, I can’t touch the ceiling
Why not?	Because the ceiling’s too high for me to touch
Can you put this book into your pocket?	No, I can’t put that book into my pocket
Why not?	Because that book’s too large to go into my pocket
Can we call Grantchester (in England) a city?	No, we can’t call Grantchester (in England) a city
Why not?	Because Grantchester is too small for us to call a city; Grantchester is a village

second

minute

hour

make

How many seconds make a minute?

Sixty seconds make a minute

How many minutes make an hour?

Sixty minutes make an hour

Can you make a suit?

Yes, I can make a suit ~
No, I can't make a suit

93

Adjective

The words "black", "white", "large", "small", "high", "low" etc. are adjectives. In English, we put adjectives before nouns.

Give me some examples of adjectives, please.

Some examples of
adjectives are black, white, large ...

Is the word "book" an adjective?

No, the word "book"
isn't an adjective; it's a noun

Which word is the adjective in this sentence: "The green pen is on the floor"?

The word "green"
is the adjective in this sentence

In English, do we put an adjective before or after a noun?

In English,
we put an adjective before a noun.

Give me an example, please.

a blue book; a high ceiling; an
easy language

LESSON 18

94 **food**

- Do you like food? Yes, I like food
- Do you like all food? Yes, I like all food ~ No, I don't like all food; some I like and some I dislike
- Do people generally dislike the smell of food? No, people don't generally dislike the smell of food; they like the smell of food

- | son | daughter |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| How many sons has your dad got? | My dad's got ... son(s) |
| How many daughters has your mum got? | My mum's got ... daughter(s) |
| Are you a son or a daughter? | I'm a ... |

- | brother | sister |
|---|---|
| Have you got any brothers? | Yes, I've got a/some brother(s)
~ No, I haven't got any brothers |
| Have you got any sisters? | Yes, I've got a/some sister(s)
~ No, I haven't got any sisters |
| How many brothers and sisters have you got? | I've got ... |

95 **parents** **relatives** **relations** **family**

uncle	aunt	cousin
-------	------	--------

What's the difference between parents and relatives?

The difference between parents and relatives is that parents are mother and father, whereas relatives are all the other people in the family, such as brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, cousins etc.

What does the word "uncle" mean?	The word "uncle" means your mother's brother, or your father's brother
What does the word "aunt" mean?	The word "aunt" means your mother's sister, or your father's sister
What does the word "cousin" mean?	The word "cousin" means your uncle's child, or your aunt's child

more ... than

Have you got more fingers than thumbs on your hands?	Yes, I've got more fingers than thumbs on my hands
Are there more people in a town than in a village?	Yes, there are more people in a town than in a village
96 Are there more pages in this book than in that book?	Yes, there are more pages in this book than in that book

break

What am I doing?	You're breaking your pen
Can you break the window with a chair?	Yes, I can break the window with a chair
Can you break the table with your hands?	No, I can't break the table with my hands

out of

What am I doing?	You're putting your pen into your pocket
What am I doing?	You're taking your pen out of your pocket
What am I doing?	You're going out of the classroom
What am I doing?	You're coming into the classroom
What am I doing?	You're putting your hands into your pockets
What am I doing?	You're taking your hands out of your pockets

97 Do you go out of the classroom before the lesson? No, I don't go out of the classroom before the lesson; I come into the classroom before the lesson

think

About how many people do you think there are in France (or Italy etc.)? I think there are about ... people in ...

Do you think there's anybody in the other room? Yes, I think there's somebody in the other room ~ No I don't think there's anybody in the other room

What do you think I've got in my pocket? I think you've got ... in your pocket

good	bad	good at	bad at
-------------	------------	----------------	---------------

Is this a bad pen? No, it isn't a bad pen; it's a good pen

Do you think that's a good picture? Yes, I think that's a good picture ~ No, I don't think that's a good picture; I think it's a bad picture

Are all children good children? No, not all children are good children; some are good and some are bad

Are all students good at learning languages? No, not all students are good at learning languages; some are good at learning languages and some are bad at learning languages

98 **instead of**

Do you prefer tea instead of coffee? Yes, I prefer tea instead of coffee ~ No, I don't prefer tea instead of coffee; I prefer coffee instead of tea

Do you prefer coming to school instead of going to the cinema? No, I don't prefer coming to school instead of going to the cinema; I prefer going to the cinema instead of coming to school

Do you prefer walking instead of going by car?

Yes, I prefer

walking instead of going by car ~

No, I don't prefer walking instead of going
by car; I prefer going by car instead of walking



Dictation 6

We're reading,/ not writing./ That's his pullover/ and these are/ her tights./ These
are/ our skirts./ Those are/ their trousers./ Your handkerchief/ is in/ your pocket./
Her blouse is grey./ Miss Smith/ is not French/ or German;/ she's English./ Give
me/ the last match/ in your hand./ We say/ one person,/ but two people./ He's
coming from London/ and going to Beijing./ This is my finger,/ not my thumb.



Do Revision Exercise 3

LESSON 19

99

bread

butter

rice

What do we put on our bread?

We put butter on our bread

Do you like bread without butter?

Yes, I like bread without butter ~ No, I don't like bread without butter; I only like bread with butter

What colour's butter?

Butter's yellow or white

Do you prefer white or brown rice?

I prefer ... rice

carry

What am I doing?

You're carrying your chair to the window

Do you think you can carry this table on your back?

Yes, I think I can carry this table on my back
~ No, I don't think I can carry this table on my back

Am I carrying a tie (or dress etc.)?

No, you aren't carrying a tie; you're wearing a tie

Am I wearing a handkerchief?

No, you aren't wearing a handkerchief; you're carrying a handkerchief

100

no = not any

The word "no" can mean "not any". For example, we can say "I have not got any books" or "I have got no books"; the sentences have the same meaning.

What can we say instead of "not any books"?

We can say "no books" instead of "not any books"

Give me another example, please.

"They haven't got any friends" or "They have no friends"

hear

Can you hear me speaking to you? Yes, I can hear you speaking to me

Can you hear anybody in the other room? Yes, I can hear somebody in the other room ~ No, I can't hear anybody in the other room

What do we hear with? We hear with our ears

drive

Can you drive a car? Yes, I can drive a car ~ No, I can't drive a car

Is there anybody in your family who can't drive a car? Yes, there's somebody in my family who can't drive a car ~ No, there isn't anybody in my family who can't drive a car

101

money

pence

pound

How much money have you got in your pocket (or bag)? I've got about ... in my pocket (or bag)

How many pence make a pound? A hundred pence make a pound

How many euros (or dollars etc.) make a pound? About ... euros (or dollars etc.) make a pound

fewer ... than

Have I got more thumbs than fingers on my hands? No, you haven't got more thumbs than fingers on your hands; you've got fewer thumbs than fingers on your hands

Are there more pages in this book than in that book? No, there aren't more pages in this book than in that book; there are fewer pages in this book than in that book

Are there more people in Europe than in Asia? No, there aren't more people in Europe than in Asia; there are fewer people in Europe than in Asia

102 Are there more tables in this school than chairs?

No, there aren't more tables in this school than chairs; there are fewer tables in this school than chairs

watch

What's the difference between a watch and a clock? The difference between a watch and a clock is that we wear a watch on our wrist, whereas we hang a clock on the wall or put it on a table

What's the difference between "wear" and "carry"? The difference between "wear" and "carry" is that we use "wear" for a thing that is on the body, whereas we use "carry" for a thing that is not on the body

Is there a clock in this room? Yes, there's a clock in this room ~
No, there isn't a clock in this room

Am I carrying a watch? No, you aren't carrying a watch; you're wearing a watch

What are you carrying in your pocket (or bag)? I'm carrying ... in my pocket (or bag)

LESSON 20

103



See Chart 6

time	past	to	by	o'clock
------	------	----	----	---------

What's the time by this clock? It's 3 o'clock etc.

What's the time now, please? It's ... now

With the numbers 5, 10, 20, and 25 we don't say "minutes". For example, we say "It's 5 past 3." With the numbers between one and five, five and ten etc. we say "minutes". For example, "It's 2 minutes past 4."

day	week	month	year
-----	------	-------	------

How many seconds make a minute? 60 seconds make a minute

How many minutes make an hour? 60 minutes make an hour

How many hours make a day? 24 hours make a day

How many days make a week? 7 days make a week

How many weeks make a month? 4 weeks make a month

How many months make a year? 12 months make a year

104

also

Give me an example of the word "also", please. I can speak my language and I can also speak English

meat	sugar
------	-------

Do you like meat? Yes, I like meat ~ No, I don't like meat

What colour's sugar? Sugar's white or brown

Do you put sugar on your meat? No, I don't put sugar on my meat; I put it in my tea or coffee

count	from ... to
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 – What am I doing?	You're counting
6, 7, 8, 9, 10 – What am I doing?	You're counting the numbers from six to ten
Count the numbers from 100 to 105, please.	One hundred, one hundred and one, one hundred and two ...
What's he/she doing?	He/She's counting the numbers from 100 to 105

105

<u>Possessive adjectives</u>	<u>Possessive pronouns</u>
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
its	-
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

What are the possessive adjectives? The possessive adjectives are "my", "your" ...

What are the possessive pronouns? The possessive pronouns are "mine", "yours" ...

The difference between a possessive adjective and a possessive pronoun is that we put a possessive adjective in front of a noun (for example, "This is my book"), whereas we use a possessive pronoun instead of a noun. For example, instead of saying "This is my pen and that is her pen", we can say "This is my pen and that is hers".

What's the difference between a possessive adjective and a possessive pronoun?

The difference between a possessive adjective and a possessive pronoun is that we put a possessive adjective in front of a noun whereas we use a possessive pronoun instead of a noun

106 Give me an example, please.

This is my book. This book is mine. This is mine.

mine	yours
Is this your ear?	No, that isn't my ear; it's your ear
Is this ear yours?	No, that ear isn't mine; it's yours
Is that nose mine?	No, this nose isn't yours; it's mine



See Chart 1

his	hers
Is that dress his?	No, that dress isn't his; it's hers
Is that suit hers?	No, that suit isn't hers; it's his
Are those hands his?	No, those hands aren't his; they're hers
Are those arms hers?	No, those arms aren't hers; they're his

ours	theirs
Are those legs ours?	No, those legs aren't ours; they're theirs
Are these their books?	No, these aren't their books; they're our books

107 Are these books theirs?

No, these books aren't theirs; they're ours

Infinitive

Verbs in the infinitive generally have the word "to" in front of them. For example, "to do", "to come", "to go" etc.

Give me some examples of verbs in the infinitive, please.

Some examples of verbs in the infinitive are
"to come", "to go", "to take" etc.

Auxiliary verb

do

An auxiliary verb is part of the verb in a sentence, but it does not tell us the action. For example, in the sentence "We are speaking", the word "speaking" tells us the action, and the word "are" is an auxiliary verb. In the sentence "He can read", the word "can" is the auxiliary verb. The auxiliary verb for the present simple is "do". For example, we say "Do you speak English?" or "I do not have a bag".

Which word is the auxiliary verb in this sentence: "They can open the window"?

The word "can" is the auxiliary verb in that sentence

Which word is the auxiliary verb in this sentence: "Do they walk to school?"

The word "do" is the auxiliary verb in that sentence

Also, the word "do" means (translate into student's language). **For example, "What is he doing?" – "He's sitting on a chair".**

What does the verb "to do" mean?

The verb "to do" means ...

What am I doing?

You're going out of the room

What do I do after the lesson?

You go out of the room after the lesson

108 What am I doing?

You're sitting down

What do you do before the lesson?

I sit down before the lesson

What am I doing?

You're standing up

What do you do after the lesson?

I stand up after the lesson



Dictation 7

This part of the body/ is a leg/ and this/ is an arm./ The plural of "foot"/ is "feet"./
There are twelve words/ in this sentence./ A verb is a word/ we use for an action./
What does the word/ "do" mean?/ As an auxiliary verb/ it means nothing./ We say
"the book",/ but "the umbrella"./ Question mark, full stop,/ comma./ The letter A/
isn't a consonant,/ but a vowel./ This answer is wrong./ That is right.

LESSON 21

109

the most

- Of these three books, which book has the most pages? Of these three books, this book has the most pages
- Which city in this country has the most people? ... is the city in this country which has the most people
- Which person in your family reads the most books? My ... is the person in my family who reads the most books
- Which school in this town has the most students? ... is the school in this town which has the most students

beautiful

handsome

ugly

- Do you think Paris is an ugly city? No, I don't think Paris is an ugly city; I think it's a beautiful city
- Do you think ... is a beautiful place? No, I don't think ... is a beautiful place; I think it's an ugly place
- Do you think (use here the name of a film star) is ugly? No, I don't think ... is ugly; I think she's beautiful/he's handsome
- 110 Which do you think's the most beautiful place in this country? I think ... is the most beautiful place in this country

eat

- What am I doing? You're eating
- Do you eat all food? No, I don't eat all food; some I eat and some I don't eat
- Do you eat bread without butter? Yes, I eat bread without butter ~ No, I don't eat bread without butter
- What do we eat with? We eat with our mouths

drink	water	wine	milk
-------	-------	------	------

What am I doing? You're drinking

Do you drink tea? Yes, I drink tea ~ No, I don't drink tea

Can we drink meat? No, we can't drink meat; we eat meat

Tell me the names of some drinks, please. The names of some drinks are water, wine and milk

111 What colour's water? Water has no colour

Is there a drink on the table? Yes there's a drink on the table ~ No, there isn't a drink on the table

Do you drink wine? Yes, I drink wine ~ No, I don't drink wine

Which drink do you prefer: milk or water? I prefer ...

metal	gold	silver	steel	iron
-------	------	--------	-------	------

Tell me the names of four metals, please. The names of four metals are gold, silver, steel and iron

made of	key	plastic
---------	-----	---------

Is your watch made of plastic? Yes, my watch is made of plastic ~ No, my watch isn't made of plastic; it's made of ...

What's a key generally made of? A key's generally made of steel

Are you wearing anything made of silver? Yes, I'm wearing something made of silver ~ No, I'm not wearing anything made of silver

112	cost
-----	------

How much do you think this pen costs? I think that pen costs about ...

Do your shoes cost more than your handkerchief? Yes, my shoes cost more than my handkerchief

How much does the cinema cost in this town? The cinema costs about ... in this town

like

What does the word "like" mean (not the verb)? The word "like" means "similar to" or "such as"

Is this book like that book? Yes, this book is like that book

Is your face the same as your father's? No, my face isn't the same as my father's; it's like my father's

Do you eat different kinds of food, like Chinese, Indian, Spanish etc.? Yes, I eat different kinds of food, like Chinese, Indian, Spanish etc. ~ No, I don't eat different kinds of food, like Chinese, Indian, Spanish etc.

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

weekend

113 Tell me the names of the days of the week, please. The names of the days of the week are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday

What do we call Saturday and Sunday? We call Saturday and Sunday the weekend

today

yesterday

tomorrow

was

will be

to be

What's today? Today's ...

What was yesterday? Yesterday was ...

What will tomorrow be? Tomorrow will be ...

What will the day after tomorrow be? The day after tomorrow will be ...

What was the day before yesterday? The day before yesterday was ...

LESSON 22

114

want	at the moment
------	---------------

Do you want to break your pen?	No, I don't want to break my pen
Do you want to break the window?	No, I don't want to break the window
Do you want anything to eat at the moment?	Yes, I want something to eat at the moment ~ No, I don't want anything to eat at the moment
Do you want anything to drink at the moment?	Yes, I want something to drink at the moment ~ No, I don't want anything to drink at the moment

do you have ...?	you don't have ...
------------------	--------------------

Instead of using "got" with the verb "have", we can use the present simple auxiliary "do". We can say "Have you got a pen?" or "Do you have a pen?" We can say "You haven't got any money" or "You don't have any money". There is no difference.

Do you have anything in your pocket (or bag)?	Yes, I have something in my pocket (or bag)
What do they have on their feet?	They have shoes on their feet
Do you have any relatives in this town?	Yes, I have some relatives in this town ~ No, I don't have any relatives in this town

115

begin	end	last	how long
-------	-----	------	----------

At what time does the lesson begin?	The lesson begins at ...
At what time does the lesson end?	The lesson ends at ...
How long does the lesson last?	The lesson lasts ...

cheap**expensive****Rolls Royce**

Is this pen expensive?

No, that pen isn't expensive; it's cheap

Is a Rolls Royce cheap?

No, a Rolls Royce isn't cheap; it's expensive

Is my handkerchief expensive?

No, your handkerchief isn't expensive; it's cheap

the fewest

Of these three books, has this book got the most pages?

No, of these three books, that book hasn't got the most pages; it's got the fewest pages

Which person in your family reads the fewest books?

My ... is the person in my family who reads the fewest books

116 Of these three countries, Germany, France, and Greece, has Greece got the most people?

No, of those three countries, Greece hasn't got the most people; it's got the fewest people

building

About how many rooms are there in this building?

There are about ... rooms in this building

Is this building high (or low)?

No, this building isn't ... ; it's ...

inside**outside****stomach**

What part of the box is this?

It's the inside of the box

What part of the box is this?

It's the outside of the box

What can you see outside this window?

I can see a building etc. outside this window

Are we sitting outside in the corridor?

No, we aren't sitting outside in the corridor; we're sitting inside the classroom

Is there any food inside our stomachs after eating?

Yes, there's some food inside our stomachs after eating

The plural of "a" is "some". For example, we say "a pen", but "some pens".

What's the plural of "a"?

The plural of "a" is "some"

What's the plural of "a book"?

The plural of "a book" is
"some books"

What can you see in this classroom?

I can see some
books, some pens, a
teacher, a door etc. in this classroom

Have I got a thumb on my left hand?

Yes, you've got a thumb
on your left hand

Have I got any fingers on my left hand?

Yes, you've got
some fingers on your left hand

well

Can you hear well?

Yes, I can hear well

Can you see well?

Yes, I can see well

Can you speak ... well?

Yes, I can speak ... well

flower

plant

Do you like the smell of flowers?

Yes, I like the
smell of flowers

Have you got any plants at home?

Yes, I've got some
plants at home ~ No, I
haven't got any plants at home

whose

Whose book's this?

It's your book

Whose hand's that?

It's his/her hand

Whose suit's that?

It's Mr Brown's suit

love

hate

Do children generally love going to school?

No, children don't generally love going to school; they generally hate going to school

Do children hate their mothers?

No, children don't hate their mothers; they love their mothers

Do you love eating bad food?

No, I don't love eating bad food; I hate eating bad food

Do you hate all food?

No, I don't hate all food; some I hate and some I love



Dictation 8

What is the meaning/ of the word "wrist"?/ How many things/ are there here?/ Her hair/ is on her head./ His chin,/ mouth and nose/ are on his face./ My eyes are blue./ The people of Scandinavia/ are tall./ He's asking us a question./ The name of her country/ is Germany./ Who are you?/ The contraction/ of the verb "to have"/ is "I've, you've, he's" etc./ Have you got any ears?/ Yes, two.



Do Revision Exercise 4

LESSON 23

119

meal	breakfast	lunch	
dinner	a day	morning	evening

Tell me the names of the three meals that people generally eat a day.

The names of the three meals that people generally eat a day are breakfast, lunch and dinner

What time do you have your breakfast?

I have my breakfast at ...

What time do you have your lunch?

I have my lunch at ...

What time does your dinner begin?

My dinner begins at ...

What time does your dinner end?

My dinner ends at ...

How long does his/her dinner last?

His/her dinner lasts ...

plate	bowl	knife	fork
spoon	chopsticks		

120

What do we eat our food from?

We eat our food from a plate or a bowl

What do we eat our food with?

We eat our food with a knife, fork and spoon, or with chopsticks



many	more ... than	the most
few	fewer ... than	the fewest
much	more ... than	the most
little	less ... than	the least

"Many" and "much" have the same meaning, but we use "many" with things we can count. For example, we can count pens – one pen, two pens, three pens etc. We can count books, chairs etc. Generally, the things we can count have an "s" in the plural. "People" is an exception. It has no "s", but it is plural and we use "many" with it. For example, "There are many people in this town".

We use "much" with things we cannot count. For example, we cannot count water or sugar. We cannot say "one water, two waters"; "one sugar, two sugars" etc. These things are a singular quantity and have no "s". Money is not an exception; we can count money, but we do not say "one money, two monies". We say "one pound, two pounds"; "one dollar, two dollars" etc.

What's the difference between "many" and "much"? The difference between "many" and "much" is that we use "many" with things we can count, and "much" with things we can't count

121 Give me a sentence with "many" in it, please. There are many cars in a large city

Give me a sentence with "much" in it. I do not put much sugar in my tea

"Few" and "little" also have the same meaning, but we use "few" with things we can count, and "little" with things we cannot count.

What's the difference between "few" and "little"? The difference between "few" and "little" is that we use "few" with things we can count and "little" with things we can't count

Give me a sentence with "few" in it, please. There are few tables in this school

Give me a sentence with "little" in it. I drink little milk

many

few

Are there many pictures on these walls?

No, there aren't
many pictures on these walls;
there are few pictures on these walls

Are there few people in a large city?

No, there aren't few
people in a large city; there
are many people in a large city

much

little

a lot of

salt

pepper

We can use "much" in questions and negative sentences, but in positive sentences we generally use "a lot of". For example, we do not say "I eat much bread"; we say "I eat a lot of bread".

122 Do you drink much water?

Yes, I drink a lot of water

Do you drink little water?

No, I don't drink little water;
I drink a lot of water

Do you eat little bread?

No, I don't eat little bread;
I eat a lot of bread

Do you eat much salt?

No, I don't eat much salt;
I eat little salt

Do you put much pepper on your plate?

No, I don't put
much pepper on my plate;
I put little pepper on my plate

fewer ... than

less ... than

bank

The difference between "fewer ... than" and "less ... than" is that we use "fewer ... than" with things we can count, and "less ... than" with things we cannot count. For example, "I have fewer thumbs than fingers. I drink less milk than water".

What's the difference between "fewer ... than" and "less ... than"?

The difference between "fewer ... than" and
"less ... than" is that we use "fewer ... than" with things
we can count, and "less ... than" with things we can't count

Give me a sentence with "fewer ... than" in it, please. There are fewer pictures in this room than chairs

Give me a sentence with "less ... than" in it. I eat less food than my brother

Are there more people in Europe than in Asia? No, there aren't more people in Europe than in Asia; there are fewer people in Europe than in Asia

Do you drink more milk than water? No, I don't drink more milk than water; I drink less milk than water

123 Have you got more money than the bank of England? No, I haven't got more money than the Bank of England; I've got less money than the Bank of England

Do you eat more meat than bread? No, I don't eat more meat than bread; I eat less meat than bread

LESSON 24

124

the fewest

the least

the one

The difference between "the fewest" and "the least" is the same as the difference between "fewer ... than" and "less ... than". We use "the fewest" with things we can count, whereas we use "the least" we use with things we cannot count. For example, "Of these three places, London, Cambridge and Greenwich, Greenwich has the fewest buildings", and "Of these three people, Mr Brown, Mr Smith and Mr Jones, Mr Jones drinks the least coffee".

What's the difference between "the fewest" and "the least"?

The difference between "the fewest" and "the least" is that we use "the fewest" with things we can count, whereas we use "the least" with things we can't count

Give me a sentence with "the fewest" in it, please.

In my family, my brother is the one who reads the fewest books

Give me a sentence with "the least" in it.

In my family, my sister is the one who eats the least bread

Of these three books, has this book got the most pages?

No, of these three books, this book hasn't got the most pages; it's got the fewest pages

Who eats the least food in your family?

My ... eats the least food in my family

Who drinks the least coffee in your family?

My ... drinks the least coffee in my family

125 Of these three foods, bread, meat and salt, do you eat salt the most?

No, of those three foods, bread, meat and salt, I don't eat salt the most; I eat it the least

Of these three drinks, water, milk and wine, do you drink wine the most?

No, of those three drinks, water, milk and wine, I don't drink wine the most; I drink it the least

opposite**next to**

Who's sitting opposite you?

... is sitting opposite me

Who's sitting next to you?

... is sitting next to me

What can you see opposite this building?

I can see another building etc. opposite this building

work**rest****most people**

Do most people rest from Monday to Friday?

No, most people don't rest from Monday to Friday; they work

Do you think most people like working?

No, I don't think most people like working; I think they dislike working

Do you work at the weekend?

Yes, I work at the weekend
~ No, I don't work at the weekend

126

glass**wood**

What's the window made of?

The window's made of glass

Is the table made of plastic?

No, the table isn't made of plastic; it's made of wood

paper**stone**

What's this book made of?

This (or that) book's made of paper

What's the wall of the house behind Mr and Mrs Brown made of?

The wall of the house behind Mr and Mrs Brown is made of stone

enough

Do you speak English well?

No, I don't speak English well, but I speak it well enough

Are you tall enough to touch the ceiling?

No, I'm not tall enough to touch the ceiling; I'm too short

Are you short enough to stand under the table?

No, I'm not short enough to stand under the table; I'm too tall

127

Is my pocket large enough to put this book into?

No, your pocket isn't large enough to put that book into; it's too small



See Chart 1

that one

repeat

Instead of saying "This pencil is black and that pencil is white", we can say "This pencil is black and that one is white", without repeating the word "pencil".

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| What colour's this pencil? | This pencil's black |
| What colour's that one? | That one's white |
| Which pencil's red? | This pencil's red |
| Which one's grey? | This one's grey |
| Which book's open? | This book's open |
| Which one's closed? | This one's closed |

badly

- | | |
|---|--|
| Can you hear well with your fingers in your ears? | No, I can't hear well with my fingers in my ears; I hear badly |
| Do you see badly? | Yes, I see badly ~ No, I don't see badly; I see well |
| 128 Does this pen write badly? | No, this pen doesn't write badly; it writes well |
| Do you speak ... badly? | No, I don't speak ... badly; I speak it well |

telephone

mobile

phone

call

make a (phone) call

Is there a telephone in your family home?

Yes, there's a
telephone in my family home ~

No, there isn't a telephone in my family home

Have you got a mobile (phone) in your pocket?

Yes, I've got a
mobile (phone) in my pocket ~ No, I

haven't got a mobile (phone) in my pocket

How many phone calls do you make a day?

I make about ...
phone calls a day



Dictation 9

The difference/ between "any" and "some"/ is that we generally use "any"/ in questions and negative sentences,/ whereas we use "some"/ in the positive./ "Any" is non-specific./ "How many" is specific./ Are there any books/ on the table?/ Yes, there are some./ How many books are there/ on the floor?/ There are none./ The present continuous/ we use for an action/ we are doing now./ For example,/ I am speaking English now./ About how many pages/ are there in this book?



Do Revision Exercise 5

Pronunciation Chart

/ɪ/		/əʊ/		/ɜ:/		/ʌ/	
this	/ðɪs/	no	/nəʊ/	first	/fɜ:st/	front	/frʌnt/
it's	/ɪts/	coat	/keɪt/	third	/θɜ:d/	L <u>o</u> ndon	/'lʌndən/
is	/ɪz/	don't	/dəʊnt/	her	/hɜ:/	c <u>o</u> ming	/kʌmɪŋ/
c <u>i</u> ty	/'sɪti/	both	/bəʊθ/	p <u>e</u> rson	/'pɜ:sən/	c <u>o</u> untry	/'kʌntri/
miss	/mɪs/	<u>o</u> nly	/'əʊnli/	word	/wɜ:d/	m <u>o</u> ther	/'mʌðə/
in	/ɪn/	most	/məʊst/	verb	/vɜ:b/	some	/sʌm/
d <u>i</u> ffer <u>e</u> nce	/'dɪfrɛns/	home	/həʊm/	pre <u>f</u> er	/prə'fɜ:/	son	/sʌn/
still	/stɪl/			turn	/tɜ:n/	m <u>o</u> ney	/'mʌni/
d <u>i</u> ff <u>i</u> cult	/'dɪfɪkəlt/					month	/mʌnθ/
milk	/mɪlk/					love	/lʌv/
l <u>i</u> ttle	/'lɪtl/						

Pronunciation Chart

/æ/		/ɔ:/		/ʊ/		/h/		other	
as	/æz/	all	/ɔ:l/	look	/lʊk/	home	/həʊm/	a	/ə/
hat	/hæt/	more	/mɔ:/	book	/bʊk/	hat	/hæt/	an	/æn/
have	/hæv/	door	/dɔ:/			head	/hed/	what	/wɒt/
man	/mæn/	wall	/wɔ:l/			hear	/hiə/	<u>the</u> book	/ðə/
		call	/kɔ:l/			her	/hɜ:/	<u>the</u> eye	/ði:/
								we're	/wiə/
								answering	/ˈɑ:nsəɪnɪŋ/
								or	/ɔ:/
								fifth	/fɪfθ/

- 1) This is his city.
- 2) Oh, no; don't go home.
- 3) The third, thirteenth and thirty-third.
- 4) Send some money to London.
- 5) Have you got that hat?
- 6) There are doors in all the walls.
- 7) Look at the book.
- 8) Her hat is on his head.

Revision Exercise 2 (Lessons 6 – 9)

- 1 Is India in Europe?
- 2 What are the cardinal numbers?
- 3 What are the ordinal numbers?
- 4 Which's the first letter of the alphabet?
- 5 Which's the twelfth letter of the alphabet?
- 6 Which's the last letter of the alphabet?
- 7 Are all the walls in this room white?
- 8 What's the plural of person?
- 9 What's the plural of foot?
- 10 $2 + 2 = 7$: is that right?
- 11 What's your name?
- 12 Are you going to the window?
- 13 What's the name of your country?
- 14 What's the name of the country between England and Spain?
- 15 Are the people of Scandinavia short?
- 16 What's the difference between "tall" and "short" and "high" and "low"?
- 17 What's the difference between "any" and "some"?
- 18 Are there any chairs on the table?
- 19 How many books are there on the table?
- 20 How many books are there on the floor?

Answers

- 1 No, India isn't in Europe; it's in Asia.
- 2 The cardinal numbers are 1, 2, 3 etc.
- 3 The ordinal numbers are 1st, 2nd, 3rd etc.
- 4 A's the first letter of the alphabet.
- 5 L's the twelfth letter of the alphabet.
- 6 Z's the last letter of the alphabet.

- 7 Yes, all the walls in this room are white.
- 8 The plural of person is people.
- 9 The plural of foot is feet.
- 10 No, it isn't right; it's wrong.
- 11 My name's ...
- 12 No, I'm not going to the window; I'm remaining on the chair.
- 13 ... is the name of my country.
- 14 France's the name of the country between England and Spain.
- 15 No, the people of Scandinavia aren't short; they're tall.
- 16 The difference between "tall" and "short" and "high" and "low" is that we use "tall" and "short" for people, whereas we use "high" and "low" for things.
- 17 The difference between "any" and "some" is that we use "any" in questions and negative sentences, whereas we use "some" in positive sentences.
- 18 No, there aren't any chairs on the table.
- 19 There are ... books on the table.
- 20 There are none.

Revision Exercise 3 (Lessons 10 – 11)

- 1 Are you speaking?
- 2 What's the difference between the present continuous and the present simple?
- 3 Are you writing?
- 4 Do you write?
- 5 What's the negative of "I speak"?
- 6 What's the negative of "he speaks"?
- 7 About how many people are there in your country?
- 8 Can you read and write?
- 9 Do you like your city (or town or village)?
- 10 Do you dislike television?

- 11 Are all the parts of your body still now?
- 12 What clothes are you wearing?
- 13 Are you wearing glasses?
- 14 Do you wear a hat?
- 15 Do we speak with our mouths?
- 16 Do we read with our eyes?
- 17 How much is half a hundred?
- 18 How much is half thirteen?
- 19 Tell me your name, please.
- 20 Tell me the name of the capital of Russia, please.

Answers

- 1 No, I'm not speaking, I'm reading.
- 2 The difference between the present continuous and the present simple is that we use the present continuous for an action we are doing now, whereas we use the present simple for an action we do generally.
- 3 Yes, I'm writing.
- 4 Yes, I write.
- 5 The negative of "I speak" is "I don't speak".
- 6 The negative of "he speaks" is "he doesn't speak".
- 7 There are about ... people in my country.
- 8 Yes, I can read and write.
- 9 Yes, I like my city (or town or village). ~ No, I don't like my city (or town or village).
- 10 No, I don't dislike television; I like television.
- 11 No, not all the parts of my body are still now; my mouth and my tongue etc. are moving.
- 12 I'm wearing shoes, socks, a suit, etc.
- 13 Yes, I'm wearing glasses. ~ No, I'm not wearing glasses.
- 14 Yes, I wear a hat.
- 15 Yes, we speak with our mouths.

- 16 Yes, we read with our eyes.
- 17 Fifty is half a hundred.
- 18 Six and a half is half thirteen.
- 19 My name's ...
- 20 Moscow's the capital of Russia.

Revision Exercise 4 (Lessons 12 – 13)

- 1 Do you speak (Greek)?
- 2 Which do you prefer: the cinema or television?
- 3 Do the English generally prefer coffee?
- 4 Which is it right to say: "both us" or "both of us"?
- 5 Which language do you generally speak?
- 6 Is Germany an Asian country?
- 7 What's the contraction of "I have not"?
- 8 Have you got two heads?
- 9 Are the French the same as the Russians?
- 10 Do the people in Germany speak the same language as the people in Japan?
- 11 Which is it right to say, "people are" or "people is"?
- 12 What's the difference between "anybody" and "somebody"?
- 13 Is there anybody speaking to you?
- 14 Do you like walking?
- 15 Do you sit down after the lesson?
- 16 What's the negative of "can"?
- 17 Can you touch the ceiling?
- 18 How much is a quarter of a thousand?
- 19 What's a quarter of five?
- 20 Do you like learning a language?

Answers

- 1 No, I don't speak (Greek); I speak ...
- 2 I prefer... to...
- 3 No, the English don't generally prefer coffee; they generally prefer tea.
- 4 It's right to say "both of us".
- 5 I generally speak ...
- 6 No, Germany isn't an Asian country; it's a European country.
- 7 The contraction of "I have not" is "I haven't".
- 8 No, I haven't got two heads; I've only got one head.
- 9 No, the French aren't the same as the Russians; they're different from the Russians.
- 10 No, the people in Germany don't speak the same language as the people in Japan; they speak a different language from the people in Japan.
- 11 It's right to say "people are".
- 12 The difference between "anybody" and "somebody" is that we use "anybody" in questions and negative sentences, whereas we use "somebody" in positive sentences.
- 13 No, there isn't anybody speaking to me.
- 14 Yes, I like walking.
- 15 No, I don't sit down after the lesson; I stand up after the lesson.
- 16 The negative of "can" is "cannot".
- 17 No, I can't touch the ceiling.
- 18 250 is a quarter of a thousand.
- 19 One-and-a-quarter is a quarter of five.
- 20 Yes, I like learning a language.

Revision Exercise 5 (Lessons 14 – 15)

- 1 Is Chinese an easy language to learn?
- 2 Do you come to school by train or by bus?
- 3 Are you married?

- 4 How many children have your mother and father got?
- 5 What do we call the thing we wear on our heads?
- 6 What kind of room is this?
- 7 Give me some examples of prepositions, please.
- 8 What do we speak with?
- 9 Tell me the names of the four cardinal points, please.
- 10 Is Greece west of Italy?
- 11 Is Paris in the south of France?
- 12 Tell me the names of some of the places you like in this country.
- 13 What's the opposite of "high"?
- 14 Can we speak without opening our mouths?
- 15 Can you read without wearing glasses?
- 16 What's the difference between a verb and a noun?
- 17 Give me an example of a verb, please.
- 18 Give me an example of a noun.
- 19 Is the word "translation" a verb or a noun?
- 20 Do you walk about the room during the lesson?

Answers

- 1 No, Chinese isn't an easy language to learn; it's a difficult language to learn.
- 2 I come to school by ...
- 3 Yes, I'm married. ~ No, I'm not married; I'm single.
- 4 My mother and father have got ... children.
- 5 We call the thing we wear on our heads a hat.
- 6 It's a classroom.
- 7 Some examples of prepositions are "on", "under", "in" and "from".
- 8 We speak with our mouths.
- 9 The names of the four cardinal points are north, south, east and west.
- 10 No, Greece isn't west of Italy; it's east of Italy.
- 11 No, Paris isn't in the south of France; it's in the north of France.

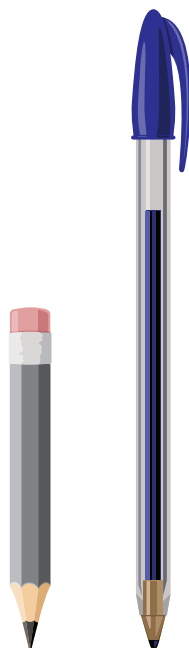
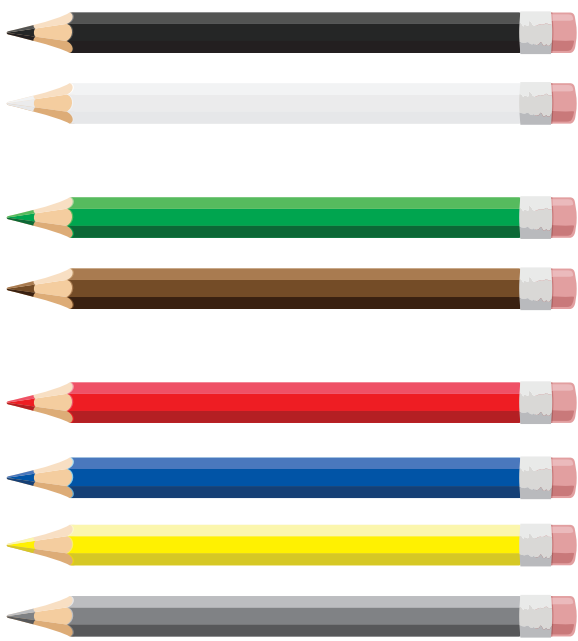
- 12 The names of some of the places I like in this country are ...
- 13 The opposite of "high" is "low".
- 14 No, we can't speak without opening our mouths.
- 15 Yes, I can read without wearing glasses. ~ No, I can't read without wearing glasses.
- 16 The difference between a verb and a noun is that a verb is a word we use for an action, whereas a noun is the name of a thing.
- 17 "Take" is a verb.
- 18 "Book" is a noun.
- 19 The word "translation" is a noun.
- 20 No, I don't walk about the room during the lesson; I sit on my chair.

Demonstration Charts

Chart 1



Chart 1

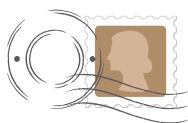


Dear John,

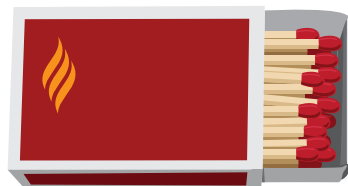
*I'm having a good
time here.*

See you soon.

Lots of love, Maria



*John Brown,
Berwick House,
139 Oxford Street,
London W1D 2JA*



non-specific

Any?

specific

How many?

non-specific

Anybody?

specific

Who?

non-specific

Anything?

specific

What?

Yes, some

No, not any

Seven etc.

None

Yes, somebody

No, not anybody

Mrs Brown etc.

Nobody

Yes, something

No, not anything

A light etc.

Nothing

Present continuous – now

Positive

I	am	}	speaking	
you	are			
he	}			is
she				
it				
we	}	are		
you				
they				

Negative

I	am	}	}	not speaking	
you	are				
he	}				is
she					
it					
we	}	are			
you					
they					

Questions

Am	I	}	}	speaking?
Are	you			
Is	he			
	she			
	it			
Are	we			
	you			
	they			

Present simple – generally

Positive

I	}	speak
you		
he	}	speaks
she		
it		
we		
you	}	speak
they		

Negative

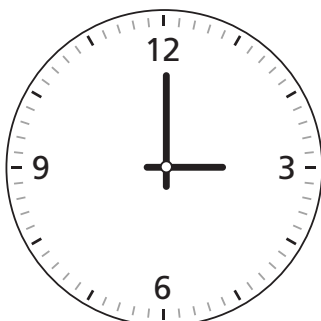
I	}	do not speak
you		
he	}	does not speak
she		
it		
we		
you	}	do not speak
they		

Questions

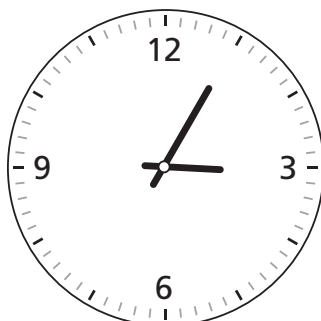
Do	}	I	}	speak?
		you		
Does	}	he		
		she		
		it		
		we		
Do	}	you		
		they		

Chart 6

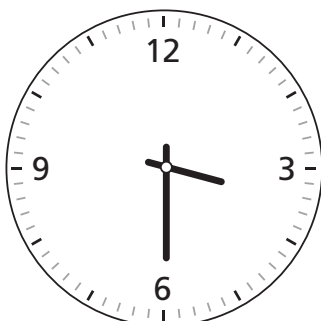
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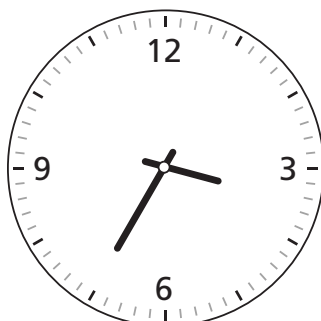
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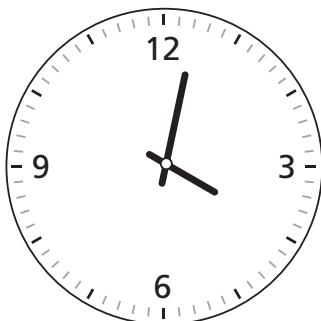
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4.02



7.18

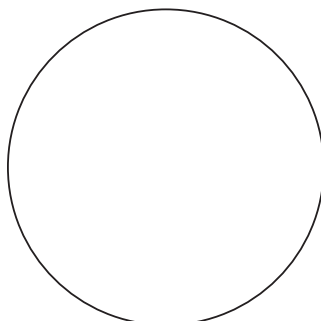
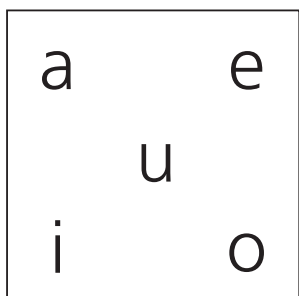
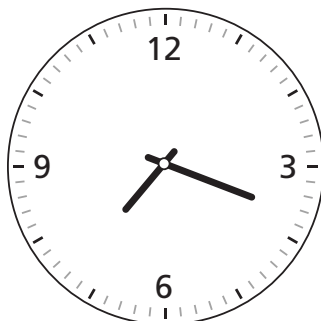
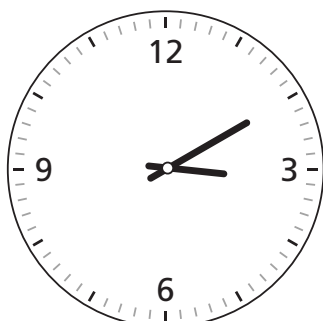
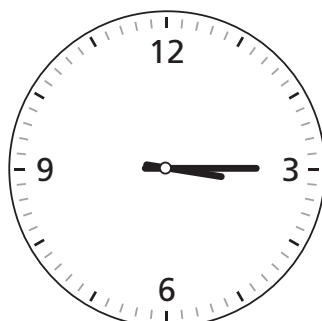


Chart 6

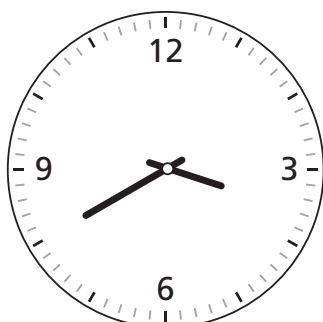
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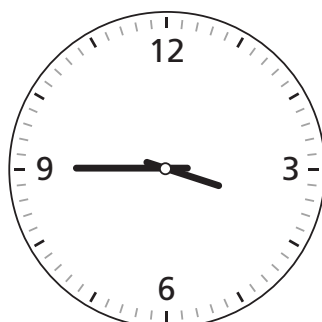
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3.40



3.45



9.28



11.32



PLURAL — NUMBER —

many — more ... than —

few — fewer ... than —

SINGULAR — QUANTITY —

much — more ... than —

little — less ... than —

THINGS WE CAN COUNT

the most

the fewest



booksu

pensu

people

THINGS WE CAN'T COUNT

the most

the least



water

sugar

money

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2

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STAGE 2

Chinese vocabulary

LESSON 10

53	home	家
53	speak	说
53	that	那, 那个 (指代宾语action)
56	do	做
56	does	do的第三人称单数形式
56	Japanese	日语
56	Chinese	汉语
58	do not	do的否定形式
58	don't	do not的缩写形式
58	does not	does的否定形式
58	doesn't	does not的缩写形式
58	remain	留下; 保持

LESSON 11

62	about	大约
62	page	页
62	can	能
62	like	喜欢
62	dislike	like的否定形式
62	cinema	电影
62	television	电视
63	right	右边的
63	left	左边的
63	moving	正在移动
63	still	不动的; 停滞的
63	completely	完全地
64	wearing	穿戴着 (wear的进行时)
64	wear	穿戴
64	glasses	眼镜
64	with	用
65	half	一半
65	tell	告诉

LESSON 12

66	Russian	俄国人
66	Greek	希腊人; 希腊语
66	prefer	更喜欢
66	tea	茶
66	coffee	咖啡
66	both	两者都
67	mean	意思是
67	hello	你好
67	goodbye	再见
67	thank you	谢谢
68	language	语言

68	European	欧洲的
68	Asian	亚洲的
68	Germany	德国
68	I have not / I haven't	I have的否定形式/缩写形式
68	you have not / you haven't	you have的否定形式/缩写形式
68	he has not / he hasn't	he has的否定形式/缩写形式
68	she has not / she hasn't	she has的否定形式/缩写形式
68	it has not / it hasn't	it has的否定形式/缩写形式
68	we have not / we haven't	we have的否定形式/缩写形式
68	you have not / you haven't	you have的否定形式/缩写形式
68	they have not / they haven't	they have的否定形式/缩写形式
68	only	仅仅
69	the same ... as	和...一样
69	different ... from	和...不同
69	Japan	日本

LESSON 13

71	anybody	任何人 (用于否定句或疑问句)
71	somebody	某人 (用于肯定句)
71	not anybody	anybody的否定形式
71	nobody	没有人
72	corridor	走廊
73	walk	散步; 步行
73	Mr. Brown's	布朗先生的
74	stand up	站起来
74	sit down	坐下
74	up	上
74	down	下
74	cannot / can't	can的否定形式/缩写形式
75	quarter	四分之一
75	teach	教
75	learn	学
75	Spanish	西班牙语

LESSON 14

76	easy	容易的
76	difficult	困难的
76	grammar	语法
76	hang	悬挂

76	map	地图
77	by	使用
77	car	汽车
77	bus	公共汽车
77	train	火车
77	school	学校
77	married	已婚的
77	single	单身的
77	miss	小姐
77	husband	丈夫
77	wife	妻子
78	mother	母亲
78	father	父亲
78	child	儿童, 孩子
78	children	child的复数形式
78	only child	独生子女
78	call	称呼
78	mum	妈妈
78	dad	爸爸
79	one ... the other	一个...另一个
79	kind	种类

LESSON 15

81	preposition	介词
82	north	北
82	south	南
82	east	东
82	west	西
82	cardinal point	基本方位
82	Paris	巴黎
82	place	座位; 地方
82	some of	一些...
83	opposite	反义词
83	without	不用; 不带
84	verb	动词
84	noun	名词
84	translation	翻译
84	during	在...期间
84	about	在...周围

LESSON 16

85	some ... some	一些...一些
85	anything	任何事 (用于否定句或疑问句)
85	something	某事物 (用于肯定句)
85	not anything	anything的否定形式
85	nothing	没什么
88	front	前面
88	back	后面
88	top	顶部
88	bottom	底部
88	side	边
88	smell	闻, 嗅
89	address	地址
89	street	街道

LESSON 17

90	many	许多的
90	few	很少的
90	match	火柴
90	matchbox	火柴盒
90	friend	朋友
90	friendly	友好的
91	into	进入...之内
91	in	在...里面
91	that	指代主语thing
91	another	另一个
91	see	看见
91	such as	比如
92	why	为什么
92	because	因为
92	similar	相似的
92	too	太
92	Greenwich	格林威治
92	second	秒
92	minute	分
92	hour	小时
92	make	组成; 制作
93	adjective	形容词

LESSON 18

94	food	食物
94	son	儿子
94	daughter	女儿
94	brother	兄弟
94	sister	姐妹
95	parents	父母
95	relations	关系
95	relatives	亲属
95	family	家庭
95	uncle	叔叔; 伯伯; 舅舅
95	aunt	姨妈; 姑妈
95	cousin	堂 (表) 兄弟姐妹
95	more ... than	比...多
96	break	损坏; 打破
96	out of	从...
97	think	认为
97	good	好的
97	bad	坏的
97	good at	在...方面擅长
97	bad at	在...方面不擅长
98	instead of	而不是

LESSON 19

99	bread	面包
99	butter	黄油
99	rice	米饭
99	carry	搬运; 携带
100	no = (not any)	没有
100	hear	听见
100	drive	驾驶
101	money	货币

101 pence.....	便士
101 pound	英镑
101 fewer ... than	比...少
102 watch	手表

LESSON 20

103 time	时间
103 past.....	过
103 to	在...前
103 by.....	被；由
103 o'clock	时
103 day.....	日
103 week.....	周
103 month.....	月
103 year	年
104 also	也
104 meat	肉
104 sugar	糖
104 count	计数
104 from ... to	从...到
105 possessive adjective	所有格形容词
105 possessive pronoun	所有格代名词
106 mine	我的
106 yours	你的
106 his	他的
106 hers	她的
106 ours	我们的
106 yours.....	你们的
106 theirs	他们的
107 infinitive	不定式
107 auxiliary verb	助动词
107 do	做（用于一般现在时的疑问句和否定句）

LESSON 21

109 the most	最...
109 beautiful	美丽的
109 handsome.....	英俊的
109 ugly	丑陋的
110 eat	吃
110 drink	喝
110 water.....	水
110 wine.....	葡萄酒
110 milk	牛奶
111 metal	金属
111 gold.....	金
111 silver.....	银
111 steel.....	钢
111 iron	铁
111 made of	由...制成
111 key	钥匙
111 plastic.....	塑料
112 cost	价值；要价
112 like.....	像；比如
112 Monday.....	星期一
112 Tuesday.....	星期二
112 Wednesday	星期三

112 Thursday	星期四
112 Friday	星期五
112 Saturday	星期六
112 Sunday	星期日
112 weekend	周末
113 today.....	今天
113 yesterday.....	昨天
113 tomorrow	明天
113 was.....	be动词的过去式
113 will be	be动词的将来式
113 to be	be动词的不定式

LESSON 22

114 want.....	想要
114 at the moment	此刻；当时
114 do you have ... ?	你有...吗？
114 you don't have.....	你没有
115 begin.....	开始
115 end	结束
115 last.....	持续
115 how long	有多久
115 cheap.....	便宜的
115 expensive	昂贵的
115 Rolls Royce	劳斯莱斯
115 the fewest	最少的（few的最高级）
116 building	大楼；建筑物
116 inside.....	内部；在...内部
116 outside.....	外部；在...外部
116 stomach	胃
117 a	一
117 some	a 的复数形式
117 well	很好地
117 flower	花
117 plant.....	植物
118 whose	谁的
118 love	喜欢；热爱
118 hate	厌恶；憎恨

LESSON 23

119 meal	一餐
119 breakfast	早饭
119 lunch.....	午饭
119 dinner	晚饭
119 a day	一天
119 morning	早晨
119 evening.....	晚上
119 plate	盘子
119 bowl.....	碗
119 knife.....	小刀
119 fork	叉
119 spoon.....	匙，勺子
119 chopsticks.....	筷子
120 exception.....	例外
120 quantity.....	数量
120 singular	单数的
121 many.....	许多的（用于可数名词）

121	few	很少的 (用于可数名词)
121	much.....	许多的 (用于不可数名词)
121	little	很少的 (用于不可数名词)
121	a lot of.....	许多
121	salt.....	盐
121	pepper	胡椒
122	fewer ... than.....	比...更少的... (用于可数名词)
122	less ... than	比...更少的... (用于不可数名词)
122	bank.....	银行

LESSON 24

124	the fewest	最少的 (few的最高级)
124	the least.....	最少的 (less的最高级)
124	the one	那个
125	opposite	在...的对面
125	next to.....	在...的旁边
125	work.....	工作
125	rest	休息
125	most people.....	大部分人
126	glass	玻璃
126	wood	木材
126	paper	纸
126	stone	石头
126	enough	足够的
127	that one	那一个
127	repeat	重复
127	badly	不好地
128	telephone.....	电话
128	mobile.....	手机
128	phone	电话
128	call	电话
128	make a (phone) call.....	打电话



CALLAN
METHOD

2

ENGLISH–CZECH
VOCABULARY BOOK
STAGE 2: LESSONS 10–24

2012
EDITION

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English–Czech Vocabulary Book

Stage 2

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STAGE 2

Czech vocabulary

LESSON 10

53	home	domov
53	speak	hovořit
53	that	že
56	do .....zde pomocné sloveso, které se nepřekládá	
56	does .....zde pomocné sloveso ve 3. osobě j.č.	
56	Japanese.....	japonština/japonsky
56	Chinese	čínština/čínsky
58	do not	??
58	don't.....	??
58	does not.....	??
58	doesn't	??
58	remain	zůstat

LESSON 11

62	about	asi/přibližně
62	page	strana
62	can	umět/moci
62	like	mít rád/líbit se
62	dislike	nemít rád, nelíbit se
62	cinema.....	kino
62	television	televize
63	right	pravý
63	left	levý
63	moving.....	pohybovat se (průběhový čas)
63	still	klidný/nehybný
63	completely	naprosto
64	wearing	nosit (průběhový čas)
64	wear	nosit
64	glasses	brýle
64	with	s/pomocí
65	half.....	polovina
65	tell	říci

LESSON 12

66	Russian	Rus/Ruska/rusky
66	Greek	Řek/Řekyně/řecky
66	prefer	upřednostňovat
66	tea	čaj
66	coffee.....	káva
66	both	oba/obě/obojí
67	mean	znamenat
67	hello	ahoj
67	goodbye.....	nashledanou
67	thank you.....	děkuji vám
68	language.....	jazyk

68	European.....	evropský
68	Asian	asijský
68	Germany.....	Německo
68	I have not / I haven't	já nemám
68	you have not / you haven't	ty nemáš
68	he has not / he hasn't.....	on nemá
68	she has not / she hasn't	ona nemá
68	it has not / it hasn't	ono nemá
68	we have not / we haven't /	my nemáme
68	you have not / you haven't	vy nemáte
68	they have not / they haven't	oni nemají
68	only	pouze
69	the same ... as	stejný... jako
69	different ... from	jiný... než
69	Japan	Japonsko

LESSON 13

71	anybody	někdo (v tázací větě)
71	somebody.....	někdo (v oznamovací větě)
71	not anybody	nikdo (v záporné větě)
71	nobody	nikdo (v kladné větě)
72	corridor	chodba
73	walk	chodit/procházet se
73	Mr. Brown's	(od) pana Browna
74	stand up.....	vstát
74	sit down	sednout
74	up	nahoru
74	down	dolů
74	cannot / can't	neumět, nemoci
75	quarter	čtvrtina
75	teach.....	vyučovat
75	learn	učit se
75	Spanish	španělsky

LESSON 14

76	easy	snadný
76	difficult	těžký/obtížný
76	grammar	gramatika
76	hang	viset
76	map	mapa
77	by.....	čím (nepřekládá se)
77	car	automobil/vůz
77	bus.....	autobus
77	train	vlak
77	school	škola
77	married	ženatý/vdaná
77	single	svobodný/á

77	miss.....	slečna
77	husband.....	manžel
77	wife.....	manželka
78	mother.....	matka
78	father.....	otec
78	child.....	dítě
78	children.....	děti
78	only child.....	jedináček
78	call.....	nazývat
78	mum.....	máma
78	dad.....	táta
79	one ... the other.....	jeden... ten druhý
79	kind.....	druh/typ

LESSON 15

81	preposition.....	předložka
82	north.....	sever
82	south.....	jih
82	east.....	východ
82	west.....	západ
82	cardinal point.....	světová strana
82	Paris.....	Paříž
82	place.....	místo
82	some of.....	některý/á/é z
83	opposite.....	opak/antonymum
83	without.....	bez
84	verb.....	sloveso
84	noun.....	podstatné jméno
84	translation.....	překlad
84	during.....	během/v průběhu
84	about.....	po/dokola / o

LESSON 16

85	some ... some.....	některý... některý/jiný
85	anything.....	něco (v tázací větě)
85	something.....	něco (v kladné větě)
85	not anything.....	nic (v záporné větě)
85	nothing.....	nic (v kladné větě)
88	front.....	přední/čelní strana
88	back.....	zadní/zadní strana
88	top.....	nahoře/horní strana
88	bottom.....	dole/dolní strana
88	side.....	strana/boční část
88	smell.....	čichat/pach
89	address.....	adresa
89	street.....	ulice

LESSON 17

90	many.....	mnoho
90	few.....	málo
90	match.....	zápalka
90	matchbox.....	krabička zápalek
90	friend.....	přítel
90	friendly.....	přátelský
91	into.....	do
91	in.....	v

91	that.....	že/který
91	another.....	jiný
91	see.....	vidět
91	such as.....	jako například
92	why.....	proč
92	because.....	protože
92	similar.....	podobný
92	too.....	příliš
92	Greenwich.....	Greenwich
92	second.....	vteřina
92	minute.....	minuta
92	hour.....	hodina
92	make.....	činit/zhotovit
93	adjective.....	přídavné jméno

LESSON 18

94	food.....	potraviny (jídlo)
94	son.....	syn
94	daughter.....	dcera
94	brother.....	bratr
94	sister.....	sestra
95	parents.....	rodiče
95	relations.....	příbuzní
95	relatives.....	příbuzní
95	family.....	rodina
95	uncle.....	strýc
95	aunt.....	teta
95	cousin.....	bratranec/sestřenice
95	more ... than.....	více ... než
96	break.....	rozbít/zlomit
96	out of.....	z/ze
97	think.....	myslet
97	good.....	dobrý
97	bad.....	špatný
97	good at.....	dobrý v
97	bad at.....	špatný v
98	instead of.....	namísto

LESSON 19

99	bread.....	chléb
99	butter.....	máslo
99	rice.....	ryže
99	carry.....	nést/nosit
100	no = (not any).....	žádný
100	hear.....	slyšet
100	drive.....	řídít
101	money.....	peníze
101	pence.....	pence
101	pound.....	libra
101	fewer ... than.....	méně ... než
102	watch.....	hodinky

LESSON 20

103	time.....	čas
103	past.....	po (u hodin)
103	to.....	k/před

103	by.....	podle
103	o'clock	hodina
103	day.....	den
103	week.....	týden
103	month	měsíc
103	year	rok
104	also	také
104	meat	maso
104	sugar	cukr
104	count	počítat
104	from ... to	od ... do
106	mine	můj
106	yours	tvůj
106	his	jeho
106	hers	její
106	ours	náš
106	yours.....	váš
106	theirs	jejich
107	infinitive	infinitiv/neurčitý způsob
107	auxiliary verb.....	pomocné sloveso
107	do	dělat

LESSON 21

109	the most	nejvíc
109	beautiful	krásný
109	handsome.....	hezký/pěkný
109	ugly	ošklivý
110	eat	jíst
110	drink	pít/nápoj
110	water.....	voda
110	wine.....	víno
110	milk	mléko
111	metal	kov
111	gold.....	zlato
111	silver	stříbro
111	steel.....	ocel
111	iron	železo
111	made of	vyrobeno z
111	key	klíč
111	plastic.....	plast/umělá hmota
112	cost	stát (o ceně)
112	like	jako
112	Monday.....	pondělí
112	Tuesday.....	úterý
112	Wednesday	středa
112	Thursday	čtvrtek
112	Friday	pátek
112	Saturday	sobota
112	Sunday	neděle
112	weekend.....	víkend
113	today.....	dnes
113	yesterday.....	včera
113	tomorrow	zítra
113	was	minulý čas od slovesa být
113	will be	budoucí čas od slovesa být
113	to be	být

LESSON 22

114	want	chtít
114	at the moment	v tomto okamžiku
114	do you have ... ?	máš/máte ... ?
114	you don't have.....	nemáš/nemáte
115	begin.....	začít
115	end	končit
115	last.....	trvat
115	how long	jak dlouho
115	cheap.....	levný
115	expensive	drahý
115	Rolls Royce	Rolls Royce
115	the fewest.....	nejméně
116	building	budova
116	inside.....	uvnitř
116	outside.....	vně/venku
116	stomach	žaludek
117	a	(člen neurčitý)
117	some	nějaký (v kladné větě)
117	well	dobře
117	flower	květina
117	plant.....	rostlina
118	whose	čí
118	love	milovat
118	hate	nenávidět/nesnášet

LESSON 23

119	meal	jídlo
119	breakfast	snídaně
119	lunch.....	oběd
119	dinner	večeře
119	a day	denně
119	morning	ráno
119	evening.....	večer
119	plate.....	talíř
119	bowl.....	miska
119	knife.....	nůž
119	fork	vidlička
119	spoon.....	lžice
119	chopsticks.....	tyčinky (jako příbor)
120	exception.....	výjimka
120	quantity.....	množství
120	singular	jednotné číslo
121	many.....	mnoho
121	few	málo
121	much.....	mnoho
121	little	málo
121	a lot of.....	mnoho
121	salt.....	sůl
121	pepper	pepř
122	fewer ... than.....	méně ... než
122	less ... than	méně ... než
122	bank	banka

LESSON 24

124	the fewest	nejméně
-----	------------------	---------

124	the least.....	nejméně
124	the one	ten (jeden)
125	opposite	naproti
125	next to.....	vedle
125	work.....	pracovat
125	rest	odpočívát
125	most people.....	většina lidí
126	glass	sklo
126	wood	dřevo
126	paper	papír
126	stone	kámen
126	enough	dost/dostatečně
127	that one	tamtén
127	repeat	opakovat
127	badly	špatně
128	telephone.....	telefon
128	mobile.....	mobil/mobilní
128	phone	telefonní
128	call	hovor
128	make a (phone) call.	telefonovat/uskutečnit hovor



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STAGE 2

French vocabulary

LESSON 10

53	home	à la maison
53	speak	parler
53	that	que
56	do	auxiliaire utilisé pour poser une question au présent simple
56	does	auxiliaire "do" à la 3ème personne du singulier
56	Japanese	japonais
56	Chinese	chinois
58	do not	auxiliaire "do" à la forme négative
58	don't	auxiliaire "do" à la forme négative, forme contractée
58	does not	auxiliaire "do" à la forme négative, 3ème personne du singulier
58	doesn't	auxiliaire "do" à la forme négative, 3ème personne du singulier, forme contractée
58	remain	rester

LESSON 11

62	about	environ
62	page	page
62	can	pouvoir
62	like	aimer
62	dislike	ne pas aimer
62	cinema	cinéma
62	television	télévision
63	right	droit
63	left	gauche
63	moving	(en train de) bouger
63	still	immobile
63	completely	complètement
64	wearing	(en train de) porter
64	wear	porter
64	glasses	lunettes
64	with	avec
65	half	moitié
65	tell	dire

LESSON 12

66	Russian	russe
66	Greek	grec
66	prefer	préférer
66	tea	thé
66	coffee	café

66	both	les deux
67	mean	signifier
67	hello	bonjour
67	goodbye	au revoir
67	thank you	merci
68	language	langue
68	European	européen
68	Asian	asiatique
68	Germany	Allemagne
68	I have not / I haven't	je n'ai pas
68	you have not / you haven't	tu n'as pas
68	he has not / he hasn't	il n'a pas
68	she has not / she hasn't	elle n'a pas
68	it has not / it hasn't	il n'a pas / elle n'a pas
68	we have not / we haven't	nous n'avons pas
68	you have not / you haven't	vous n'avez pas
68	they have not / they haven't	ils n'ont pas / elles n'ont pas
68	only	uniquement
69	the same ... as	le même ... que
69	different ... from	différent de
69	Japan	Japon

LESSON 13

71	anybody	quelqu'un / n'importe qui
71	somebody	quelqu'un
71	not anybody	personne / pas n'importe qui
71	nobody	personne
72	corridor	couloir
73	walk	marcher
73	Mr. Brown's	de M. Brown
74	stand up	se lever
74	sit down	s'asseoir
74	up	préposition accompagnant un verbe, qui exprime un mouvement vers le haut
74	down	préposition accompagnant un verbe, qui exprime un mouvement vers le bas
74	cannot / can't	ne pas pouvoir
75	quarter	quart
75	teach	enseigner
75	learn	apprendre
75	Spanish	espagnol

LESSON 14

76	easy	facile
76	difficult	difficile
76	grammar	grammaire

76	hang	accrocher / pendre
76	map	carte/plan
77	by	en / à
77	car	voiture
77	bus	bus
77	train	train
77	school	école
77	married	marié
77	single	célibataire
77	miss	mademoiselle
77	husband	mari
77	wife	femme (épouse)
78	mother	mère
78	father	père
78	child	enfant
78	children	enfants
78	only child	enfant unique
78	call	appeler
78	mum	maman
78	dad	papa
79	one ... the other	l'un... l'autre / l'une... l'autre
79	kind	type

LESSON 15

81	preposition	préposition
82	north	nord
82	south	sud
82	east	est
82	west	ouest
82	cardinal point	point cardinal
82	Paris	Paris
82	place	place / endroit
82	some of	quelques-uns / quelques-unes
83	opposite	opposé / contraire
83	without	sans
84	verb	verbe
84	noun	nom
84	translation	traduction
84	during	pendant
84	about	environ / de part et d'autre

LESSON 16

85	some ... some	certains ... certains / quelques-uns
85	anything	quelque chose / n'importe quoi
85	something	quelque chose
85	not anything	rien / pas n'importe quoi
85	nothing	rien
88	front	partie avant / avant / devant
88	back	partie arrière / arrière / dos
88	top	partie supérieure / dessus
88	bottom	partie inférieure / dessous / bas
88	side	partie latérale / côté
88	smell	sentir / odeur
89	address	adresse
89	street	rue

LESSON 17

90	many	beaucoup (de / d')
90	few	peu (de / d')
90	match	allumette
90	matchbox	boîte d'allumettes
90	friend	ami / amie
90	friendly	amical
91	into	dans
91	in	dans
91	that	qui
91	another	un/une autre
91	see	voir
91	such as	comme
92	why	pourquoi
92	because	parce que
92	similar	similaire / semblable
92	too	trop
92	Greenwich	Greenwich
92	second	seconde
92	minute	minute
92	hour	heure
92	make	faire
93	adjective	adjectif

LESSON 18

94	food	nourriture / aliments
94	son	fil
94	daughter	fil
94	brother	frère
94	sister	sœur
95	parents	parents
95	relations	membres de la famille
95	relatives	membres de la famille
95	family	famille
95	uncle	oncle
95	aunt	tante
95	cousin	cousin
95	more ... than	plus de... que
96	break	casser
96	out of	hors de
97	think	penser
97	good	bon
97	bad	mauvais
97	good at	doué pour
97	bad at	pas doué pour
98	instead of	au lieu de / plutôt que

LESSON 19

99	bread	pain
99	butter	beurre
99	rice	riz
99	carry	porter
100	no = (not any)	pas de (= aucun / aucune)
100	hear	entendre
100	drive	conduire
101	money	argent

101	pence.....	pence
101	pound	livre sterling
101	fewer ... than	moins de... que
102	watch	montre

LESSON 20

103	time	heure
103	past.....	-
103	to	moins
103	by.....	à
103	o'clock	heure(s)
103	day.....	jour
103	week.....	semaine
103	month.....	mois
103	year	an / année
104	also	également / aussi
104	meat	viande
104	sugar	sucré
104	count	compter
104	from ... to	de... (jusqu')à
105	possessive adjective	adjectif possessif
105	possessive pronoun	pronom possessif
106	mine	le mien / la mienne / les miens / les miennes
106	yours	le tien / la tienne / les tiens / les tiennes
106	his	le sien / la sienne / les siens / les siennes
106	hers	le sien / la sienne / les siens / les siennes
106	ours	le / la nôtre / les nôtres
106	yours.....	le / la vôtre / les vôtres
106	theirs	le / la leur / les leurs
107	infinitive	infinitif
107	auxiliary verb.....	verbe auxiliaire
107	do	verbe auxiliaire / faire

LESSON 21

109	the most	le plus (de)
109	beautiful	beau
109	handsome.....	beau
109	ugly	laid
110	eat	manger
110	drink	boire / boisson
110	water.....	eau
110	wine.....	vin
110	milk	lait
111	metal	métal
111	gold.....	or
111	silver.....	argent
111	steel.....	acier
111	iron	fer
111	made of	fait de/fabrique en
111	key	clé
111	plastic	plastique
112	cost	coûter
112	like	comme
112	Monday.....	lundi
112	Tuesday.....	mardi

112	Wednesday	mercredi
112	Thursday	jeudi
112	Friday	vendredi
112	Saturday.....	samedi
112	Sunday.....	dimanche
112	weekend.....	week-end
113	today.....	aujourd'hui
113	yesterday.....	hier
113	tomorrow	demain
113	was	était
113	will be	sera
113	to be	être

LESSON 22

114	want.....	vouloir
114	at the moment	en ce moment / pour le moment
114	do you have ... ?	As-tu ? / avez-vous ?
114	you don't have.....	tu n'as pas / vous n'avez pas
115	begin.....	commencer
115	end	finir
115	last.....	durer
115	how long	combien de temps
115	cheap.....	bon marché
115	expensive	cher
115	Rolls Royce	Rolls Royce
115	the fewest.....	le moins de
116	building	immeuble / bâtiment
116	inside.....	intérieur / à l'intérieur / dans / dedans
116	outside.....	extérieur / à l'extérieur / hors de / dehors
116	stomach	estomac
117	a	un / une
117	some	des / plusieurs
117	well	bien
117	flower	fleur
117	plant.....	plante
118	whose	à qui
118	love	aimer / adorer
118	hate	détester

LESSON 23

119	meal	repas
119	breakfast	petit-déjeuner
119	lunch.....	déjeuner
119	dinner.....	dîner
119	a day	par jour
119	morning	matin
119	evening.....	soir
119	plate.....	assiette
119	bowl.....	bol / saladier
119	knife.....	couteau
119	fork	fourchette
119	spoon.....	cuillère
119	chopsticks.....	baguettes

120	exception	exception
120	quantity	quantité
120	singular	singulier
121	many	beaucoup de
121	few	peu (de)
121	much	beaucoup (de)
121	little	peu (de)
121	a lot of	beaucoup de
121	salt	sel
121	pepper	poivre
122	fewer ... than	moins de... / que...
122	less ... than	moins de... / que...
122	bank	banque

LESSON 24

124	the fewest	le moins (de)
124	the least	le moins (de)
124	the one	celui qui / celle qui
125	opposite	en face de
125	next to	à côté de
125	work	travailler
125	rest	se reposer
125	most people	la plupart des gens
126	glass	verre
126	wood	bois
126	paper	papier
126	stone	pierre
126	enough	suffisamment / assez
127	that one	celui-ci / celle-ci
127	repeat	répéter
127	badly	mal
128	telephone	téléphone
128	mobile	portable
128	phone	téléphone
128	call	appeler / appel
128	make a (phone) call	effectuer/ passer un appel (téléphonique)



CALLAN
METHOD

2

ENGLISH–GERMAN
VOCABULARY BOOK
STAGE 2: LESSONS 10–24

2012
EDITION

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English–German Vocabulary Book

Stage 2

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STAGE 2

German vocabulary

LESSON 10

53	home	zu Hause
53	speak	sprechen
53	that	die
56	do	Hilfsverb
56	does	Hilfsverb
56	Japanese	japanisch
56	Chinese	chinesisch
58	do not	nicht
58	don't	nicht
58	does not	nicht
58	doesn't	nicht
58	remain	bleiben

LESSON 11

62	about	etwa
62	page	Seite
62	can	können
62	like	gefallen
62	dislike	nicht gefallen
62	cinema	Kino
62	television	Fernsehen
63	right	rechter / rechte / rechtes
63	left	linker / linke / linkes
63	moving	sich bewegen
63	still	still
63	completely	vollkommen
64	wearing	tragen
64	wear	tragen
64	glasses	Brille
64	with	mit
65	half	Hälfte
65	tell	sagen

LESSON 12

66	Russian	Russe / Russin
66	Greek	Grieche/Griechin/griechisch
66	prefer	lieber mögen
66	tea	Tee
66	coffee	Kaffee
66	both	beide
67	mean	bedeuten
67	hello	hallo
67	goodbye	auf Wiedersehen
67	thank you	vielen Dank
68	language	Sprache

68	European	europäischer / europäische / europäisches
68	Asian	asiatischer / asiatische / asiatisches
68	Germany	Deutschland
68	I have not / I haven't	ich habe nicht
68	you have not / you haven't	du hast nicht/ Sie haben nicht
68	he has not / he hasn't	er hat nicht
68	she has not / she hasn't	sie hat nicht
68	it has not / it hasn't	es hat nicht
68	we have not / we haven't /	wir haben nicht
68	you have not / you haven't	ihr habt nicht/ Sie haben nicht
68	they have not / they haven't	sie haben nicht
68	only	nur
69	the same ... as	genauso wie
69	different ... from	anders als
69	Japan	Japan

LESSON 13

71	anybody	irgendjemand
71	somebody	jemand
71	not anybody	niemand / keiner
71	nobody	niemand / keiner
72	corridor	Flur
73	walk	laufen / gehen
73	Mr. Brown's	Herrn Brauns
74	stand up	aufstehen
74	sit down	hinsetzen
74	up	hoch
74	down	runter
74	cannot / can't	nicht können
75	quarter	Viertel
75	teach	unterrichten
75	learn	lernen
75	Spanish	spanisch

LESSON 14

76	easy	einfach
76	difficult	schwierig
76	grammar	Grammatik
76	hang	hängen
76	map	Landkarte
77	by	mit
77	car	Auto
77	bus	Bus
77	train	Zug

77	school	Schule
77	married	verheiratet
77	single	ledig
77	miss	Fräulein
77	husband	Ehemann
77	wife	Ehefrau
78	mother	Mutter
78	father	Vater
78	child	Kind
78	children	Kinder
78	only child	Einzelkind
78	call	nennen
78	mum	Mama
78	dad	Papa
79	one ... the other .....	...
	..... einer / eine / eins ... der / die / das andere	
79	kind	Art

LESSON 15

81	preposition	Präposition
82	north	Norden
82	south	Süden
82	east	Osten
82	west	Westen
82	cardinal point	Himmelsrichtung
82	Paris	Paris
82	place	Platz / Ort
82	some of	einige
83	opposite	Gegenteil
83	without	ohne
84	verb	Verb
84	noun	Substantiv
84	translation	Übersetzung
84	during	während
84	about	im ... herum/in etwa

LESSON 16

85	some ... some	manche ... manche
85	anything	etwas
85	something	etwas
85	not anything	gar nichts
87	nothing	nichts
88	front	Vorderseite
88	back	Rückseite
88	top	Oberseite
88	bottom	Unterseite
88	side	Seite
88	smell	riechen / Geruch
89	address	Adresse
89	street	Straße

LESSON 17

90	many	viele
90	few	wenige
90	match	Streichholz
90	matchbox	Streichholzschachtel

90	friend	Freund
90	friendly	freundlich
91	into	in
91	in	in
91	that	der / die / das
91	another	anderer / andere / anderes
91	see	sehen
91	such as	wie zum Beispiel
92	why	warum
92	because	weil
92	similar	ähnlich
92	too	auch
92	Greenwich	Greenwich
92	second	Sekunde
92	minute	Minute
92	hour	Stunde
92	make	sind/machen
93	adjective	Adjektiv

LESSON 18

94	food	Essen
94	son	Sohn
94	daughter	Tochter
94	brother	Bruder
94	sister	Schwester
95	parents	Eltern
95	relations	Verwandte
95	relatives	Verwandte
95	family	Familie
95	uncle	Onkel
95	aunt	Tante
95	cousin	Cousin / Cousine
95	more ... than	mehr ... als
96	break	zerbrechen
96	out of	aus
97	think	denken
97	good	gut
97	bad	schlecht
97	good at	gut
97	bad at	schlecht
98	instead of	anstelle von

LESSON 19

99	bread	Brot
99	butter	Butter
99	rice	Reis
99	carry	tragen
100	no = (not any)	kein / keine
100	hear	hören
100	drive	fahren
101	money	Geld
101	pence	Pence
101	pound	Pfund
101	fewer ... than	weniger ... als
102	watch	Armbanduhr

LESSON 20

103	time	Zeit / Uhrzeit
103	past	nach
103	to	vor
103	by	nach
103	o'clock	Uhr
103	day	Tag
103	week	Woche
103	month	Monat
103	year	Jahr
104	also	auch
104	meat	Fleisch
104	sugar	Zucker
104	count	zählen
104	from ... to	von ... bis
105	possessive adjective	Possessivadjektiv
105	possessive pronoun	Possessivpronomen
106	mine	mein / meine
106	yours	dein/Ihr
106	his	sein
106	hers	ihr
106	ours	unser
106	yours	euer/Ihr
106	theirs	ihr
107	infinitive	Infinitiv
107	auxiliary verb	Hilfsverb
107	do	machen / tun

LESSON 21

109	the most	die meisten
109	beautiful	schön
109	handsome	gut aussehend
109	ugly	hässlich
110	eat	essen
110	drink	trinken
110	water	Wasser
110	wine	Wein
110	milk	Milch
111	metal	Metall
111	gold	Gold
111	silver	Silber
111	steel	Stahl
111	iron	Eisen
111	made of	aus
111	key	Schlüssel
111	plastic	Plastik
112	cost	kosten
112	like	wie
112	Monday	Montag
112	Tuesday	Dienstag
112	Wednesday	Mittwoch
112	Thursday	Donnerstag
112	Friday	Freitag
112	Saturday	Samstag
112	Sunday	Sonntag
112	weekend	Wochenende
113	today	heute

113	yesterday	gestern
113	tomorrow	morgen
113	was	war
113	will be	wird sein
113	to be	sein

LESSON 22

114	want	wollen
114	at the moment	im Moment
114	do you have ...?	hast du?/haben Sie?
114	you don't have	du hast/Sie haben keine
115	begin	anfangen
115	end	aufhören
115	last	dauern
115	how long	wie lange
115	cheap	billig
115	expensive	teuer
115	Rolls Royce	Rolls Royce
115	the fewest	die wenigsten
116	building	Gebäude
116	inside	Inneres/innerhalb
116	outside	Äußeres/außerhalb
116	stomach	Magen
117	a	ein / eine
117	some	einige / ein wenig
117	well	gut
117	flower	Blume
117	plant	Pflanze
118	whose	wessen
118	love	lieben
118	hate	hassen

LESSON 23

119	meal	Mahlzeit
119	breakfast	Frühstück
119	lunch	Mittagessen
119	dinner	Abendessen
119	a day	am Tag
119	morning	morgens
119	evening	abends
119	plate	Teller
119	bowl	Schüssel
119	knife	Messer
119	fork	Gabel
119	spoon	Löffel
119	chopsticks	Essstäbchen
120	exception	Ausnahme
120	quantity	Menge
120	singular	Singular
121	many	viele
121	few	wenige
121	much	viel
121	little	wenig
121	a lot of	viel
121	salt	Salz
121	pepper	Pfeffer

122	fewer ... than.....	weniger ... als
122	less ... than	weniger ... als
122	bank.....	Bank

LESSON 24

124	the fewest	die wenigsten
124	the least.....	am wenigsten
124	the one	derjenige / diejenige / dasjenige
125	opposite	gegenüber
125	next to.....	neben
125	work.....	arbeiten
125	rest	ruhen
125	most people.....	die meisten Menschen
126	glass	Glas
126	wood	Holz
126	paper	Papier
126	stone	Stein
126	enough	genug
127	that one	dieser / diese / dieses
127	repeat	wiederholen
127	badly	schlecht
128	telephone.....	Telefon
128	mobile.....	Handy
128	phone	Telefon
128	call	Anruf
128	make a (phone) call.....	anrufen



English–Italian Vocabulary Book

Stage 2

English in a quarter of the time!

STAGE 2

Italian vocabulary

LESSON 10

53	home.....	casa
53	speak.....	parlare
53	that	che
56	do	verbo ausiliare
	..... (non significa niente)	
56	does	verbo ausiliare
	..... (non significa niente)	
56	Japanese	Giapponese
56	Chinese	Cinese
58	do not	non
58	don't	non
58	does not.....	non
58	doesn't.....	non
58	remain.....	rimanere

LESSON 11

62	about	circa
62	page.....	pagina
62	can	potere
62	like	piacere
62	dislike	non piacere
62	cinema	cinema
62	television.....	televisione
63	right	destra
63	left.....	sinistra
63	moving.....	muovendo
63	still.....	fermo/a
63	completely	completamente
64	wearing.....	indossando, portando
64	wear	indossare, portare
64	glasses.....	occhiali
64	with.....	con
65	half.....	metà
65	tell	dire

LESSON 12

66	Russian.....	Russo
66	Greek	Greco
66	prefer	preferire
66	tea.....	tè
66	coffee	caffè
66	both	entrambi

67	mean.....	significare
67	hello	salve
67	goodbye	arrivederci
67	thank you.....	grazie
68	language.....	lingua
68	European	Europeo
68	Asian	Asiatico
68	Germany	Germania
68	I have not / I haven't	io non ho
68	you have not / you haven't ..	tu non hai
68	he has not / he hasn't	lui non ha
68	she has not / she hasn't	lei non ha
68	it has not / it hasn't	non ha
68	we have not / we haven't	noi non
	.....	abbiamo
68	you have not / you haven't	
	.....	voi non avete
68	they have not / they haven't	
	.....	loro non hanno
68	only	Solo
69	the same ... as ... lo stesso ...	di, uguale
69	different ... from	diverso ... da
69	Japan	Giappone

LESSON 13

71	anybody.....	qualcuno
71	somebody.....	qualcuno
71	not anybody	nessuno
71	nobody	nessuno
72	corridor	corridoio
73	walk	camminare
73	Mr. Brown's.....	del Sig. Brown
74	stand up	alzarsi
74	sit down	sedersi
74	up.....	su
74	down.....	giù
74	cannot / can't.....	non potere
	..... (non essere capace di)	
75	quarter.....	un quarto
75	teach	insegnare
75	learn	imparare
75	Spanish	Spagnolo

LESSON 14

76	easy	facile
76	difficult	difficile
76	grammar	grammatica
76	hang	pendere, appendere
76	map	carta geografica, mappa
77	by	con/in, per mezzo di
77	car	automobile
77	bus	autobus
77	train	treno
77	school	scuola
77	married	sposato/a
77	single	celibe, nubile
77	Miss	Signorina
77	husband	marito
77	wife	moglie
78	mother	madre
78	father	padre
78	child	bambino
78	children	bambini
78	only child	figlio/a unico/a
78	call	chiamare
78	mum	mamma
78	dad	papà
79	one ... the other	uno/a ... e l'altro/a
79	kind	tipo

LESSON 15

81	Preposition	preposizione
82	north	nord
82	south	sud
82	east	est
82	west	ovest
82	cardinal point	punto cardinale
82	Paris	Parigi
82	place	posto
82	some of	alcuni dei
83	opposite	contrario
83	without	senza
84	Verb	verbo
84	Noun	sostantivo
84	translation	traduzione
84	during	durante
84	about	in giro

LESSON 16

85	some ... some	alcuni ... alcuni
85	anything	qualcosa
85	something	qualcosa
85	not anything	qualcosa, niente
85	nothing	niente
88	front	parte anteriore

88	back	parte posteriore
88	top	parte superiore
88	bottom	parte inferiore, fondo
88	side	lato
88	smell	odorare
89	address	indirizzo
89	street	via

LESSON 17

90	many	molti/e
90	few	pochi/e
90	match	fiammifero
90	matchbox	scatola per fiammiferi
90	friend	amico/a
90	friendly	cordiale/i
91	into	dentro
91	in	in
91	that	che
91	another	un altro/un'altra
91	see	vedere
91	such as	come
92	why	perché
92	because	perché
92	similar	simile
92	too	troppo
92	Greenwich	Greenwich
92	second	secondo
92	minute	minuto
92	hour	ora
92	make	fare
93	Adjective	aggettivo

LESSON 18

94	food	cibo
94	son	figlio
94	daughter	figlia
94	brother	fratello
94	sister	sorella
95	parents	genitori
95	relatives	parenti
95	relations	parenti
95	family	famiglia
95	uncle	zio
95	aunt	zia
95	cousin	cugino
95	more ... than	più ... di
96	break	rompere
96	out of	fuori da
97	think	pensare
97	good	buono/a
97	bad	cattivo/a
97	good at	bravo/a, abile

- 97 bad at.....non bravo/a, non abile
 98 instead of..... invece di

LESSON 19

- 99 bread pane
 99 butter.....burro
 99 riceriso
 99 carry portare, trasportare
 100 no = (not any)no = (nessuno)
 100 hear.....sentire
 100 drive.....guidare
 101 money.....soldi
 101 pencepence
 101 poundsterlina
 101 fewer ... thanmeno ... di
 102 watchorologio

LESSON 20

- 103 time..... ora
 103 paste
 103 to meno
 103 by a, secondo
 103 o'clock.....in punto
 103 daygiorno
 103 week settimana
 103 month mese
 103 year anno
 104 also.....anche
 104 meat.....carne
 104 sugarzucchero
 104 count.....contare
 104 from ... to..... da ... a
 105 Possessive adjectives
 aggettivi possessivi
 105 Possessive pronouns.....
 pronomi possessivi
 106 my / mine (il) mio, (la) mia,
 (i) miei, (le) mie
 106 your / yours (il) tuo, (la) tua,
 (i) tuoi, (le) tue
 106 his / his (il) suo, (la) sua,
 (i) suoi, (le) sue (di lui)
 106 her / hers (il) suo, (la) sua,
 (i) suoi, (le) sue (di lei)
 106 our / ours.....(il) nostro, (la) nostra,
 (i) nostri, (le) nostre
 106 your / yours (il) vostro, (la) vostra,
 (i) vostri, (le) vostre
 106 their / theirs (il) loro, (la) loro,
 (i) loro, (le) loro
 107 Infinitive.....infinito
 107 Auxiliary verb.....verbo ausiliare

- 107 do..... fare

LESSON 21

- 109 the most..... più
 109 beautifulbel, bello/a
 109 handsome.....bello
 109 ugly brutto/a
 110 eat..... mangiare
 110 drink..... bere
 110 water.....acqua
 110 winevino
 110 milklatte
 111 metal..... metallo
 111 gold.....oro
 111 silver.....argento
 111 steelacciaio
 111 iron.....ferro
 111 made offatto di
 111 key.....chiave
 111 plastic.....plastica
 112 cost.....costare
 112 likecome
 112 Monday lunedì
 112 Tuesdaymartedì
 112 Wednesdaymercoledì
 112 Thursdaygiovedì
 112 Fridayvenerdì
 112 Saturday.....sabato
 112 Sundaydomenica
 112 weekendfine settimana
 113 todayoggi
 113 yesterdayieri
 113 tomorrowdomani
 113 was.....era
 113 will besarà
 113 to be.....essere

LESSON 22

- 114 want.....volere
 114 at the moment..... in questo momento
 114 do you have ...? hai ...?
 114 you don't have non hai
 115 begin.....cominciare
 115 end.....finire
 115 lastdurare
 115 how long.....quanto tempo
 115 cheapeconomico
 115 expensive.....caro
 115 Rolls RoyceRolls Royce
 115 the fewest.....il meno, meno di tutto
 116 buildingedificio
 116 inside.....dentro

116	outside	fuori
116	stomach	stomaco
117	a	un, una, un'
117	some	alcuni
117	well	bene
117	flower	fiore
117	plant.....	pianta
118	whose	di chi
118	love	amare
118	hate.....	odiare

LESSON 23

119	meal	pasto
119	breakfast.....	prima colazione
119	lunch	pranzo
119	dinner	cena
119	a day	al giorno
119	morning	mattina
119	evening	sera
119	plate.....	piatto
119	bowl	scodella
119	knife.....	coltello
119	fork	forchetta
119	spoon.....	cucchiaino
119	chopsticks	bastoncini cinesi
120	exception	eccezione
120	quantity	quantità
120	singular	singolare
121	many	molti/e
121	few	pochi/e
121	much	molto
121	little.....	poco
121	a lot of.....	molto/a, molti/e
121	salt	sale
121	pepper	pepe
122	fewer ... than	meno ... di
122	less ... than	meno ... di
122	bank	banca

LESSON 24

124	the fewest.....	il meno, meno di tutti
124	the least	il meno, meno di tutto
124	the one	quello, quello'uno
125	opposite.....	davanti
125	next to	accanto a
125	work.....	lavorare
125	rest	riposare
125	most people.....	la maggior parte
		.....delle persone
126	glass	vetro
126	wood.....	legno
126	paper	carta

126	stone	pietra
126	enough	abbastanza
127	that one	quello, quell'uno
127	repeat	ripetere
127	badly	male
128	telephone	telefono
128	mobile.....	cellulare
128	phone	telefono
128	call.....	chiamata, chiamare
128	make a (phone) call	fare una
	telefonata



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Stage 2

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STAGE 2

Japanese vocabulary

LESSON 10

53	home	家
53	speak	話す
53	that	ということ
56	do	する
56	does	doの三人称単数現在形
56	Japanese	日本語
56	Chinese	中国語
58	do not	しない
58	don't	do notの短縮形
58	does not	do notの三人称単数現在形
58	doesn't	does notの短縮形
58	remain	(ある場所に) とどまる

LESSON 11

62	about	約
62	page	ページ
62	can	できる
62	like	が好きである
62	dislike	を嫌う
62	cinema	映画, 映画館
62	television	テレビ
63	right	右の
63	left	左の
63	moving	動いている
63	still	じっとした; 動かない
63	completely	完全に
64	wearing	wearの進行形
64	wear	身につけている; 履いている; 着ている; かけている; かぶっている
64	glasses	メガネ
64	with	で
65	half	半分
65	tell	教える; 話す

LESSON 12

66	Russian	ロシア人
66	Greek	ギリシャ人; ギリシャ語
66	prefer	むしろ...の方を好む
66	tea	紅茶
66	coffee	コーヒー
66	both	両方とも
67	mean	を意味する
67	hello	こんにちは
67	goodbye	さようなら

67	thank you	ありがとう
68	language	言語
68	European	ヨーロッパの
68	Asian	アジアの
68	Germany	ドイツ
68	I have not / I haven't	I have の否定形/短縮形
68	you have not / you haven't	you have の否定形/短縮形
68	he has not / he hasn't	he has の否定形/短縮形
68	she has not / she hasn't	she has の否定形/短縮形
68	it has not / it hasn't	it has の否定形/短縮形
68	we have not / we haven't	we have の否定形/短縮形
68	you have not / you haven't	you have の否定形/短縮形
68	they have not / they haven't	they have の否定形/短縮形
68	only	たった1つの; ただ...だけ
69	the same ... as	...と同じもの
69	different ... from	...と違う; 異なる
69	Japan	日本

LESSON 13

71	anybody	誰か (否定文や疑問文で)
71	somebody	誰か (肯定文で)
71	not anybody	誰も...ない
71	nobody	誰も...ない
72	corridor	廊下
73	walk	歩く; 散歩する
73	Mr. Brown's	ブラウン氏の
74	stand up	立ち上がる
74	sit down	座る; 着席する
74	up	上に
74	down	下に
74	cannot / can't	できない/短縮形
75	quarter	4分の1
75	teach	教える
75	learn	学ぶ
75	Spanish	スペイン語

LESSON 14

76	easy	簡単な
76	difficult	難しい
76	grammar	文法
76	hang	握る; つるす; 掛ける
76	map	地図
77	by	...で

77	car	車
77	bus	バス
77	train	電車
77	school	学校
77	married	結婚している
77	single	独身
77	miss	さん (独身の女性)
77	husband	夫
77	wife	妻
78	mother	母
78	father	父
78	child	子供
78	children	childの複数形
78	only child	一人っ子
78	call	を...と呼ぶ
78	mum	お母さん
78	dad	お父さん
79	one ... the other	一つは...もう一つは...
79	kind	種類

LESSON 15

81	preposition	前置詞
82	north	北
82	south	南
82	east	東
82	west	西
82	cardinal point	基本方位
82	Paris	パリ
82	place	席；場所
82	some of	のいくつか
83	opposite	反対 (語)
83	without	無しに
84	verb	動詞
84	noun	名詞
84	translation	翻訳
84	during	の間に
84	about	し回って

LESSON 16

85	some ... some	もあれば、...もある
85	anything	何か (疑問文や否定文で)
85	something	何か (肯定文で)
85	not anything	何も...ない
85	nothing	何も...ない
88	front	表紙 (タイトルページ)；前部
88	back	裏表紙；後部
88	top	上部
88	bottom	下部
88	side	側面
88	smell	匂いをかぐ；匂い
89	address	住所
89	street	通り

LESSON 17

90	many	多くの
90	few	少数の

90	match	マッチ棒
90	matchbox	マッチ箱
90	friend	友達
90	friendly	友好的な
91	into	の中へ
91	in	の中に
91	that	ということ
91	another	別の
91	see	見る
91	such as	例えば...など
92	why	なぜ
92	because	なぜならば
92	similar	同じような
92	too	すぎる
92	Greenwich	グリニッチ
92	second	秒
92	minute	分
92	hour	時間
92	make .....	...になる；作る
93	adjective	形容詞

LESSON 18

94	food	食物
94	son	息子
94	daughter	娘
94	brother	兄弟
94	sister	姉妹
95	parents	両親
95	relations	親戚関係
95	relatives	親戚
95	family	家族
95	uncle	おじ
95	aunt	おば
95	cousin	いとこ
95	more ... than	より多くの...
96	break	壊す；割る
96	out of	から (外へ)
97	think	考える；思う
97	good	良い
97	bad	ひどい；悪い
97	good at	が得意である
97	bad at	が苦手である
98	instead of .....	...の代わりに

LESSON 19

99	bread	パン
99	butter	バター
99	rice	米
99	carry	運ぶ；携行する
100	no = (not any)	何も...ない
100	hear	聞く；...が聞こえる
100	drive	運転する
101	money	お金
101	pence	ペンス
101	pound	ポンド
101	fewer ... than	より少ない...

102 watch 腕時計

LESSON 20

103 time 時刻
103 past..... 過ぎ
103 to 前
103 by..... で
103 o'clock 時
103 day..... 日
103 week..... 週
103 month 月
103 year 年
104 also もまた
104 meat 肉
104 sugar 砂糖
104 count 数える
104 from ... to から...まで
105 possessive adjective 所有形容詞
105 possessive pronoun 所有代名詞
106 mine 私のもの
106 yours あなたのもの
106 his 彼のもの
106 hers 彼女のもの
106 ours 私たちのもの
106 yours..... あなたたちのもの
106 theirs 彼らのもの
107 infinitive 不定詞
107 auxiliary verb 助動詞
107 do する；助動詞のdoは現在形で疑問・否定文を作る

LESSON 21

109 the most 最も多くの
109 beautiful 美しい
109 handsome..... ハンサムな
109 ugly 醜い
110 eat 食べる
110 drink 飲み物を飲む；飲む物
110 water..... 水
110 wine..... ワイン
110 milk ミルク
111 metal 金属
111 gold..... 金
111 silver..... 銀
111 steel..... スチール
111 iron 鉄
111 made of で作られている
111 key 鍵
111 plastic..... プラスチック
112 cost 〈費用が〉かかる
112 like のような；似ている
112 Monday..... 月曜日
112 Tuesday..... 火曜日
112 Wednesday 水曜日
112 Thursday 木曜日
112 Friday 金曜日

112 Saturday..... 土曜日
112 Sunday 日曜日
112 weekend..... 週末
113 today..... 今日
113 yesterday..... 昨日
113 tomorrow 明日
113 was..... be動詞の過去形
113 will be be動詞の未来形
113 to be be動詞の不定詞

LESSON 22

114 want したい
114 at the moment 今のところ；今（は）
114 do you have ... ? を持っていますか？
114 you don't have..... you haveの否定形
115 begin..... 始まる
115 end..... 終わる
115 last..... 続く
115 how long どのくらいの間
115 cheap..... 安い
115 expensive 高い
115 Rolls Royce ロールスロイス
115 the fewest..... 最も少ない
116 building ビル；ビルディング
116 inside..... 内側
116 outside..... 外側
116 stomach 胃
117 a 一つの
117 some いくつかの
117 well よく；うまく
117 flower 花
117 plant..... 植物
118 whose 誰の
118 love 大好きである
118 hate 大嫌いである，憎む

LESSON 23

119 meal 食事
119 breakfast 朝食
119 lunch..... 昼食
119 dinner 夕食
119 a day 1日に
119 morning 朝
119 evening..... 晩
119 plate..... 皿
119 bowl..... ボウル
119 knife..... ナイフ
119 fork フォーク
119 spoon..... スプーン
119 chopsticks..... 箸
120 exception..... 例外
120 quantity..... 量
120 singular 単数形
121 many..... 多数の
121 few 少数の
121 much..... 多量の

121	little	少量の
121	a lot of.....	多数の；大量の
121	salt.....	食塩
121	pepper	胡椒
122	fewer ... than.....	より少数の...
122	less ... than	より少量の...
122	bank.....	銀行

LESSON 24

124	the fewest	最も少数の
124	the least.....	最も少量の
124	the one .....	...の人
125	opposite	向かい側に
125	next to.....	の隣に
125	work.....	働く
125	rest	休む
125	most people.....	ほとんどの人
126	glass	ガラス
126	wood	木
126	paper	紙
126	stone	石
126	enough	十分な
127	that one	あれは
127	repeat	繰り返し
127	badly	まずく、わるく、ひどく
128	telephone.....	電話
128	mobile.....	携帯の
128	phone	電話
128	call	電話で話すこと
128	make a (phone) call.....	電話を掛ける



English–Polish Vocabulary Book
Stage 2

English in a quarter of the time!

STAGE 2

Polish vocabulary

LESSON 10

53	home.....	dom rodzinny
53	speak.....	mówić
53	that	tamten, -ta, -to, ów
56	do.....	robić; czasownik pomocniczy
56	does	on, ona, ono robi, czasownik
	.....	pomocniczy, 3 forma l.poj. czas. do
56	Japanese	Japończyk,
	.....	Japonka, japoński
56	Chinese	Chińczyk, Chinka, chiński
58	do not	forma przecząca „do”
58	don't	forma przecząca „do”
58	does not.....	forma przecząca „does”
58	doesn't.....	forma przecząca „does”
58	remain.....	pozostać

LESSON 11

62	about	mniej więcej, około
62	page.....	strona
62	can	móc
62	like	lubić, podobać się
62	dislike	nie lubić
62	cinema	kino
62	television.....	telewizja
63	right.....	prawa
63	left.....	lewa
63	moving.....	ruchomy, tu: poruszać się
63	still.....	nieruchomy
63	completely	całkowicie
64	wearing.....	być ubranym w coś,
	.....	nosić na sobie ubranie
64	wear	być ubranym w coś,
	.....	nosić na sobie ubranie
64	glasses.....	okulary
64	with.....	z (kimś), z (czymś),
	.....	przy pomocy czegoś
65	half.....	pół
65	tell	powiedzieć komuś,
	.....	mówić komuś

LESSON 12

66	Russian.....	Rosjanin, Rosjanka, rosyjski
66	Greek	Grek, Greczynka, grecki
66	prefer	woleć

66	tea.....	herbata
66	coffee.....	kawa
66	both	obaj, obie, oboje
67	mean.....	znaczyć, oznaczać
67	hello	cześć
67	goodbye	do widzenia
67	thank you.....	dziękuję
68	language.....	język
68	European	Europejczyk,
	.....	Europejka, europejsk
68	Asian	Azjata, Azjatka, azjatycki
68	Germany	Niemcy
68	I have not / I haven't	ja nie mam
68	you have not / you haven't.....	ty nie masz
	.....	on nie ma
68	she has not / she hasn't	ono nie ma
68	it has not / it hasn't	ono nie ma
68	we have not / we haven't	my nie mamy
68	you have not / you haven't	wy nie macie
68	they have not / they haven't.....	oni nie mają
68	only	tylko
69	the same ... as	taki sam jak
69	different ... from	inny, różny od
69	Japan	Japonia

LESSON 13

71	anybody	ktoś (w formie pytającej)
71	somebody	ktoś
71	not anybody	nikt
	.....	(w formie przeczącej)
71	nobody	nikt
72	corridor	korytarz
73	walk	spacerować, chodzić
73	Mr. Brown's.....	pana Browna
74	stand up	wstać
74	sit down	usiąść
74	up.....	do góry
74	down.....	na dół
74	cannot / can't.....	nie móc
75	quarter.....	jedna czwarta

75	teach	uczyć (kogoś)
75	learn	uczyć się
75	Spanish	Hiszpański

LESSON 14

76	easy	łatwy
76	difficult	trudny
76	grammar	gramatyka
76	hang	wiszieć
76	map	mapa
77	by	przyimek wyrażający czym? (np. samochodem)
77	car	samochód
77	bus	autobus
77	train	pociąg
77	school	szkoła
77	married	żonaty/zamężna
77	single	nieżonaty/niezamężna
77	miss	panna
77	husband	mąż
77	wife	żona
78	mother	matka
78	father	ojciec
78	child	dziecko
78	children	dzieci
78	only child	jedynak
78	call	nazywać
78	mum	mama
78	dad	tata
79	one ... the other	jeden ... drugi
79	kind	rodzaj

LESSON 15

81	preposition	przyimek
82	north	północ
82	south	południe
82	east	wschód
82	west	zachód
82	cardinal point	strona świata
82	Paris	Paryż
82	place	miejsce
82	some of	niektóre, niektórzy
83	opposite	przeciwieństwo
83	without	bez
84	verb	czasownik
84	noun	rzeczownik
84	translation	przekład, tłumaczenie
84	during	podczas
84	about	dookoła, około

LESSON 16

85	some ... some	niektórzy...
	.....	a niektórzy

85	anything	coś, cokolwiek
85	something	coś
85	not anything	nic (forma przecząca)
85	nothing	nic
88	front	przód
88	back	tył, tylny
88	top	czubek, góra
88	bottom	spód
88	side	strona
88	smell	wąchać, zapach
89	address	adres
89	street	ulica

LESSON 17

90	many	wiele, wielu
90	few	niewiele, niewielu
90	match	zapalka
90	matchbox	pudełko zapalek
90	friend	przyjaciel
90	friendly	przyjacielski, sympatyczny
91	into	do
91	in	w
91	that	tamten, tamta, tamto
91	another	inny
91	see	widzieć
91	such as	takie/tacy jak
92	why	dłaczego
92	because	ponieważ
92	similar	podobny
92	too	zbyt
92	Greenwich	Greenwich
92	second	sekunda
92	minute	minuta
92	hour	godzina
92	make	tworzyć
93	adjective	przymiotnik

LESSON 18

94	food	jedzenie
94	son	syn
94	daughter	córka
94	brother	brat
94	sister	siostra
95	parents	rodzice
95	relatives	krewni
95	relations	krewni
95	family	rodzina
95	uncle	wujek
95	aunt	ciotka
95	cousin	kuzyn
95	more ... than	więcej niż
96	break	złamać, rozbić
96	out of	z (na zewnątrz)

97	think.....	myśleć
97	good	dobry
97	bad.....	zły
97	good at	dobry w (czymś)
97	bad at.....	zły w (czymś)
98	instead of.....	zamiast

LESSON 19

99	bread	chleb
99	butter.....	masło
99	rice	ryż
99	carry	nosić, nieść
100	no = (not any)	żaden, żadne
100	hear.....	słyszeć
100	drive.....	prowadzić (samochód)
101	money.....	pieniądze
101	pence	pens
101	pound	funt
101	fewer ... than	mniej niż
102	watch	zegarek na rękę

LESSON 20

103	time.....	godzina, czas
103	past	po
103	to.....	za
103	by	na, według
103	o'clock.....	godzina
103	day	dzień
103	week	tydzień
103	month	miesiąc
103	year	rok
104	also.....	także, też
104	meat.....	mięso
104	sugar	cukier
104	count.....	liczyć
104	from ... to.....	od ... do
105	possessive adjective.....	przymiotnik dzierżawczy
105	possessive pronoun	zaimek dzierżawczy
106	mine	mój
106	yours	twój
106	his.....	jego
106	hers	jej
106	ours	nasz
106	yours	wasz
106	theirs.....	ich
107	infinitive.....	bezokolicznik
107	auxiliary verb	czasownik pomocniczy
107	do.....	robić

LESSON 21

109	the most.....	najwięcej
109	beautiful	piękny
109	handsome.....	przystojny
109	ugly	brzydki
110	eat.....	jeść
110	drink.....	pić
110	water.....	woda
110	wine	wino
110	milk	mleko
111	metal.....	metal
111	gold.....	złoto
111	silver.....	srebro
111	steel	stal
111	iron.....	żelazo
111	made of	zrobiony z
111	key.....	klucz
111	plastic.....	plastik
112	cost	kosztować
112	like	podobny, jak
112	Monday	poniedziałek
112	Tuesday	wtorek
112	Wednesday	środa
112	Thursday	czwartek
112	Friday	piątek
112	Saturday.....	sobota
112	Sunday	niedziela
112	weekend	weekend
113	today.....	dzisiaj
113	yesterday	wczoraj
113	tomorrow	jutro
113	was.....	był
113	will be	będzie
113	to be.....	być

LESSON 22

114	want.....	chcieć
114	at the moment.....	w tym momencie
114	do you have ...?	czy masz...?
114	you don't have.....	nie masz
115	begin.....	zaczynać
115	end	kończyć
115	last	trwać
115	how long.....	jak długo
115	cheap	tani
115	expensive	drogi
115	Rolls Royce	Rolls Royce
115	the fewest.....	najmniej
116	building	budynek
116	inside.....	wewnątrz
116	outside	na zewnątrz
116	stomach	żołądek



English–Portuguese Vocabulary Book
Stage 2

English in a quarter of the time!

STAGE 2

Portuguese vocabulary

LESSON 10

53	home	.....lar
53	speak	.....falar
53	that	.....aquele
56	do	.....auxiliar (fazer)
56	does	.....auxiliar (fazer)
56	Japanese	.....japonês
56	Chinese	.....chinês
58	do not	.....não
58	don't	.....auxiliar (forma negativa)
58	does not	.....não
58	doesn't	.....auxiliar (forma negativa)
58	remain	.....permanecer / ficar

LESSON 11

62	about	.....aproximadamente
62	page	.....página
62	can	.....poder (ser capaz de)
62	like	.....gostar
62	dislike	.....não gostar
62	cinema	.....cinema
62	television	.....televisão
63	right	.....direita
63	left	.....esquerda
63	moving	.....movendo
63	still	.....parado (a)
63	completely	.....completamente
64	wearing	.....vestindo / usando
64	wear	.....vestir / usar
64	glasses	.....óculos
64	with	.....com
65	half	.....metade
65	tell	.....contar

LESSON 12

66	Russian	.....russo
66	Greek	.....grego
66	prefer	.....preferir
66	tea	.....chá
66	coffee	.....café
66	both	.....ambos (as)
67	mean	.....significar
67	hello	.....oi

67	goodbye	.....adeus / tchau
67	thank you	.....obrigado/a
68	language	.....língua
68	European	.....europeu
68	Asian	.....asiático
68	Germany	.....Alemanha
68	I have not / I haven't	.....Eu não tenho
68	you have not / you haven't	.....você não tem
68	he has not / he hasn't	.....ele não tem
68	she has not / she hasn't	.....ela não tem
68	it has not / it hasn't	.....ele/ela não tem
68	we have not / we haven't	.....nos não temos
68	you have not / you haven't	.....vocês não tem
68	they have not / they haven't	.....eles não tem
68	only	.....apenas (somente)
69	the same ... as	.....o mesmo que
69	different ... from	.....diferente de
69	Japan	.....Japão

LESSON 13

71	anybody	.....alguém (na interrogativa)
71	somebody	.....alguém
71	not anybody	.....ninguém
71	nobody	.....ninguém
72	corridor	.....corredor
73	walk	.....caminhar / andar
73	Mr. Brown's	.....Sr. Brown
74	stand up	.....levantar-se
74	sit down	.....sentar-se
74	up	.....para cima
74	down	.....para baixo
74	cannot / can't	.....não pode
		.....(não ser capaz de)
75	quarter	.....quarto (medida)
75	teach	.....ensinar
75	learn	.....aprender
75	Spanish	.....Espanhol

LESSON 14

76	easyfácil
----	------	------------

76	difficult.....	difícil
76	grammar.....	gramática
76	hang	pendurar
76	map	mapa
77	by.....	de
77	car.....	carro
77	bus.....	ônibus
77	train.....	trem
77	school.....	escola
77	married.....	casado (a)
77	single	solteiro (a)
77	Miss	senhorita
77	husband	marido
77	wife.....	esposa (mulher)
78	mother.....	mãe
78	father.....	pai
78	child.....	criança
78	children	crianças
78	only child	filho único
78	call	chamar
78	mum	mãe
78	dad	pai
79	one ... the other	um .. o outro
79	kind	tipo

LESSON 15

81	preposition.....	preposição
82	north	norte
82	south	sul
82	east.....	leste
82	west.....	oeste
82	cardinal point.....	ponto cardeal
82	Paris	Paris
82	place.....	lugar
82	some of.....	alguns dos
83	opposite	em frente, .....do lado contrário, contrário
83	without.....	sem
84	Verb.....	verbo
84	Noun.....	substantivo
84	translation	tradução
84	during.....	durante
84	about.....	em volta /aproximadamente

LESSON 16

85	some ... some	alguns...alguns /algumas...algumas
85	anything	alguma coisa (algo)
85	something	alguma coisa (algo)
85	not anything.....	nenhuma coisa (nada)
85	nothing.....	nada

88	front	frente
88	back	costas
88	top	alto, parte de cima
88	bottom	parte de baixo
88	side	lado
88	smell	cheirar / cheiro
89	address	endereço
89	street	rua

LESSON 17

90	many.....	muitos (as)
90	few.....	poucos (as)
90	match.....	fósforo
90	matchbox	caixa de fósforos
90	friend.....	amigo (a)
90	friendly	amigável
91	into	dentro
91	in.....	dentro
91	that.....	aquele
91	another.....	outro (a)
91	see	ver
91	such as	tal como / tais como
92	why.....	por que
92	because	porque
92	similar.....	similar
92	too	muito (demasiado)
92	Greenwich.....	Greenwich
92	second	segundo
92	minute.....	minuto
92	hour.....	hora
92	make.....	fazer
93	Adjective.....	adjetivo

LESSON 18

94	food	comida (alimento)
94	son.....	filho
94	daughter	filha
94	brother	irmão
94	sister	irmã
95	parents	pais
95	relatives	parentes
95	relations.....	parentes
95	family.....	família
95	uncle	tio
95	aunt	tia
95	cousin	primo (a)
95	more ... than.....	mais... que
96	break	quebrar
96	out of.....	fora de
97	think	pensar
97	good.....	bom
97	bad	mau

97	good at.....	bom em
97	bad at	mau em
98	instead of	em vez de

LESSON 19

99	bread	pão
99	butter	manteiga
99	rice.....	arroz
99	carry.....	carregar
100	no = (not any).....	não = (nenhum)
100	hear	ouvir
100	drive	dirigir
101	money	dinheiro
101	pence.....	centavo
101	pound.....	libra
101	fewer ... than.....	menos ... que
102	watch.....	relógio (de pulso)

LESSON 20

103	time	hora
103	past.....	passado (depois)
103	to	para
103	by.....	por
103	o'clock	em ponto
103	day.....	dia
103	week.....	semana
103	month.....	mês
103	year.....	ano
104	also	também
104	meat	carne
104	sugar	açúcar
104	count	contar
104	from ... to	de ... até
105	Possessive adjectives	adjetivo
	.....	possessivo
105	Possessive pronouns	pronome
	.....	possessivo
106	mine	meu
106	yours.....	seu
106	his	dele
106	hers.....	dela
106	ours	nosso
106	yours.....	seus
107	theirs	deles
107	Infinitive	infinitivo
107	Auxiliary verb	verbo auxiliar
107	do	fazer

LESSON 21

109	the most	o mais
109	beautiful.....	bonito (a)
109	handsome	bonito

110	ugly.....	feio (a)
110	eat	comer
110	drink	beber / bebida
110	water.....	água
110	wine.....	vinho
111	milk.....	leite
111	metal	metal
111	gold	ouro
111	silver	prata
111	steel	aço
111	iron	ferro
111	made of	feito de
111	key	chave
112	plastic	plástico
112	cost	custar
112	like	como, similar à
112	Monday	segunda-feira
112	Tuesday	terça-feira
112	Wednesday	quarta-feira
112	Thursday.....	quinta-feira
112	Friday.....	sexta-feira
112	Saturday	sábado
112	Sunday.....	domingo
113	weekend	fim de semana
113	today	hoje
113	yesterday.....	ontem
113	tomorrow.....	amanhã
113	was	foi / era
113	will be	será / estará
113	to be	ser / estar

LESSON 22

114	want	querer
114	at the moment	no momento
114	do you have ...?	Você tem?
115	you don't have... ..	Você não tem
115	begin	começar
115	end	terminar
115	last.....	durar
115	how long	quanto tempo
115	cheap.....	barato
115	expensive	caro
115	Rolls Royce.....	Rolls Royce
116	the fewest	o menos, a minoria
116	building	prédio
116	inside.....	dentro
116	outside	fora
117	stomach.....	estômago
117	a.....	um / uma
117	some.....	alguns / algumas
117	well.....	bem

117	flower.....	flor
118	plant.....	planta
118	whose.....	de quem
118	love.....	amar
118	hate.....	odiar

LESSON 23

119	meal.....	refeição
119	breakfast.....	café da manhã
119	lunch.....	almoço
119	dinner.....	jantar
119	a day.....	por dia
119	morning.....	manhã
119	evening.....	noite
119	plate.....	prato
119	bowl.....	tijela
119	knife.....	faca
119	fork.....	garfo
119	spoon.....	colher
120	chopsticks.....	pauzinhos - Hashi
120	exception.....	exceção
120	quantity.....	quantidade
121	singular.....	singular
121	many.....	muitos (contável)
121	few.....	poucos (contável)
121	much.....	muito (incontável)
121	little.....	pouco (incontável)
121	a lot of.....	muito
121	salt.....	sal
122	pepper.....	pimenta
122	fewer ... than	menos ... que (contável)
122	less ... than	menos ... que (incontável)
122	bank.....	banco

LESSON 24

124	the fewest.....	o menos (contável)
124	the least.....	o menos (incontável)
125	the one.....	aquele / é o que / é o qual
125	opposite.....	em frente, do lado contrário, oposto
125	next to.....	ao lado de
125	work.....	trabalhar
125	rest.....	descansar
126	most people.....	a maioria das pessoas
126	glass.....	vidro
126	wood.....	madeira
126	paper.....	papel
126	stone.....	pedra
127	enough.....	suficiente, bastante
127	that one.....	aquele (a) outro (a)
127	repeat.....	repetir
128	badly.....	mal

128	telephone.....	telefone
128	mobile.....	celular
128	phone.....	fone
128	call.....	chamada
128	make a (phone) call.....	fazer uma ligação



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2

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STAGE 2: LESSONS 10–24

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STAGE 2

Russian vocabulary

LESSON 10

53	home	дом
53	speak	говорить
53	that	что
56	do	вспомогательный глагол
56	does	вспомогательный глагол
56	Japanese	японский
56	Chinese	китайский
58	do not	не
58	don't	не
58	does not	не
58	doesn't	не
58	remain	оставаться

LESSON 11

62	about	около
62	page	страница
62	can	мочь, уметь
62	like	нравиться
62	dislike	не нравится
62	cinema	кино
62	television	телевидение
63	right	правый
63	left	левый
63	moving	двигаться
63	still	неподвижно
63	completely	совершенно
64	wearing	носить
64	wear	носить
64	glasses	очки
64	with	с помощью / с
65	half	половина
65	tell	говорить, сказать

LESSON 12

66	Russian	русский
66	Greek	грек, греческий
66	prefer	предпочитать
66	tea	чай
66	coffee	кофе
66	both	оба
67	mean	значить
67	hello	привет, здравствуйте
67	goodbye	до свидания
67	thank you	спасибо
68	language	язык

68	European	европейский
68	Asian	азиатский
68	Germany	Германия
68	I have not / I haven't	у меня нет
68	you have not / you haven't	у тебя/вас нет
68	he has not / he hasn't	у него нет
68	she has not / she hasn't	у нее нет
68	it has not / it hasn't	нет
68	we have not / we haven't /	у нас нет
68	you have not / you haven't	у тебя/вас нет
68	they have not / they haven't	у них нет
68	only	только
69	the same ... as	такой же как
69	different ... from	отличный от
69	Japan	Япония

LESSON 13

71	anybody	кто-нибудь
71	somebody	кто-то
71	not anybody	никто
71	nobody	никто
72	corridor	коридор
73	walk	ходить
73	Mr. Brown's	мистера Брауна
74	stand up	вставать
74	sit down	садиться
74	up	вверх
74	down	вниз
74	cannot / can't	не мочь, не уметь
75	quarter	четверть
75	teach	обучать
75	learn	учить, изучать
75	Spanish	испанский

LESSON 14

76	easy	легкий, легко
76	difficult	трудный, трудно
76	grammar	грамматика
76	hang	висеть
76	map	карта
77	by	на, при помощи
77	car	автомобиль
77	bus	автобус
77	train	поезд
77	school	школа
77	married	женат/ замужем
77	single	не женат/не замужем

77	miss	.....	мисс
77	husband	.....	муж
77	wife	.....	жена
78	mother	.....	мать
78	father	.....	отец
78	child	.....	ребенок
78	children	.....	дети
78	only child	.....	единственный ребенок
78	call	.....	называть
78	mum	.....	мама
78	dad	.....	папа
79	one ... the other	.....	один ... другой
79	kind	.....	тип

LESSON 15

81	preposition	.....	предлог
82	north	.....	север, на север
82	south	.....	юг, на юге
82	east	.....	восток, на восток
82	west	.....	запад, на запад
82	cardinal point	.....	сторона света
82	Paris	.....	Париж
82	place	.....	место
82	some of	.....	некоторые из
83	opposite	.....	антоним, противоположный
83	without	.....	без
84	verb	.....	глагол
84	noun	.....	существительное
84	translation	.....	перевод
84	during	.....	в течение
84	about	.....	по, около

LESSON 16

85	some ... some	.....	одни ... другие
85	anything	.....	что-нибудь
85	something	.....	что-то
85	not anything	.....	ничего
85	nothing	.....	ничего
88	front	.....	передний, передняя часть
88	back	.....	задний, задняя часть
88	top	.....	верх
88	bottom	.....	низ
88	side	.....	сторона
88	smell	.....	нюхать, запах
89	address	.....	адрес
89	street	.....	улица

LESSON 17

90	many	.....	много
90	few	.....	мало
90	match	.....	спичка
90	matchbox	.....	спичечный коробок
90	friend	.....	друг
90	friendly	.....	дружелюбный
91	into	.....	в
91	in	.....	в

91	that	.....	в том, что
91	another	.....	другой
91	see	.....	видеть
91	such as	.....	такой как
92	why	.....	почему
92	because	.....	потому что
92	similar	.....	похожий
92	too	.....	слишком
92	Greenwich	.....	Гринвич
92	second	.....	секунда
92	minute	.....	минута
92	hour	.....	час
92	make	.....	делать
93	adjective	.....	прилагательное

LESSON 18

94	food	.....	еда
94	son	.....	сын
94	daughter	.....	дочь
94	brother	.....	брат
94	sister	.....	сестра
95	parents	.....	родители
95	relations	.....	родственники
95	relatives	.....	родственники
95	family	.....	семья
95	uncle	.....	дядя
95	aunt	.....	тетя
95	cousin	.....	двоюродный брат/сестра
95	more ... than	.....	больше ... чем
96	break	.....	разбить, сломать
96	out of	.....	из
97	think	.....	думать
97	good	.....	хороший
97	bad	.....	плохой
97	good at	.....	уметь хорошо что-то делать
97	bad at	.....	не уметь
98	instead of	.....	вместо

LESSON 19

99	bread	.....	хлеб
99	butter	.....	сливочное масло
99	rice	.....	рис
99	carry	.....	носить
100	no = (not any)	.....	нет
100	hear	.....	слышать
100	drive	.....	водить
101	money	.....	деньги
101	pence	.....	пенсы
101	pound	.....	фунт
101	fewer ... than	.....	меньше, чем
102	watch	.....	наручные часы

LESSON 20

103	time	.....	время
103	past	.....	после
103	to	.....	до

103	by.....	по
103	o'clock	час, часа, часов
103	day.....	день
103	week.....	неделя
103	month.....	месяц
103	year	год
104	also	также
104	meat	мясо
104	sugar	сахар
104	count	считать
104	from ... to	от ... до
105	possessive adjective	притяжательное
	.....	прилагательное
105	possessive pronoun	притяжательное
	.....	местоимение
106	mine	мой
106	yours	твой, ваш
106	his	его
106	hers	ее
106	ours	наш
106	yours.....	твой, ваш
106	theirs	их
107	infinitive	инфинитив
107	auxiliary verb	вспомогательный глагол
107	do	делать

LESSON 21

109	the most	наибольшее количество
109	beautiful	красивый
109	handsome.....	красивый (о мужчине)
109	ugly	уродливый
110	eat	есть
110	drink	пить
110	water.....	вода
110	wine	вино
110	milk	молоко
111	metal	металл
111	gold.....	золото
111	silver	серебро
111	steel.....	сталь
111	iron	железо
111	made of	сделанный из
111	key	ключ
111	plastic.....	пластмасса
112	cost	стоить
112	like	похожий, такой как
112	Monday.....	понедельник
112	Tuesday.....	вторник
112	Wednesday	среда
112	Thursday	четверг
112	Friday	пятница
112	Saturday	суббота
112	Sunday	воскресенье
112	weekend	выходные
113	today.....	сегодня
113	yesterday.....	вчера

113	tomorrow	завтра
113	was	был
113	will be	будет
113	to be	быть

LESSON 22

114	want.....	хотеть
114	at the moment	сейчас
114	do you have ... ?	у тебя есть ... ?
114	you don't have.....	у тебя нет
115	begin.....	начинаться
115	end	заканчиваться
115	last.....	длиться
115	how long	как долго
115	cheap.....	дешевый
115	expensive	дорогой
115	Rolls Royce	Роллс-Ройс
115	the fewest.....	наименьшее количество
116	building	здание
116	inside.....	внутренняя часть, внутри
116	outside.....	наружная часть, снаружи
116	stomach	желудок
117	a	(неопределенный артикль)
117	some	несколько
117	well	хорошо
117	flower	цветок
117	plant.....	растение
118	whose	чей
118	love	любить
118	hate	ненавидеть

LESSON 23

119	meal	прием пищи
119	breakfast	завтрак
119	lunch.....	обед
119	dinner	ужин
119	a day	в день
119	morning	утро
119	evening.....	вечер
119	plate.....	тарелка
119	bowl.....	глубокая тарелка, миска
119	knife.....	нож
119	fork	вилка
119	spoon.....	ложка
119	chopsticks.....	палочки для еды
120	exception.....	исключение
120	quantity.....	количество
120	singular	единственное число
121	many.....	много
121	few	мало
121	much.....	много
121	little	мало
121	a lot of.....	много
121	salt.....	соль
121	pepper	перец
122	fewer ... than.....	меньше, чем

- 122 less ... than меньше, чем
122 bank..... банк

LESSON 24

- 124 the fewestнаименьшее количество
124 the least.....наименьшее количество
124 the one тот
125 oppositeнапротив
125 next to..... рядом с
125 work..... работать
125 restотдыхать
125 most people..... большинство людей
126 glassстекло
126 woodдерево
126 paper бумага
126 stoneкамень
126 enough достаточно
127 that one тот
127 repeat повторять
127 badly плохо
128 telephone..... телефон
128 mobile..... мобильный телефон
128 phone телефон, телефонный
128 callзвонок
128 make a (phone) call..... звонить (по телефону)



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STAGE 2

Slovak vocabulary

LESSON 10

53	home	domov
53	speak	hovoríť
53	that	že
56	do	pomocné sloveso
	.....	používané pri tvorbe otázky
	.....	a kladnej odpovede v prítomnom čase
56	does	pomocné sloveso používané
	.....	pri tvorbe otázky a kladnej odpovede
	.....	v 3. osobe jednotného čísla v prítomnom čase
56	Japanese	japončina
56	Chinese	čínština
58	do not	záporný tvar pomocného
	.....	slovesa do v prítomnom čase
58	don't	skrátenejší tvar záporu pomocného
	.....	slovesa do v prítomnom čase
58	does not	záporný tvar 3. osoby
	.....	jednotného čísla pomocného
	.....	slovesa do v prítomnom čase
58	doesn't	skrátenejší tvar záporu 3. osoby
	.....	jednotného čísla pomocného
	.....	slovesa do v prítomnom čase
58	remain	zostať

LESSON 11

62	about	približne, okolo
62	page	strana
62	can	vedieť, môcť
62	like	páčiť sa, mať rád
62	dislike	nemáť rád, nepáčiť sa
62	cinema	kino
62	television	televízia
63	right	pravá/-ý
63	left	ľavá /-ý
63	moving	hýbať sa (priebehový tvar slovesa)
63	still	nehybný, nehybne
63	completely	úplne
64	wearing	nosiť, mať na sebe
64	wear	nosiť
64	glasses	okuliare
64	with	s, so
65	half	polovica
65	tell	povedať

LESSON 12

66	Russian	Rus
66	Greek	Grék, gréčtina
66	prefer	uprednostňovať
66	tea	čaj
66	coffee	káva
66	both	oboje, obidvoje, obaja
67	mean	značiť
67	hello	ahoj
67	goodbye	dovidenia
67	thank you	ďakujem
68	language	jazyk (nástroj komunikácie)
68	European	európsky
68	Asian	ázijský
68	Germany	Nemecko
68	I have not / I haven't	(ja) nemám
68	you have not / you haven't	(ty) nemáš
68	he has not / he hasn't	(on) nemá
68	she has not / she hasn't	(ona) nemá
68	it has not / it hasn't	(ono/to) nemá
68	we have not / we haven't /	(my) nemáme
68	you have not / you haven't	(vy) nemáte
68	they have not / they haven't	(oni/ony) nemajú
68	only	iba, len
69	the same ... as	rovnaký ... ako
69	different ... from	iný ... ako, odlišný od
69	Japan	Japonsko

LESSON 13

71	anybody	niekto (otázka a zápor)
71	somebody	niekto (kladná veta)
71	not anybody	nikto (so slovesom v zápornom tvare)
71	nobody	nikto (so slovesom v kladnom tvare)
72	corridor	chodba
73	walk	prechádzať sa
73	Mr. Brown's	pána Browna (genitív)
74	stand up	postaviť sa
74	sit down	posadiť sa
74	up	hore
74	down	dole
74	cannot / can't	nemôcť, nevedieť
75	quarter	štvrtina
75	teach	učiť, vyučovať
75	learn	učiť sa
75	Spanish	španielčina

LESSON 14

76	easy.....	ľahký (nenáročný)
76	difficult.....	ťažký (náročný)
76	grammar.....	gramatika
76	hang.....	visieť
76	map.....	mapa
77	by.....	pomocou niečoho, niečím
77	car.....	auto
77	bus.....	autobus
77	train.....	vlak
77	school.....	škola
77	married.....	ženatý/vydatá
77	single.....	slobodný/-á
77	miss.....	slečna
77	husband.....	manžel
77	wife.....	manželka
78	mother.....	matka
78	father.....	otec
78	child.....	dieťa
78	children.....	deti
78	only child.....	jedináčik
78	call.....	nazývať (niečo)
78	mum.....	mama
78	dad.....	oco
79	one ... the other.....	jeden ... Druhý
79	kind.....	druh, typ

LESSON 15

81	preposition.....	predložka
82	north.....	sever
82	south.....	juh
82	east.....	východ
82	west.....	západ
82	cardinal point.....	svetová strana
82	Paris.....	Paríž
82	place.....	miesto, priestor
82	some of.....	niektorí/-é z
83	opposite.....	protiklad
83	without.....	bez
84	verb.....	sloveso
84	noun.....	podstatné meno
84	translation.....	preklad
84	during.....	počas
84	about.....	okolo, /po (triede)

LESSON 16

85	some ... some.....	niektorí/-é ... niektorí/-é
85	anything.....	niečo (v otázke a zápore)
85	something.....	niečo (kladná veta)
85	not anything.....	nič
		(so slovesom v zápornom tvare)
85	nothing.....	nič (so slovesom v kladnom tvare)
88	front.....	predná časť
88	back.....	zadná strana, chrbát
88	top.....	horná časť
88	bottom.....	spodná časť

88	side.....	strana
88	smell.....	čuch, voňať
89	address.....	adresa
89	street.....	ulica

LESSON 17

90	many.....	veľa
		(s počítateľnými podstatnými menami)
90	few.....	málo
		(s počítateľnými podstatnými menami)
90	match.....	zápalka
90	matchbox.....	zápalková škatuľka
90	friend.....	priateľ
90	friendly.....	priateľský
91	into.....	do
91	in.....	v
91	that.....	ktorý/ -á, é
91	another.....	iný, druhý
91	see.....	vidieť
91	such as.....	ako napríklad
92	why.....	prečo
92	because.....	pretože, lebo
92	similar.....	podobný
92	too.....	príliš
92	Greenwich.....	Greenwich
92	second.....	sekunda
92	minute.....	minúta
92	hour.....	hodina
92	make.....	robiť, tvoriť, vyrobiť
93	adjective.....	prídavné meno

LESSON 18

94	food.....	jedlo
94	son.....	syn
94	daughter.....	dcéra
94	brother.....	brat
94	sister.....	sestra
95	parents.....	rodičia
95	relations.....	príbuzní
95	relatives.....	vzťahy
95	family.....	rodina
95	uncle.....	strýko
95	aunt.....	teta
95	cousin.....	bratranec, sesternica
95	more ... than.....	viac ... ako
96	break.....	zlomiť
96	out of.....	z, zo
97	think.....	myslieť
97	good.....	dobrý
97	bad.....	zlý
97	good at.....	dobrý v
97	bad at.....	zlý v
98	instead of.....	namiesto

LESSON 19

99	bread	chlieb
99	butter	maslo
99	rice	ryža
99	carry	niešť
100	no = (not any)	žiadny
100	hear	počuť
100	drive	šoférovať
101	money	peniaze
101	pence	penca
101	pound	libra
101	fewer ... than	menej ... ako
	..... (s počítateľnými podstatnými menami)	
102	watch	hodinky

LESSON 20

103	time	čas
103	past	po (časová predložka)
103	to	do (určitého času)
103	by	podľa
103	o'clock	hodina (celá)
103	day	deň
103	week	týždeň
103	month	mesiac
103	year	rok
104	also	tiež
104	meat	mäso
104	sugar	cukor
104	count	počítať
104	from ... to	od ... do
105	possessive adjective	prívlastňovacie
	.....	prídavné mená
105	possessive pronoun	prívlastňovacie zámená
106	mine	môj
106	yours	tvoj
106	his	jeho
106	hers	jej
106	ours	náš
106	yours	váš
106	theirs	ich
107	infinitive	neurčitok
107	auxiliary verb	pomocné sloveso
107	do	pomocné sloveso používané pri tvorbe
	.....	otázky a kladnej odpovede
	.....	v prítomnom čase / robiť

LESSON 21

109	the most	najviac
109	beautiful	krásny
109	handsome	pekný (o mužovi)
109	ugly	škaredý
110	eat	jesť
110	drink	píť, nápoj
110	water	voda
110	wine	víno
110	milk	mlieko

111	metal	kov
111	gold	zlato
111	silver	striebro
111	steel	ocel
111	iron	železo
111	made of	vyrobené z
111	key	kľúč
111	plastic	plast
112	cost	stáť (o cene)
112	like	ako (podobný)
112	Monday	pondelok
112	Tuesday	utorok
112	Wednesday	streda
112	Thursday	štvrtok
112	Friday	piatok
112	Saturday	sobota
112	Sunday	nedeľa
112	weekend	víkend
113	today	dnes
113	yesterday	včera
113	tomorrow	zajtra
113	was	minulý čas slovesa byť
	..... (be) v 3. osobe jednotného čísla	
113	will be	budúci čas slovesa byť
113	to be	býť

LESSON 22

114	want	chcieť
114	at the moment	teraz, v tejto chvíli
114	do you have ... ?	máš/máte ... ?
114	you don't have	nemáš/nemáte
115	begin	začať
115	end	skončiť
115	last	trvať
115	how long	ako dlho
115	cheap	lacný
115	expensive	drahý (o cene)
115	Rolls Royce	Rolls Royce
115	the fewest	najmenej
	..... (s počítateľnými podstatnými menami)	
116	building	budova
116	inside	vnútro, vo vnútri
116	outside	vonkajšok, vonku
116	stomach	žalúdok
117	a	neurčitý člen, nejaký (jednotné číslo)
117	some	nejakí/-é (v kladnej vete)
117	well	dobre
117	flower	kvet
117	plant	rastlina
118	whose	čia, či, koho?
118	love	mať rád, ľúbiť
118	hate	neznášať, nenávidieť

LESSON 23

119	meal	jedlo
119	breakfast	raňajky

119	lunch.....	obed
119	dinner	večera
119	a day	denne, za deň
119	morning	ráno
119	evening.....	večer
119	plate.....	tanier
119	bowl.....	miska
119	knife.....	nôž
119	fork	vidlička
119	spoon.....	lyžica
119	chopsticks.....	paličky (jedálenské)
120	exception.....	výnimka
120	quantity.....	množstvo
120	singular	jednotné číslo
121	many.....	veľa
	..... (s počítateľnými podstatnými menami)	
121	few	málo
	..... (s počítateľnými podstatnými menami)	
121	much.....	veľa
	..... (s nepočítateľnými podstatnými menami)	
121	little	málo
	..... (s nepočítateľnými podstatnými menami)	
121	a lot of.....	veľa (v kladnej vete)
121	salt.....	soľ
121	pepper	čierne korenie
122	fewer ... than.....	menej ... ako
	..... (s počítateľnými podstatnými menami)	
122	less ... than	menej ... ako
	..... (s nepočítateľnými podstatnými menami)	
122	bank.....	banka

LESSON 24

124	the fewest	najmenej
	..... (s počítateľnými podstatnými menami)	
124	the least.....	najmenej
	..... (s nepočítateľnými podstatnými menami)	
124	the one	ten (človek)
125	opposite	oproti
125	next to.....	vedľa
125	work.....	pracovať
125	rest	oddychovať
125	most people.....	väčšina ľudí
126	glass	sklo
126	wood	drevo
126	paper	papier
126	stone	kameň
126	enough	dost
127	that one	tamten
127	repeat	opakovať
127	badly	zle
128	telephone.....	telefón
128	mobile.....	mobil
128	phone	telefón, telefónny
128	call	(telefónny) hovor
128	make a (phone) call.....	telefonovať



English–Spanish Vocabulary Book

Stage 2

English in a quarter of the time!

STAGE 2

Spanish vocabulary

LESSON 10

53	home	casa, hogar
53	speak	hablar
53	that.....	que
56	do	partícula auxiliar sin traducción utilizada en preguntas y .. frases negativas (en este último caso combinada con 'not')
56	does	se usa en lugar de 'do' (ver 'do') cuando va con 'he', 'she' o 'it'
56	Japanese	japonés, japonesa/es/as
56	Chinese	chino/a/os/as
58	do not.....	forma negativa de la partícula auxiliar 'do'
58	don't.....	forma contraída de 'do not'
58	does not	se usa en lugar de 'do not' cuando va con 'he', 'she' o 'it'
58	doesn't	forma contraída de 'does not'
58	remain	permanecer, quedarse

LESSON 11

62	about.....	alrededor de, aproximadamente
62	page	página
62	can	poder
62	like	gustar
62	dislike	no gustar
62	cinema.....	cine
62	television	televisión
63	right.....	derecho/a/os/as
63	left	izquierdo/a/os/as
63	moving	moviendo/moviéndose
63	still	inmóvil/es; quieta/o/as/os
63	completely.....	completamente, por completo
64	wearing	llevar puesto/a/os/as (forma en -ing para el presente continuo)
64	wear	llevar puesto/as/os/as
64	glasses	gafas
64	with	con

65	half	mitad
65	tell	decir

LESSON 12

66	Russian	ruso/a/os/as
66	Greek.....	griego/a/os/as
66	prefer	preferir
66	tea	té
66	coffee	café
66	both.....	ambos, los dos
67	mean	significar, querer decir
67	hello	hola
67	goodbye	adiós
67	thank you	gracias
68	language	idioma, lengua
68	European.....	europeo/a/os/as
68	Asian.....	asiático/a/os/as
68	Germany.....	Alemania
68	I have not / I haven't	(yo) no tengo
68	you have not / you haven't	(tú) no tienes
68	he has not / he hasn't.....	(él) no tiene
68	she has not / she hasn't.....	(ella) no tiene
68	it has not / it hasn't.....	(esto, eso) no tiene
68	we have not / we haven't	(nosotros/as) no tenemos
68	you have not / you haven't	(vosotros/as) no teneis
68	they have not / they haven't.....	(ellos/as) no tienen
68	only	sólo, solamente
69	the same ... as ..	el mismo/la misma/los mismos/las mismas que
69	different ... from	diferente/s de; distinto/a/os/as de
69	Japan.....	Japón

LESSON 13

71	anybody	alguien
71	somebody	alguien
71	not anybody	nadie

71	nobody	nadie
72	corridor	pasillo
73	walk	andar, caminar
73	Mr. Brown's	del señor Brown
74	stand up	levantarse,
	.....	ponerse en pie/de pie
74	sit down.....	sentarse
74	up	arriba
74	down	abajo
74	cannot / can't	no poder
75	quarter	cuarto (fracción)
75	teach	enseñar
75	learn	aprender
75	Spanish.....	español/a/os/as

LESSON 14

76	easy	fácil/es
76	difficult.....	difícil/es
76	grammar	gramática
76	hang	colgar
76	map	mapa
77	by.....	en (seguido de un
	.....	medio de transporte)
77	car.....	coche
77	bus.....	autobús
77	train	tren
77	school	colegio, escuela
77	married.....	casado/a/os/as
77	single	soltero/a/os/as
77	miss.....	señorita
77	husband	marido, esposo
77	wife	mujer, esposa
78	mother	madre
78	father	padre
78	child.....	niño/a, hijo/a
78	children	niños/as, hijos/as
78	only child	hijo único/hija única
78	call	llamar
78	mum	mamá
78	dad	papá
79	one ... the other	uno ... el otro,
	.....	una ... la otra
79	kind	tipo, clase

LESSON 15

81	preposition.....	preposición
82	north	norte
82	south	sur
82	east.....	este
82	west	oeste
82	cardinal point.....	punto cardinal
82	Paris	París

82	place	sitio, lugar
82	some of	alguno/a/os/as de; algo de
83	opposite	contrario, opuesto
83	without	sin
84	verb	verbo
84	noun.....	sustantivo
84	translation	traducción
84	during.....	durante
84	about.....	alrededor de

LESSON 16

85	some ... some	algunos/as ... algunos/as
85	anything	algo, alguna cosa
85	something	algo, alguna cosa
85	not anything	nada, ninguna cosa
85	nothing	nada
88	front	parte delantera
88	back.....	parte de atrás
88	top.....	parte de arriba
88	bottom	parte de abajo
88	side	ado, parte lateral
88	smell	oler (verbo), olor (sustantivo)
89	address	dirección
89	street	calle

LESSON 17

90	many.....	muchos/as
90	few	pocos/as
90	match	cerilla
90	matchbox	caja de cerillas
90	friend.....	amigo/a
90	friendly	amistoso/a/os/as
91	into	dentro de, en
91	in.....	dentro de, en
91	that.....	que
91	another	otro/a
91	see	ver
91	such as.....	tal como, tales como
92	why.....	por qué (preguntas)
92	because	porque (respuestas)
92	similar	similar/es
92	too	demasiado
92	Greenwich	Greenwich
92	second	segundo
92	minute.....	minuto
92	hour.....	hora
92	make.....	hacer, fabricar
93	adjective	adjetivo

LESSON 18

94	food.....	comida, alimento/s
----	-----------	--------------------

94	son.....	hijo
94	daughter	hija
94	brother	hermano
94	sister	hermana
95	parents	padres
95	relatives	parientes, familiares
95	relations	parientes, familiares
95	family.....	familia
95	uncle.....	tío
95	aunt.....	tía
95	cousin	primo/a
95	more ... than.....	más ... que
96	break	romper
96	out of.....	fuera de
97	think	pensar, creer
97	good.....	bueno/a/os/as
97	bad	malo/as/os/as
97	good at.....	dársele bien algo a alguien
97	bad at	no dársele bien algo a alguien
98	instead of	en vez de, en lugar de

LESSON 19

99	bread.....	pan
99	butter	mantequilla
99	rice.....	arroz
99	carry	llevar, transportar
100	no = (not any) ..	ningún/ninguna/os/as
100	hear	oír
100	drive	conducir
101	money	dinero
101	pence.....	peniques
101	pound.....	libra esterlina
101	fewer ... than.....	menos... que
102	watch.....	reloj de (pulsera, bolsillo)

LESSON 20

103	time	hora
103	past.....	al leer la hora significa 'y'
103	to	al leer la hora significa 'menos'
103	by.....	by this clock' = 'según este reloj'
103	o'clock	en punto
103	day.....	día
103	week.....	semana
103	month.....	mes
103	year.....	año
104	also	también
104	meat	carne
104	sugar	azúcar
104	count	contar
104	from to	de/desde ... hasta

105	possessive adjective	adjetivo posesivo
105	possessive pronoun	pronombre posesivo
106	mine	mío/a/os/as
106	yours.....	tuyo/a/os/as
106	his.....	suyo/a/os/as
106	hers.....	suyo/a/os/as
106	ours	nuestro/a/os/as
106	yours.....	vuestro/a/os/as
106	theirs	suyo/a/os/as
107	infinitive	infinitivo
107	auxiliary verb.....	verbo auxiliar
107	do	hacer

LESSON 21

109	the most	el/la/los/las que más, la mayoría, la mayor parte de
109	beautiful.....	precioso, hermoso, bello + a/os/as
109	handsome	guapo/s (masculino)
109	ugly.....	feo/a/os/as
110	eat	comer
110	drink	beber
110	water.....	agua
110	wine.....	vino
110	milk.....	leche
111	metal	metal
111	gold	oro
111	silver	plata
111	steel.....	acero
111	iron	hierro
111	made of	hecho/a/os/as de
111	key	llave
111	p;lastic	plástico
112	cost	costar, valer
112	like	como
112	Monday	lunes
112	Tuesday	martes
112	Wednesday	miércoles
112	Thursday	jueves
112	Friday.....	viernes
112	Saturday	sábado
112	Sunday.....	domingo
112	weekend	fin de semana
113	today	hoy
113	yesterday.....	ayer
113	tomorrow.....	mañana
113	was	era, fué; estaba, estuvo
113	will be	será, estará
113	to be	ser, estar

LESSON 22

114	want	.....querer
114	at the moment	.....en este momento
114	do you have ...?	.....¿tienes? (tú), .....¿teneis? (vosotros/as)
114	you don't have ...	.....no tienes (tú), .....no tenéis (vosotros/as)
115	begin	.....empezar
115	end	.....terminar
115	last	.....durar
115	how long	.....cuánto tiempo
115	cheap	.....barato/a/os/as
115	expensive	.....caro/a/os/as
115	Rolls Royce	.....Rolls Royce
115	the fewest	.....el/la/los/las que menos, .....la menor parte de
116	building	.....edificio
116	inside	interior, la parte interior, dentro
116	outside	..... exterior, la parte exterior, fuera
116	stomach	.....estómago
117	a	.....un, una
117	some	.....algún/alguna/os/as
117	well	.....bien
117	flower	.....flor
117	plant	.....planta
118	whose	de quién/es (en una pregunta)
118	love	.....amar, querer
118	hate	.....odiar

LESSON 23

119	meal	.....comida
119	breakfast	.....desayuno
119	lunch	.....comida, almuerzo
119	dinner	.....cena
119	a day	.....al día (refiriéndose al.....número de veces)
119	morning	.....mañana
119	evening	.....tarde
119	plate	.....plato
119	bowl	.....bol, tazón, cuenco
119	knife	.....cuchillo
119	fork	.....tenedor
119	spoon	.....cuchara
119	chopsticks	.....palillos (para comer.....comida oriental)
120	exception	.....excepción
120	quantity	.....cantidad
120	singular	.....singular
121	many	.....muchos/as
121	few	.....pocos/as

121	much	.....mucho
121	little	.....poco
121	a lot of	.....mucho/a/os/as (adjetivo)
121	salt	.....sal
121	pepper	.....pimienta
122	fewer ... than	.....menos ... que
122	less ... than	.....menos ... que
122	bank	.....banco

LESSON 24

124	the fewest	.....el, la, los, las que menos
124	the least	.....el, la, los, las que menos
124	the one	.....el que, la que
125	opposite	.....en frente, en frente de
125	next to	.....al lado de
125	work	.....trabajar
125	rest	.....descansar
125	most people	.....la mayoría de la gente
126	glass	.....cristal, vidrio
126	wood	.....madera
126	paper	.....papel
126	stone	.....piedra
126	enough	.....bastante, suficiente
127	that one	.....ése, ésa, eso
127	repeat	.....repetir
127	badly	.....malamente, mal
128	telephone	.....teléfono
128	mobile	.....móvil, teléfono móvil
128	phone	.....teléfono .....(forma corta de 'telephone')
128	call	.....llamada
128	make a (phone) callhaceruna llamada (de teléfono)



CALLAN
METHOD

2

ENGLISH–TURKISH
VOCABULARY BOOK
STAGE 2: LESSONS 10–24

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Stage 2

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STAGE 2

Turkish vocabulary

LESSON 10

53	home	ev
53	speak	konusmak
53	that	ki
56	do	yapmak
56	does.....do fiilinin geniş zamandaki üçüncü şahıs tekil şekli	
56	Japanese.....	Japonca
56	Chinese	Çince
58	do not	yapmamak
58	don't.....	yapmamak (kısaltma)
58	does not..... yapmamak (üçüncü şahıs tekil şekli)	
58	doesn't.....	yapmamak (kısaltma)
58	remain	kalmak

LESSON 11

62	about	yaklaşık
62	page	sayfa
62	can.....	'ebilme
62	like	beğenmek/hoşlanmak
62	dislike	sevmemek/hoşlanmamak
62	cinema	sinema
62	television	televizyon
63	right	sağ
63	left.....	sol
63	moving.....	hareket ediyor
63	still	hareketsiz
63	completely	tamamen
64	wearing.....	giyiyor
64	wear.....	giymek
64	glasses	gözlük
64	with	ile
65	half	yarısı
65	tell.....	anlatmak

LESSON 12

66	Russian	Rus
66	Greek.....	Yunan/Yunanca
66	prefer	tercih etmek
66	tea	çay
66	coffee.....	kahve
66	both	her ikisi
67	mean	anlamına gelmek
67	hello.....	merhaba
67	goodbye.....	Hoşça kal/güle güle
67	thank you.....	teşekkür ederim

68	language.....	lisan/dil
68	European.....	Avrupalı
68	Asian	Asyalı
68	Germany.....	Almanya
68	I have not / I haven't.....	Sahip değilim
68	you have not / you haven't	Sahip değilsin
68	he has not / he hasn't.....	Sahip değil (erkek)
68	she has not / she hasn't	Sahip değil (kadin)
68	it has not / it hasn't ..	sahip değil (hayvan, nesne)
68	we have not / we haven't /	sahip değiliz
68	you have not / you haven't	sahip değilsiniz
68	they have not / they haven't	sahip değiller
68	only.....	sadece
69	the same ... as.....	ile aynı
69	different ... from	'dan farklı
69	Japan.....	Japonya

LESSON 13

71	anybody.....	herhangi birisi
71	somebody.....	birisi
71	not anybody.....	hiç kimse
71	nobody.....	hiç kimse
72	corridor	koridor
73	walk	yürümek
73	Mr. Brown's	Bay Brown'un
74	stand up.....	ayağa kalkmak
74	sit down	oturmak
74	up	yukarı
74	down.....	aşağı
74	cannot / can't.....	-amamak/ -ememek
75	quarter.....	çeyrek
75	teach.....	öğretmek
75	learn	öğrenmek
75	Spanish	İspanyolca

LESSON 14

76	easy.....	kolay
76	difficult	zor
76	grammar	dil bilgisi
76	hang	asmak
76	map	harita
77	by.....	ile
77	car	araba
77	bus.....	otobüs
77	train	tren
77	school	okul
77	married	evli

77	single	bekar
77	miss	evlenmemiş bayan
77	husband	eş, koca
77	wife	eş, hanım
78	mother	anne
78	father	baba
78	child	çocuk
78	children	çocuklar
78	only child	tek çocuk
78	call	söylemek
78	mum	anneciğim
78	dad	babaciğim
79	one ... the other	biri ... diğeri
79	kind	tür

LESSON 15

81	preposition	edat
82	north	kuzey
82	south	güney
82	east	doğu
82	west	batı
82	cardinal point	anayön
82	Paris	Paris
82	place	yer
82	some of	-in bazıları
83	opposite	zıttı
83	without	olmadan
84	verb	fiil
84	noun	isim
84	translation	tercüme
84	during	esnasında
84	about	bir yer içinde saga sola

LESSON 16

85	some ... some	bazısı ... bazısı
85	anything	herhangi bir sey
85	something	bir sey
85	not anything	hiçbir şey
85	nothing	hiçbir şey
88	front	ön
88	back	arka
88	top	üst
88	bottom	alt
88	side	yan
88	smell	koklamak/koku
89	address	adres
89	street	cadde

LESSON 17

90	many	bir çok
90	few	az
90	match	kibrit
90	matchbox	kibrit kutusu
90	friend	arkadaş
90	friendly	arkadaşça
91	into	içine

91	in	içinde
91	that	için
91	another	başka bir
91	see	görmek
91	such as	gibi
92	why	neden
92	because	çünkü
92	similar	benzer
92	too	çok
92	Greenwich	Greenwich
92	second	ikinci
92	minute	dakika
92	hour	saat
92	make	yapmak
93	adjective	sıfat

LESSON 18

94	food	yiyecek
94	son	erkek evlat
94	daughter	kız evlat
94	brother	erkek kardeş/ağabey
94	sister	kız kardeş /abla
95	parents	anne-babalar
95	relations	akrabalar
95	relatives	akrabalar
95	family	aile
95	uncle	amca/dayı
95	aunt	teyze/hala
95	cousin	kuzen
95	more ... than	'dan daha fazla
96	break	kırmak
96	out of	'in dışına
97	think	düşünmek
97	good	iyi
97	bad	kötü
97	good at	'da iyi
97	bad at	'da kötü
98	instead of	'in yerine

LESSON 19

99	bread	ekmek
99	butter	yağ
99	rice	pirinç
99	carry	taşımak
100	no = (not any)	hiç
100	hear	duymak
100	drive	sürmek
101	money	para
101	pence	peni
101	pound	sterlin
101	fewer ... than	'den daha az
102	watch	kol saati

LESSON 20

103	time	zaman
103	past	geçe

103	to	kala
103	by.....	'e göre
103	o'clock	saat
103	day.....	gün
103	week.....	hafta
103	month	ay
103	year	yıl
104	also	ayrıca
104	meat	et
104	sugar	seker
104	count.....	saymak
104	from to	'dan ...'a
105	possessive adjective	iyelik sıfatı
105	possessive pronoun	iyelik zamiri
106	mine.....	benimki
106	yours.....	seninki
106	his.....	onunki (erkek)
106	hers	onunki (bayan)
106	ours	bizimki
106	yours.....	sizinki
106	theirs.....	onlarınki
107	infinitive	mastar
107	auxiliary verb.....	yardımcı fiil
107	do	yardımcı fiil

LESSON 21

109	the most	en çok
109	beautiful.....	güzel
109	handsome.....	yakışıklı
109	ugly	çirkin
110	eat	yemek
110	drink.....	içmek/içecek
110	water.....	su
110	wine	şarap
110	milk.....	süt
111	metal.....	metal
111	gold.....	altın
111	silver	gümüş
111	steel.....	çelik
111	iron	demir
111	made of	'dan yapılmış
111	key.....	anahtar
111	plastic	plastik
112	cost.....	tutmak/değerinde olmak
112	like	benzemek
112	Monday.....	Pazartesi
112	Tuesday.....	Salı
112	Wednesday	Çarşamba
112	Thursday	Perşembe
112	Friday.....	Cuma
112	Saturday	Cumartesi
112	Sunday	Pazar
112	weekend	hafta sonu
113	today.....	bugün
113	yesterday.....	dün
113	tomorrow	yarın

113	was.....	idi
113	will be	olacak
113	to be	olmak

LESSON 22

114	want.....	istemek
114	at the moment	su anda
114	do you have ... ?	'in var mı?
114	you don't have	'in yok
115	begin.....	başlamak
115	end	sona ermek
115	last	sürmek
115	how long	ne kadar
115	cheap.....	ucuz
115	expensive	pahalı
115	Rolls Royce	Rolls Royce
115	the fewest.....	en az
116	building.....	bina
116	inside.....	içi/içinde
116	outside.....	dışı/dışında
116	stomach.....	mide
117	a	bir
117	some.....	bazı
117	well	iyi
117	flower.....	çiçek
117	plant.....	bitki
118	whose	kimin
118	love.....	sevmek
118	hate	nefret etmek

LESSON 23

119	meal.....	yemek (öğün)
119	breakfast.....	kahvaltı
119	lunch.....	öğle yemeği
119	dinner	akşam yemeği
119	a day.....	bir gün
119	morning	sabah
119	evening.....	akşam
119	plate.....	tabak
119	bowl.....	kase
119	knife.....	bıçak
119	fork	çatal
119	spoon.....	kasık
119	chopsticks.....	çubuklar
120	exception	istisna
120	quantity.....	miktar
120	singular.....	tekil
121	many.....	bir çok (sayılabilen nesneler)
121	few.....	biraz (sayılabilen nesneler)
121	much....	bir çok (sayılamayan nesneler, sorular ve olumsuz cümlelerde)
121	little	biraz (sayılamayan nesneler)
121	a lot of.....	bir çok (sayılamayan nesneler, olumlu cümlelerde)
121	salt.....	tuz
121	pepper	kara biber

- 122 fewer ... than ..'den daha az (sayılabilen nesneler için)
122 less ... than 'den daha az (sayılamayan nesneler için)
122 bank..... banka

LESSON 24

- 124 the fewesten az (sayılabilen nesneler için)
124 the least..... en az (sayılamayan nesneler için)
124 the onekişi/o
125 opposite..... karşı tarafta
125 next to.....'in yanında
125 work.....çalışmak
125 restdinlenmek
125 most people.....bir çok insan
126 glass cam
126 wood..... tahta
126 paper kagıt
126 stone..... tas
126 enough yeterince
127 that oneo (zamir)
127 repeat tekrarlamak
127 badly..... kötü şekilde
128 telephone.....telefon cihazı
128 mobile..... cep telefonu
128 phone telefon
128 call telefon çağırısı
128 make a (phone) call.... telefon görüşmesi yapmak