



STUDENT'S BOOK STAGE 3: LESSONS 25–40

2012 ON



Student's Book Stage 3

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

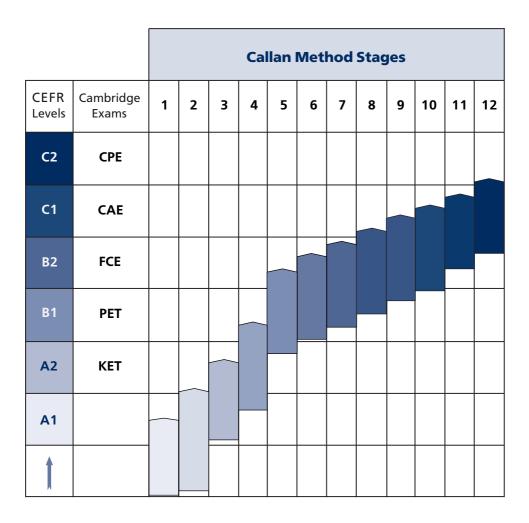
Lots of information, including a list of schools around the world that use the method

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.



STAGE 3

LESSON 25

129 **cheaper ... than**

more expensive ... than

Is your handkerchief more expensive than your shoes? No, my handkerchief isn't more expensive than my shoes; it's cheaper than my shoes

Is a Rolls Royce cheaper than a Ford? No, a Rolls Royce isn't cheaper than a Ford; it's more expensive than a Ford

Is your town a more expensive place than ...?

No, my town isn't a more expensive place than ...; it's a cheaper place than ...

the cheapest

the most expensive

Is the ... the most expensive car in this country?

No, the ... isn't the most expensive car in this country; it's the cheapest car in this country

What's the cheapest thing in this room? ... is the cheapest thing in this room

What's the most expensive thing you're wearing?

My ... is/are the most expensive thing(s) I'm wearing

syllable

comparative

superlative

When an adjective has <u>one</u> syllable, like "cheap", we make the comparative by adding the letters "er" and we say "cheap<u>er</u> than". We make the superlative by adding the letters "est" and we say "the cheapest".

When an adjective has <u>three</u> syllables, like "expensive", we do not add "er"; instead, we make the comparative by using the word "more", and we say "more expensive than". For the superlative, we do not add "est". Instead, we use the word "most" and we say "the most expensive".

What's the comparative of "long"?

The comparative of "long" is "longer than"

What's the comparative of "beautiful"?

The comparative of "beautiful" is "more beautiful than"

What's the superlative of "small"? The superlative of "small" is "the smallest"

What's the superlative of "expensive"? The superlative of "expensive"

is "the most expensive"

Why do we say "cheaper than" but not "expensiver than"?

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We say "cheaper than", but not "expensiver than", because the adjective "cheap" has only one syllable, whereas the adjective "expensive" has three syllables

above		below
Where's my nose?		Your nose's above your mouth
Where's my chin?		Your chin's below your mouth
Where's the ceiling?		The ceiling's above our heads
Are my feet above th	e table?	No, your feet aren't above the table; they're below the table
January	February	March
April	May	June
July	August	September
October	November	December

Tell me the names of the months of the year, please. The names of the months of the year are January, February, ...

last	next
What's this month?	This month's
What was last month?	Last month was

What will next month be? Next month will be ...

132 What was the month before last?

The month before last was ...

a.m.	p.m.	midday
Latin	then	

What do the letters a.m. mean after the time? The letters a.m. mean "ante meridiem" after the time

What do the letters p.m. mean after the time? The letters p.m. mean "post meridiem" after the time

What's the difference between a.m. and p.m.?

The difference between a.m. and p.m. is that we use a.m. for the time before midday (12 o'clock), and p.m. for the time after midday



When we use a.m. and p.m. we say the hours, then the minutes, and then a.m. or p.m. We don't say "half past three p.m."; we say "three thirty p.m".

Do we say "twenty to four a.m."?

No, we don't say "twenty to four a.m."; we say "three forty a.m."

What time do you eat breakfast?

I eat breakfast at ... a.m.

What time do you eat dinnner?

I eat dinner at ... p.m.

LESSON 26

What can we use instead of "many" and "much"?

a lot of

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Are there a lot of people in a small village? No, there aren't a lot of people in a small village: there are few people in a small village No, the English don't drink a Do the English drink a lot of coffee? lot of coffee; they drink a lot of tea Do you like to see a room with a lot of flowers in it? Yes, I like to see a room with a lot of flowers in it ~ No, I don't like to see a room with a lot of flowers in it Do you put a lot of butter on your bread? Yes, I put a lot of butter on my bread ~ No, I don't put a lot of butter on my bread Do we use our mouths for both eating and speaking? Yes, we use our mouths for both eating and speaking Can you speak both (Chinese) and (Italian)? No, I can't speak both (Chinese) and (Italian); I speak only (Italian) a lot 134 Do you go to the cinema a lot? Yes, I go to the cinema a lot ~ No, I don't go to the cinema a lot Do you read a lot? Yes I read a lot ~ No, I don't read a lot Do you eat a lot? Yes I eat a lot ~ No, I don't eat a lot Does he/she eat a lot? Yes he/she eats a lot ~ No, he/she doesn't eat a lot Do you use your mobile phone a lot? Yes, I use my mobile phone a lot ~ No, I don't use my mobile phone a lot

both ... and

We can use "a lot

of" instead of "many "and "much"

if	must	either or
bar	pub	restaurant
Do vou want	anything to eat at the mome	nt? Yes. I want something

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

If he/she wants something to eat, where must he/she go?

If he/she wants something to eat, he/she must go either home or to a restaurant

Do you want anything to drink at the moment?

Something to drink at the moment

No, I don't want anything to drink at the moment

If he/she wants something to drink, where must he/she go?

If he/she wants something to drink, he/she must go either home or to a bar or a pub

If you want to eat in a restaurant, about how much money must you have?

If I want to eat in a restaurant,
I must have about ...

If you want to hear people speaking ..., which country must you go to?

If I want to hear people speaking ...,
I must go to ...

play piano guitar football tennis

Can you play the piano (or guitar)? Yes, I can play the piano (or guitar) ~ No, I can't play the piano (or guitar)

Can you play football (or tennis)?

Yes, I can play football (or tennis)

No, I can't play football (or tennis)

morning	afternoon	evening	night
bed	go to bed		

What do we say to people between about 6 a.m. and 12 p.m.?

We say "Good morning" to people between about 6 a.m. and 12 p.m.

We say "Good afternoon" to people between about 12 p.m. and 5 p.m.

What do we say to people between about 5 p.m. and 10 p.m.?

We say "Good evening" to people between about 5 p.m. and 10 p.m.

And what do we say when we say goodbye after 10 p.m. or when we go to bed? We say "Good night" when we say goodbye after 10 p.m. or when we go to bed

Do you come here in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, or at night? I come here in ..., not in the ... or at night



We use the present simple/ for an action/ that we do generally./ For example,/ I generally speak German./ With the present simple,/ we use the auxiliary verb do/ in guestions and negative sentences,/ but not in positive sentences./ For example,/ Do you speak French?/ Yes, I speak French./ Do you speak Japanese?/ No, I do not speak Japanese./ She can speak Chinese.



LESSON 27

137 **piece**

What's this? It's a piece of paper

Are there any pieces of paper on the table? Yes, there are some pieces of paper on the table ~ No, there aren't any pieces of paper on the table

About how many pieces of bread do you eat with your lunch?

I eat about ... pieces of bread with my lunch

<u>a</u> country <u>th</u>	<u>e</u> country
----------------------------	------------------

nation nationality British

What's the difference between a country and the country?

The difference between <u>a</u> country and <u>the</u> country is that a country is <u>a</u> nation, whereas the country is the opposite of the town

What's the name of your country? ... is the name of my country

What's your nationality? My nationality is ...

What nationality is Mr Callan? Mr Callan is British

138 **live**

Do you live in the country?Yes, I live in the country ~ No, I don't live in the country; I live in a town/city

Do most children live with their parents?Yes, most children live with their parents

Do you want to live for a hundred years?

Yes, I want to live for a hundred years ~ No, I don't want to live for a hundred years

pleasant	unpleasant		gas
Does gas smell pleasant?	,	No, gas	doesn't smell pleasant; it smells unpleasant
Do flowers smell unpleas	sant?	No, flowers	s don't smell unpleasant; they smell pleasant
Do most people think wo	ork is a pleasant	think	No, most people don't work is a pleasant thing; k it's an unpleasant thing
Is Paris an unpleasant cit	y?	No, Paris	s isn't an unpleasant city; it's a pleasant city
glass	cu	ıp	
What do we drink wine f	rom?	We	e drink wine from a glass
Do we drink coffee from	a glass?		don't drink coffee from a ss; we drink it from a cup
longer than	sh	orter th	nan
Is the table longer than t	he room?		he table isn't longer than i's shorter than the room
higher than	lo	wer tha	ın
Is the table higher than t	he door?		he table isn't higher than ; it's lower than the door
larger than	sn	naller th	nan
Is a village larger than a	city?	than a ci	No, a village isn't larger ty; it's smaller than a city
the longest	river	Nile	world
Which is the longest stre	et in this town?		Street is the longest street in this town
Which is the longest rive	r in the world?		The Nile's the longest river in the world

the highest	mountain	Everest	Mount	Mt
-------------	----------	----------------	-------	----

Which is the highest mountain in the world?

Mt Everest is the highest mountain in the world

the largest Tokyo

Which is the largest city in Japan?

Tokyo's the largest city in Japan

date

140

The date today is the (15th) of (January 2012)

What's the date today? The date today is ...

What was the date yesterday? The date yesterday was ...

What will the date tomorrow be? The date tomorrow will be ...

light heavy

Is the table light?No, the table isn't light; it's heavy

Is this piece of paper heavier than the table?

No, this (or that)

piece of paper isn't heavier than the table; it's lighter than the table

Who's the lightest person in your family? My ... is the lightest

person in my family

Who's the heaviest person in your family? My ... is the heaviest

person in my family

141 **shop**

Which is the largest shop in this town? ... is the largest shop in this town

Are there any shops in the street where you live?

Some shops in the street where I live ~

No, there aren't any shops in the street where I live

ball

What do we play football with? We play football with a ball

Can we play tennis without a ball?

No, we can't play tennis without a ball; we must have a ball to play tennis

bedroom get up sleep

What time do you go to bed at night?

at ... at night

What time do you get up in the morning?

I get up at ... in the

morning

How long do you sleep at night?

I sleep about ... hours at night

What colour are the walls of your bedroom? The walls of my

bedroom are ...

Are you the first to get up in your family?

Yes, I'm the first to

get up in my family ~ No, I'm

not the first to get up in my family

Do you sleep a lot? Yes, I sleep a lot ~ No, I don't sleep a lot;

I sleep little

Do you sleep longer than (more than) your parents (sister, husband etc.)?

Yes, I sleep longer than

my parents ~ No, I don't sleep longer

than my parents; I sleep less than my parents

LESSON 28

143 **each**

We say "each student <u>is</u> sitting", not "each student are sitting" – the word "each" is singular.

How many fingers have I got on both hands? You've got eight fingers

on both hands

How many fingers have I got on each hand? You've got four fingers

on each hand

Have we each got two eyes?

Yes, we've each got two eyes

Do we say "each student have a book" or "each student has a book"?

We say each student has a book

Why? Because the word "each" is singular

Has each student got two heads?

No, each student hasn't got two

heads; each student 's only got one head

Has each chair only got three legs?

No, each chair hasn't only got three legs; each chair's got four legs

vegetable	9	potato	carrot	onion	pea
fruit	apple	orange	lemon		banana
name me					

144 Do you like vegetables?

Yes, I like vegetables ~ No, I don't like vegetables

Do you like all vegetables?No, I don't like all vegetables; some I like and some I dislike

Name me (tell me the names of) four vegetables, please.

The names of four vegetables are potatoes, carrots, onions and peas

Name me four kinds of fruit.

The names of four kinds of fruit are apples, oranges, lemons and bananas

juice tomato

Which do you prefer: tomato juice or orange juice?

I prefer ...

What's the plural of tomato?

The plural of "tomato" is "tomatoes"

study schoolchildren

Do you study Spanish? No, I don't study

Spanish; I study English

Do most schoolchildren like studying?No, most

schoolchildren don't like

studying; they dislike or hate studying

Must you study a lot if you want to learn a language well?

Yes, I must study a lot if I want to learn a language well

145 **arrive leave**

What time do you arrive here for your lesson?

I arrive here at ... for

my lesson

Are you the first to arrive in the classroom?

Yes, I'm the first to

arrive in the classroom ~ No,

I'm not the first to arrive in the classroom

What time do you leave here after the lesson?

I leave here at ...

after the lesson

What time do you leave home to come here?

about ... to come here

Do you leave your books in the classroom after the lesson? No, I don't leave my books in the classroom

after the lesson; I take them with me

Do you leave any food on your plate after a meal? Yes, I leave

some food on my plate after a meal ~

No, I don't leave any food on my plate after a meal

sun	sky
-----	-----

What can we see in the sky during the day?

We can see the sun in the sky during the day

What colour's the sun?

The sun's the colour of gold

What colour's the sky today?

The sky's ... today

sea land by the sea

inland Africa Mediterranean

Do you live on the sea?

No, I don't live on the sea;

I live on the land

What's the name of the sea between Europe and North Africa?

The name of the sea between Europe and North Africa is the Mediterranean Sea

Is Moscow by the sea?

No, Moscow isn't by the sea; it's inland

Is New York inland?No, New York isn't inland; it's by the sea



once	twice	three times

What's this?

It's once five equals five

It's twice five equals ten

It's three times five equals fifteen

It's four times five equals twenty

How much is once ninety?

Once ninety equals ninety

How much is twice fifty?

Twice fifty is a hundred

How much is three times thirteen?Three times thirteen is thirty-nine

How many times a week do you come here? I come here once (or twice, three times etc.) a week

147 How many times a month do you go to the cinema? I go to the cinema about once (or twice etc.) a month

How many times a day do you eat?

I eat ... times a day

How many times do we live?

We only live once

cut

What am I doing?

You're cutting the table with your finger

What do we cut meat with?

We cut meat with a knife

Can we cut bread without a knife?

No, we can't cut bread without a knife

lift little little finger

What am I doing?

You're lifting the table

Can you lift the table with your little finger?

No, I can't lift the table with my little finger

Why not?

Because it's too heavy for me to lift

Is this piece of paper light enough for you to lift? Yes, this (or that) piece of paper is light enough for me to lift

148

Dictation 11

He likes the cinema/ but dislikes television./ Her right hand/ isn't moving;/ it's completely still./ He's half Russian/ and half Greek/ and speaks both languages./ Tell us/ what you're wearing./ They prefer tea/ to coffee./ We can't walk well/ with only one shoe./ The students/ aren't remaining/ in the classroom./ They're going/ into the corridor/ where there is nobody.



LESSON 29

149 **as ... as not so ... as not so ... as**

Thames America

Is the table as high as the door?

No, the table isn't as high as the door; it's lower than the door

Is this building as high as Mt Everest?No, this building isn't as high as Mt Everest; it's lower than Mt Everest

Is the River Thames as long as the Nile?

No, the River Thames isn't as long as the Nile; it's shorter than the Nile

Is Spain as large as South America?No, Spain isn't as large as South America; it's smaller than South America

season spring summer autumn winter

Tell me the names of the four seasons of the year, please.

The names of the four seasons of the year are "spring", "summer", "autumn" and "winter"

What season are we in now? We're in ... now

150 What was last season? Last season was ...

What will next season be? Next season will be ...

precede follow

Which day precedes Wednesday?

Tuesday precedes Wednesday

Does Thursday precede Wednesday?No, Thursday doesn't precede Wednesday; it follows it

Which number follows the number thirteen?

Fourteen follows the number thirteen

Do the students precede the teacher out of the classroom after the lesson?

No, the students don't precede the teacher out of the classroom after the lesson; they follow him/her

Does the teacher precede the students into the classroom before the lesson?

No. the teacher doesn't

precede the students into the classroom before the lesson; he/she follows them

when

151

When do you have your breakfast?

I have my breakfast at ...

When does the lesson begin?

The lesson begins at ...

When do you get up in the morning?

I get up at ... in the morning

while whilst

What other words can we use instead of "whereas"? We can use "while" and "whilst" instead of "whereas"

Which word do we use the most when we speak? We generally use "whereas" the most when we speak

old new

Is this an old building we're in at the moment? Yes, this is an old building we're in at the moment ~ No, this isn't an old building we're in at the moment

Are your shoes new?

Yes, my shoes are new ~ No, my shoes aren't new; they're old

older ... than newer ... than

Is your shirt (or blouse etc.) older than your shoes? No, my shirt isn't older than my shoes; it's newer than my shoes

the oldest the newest

What's the newest thing you're wearing?

My ... is/are the newest thing(s) I'm wearing

old young

What's the difference between "new" and "young"?

The difference between "new" and "young" is that we use "new" for things, whereas we use "young" for people

Is Miss Brown an old woman?

No, Miss Brown isn't an old woman; she's a young girl

younger ... than

152

Are you older than your mother?

No, I'm not older than my mother; I'm younger than my mother

the youngest

Who's the youngest in your family?

My ... is the youngest in my family

put on	take off	go out

What am I doing? You're putting your hand on the table

What am I doing? You're taking your hand off the table

What am I doing? You're putting your hat on

What am I doing? You're taking your hat off

What do we put on when we go out in winter? We put our hats and coats on when we go out in winter

What do we take off when we come into a building? We take our hats and coats off when we come into a building



There isn't anybody here,/ but there's somebody/ in the corridor./ He hasn't got/ the same colour hair/ as I have./ His is a different colour./ Their heads are moving/ up and down./ Mr Brown's tie/ is grey./ We call this/ a map./ Learning English grammar/ is easy;/ Spanish is difficult./ They go home/ by car or by train,/ but not by bus./ My mother and father/ have three children.

LESSON 30

154 **holiday Christmas Easter**

What are the two most important holidays of the year in Europe?

The two most important holidays of the year in Europe are Christmas and Easter

When's Christmas? Christmas is on the 25th of December

When's Easter? Easter's in spring, either in March or in April



full empty

Is this box empty?

No, that box isn't empty; it's full

Are your pockets full of money? Yes, my pockets are full of money ~ No, my pockets aren't full of money

Is your stomach empty after a large meal?No, my stomach isn't empty after a large meal; it's full

Are the streets full of people during the night? No, the streets aren't full of people during the night; they're empty during the night

155 **moon** star

Can we see the sun in the sky during the night?

No, we can't see the sun in the sky during the night, but we can see the moon and the stars

What colour's the moon? The moon's the colour of silver

Can we count the stars?

No, we can't count the stars

subject	mathematics	history	
geography			
Of these three subjects, mathematics, history and geography, which do you like the most? Of those three subjects, mathematics,			
you me are mos		nd geography, I like the most	
About how man	v subjects must children gene	rally study at school?	

About how many subjects must children generally study at school?

Children must generally study about ... subjects at school

Do you like the subject of mathematics?

Yes, I like the subject of mathematics ~ No, I don't like the subject of mathematics

wash	dress	soap	shampoo

What do we do when we get up in the morning? We wash and dress when we get up in the morning

156 Do you dress before washing?

Yes, I dress before

washing ~ No, I don't dress before washing; I wash before dressing

What do we wash our hands with?

We wash our hands with soap and water

What do we wash our hair with?

We wash our hair with shampoo

hot	warm	cool	cold
Finland		one of the	

Is it hot in Finland?No, it isn't hot in Finland; it's cold

Is it warm in autumn?No, it isn't warm in autumn; it's cool

Is it hotter in winter than in summer?No, it isn't hotter in winter than in summer; it's colder in winter than in summer

After the words "one of the ...", we use a plural noun. For example, "Paris is one of the largest cities in Europe".

Which is one of the hottest countries in the world? India is one of the

Which is one of the coldest countries in the world? Finland is one of the coldest countries in the world

Is it as hot in Scandinavia as in Spain?

No, it isn't as hot in Scandinavia as in Spain; it's colder in Scandinavia than in Spain

157 taste

What am I doing? You're tasting your finger

Do you like the taste of tea without sugar?

Yes, I like the taste of tea without sugar ~ No, I don't like the taste of tea without sugar

What do we taste with? We taste with our tongues

as many ... as as much ... as

We use "as many as" and "as much as" with nouns. For example, "I've got as many fingers on my left hand as on my right", and "I eat as much meat as bread". We use "as many ... as" with things we can count, and "as much ... as" with things we cannot count.

What's the difference between "as many ... as" and "as much ... as"?

The difference between "as many ... as" and "as much ... as" is that we use "as many ... as" for things we can count, and "as much ... as" for things we can't count

Have I got as many fingers on my left hand as on my right?

Yes, you've got as many fingers on your left hand as on your right

Do you eat as much food for dinner as you do for lunch?

Yes, I eat as much food for dinner as I do for lunch ~ No, I don't eat as much food for dinner as I do for lunch: I eat less food for dinner than I do for lunch

No, we haven't got as many feet as fingers; we've got fewer feet than fingers

Do you drink as much fruit juice as water?

No, I don't drink as much fruit juice as water; I drink less fruit juice than water

Do you think you read as many books as your mother/father?

Yes, I think I read as many books as my mother/father ~ No, I don't think I read as many books as my mother/father; I think I read fewer books than my mother/father



LESSON 31

card

159

send

go on holiday camera photograph (photo) take a photo Do you send cards to your friends at Christmas time? Yes, I send cards to my friends at Christmas time ~ No, I don't send cards to my friends at Christmas time Do you send postcards to your friends and family when you go on holiday? Yes, I send postcards to my friends and family when I go on holiday ~ No, I don't send postcards to my friends and family when I go on holiday When you go on holiday, do you take photos with a camera or with your phone? When I go on holiday, I take photos with ... reply receive email text contact message letter What's the opposite of "send"? The opposite of "send" is "receive" 160 Do you receive more letters than emails? No, I don't

postcard

receive more letters than emails; I receive fewer letters than emails

people from my mobile phone

~ No, I can't email people from my mobile phone

Yes. I can email

Do you reply to all the emails you receive?

Ro, I don't reply to all the emails I receive; I only reply to some of them

Do you generally contact your friends by texting them or by phoning them?

I generally contact my friends by ...

Can you email people from your mobile phone?

If you want to send somebody a quick message, do you write a text or an email?

If I want to send somebody a quick message, I write ...

house	flat	floor	divide	block	
-------	------	-------	--------	-------	--

The difference between a house and a flat is that a house is a building, like the one behind Mr and Mrs Brown, whereas a flat is part of a building and is generally on one floor. Houses are generally in the country, whereas flats are in the town. A block of flats is a large building which is divided into many flats.

What's the difference between a house and a flat? The difference between a house and a flat is that a house is a building, whereas a flat is part of a building

What do we call a building which is divided into many flats?

We call a building which is divided into many flats a block of flats

Do you live in a house?Yes, I live in a house ~ No, I don't live in a house; I live in a flat

Do most people in this country live in houses or flats? Most people in this country live in ...

How many floors are there in this building?There are ... floors in this building

near far from

Is Japan near England?No, Japan isn't near England;

it's far from England

nearer ... than further ... than

farther ... than

Is France further from England than China?

No, France isn't further from England than China; it's nearer England than China

the nearest the furthest the farthest

Of these three countries, France, Greece and Japan, which is the nearest to England?

Of those three

countries, France, Greece and Japan, France is the nearest to England

And which of those three countries is the furthest from England?

Of those three countries, Japan is the furthest from England

at the beginning of at the end of

What do I say to you at the beginning of the lesson? You say "Good morning/afternoon/evening" to us at the beginning of the lesson

What do I say to you at the end of the lesson?

You say "Goodbye" to us at the end of the lesson

Does January come at the end of the year?

No, January doesn't come at the end of the year; it comes at the beginning of the year

Does Saturday come at the beginning of the week?

No, Saturday doesn't come at the beginning of the week; it comes at the end of the week

shine

162

Is the sun shining at the moment? Yes, the sun is shining at the moment ~ No, the sun isn't shining at the moment

Does the sun shine during the night?No, the sun doesn't shine during the night

Can we see well during the night if the moon isn't shining?

No, we can't see well during the night if the moon isn't shining; we see badly

early late

Do you go to bed early?Yes, I go to bed early ~ No, I don't go to bed early; I go to bed late

163 **Do you get up late?** Yes, I get up late ~ No, I don't get up late; I get up early

earlier ... than

later ... than

Do the students generally come into the classroom later than the

teacher?

No, the students don't generally come into the classroom later than the teacher; they generally come into the classroom earlier than he/she does

the earliest the latest

Who gets up the earliest in your family?

My ... gets up the earliest in

my family

Who gets up the latest in your family?

My ... gets up the latest in my family

light	dark
Is it light during the night?	No, it isn't light during the night; it's dark during the night
Is it dark in here now?	No, it isn't dark in here now; it's light
Can you see in the dark?	No, I can't see in the dark



Mr Brown is married,/ not single./ He is his wife's husband./ They have two children./ The four cardinal points/ are north, south,/ east and west./ What's hanging/ on the wall?/ Nothing./ I can touch my back/ with my hand./ This is the top/ of my head,/ not the bottom./ Why can't she/ touch her nose/ with her tongue?/ Because her tongue's too short./ He's my friend now.

164 **station**

Do you live near a station?

Yes, I live near a station ~ No, I don't live near a station; I live far from a station

Is the station far from here?

Yes, the station is far from here ~ No, the station isn't far from here; it's near here

millionaire

What's a millionaire? A millionaire is a person who has a

million pounds or more

Tell me the names of some millionaires, please. The names of some

millionaires are ...

Have you got as much money as a millionaire?

No, I haven't got as

much money as a millionaire;

I've got less money than a millionaire

very

Is Mt Everest very high? Yes, Mt Everest's very high

Are there very few people in China? No, there aren't very few people in China; there are very many people in China

165 **Is it very cold in Africa?**No, it isn't very cold in Africa;
it's very hot in Africa

Is Japan very near England?

No, Japan isn't very near England;

it's very far from England

Do you get up very early? Yes, I get up very early ~ No, I don't get up very early; I get up very late (or late)

Do you speak English very well?No, I don't speak English very well, but I speak it well enough

merry	happy	unhappy	sad
What message do we generally write inside a Christmas card? The message we generally write inside a Christmas card is "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year"			
What does the	e word "merry" mea	in?	The word "merry" means
Are people generally merry if they drink a lot of wine? Yes, people are generally merry if they drink a lot of wine			
What does the	e word "happy" mea	an?	The word "happy" means
Do you feel sa	d when you go on h	oliday?	No, I don't feel sad when I go on holiday; I feel happy
together	apart		apart from
Are my hands	apart?	No, your hands ar	ren't apart; they're together
Do you live ap	art from your family	family	Yes, I live apart from my ~ No, I don't live apart from live together with my family
Are you in this	s room together witl	• •	Yes, I'm in this together with other people
What do you	eat for your lunch ap		I eat bread, or my lunch apart from meat
Do you study a	anything apart from	somethi	Yes, I study ng apart from English ~ No, anything apart from English
Apart from mo	e, is anybody in this	_	No, apart from you, ody in this room is standing
Who lives in yo	our house/flat apart	from you?	My live(s) in my house/

166

better than worse than pole	petter than	worse than	pole	
-----------------------------	-------------	------------	------	--

flat apart from me ~ Nobody

lives in my house/flat apart from me

Do you speak English better than ...?No, I don't speak English better than ...; I speak it worse than ...

Do you think ... is a worse place to live in than the North Pole?

No, I don't think ... is a worse place to live in than the North Pole; I think it's a better place to live in than the North Pole

167 Is a ... a better car than a Rolls Royce?

No, a ... isn't a better car than a Rolls Royce; it's a worse car than a Rolls Royce

Is the ... a worse cinema than the ...?

No, the ... isn't a worse cinema than the ...; it's a better cinema than the ...

capital letter

168

We use capital letters at the beginning of a sentence, for the pronoun "I", and for the first letter of people's names, place names, days of the week, months of the year, nationalities and languages.

When do we use capital letters? We use capital letters at the beginning of a sentence, for the pronoun "I", and for the first letter of people's names, place names, days of the week, months of the year, nationalities and languages

the best the worst

Where do you think's the best place in this country to live?

I think ... is the best place in this country to live

Which do you think's the worst day of the week?

I think ... is the worst day of the week

What is (or was) your best subject at school? is (or was) my best subject at school

What is (or was) your worst subject at school? ... is (or was) my worst subject at school

game rugby golf basketball

What kind of games do you like the best?

The kind of games I like the best are ...

Do children like playing games?

Yes, children like playing games

Tell me the name of a card game. The name of a card game is ...

Name me some games in which we use a ball, please. Some games in which we use a ball are football, tennis, rugby, golf, basketball etc.



During the lesson/ there are about/ thirteen students/ in the room./ I am going/ into the corridor./ There aren't/ many matches/ in this box,/ but few./ The table has no smell./ My address is/ 15 High Street, London, NW1./ There's a place/ on my left-hand side./ The opposite of "with"/ is "without"./ Sixty minutes make an hour./ One has a daughter/ and the other has a son./ Don't break it.



look at watch

The difference between "to look at" and "to watch" is that we use "to look at" for something that is still, whereas we use "to watch" for something that is moving.

What's the difference between "to look at" and "to watch"?

The difference between "to look at" and "to watch" is that we use "to look at" for something that is still, whilst we use "to watch" for something that is moving

Look at my hand, please.

What are you doing?

I'm looking at your hand

Now watch my hand, please.

What are you doing?

I'm watching your hand

Is it right to say I'm watching that picture?No, it isn't right to say

you're watching that picture

Why not? Because that picture's still

What must I say instead? You must say you're looking at that picture

Is it right to say we look at a game of football?

No, it isn't right to say

we look at a game of football

Why not? Because a game of football moves

170 What must we say instead? We must say we watch a game of

football instead

Do you like watching television? Yes, I like watching television ~ No, I

don't like watching television

buy

Where do you buy your food?

I buy my food from a

I buy my food from a shop near where I live

gerund

preposition + noun

A gerund is a noun that we make by putting the letters 'ing' at the end of a verb. For example, "speaking", "eating", "coming".

In English, after a preposition we use a noun. For example, "on the table", "after the lesson". If we want to say an action after a preposition, we use the gerund – not the infinitive. For example, we say "for buying", "after eating" etc.

Do we use the gerund or the infinitive after a preposition?

We use the gerund after a preposition

Give me some examples, please.

before coming; after taking; for buying etc.

What is a gerund?

A gerund is a noun that we make by putting the letters 'ing' at the end of a verb

Which do you think's the best shop in this town for buying men's (or

women's) clothes?

I think ... is the best shop in this town for buying men's (or women's) clothes

171 What do you do before coming to school each day? I eat breakfast,

speak to my friends etc.

before coming to school each day

Are you good at playing football?

Yes, I'm good at playing football ~ No, I'm not good at playing football; I'm bad at playing football

beside besides walk any more

The difference between "beside" and "besides" is that "beside" means "next to" whereas "besides" means "apart from". For example, "The pen is beside the book. I eat vegetables and bread etc. for my lunch besides meat".

What's the difference between "beside" and "besides"?

The difference between "beside" and "besides" is that "beside" means "next to", whereas "besides" means "apart from"

Give me an example of each, please.

I am sitting beside ...; Mr Brown speaks French besides English

Who's sitting beside me?

Nobody's sitting beside you

Is Paris beside the sea?

No, Paris isn't beside the sea; it's inland

Put both your hands on the table, one beside the other.

What's he/she doing?

He's/She's putting both his/her hands on the table, one beside the other

What do you do in the evening besides watching television?

I go for a walk, I read, I go to the cinema etc. in the evening besides watching television

How many floors are there in this building besides this one?

There is/are ... floor(s) in this building besides this one

172 Have your parents got any more children besides you?

Yes, my parents have got another child (or some more children) besides me ~ No, my parents haven't got any more children besides me

very much

Do you like walking very much?

Yes, I like walking very much ~ No, I don't like walking very much

Do you like working very much?

Yes, I like working very much ~ No. I don't like working very much

another

Have you got another watch besides that one?

Yes, I've got another watch besides this one ~ No, I haven't got another watch besides this one

Have you got another shirt (or blouse etc.) besides the one you're wearing now?

Yes, I've got another shirt (or blouse etc.) besides the one I'm wearing now

church temple mosque

synagogue

Do most people in this country go to church (or temple, synagogue or mosque) each week?

Yes, most people in this country

go to church (or temple, synagogue, mosque etc.) each week ~ No, most people in this country don't go to church (or temple, synagogue, mosque etc.) each week

173 **enter**

At what time do you generally enter the classroom for your lesson?

I generally enter the classroom at ... for my lesson

air

Can we see the air?

No, we can't see the air



Parents are mother and father,/ whereas relations/ are all the other people/ in the family,/ such as/ uncles, aunts, cousins etc./ He's got more brothers/ than sisters./ I think I can see/ somebody coming/ out of the house./ We generally use the word "got"/ with the verb "have"./ Instead of saying/ "I have a pen"./ we can say/ "I have got a pen"./ I've got no money.

174 **cover**

What am I doing? You're covering your watch with your right hand

Can you cover both your eyes with only one hand? Yes, I can cover both my eyes with only one hand

What covers our heads? Our hair covers our heads

snow

What colour's snow? Snow's white

Does it generally snow very much in the hot countries of the world?

No, it doesn't generally snow very much in the hot countries of the world; it generally snows very little

weather

What kind of weather do you prefer: hot, warm, cool or cold?

I prefer ... weather

What kind of weather are we having these days?

We are having ... weather these days

Is British weather pleasant in winter?

No, British weather isn't pleasant in winter; it's unpleasant

175 hold conversation

simple complicated

What am I holding in my left hand? You're holding a pen in your

left hand

Which hand do you hold your pen in when you write?

I hold my pen

in my ... hand when I write

Can you hold a complicated conversation in English?

No, I can't hold a complicated conversation in English;
I can hold a simple conversation in English

About how many matches does a matchbox generally hold?

A matchbox generally holds about ... matches

About how long can you hold your hand above your head for?

I can hold my hand above my head for about ...

know excellent other than

Do you know what I have in my pocket?

No, I don't know what you have in your pocket

Do you know if I live further from here than you do?

Yes, I know that

you live further from here than I do ~ No, I

don't know if you live further from here than I do

Do you know any excellent restaurants near here? Yes, I know some excellent restaurants near here ~ No, I don't know any excellent restaurants near here

Do you know any English teachers other than me? Yes, I know some

English teachers other than you ~ No, I

don't know any English teachers other than you

176 quick slow

What's the opposite of the word "quick"?

The opposite of the word "quick" is "slow"

Do you speak ... slower than you speak English?

No, I don't speak ... slower than I speak English;

I speak it quicker than I speak English

Do people walk quicker in hot weather than in cold?

No, people don't

walk quicker in hot weather
than in cold; they walk slower

every everybody everything

everywhere at the same time

The word "every" is similar to "all" but it is singular. We say "all the chairs are red", but we say "every chair is red".

Do we say "every student is good" or "every students are good"?

We say every student is good

Why? Because "every" is singular

Is every town in the world beautiful?

No, not every town in the world is beautiful; some are beautiful and some are ugly

Do you come here every day of the week?

e week? No, I don't come here every day of the week; I only come here once (or twice, three times etc.) a week

77 **Do you go to bed at the same time every night?**No, I don't go to bed at the same time every night; I go to bed at different times

Does everybody in the world have enough food to eat?

No, not everybody in the world has enough food to eat

Is everything in this room the same colour? No, not everything in this room is the same colour; some things are red and some things are blue, green etc

Does it snow everywhere in the world?

No, it doesn't snow everywhere in the world; in some places it does and in some places it doesn't

rain

Is it raining outside now? Yes, it's raining outside now ~

No, it isn't raining outside now

Do you like walking in the rain? Yes, I like walking in the rain ~

No, I don't like walking in the rain

When it rains, what do we cover our heads with? When it rains, we cover our heads with a hat or an umbrella

always

Does Thursday always follow Wednesday?

Yes, Thursday always

follows Wednesday

Is Christmas always on the 25th of December?Yes, Christmas is always on the 25th of December

Must we always open our mouths when we want to eat? Yes, we must always open our

mouths when we want to eat

Yes, I always reply to letters I receive ~ No, I don't always reply to letters I receive

nice

Is the weather nicer today than yesterday?

Yes, the weather's nicer today than yesterday ~ No, the weather isn't nicer today than yesterday; it's worse

Which is the nicest part of this town?

... is the nicest part of this town

Are you always nice to other people?

Yes, I'm always nice to other people ~ No, I'm not always nice to other people



We wear a watch/ on our wrist,/ whereas we hang a clock/ on the wall./ The time now/ is a quarter past eleven./ We put butter on bread,/ not sugar./ Seven days make a week./ Twelve months make a year./ We don't drink meat; we eat it./ It isn't the most beautiful,/ but it isn't ugly./ Gold, silver and iron/ are metals.



179

past	tense	ago
Past tense		
l was	we were	
you were	you were	
he she was	they were	

The past tense of "I am", "you are", "he is" etc. is "I was", "you were", "he was", "she was", "it was", "we were", "you were", "they were".

What's the past tense of "I am", "you are", "he is" etc.? The past tense of "I am" is "I was"...

Was I here two weeks ago?

Yes, you were here two weeks ago

Yes, I was here two weeks ago

Where were you at this time yesterday?

I was ... at this time yesterday

Were we in this room last week?

Yes, we were in this room last week

Were they here two lessons ago?

Yes, they were here two lessons ago

road street connect

The difference between a road and a street is that a road is generally in the country and connects two towns, whereas a street is in a town and generally has shops in it. A road can also be in the town but, if it is, it generally has no shops. What's the difference between a road and a street? The difference between a road and a street is that a road is generally in the country and connects two towns, whereas a street is in a town and generally has shops in it

Do you live in a road or a street?

I live in a ...



line

181

What's this? It's a line

Are there a lot of lines on an old person's face? Yes, there are a lot of lines on an old person's face

straight	crooked	bottle	whisky

Is this a crooked line?

No, it isn't a crooked line; it's a straight line

Is the road between ... and ... straight?

No, the road between ... and ... isn't straight; it's crooked

After drinking a bottle of whisky, can people walk in a straight line?

No, after drinking a bottle of whisky, people can't walk in a straight line; they walk in a crooked line

Is ... Street crooked? No, ... Street isn't crooked; it's straight

sometimes

Does the sun always shine?No, the sun doesn't always shine: sometimes it shines and

sometimes the sky is covered with clouds

Is it always hot in France?No, it isn't always hot in France;

sometimes it's hot and sometimes it's cold

Is Easter always in March? No, Easter isn't always in March; sometimes

it's in March and sometimes it's in April

Do you always get up at the same time every morning? No, I don't

always get up at the same

time every morning; sometimes I

get up early and sometimes I get up late

government	law
------------	-----

Does the government of this country make the laws of the country?

Yes, the government of this country makes the laws of the country

182 **heart**

On which side of your body is your heart?

My heart is on the left side of my body

quickly slowly adverb thinker writer

The word "quick" is an adjective, whereas the word "quickly" is an adverb. For example, we say "He is a quick thinker; he thinks quickly", or "He is a slow writer; he writes slowly".

What's the difference between the words "quick" and "quickly"?

The difference between the words "quick" and "quickly" is that "quick" is an adjective whereas "quickly" is an adverb

Give me an example of the difference, please. He is a quick writer;

he writes quickly

Do you speak English quickly?No, I don't speak English

quickly, but I speak it quickly enough

Do people generally walk slowly when the weather is cold?

No, people

don't generally walk slowly

when the weather is cold; they walk quickly

Can you text as quickly as you can speak?

No, I can't text as quickly as I can speak; I text more slowly than I speak

deep shallow university

What's the opposite of deep?

The opposite of deep is shallow

183 Is the River Thames deeper than the Mediterranean Sea?

No, the River Thames isn't deeper than the Mediterranean Sea; it's shallower than the Mediterranean Sea

Do people study subjects deeply at university?

Yes, people study subjects deeply at university

Do you smoke?

Yes, I smoke ~ No, I don't smoke

Which person in your family smokes the most?

My ... is the person in my family who smokes the most

How many cigarettes does he/she smoke a day?

He/She smokes ... a day

When people smoke, where do they put the ash? When people smoke, they put the ash in an ashtray

wait

If you arrive too early at the station, what must you do?

If I arrive too early at the station, I must wait for the train

Do you like waiting?

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

If you arrive here at the school ten minutes too early, how long must you wait for the lesson to begin?

If I arrive here at the school

ten minutes too early, I must wait ten minutes for the lesson to begin

Is it pleasant to wait for somebody in the rain? No, it isn't pleasant to wait for somebody in the rain; it's unpleasant

184 **ever** never

The word "ever" is positive, and is generally used in questions, whilst the word "never" is negative.

What's the difference between the words "ever" and "never"?

The difference between the words "ever" and "never" is that the word "ever" is positive, and is generally used in questions, whilst the word "never" is negative

Does it ever snow in the south of Italy in summer?No, it never snows in the south of Italy in summer

Do you ever come here on Sunday?No, I never come here on Sunday

Does the sun ever shine during the night?

No, the sun never

shines during the night

Is Christmas ever on the 21st of December?

No, Christmas is never on the 21st of December;

it's always on the 25th of December



square	circle

What's this? It's a square

185 What's this? It's a circle

•

The square is square, but the circle is round.

Is the face of my watch square?

No, the face of your watch isn't square; it's round

How many pictures are there round these walls?

There are ... pictures round these walls

Does he/she walk round the classroom during the lesson?

She doesn't walk round the classroom during the lesson; he/she sits on his/her chair

shake nod	
-----------	--

What am I doing?

You're shaking your pen

Do you always shake hands with your friends every time you see them?

No, I don't always shake hands with my friends every time I see them

What am I doing? You're nodding your head

Do we nod our heads when we say no?

No, we don't nod our heads when we say no; we shake our heads when we say no

direct	directly	method
14.1 H. I	41.5.1	
it is called	think	

186 What do we call this direct method we are using for learning English?

We call this direct method we are using for learning English the Callan Method

By this method, do students translate before speaking? No, by this method, students don't translate before speaking; they think and speak directly in the new language

more or less

Is it more or less time to go to bed (or have lunch etc.)? Yes, it's more or less time to go to bed (or have lunch etc.) ~ No, it isn't more or less time to go to bed (or have lunch etc.)

Are the countries of Europe more or less friends today?

Yes, the countries of Europe are more or less friends today

accent

What kind of accent do you speak English with?

I speak English with

a/an ... accent

Where's the accent in the word "excellent"?

The accent in the word

"excellent" is on the first syllable

to depend on

187

Do children depend on their parents for money? Yes, children depend on their parents for money

Some people eat in expensive restaurants, others eat in cheap restaurants. What does this depend on?

It depends on how much money they have

During the day it's light, whilst during the night it's dark. What does this depend on?

It depends on the sun and where it is in the sky

cloud

Are there any clouds in the sky today?

Yes, there are some clouds in the sky today ~ No, there aren't any clouds in the sky today

What are clouds made of? Clouds are made of water

remember forget

Do you always remember everything you learn? No, I don't always remember everything I learn; some things I remember and some things I forget

188 **Do you remember when to use capital letters in English?**Yes, I remember when to use capital letters in English

~ No, I don't remember when to use capital letters in English

Tell me, please. We use capital letters at the beginning of a sentence, for the pronoun "I", and for the first letter of people's names, place names, days of the week, months of the year, nationalities and languages

Do you remember the name of this thing?

Yes, I remember the name of that thing; it's a pen

Do you ever forget to answer emails?

Yes, I sometimes forget to answer emails

Do you ever forget the names or faces of people you know?

Yes, I sometimes forget the names or faces of people I know

nearly

Are we nearly at the end of the lesson?

Yes, we're nearly at the end of the lesson ~ No, we aren't nearly at the end of the lesson

Are we nearly in spring (or summer etc.)?

.)? Yes, we're nearly in spring (or summer etc.) ~ No, we aren't nearly in spring (or summer etc.)

Is it nearly time to go to bed (or have lunch etc.)?

ch etc.)? Yes, it's nearly time to go to bed (or have lunch etc.)

~ No, it isn't nearly time to go to bed (or have lunch etc.)

189 Are you nearly always the last person to get up in your family?

Yes, I'm nearly always the last person to get up in my family ~ No, I'm not nearly always the last person to get up in my family; my ... is nearly always the last person to get up in my family



The door key/ is also made of steel./ How much does it cost?/ Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,/ Thursday, Friday, Saturday,/ Sunday./ The word "bag"/ is a noun/ and the word "bad"/ is an adjective./ What kind of car/ does your dad drive?/ Give all the food/ to him./ Do another translation, please./ I have fewer pounds/ than her./ What's today?/ What was yesterday?



wasn't weren't 190

The negative of "I was" is "I was not" or "I wasn't", whilst the negative of "you were" is "you were not" or "you weren't".

What's the negative of "I was"? The negative of "I was" is "I wasn't"

What's the negative of "you were"? The negative of "you were"

is "you weren't"

Was I at this school fifty years ago? No, you weren't at this

school fifty years ago

Were you here a hundred years ago? No. I wasn't here

a hundred years ago

Was he/she in a different classroom last lesson? No, he/she wasn't in

a different classroom last lesson

Were we in this world ninety years ago? No, we weren't in this

world ninety years ago

Were they outside the classroom during the last lesson? No, they

weren't outside the classroom

during the last lesson; they were inside

field 191

> Are there any fields near where you live? Yes, there are some fields near where I live ~ No.

there aren't any fields near where I live

increase

Is the number of people in your town (or village or city) always increasing? Yes, the number of people in my

town (or village or city) is always increasing

battle war

Are there a lot of battles in a war?

Yes, there are a lot of battles in a war

Were there a lot of battles in Europe during the Second World War?

Yes, there were a lot of battles in Europe during the Second World War

over contact object

We say "over" when there is no contact between the two objects. For example, my right hand is <u>over</u> the pen, and my left hand is <u>over</u> the table. When there is contact between the two objects, we say "over" when one object covers the other completely, and "on" when it does not cover it completely. For example, now, my right hand is <u>over</u> the pen, but my left hand is <u>on</u> the table.

192 Where's my left hand? Your left hand's over the table

Where's my right hand? Your right hand's over the pen

Where's my left hand, now? Your left hand's on the table, now

Where's my right hand, now? Your right hand's over the pen, now

Why do we say my left hand is on the table, but my right hand is over the pen?

We say your left hand is on the table,

but your right hand is over the pen, because your left hand is not covering the table completely, whereas your right hand is covering the pen completely

What's over our heads?

The ceiling's over our heads

What's over this building?

The sky's over this building

Put your right hand over your pen (either with or without contact).

What's he/she doing?He's/She's putting his/her right hand over his/her pen

Put your right hand over your mouth.

Where's his/her right hand? His/Her right hand is over his/her mouth

idea

Do you think it's a bad idea to go to England if you want to learn English well?

No. I don't think it's a bad idea

No, I don't think it's a bad idea to go to England if I want to learn English well; I think it's a good idea

Do you think it's a good idea to learn some English before going to England?

Yes, I think it's a good idea to

learn some English before going to England

often rarely theatre

Does it often snow in the warm countries of the world?

No, it doesn't often snow in the warm countries of the world; it rarely snows in the warm countries of the world

Is it very often cold in Africa?No, it isn't very often cold in

Africa; it's very rarely cold in Africa

Do you often go to the theatre? Yes, I often go to the

theatre ~ No, I don't often go to the theatre; I rarely go to the theatre

Does the sun often shine in the north of Europe in winter?

No, the sun doesn't often shine in the north of Europe in winter; it rarely shines

understand exactly I am sorry

Do you understand two people when they speak very quickly in English?

No, I don't understand two people when they speak very quickly in English

Do you understand everything I say during the lesson? No, I don't understand everything you say during the

lesson, but I understand nearly everything you say

194 If the first time you don't understand a question the teacher asks you, what must you do?

If the first time I don't

understand a question the teacher asks me, I must ask him/her to repeat it

What exactly do you say to him/her?

I say "I'm sorry. I don't understand the question. Will you repeat it, please?"

stop

Do you think it's easy to stop smoking? Yes, I think it's easy to stop smoking ~ No, I don't think it's easy to stop smoking



What will tomorrow be?/ I don't want anything to eat/ at the moment./ The lesson begins at six o'clock/ and ends at ten to seven./ Those glasses aren't cheap,/ but expensive./ We're inside a building/ and can hear the cars outside./ Put the flowers/ into some water, please./ My mum prefers milk for breakfast/ but wine for lunch./ I hate some food, but most food I love./ We have dinner most evenings with friends.

195 **talk voice however**

The verb "to talk" means "to speak"; we can speak to somebody about something, or we can talk to somebody about something. However, we must say "I speak English" and not "I talk English".

What does the verb to talk mean? The verb "to talk" means "to speak"

Do you talk to your friends on your mobile every day?

Yes, I talk to my
friends on my mobile every day ~ No, I
don't talk to my friends on my mobile every day

What does the teacher generally do if you start talking to the student next to you during the lesson?

If I start talking to the student next to me during the lesson, the teacher generally asks me to stop talking

Is it right to say "I am talking English"?

No, it isn't right to say

"I am talking English"; it's wrong

What must we say instead? We must say "I'm speaking English" instead

Can you hear any voices in the next room?

Yes, I can hear some

voices in the next room ~ No, I can't hear any voices in the next room

did

The past tense of the verb "to do" is "did".

What's the past tense of the verb "to do"?

The past tense of the verb "to do" is "did"

form	regular	how	
Did you walk a lot yesterday?	Yes, I walk<u>e</u> yesterda y	ed a lot	
	No, I did no yesterday	t walk a lot	

We form the past tense of regular verbs by putting the letters "ed" at the end. For example, "walk – walked"; "talk – talked"; "work – worked"; "live – lived" etc. We say "I generally walk a lot; I walked a lot yesterday".

How do we form the past tense of regular verbs? We form the past tense of regular verbs by

putting the letters "ed" at the end

Give me an example, please. For example, walk – walked; I generally

walk to school; I walked to school yesterday

Did you watch television last week? Yes, I watched television

last week

Did you walk to school yesterday?

Yes, I walked to school yesterday

yesterday

What did you use to answer the last question?

I used my voice to

answer the last question

When did last season end?

Last season ended on the ...

Did you work last month?

Yes, I worked last month

197 **How long did last season last?** Last season lasted about

three months

Did you live at home with your parents when you were a small child?

Yes, I lived at home with my parents when I was a small child

Did you move any parts of your body during the last lesson?

Yes, I moved some parts of my body during the last lesson

We only put "ed" at the end of the verb in the positive. To make questions and negative sentences, we use "did" and the infinitive without "to". For example, "Did you work yesterday?" - "No, I didn't work yesterday".

How do we make a negative sentence in the past tense?

We make a negative sentence in the past tense by using the word "did" and the infinitive without "to"

Give me an example, please.

I didn't work last Saturday

How do we make a question in the past tense?

We make a question in the past tense by using the word "did" and the infinitive without "to"

Give me an example, please.

Did you work last Saturday?

Did I ask you a thousand questions last lesson?

No, you didn't ask me a thousand questions last lesson

Did last lesson end at 11 p.m.?

No, last lesson didn't end at 11 p.m.; it ended at ... a.m./p.m.

Did you talk to anybody in your family last week?

Yes, I talked to

somebody in my family last week ~ No, I didn't talk to anybody in my family last week

198 Did you call anybody on your mobile phone yesterday?

Yes, I called

somebody on my mobile phone yesterday ~ No, I didn't call anybody on my mobile phone yesterday

Did you want to come to school today? Yes, I wanted to come to school

today ~ No, I didn't want to come to school today

tree

Can you see any trees from where you're sitting? Yes, I can see some trees from where I'm sitting ~ No, I can't see any trees from where I'm sitting

farm	pig	COW
sheep	chicken	horse
Do you live on a farm?		No, I don't live on a farm
The plural of she	ep is sheep.	
What's the plural of sheep?		The plural of sheep is sheep
Name some anim	nals we can see on a farm.	On a farm, we can see pigs,

199 **peace**

Is there peace between all the countries of the world at the moment?

No, there isn't peace between all the countries of the world at the moment

cows, sheep, chickens and horses

measure

Can we measure exactly the quantity of water in the sea? No, we can't measure exactly the quantity of water in the sea

necessary

Is it necessary to study a lot if we want to learn a subject well?

Yes, it's necessary to study a lot if we want to learn a subject well

pay	cash	(credit) card
waiter	waitress	

When you have a meal in a restaurant, do you generally pay by cash or by (credit) card?

When I have a meal in a restaurant, I generally pay by ...

And who takes the money from you?

The waiter/waitress takes the money from me

We call/ the evening meal dinner./ We eat with a knife, fork and spoon./ I only put a little salt and pepper on my food./ I've got less money/ than the bank./ Most people rest on Sunday,/ but some work./ The opposite of friendly is unfriendly./ The window/ is made of wood and glass,/ the book of paper,/ the floor of stone,/ and the mobile phone of plastic./ There isn't enough air/ in the church/ because the windows are closed.



201 along

If I want to go from here to the station, must I go along ... Street?

Yes, if you want to go from here to the station, you must go along ... Street

Which streets do you walk along when you go home?

I walk along ... when I go home

Is there a white line along the road from here to ... (i.e. the next town)?

Yes, there's a white line along the road from here to ...

way

Which is the quickest way to the station from here? The quickest way to the station from here is to go along ...

Which is the best way to remember something very well?

Way to remember something very well is to repeat it often

Do you know the way from here to ... by road? Yes, I know the way from here to ... by road ~ No, I don't know the way from here to ... by road

What's the best way to learn a language? The best way to learn a language is to study a lot and repeat, repeat and repeat

how often

202

How often do you come here? I come here ... times a week

How often do you go to the cinema?

once a ...

How often do we live? We only live once

How often do you text your friends?

I text my friends ...

health	healthy	unhealthy
fresh	chips	salad

Is it good for the health to eat fresh fruit and vegetables?

Yes, it's good for the health to eat fresh fruit and vegetables

Which is healthier to have with our lunch: chips or salad?

Salad is healthier to have with our lunch than chips

Is it healthy to go to bed late every day?

No, it isn't healthy to go to bed late every day; it's unhealthy to go to bed late every day

agree

2 plus 2 equals 7: do you agree? No, I don't agree that 2

plus 2 equals 7; I disagree

Do you agree that Paris is an ugly place?No, I don't agree that Paris

is an ugly place; I disagree

203 **Do you always agree with everything people say?** No, I don't always agree with everything people say;

sometimes I agree and sometimes I disagree

Which is it right to say: "I agree" or "I'm agree"?

It's right to say
"I agree"



add

14 plus 80 equals 94. What am I doing? You're adding14 and 80

Is it complicated to add the numbers 15 and 30 together? No, it isn't complicated to add the numbers 15 and 30 together; it's simple

What do we sometimes add to our tea and coffee? We sometimes add milk and sugar to our tea and coffee

What do we add to a regular verb to form its past tense? We add the letters "ed" to a regular verb to form its past tense

jump

Can you jump over this table with both your feet together?

No, I

can't jump over this table

with both my feet together

Can you jump up and touch the ceiling?

No, I can't jump up and

touch the ceiling

Why not? Because the ceiling's too high

204 **Can you jump as high as a house?**No, I can't jump as high as a house

corner at

What's this? It's a corner of the table

Are you sitting in a corner of this room?

Yes, I'm sitting in a

corner of this room ~ No, I'm not sitting in a corner of this room

Can you sit at the corner of a round table?

No, I can't sit at the

corner of a round table

Why not? Because a round table has no corners

Where am I standing? You're standing at the corner of the table

Where am I standing? You're standing in the corner of the room

ship boat

Can we go by ship from Paris to Milan?

No, we can't go by

ship from Paris to Milan

Why not? Because both cities are inland

Is a boat larger than a ship?

No, a boat isn't larger than a ship; it's smaller than a ship

Are we almost at the end of the lesson?

n? Yes, we're almost at the end of the lesson ~ No, we aren't almost at the end of the lesson

Does almost everybody in this country have a mobile phone?

Yes, almost everybody in this country has a mobile phone

desk office job

Where do we generally see people sitting at desks? We generally see people sitting at desks in offices and classrooms

In some jobs, can people work from home instead of going to an office?

Yes, in some jobs, people can work from home instead of going to an office

Is it easier to get a good job in your country if you speak English?

Yes, it's easier to get a good job in my country if you speak English

start

When does next season start?

Next season starts on the



January, February, March,/ April, May, June,/ July, August, September,/ October, November, December./ That pub is full in the evenings./ The battle was above us/ in the air./ The water below us/ was very deep./ Last month was January./ Next month will be March./ If I want to eat,/ I must go either home/ or to a restaurant./ We can enter the bar/ by this door.

206 birthday

When's your birthday?

My birthday's on ...

What do we say to people on their birthday?

We say "Happy Birthday" to people on their birthday

hi	i	meet

nice to meet you how are you?

When we meet a friend, we can say "Hi" and then "How are you?", "How's it going?" or "How are you doing?" When we meet somebody for the first time, we can say "Hello. Nice to meet you", and shake hands with them.

What can we say when we meet a friend?

When we meet a friend, we can say "Hi. How are you?"

What can we do when we meet somebody for the first time?

When we meet somebody for the first time, we can say "Hello. Nice to meet you", and shake hands with them

When you go to meet somebody, do you always arrive early?

No, when I go to meet somebody I don't always arrive early; sometimes I arrive early and sometimes I arrive late

207 bring take

The difference between "bring" and "take" is that "bring" means "carry here" whereas "take" means "carry there". When you come to school, you bring your book with you. When you go home after the lesson, you take your book with you.

What's the difference between "bring" and "take"? The difference between "bring" and "take" is that "bring" means "carry here" whereas "take" means "carry there"

Bring your book to me, please.

What are you doing? I'm bringing my book to you

Take your book to her, please.

What are you doing? I'm taking my book to her

Give me a sentence with "bring" in it, please.I bring my bag to the lesson with me

Give me a sentence with "take" in it.

I take my bag home

with me after the lesson

What am I doing? You're taking your book into the corridor

208 What am I doing? You're bringing your book

into the classroom

Do you bring a pen with you to school? Yes, I bring a pen with me

to school

Do you take this book (the teacher's book) home with you after the lesson?

No, I don't take that book home with me after the lesson

Why not? Because it isn't mine

Do you bring any food with you to school?

Yes, I bring some food with me to school ~ No, I don't bring any food with me to school

Do you take a camera with you when you go on holiday?

Yes, I take a camera with me when I go on holiday ~ No, I don't take a camera with me when I go on holiday

What do you bring with you to school?

I bring my ... with me to school

quite

Do you speak English quite well?

Yes, I speak English quite well

Do you go to the cinema quite often? Yes, I go to the cinema quite often ~ No, I don't go to the cinema very often

Do you think learning English is quite easy, quite difficult, or very difficult?

I think learning English is ...

209 pure impure

Is pure water bad for the body?

No, pure water isn't bad for the

body; it's good for the body

Is the wine we buy in the shops always pure?

No, the wine we buy

in the shops isn't always pure;

sometimes it's pure and sometimes it's impure

promise

Do you ever promise to give something to somebody and then not give it?

Yes, I sometimes promise

to give something to somebody and then not give it ~ No, I never promise to give something to somebody and then not give it

Do you always do what you promise to do?

Yes, I always do what I promise to do ~ No,

I don't always do what I promise to do

polite impolite adult teenager

Are waiters and waitresses always polite to people in restaurants?

No, waiters and waitresses aren't always polite to people in restaurants; sometimes they're polite and sometimes they're impolite

Are teenagers generally more polite than adults? No, teenagers aren't generally more polite than adults;

they're generally less polite than adults

When we want to speak to somebody we don't know, what's the first thing we generally say?

When we want to speak to

when we want to speak to somebody we don't know, the first thing we generally say is "Excuse me"

Give me an example, please.

Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the station, please?



The government makes the laws,/ and the people break them./ Sometimes a lot of people/ are here at midday./ He can play football/ but not the piano./ The oranges and bananas were old,/ and tasted bad./ He plays his guitar/ morning, afternoon and night./ A boat is smaller than a ship./ If you go to their office,/ they will pay you the necessary money./ It can sometimes be pleasant/ to walk in a field/ in the heart of the country./ We drink from cups and glasses.



Revision Exercise 6 (Lessons 16 – 17)

- 1 Are all the people in this place married?
- 2 Are you wearing anything on your feet?
- 3 Are you wearing anything on your head?
- 4 What are you wearing on your feet?
- 5 What are you wearing on your head?
- 6 Have you got nothing on your feet?
- 7 What do we smell with?
- 8 What's the address of this school?
- 9 Are there many people in a small village?
- 10 Are the countries of Europe generally friends now?
- 11 What's the difference between "into" and "in"?
- 12 What's the difference between "why" and "because"?
- 13 Can you touch the ceiling?
- **14** Why not?
- 15 What does the word "like" mean (not the verb)?
- 16 Is your face the same as your father's?
- 17 How many seconds make a minute?
- 18 Give me some examples of adjectives, please.
- 19 Is the word "book" an adjective?
- 20 In English, do we put an adjective before or after a noun?

Answers

- 1 No, not all the people in this place are married; some are married and some are single.
- 2 Yes, I'm wearing something on my feet.
- 3 No, I'm not wearing anything on my head.
- 4 I'm wearing shoes on my feet.
- 5 I'm wearing nothing on my head.
- 6 No, I haven't got nothing on my feet; I've got something on my feet.

- 7 We smell with our noses.
- **8** The address of this school is ... (Street).
- 9 No, there aren't many people in a small village; there are few people in a small village.
- 10 Yes, the countries of Europe are generally friends now.
- 11 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.
- 12 The difference between "why" and "because" is that we generally use "why" in questions and "because" in the answers.
- 13 No, I can't touch the ceiling.
- 14 Because the ceiling's too high for me to touch.
- 15 The word "like" means 'similar to' or 'such as'.
- 16 No, my face isn't the same as my father's; it's like my father's.
- 17 Sixty seconds make a minute.
- 18 Some examples of adjectives are black, white, large ...
- 19 No, the word "book" isn't an adjective; it's a noun.
- 20 In English, we put an adjective before a noun.

Revision Exercise 7 (Lessons 18 – 19)

- 1 Do people generally dislike the smell of food?
- 2 Are you a son or a daughter?
- 3 How many brothers and sisters have you got?
- 4 What's the difference between parents and relatives?
- 5 Are there more people in a town than in a village?
- 6 Can you break a window with a chair?
- 7 Do you go out of the classroom before the lesson?
- 8 About how many people do you think there are in France (or Italy etc.)?
- 9 Are all children good children?
- 10 Do you prefer walking instead of going by car?

- 11 What do we put on our bread?
- 12 Do you prefer white or brown rice?
- 13 What can we say instead of "not any books"?
- 14 What do we hear with?

How many pence make a pound?

- 15 Is there anybody in your family who can't drive a car?
- is there anybody in your family who can't drive a car?
- 17 Have you got more thumbs than fingers on your hands?
- 18 Are there more people in Europe than in Asia?
- 19 What's the difference between a watch and a clock?
- 20 What are you carrying in your pocket (or bag)?

Answers

16

- 1 No, people don't generally dislike the smell of food; they like the smell of food.
- 2 l'm a ...
- 3 I've got ...
- 4 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.
- 5 Yes, there are more people in a town than in a village.
- 6 Yes, I can break a window with a chair.
- 7 No, I don't go out of the classroom before the lesson; I come into the classroom before the lesson.
- 8 I think there are about ... people in ...
- 9 No, not all children are good children; some are good and some are bad.
- 10 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.
- 11 We put butter on our bread.
- 12 | prefer ... rice.
- 13 We can say "no books" instead of "not any books".
- 14 We hear with our ears.

- 15 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.
- 16 A hundred pence make a pound.
- 17 No, I haven't got more thumbs than fingers on my hands; I've got fewer thumbs than fingers on my hands.
- 18 No, there aren't more people in Europe than in Asia; there are fewer people in Europe than in Asia.
- 19 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.
- 20 I'm carrying ... in my pocket (or bag).

Revision Exercise 8 (Lessons 20 – 21)

- 1 How many hours make a day?
- 2 How many months make a year?
- 3 Do you put sugar on your meat?
- 4 What are the possessive adjectives?
- **5** What are the possessive pronouns?
- **6** What's the difference between a possessive adjective and a possessive pronoun?
- 7 Give me some examples of verbs in the infinitive, please.
- 8 Which word is the auxiliary verb in this sentence: "they can open the window"?
- 9 Which city in this country has the most people?
- 10 Do you think Paris is an ugly city?
- 11 Do you eat bread without butter?
- 12 Can we drink meat?
- 13 What colour's water?
- 14 Tell me the names of four metals, please.
- 15 What's a key generally made of?
- 16 Do your shoes cost more than your handkerchief?
- 17 Tell me the names of the days of the week, please?

- 18 What do we call Saturday and Sunday?
- 19 What will the day after tomorrow be?
- 20 What was the day before yesterday?

Answers

- 1 24 hours make a day.
- 2 12 months make a year.
- 3 No, I don't put sugar on my meat; I put it in my tea or coffee.
- 4 The possessive adjectives are "my, your ..."
- 5 The possessive pronouns are "mine, yours ..."
- 6 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.
- 7 Some examples of verbs in the infinitive are "to come, to go, to take" etc.
- 8 The word "can" is the auxiliary verb in that sentence.
- 9 ... is the city in this country which has the most people.
- 10 No, I don't think Paris is an ugly city; I think it's a beautiful city.
- 11 Yes, I eat bread without butter. ~ No, I don't eat bread without butter.
- 12 No, we can't drink meat; we eat meat.
- 13 Water has no colour.
- 14 The names of four metals are gold, silver, steel and iron.
- 15 A key's generally made of steel.
- 16 Yes, my shoes cost more than my handkerchief.
- 17 The names of the days of the week are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.
- 18 We call Saturday and Sunday the weekend.
- 19 The day after tomorrow will be ...
- 20 The day before yesterday was ...

Revision Exercise 9 (Lessons 22 – 23)

- 1 Do you want anything to eat at the moment?
- 2 Do you have anything in your pocket?
- 3 At what time does the lesson begin?
- 4 How long does the lesson last?
- **5** Is a Rolls Royce cheap?
- 6 Of these three countries, Germany, France, and Greece, has Greece got the most people?
- 7 About how many rooms are there in this building?
- 8 What can you see outside this window?
- **9** What's the plural of "a"?
- 10 What's the plural of "a book"?
- 11 Can you hear well?
- **12** Do children hate their mothers?
- 13 Tell me the names of the three meals that people generally eat a day.
- 14 What do we eat our food from?
- 15 What do we eat our food with?
- 16 What's the difference between "many" and "much"?
- 17 What's the difference between "few" and "little"?
- 18 Do you put much pepper on your plate?
- 19 What's the difference between "fewer ... than" and "less ... than"?
- 20 Have you got more money than the bank of England?

Answers

- 1 Yes, I want something to eat at the moment. ~ No, I don't want anything to eat at the moment.
- 2 Yes, I have something in my pocket.
- 3 The lesson begins at ...
- 4 The lesson lasts
- 5 No, a Rolls Royce isn't cheap; it's expensive.

- 6 No, of those three countries, Greece hasn't got the most people; it's got the fewest people.
- 7 There are about ... rooms in this building.
- 8 I can see a building etc. outside this window.
- **9** The plural of "a" is "some".
- 10 The plural of "a book" is "some books".
- 11 Yes. I can hear well.
- 12 No, children don't hate their mothers; they love their mothers.
- 13 The names of the three meals that people generally eat a day are breakfast, lunch and dinner.
- 14 We eat our food from a plate or a bowl.
- 15 We eat our food with a knife, fork and spoon, or with chopsticks.
- 16 The difference between "many" and "much" is that we use "many" with things we can count and "much" with things we can't count.
- 17 The difference between "few" and "little" is that we use "few" with things we can count and "little" with things we can't count.
- 18 No, I don't put much pepper on my plate; I put little pepper on my plate.
- 19 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.
- 20 No, I haven't got more money than the Bank of England; I've got less money than the Bank of England.

Revision Exercise 10 (Lessons 24 – 25)

- 1 What's the difference between "the fewest" and "the least"?
- 2 Of these three books, has this book got the most pages?
- 3 Of these three drinks, water, milk and wine, do you drink wine the most?
- 4 What can you see opposite this building?
- 5 Do most people rest from Monday to Friday?
- 6 What's the window made of?
- 7 Is the table made of plastic?

- Are you tall enough to touch the ceiling?
- 9 Can you hear well with your fingers in your ears?
- 10 Have you got a mobile (phone) in your pocket?
- 11 Is a Rolls Royce cheaper than a Ford?
- 12 \\/\beta\/at\arrace are act are active things you're record
- 12 What's the most expensive thing you're wearing?
- 13 What's the comparative of "long"?
- 14 What's the superlative of "expensive"?
- 15 Why do we say "cheaper than" but not "expensiver than"?
- 16 Tell me the names of the months of the year, please.
- 17 What will the month after next be?
- 18 What was the month before last?
- 19 What's the difference between a.m. and p.m.?

Do we say "twenty to four a.m."?'

20

8

1 The difference between "the fewest" and "the least" is that we use "the

Answers

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

fewest" with things we can count, whereas we use "the least" with things

- 3 No, of those three drinks, water, milk and wine, I don't drink wine the most;
 I drink it the least.
- 4 I can see another building etc. opposite this building.
- 5 No, most people don't rest from Monday to Friday; they work.
- 6 The window's made of glass.
- 7 No, the table isn't made of plastic; it's made of wood.
- 8 No, I'm not tall enough to touch the ceiling; I'm too short.
- 9 No, I can't hear well with my fingers in my ears; I hear badly.
- 10 Yes, I've got a mobile phone in my pocket. ~ No, I haven't got a mobile phone in my pocket.
- 11 No, a Rolls Royce isn't cheaper than a Ford; it's more expensive than a Ford.
- 12 My ... is the most expensive thing I'm wearing.

- 13 The comparative of "long" is "longer than".
- 14 The superlative of "expensive" is "the most expensive".
- 15 We say "cheaper than", but not "expensiver than", because the adjective "cheap" has only one syllable, whereas the adjective "expensive" has three syllables.
- 16 The names of the months of the year are "January, February ...".
- 17 The month after next will be ...
- 18 The month before last was ...
- 19 The difference between a.m. and p.m. is that we use a.m. for the time before midday (12 o'clock), and p.m. for the time after midday
- 20 No, we don't say "twenty to four a.m."; we say "three forty a.m.".

Revision Exercise 11 (Lessons 26 – 27)

- 1 What can we use instead of "much" and "many"?
- 2 Do we use our mouths for both eating and speaking?
- 3 Do you read a lot?
- 4 If you want to eat in a restaurant, about how much money must you have?
- 5 Can you play the piano?
- 6 Can you play football?
- 7 What do we say to people between about 6 a.m. and 12 p.m.?
- 8 What do we say to people between about 12 p.m. and 5 p.m.?
- 9 What do we say to people between about 5 p.m. and 10 p.m.?
- 10 And what do we say when we say goodbye after 10 p.m. or when we go to bed?
- 11 What's the difference between a country and the country?
- 12 What nationality is Mr Callan?
- 13 Does gas smell pleasant?
- 14 Do we drink coffee from a glass?
- 15 Is a village larger than a city?
- 16 Which is the longest river in the world?

- 17 Which is the highest mountain in the world?
- 18 Is the table light?
- 19 Are there any shops in the street where you live?
- 20 What time do you get up in the morning?

Answers

- 1 We can use "a lot of" instead of "much "and "many".
- 2 Yes, we use our mouths for both eating and speaking.
- 3 Yes I read a lot. ~ No, I don't read a lot; I read little.
- 4 If I want to eat in a restaurant, I must have about ...
- 5 Yes, I can play the piano. ~ No, I can't play the piano.
- 6 Yes, I can play football. ~ No, I can't play football.
- 7 We say "Good morning" to people between about 6 a.m. and 12 p.m.
- 8 We say "Good afternoon" to people between about 12 p.m. and 5 p.m.
- 9 We say "Good evening" to people between about 5 p.m. and 10 p.m.
- 10 We say "Good night" when we say goodbye after 10 p.m. or when we go to bed.
- 11 The difference between a country and the country is that a country is a nation, whereas the country is the opposite of the town.
- 12 Mr Callan is British.
- No, gas doesn't smell pleasant; it smells unpleasant.
- 14 No, we don't drink coffee from a glass; we drink it from a cup.
- 15 No, a village isn't larger than a city; it's smaller than a city.
- 16 The Nile's the longest river in the world.
- 17 Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
- 18 No, the table isn't light; it's heavy.
- 19 Yes, there are some shops in the street where I live ~ No, there aren't any shops in the street where I live.
- 20 I get up at ... in the morning.

Revision Exercise 12 (Lessons 28 – 29)

- 1 Has each student got two heads?
- 2 Name me four vegetables, please.
- 3 Name me four kinds of fruit.
- 4 Do most schoolchildren like studying?
- 5 What time do you arrive here for your lesson?
- 6 Do you leave any food on your plate after a meal?
- 7 What can we see in the sky during the day?
- 8 What's the name of the sea between Europe and North Africa?
- 9 How much is three times thirteen?
- 10 How many times a month do you go to the cinema?
- 11 What do we cut meat with?
- 12 Is this building as high as Mt. Everest?
- 13 Is Spain as large as South America?
- 14 Tell me the names of the four seasons of the year, please.
- 15 Does Thursday precede Wednesday?
- 16 When do you have your breakfast?
- 17 Is your shirt (or blouse etc.) older than your shoes?
- 18 Are you older than your mother?
- 19 What do we put on when we go out in winter?
- 20 What do we take off when we come into a building?

Answers

- 1 No, each student hasn't got two heads; each student's only got one head.
- 2 The names of four vegetables are potatoes, carrots, onions and peas.
- 3 The names of four kinds of fruit are apples, oranges, lemons and bananas.
- 4 No, most schoolchildren don't like studying; they dislike or hate studying.
- 5 I arrive here at ... for my lesson.
- 6 Yes, I leave some food on my plate after a meal. ~ No, I don't leave any food on my plate after a meal.

- 7 We can see the sun in the sky during the day.
- 8 The name of the sea between Europe and North Africa is the Mediterranean sea.
- 9 Three times thirteen is thirty nine.
- 10 I go to the cinema about once (or twice etc.) a month.
- 11 We cut meat with a knife.
- 12 No, this building isn't as high as Mt. Everest; it's lower than Mt. Everest.
- 13 No, Spain isn't as large as South America; it's smaller than South America.
- 14 The names of the four seasons of the year are spring, summer, autumn and winter.
- 15 No, Thursday doesn't precede Wednesday; it follows it.
- 16 I have my breakfast at ...
- 17 No, my shirt isn't older than my shoes; it's newer than my shoes.
- 18 No, I'm not older than my mother; I'm younger than my mother.
- 19 We put our hats and coats on when we go out in winter.
- 20 We take our hats and coats off when we come into a building.

Revision Exercise 13 (Lessons 30 – 31)

- 1 What are the two most important holidays of the year in Europe?
- 2 Is your stomach empty after a large meal?
- 3 Can we see the sun in the sky during the night?
- 4 Of these three subjects, mathematics, history and geography, which do you like the most?
- 5 Do you dress before washing?
- 6 Is it hotter in winter than in summer?
- 7 Is it as hot in Scandinavia as in Spain?
- 8 Do you like the taste of tea without sugar?
- 9 What's the difference between "as many ... as "and "as much ... as"?
- 10 Have we got as many feet as fingers?

- 11 When you go on holiday, do you take photos with a camera or with your phone?
- 12 Can you email people from your mobile phone?
- 13 What's the difference between a house and a flat?
- 14 Is France further from England than China?15 Of these three countries, France, Greece and Japan, which is the nearest to England?
 - Does Saturday come at the beginning of the week?
- 17 Can we see well during the night if the moon isn't shining?
- 18 Who gets up the earliest in your family?
- 19 Is it light during the night?20 Can you see in the dark?

Answers

Faster.

16

- 2 No, my stomach isn't empty after a large meal; it's full.
- 3 No, we can't see the sun in the sky during the night, but we can see the moon and the stars.

The two most important holidays of the year in Europe are Christmas and

4 Of those three subjects, mathematics, history and geography, I like ... the most.

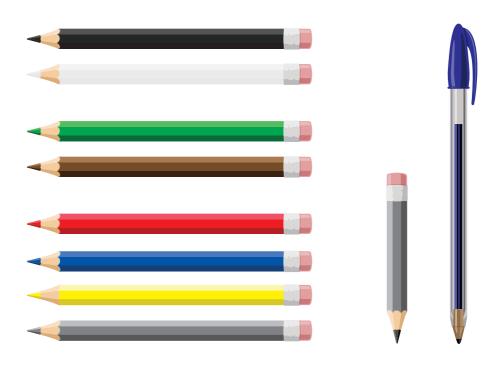
Yes, I dress before washing. ~ No, I don't dress before washing; I wash

- before dressing.No, it isn't hotter in winter than in summer; it's colder in winter than in
- summer.
- No, it isn't as hot in Scandinavia as in Spain; it's colder in Scandinavia than in Spain.
 Yes, I like the taste of tea without sugar. No, I don't like the taste of tea.
- 8 Yes, I like the taste of tea without sugar. ~ No, I don't like the taste of tea without sugar.
- **9** The difference between "as many ... as" and "as much ... as" is that we use "as many ... as" for things we can count, and "as much ... as" for things we can't count.
- 10 No, we haven't got as many feet as fingers; we've got fewer feet than fingers.

- 11 When I go on holiday, I take photos with ...
- 12 Yes, I can email people from my mobile phone. ~ No, I can't email people from my mobile phone.
- 13 The difference between a house and a flat is that a house is a building, whereas a flat is part of a building.
- 14 No, France isn't further from England than China; it's nearer England than China.
- 15 Of those three countries, France, Greece and Japan, France is the nearest to England.
- No, Saturday doesn't come at the beginning of the week; it comes at the end of the week.
- 17 No, we can't see well during the night if the moon isn't shining; we see badly.
- 18 My ... gets up the earliest in my family.
- 19 No, it isn't light during the night; it's dark during the night.
- No, I can't see in the dark.

Demonstration Charts

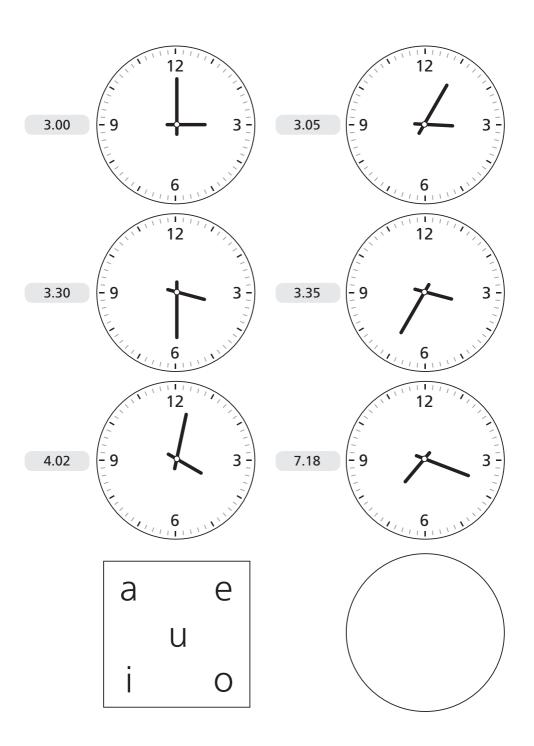


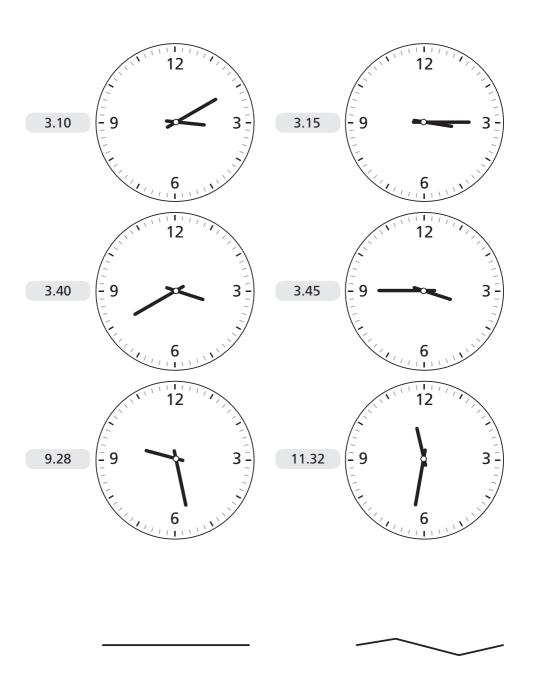






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18	80
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	1,000,000





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VOCABULARY BOOKS STAGE 3: LESSONS 25–40

2017ION





ENGLISH-CHINESE VOCABULARY BOOK

STAGE 3: LESSONS 25-40

2017 ON

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STAGE 3

Chinese vocabulary

LES:	SON 25
129	cheaper than比便宜
129	more expensive than比昂贵
129	the cheapest最便宜的(cheap的最高级
129	the most expensive
	最贵的(expensive的最高级
130	syllable音节
130	comparative比较级
130	superlative最高级
130	above在上
130	below在下
131	January
131	February
131	March三月
131	April四月
131	May五月
131	June六戶
131	July七月
131	August
131	September九月
131	October+F
131	November+-F
131	December+=F
131	last上一个
131	next下一个
132	a.m上午
132	p.m下午
132	midday中午
132	Latin拉丁语
132	then然后
LES	SON 26
133	a lot of许多的
133	both and
134	a lot经常;许多
134	if如果
134	must必須
134	either or
134	bar
134	pub
134	restaurant餐馆
135	play弹奏;踢(足球);打(网球
135	piano钢琴
135	guitar吉他
135	football足均
135	tennis网封

35	morning		早晨
35	afternoon		下午
35	evening		晚上
35	night		夜晚
35	bed		
35	go to bed		上床睡觉
ES	SON 27		
37	piece		张;片
37	a country		
37	the country		
37	nation		
37	nationality		国籍
37	British		英国人
38	live		生活;居住
38	pleasant	. 愉快地;	合意地;友善地
38	unpleasant		
38	gas		
38	glass		玻璃
38	cup		
39	longer than		比 比长
39	shorter than		
39	higher than		比言
39	lower than		
39	larger than		比
39	smaller than		比
39	the longest	最长的	(long的最高级
39	river		河流
39	Nile		
39	world		世界
39	the highest	最高的	(high的最高级
39	mountain		
39	Everest		
39	Mount		山峭
39	Mt		
40	the largest		
40	Tokyo		
40	date		
40	light		
40	heavy		
41	shop		
41	ball		封
41	bedroom		
41	get up		
41	sleen		睡觉

LESSON 28		the oldest最旧的(old的最高级)
143 each		the newest最新的(new的最高级)
143 vegetable	· WILT	old年老的
143 potato <u>-</u>	J TV 16	young 年轻的
143 carrot		younger than比年轻
143 onion	洋葱 152	the youngest最年轻的(young的最高级)
143 pea	· 2/0.37	put on
143 fruit		take off把脱下
143 apple	苹果 152	go out出去
143 orange	桔子 LES	SON 30
143 lemon	柠檬 154	holiday假日
143 banana	マ 世	Christmas圣诞节
143 name me 설	- シピ エレ	Easter复活节
144 juice	田川	full
144 tomato	F4T +±	empty空的
144 study	出口	moon月亮
144 schoolchildren/	、当开	star
145 arrive	到17	subject科目
145 leave		mathematics数学
145 sun		history历史
145 sky	工体 100	geography
146 sea		
146 land	133	wash洗涤,清洗 dress连衣裙
146 by the sea	- 海油	
146 inland	ф/r+	soap肥皂
146 Africa	∃F3M 122	shampoo
146 Mediterranean	" 130 " 130	hot热的
146 once一乘以;	130	warm暖和的
146 twice	- 	cool
146 three times三乘以;	_\bar{\bar{\bar{\bar{\bar{\bar{\bar{	cold冷的
147 cut	LT 100	Finland芬兰
147 lift	130	one of the中的一个
147 little (= small)	1.66	taste品尝;味道
147 little (= smail)	.l. #E	as many as和一样多(用于可数名词)
•	15/	as much as和一样多(用于不可数名词)
LESSON 29		SON 31
149 as as和		send寄送
149 not as as不和		card卡片
149 not so as不如不如		postcard明信片
149 Thames泰昭	5士河 159	go on holiday去度假
149 America	美国 159	camera照相机
149 season	季节 159	photograph (photo)照片
149 spring	圭 工	take a photo拍照
149 summer	百一	receive收到
149 autumn	133	reply回复
149 winter		email邮件
150 precede在	\rightarrow \pm	text
150 follow在		contact (v)联系(动词)
150 when	/=T□→	message消息
151 while	<i>8</i> ₩ 7	letter信件
151 whilst	杂五	house房屋
151 old	1044	flat公寓
151 new	立に占石	floor地板
151 older than	レーロー	divide分割
151 newer than		block
	100	

161	near		靠近	172	synagogue	
161	far from		近离	173	enter	进入
161	nearer than		比近	173	air	空气
161	further than		比远	LES	SON 34	
161	farther than		比远			覆盖
161	the nearest	最近的	(near的最高级)			
161	the furthest	最远的	l(far的最高级)			雪
161	the farthest	最远的	(far的最高级)			天气
162	at the beginning of		在的开始			;维持;容纳;使身体保持某种姿势
162	at the end of		在的结尾			对话
162	shine		照耀		•	
162	early		早的			复杂的
162	late		晚的			知道
163	earlier than		比早			
163	later than		比晚			除了
163	the earliest	最早的(early的最高级)		•	快的
	the latest					慢的
	light				•	
	dark					
			ж			每件事物
	SON 32				•	到处
	station		1 11			me同样的时间
	millionaire					下雨;雨
	very					总是
	merry			178	nice	美好的;和蔼的
	happy			LES	SON 35	
165	unhappy	ha	ppy的否定形式			
165	sad		伤心的		•	时态
165	together		一起			过去时态
165	apart		分开			以去的恐
	apart from				•	
166	better than		比好			
166	worse than		比差			
166	pole		极			连接
167	capital letter		大写字母			线;皱纹
167	the best	最好的(good的最高级)		-	
167	the worst	最差的	(bad的最高级)			弯曲的;扭曲的
168	game	f	本育比赛;游戏			
168	rugby		英式橄榄球		,	
	golf					有时
168	basketball		篮球		-	政府
LEC	SON 33					法律
			=			心脏
	look at		_		, ,	快地
	watch		д , ,,,, д			慢地
	buy					副词
	gerund					思想家
	beside					作家
171			1.5			深的
	walk					浅的
171	,				•	大学
	very much					吸烟
	another					香烟
	church					灰
	temple				•	烟灰缸
172	mosque		清真寺	183	wait	等待

LES	SON 36	19	99	measure	测量
	ever	曾经 19	99	necessary	必要的
	never		99	pay	支付
	square	,	99	cash	现金
	circle		99	(credit) card	信用卡
	square	方的 19		waiter	
	round	4.0	99	waitress	女服务员
	shake摇		ESS	SON 39	
185	nod	L 51		along	沿着
185	direct			way	
	directly	±+++1+		how often	
185	method	* >+		health	
185	it is called	+ DI I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I		healthy	
185	think	田士		unhealthy	
	more or less	武夕 武小		fresh	
186	accent	一		chips	
	to depend on依靠			•	
	cloud			salad	
	remember	27個		agree	
	forget	÷ \7		add	
	nearly	メ アタ ロゼ		jump	
	•			corner	
	SON 37			at	
	wasn'twas			在(表示存在或出现的地点、	
190	weren'twere	110には リンは 一」 ハンエい		ship	
191	field			boat	
191	increase			almost	
191	battle			desk	
191	war	·····································		office	
191	over			job	
191	contact	接触 20	05	start	开始
191	object	物体 LE	ESS	SON 40	
192	idea	想法 20	06	birthday	生日
193	often			hi	
193	rarely			meet	
193	theatre	민내기		nice to meet you	
193	understand			how are you?	
193	exactly			bring	
	I am sorry	4.24.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.		take	
	stop	たし こ		quite	
195	talk	ハル ハイ		pure	
195	voice			impure不纯的	
195	however			promise	
195	did	-1 - 66 + + +		polite	
196	form			impolite不礼貌的	
	regular	却可持			
	how	加信・タル		adultteenager	
	tree	474		excuse me	
	farm		10	GAGGSE IIIE	111/L
	pig				
	cow				
	sheep				
	shiekan				

 198 chicken
 鸡

 198 horse
 马

 199 peace
 和平





ENGLISH-CZECH VOCABULARY BOOK

STAGE 3: LESSONS 25-40

2017 ON

The Callan ® Method was first developed and published in 1960 by R.K. T. Callan.

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STAGE 3

Czech vocabulary

LESSON 25	135	afternoon	odpoledne
129 cheaper thanlevně	ejší než 135	evening	večer
129 more expensive than dra		night	noc
129 the cheapestn	ejlevnější ¹³⁵		lůžko
129 the most expensive		go to bed	jít spát
130 syllable	slabika LES	SON 27	
130 comparativekomparativ (2		piece	kus
130 superlativesuperlativ (3	3. stupeň) 137	a country	země/stát
130 above	nad 137		venkov
130 below			národ
131 January			národnost/státní občanství
131 February		•	Brit/britský
131 March			žít/bydlet
131 April			příjemný/příjemně
131 May			nepříjemný/nepříjemně
131 June			plyn
131 July	×	-	sklenice
131 August		•	šálek
131 September	-4%	•	delší než
131 October	×/1	•	kratší než
131 November	l'-4I		vyšší než
131 December		-	nižší než
131 lastminulý	7 1 1 7		větší než
131 next	' '''''		menší než
132 a.md			nejdelší
132 p.mo	doolodoo	0	řeka
132 midday			Nil
132 Latin	100		svět
132 then			nejvyšší
LESSON 26		•	hora
	100		Everest
133 a lot of	111110110		Mount
133 both and	.jan ian		Mt
134 a lot			
134 ifpoku	ad/jestilize	•	největší
134 must	1110361	,	Tokio
134 either orbu	u 11660		datum
134 bar		•	lehký
134 pub	. noopoda		těžký
134 restaurantre	z staurace	•	prodejna/obchod
135 play	ai		míč
135 piano	κιανιι		ložnice
135 guitar	Kytara	•	vstát
135 footballfotba	αιποραπα	sieep	spát
135 tennis		SON 28	
135 morning	ráno 143	each	každý

	vegetable		152	young	mlady
43	potato	brambor	152	younger than	mladší ne
43	carrot	mrkev	152	the youngest	nejmladš
43	onion	cibule			položit na/obléd
43	pea	hrách	152	take off	sejmout/svléd
43	fruit	ovoce			vyjít (z)/jít vei
	apple			-	23 () 3
43	orange	pomeranč		SON 30	
	lemon	•		•	svátel
	banana				vánoce
	name me				velikonoce
	juice		154	full	plny
	tomato		154	empty	prázdn
	study		155	moon	měsí
	schoolchildren				hvězda
	arrive		155	subject	vyučovací předmě
	leave				matematika
			155	history	dějepis
	sun		155	geography	zeměpis
	sky				umý
	sea				obléknou
	land				mýdlo
	by the sea			•	šampói
	inland			•	hork
	Africa				tepl
	Mediterranean				chladn
46	once	jedenkrát			studen
46	twice	dvakrát			Finsk
46	three times	třikrát			jeden z
47	cut	krájet/sekat			•
47	lift	zvednout			chutnat/ochutnat/chu
47	little (= small)	malý			tolik jako
47	little finger	malíček	157	as mucn as	tolik jako
FS	SON 29		LES	SON 31	
		-4-15 (-1-1	159	send	posla
	as as				pohlednice (přání
	not as as	•			pohlednice
	not so as			•	jet na dovolenou
	Thames			•	fotoapará
	America				fotografie (fotka
49	season	roční období			fotografova
49	spring	jaro		•	obdrže
49	summer	léto			obdrze
49	autumn	podzim			e-mail/poslat e-ma
49	winter	zima			
50	precede	předcházet			tex
50	follow	následovat		` '	kontaktova
50	when	kdy			zpráva
	while	•			dopi:
51	whilst	zatímco			důn
	old				by
	new	•			podlaž
		•			rozděl
51	older than	siai si 1162	160	block	činžovní důn
51 51	older than		100	0.00.	
51 51 51	newer than	novější než			blízko
51 51 51 51		novější než nejstarší	161	near	

161	further than	dále než	LES	SON 34
161	farther than	dále než	174	coverkrýt/skrýt
		nejbližší		snowsníh/sněžit
		nejvzdálenější		weatherpočasí
		nejvzdálenější	175	holddržet
162	at the beginning of	na začátku	175	conversationkonverzace
162	at the end of	na konci	175	simplejednoduchý/snadný
		zářit		complicated složitý/obtížný
	•	brzy		knowvědět/znát
		pozdě		excellent výborný
		dříve než	175	other thanjiný než
163	later than	později než		quickrychlý
163	the earliest	nejdříve		slow pomalý
		nejpozději		everykaždý (následuje podst. jméno)
163	light	světlo		everybody každý (zastupuje podstatné jméno)
163	dark	tma		everythingvšechno
LES	SON 32			everywherevšude
		nádraží		at the same timesoučasně
		milionář		raindéšť/pršet
				alwaysvždy
	•	velmi		nicepěkný
	•	veselý		
		šťastný		SON 35
		nešťastný	179	pastminulý
		smutný		tensečas
		společně		past tenseminulý čas
		zvlášť/odděleně	179	agopřed/předtím/dříve
		kromě	180	roadsilnice
		lepší/lépe než	180	streetulice
		horší/hůře než	180	connectspojovat
		pól	180	linelinie/vráska
		velké písmeno	180	straightpřímý/rovný
		nejlepší	180	crookedkřivý
		nejhorší	180	bottleláhev
	-	hra	180	whiskywhisky
		rugby	181	sometimesněkdy
	-	golf	181	governmentvláda
168	basketball	košíková	181	lawzákon
LES	SSON 33		182	heartsrdce
169	look at	podívat se na	182	quicklyrychle
		sledovat/dívat se na	182	slowlypomalu
		koupit	182	adverbpříslovce
		gerundium	182	thinkermyslitel
	•	vedle		writerspisovatel
		kromě	182	deephluboký
			182	shallowmělký
		procházka nějaký/á/é další		universityuniverzita
				smokekouřit
		velice/velmi hodně		cigarettecigareta
		jiný kostel		ashpopel
				ashtraypopelník
		chrám		waitčekat
		mešita		
		synagoga		SON 36
		vstoupit		ever někdy
1/3	air	vzduch	184	nevernikdy

	square			•	nezbytný
	circle			, ,	platit
	square				hotově/hotovost
	round	•			(kreditní) karta
	shake	•			číšník
	nod		199	waitress	číšnice
	direct		LES	SON 39	
	directly				po
	method			-	cesta/způsob
185	it is called	nazývá se		•	jak často
185	think	myslet			,
186	more or less	přibližně/více či méně			zdraví
186	accent	přízvuk		•	zdravý
187	to depend on	záviset na			nezdravý
187	cloud	mrak			čerstvý
	remember			•	hranolky
	forget	'			salát
	nearly	•	202	agree	souhlasit
	•				sčítat/přidat
LES	SON 37		203	jump	skákat
190	wasn't	nebyl	204	corner	roh
190	weren't	nebyli	204	at	u/při
191	field	pole	204	ship	loď
191	increase	narůstat/zvyšovat se	204	boat	loďka/člun
191	battle	bitva	205	almost	téměř
191	war	válka	205	desk	pracovní stůl
191	over	na/přes/nad	205	office	kancelář
	contact				pracovní místo/práce
	object			•	začít
	idea				
	often	•	LES	SON 40	
	rarely		206	birthday	narozeniny
	theatre		206	hi	ahoj
	understand		206	meet	potkat/poznat
			206	nice to meet you	těší mne
	exactly	·	206	how are you?	jak se máš?
	I am sorry		207	bring	přinést
194	stop	presiai	207	take	vzít
LES	SON 38				docela
195	talk	hovořit		•	čistý
	voice			•	znečištěný
	however				slíbit
	didminulý čas od slove			•	zdvořilý
slove		sa "ao (acia/pointeire		•	nezdvořilý
	form	vytvořit		•	dospělý
	regular	•			mladistvý/nezletilý
	how			•	•
	tree	,	210	excuse me	promiň/promiňte
	farm				
	pig	•			
198	cow	kráva			
400					
198	sheep				

 198 chicken
 kuře

 198 horse
 kůň

 199 peace
 mír

 199 measure
 změřit





ENGLISH-FRENCH VOCABULARY BOOK

STAGE 3: LESSONS 25-40

2017 ON EDITION

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French vocabulary

LESSON 25	135	afternoon
129 cheaper thanmoins cher que		evening
129 more expensive thanplus cher que		night
129 the cheapestle moins cher	135	bed
129 the most expensivele plus cher	135	go to bed
130 syllablesyllabe	LES	SON 27
130 comparativecomparatif	137	piece
130 superlativesuperlatif	137	a country
130 aboveau-dessus (de)		the country
130 belowsous / en dessous (de)	137	nation
131 Januaryjanvier		nationality
131 Februaryfévrier		British
131 Marchmars	138	live
131 April avril		pleasant
131 Maymai	138	unpleasant
131 Junejuin		
131 Julyjuillet	138	gas
131 Augustaoût		glass
131 Septemberseptembre		cup
131 Octoberoctobre		longer tha
131 Novembernovembre	139	shorter tha
131 Decemberdécembre		higher tha
131 lastdernier		lower than
131 nextprochain	139	larger than
132 a.m du matin	139	smaller tha
132 p.mde l'après-midi / du soir		the longest
132 midday midi		river
132 Latinlatin	139	Nile
132 thenpuis / alors / ensuite	139	world
LESSON 26	139	the highest
133 a lot ofbeaucoup de	139	mountain
133 both and les deux / et	139	Everest
134 a lotbeaucoup	139	Mount
134 ifsi	139	Mt
134 mustdevoir	140	the largest
134 either or soit soit		Tokyo
134 barbar	140	date
134 pubpub	140	light
134 restaurant restaurant	140	heavy
135 playjouer à / de	141	shop
135 pianopiano	141	ball
135 guitarguitare	141	
135 footballfootball	141	get up
135 tennis tennis	141	sleep
135 morning matin		
•		

35	afternoon	après-midi
35	evening	soir / soirée
35	night	nuit / soir
35	bed	
35	go to bed	se coucher
ES:	SON 27	
37	piece	bout / morceau
37	a country	un pays
37	the country	
37	nation	nation
37	nationality	nationalité
37	British	
38	live	vivre / habiter
38	pleasantb	on / plaisant / agréable
38	unpleasant	. mauvais / déplaisant /
		désagréable
38	gas	gaz
38	glass	verre
38	cup	tasse
39	longer than	plus long que
39	shorter than	
39	higher than	plus haut que
39	lower than	
39	larger than	plus grand que
39	smaller than	
39	the longest	le plus long
39	river	fleuve / rivière
39	Nile	Nil
39	world	monde
39	the highest	le plus haut
39	mountain	montagne
39	Everest	Everest
39	Mount	mont
39	Mt	Mt.
40	the largest	le plus grand
40	Tokyo	Tokyo
40	date	date
40	light	léger
40	heavy	lourd
41	shop	magasin
41	ball	balle / ballon
41	bedroom	
41	get up	se lever
41	sleep	

LES	SON 28			le plus ancien / le plus vieux
143	eachchaque / chacun / chacune			le plus nouveau / récent
143	vegetablelégume			vieux
143	potatopomme de terre		, ,	jeune
143	carrotcarotte	152	younger than	plus jeune que
143	onionoignon	152	the youngest	le plus jeune
143	peapois	152	put on	mettre / enfiler
	fruitfruit	152	take off	enlever / retirer / ôter
	applepomme	152	go out	sortir
	orangeorange	LES	SON 30	
	lemoncitron			Vacances
	bananabanane		•	vacances Noël
143	name mecitez-moi			Pâques
	juicejus			plein
	tomatotomate			•
	studyétudier / faire l'étude de / faire des études			vide
	schoolchildrenélèves			lune
	arrivearriver			étoile
	leavepartir / laisser		•	matière
	sunsoleil			mathématiques
	skyciel			histoire
	seamer			géographie
	landterre			se laver
	by the seaprès de la mer / au bord de la mer			s'habiller
	inland à l'intérieur des terres		•	savon
	Africa			shampooing
	MediterraneanMéditerranée			chaud / brûlant
	onceune fois			chaud / tiède
	twicedeux fois			frais
	three timestrois fois			froid
	cutcouper / graver			Finlande
	liftsoulever			l'un des / l'une des
	little (= small)petit			goûter / goût
			•	autant de / que
	little finger petit doigt	157	as much as	autant de / que
	SON 29	LES	SON 31	
	as asaussi que	159	send	envoyer
	not as aspas aussi que	159	card	carte
	not so aspas aussi que	159	postcard	carte postale
	Thames	159	go on holiday	aller en vacances
	AmericaAmérique	159	camera	appareil photo
	seasonsaison	159	photograph (photo	o)photographie (photo)
	springprintemps			prendre une photo
	summerété	159	receive	recevoir
149	autumnautomne	159	reply	répondre
	winterhiver	159	email	e-mail
	precedeprécéder			er un texto / envoyer un SMS /
	follow suivre		•	texto / SMS
	whenquand	159		contacter
	whilealors que		(/	message
151	whilstalors que		-	lettre
	oldancien / vieux			maison
151	newnouveau / neuf			appartement
151	older than plus ancien / vieux que			étage
151	newer thanplus nouveau / récent que			diviser
		100	S. 7100	

160	blockimmeuble / pâté de maisons	172	mosque	mosquée
	nearprès de		•	synagogue
	far fromloin de	173	enter	entrer
161	nearer thanplus proche de que de	173	air	air
	further than plus loin de que de	LES	SON 34	
161	farther thanplus loin de que de			
	the nearestle plus proche			couvrir / recouvrir
161	the furthestle plus éloigné / le plus loin			neige / neiger
161	the farthestle plus éloigné / le plus loin			temps / météo
162	at the beginning ofau début de			tenir / soutenir
162	at the end ofà la fin de			conversation
162	shinebriller		•	simple
162	earlytôt			compliqué savoir / connaître
162	latetard			excellent
163	earlier than plus tôt que			autre que / autres que
163	later thanplus tard que			·
163	the earliestle plus tôt			rapide lent
	the latestle plus tard			tous / toutes
163	lightclair		•	
163	dark sombre / obscurité	176	everybody	tout le monde
LES	SON 32			
				partout en même temps
	stationgare millionairemillionnaire			pluie / pleuvoir
	verytrès			toujours
	merryjoyeux / éméché		•	beau / gentil
	happybon / joyeux / heureux			beau / gentil
	unhappy malheureux	LES	SON 35	
	sadtriste	179	past	passé
	together ensemble	179	tense	temps
	apartséparé	179	past tense	passé
	apart fromséparé de / à part	179	ago	il y a
	better than mieux que / meilleur que	180	road	route
	worse than pire que / plus mauvais que	180	street	rue
	polepôle			relier
	capital letterlettre majuscule			ligne / ride
	the bestle meilleur			droit
	the worst le pire / le plus mauvais			tordu / tortueux
	gamejeu			bouteille
	rugbyrugby		•	whisky
	golfgolf			parfois / quelquefois
	basketballbasket-ball		-	gouvernement
				loi
	SON 33			cœur
	look atregarder			rapidement
	watchregarder		•	lentement
	buyacheter			adverbe
	gerundgérondif			penseur
171				écrivain
	besides excepté / en dehors de			profond
	walkpromenade			peu profond
	any morepas d'autres / plus			université
	very muchvraiment beaucoup			fumer
	anotherun autre / une autre		-	cigarette
	churchéglise			cendres
172	templetemple	183	ashtray	cendrier

		attendre			cheval
	SON 36			•	paix
		jamais			mesurer
		jamais		,	nécessaire
	•	carré			payer
		cercle			espèces
	•	carré			carte (de crédit)
		rond/ autour de			serveur
		secouer / serrer	199	waitress	serveuse
		incliner / hocher (de)	LES	SON 39	
		direct	201	along	le long (de)
		directement		-	chemin / façon / moyen
		méthode		•	combien de fois /
		e / cela s'appelle / on l'appelle			à quelle fréquence / souvent
		penser	202		santé
		plus ou moins			sain / en bonne santé
		accent / accentuation		•	malsain / mauvais pour la santé
		dépendre de		-	frais
187	cloud	nuage			frites
		se souvenir		•	salade
187	forget	oublier			être d'accord
188	nearly	presque			ajouter / additionner
LES	SON 37				sajouter / additionner
		n'étais pas / n'était pas			coin
		as / n'étiez pas / n'étaient pas			à / au
		champ			bateau / navire
		augmenter		•	
		O .			bateau / barque
		bataille			presque
		guerre			bureau
		sur / au-dessus de			bureau
		contact			métier / emploi / travail / mission
		objet	205	start	commencer
		idée	LES	SON 40	
		souvent	206	birthday	anniversaire
	•	rarement		•	salut
		théâtre	206	meet	rencontrer
		comprendre			ouenchanté
		exactement			comment ça va ?
		je suis désolé(e)			apporter
194	stop	arrêter / cesser			emmener
LES	SON 38				plutôt / assez
195	talk	parler			pur
		voix		•	impur
		cependant			promettre
		passé du verbe "do"			poli
		former			impoli
		régulier		•	adulte
	-	comment			adolescent(e)
		arbre			excuse-moi / excusez-moi
		ferme	210	5,0000 HIG	GAGGG HIGH GAGGGEZ-HIGH
		cochon			
		vache			
130		vacile			

 198
 sheep.......mouton

 198
 chicken.......poule





ENGLISH-GERMAN VOCABULARY BOOK

STAGE 3: LESSONS 25-40

2017ON

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German vocabulary

LESSON 25		135	afternoon	Nachmittag
129 cheaper than	billiger als	135	evening	Abend
129 more expensive than	· ·	135	night	Nacht
129 the cheapest				Bett
129 the most expensive		135	go to bed	ins Bett gehen
130 syllable		LES	SON 27	
130 comparative	Komparativ	137	piece	Stück
130 superlative	Superlativ		•	ein Land
130 above	über		•	das Land
130 below	unter			Nation
131 January	Januar	137	nationality	Staatsbürgerschaft
131 February	Februar			britisch
131 March	März			leben
131 April	April			angenehm
131 May	Mai		•	unangenehm
131 June	Juni			Gas
131 July	Juli			Glas
131 August	August			Tasse
131 September	September			länger als
131 October			•	kürzer als
131 November	November			höher als
131 December				niedriger als
131 last	letzter			größer als
131 next	nächster	130	emaller than	kleiner als
132 a.m	a.m. (vor Mittag)			der/die/das längste
132 p.m	(0,		•	Fluss
132 midday				Nil
132 Latin				Welt
132 then				der / die / das höchste
LESSON 26				Berg
				Everest
133 a lot of				Mount
133 both and				Mount
134 a lot				der / die / das größte
134 if			•	Tokio
134 must			•	
134 either or				leicht
134 bar			•	schwer
134 pub	•		•	Geschäft
134 restaurant			•	
135 play				Ball
135 piano				Schlafzimmer
135 guitar			• .	aufstehen
135 football				schlafen
135 tennis		LES	SON 28	
135 morning	Morgen	143	each	jeder / jede / jedes

		Gemüse			jun
	potato	Kartoffel	152	younger than .	jünger al
	carrot	Karotte	152	the youngest	der/die/das jüngste
	onion	Zwiebel	152	put on	legen auf/anziehe
	pea	Erbse	152	take off	nehmen von/ausziehe
	fruit	Obst	152	go out	nach Draußen gehen/ausgehe
	• •	Apfel	LES	SON 30	
	-	Orange			Feierta
		Zitrone		•	Weihnachte
		Banane			Oster
	name me	nenne mir/Nennen Sie mir			
	juice	Saft			lee
	tomato	Tomate			
	study	lernen			Mon
	schoolchildren	Schulkinder			Ster
	arrive	ankommen		•	Fac
	leave	weggehen/lassen			Mathemat
		Sonne		•	Geschicht
		Himmel			Geographi
	•	Meer	155	wash	wasche
		Land	155	dress	anziehe
		am Meer	155	soap	Seit
	,	Inland	155	shampoo	Shampo
		Afrika	156	hot	hei
		Mittelmeer	156	warm	warı
			156	cool	kül
		einmal	156	cold	ka
		zweimal			Finnlan
		dreimal			einer / eine / eines der .
		schneiden			schmecken / Geschmad
		hochheben			genauso viele wi
	` ,	klein		•	genauso viel wi
	little finger	kleiner Finger			genauso viei w
•	SON 29			SON 31	
)	as as	genauso wie			schicke
	not as as	nicht genauso wie			Kart
	not so as	nicht so wie			Postkart
	Thames	Themse			in den Urlaub fahre
		Amerika			Kamer
		Jahreszeit			to)Fo
		Frühling	159	take a photo	fotografiere
	1 0	Sommer	159	receive	empfange
		Herbst	159	reply	antworte
			159	email	mailen/E-Ma
		Winter	159	text	SMS schreibe
		kommen vor	159	contact (v)	kontaktiere
		kommen nach		` '	Nachricl
		wann		•	Brie
		während / wohingegen			Haı
		während			Wohnun
	old	alt			Stockwer
	new	neu			unterteile
	older than	älter als			
	newer than	neuer als			Bloc
	the oldest	der / die / das älteste			in der Nähe vo
				tor trom	woit wo
		der / die / das neuste			weit vo

161	further than	weiter als	LES	SON 34	
161	farther than	weiter als			bedecken
161	the nearest	am nächsten			Schnee/schneien
161	the furthest	am weitesten			Wetter
161	the farthest	am weitesten			halten/enthalten
162	at the beginning of	zu Beginn von	175	conversation	Konversation
162	at the end of	am Ende von			einfach
162	shine	scheinen			kompliziert
162	early	früh		•	wissen
		spät	175	excellent	ausgezeichnet
		früher als	175	other than	außer
163	later than	später als			schnell
		am frühsten			langsam
		am spätesten	176	every	jeder / jede / jedes
163	light	hell	176	everybody	jeder / jede / jedes
163	dark	dunkel			alles
LES	SON 32				überall
164	station	Bahnhof	176	at the same tim	nezur gleichen Zeit
		Millionär	177	rain	Regen
		sehr	177	always	immer
		froh / fröhlich / beschwipst	178	nice	schön/nett
	•	froh / glücklich	IFS	SON 35	
		unglücklich			Vavaanaahait
		traurig			Vergangenheit
		zusammen			Zeitform
	•	getrennt	179		erste Vergangenheit / Präteritum
	•	getrennt von/außer			vor
		besser als			Landstraße
		schlechter als			verbinden
		Pol			Linie / Strich/Falten
167	capital letter	Großbuchstabe			
		der / die / das beste			gerade gekrümmt
		der / die / das schlechteste			Flasche
		Spiel			Whisky
		Rugby		•	manchmal
		Golf			Regierung
	•	Basketball		•	Gesetz
LEC	SON 33				Herz
					schnell
		schauen auf		, ,	langsam
		anschauen		•	Adverb
		kaufen			Denker
	•	Gerundium			Schreiber
		neben			tief
		außer			flach
		laufen			Universität
		weitere		,	rauchen
		sehr			Zigarette
		er / eine andere / ein anderes		•	Asche
		Kirche			Aschenbecher
		Tempel			warten
		Moschee			waiten
		Synagoge		SON 36	
		betreten			jemals
1/3	aır	Luft	184	never	niemals

	square				zahlen
	circle				bar
	square	•		'	(Kredit-)Karte
	round				Kellner
185	shake	schütteln 1	99	waitress	Kellnerin
	nod		ES:	SON 39	
	direct	direkt			entlang
185	directly				Weg
185	method	Methode		,	wie oft
185	it is called	SIE NEIKT			Gesundheit
185	think	denken			
186	more or lessmehr o	der wenider		•	gesund
164	accentAkze	nt/Betonung		•	ungesund
187	to depend onat	nandid sein			frisch
187	cloud	WOIKE		•	Pommes Frites
187	remembers	ich erinnern			Salat
187	forget				zustimmen
	nearly	fast 2			zusammenzählen/hinzufügen
	•	2			springen
	SON 37				Ecke
	wasn't nicht ge				an / bei
190	weren'tnicht ge	ewesen sein 2	04	ship	Schiff
191	field	Feld 2	04	boat	Boot
191	increase	zunehmen 2	05	almost	fast
191	battle	Schlacht 2	05	desk	Schreibtisch
191	war	Krieg 2	05	office	Büro
191	over	über 2	05	job	Beruf / Stelle
191	contact	Kontakt 2	05	start	beginnen
191	object	Gegenstand I	FS	SON 40	
192	idea	ldee			0.1.1.1
193	often	Off.		,	Geburtstag
193	rarely	selten			Hi
193	theatre	i neater			kennenlernen
	understand	verstehen 2		,	freut mich dich/Sie kennen zu
193	exactly	denau	erne		
	I am sorryE	e tut mir laid 2			wie geht es dir/Ihnen?
	stop	aufhören [∠]			bringen
	'	2			mitnehmen
	SON 38			•	ziemlich
	talk	•		•	rein
195	voice	Stimme 2	09	impure	unrein
195	however	jedoch 2	09	promise	versprechen
195	did	tat 2	09	polite	höflich
196	form	bilden 2	09	impolite	unhöflich
196	regular	.regelmäßig 2	09	adult	Erwachsener
196	how	wie 2	09	teenager	Teenager
198	tree	Baum 2	10	excuse me	Entschuldigung
198	farm				0 0
198	pig	Schwein			
	cow				
198	sheep	Schaf			
	chicken				
	horse				
100		Faladaa			

199 peace......Frieden199 measure.....messen199 necessary....notwendig



English-Italian Vocabulary Book Stage 3

English in a quarter of the time!

Italian vocabulary

LESSON 25	135 tennistennis
129 cheaper than più economico di	135 morning mattina
129 more expensive than più costoso di	135 afternoonpomeriggio
129 the cheapestil più economico	135 eveningsera
129 the most expensiveil più costoso	135 nightnotte
130 syllable sillaba	135 bedletto
130 comparativecomparativo	135 go to bedandare a letto
130 superlativesuperlativo	
130 abovesopra	LESSON 27
130 below sotto	137 piecepezzo
131 JanuaryGennaio	137 a country una nazione
131 FebruaryFebbraio	137 the countryla campagna
131 March Marzo	137 nationnazione
131 AprilAprile	137 nationalitynazionalità
131 MayMaggio	137 British britannico
131 JuneGiugno	138 live abitare, vivere 138 pleasant gradevole
131 JulyLuglio	138 unpleasantsgradevole
131 AugustAgosto	138 gasgas
131 SeptemberSettembre	138 glassbicchiere
131 OctoberOttobre	138 cuptazza
131 NovemberNovembre	139 longer thanpiù lungo/ di
131 DecemberDicembre	139 shorter thanpiù corto/a di
131 lastscorso	139 higher thanpiù alto/a di
131 nextprossimo	139 lower than più basso/a di
132 a.m antimeridiano	139 larger than più grande di
132 p.mpostmeridiano	139 smaller thanpiù piccolo di
132 middaymezzogiorno	139 the longestil più lungo
132 Latinlatino	139 river fiume
132 then poi	139 Nile Nilo
LESSON 26	139 worldmondo
133 a lot ofmolto, molti	139 the highestla più alta
133 both andsia sia	139 mountainmontagna
134 a lot molto	139 EverestEverest
134 ifse	139 Mount monte (prima di un nome)
134 must dovere	139 Mt monte (prima di un nome)
134 either or o o	140 the largestla più grande
134 barbar	140 TokyoTokio
134 pubpub	140 date data
134 restaurantristorante	140 lightleggero/a
135 play giocare, suonare	140 heavypesante
135 piano pianoforte	141 shopnegozio
135 guitarchitarra	141 ballpalla
135 footballfootball, calcio	141 bedroom camera da letto

1/11	get up alzarsi	151	whilstmentre
	sleepdormire		oldvecchio
	'		newnuovo
	SON 28		older than più vecchio/a di
	eachciascuno/a		newer thanpiù nuovo/a di
	vegetable ortaggio, verdura		the oldestil più vecchio/a
	potato patata		the newestil più nuovo/a
	carrotcarota		oldvecchio/a
	onioncipolla		younggiovane
	peapisello		younger than più giovane di
	fruit frutta		the youngestil più giovane
	applemela		put onmettere
	orangearancia		take offtogliere
	lemon limone		go outandare fuori, uscire
	banana banana		SON 30
	name me dimmi il nome di		
	juicesucco		holidayvacanza
	tomato pomodoro		Christmas Natale Easter Pasqua
	studystudiare schoolchildrenscolaretti		full pieno/a
	arrive arrivare		
	leavelasciare		emptyvuoto/a moonluna
	sunsole		starstella
	skycielo		subjectmateria
	sea mare		mathematics matematica
	landterra		historystoria
	by the seasul mare		geographygeografia
	inland all'interno, nell'entroterra		washlavarsi
	AfricaAfrica		dressvestirsi
	MediterraneanMediterraneo		soapsapone
	once una volta		shampoo shampoo
	twicedue volte		hot molto caldo
	three times tre volte		warmcaldo
	cut tagliare		coolfresco
	lift sollevere		coldfreddo
	little (= small) piccolo		FinlandFinlandia
147	little finger mignolo		one of theuno dei
	SON 29		taste gusto
			as many astanti quanti
	as as cosi come		as much as tanto quanto
	not as asnon cosi come		SON 31
	not so asnon cosi come		
	ThamesTamigi AmericaAmerica		sendspedire cardbiglietto
	seasonstagione		postcard cartolina go on holiday andare in vacanza
	spring primavera summer estate		camerafotocamera
	autumnautunno		photograph (photo) fotografia
	winterinverno		take a photoscattare una foto
	precede precedere		receivericevere
	followseguire		replyrispondere
	whenquando		emaile-mail
	whilementre		textSMS
	ende	. 55	CCACJIVIJ

150	470 lane
159 contactcontattare	170 buyacquistare
159 message messaggio	170 gerundgerundio
159 letterlettera	171 besideaccanto a
160 housecasa	171 besides oltre (oltre a)
160 flatappartamento	171 walkpasseggiata
160 floor piano	171 any more altri
160 divide dividere	172 very muchmoltissimo
160 blockcondominio	172 anotherun altro
161 near vicino	172 churchchiesa
161 far fromlontano da	172 templetempio
161 nearer thanpiù vicino di	172 mosque moschea
161 further thanoltre rispetto a	172 synagoguesinagoga
161 farther than più lontano di	173 enterentrare
161 the nearestil più vicino	173 airaria
161 the furthestil più lontano	
161 the farthestil più lontano	LESSON 34
162 at the beginning of all'inizio di	174 covercoprire
162 at the end ofal termine di	174 snowneve, nevicare
162 shinesplendere	174 weathertempo
	175 hold tenere, svolgere
162 earlypresto	175 conversationconversazione
162 latetardi	175 simplesemplice
163 earlier thanprima di	175 complicatedcomplicato, complesso
163 later thandopo di	175 know conoscere, sapere
163 the earliest prima di tutti	175 excellenteccellente
163 the latestdopo di tutti	175 other thana parte, oltre a
163 lightchiaro (luce)	176 quickrapido
163 darkscuro, buio	176 slowlento
LESSON 32	176 everyogni
164 stationstazione	176 everybodytutti
164 millionaire milionario	176 everythingtutto
164 verymolto	176 everywhereovunque
165 merryallegro	176 at the same time allo stesso tempo
165 happyfelice	177 rain piovere, pioggia
165 unhappyinfelice	177 alwayssempre
	177 alwaysbello
165 sad triste	176 filcebello
165 togetherinsieme	LESSON 35
165 apartseparato/a da	179 past passato
165 apart froma parte, oltre a	179 tensetempo
166 better than meglio di	179 past tenseil (tempo) passato
166 worse thanpeggio di	179 ago fa
166 polepolo	180 roadstrada
167 capital letterlettera maiuscola	180 streetvia
167 the best il migliore	180 connect connettere
167 the worstil peggiore	180 line linea
168 gamegioco	180 straight dritto
168 rugbyrugby	180 crooked tortuoso
168 golfgolf	180 bottlebottiglia
168 basketballpallacanestro	180 whiskywhisky
LESSON 33	181 sometimesqualche volta
169 look atguardare	
169 watchosservare	181 lawlegge
105 Wateri	101 lawlegge

182	heartcuore	193 exactly esattamente
	quicklyvelocemente	193 I am sorrymi dispiace
182	slowlylentamente	194 stopsmettere
182	adverbavverbio	LESSON 38
182	thinker pensatore	195 talk parlare, conversare
182	writer scrittore	195 voicevoce
182	deep profondo	195 howevercomunque
182	shallowpoco profondo, basso	195 didfece
182	universityuniversità	196 formformare
183	smokefumare	196 regularregolare
183	cigarette sigaretta	196 howcome
183	ashcenere	198 treealbero
	ashtrayportacenere	198 farm fattoria
183	wait aspettare	198 pigmaiale
LES:	SON 36	198 cowmucca
	evera volte, mai	198 sheeppecora
	nevermai	198 chicken pollo
	squarequadrato	198 horsecavallo
	circlecerchio	199 peacepace
	squarequadrato	199 measuremisura
	roundrotondo	199 necessarynecessario
	shakescuotere	199 paypagare
	nodaccennare col capo	199 cashcontante, contanti
	direct diretto	199 (credit) card carta di credito
	directly direttamente	199 waitercameriere
	methodmetodo	199 waitresscameriera
185	it is calledsi chiama	LESSON 39
		LESSON 39
185	it is calledsi chiama thinkpensare more or lesspiù o meno	201 alonglungo, per
185 186	thinkpensare	201 alonglungo, per 201 wayvia, strada, modo
185 186 186	thinkpensare more or less più o meno	201 alonglungo, per 201 wayvia, strada, modo 202 how oftenquante volte
185 186 186 187	thinkpensare more or lesspiù o meno accentaccento	201 along lungo, per 201 way via, strada, modo 202 how often quante volte 202 health salute
185 186 186 187 187	thinkpensare more or lesspiù o meno accentaccento to depend ondipendere	201 along lungo, per 201 way via, strada, modo 202 how often quante volte 202 health salute 202 healthy sano
185 186 186 187 187 187	think	201 along lungo, per 201 way via, strada, modo 202 how often quante volte 202 health salute 202 healthy sano 202 unhealthy malsano
185 186 186 187 187 187	think	201 along lungo, per 201 way via, strada, modo 202 how often quante volte 202 health salute 202 healthy sano 202 unhealthy malsano 202 fresh fresco
185 186 186 187 187 187 187	think	201 along lungo, per 201 way via, strada, modo 202 how often quante volte 202 health salute 202 healthy sano 202 unhealthy malsano 202 fresh fresco 202 chips patatine fritte
185 186 186 187 187 187 188 LESS	think pensare more or less più o meno accent accento to depend on dipendere cloud nuvola remember ricordare forget dimenticare nearly quasi	201 along
185 186 186 187 187 187 188 LES S	think pensare more or less più o meno accent accento to depend on dipendere cloud nuvola remember ricordare forget dimenticare nearly quasi SON 37 wasn't non ero, non era	201 along
185 186 186 187 187 187 188 LES S	think pensare more or less più o meno accent accento to depend on dipendere cloud nuvola remember ricordare forget dimenticare nearly quasi SON 37 wasn't non ero, non era weren't non eri, non eravamo,	201 along
185 186 187 187 187 187 188 LES S 190	think	201 along
185 186 187 187 187 187 188 LES S 190 190	think pensare more or less più o meno accent accento to depend on dipendere cloud nuvola remember ricordare forget dimenticare nearly quasi SON 37 wasn't non ero, non era weren't non eri, non eravamo, non eravate, non erano field campo	201 along
185 186 187 187 187 187 188 LES 190 191 191	think pensare more or less più o meno accent accento to depend on dipendere cloud nuvola remember ricordare forget dimenticare nearly quasi SON 37 wasn't non ero, non era weren't non eri, non eravamo, non eravate, non erano field campo increase aumentare	201 along
185 186 187 187 187 187 188 LES 190 191 191	think pensare more or less più o meno accent accento to depend on dipendere cloud nuvola remember ricordare forget dimenticare nearly quasi SON 37 wasn't non ero, non era weren't non eri, non eravamo, non eravate, non erano field campo increase aumentare battle battaglia	201 along
185 186 187 187 187 187 188 LESS 190 190 191 191 191	think pensare more or less più o meno accent accento to depend on dipendere cloud nuvola remember ricordare forget dimenticare nearly quasi SON 37 wasn't non ero, non era weren't non eri, non eravamo, non eravate, non erano field campo increase aumentare battle battaglia war guerra	201 along
185 186 186 187 187 187 188 LESS 190 191 191 191 191	think pensare more or less più o meno accent accento to depend on dipendere cloud nuvola remember ricordare forget dimenticare nearly quasi SON 37 wasn't non ero, non era weren't non eri, non eravamo, non eravate, non erano field campo increase aumentare battle battaglia war guerra over sopra	201 along lungo, per 201 way via, strada, modo 202 how often quante volte 202 health salute 202 unhealthy malsano 202 fresh fresco 202 chips patatine fritte 202 salad insalata 202 agree essere d'accordo 203 add aggiungere 203 jump saltare 204 corner angolo 204 at a 204 ship nave 204 boat barca, battello 205 almost quasi
185 186 186 187 187 187 188 LESS 190 191 191 191 191 191	think pensare more or less più o meno accent accento to depend on dipendere cloud nuvola remember ricordare forget dimenticare nearly quasi SON 37 wasn't non ero, non era weren't non eri, non eravamo, non eravate, non erano field campo increase aumentare battle battaglia war guerra over sopra contact contatto	201 along lungo, per 201 way via, strada, modo 202 how often quante volte 202 health salute 202 unhealthy malsano 202 fresh fresco 202 chips patatine fritte 202 salad insalata 202 agree essere d'accordo 203 add aggiungere 203 jump saltare 204 corner angolo 204 at a 204 boat barca, battello 205 almost quasi 205 desk scrivania
185 186 186 187 187 187 188 LESS 190 191 191 191 191 191 191	think pensare more or less più o meno accent accento to depend on dipendere cloud nuvola remember ricordare forget dimenticare nearly quasi SON 37 wasn't non ero, non era weren't non eri, non eravamo, non eravate, non erano field campo increase aumentare battle battaglia war guerra over sopra contact contatto object oggetto	201 along lungo, per 201 way via, strada, modo 202 how often quante volte 202 health salute 202 healthy sano 202 unhealthy malsano 202 fresh fresco 202 chips patatine fritte 202 salad insalata 202 agree essere d'accordo 203 add aggiungere 203 jump saltare 204 corner angolo 204 at a 204 boat barca, battello 205 almost quasi 205 desk scrivania 205 office ufficio
185 186 186 187 187 187 188 LESS 190 191 191 191 191 191 191 191	think pensare more or less più o meno accent accento to depend on dipendere cloud nuvola remember ricordare forget dimenticare nearly quasi SON 37 wasn't non ero, non era weren't non eri, non eravamo, non eravate, non erano field campo increase aumentare battle battaglia war guerra over sopra contact contatto object oggetto idea idea	201 along
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185 186 187 187 187 188 LES: 190 191 191 191 191 191 191 192 193 193 193	think pensare more or less più o meno accent accento to depend on dipendere cloud nuvola remember ricordare forget dimenticare nearly quasi SON 37 wasn't non ero, non era weren't non eravate, non erano field campo increase aumentare battle battle battaglia war guerra over sopra contact contact object oidea idea often spesso rarely ravoue dipendere dipen	201 along

206	hiciao
206	meet incontrare
206	nice to meet you piacere
	di conoscerti
	how are you?come stai?
207	bring portare (qui)
	takeportare (lì)
208	quite abbastanza, piuttosto
209	purepuro/a
209	impureimpuro/a
209	promise promettere
209	polite cortese
209	impolitescortese
	adult adulto
209	teenager adolescente
210	excuse me scusami





ENGLISH-JAPANESE VOCABULARY BOOK

STAGE 3: LESSONS 25-40

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Japanese vocabulary

LESSON 25	135	afternoon	午後
129 cheaper thanより	0 × 0.	evening	
129 more expensive thanより		night	
129 the cheapest		bed	
129 the most expensive	も高い 135	go to bed	寝る
130 syllable	音節 LES	SON 27	
130 comparative	比較級 137	piece	1枚:1切れ
130 superlative		a country	
130 above		the country	
130 below	Φ T-1−	nation	
131 January	4 🗆	nationality	
131 February	ο Π	British	
131 March	•	live	, , , ,
131 April		pleasant	
131 May		unpleasant	
131 June	c 🗆	gas	
131 July		glass	
131 August		cup	
131 September		longer than	
131 October	10月 139	shorter than	
131 November	11月 139	higher than	
131 December	400	lower than	
131 last		larger than	か大きい
131 next	次の ₁₃₉	smaller than	
132 a.m	139	the longest	最長の
132 p.m	100	river	
132 midday		Nile	ナイル川
132 Latin	100	world	世界
132 then 7	:の次に ₁₃₉	the highest	最も高い
LESSON 26	139	mountain	Ц
133 a lot of多数の;大量の;たく	さんの 139	Everest	エベレスト
133 both andとの両		Mount	
134 a lot	100	Mt	Mountの略
134 ifもし	.ならば 140	the largest	最大の
134 mustしなくてはならない; する必要	(1) (2) (3)	Tokyo	
134 either orかそれ	とも 140	date	
134 bar	/ \	light	
134 pub	パブ 140	heavy	
134 restaurantレス	(') /	shop	
135 play演奏する; (球技など)	2 7 0	ball	
135 piano		bedroom	
135 guitar	- 1 /	get up	
135 football#	・ッカー 141	sleep	眠る
135 tennis		SON 28	
135 morning	143	each	それぞれの

43	vegetable	野菜	152	young	若
43	potato	ジャガイモ	152	younger than	より若
13	carrot	ニンジン			最年少:
	onion				の上に置く;かぶる;着
	pea				をから下ろす;脱
	fruit				外出す
	apple			•	, H
	orange			SON 30	
	lemon		154	holiday	休
	banana		154	Christmas	クリスマ
	name me		154	Easter	イースタ
	juice		154	full	いっぱい
	tomato		154	empty	空っぽの;誰もいな
			155	moon	
	study		155	star	
	schoolchildren school child		155	subject	科
	arrive			•	数
	leave去る;				·····································
	sun			•	
	sky				
6	sea	海			服を着
6	land	陸			
6	by the sea	海のそばに		•	石
6	inland	内陸			シャンプ
6	Africa	アフリカ			暑 :
6	Mediterranean				暖か
	once				涼し
	twice	_			寒
	three times		156	Finland	フィンラン
	cut		156	one of the	の一
	lift		157	taste	味見する;味;味が分か
			157	as many as	と同じ数だ
	little (= small)		157	as much as	と同じ量だ
/	little finger	小指		SON 31	-,,-
S	SON 29				
9	as as	…と同じほど…だ			送
	not as as				カー
	not so as			•	絵葉
	Thames		159	go on holiday	休暇に出掛け
	America				カメ
	season		159	photograph (photo).	写
			159	take a photo	写真を撮
	spring		159	receive	受け取
	summer				返事をす
	autumn	.,,			-ル;Eメールの送受信をす
	winter				ージを送受信する:テキス
	precede			セージ	, cexil, o, , , , ,
0	follow	後に来る			連絡す
0	when	いつ, 何時に			メッセー
1	while	する一方			
1	whilst	する一方			手
1	old	古い			
	new				フラット;アパー
	older than				
	newer than				分割す
	the oldest		160	block	建物;
1	the newest		161	near	近

161	nearer than	トルンテノル	170	synagogue	シナゴーカ
	further than			, , ,	
	farther than				
	the nearest				⊥ X↓
	the furthest			SON 34	
	the farthest				覆う
	at the beginning of				雪;雪が降る
	at the end of				天気
	shine				;入っている;持ちこた
162	early	早く	える		٨٠
162	late	遅く			会話
163	earlier than	より早く			簡単な
163	later than	より遅く			複雑な
163	the earliest	最も早く			知っている 素晴らしい
163	the latest	最も遅く			以外の
	light				
163	dark	暗い;暗闇		•	遅い
LES	SON 32				あらゆる
	station	馬 R			あらゆる人, みんな
	millionaire				すべてのもの
	very				どこでも
	merry				
	happy				
	unhappy				いつも;常にいつでも
165	sad	悲しい			よい;親切な
165	together合	oせて;一緒に	IEC	SON 35	
165	apart	離れて			` □ +
165	apart fromから離れて;	…は別として		•	過去
166	better thanより上引	≦に;よりよい			過去形
166	worse thanより下手	≦に;より悪い		•	
	pole			•	
	capital letter			street	
	the best				接続する
	the worst				線;しわ
	game				まっすぐな
	rugby			-	曲がっている
	golf				ボトル;瓶
168	basketballバス	くケットホール			ウィスキー
LES	SON 33		181	sometimes	
169	look at	を見る	181	government	政府
169	watchl	ごっと見ている	181	law	法律
170	buy	買う	182	heart	心臓
170	gerund	動名詞		quickly	
					ゆっくりと
171	beside	のそばに			副詞
171	besidesに加えて(肯定文で);	…を除いて(考え方がの人
	(否定・疑問文で)				(文章を) 書く人,作家
	walk				深い
	any more				浅い
	very much			,	大学
	another				喫煙する
	church				たばこ
	temple				
172	mosque	モスク	183	asntray	灰皿

183	wait	を待つ	198	sheep	ヒッジ
	SON 36				ニワトリ
		A	198	horse	ウマ
	ever	• -	199	peace	平和
	never		199	measure	測定する
	square		199	necessary	必要な
	circle			•	支払う
	square				現金
	round丸い;		199	(credit) card	(クレジット) カード
	shake				ウエーター
	nod				ウエートレス
	direct		LEC	SON 39	
	directly				/->P
	method				に沿って
	it is called	•			道順;方法;行き方
	think				どのくらいの頻度で;何回
	more or less				健康
186	accent				健康によい
	to depend onに頼る;				健康によくない
	cloud				新鮮な
	remember				フライドポテト
	forget				サラダ
188	nearly	もう少しで;大体		•	同意する
LES!	SON 37				加算する;加える
190	wasn't	was の否定形			飛び越える;飛び上がる
	weren't		204	corner	角;すみ
	field				
	increase				船
	battle				ボート
	war				ほとんど
	over上か				机
	contact				オフィス
	object		205	job	
	idea		205	start	始まる
	oftenしば		LES	SON 40	
	rarely				
	theatre				やあ
	understand				会う
	exactly				お会いできて嬉しいです
	I am sorry				お云いてこて溶しいてすお元気ですか?
	stop				を持って来る
	•			-	を持って行く
	SON 38				かなり
195	talk話す	;おしゃべりする		•	
	voice			•	
195	however	しかしながら			約束する
195	did	doの過去形			
					礼儀正しい
196	form	形成する			無礼な 大人
196	regular	規則的な			
196	how	どのように			10代の若者
198	tree	木	210	excuse me	すみませんが
198	farm	農場			
	pig				
198	cow	乳牛			



English-Polish Vocabulary Book Stage 3

English in a quarter of the time!

Polish vocabulary

LESS	5ON 25	135	piano pianino
129	cheaper thantańszy niż		guitar gitara
129	more expensive thandroższy niż	135	footballpiłka nożna
129	the cheapest najtańszy	135	tennistenis
	the most expensive najdroższy	135	morningrano
	syllable sylaba	135	afternoonpo południu
	comparative stopień wyższy	135	eveningwieczór
	przymiotnika	135	nightnoc
130	superlativestopień najwyższy	135	bedlóżko
	przymiotnika	135	go to bediść do łóżka
130	abovepowyżej	LES:	SON 27
130	belowponiżej	137	piecekawałek
131	Januarystyczeń		a countrykraj
131	Februaryluty		the country wieś
	March marzec		nationnaród
131	Aprilkwiecień		nationalitynarodowość
131	Maymaj		British brytyjski
	Juneczerwiec		live mieszkać, żyć
	Julylipiec		pleasantprzyjemny
	Augustsierpień		unpleasantnieprzyjemny
	Septemberwrzesień		gasgaz
	October październik		glassszklanka, kieliszek
	Novemberlistopad		cupfiliżanka, kubek
131	Decembergrudzień		longer thandłuższy niż
	lastostatni		shorter than krótszy niż
	nextnastępny		higher thanwyższy niż
	a.m przed południem		lower thanniższy niż
	p.mpo południu		larger than większy niż
	midday południe		smaller thanmniejszy niż
	Latinlacina	139	the longestnajdłuższy
132	thennastępnie	139	riverrzeka
LESS	5ON 26		NileNil
133	a lot ofdużo, wiele		world świat
133	both andzarówno jak i		the highest najwyższy
134	a lot dużo		mountaingóra
134	ifjeśli		EverestEwerest
134	must musieć		Mountgóra, szczyt
134	either or albo, albo		Mtskrót "mount"
	barbar	140	the largestnajwiększy
	pubknajpa		TokyoTokio
	restaurantrestauracja		date data
135	playgrać		lightlekki
		140	heavyciężki

4.44	450 fellow
141 shopsklep	150 follownastępować
141 ballpiłka	150 whenkiedy
141 bedroom sypialnia	151 while podczas gdy
141 get upwstawać	151 whilst podczas gdy
141 sleepspać	151 oldstary
LESSON 28	151 newnowy
	151 older thanstarszy niż
143 eachkażdy	151 newer thannowszy niż
143 vegetablewarzywo	151 the oldestnajstarszy
143 potatoziemniak	
143 carrotmarchewka	151 the newest najnowszy
143 onioncebula	152 oldstary
143 peagroszek	152 young młody
143 fruitowoc	152 younger than młodszy niż
143 applejabłko	152 the youngest najmłodszy
• • •	152 put on włożyć
143 orange pomarańcza	152 take offzdjąć
143 lemoncytryna	152 go outwyjść, wychodzić
143 banana banan	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
143 name menazwij	LESSON 30
144 juice sok	154 holidayświęto
144 tomatopomidor	154 ChristmasBoże Narodzenie
144 studystudiować, uczyć się	154 EasterWielkanoc
144 schoolchildrenuczniowie	154 fullpełny
145 arrive przybywać	154 emptypusty
145 leaveopuszczać, zostawiać	155 moonksiężyc
145 sunsłońce	155 starqwiazda
145 skyniebo	3
	155 subjectprzedmiot
146 seamorze	155 mathematics matematyka
146 landląd	155 history historia
146 by the seanad morzem	155 geographygeografia
146 inlandw głębi kraju, na lądzie	155 wash myć
146 AfricaAfryka	155 dress ubrać, ubierać się
146 Mediterraneanśródziemny	155 soap mydło
146 oncejeden raz	155 shampooszampon
146 twicedwa razy	156 hotgorący
146 three timestrzy razy	156 warm ciepły
147 cutciąć	156 coolchłodny
147 liftpodnieść	156 coldzimny
147 little (= small) mały	156 FinlandFinlandia
147 little (= 3mail) paluszek	156 one of thejeden z
,	157 tastesmak, próbować, smakować
LESSON 29	
149 as astak(i) jak	157 as many as tyle ile
149 not as asnie taki jak	157 as much as tyle ile
149 not so asnie taki jak	LESSON 31
149 Thames Tamiza	159 sendwysłać
149 AmericaAmeryka	159 cardkartka
149 seasonpora roku	159 postcardpocztówka
149 spring wiosna	159 go on holiday jechać na wakacje
149 summer lato	159 camerakamera, aparat
149 autumnjesień	159 photograph (photo)zdjęcie
149 winterzima	159 take a photozrobić zdjęcie
150 precedepoprzedzać	159 receiveotrzymać

150	ronly	168 golfgolf
	replyodpowiedzieć emailemail	
		168 basketballkoszykówka
	textsms, smsować	LESSON 33
	contact (v)kontaktować się	169 look atpatrzeć na
	message wiadomość	169 watchoglądać
	letterlist	170 buykupić
	housedom	170 gerundrzeczownik
160	flat mieszkanie	odczasownikowy
160	floorpiętro	171 besideobok, przy
160	dividepodzielić	
160	blockblok	171 besides opócz tego, poza tym
161	nearniedaleko, blisko	171 walkspacer
	far from daleko od	171 any more więcej
	nearer than bliżej niż	172 very muchbardzo dużo
	further thandalej niż	172 anotherinny, jeszcze jeden
	farther thandalej niż	172 church kościół
	the nearestnajbliższy	172 templeświątynia
		172 mosquemeczet
	the furthestnajdalszy	172 synagoguesynagoga
	the farthestnajdalszy	173 enterwchodzić, wejść
	at the beginning ofna początku	173 air powietrze
	at the end ofna końcu	LESSON 34
	shineświecić	
	earlywcześnie	174 coverprzykryć
	latepóźno	174 snowśnieg, śnieżyć, padać
163	earlier than wcześniej niż	(o śniegu)
163	later thanpóźniej niż	174 weatherpogoda
163	the earliestnajwcześniej	175 holdtrzymać, utrzymywać
163	the latestnajpóźniej	175 conversationrozmowa
	lightjasno	175 simple prosta
	darkciemno	175 complicatedskomplikowany
		175 know wiedzieć, znać
	SON 32	175 excellentświetny
	stationdworzec, stacja	175 other than oprócz
	millionaire milioner	176 quickszybki
	verybardzo	176 slowwolny
	merry wesoły	176 everykażdy
	happy szczęśliwy	176 everybody każdy (o osobach)
165	unhappynieszczęśliwy	176 everything wszystko (o rzeczach)
	sadsmutny	176 everywherewszystko (612eczach)
165	togetherrazem	
165	apart oddzielnie	176 at the same time równocześnie
	apart from oprócz	177 raindeszcz, padać (o deszczu)
	better thanlepszy niż,	177 alwayszawsze
	lepiej niż	178 niceładny, miły, przyjemny
166	worse than gorszy niż,	LESSON 35
100	gorsej niż	179 past przeszły
166		179 tenseczas
167	pole biegun capital letter duża litera	179 past tenseczas przeszły
		179 agotemu
10/	the bestnajlepszy	180 roaddroga
	the worstnajgorszy	
	game gra	180 streetulica
168	rugbyrugby	180 connect

400	P	404	
	linelinia, kreska		overnad, powyżej
	straightprosty		contactkontakt
	crooked krzywy, kręty		objectprzedmiot
	bottle butelka		ideapomysł
	whiskywhisky		oftenczęsto
181	sometimes czasami, niekiedy	193	rarely rzadko
181	governmentrząd		theatreteatr
181	lawprawo	193	understandrozumieć
182	heart serce	193	exactly dokładnie
182	quickly szybko	193	l am sorryprzepraszam
	slowly wolno	194	stopzatrzymać się
	adverb przysłówek		SON 38
	thinker myśliciel		
	writer pisarz		talkrozmawiać
	deep głęboki		voiceglos
	shallowpłytki		howeverale, aczkolwiek
	university uniwersytet	195	didczas przeszły
	smoke		czasownika "to do"
	•	196	form formować
	cigarettepapieros	196	regularregularny
	ashpopiół	196	howjak
	ashtraypopielniczka		tree drzewo
183	waitczekać		farmfarma
LESS	5ON 36		pig świnia
184	everkiedykolwiek		cowkrowa
	nevernigdy		sheepowca
	squarekwadrat		chicken kura
	circlekoło		horsekoń
	square kwadratowy		peacepokój
	roundokrągły, wokoło		measure mierzyć
	shake potrząsnąć		necessarykonieczny
	nodpotrząsać głową		paypłacić
	direct bezpośredni		cash gotówka
	directly bezpośrednio		(credit) card karta (kredytowa)
	methodmetoda		waiterkelner
	it is calledto się nazywa	199	waitresskelnerka
	think myśleć	LESS	5ON 39
	more or less mniej więcej	201	alongwzdłuż
	accentakcent		way droga, sposób
	to depend onzależeć od		how oftenjak często
	cloud chmura		healthzdrowie
187	rememberpamiętać		
	forgetzapomnieć		healthyzdrowy
	nearly prawie		unhealthyniezdrowy
	SON 37		freshświeży
			chips frytki
190	wasn'tnie byłem		saladsałata, sałatka
465	/byłam/był/była/było		agreezgadzać się
	weren't nie byłeś, -śmy, -ście, -li		adddodawać
	field pole		jumpskakać
	increase wzrastać		cornerróg
	battle bitwa		atprzy
191	warwojna	204	shipstatek



English-Portuguese Vocabulary BookStage 3

English in a quarter of the time!

Portuguese vocabulary

135 football

futebal

LESSON 25

LESSON 25			tootballtutebol
129 cheaper than.	mais barato que		tennistênis
129 more expensive.	than mais caro que		morning manhã
129 the cheapest	o mais barato		afternoontarde
129 the most expens	ive o mais caro		eveningnoite
130 syllable			nightnoite (quando vai durmir)
130 comparative	comparativo		bedcama
130 superlative	superlativo	135	go to bedir para a cama
130 above		LESS	SON 27
130 below	abaixo		piecepedaço
131 January	janeiro		a country um País
131 February	fevereiro		the country o campo, (interior)
131 March			nationnação
131 April	abril		nationalitynacionalidade
131 May			British britânico
131 June	junho		liveviver (morar)
131 July	julho		pleasantagradável
131 August	agosto		unpleasant desagradável
131 September			gasgás
131 October			glasscopo (taça)
131 November	novembro		cupxícara
131 December	dezembro	130	longer thanmais comprido
131 last	último	133	(a) que
131 next		139	shorter than mais curto (a) que
132 a.m	antes do meio-dia		higher than mais carto (a) que
132 p.m	após o meio-dia		lower than mais baixo (a) que
132 midday	meio-dia		larger than maior que
132 Latin	latim		smaller thanmenor que
132 then	então		the longesto (a) mais
LESSON 26			comprido (a)
133 a lot of	muito (a) (s)	139	riverrio
133 both and		139	NileNilo
134 a lot		139	worldmundo
	se		the highest o (a) mais alto (a)
134 must			mountainmontanha
134 either or			EverestEvereste
134 bar		139	Mount monte
134 pub			Mtmonte (abreviação)
134 restaurant			the largest o (a) maior
135 play			Tokyo Tóquio
135 piano			date data
135 guitar		140	lightleve
3			3

1.40	haan	140	autumnoutono
	heavypesado		
	shoploja		winterinverno
	ballbola		precedepreceder
	bedroomquarto		followseguir
	get uplevantar-se		whenquando
141	sleepdormir		while enquanto que
LESS	5ON 28		whilst enquanto que
143	eachcada		oldvelho, antigo
	vegetablevegetal / legume		new novo
	potato batata		older than mais velho (a) que
	carrot cenoura	151	newer thanmais novo (a) que
	onioncebola		the oldesto (a) mais velho (a)
	peaervilha	151	the newesto (a) mais novo (a)
	fruitfruta		oldvelho, antigo
	apple maçã		youngjovem
	orangelaranja	152	younger than mais jovem que
	lemonlimão	152	the youngest o (a) mais jovem
	banana banana	152	put on colocar sobre
	name me me diga		take offtirar de
	•	152	go outsair
	juice suco	LESS	SON 30
	tomatotomate		
	study estudar		holidayferiado
144	schoolchildrencrianças em		Christmasnatal
4.45	idade escolar		Easter páscoa
	arrive chegar		fullcheio (a)
	leave deixar, sair		emptyvazio (a)
	sunsol		moonlua
	skycéu		starestrela
	sea mar		subject matéria
	landterra		mathematics matemática
	by the sea perto do mar		history história
	inland em terra firme		geographygeografia
	AfricaÁfrica		washlavar, lavar-se
	Mediterranean Mediterrâneo		dressvestir, vestir-se
	onceuma vez		soapsabão
	twiceduas vezes		shampoo xampu
	three timestrês vezes		hotquente
	cutcortar		warmmorno
	lift elevar, levantar, elevador		coolfresco
147	little (= small)pequeno		coldfrio
147	little fingerdedinho		FinlandFinlândia
LESS	SON 29		one of theum dos
149	as as tão quanto		tasteexperimentar (gosto)
	not as as não tão quanto	157	as many astantos (as)
	not so asnão tao quanto		quantos (as)
	ThamesTâmisa	157	as much as tanto (a) quanto (a)
	America América	LES	5ON 31
			sendenviar
	season estação		cardcartão
	spring primavera summerverão		postcardcartão-postal
149	summerverao	159	postcarucartao-postar

159	go on holidayir de férias	166 pole pólo	`
159	cameracâmera	167 capital letter letra maiúscula	
	photograph (photo) fotografia	167 the besto (a) melhor	
	take a phototirar uma foto	167 the worsto (a) pior	
	receive receber	168 gamejogo	
	replyresponder	168 rugbyrúgb	
	emailemail	168 golfgolfe	
	text texto	168 basketballbasquetebo	
	contact contactar	·	'
	messagemensagem	LESSON 33	
	lettercarta	169 look atolhai	
	housecasa	169 watchassistii	
	flat apartamento	170 buycomprai	
	·	170 gerundgerúndic	
	floorpiso divide dividir	171 beside ao lado de	9
		171 besidesalém de	9
	blockbloco de prédios	171 walkcaminhada	
	near perto de, próximo a	171 any more mais	5
	far fromlonge de	172 very much muito, demais	5
	nearer than mais perto que	172 another outro (a))
	further thanmais longe que	172 churchigreja	3
	farther thanmais longe que	172 templetemple)
	the nearesto mais próximo	172 mosquemesquita	
	the furthesto mais longe	172 synagoguesinagoga	
	the farthest o mais longe	173 enterentrai	
	at the beginning of no começo de	173 air aı	
	at the end ofno fim de		
		I ECCUM 34	
	shinebrilhar	LESSON 34	
162	earlycedo	174 covercobrii	
162 162	earlycedo latetarde	174 covercobrii 174 snowneve	9
162 162 163	earlycedo latetarde earlier thanmais cedo que	174 cover	9
162 162 163 163	earlytarde latetarde earlier thanmais cedo que later thanmais tarde que	174 cover	e)
162 162 163 163	earlytarde latetarde earlier thanmais cedo que later thanmais tarde que the earliesto mais cedo,	174 cover cobril 174 snow neve 174 weather clima, tempo (meteorológico) 175 hold segurar, manter	e o) r
162 163 163 163	earlycedo latetarde earlier thanmais cedo que later thanmais tarde que the earliesto mais cedo,o (a) primeiro	174 cover cobril 174 snow neve 174 weather clima, tempo (meteorológico) 175 hold segurar, mantel 175 conversation conversa	e) r
162 163 163 163	earlycedo latetarde earlier thanmais cedo que later thanmais tarde que the earliesto mais cedo,o (a) primeiro the latesto mais tardio,	174 cover cobris 174 snow never 174 weather clima, tempor (meteorológico) 175 hold segurar, manter 175 conversation conversation 175 simple simples	e) r a
162 163 163 163 163	earlycedo latetarde earlier thanmais cedo que later thanmais tarde que the earliesto mais cedo,o (a) primeiro the latesto mais tardio,o (a) último	174 cover cobril 174 snow neve 174 weather clima, tempo (meteorológico) 175 hold segurar, mantel 175 conversation conversa 175 simple simples 175 complicated complicated	e o) r a s
162 163 163 163 163	early	174 cover cobris 174 snow never 174 weather clima, tempo (meteorológico) segurar, manter 175 hold segurar, manter 175 conversation conversation 175 simple simple 175 complicated complicated 175 know saber (conhecer)	e o) r a s o
162 163 163 163 163	earlycedo latetarde earlier thanmais cedo que later thanmais tarde que the earliesto mais cedo,o (a) primeiro the latesto mais tardio,o (a) último	174 cover cobris 174 snow never 174 weather clima, tempo (meteorológico) 175 hold segurar, mantes 175 conversation conversa 175 simple simples 175 complicated complicated 175 know saber (conhecer) 175 excellent excelente	e o) r a s o)
162 163 163 163 163 163	early	174 cover cobris 174 snow neve 174 weather clima, tempo (meteorológico) 175 hold 175 conversation conversa 175 simple simples 175 complicated complicado 175 know saber (conhecer) 175 excellent excelente 175 other than alem de	e o) r a s o)
162 163 163 163 163 163 LESS	early	174 cover cobris 174 snow neve 174 weather clima, tempo (meteorológico) 175 hold 175 conversation conversa 175 simple simples 175 complicated complicado 175 know saber (conhecer) 175 excellent excelente 175 other than alem de 176 quick rápido	e o) r a s o) e e
162 163 163 163 163 163 LESS 164	early	174 cover cobrit 174 snow neve 174 weather clima, tempo (meteorológico) 175 hold segurar, manter 175 conversation conversa 175 simple simple 175 complicated complicado 175 know saber (conhecer) 175 excellent excelente 175 other than alem de 176 quick rápido 176 slow devagar	e o) r a s o) e e o r
162 163 163 163 163 163 163 LESS 164 164	early	174 cover	e o) r e e o r e e
162 163 163 163 163 163 163 LESS 164 164 164	early	174 cover	e o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o
162 163 163 163 163 163 163 LESS 164 164 164 165	early	174 cover	e o) ra so) e e o ra o o
162 163 163 163 163 163 163 164 164 164 165 165	early	174 cover	e o) reason reas
162 163 163 163 163 163 164 164 164 165 165	early	174 cover	
162 163 163 163 163 163 164 164 164 165 165 165	early	174 cover cobrit 174 snow neve 174 weather clima, tempo (meteorológico) (meteorológico) 175 hold segurar, manter 175 conversation conversation 175 simple simples 175 know saber (conhecer) 175 excellent excelente 175 other than alem de 176 quick rápido 176 slow devagar 176 every todo / cada 176 everybody todo mundo 176 everything tudo 176 everywhere todo lugar 176 at the same time ao mesmo tempo 177 rain chuva	
162 163 163 163 163 163 164 164 165 165 165 165	early	174 cover cobrit 174 snow never 174 weather clima, tempo (meteorológico) (meteorológico) 175 hold segurar, manter 175 conversation conversation 175 simple simples 175 know saber (conhecer) 175 excellent excelente 175 excellent alem de 176 quick rápido 176 slow devagar 176 every todo / cada 176 everybody todo mundo 176 everything tudo 176 everywhere todo lugar 176 at the same time ao mesmo tempo 177 always sempre	
162 163 163 163 163 163 164 164 165 165 165 165	early	174 cover cobrit 174 snow neve 174 weather clima, tempo (meteorológico) (meteorológico) 175 hold segurar, manter 175 conversation conversation 175 simple simples 175 know saber (conhecer) 175 excellent excelente 175 other than alem de 176 quick rápido 176 slow devagar 176 every todo / cada 176 everybody todo mundo 176 everything tudo 176 everywhere todo lugar 176 at the same time ao mesmo tempo 177 rain chuva	
162 163 163 163 163 163 164 164 165 165 165 165 165	early	174 cover cobrit 174 snow never 174 weather clima, tempo (meteorológico) (meteorológico) 175 hold segurar, manter 175 conversation conversation 175 simple simples 175 know saber (conhecer) 175 excellent excelente 175 excellent alem de 176 quick rápido 176 slow devagar 176 every todo / cada 176 everybody todo mundo 176 everything tudo 176 everywhere todo lugar 176 at the same time ao mesmo tempo 177 always sempre	
162 163 163 163 163 163 164 164 165 165 165 165 165 165	early	174 cover	

170	tense tempo (verbal)	LESSON 37	
			,
	past tensepassado (verbo)	190 wasn'tnão foi (era	
	agoatrás	190 weren'tnão foram (eram	
	roadestrada	191 fieldcampo	
	streetrua	191 increaseaumenta	
	connectconectar, ligar	191 battle batalha	
	linelinha	191 warguerra	
	straightreto	191 oversobre	
	crooked curvado, torto	191 contactcontato	
	bottlegarrafa	191 objectobjeto	
	whiskyuísque	192 ideaidéia	
	sometimesàs vezes	193 oftenfrequentemente	e
	government governo	193 rarelyraramente	е
	lawlei	193 theatreteatro	О
	heartcoração	193 understandentende	r
	quicklyrapidamente	193 exactly exataments	e
182	slowlylentamente	193 I am sorryeu sinto muito	О
	adverb advérbio	194 stoppara	r
	thinker pensador	LESSON 38	
	writerescritor	195 talkconversa	
182	deep fundo, profundo		
182	shallowraso	195 voicevoz	
182	universityuniversidade	195 however porém/contudo	
183	smokefumar	195 didpassado do auxiliar "do"	
183	cigarettecigarro	196 formforma	
183	ashcinza	196 regularregula	
183	ashtraycinzeiro	196 howcomo	
	wait esperar	198 treeárvore	
	SON 36	198 farm fazenda	
		198 pig porco	
	ever alguma vez / já	198 cowvaca	
	nevernunca	198 sheepovelha	
	square quadrado (a)	198 chickenfrango	
	circlecírculo	198 horsecavalo	
	square quadrado (a)	199 peacepaz	
	round redondo (a), ao redor	199 measure medida	
185	shake sacudir, agitar,	199 necessarynecessário	
	apertar (as mãos)	199 paypaga	
	nodacenar com a cabeça	199 cash dinheiro vivo	
	directdireto	199 (credit) card(de crédito) cartão	
	directly diretamente	199 waiter garçon	
	methodmétodo	199 waitress garçonete	e
	it is calledé chamado	LESSON 39	
	thinkpensar	201 alongao longo	^
186	more or less mais ou menos	201 waycaminho/jeito	
	accentsotaque (acento)	202 how oftenquão frequente	
	to depend ondepender de	202 healthsaúde	
	cloudnuvem	202 healthysaudéve	
187	rememberlembrar-se		
187	forget esquecer-se	202 unhealthyefermo	
188	nearly aproximadamente		
	•	202 chipsbatatas frita	5

202	salad salada
202	agree concordar
203	add adicionar
203	jump pular
204	cornercanto / esquina
204	at no /na
204	shipnavio
204	boatbarco
205	almostquase
205	desk carteira / mesa (escritório)
205	office escritório
205	jobemprego
205	startcomeçar
LESS	5ON 40
206	birthdayaniversário
206	hioi
206	meetencontrar
206	nice to meet you prazer em
	te conhecer
206	how are you?como você está?
207	bringtrazer
207	takelevar/pegar
208	quitequase
209	purepuro
209	impureimpuro
209	promiseprometer / promessa
209	polite gentil / educado
209	impoliterude / mal educado
209	adultadulto
209	teenager adolecente
210	excuse medesculpe-me /

.....com licença





ENGLISH-RUSSIAN VOCABULARY BOOK

STAGE 3: LESSONS 25-40

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Russian vocabulary

LESSON 25	135 afternoonдень
129 cheaper thanдешевле, чем	135 eveningвечер
129 more expensive than дороже, чем	135 night ночь
129 the cheapest самый дешевый	135 bedкровать
129 the most expensive самый дорогой	135 go to bedложиться спать
130 syllableслог	LESSON 27
130 comparativeсравнительная степень	137 ріесекусок
130 superlativeпревосходная степень	137 a countryстрана
130 aboveнад	137 the country сельская местность
130 belowниже	137 nationгосударство
131 January январь	137 nationality национальность
131 Februaryфевраль	137 Britishбританец
131 Marchмарт	138 liveжить
131 April апрель	138 pleasantприятный
131 Мау май	138 unpleasant неприятный
131 Juneиюнь	138 gas
131 Julyиюль	138 glassстакан
131 Augustавгуст	138 сирчашка
131 Septemberсентябрь	139 longer thanдлиннее, чем
131 Octoberоктябрь	139 shorter thanкороче, чем
131 Novemberноябрь	139 higher than выше, чем
131 Decemberдекабрь	139 lower thanниже, чем
131 lastпрошлый	139 larger thanбольше, чем
131 nextследующий	139 smaller thanменьше, чем
132 а.тчасов утра	139 the longestсамый длинный
132 р.тчасов пополудни	•
132 middayполдень	139 riverрека 139 Nile
132 Latinлатынь	139 worldмир
132 then затем	139 the highest самый высокий
LESSON 26	139 mountain
133 a lot ofмного	139 Everest
133 both andи и	139 Mount
134 а lotмного	139 Mt
134 ifесли	140 the largestсамый крупный
134 mustдолжен	140 ТокуоТокио
134 either or либо либо	140 dateдата
134 bar	140 lightлегкий
134 pubпаб	140 heavyтяжелый
134 restaurant ресторан	141 shop магазин
135 playиграть (на, в)	141 ballмяч
135 pianoфортепиано	141 bedroom спальня
135 guitarгитара	141 get upподниматься
135 footballфутбол	141 sleeрспать
135 tennisтеннис	LESSON 28
135 morningутро	143 eachкаждый

143	vegetable	овощ 15	2	young	молодой
143	potato	картофель 15	2	younger than	моложе, чем
143	carrot				самый молодой
143	onion	·			класть, надевать
143	pea			•	убирать, снимать
	fruit				Выходить
	apple	agaoko		-	
143	orange	апельсин		SON 30	
	lemon	лимон ¹⁵			праздник
	banana	банан ¹⁵			Рождество
	name me	назовите мне			Пасха
	juice	СОК 15			полный
	tomato	1"	54	empty	пустой
	studyизуч	15	55	moon	луна
	schoolchildren	1"	5	star	звезда
	arrive	14	5	subject	предмет
	leaveуходи	' 15	55	mathematics	математика
	sunyxoд/	15	55	history	история
		. 15	5	geography	география
	skysea	14	55	wash	умываться, мыть
		' 15	55	dress	одеваться
	land	16	55	soap	МЫЛО
	by the sea	′ ' 15	55	shampoo	шампунь
	inland	. 14	6	hot	жарко
	Africa	Африка			тепло
	Mediterranean	Средиземныи 15			прохладно
	onceедин	южды, один раз			холодно
	twice	дважды			Финляндия
	three times	трижды			ОДИН ИЗ
	cut	резать			пробовать на вкус, вкус
	lift	110ДНЯТЬ			столько же сколько
	little (= small) малены	кии (по размеру)		•	столько же сколько
147	little finger	мизинец			
	SON 29	1.5		SON 31	FOOLURATI
149	as as	такои как			посылать
149	not as as	е такои как			открытка
149	not so as	не так как		•	открытка
149	Thames	гемза		-	отправляться в отпуск
149	America	Америка			фотоаппарат
149	season	время года			фотография (фото)
149	spring	весна			делать снимок
149	summer	лето			получать
	autumn	осень 15			отвечать
	winter	1.5	9	email	электронная почта
	precede	16	9	text	смс/посылать смс
しつい		продшествовать	9		связаться с
	•				
150	follow	следовать за		message	сообщение
150 150	followwhen	следовать за 15 когда	9	-	сообщение письмо
150 150 151	followwhile	когда 15 когда 15 в то время как 16	9 9	letter	
150 150 151 151	follow	следовать за когда 15 в то время как 16 пока, тогда как 16	59 59 50	letterhouse	ПИСЬМО
150 150 151 151 151	follow	когда 15 в то время как 16 пока, тогда как 16 старый 16	59 59 50 50	letterhouseflat	лисьмо
150 150 151 151 151 151	follow	когда 15 в то время как 16 пока, тогда как 16 старый 16	59 50 50 50	letterhouseflatfloor	лисьмо дом квартира
150 150 151 151 151 151 151	follow	когда 15 когда 15 в то время как 16 пока, тогда как 16 старый 16 новый 16 чем/старее чем 16	59 50 50 50 50	letter	письмо дом квартира этаж
150 150 151 151 151 151 151 151	follow	Следовать за	59 50 50 50 50	letterhouseflatfloordivideblock of flat	письмо дом квартира этаж разделять
150 150 151 151 151 151 151 151	follow		59 50 50 50 50 50	letterhouseflatfloordivideblock of flat near	письмодомдомквартираэтажразделять

161	further than	дальше, чем	LESSON 34	
		дальше, чем	174 coverнакрывать/покрыват	ГЬ
161	the nearest	ближайший	174 snowснег, идти (о снеге	
		самый дальний	174 weatherпогод	
		самый отдаленный	175 hold держать, поддерживать, вмещат	ГЬ
162	at the beginning of	в начале	175 conversationразговор, бесед	
		в конце	175 simpleпросто	рй
		Светить	175 complicatedсложны	ιй
	•	рано	175 knowзнат	ГЬ
		поздно	175 excellentотличны	ΙЙ
		раньше, чем	175 other than кром	ıe
		позже, чем	176 quickбыстры	ΙЙ
		раньше всех	176 slowмедленны	ΙЙ
		позже всех	176 everyкажды	ΙЙ
	•	светло	176 everybody	e
163	dark	темно, темнота	176 everything	ë
LES	SON 32		176 everywhereвезд	ιe
164	station	вокзал	176 at the same time в одно и то же врем	ıя
		миллионер	177 rainдождь, идет дожд	ļЬ
		очень	177 alwaysвсегд	
		веселый	178 niceприятны	ΙЙ
	,	счастливый	LESSON 35	
		несчастный	179 pastпрошедши	ий
		грустный	179 tenseграмматическое врем	
		вместе	179 past tenseпрошедшее врем	
165	apart	врозь	179 ago трошедшее врем	
		отдельно от, кроме	180 road	
		лучше чем	180 street улиц	
166	worse than	хуже, чем	180 connectсоединят	
166	pole	полюс	180 lineлиния, морщин	
167	capital letter	заглавная буква	180 straightпрямо	
167	the best	самый лучший	180 crookedизогнуть	
167	the worst	самый худший	180 bottle	
168	game	игра	180 whiskyвиск	
168	rugby	регби	181 sometimesиногд	
168	golf	гольф	181 government правительств	
168	basketball	баскетбол	181 lawзако	
LES	SON 33		182 heartсердц	
		смотреть на	182 quicklyбыстр	
		Смотреть	182 slowlyмедленн	
		покупать	182 adverb наречи	
		герундий	182 thinkerмыслител	Ъ
	•	рядом с	(a quick thinker - сообразительный челове	K)
		помимо	182 writerписател	Ъ
		прогулка	182 deepглубоки	۱Й
		больше	182 shallowмелки	۱й
	•	Очень, очень сильно	182 university университе	
	•	другой	183 smokeкурит	ГЬ
		церковь	183 cigaretteсигарет	a
		храм	183 ashпепе	
		мечеть	183 ashtray пепельниц	ιa
		синагога	183 waitждат	ГЬ
		ВХОДИТЬ	LESSON 36	
		воздух	184 everкогда-либ	ic
., 5			точ ечегкогда-лис	U

184	neverникогда	199	necessary	необходимо
184	square квадрат	199	pay	платить
184	circleокружность, круг	199	cash	наличные деньги
185	squareквадратный	199	(credit) card	(кредитная) карта
185	roundкруглый, по	199	waiter	официант
185	shakeтрясти(-сь), пожимать	199	waitress	официантка
185	nodкивать	LES	SON 39	
185	direct прямой			D 0.011 . 0.0
185	directlyпрямо		-	ВДОЛЬ, ПО
185	methodметод		,	путь, способ
185	it is calledэто называется			как часто
185	thinkдумать			здоровье
186	more or lessболее или менее			здоровый
186	accentакцент, ударение			нездоровый
	to depend onзависеть от			свежий
	cloud облако			картофель фри
187	rememberпомнить			салат
	forget забывать		-	соглашаться
	nearlyпочти			прибавлять, добавлять
	•			прыгать
	SON 37			угол
	wasn'tне был	204	at	возле
190	weren'tне были	204	ship	корабль
191	fieldполе			лодка
191	increaseвозрастать	205	almost	почти
191	battleбитва	205	desk	письменный стол, парта
191	warвойна			офис
191	overнад	205	job	работа
191	contact соприкосновение	205	start	начинаться
191	objectпредмет	LES	SON 40	
192	ideaидея, мысль			TOUR DOWNSUME
193	oftenчасто			день рождения
193	rarelyредко			привет
193	theatreтeaтp			встречаться, встречать
193	understandпонимать			иприятно познакомиться
193	exactlyименно		•	как дела?
193	I am sorry прошу прощения			приносить
194	stop бросить, прекратить			брать, забирать
LES	SON 38			достаточно
		209	•	чистый
	talk разговаривать, беседовать			с примесью
	voiceголос			обещать
	howeverоднако		•	вежливый
	didделал			невежливый
	form образовывать			взрослый
	regularправильный		-	подросток
	how как	210	excuse me	извините
	treeдерево			
	farmферма			
	pig свинья			
	сомкорова			
	sheepовца			
	chicken курица, цыпленок			
100				

 198 horse
 лошадь

 199 peace
 мир

 199 measure
 измерять





ENGLISH-SLOVAK
VOCABULARY BOOK

STAGE 3: LESSONS 25-40

2017 ON

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Slovak vocabulary

LES	SON 25	
129	cheaper than	lacnejší ako
129	more expensive than	drahší ako
129	the cheapest	najlacnejší
129	the most expensive	najdrahší
130	syllable	
130	comparative2. s	stupeň prídavných mien
130	superlative3.	
130	above	
130	below	
131	January	
131	February	
131	March	
131	April	
131	May	
131	June	
131	July	,
131	August	
131	September	
131	October	
131	November	
131	December	
131		
131	last(v zmysle pr	adahádzaiúai uzbuzulú
131	next(v zmysie pr	
132	a.m	·
132	p.m	
132	midday	
132	Latin	
132	then	
133	a lot of	
133	both and	
134	a lot	
134	if	
134	must	
134		
134	either orbar	
134		
	pub	
134	restaurant	
135	play	
135	piano	
135	guitar	
135	football	
135	tennis	
135	morning	
135	afternoon	popoludnie

135	evening	večer
135	night	noc
135	bed	posteľ
135	go to bed	ísť do postele /ísť spať/
LES	SON 27	
137	piece	kus, kúsok
137	a country	krajina
137	the country	vidiek
137	nation	národ
137	nationality	národnosť
137	British	Brit, britský
138	live	žiť, bývať
138	pleasant	príjemný, príjemne
138	unpleasant	nepríjemný, nepríjemne
138	gas	plyn
138		pohár
138	cup	šálka
139	longer than	dlhší ako
139	shorter than	kratší ako
139	higher than	vyšší ako
139	lower than	nižší ako
139	larger than	väčší ako
139	smaller than	menší ako
139	the longest	najdlhší
139		rieka
139	Nile	Níl
139	world	svet
139	the highest	najvyšší
139	mountain	hora
139	Everest	Everest
139	Mount	Mount /hora/
139		Mt (skratka)
140	the largest	najväčší
140	Tokyo	Tokio
140		dátum
140	light	
140	heavy	ťažký (hmotnosť)
141	shop	obchod
141	ball	lopta
141		spálňa
141	get up	vstávať
141	sleep	spať

LES	SON 28			novší ako
143	eachkažd	ý 151	the oldest	najstarší
143	vegetablezelenin	a 151	the newest	najnovší
143	potatozemia	k 152	old	starý
143	carrot mrkv	a 152	young	mladý
143	onioncibuľ	a 152	younger than	mladší ako
143	peahrášo			najmladší
143	fruitovoci	_e 152	put on	obliecť si
	applejablk	150	take off	vyzliecť si
	orangepomaran	450	go out	ísť von
	lemoncitró		SON 30	
143	bananabaná	_		sviatok
143	name mevymenuj/-te m			Vianoce
	juice džú	107		Vialioce
	tomatoparadajk	104		verka 1100
	studyštudovať, učiť s	104		piily prázdny
	schoolchildrenškolád			prazuriy
145	arriveprísť, doraz	+2		hviezda
	leaveodísť, necháva	, 100		podmet (predmet, vyučovací)
	sunslnk	100		
145	skyobloh	_		matematika dejepis
	seamor	100	,	, ,
	landzem, pevnin	100		zemepis
	by the seapri mo	. 100		umyť obliesť
	inlandvnútrozemi	100		
	AfricaAfrik	100	•	mydlo
	Mediterranean Stredozemné (more)	155		šampón
	Stredomori	150		horúci
146	onceraz, jedenkrá	130		teplý
	twice	+ 150		chladný
	three timestrikrá	+ 150		studený
	cutreza	, 156		Fínsko
	liftzdvihnú	, 150		jeden z
	little (= small) mal	, 15 <i>1</i>		chuť, chutnať
	little fingermalíče	101	•	toľko ako
	•			tateľnými podstatnými menami)
	SON 29			toľko ako
	as astaký ak		(s nepoci	tateľnými podstatnými menami)
	not as asnie taký ak		SON 31	
	not so asnie tak ak		send	poslať
	ThamesTemž		card	pohľadnica
	AmericaAmerik	100	postcard	pohľadnica
	seasonročné obdobi	109	go on holiday	ísť na dovolenku
	springja	100	camera	fotoaparát
149	summerlet	⁰ 159	photograph (photo	o)fotografia (fotka)
	autumnjese	109	take a photo	fotografovať
	winterzim	a 159		dostať
	precedepredchádza	^{.ť} 159		odpovedať
	follow nasledova	^{.ť} 159		email
	whenked	y 159		písať /sms-ky/, správa
	whilezatiaľ čo, kýr	ⁿ 159		kontaktovať
	whilst zatiaľ č	⁰ 159		správa
	oldstar	^ý 159	-	list
	newnov	ý 160		dom
151	older than starší ak	_		byt

	floor	poschodie	172	church	kostol
160 l	divide	rozdeliť	172	temple	chrám
	block	blok	172	mosque	mešita
161 i	near	blízko	172	synagogue	synagóga
161 1	far from	d'aleko od			vstúpiť
		bližšie ako			vzduch
161 1	further than	ďalej ako	LEC	SON 34	
		d'alej ako			
		najbližší			zakryť
		najvzdialenejší			sneh, snežiť
		najvzdialenejší			počasie
		na začiatku (niečoho)			držať
		na konci (niečoho)			konverzácia
		svietiť			jednoduchý, ľahký
		skoro, zavčasu			zložitý, ťažký
	•	neskoro			vedieť, poznať
		skôr ako	175	excellent	výborný, vynikajúci
		neskôr ako	175	other than	iný ako
		najskôr	176	quick	rýchly
		najneskôr	176	slow	pomalý
		svetlo	176	every	každý (prídavné meno)
	•	tma	176	everybody	každý (podstatné meno)
103	uark	una	176	everything	všetko
LESS	ON 32				všade
164	station	stanica	176	at the same time	v rovnakom čase
164 ו	millionaire	milionár	177	rain	pršať, dážď
164	very	veľmi	177	always	vždy
165 ו	merry	veselý		•	pekný, milý
	•	šťastný	IEC	SON 35	, , ,
165	unhappy	nešťastný			
		smutný		•	minulý
		spolu			čas (gramatický)
	-	oddelene			minulý čas
	•	okrem		•	pred
	•	lepší ako			cesta
		horší ako			ulica
		pól	180	connect	spájať
	•	veľké písmeno	180	line	čiara (aj vráska)
	•	najlepší	180	straight	rovný
		najlepsi najhorší	180	crooked	krivý
		hra	180	bottle	fľaša
		ragby	180	whisky	whisky
		qolf	181	sometimes	niekedy
,	0	O .	181	government	vláda
100 1	basketball	basketbal	181	law	zákon
IFCC	ON 33		182	heart	srdce
LLJJ	look at	pozrieť sa na	182	guickly	rýchlo
		pozerať sa, sledovať			pomaly
169					príslovka
169 I		kúpiť. kupovať			
169 169 170	buy			thinker	·
169 169 170 170	buy gerundslovesné po	odstatné meno (gerundium)	182		mysliteľ; ten, kto rozmýšľa
169 169 170 170 171	buy gerundslovesné po beside	odstatné meno (gerundium) vedľa	182 182	writer	mysliteľ; ten, kto rozmýšľa spisovateľ
169 169 170 170 171 171	buygerundslovesné po besidebesides	odstatné meno (gerundium) vedľa okrem	182 182 182	writerdeep	mysliteľ; ten, kto rozmýšľa spisovateľ hlboký
169 169 170 170 171 171	buygerundslovesné po beside besides walk	odstatné meno (gerundium) vedľa okrem prechádzka	182 182 182 182	writerdeepshallow	myslitel'; ten, kto rozmýšľa spisovateľ hlboký plytký
169 169 170 171 171 171 171	buygerundslovesné po beside besideswalk walkany more	odstatné meno (gerundium) vedľa okrem prechádzka nejaké ďalšie	182 182 182 182 182	writerdeepshallowuniversity	myslitel'; ten, kto rozmýšľa spisovateľ hlboký plytký univerzita
169 169 170 171 171 171 171 172	buygerundslovesné po besidebesideswalkwalkwany morevery much	odstatné meno (gerundium) vedľa okrem prechádzka	182 182 182 182 182 183	writerdeepshallowuniversitysmoke	myslitel'; ten, kto rozmýšľ spisovate hlbok plytk

	ashpopol			krava
	ashtraypopolník			ovca, ovce
183	waitčakať			kura
LES:	SON 36			kôň
184	everniekedy		•	mier
	nevernikdy			merať
	square štvorec		,	nevyhnutný
	circlekruh			platiť
	squareštvorcový			hotovosť
	round okrúhly			(kreditná) karta
	shaketriasť			čašník
	nod prikývnuť	199	waitress	čašníčka
	directpriamy	LES	SON 39	
	directlypriamo, hneď			pozdĺž
	methodmetóda			cesta, spôsob
	it is calledvolá sa (to)			ako často
	thinkmyslieť			zdravie
	more or lessviac-menej			
			•	zdravý
	accentakcent, prízvuk			nezdravý
	to depend onzávisieť od			čerstvý
	cloud		•	hranolčeky
	rememberzapamätať si, pamätať si			šalát
	forgetzabudnúť		-	súhlasiť
188	nearlytakmer			sčítavať, pridať
LES:	SON 37		, ,	skočiť
190	wasn'tnebol			roh
190	weren'tnebol si			na
	fieldpole		•	loď
	increasezvyšovať sa, narastať			čln
	battlebitka			takmer
	warvojna			pracovný stôl
	overnad			kancelária
	contactkontakt		,	práca, zamestnanie
	objectpredmet	205	start	začať
	ideanápad, myšlienka	LES	SON 40	
	often často	206	birthday	narodeniny
	rarelyzriedkavo, málokedy		•	ahoj, čau
	theatredivadlo			stretnúť, spoznať
	understand rozumieť			teší ma
	exactly presne		•	ako sa máš?
	I am sorry Je mi ľúto			priniesť
	stopprestať		· ·	mať, vziať
	·			celkom
LES	SON 38		•	čistý, číri
195	talkrozprávať		:	nečistý
195	voicehlas			sľúbiť
	howeverhoci, avšak			zdvorilý, slušný
195	didpomocné sloveso do v minulom čase			nezdvorilý, neslušný
196	formtvoriť		•	dospelý
196	regularpravidelný			tínedžer
196	howako		•	prepáč/prepáčte
198	treestrom	210	evense IIIe	ргерас/ргерасіе
198	farmfarma			
100				

198 pig.....prasa



English-Spanish Vocabulary BookStage 3

English in a quarter of the time!

Spanish vocabulary

LESS	5ON 25		pubpub
129	cheaper than	134	restaurantrestaurante
	más barato/a/os/as que	135	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
129	more expensive than	135	piano piano
	más caro/a/os/as que	135	guitarguitarra
129	the cheapestel/la/los/las	135	footballfútbol
	más barato/a/os/as	135	tennistenis
129	the most expensiveel/la/los/las	135	morning mañana
	más caro/a/os/as	135	afternoontarde (desde el mediodía
130	syllable sílaba		hasta las cinco)
	comparative comparativo	135	evening tarde (después de
	superlativesuperlativo		las cinco), noche
	aboveencima de; encima, arriba	135	nightnoche
	belowdebajo de; abajo, debajo	135	bedcama
	Januaryenero	135	go to bedir/irse a la cama
	February febrero	LESS	5ON 27
	March marzo		piecetrozo, pedazo
131	Aprilabril		a countryun país
	Maymayo		the countryel campo
	Junejunio		nationnación
	Julyjulio		nationalitynacionalidad
	August agosto	127	British británico/a/os/as
	Septemberseptiembre		livevivir
	October octubre		pleasantagradable
	November noviembre		
	December diciembre		unpleasant desagradable gas gas
	lastpasado		glassvaso, vidrio
	nextque viene, próximo		
	a.ma.m.		cuptaza longer than más
	p.m p.m.	133	largo/a/os/as que
	midday mediodía	120	shorter than más
	latinlatín	133	corto/a/os/as que
	thenentonces	120	higher than más
	SON 26	133	alto/a/os/as que
		120	lower than
133	a lot of mucho/a/os/as;	133	más bajo/a/os/as que
122	gran cantidad de both andtanto como		(para cosas)
		130	larger than más
	a lot mucho	133	grande que
	ifsi	120	smaller than más
	mustdeber	133	pequeño/a/os/as que
	either orbien o; o o		pequenoraros/as que
134	bar bar		

139	the longest el/la/los/las	146 MediterraneanMediterráneo
	más largo/a/os/as	146 onceuna vez
139	river río	146 twicedos veces
	NileNilo	146 three times tres veces
	worldmundo	147 cutcortar
139	the highestel/la/los/las	147 liftlevantar
	más alto/a/os/as	147 little (= small)pequeño/a/os/as
139	mountainmontaña	147 little finger (dedo) meñique
139	Everest Everest	LESSON 29
	Mountmonte	149 as astan como
	Mt abreviatura de monte	149 not as asno tan como
140	the largest el/la/los/las	149 not so as no tan como
	más grande/s	149 thames
140	TokyoTokio	149 americaAmérica
140	datefecha	149 seasonestación (del año)
140	lightligero/a/os/as	149 spring primavera
	heavypesado/a/os/as	149 summerverano
	shop tienda	149 autumnotoño
141	ballpelota, bola, balón	149 winterinvierno
141	bedroomdormitorio	150 precede preceder
141	get uplevantarse	150 followseguir
141	sleepdormir	150 when cuando
LESS	SON 28	151 while mientras
143	eachcada	151 whilst mientras
	vegetableverdura, hortaliza	151 oldviejo/a/os/as
	potato patata	151 newnuevo/a/o/as
	carrotzanahoria	151 older than más
	onioncebolla	viejo/a/os/as que
	peaquisante	151 newer than más
	fruitfruta	nuevo/a/os/as que
	applemanzana	151 the oldestel/la/los/las
	orangenaranja	más viejo/a/os/as
	lemon limón	151 the newestel/la/los/las
	banana plátano	más nuevo/a/os/as
	name medime los nombres de	152 oldviejo/a/os/as
	juicezumo	152 young joven/jóvenes
	tomatotomate	152 younger than más
	study estudiar	joven/jóvenes que
	schoolchildrencolegiales/as	152 the youngestel/la/los/las más
145	arrive llegar	joven/jóvenes
	leave marcharse, salir, dejar	152 put on ponerse
	sunsol	152 take off quitarse
	skycielo	152 go outsalir
	sea mar	LESSON 30
	landtierra	
	by the seaal lado del mar,	154 holiday vacaciones, día festivo
	en la costa	154 ChristmasNavidad
146	inlandtierra adentro,	154 EasterSemana Santa
	en el interior	154 full lleno/a/os/as
146	AfricaÁfrica	154 empty vacío/a/os/as
		155 moonluna

155 starestrella	161 the nearest el/la/los/as más
155 subject asignatura	cercano/a/os/as
155 mathematics matemáticas	161 the furthest el/la/los/as más
155 history historia	lejano/a/os/as
155 geographygeografía	161 the farthest el/la/los/as más
155 washlavar(se)	lejano/a/os/as
155 dressvestir(se)	162 at the beginning ofal principio de
155 soapjabón	162 at the end ofal final de
155 shampoo champú	162 shinebrillar
156 hot caliente/s	162 earlypronto, temprano
156 warmtemplado/a/os/as	162 latetarde
156 coolfresco/a/os/as	163 earlier than más
156 coldfrío/a/os/as	pronto/temprano que
156 FinlandFinlandia	163 later than más tarde que
156 one of the uno de los/una de las	163 the earliest el/la/los/as más
157 taste probar, saborear; gusto	temprano/a/os/as;
157 as many astantos/as como	el/la/los/las primer/a/os/as
157 as much as tanto/a como	163 the latest el/la/los/las último/a/os/as
LESSON 31	163 lightclaro/a/os/as
159 sendenviar, mandar	163 darkoscuro/a/os/as; oscuridad
159 cardtarjeta	LESSON 32
159 postcard postal, tarjeta postal	164 station estación
159 go on holidayir de vacaciones	164 millionaire millonario/a
159 cameracámara	164 verymuy
(de fotos, fotográfica)	165 merryalegre
159 photograph (photo)foto,	165 happyfeliz
fotografía	165 unhappyinfeliz
159 take a photosacar una foto	165 sad triste
159 receive recibir	165 togetherjunto/a/os/as
159 replyresponder, contestar	165 apart separado/a/os/as
159 emailcorreo electrónico;	165 apart from separado/a/os/as de
enviar un correo electrónico,	166 better than mejor que
enviar por correo electrónico	166 worse thanpeor que
159 text un sms; enviar un sms	166 pole polo
159 contact (v) ponerse en contacto	167 capital letter(letra) mayúscula
con, contactar	167 the bestel/la/los/as mejor/es
159 message mensaje	167 the worstel/la/los/as peor/es
159 lettercarta; letra	168 gamejuego
160 housecasa	168 rugbyrugby
160 flat piso (vivienda)	168 golfgolf
160 floorpiso (planta)	168 basketballbaloncesto
160 dividedividir 160 blockcasa o edificio de	LESSON 33
pisos o oficinas	169 look at mirar
161 near cerca, cerca de	169 watchmirar, ver, observar
161 far from lejos de	170 buycomprar
161 nearer thanmás cerca que	170 gerundgerundio
161 further thanmás lejos que	171 besideal lado de
161 farther thanmás lejos que	171 besidesademás de
11 1 12 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	171 walkpaseo
	171 any more otros/as, más

172 very muchmucho, muchísimo	181 governmentgobierno
172 anotherotro/a/os/as	181 lawley
172 churchiglesia	182 heartcorazón
172 templetemplo	182 quicklyrápidamente
172 mosque mezquita	182 slowly despacio, lentamente
172 synagoguesinagoga	182 adverb adverbio
173 enterentrar	182 thinkerpensador/a
173 airaire	182 writerescritor/a
	182 deepprofundo/a/os/as
LESSON 34	182 shallowpoco profundo/a/os/as;
174 covercubrir, tapar	superficial/es
174 snownevar; nieve	182 universityuniversidad
174 weather tiempo (atmosférico)	
175 hold sujetar, mantener, caber	183 smokefumar
175 conversation conversación	183 cigarettecigarro, cigarrillo
175 simplesimple/s	183 ashceniza
175 complicatedcomplicado/a/os/as	183 ashtraycenicero
175 know saber, conocer	183 wait esperar
175 excellent excelente/s	LESSON 36
175 other thanademás de	184 everalguna vez
176 quickrápido/a/os/as	(se usa generalmente
176 slowlento/a/os/as	en preguntas)
	184 nevernunca
176 every	
176 everybody todos (personas),	184 squarecuadro (nombre)
todo el mundo	184 circlecírculo (nombre)
176 everythingtodo (cosas)	185 square cuadrado/a/os/as (adjetivo)
176 everywheretodo (lugares);	185 roundredondo/a/os/as,
en/a/por todas	circular/es (adjetivo)
partes/todos lados	185 shakeagitar, sacudir; estrechar
176 at the same time al mismo tiempo	(la mano); temblar;
177 rainllover; lluvia	negar con la cabeza
177 alwayssiempre	185 nod saludar con la cabeza, asentir,
178 niceagradable, bonito,	aprobar con la cabeza
rico (cosa); majo, amable,	(nod your head)
simpático (persona)	185 direct directo/a/os/as
LESSON 35	185 directlydirectamente
	185 methodmétodo
179 pastpasado	185 it is calledse llama
179 tense tiempo (verbal)	185 thinkpensar
179 past tense tiempo pasado	186 more or less más o menos
179 agohace	186 accentacento
180 roadcarretera, calle, camino	187 to depend ondepender de
180 street calle	187 cloudnube
180 connectconectar, unir	187 rememberrecordar
180 linelínea	
180 straightderecho/a/os/as;	187 forget olvidar
recto/a/os/as	188 nearlycasi
180 crookedtorcido/a/os/as;	LESSON 37
lleno/a/os/as de curvas	190 wasn't (yo) no era/estaba;
180 bottlebotella	(él/ella) no era/estaba;
180 whiskywhisky	(,,
181 sometimesa veces, algunas veces	
101 Joine airiesa veces, aiguilas veces	

190	weren't(tú) no eras/estabas;	202	how often	en preguntas: cada
	(nosotros/as) no éramos/estábamos;			cuánto (tiempo),
	(vosotros/as) no érais/estabais;			con qué frecuencia
	(ellos/as) no eran/estaban	202		salud
191	fieldcampo	202	healthy	sano/a/os/as; saludable
	increaseaumentar			poco saludable,
191	battlebatalla			malo/a/os/as para la salud
191	warguerra	202		fresco/as/os/as
191	overencima de	202	chips	patatas fritas
191	contact contacto			ensalada
	objectobjeto			estar de acuerdo
	ideaidea		-	añadir
193	oftena menudo	203	jump	saltar
193	rarelycasi nunca	204	corner	esquina; rincón
	theatreteatro			en
	understandentender			barco, buque
	exactly exactamente			barco, barca, bote
	I am sorrylo siento			casi
	stop dejar de, parar/se			escritorio,
	SON 38			mesa de trabajo, pupitre
		205		oficina
	talkhablar			trabajo
	however sin embargo			empezar, comenzar
	voicevoz		ON 40	•
	did pasado del verbo 'do'			
	form formar, construir			cumpleaños
	regular regular			hola
	howcómo			conocer; encontrarse con
	treeárbol	206		et you encantado/a
	farmgranja	206		de conocerte/conoceros
	pigcerdo	206		u? ¿qué tal (estás/estáis)?
	cowvaca	207		¿cómo estás/estáis?
	sheepoveja		-	traer
	chicken pollo			llevar
	horsecaballo		•	bastante
	peacepaz			puro/a/os/as
	measure medir			impuro/a/os/as
	necessarynecesario/a/os/as			prometer
	paypagar			educado/a/os/as
	cash dinero (en efectivo); pagar al		•	maleducado/a/os/as
cont	ado,			adulto
400	en metálico, en efectivo			adolescente
	(credit) cardtarjeta de crédito	210		perdón,
	waiter camarero			perdona/e, disculpa/e
199	waitress camarera			
LESS	SON 39			
201	alongpor (en el sentido de			
	dirección por un lugar)			

201 way.....camino, dirección;forma, manera, modo





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STAGE 3: LESSONS 25-40

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Turkish vocabulary

LESSON 25	135 morningsabah
129 cheaper than'den daha ucuz	135 afternoonöğleden sonra
129 more expensive than'den daha pahali	135 eveningakşam
129 the cheapest en ucuzu	135 nightgece
129 the most expensive en pahalisi	135 bed yatak
130 syllablehece	135 go to bedyatağa gitmek
130 comparative(sıfat veya zarfların) üstünlük	LESSON 27
derecesini gösteren	137 pieceparça
130 superlativeen üstünlük	137 a countrybir ülke
130 aboveyukarısında	137 the country kent dışındaki yerler, kırsal bölgeler,
130 belowaşağısında	taşra
131 JanuaryOcak	137 nationmillet
131 FebruaryŞubat	137 nationality milliyet/uyruk
131 MarchMart	137 Britishİngiliz
131 AprilNisan	138 liveyaşamak
131 May Mayıs	138 pleasantGüzel/hoş
131 JuneHaziran	138 unpleasantkötü/ hoş olmayan
131 JulyTemmuz	138 gas
131 AugustAğustos	138 glassbardak
131 SeptemberEylül	138 cupfincan
131 OctoberEkim	139 longer than'dan daha uzun
131 NovemberKasım	139 shorter than'dan daha kısa
131 DecemberAralık	139 higher than'dan daha yüksek
131 lastönceki	139 lower than'dan daha alçak
131 nextsonraki	139 larger than'dan daha büyük
132 a.m öğleden önce	139 smaller than'dan daha küçük
132 p.möğleden sonra	139 the longesten uzun
132 middayöğle vakti/ gün ortası	139 rivernehir
132 LatinLatince	139 NileNil Nehri
132 thensonra	139 worlddünya
LESSON 26	139 the highesten yüksek
133 a lot ofbircok	139 mountaindağ
133 both andhem hem de	139 EverestEverest
134 a lotçok fazla	139 MountDağ (Özel İsim)
134 ifeğer	139 MtDağ (Özel İsim kısaltma)
134 mustmeli, -malı	140 the largest en büyük
134 either orya, ya da	140 TokyoTokyo
134 barbar	140 datetarih
134 pubpub (İngiliz tipi bar)	140 lighthafif
134 restaurantrestoran	140 heavyağır
135 playçalmak/oynamak	141 shopdükkan
135 pianopiyano (çalmak)	141 balltop
135 guitargitar (çalmak)	141 bedroomyatak odası
135 footballfutbol (oynamak)	141 get upkalkmak
135 tennistenis (oynamak)	141 sleepuyumak

LES	SON 28	151	the oldesten eski
143	eachher biri		the newest en yeni
143	vegetablesebze	152	oldyaşlı
143	potato patates	152	younggenç
143	carrot havuç	152	younger than'den daha yaşlı
	onionsoğan	152	the youngest en genç
	peabezelye	152	put onkoymak/ giymek
	fruit meyve		take off kaldırmak/(giysi) çıkarmak
	appleelma	152	go outdışarı çıkmak
	orangeportakal	LES	SON 30
	lemonlimon		holidaytatil
143	banana muz		ChristmasNoel
143	name meadımı söyle		Easter Paskalya
	juicemeyve suyu		fulldolu
	tomatodomates		emptyboş
	studyçalışmak		moonay
	schoolchildrenokul çocukları		staryıldız
	arrivevarmak/ gelmek		subjectkonu
	leaveayrılmak/bırakmak		mathematics matematik
	sungüneş		
	skygökyüzü		historytarih geographycoğrafya
	seadeniz		washyıkamak
146	landkara		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	by the seadeniz kenarında		dressgjyinmek soapsabun
	inland Denizden uzak olan yerler/iç kısımlarda		shampooşampuan
	Africa		
	Mediterranean Akdeniz		hotsıcak
	oncebir kere		warm
	twiceiki kere		coolserin
	three timesüç kere		coldsoğuk
	cutkesmek		FinlandFinlandiya
	liftkaldırmak		one of the'dan bir tanesi
	little (= small)küçük		tastetatmak/tat
	little finger serçe parmak		as many as kadar çok (sayılabilen nesneler
	* .	için)	manala landamanta (mananana
	SON 29		as much as kadar çok (sayılamayan neler için)
	as askadar		• '
	not as as kadar değil	LES	SON 31
	not so as kadar değil	159	sendgöndermek
	Thames Thames Nehri	159	cardkart
	AmericaAmerika	159	postcardposta kartı
	seasonmevsim	159	go on holidaytatile çıkmak
	springilk bahar	159	camerafotoğraf kamerası
	summer yaz	159	photograph (photo) fotoğraf (foto)
	autumnsonbahar	159	take a photo fotoğraf çekmek
	winterkış	159	receivealmak
	precede'den önce gelmek	159	replycevap vermek
	followtakip etmek		emailE-posta/ e-posta gondermek
	whenne zaman		textmetin
	whileiken		contact (v)iletişim kurmak (f)
	whilstiken		message mesaj
	oldeski		letter mektup
	newyeni	160	houseev
	older than'den daha eski	160	flatApartman dairesi
151	newer than'den daha yeni		floorkat

160	divide	bölmek	172	temple	tapınak
				•	cami
					sinagog
		,			girmek
					hava
		'dan daha umak		SON 34	
		'dan daha uzak			
		en vakın			kapamak/örtmek
		en uzak			kar/kar yağmak
		en uzak			hava durumu
162	at the beginning	of in basinda			tutmak
		'in sonunda			konuşma
162	shine				basit
162	early				karışık
162	late	aec			bilmek
163	earlier than	dan dana erken			mükemmel
163	later than	dan dana dec			'den başka
163	the earliest				hızlı
163	the latest	en dec			yavaş
163	light	avoinik		•	hepsi
163	dark				herkes
LES	SON 32				her şey
					her yer
					aynı zamanda
					yağmur/yağmur yağmak her zaman
		-		•	
	•	mutlu			güzel/kibar
		mutlu mutsuz	LES:	SON 35	
		üzgün	179	past	geçmiş
		hirlikto			zaman
	-	ayrı	179	past tense	geçmiş zaman
	•	dyri	179	ago	önce
		dan daha iyi	180	road	yol
		'dan daha kötü			cadde
		kutup	180	connect	bağlanmak
		büyük harf	180	line	çizgi
		en ivi		-	düz
		en kötü	180	crooked	eğri
		oyun	180	bottle	şişe
	•	Ragbi	180	whisky	viski
	0 ,	anlf			bazı zamanlar
	0	basketbol		-	hükümet
		•			kanun
	SON 33				kalp
					hızlı bir şekilde
					yavaş bir şekilde
					zarf
					düşünür
					yazar
		-		•	derin
	walk				sığ
171					üniversite
172	very much	çok fazla	183	smoke	sigara içmek
172 172	very muchanother	çok fazla başka bir	183 183	smokecigarette	

100	anhtra.	100		land.
	ashtraykül tablası waitbeklemek			inek
				koyun tavuk
LES	SON 36			at
184	ever(olumlu soru cümlelerinde) herhangi bir			barış
zam			•	öliş
	never(olumsuz) hiçbir zaman			gerekli
184	squarekare		-	ödemek
184	circledaire			nakit
	squaredörtgen			(kredi) kart
	roundyuvarlak			garson (erkek)
	shakesallamak/el sıkmak			garson (bayan)
	nodkafa sallamak			
	directdoğrudan		SON 39	
	directlydirekt olarak		-	boyunca
	method yöntem/metot		•	yol
	it is calleddenir	202	how often	hangi sıklıkla
	thinkdüşünmek			sağlık
	more or lesshemen hemen		•	sağlıklı
	accentaksan/vurgu	202	unhealthy	sağlıksız
187	to depend on'a bağlı olmak	202	fresh	taze
187	cloudbulut	202	chips	kızarmış patates
	rememberhatırlamak			salata
	forget unutmak	202	agree	aynı fikirde olmak
188	nearlyneredeyse/hemen hemen	203	add	Toplamak/katmak/eklemek
LES	SON 37	203	jump	atlamak/zıplamak
	wasn'tdeğildi	204	corner	köşe
	weren't değillerdi (çoğul)	204	at	'de/'da
	fieldaçık arazi	204	ship	gemi
	increase artmak	204	boat	tekne
	battleçarpışma	205	almost	hemen hemen
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	205	desk	masa
	war savaş	205	office	ofis
	overüzerinde (temas etmeksizin) contacttemas etmek	205	job	iş
	objectnesne	205	start	başlamak
	idea	LES	SON 40	
	oftengenellikle			doğum günü
	rarelynadiren		•	merhaba
	theatre tiyatro			karşılaşmak/tanışmak/buluşmak
	understand			ouseninle tanıştığıma sevindim
	exactly tam olarak			nasılsın?
	I am sorryüzgünüm		•	getirmek
	stopbirakmak		-	götürmek
	·			oldukça
LES	SON 38			saf
195	talkkonuşmak			saf olmayan
195	voiceses			sär olinayan
195	however yine de			nazik
195	did"(do) yapmak" filinin geçmiş zaman hali		•	kaba
	formbiçim			yetişkin
196	regulardüzenli			yelişkiri ergen
196	hownasıl		•	affedersiniz
198	treeağaç	210	evense IIIe	anedersiniz
198	farmçiftlik			
100	and an artist and a second and a second and a second and a second and a second and a second and a second and a			

198 pig......domuz