

# CALAN

# STUDENT'S BOOK STAGE 4: LESSONS 41–60





# Stage 4

**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.

		Callan Method Stages											
CEFR Levels	Cambridge Exams	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
C2	СРЕ												
C1	CAE												
B2	FCE												
B1	PET												
A2	KET												
A1													
t													

# **STAGE 4**



# 211 wife – wives

help

What's the plural of "wife"?

The plural of "wife" is "wives"

# Do husbands in this country generally help their wives in the house?

Yes, husbands in this country generally help their wives in the house ~ No, husbands in this country don't generally help their wives in the house

If you can't answer a question during the lesson, who helps you to answer it? If I can't answer a question during the lesson, the teacher helps me to answer it

If you help me, do you think we can lift this table together? Yes, if I help you, I think we can lift this table together ~ No, if I help you, I don't think we can lift this table together

# common

Which is the most common drink in this country besides water?

... is the most common drink in this country besides water

# fire

Do you have a fire at home in winter?

Yes, I have a fire at home in winter ~ No, I don't have a fire at home in winter

# 212 **broad**

Which is the broadest street in your town?

... is the broadest street in my town

# rich

Who is the richest person you know?

... is the richest person I know

## poor

Name me one of the poorest countries in the world? ... is one of the poorest countries in the world

Do you like reading war stories? Yes, I like reading war stories ~ No, I don't like reading war stories Do parents in your country read bedtime stories to their children? Yes, parents in my country read bedtime stories to their children ~ No, parents in my country don't read bedtime stories to their children thought express

Can you express a very simple idea guite well in English? Yes, I can express a very simple idea quite well in English

Do you think it's easier to express your thoughts in writing or in speaking? I think it's easier to express my thoughts in ...

**Irregular verbs** change 213 SO

The past tenses of some verbs are irregular, and so we do not add "ed" to form the past tense. Instead, we change the word. For example, the past of "speak" is "spoke"; the past of "come" is "came" etc.

What's the past of "speak"? The past of speak is "spoke"

## story

bedtime

speak	_	spoke	drive	_	drove	
come	_	came	forget	_	forgot	
break	_	broke	see	_	saw	
wear	—	wore	sit	—	sat	
write	_	wrote	eat	_	ate	
get up	—	got up	give	—	gave	
stand	—	stood	begin	—	began	
shine	_	shone	drink	_	drank	
take	_	took	sleep	_	slept	
tell	_	told				
Which land	uad	a did wa spaak during	n the last le	ssor	2	We snoke

	Which language did we speak during the last	English during the last lesson
	What's the past of "come"?	The past of "come" is "came"
214	What time did you come here last lesson?	I came here at last lesson
	What's the past of "break"?	The past of "break" is "broke"
		were a little child? Yes, I broke an arm/a leg when a little child ~ No, I never broke or a leg when I was a little child
	What did you wear yesterday?	l wore yesterday
	paper (or card) l	<b>card) last lesson?</b> wrote something on that piece of ast lesson ~ No, you didn't write ece of paper (or card) last lesson
	What time did you get up this morning?	I got up at this morning
	Did we stand up after the last lesson?	Yes, we stood up after the last lesson
	Did the sun shine last week? $\sim$ N	Yes, the sun shone last week o, the sun didn't shine last week

	•	<b>lay?</b> Yes, I took tographs on my last holiday ~ notographs on my last holiday
	Did you tell me your name?	Yes, I told you my name
		Yes, somebody in nily drove a car last year ~ No, ny family drove a car last year
	words last	from the lesson before I didn't remember all the new lesson from the lesson before membered and some I forgot
215	What did you see in this classroom last lesson?	I saw some books, some chairs, a teacher etc. in this classroom last lesson
	Where did you sit during the last lesson?	I sat during the last lesson
	What did you eat for your lunch yesterday?	l ate some for my lunch yesterday
	Did I give you a dictation last month?	Yes, you gave us a dictation last month
	When did last season begin?	Last season began on
	What did you drink with your breakfast this mo w	rning? I drank some ith my breakfast this morning
	How long did you sleep last night?	I slept last night



# Are there any hills around this town/city? Yes, there are some hills around this town/city ~ No, there aren't any hills around this town/city laugh comedy Do people generally laugh when they're happy or unhappy?

People generally laugh when they're happy Do you laugh when you watch comedies? Yes, I laugh

**Britain** 

around

Yes, I laugh when I watch comedies

# enemy

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

The opposite of the word "friend" is enemy

Were Britain and America enemies during the Second World War? No, Britain and America weren't enemies during the Second World War; they were friends

# castle

Are there any old castles in this town/city? Yes, there are some old castles in this town/city ~ No, there aren't any old castles in this town/city

# 217 hungry noise

Are you hungry at the moment?

Yes, I'm hungry at the moment ~ No, I'm not hungry at the moment

Are there a lot of hungry people in some parts of the world today?

Yes, there are a lot of hungry people in some parts of the world today

# 216 **hill**

fact	historical	mathematical
geographic	al	
Tell me a geog	raphical fact.	Mt Everest is the highest mountain in the world
Tell me a histo	rical fact.	The Second World War began in 1939
Tell me a math	ematical fact.	2 + 2 = 4

Get

We use the word "get" a lot in English, and it has different meanings:

# become

The word "get" means "become" when it has an adjective after it. For example, "I am getting hungry" means "I am becoming hungry".

	When you get hungry, what do you do?	When I get hungry, I eat
218	Do you think your English is getting better?	Yes, I think my English is getting better

obtain	fetch	doctor

When we put a noun after "get", it can mean "receive", "obtain" or "fetch".

About how much does a doctor get (receive) a month? A doctor gets about ... pounds (dollars etc.) a month

Do you get (receive) any cards from your friends on your birthday? Yes, I get some cards from my friends on my birthday ~ No, I don't

get any cards from my friends on my birthday

Which animal do we get (obtain) milk from?

Will you go and get (fetch) a pen for me from the next room, please? Yes, I'll go and get a pen for you from the next room

When children are young, do their parents get (*fetch*) them from school each day? Yes, when children are young, their parents get them from school each day

Will you get (fetch) that book from the table and give it to me, please? Yes, I'll get that book from the table and give it to you

get to

reach

If we "get to" a place, it means we arrive (or reach) there.

What time do you generally get to (arrive at) school for your lesson? I generally get to school at ... for my lesson

219 Before the words "home", "here" and "there", we do not use the word "to". For example, "I get here at 11 a.m. for my lesson and go home again at 1 p.m.".

What time do you generally get (arrive) home at the end of the day? I generally get home at about ... at the end of the day

The verb "get" has other meanings besides the ones here, but its general meanings are "become" (before an adjective) and "obtain" (before a noun). If you are not sure when to use "get", it is better to use the other verb with the same meaning. For example, instead of saying "I get many emails" you can say "I receive many emails".

What are the general meanings of the verb "get"? The general meanings of the verb "get" are "become" and "obtain"

If you are not sure when to use "get", what is it better to do? If I'm not sure when to use "get", it's better to use the other verb with the same meaning

We get milk from a cow

# there were

Is there a picture on that wall? Yes, there's a picture on that wall

Was there a picture on that wall three lessons ago? Yes, there was a picture on that wall three lessons ago

Were there any books on the table last lesson? Yes, there were some books on the table last lesson

Was there a chair in that corner during the last lesson? No. there wasn't a chair in that corner during the last lesson

Were there any chairs on the table last lesson? No, there weren't any chairs on the table last lesson

die 220

there was

# president

What's the opposite of the verb "to live"? The opposite of the verb "to live" is "to die"

Do most people die before they're a hundred years old? Yes, most people die before they're a hundred years old

When did President Kennedy die?

President Kennedy died in 1963



Mount Everest/ is the highest mountain/ in the world./ The Nile is the longest river/ in the world./ This piece of plastic/ is larger than that one./ Her uncle is/ a very handsome man./ War between two nations/ is unpleasant./ A hundred pence/ make a pound./ I can't measure the increase/ in the quantity of gas/ we're using./ A lemon is a yellow fruit./ Start at the bottom of the road/ and go almost to the top./ The table's heavy./ The date today/ is the twenty-first of October/ 2011.





221	strong	weak	physical		
	Is whisky a weak drink?			i't a weak drink; 's a strong drink	
	Are young boys	generally physically st	<b>ronger than men?</b> No, young boys physically stronger th generally physically w	an men; they're	
	Do you speak En	lo, I don't speak trong accent; strong accent			
	soldier	army	make mon	ey	
	uniform				
	Does a soldier m		ese days? makes a lot of money the doesn't make a lot of me		
	Which country do you think has the largest army in the world today? I think has largest army in the world to				
	What do we call	the clothes that a solo		e call the clothes wears a uniform	
222	Do most childrei		Yes, most children w Yes, most children w chool in my country ~ No 't wear uniforms at schoo	o, most children	
	build				
	Is it cheap to bui	ld a large house in the	e country? No,	it isn't cheap to	

build a large house in the country; it's expensive

# Do you fill your stomach completely when you eat? Yes, I fill my stomach completely when I eat ~ No, I don't fill my stomach completely when I eat

# contain

About how many pages does this book contain?

This book contains about ... pages

	art		artist		
	Are you very good at art?		Yes, I'm very good at art ~ No, I'm not very good at art		
	Was Picasso a writer or an artist	t?	Picasso was an artis		
	feel		too much		
	Do you always feel in good hea	lth?	Yes, I always feel in good health ~ No, I don't always feel in good health		
223	Do you feel bad if you eat too n	nuch?	Yes, I feel bad if I eat too much		
	Do you feel sad in good weathe	er?	No, I don't feel sad in good weather; I feel happy in good weather		
	See Chart 6				
	middle		centre		
	What part of the square's this?	side o	It's the top of the square; it's the bottom of the square; it's the f the square; it's the middle of the square		
	Where's the letter E?		The letter E's in the top right-hand corner of the square		
	Where's the letter I?		The letter I's in the bottom left-hand corner of the square		

# fill

Where's the letter U? The letter U's in the middle of the square

 Do people drive their cars in the middle of the road?
 No, people

 don't drive their cars in the middle of the road; in most countries they drive them on the right-hand side of the road
 What's another word for "middle"?

 Another word for "middle"?
 Another word for "middle" is "centre"

 Is there anything in the centre of this room?
 Yes, there's something in the centre of this room ~ No, there isn't anything in the centre of this room

# 224 **sure**

What's your name?	My name's
Are you sure?	Yes, I'm sure
How many ears have you?	l've two ears
Are you sure?	Yes, I'm sure

# request

Do we generally say "please" in English at the beginning of a request? No, we don't generally say please in English at the beginning of

a request; we say it at the end of a request Is it polite not to say "please" when we make a request? No, it isn't polite not to say "please"

when we make a request; it's impolite

# neither ... nor

Is this a desk or a chair?

No, it's neither a desk nor a chair; it's a door

# Are there a hundred chairs in this room or a thousand chairs?

No, there are neither a hundred chairs in this room nor a thousand chairs; there are ... chairs in this room

Are you Mr Brown or Mr Smith?

No, I'm neither Mr Brown nor Mr Smith; I'm ...

# 225 willing

Are you always willing to help other people? Yes, I'm always willing to help other people ~ No, I'm not always willing to help other people

Are you willing to give me all the money you have in your pocket (or bag) at the moment? No, I'm not willing

to give you all the money I have in my pocket (or bag) at the moment



# **Irregular verbs** (continued)

film			pronunciati	ion	
leave		loft	read		read
smell					
			meet		
learn	—	learnt	feel	-	felt
send	-	sent	hear	-	heard
know	_	knew	hold	_	held
hang	_	hung	bring	_	brought
buy	—	bought	go	—	went
shake	_	shook	say	_	said
think	-	thought	teach	_	taught

	What's the past of "leave"?	The	e past of leave is "left"
	What time did you leave home to come here too	day?	I left home at to come here today
	What's the past of "smell"?	The p	bast of smell is "smelt"
	Did your lunch smell bad yesterday? smel	l bad ye	No, my lunch didn't sterday; it smelt good
227	Did you learn any new words last week?	some	Yes, I learnt new words last week
	Did you send any emails to your friends last mor er		Yes, I sent some my friends last month
	Did you know me two weeks ago? Ye	s, I knev	wyou two weeks ago
	Did that picture hang on the wall last lesson?		Yes, that picture hung on the wall last lesson
	Did we read these books last week?		Yes, we read these books last week

	Who was the last person you met before	-	he school? was the last person I pre coming to the school
	Did you feel cold last summer?		No, I didn't feel cold last summer; I felt hot
	Did you hear me say "Good morning" (o beginning of the lesson?	Yes, I	<b>etc.) to you at the</b> neard you say "Good …" beginning of the lesson
	What did I hold in my hand last lesson?	pen	You held your in your hand last lesson
	What did you bring with you to the lesso	-	I brought my books n me to the lesson today
	Where did you buy your clothes from?	l bo	ught my clothes from (or "a clothes shop")
	Did you go to the pub last month?		to the pub last month ~ jo to the pub last month
	Who was the last person you shook han		was the last rson I shook hands with
	What did I say to you at the end of the la		You said "Goodbye" he end of the last lesson
228		iw was a good	Yes, I thought the one ~ No, I didn't think ne; I thought it was bad
	Did you think English pronunciation was studying English?	pro	en you first began Yes, I thought English onunciation was difficult began studying English

Did your parents teach you to wash and dress when you were a child? Yes, my parents taught me to wash and dress when I was a child

bicycle	motorbike	bike
Which is quicker: a l	bicycle or a motorbike?	A motorbike is quicker than a bicycle
What's a bike?	A bike is ei	ther a bicycle or a motorbike

# mistake

Did you make any mistakes in your last dictation? Yes, I made some mistakes in my last dictation

Do you ever mistake the word "walk" for "work" when you hear it? Yes, I sometimes mistake the word "walk" for "work" when I hear it

9 listen	he	ar	news
radio	radio s	tation	all the time
What am I	doing?		You're listening to something
I am listen	ing, but can l hear	anything?	Yes, you can hear something
What can	l hear?	Υ	You can hear the cars in the street etc.
Did you he	ear the news on th		rday? Yes, I heard the news on the radio yesterday ~ No, I didn't hear the news on the radio yesterday
How ofter	n do they give the i		radio each day? They give the news about times every hour etc.) on the radio each day
Do you list	ten to the same rac		Il the time? Yes, I listen to the same radio station all the time ~ No, I to the same radio station all the time
ill	well	a cold	medicine
Do you ev	er feel ill?		Yes, I sometimes feel ill
Do you tal	ke medicine when		Yes, I take medicine when I o, I don't take medicine when I feel ill
When was	the last time you	felt ill?	The last time I felt ill was
What's the	e opposite of "ill"?		The opposite of "ill" is "well"
Do people	e feel well when th	ey have a co	ld? No, people don't feel well when they have a cold; they feel ill

favourite	thirsty	programme	
Are you thirsty at the	e moment?	Yes, I'm thirsty at the moment ~ No, I'm not thirsty at the moment	
What's your favourite drink apart from water when you feel very thirsty? My favourite drink apart from water when I feel very thirsty is			
What's your favourit	e television progra	mme? My favourite television programme is	
sell	S	upermarket	
What's the opposite	of the verb "to buy	<b>"?</b> The opposite of the verb "to buy" is "to sell"	
In what kind of shops do they generally sell umbrellas? They generally sell umbrellas in clothes shops			
Do they sell food in c	lothes shops?	No, they don't sell food in clothes shops; they sell it in supermarkets	
Is there a supermarke	superi	<b>his town?</b> Yes, there's a market in the centre of this town ~ No, supermarket in the centre of this town	

231

Dictation 23

They go to bed at ten/ and get up at seven./ They sleep nine hours./ I love both tennis and basketball,/ but don't play either well./ He hates going to the shops/ at the weekend./ Count up to ten, please./ He has the least money./ The word "mine"/ is a possessive pronoun./ "On" is a preposition./ "Break" is an irregular verb./ That phone is excellent./ What does the word "stomach" mean?/ "Go!" is imperative./ The names of five vegetables are/ potatoes, tomatoes,/ onions, carrots and peas.





2	lots of	away		tell
	What can we say ins	tead of "a lot of"?	,	We can say "lots of" instead of "a lot of"
	If you have lots of we do you tell him to do	?	If I have lots o	<b>You all the time, what</b> of work to do and a friend time, I tell him to go away
	Did you go away for	your holidays last	my holidays l	Yes, I went away for ast summer ~ No, I didn't r my holidays last summer
	Where did you go? D	oid you like it?		I went to
	Do you ever give any	r money away?		Yes, I sometimes give some money away ~ ever give any money away
	Do you take this boo			<b>on?</b> No, I don't y with me after the lesson
	Why not?			Because it isn't mine

businessforeignDoes this country do business with foreign countries?Ye

Does this country do business with foreign countries? Yes, this country does business with foreign countries

233	rainy	sunny	cloudy
	Is Greece a rainy country	?	No, Greece isn't a
		-	rainy country; it's a sunny country
	Is it a sunny day today?		Yes, it's a sunny day today ~ No, it isn't a sunny day today
	Was it a cloudy day yeste	erday?	Yes, it was a cloudy day yesterday ~ No, it wasn't a cloudy day yesterday
	Do you think it will be a	rainy day tomorr	row? Yes, I think it'll be a rainy day tomorrow ~ No, I don't think it'll be a rainy day tomorrow

## nature

Do you think nature is always beautiful?

Yes. I think nature is always beautiful ~ No, I don't think nature is always beautiful

# price

What is the price of a meal in a very cheap restaurant in the place where you live? The price of a meal in a very cheap restaurant in the place where I live is about ...

# bush

Is a bush higher (or taller) than a tree? No, a bush isn't higher (or taller) than a tree; it's lower (or shorter) than a tree

234	worth	to be worth	value
234	worth	to be worth	value

What does it mean if I say "This book is worth £5"? If you say that book is worth £5, it means that you can sell it for £5, or that it has a value of £5

I think it's worth About how much do you think it's worth now? about ... now

Are your shoes worth as much now as they were when you bought them?

No, my shoes aren't worth as much now as they were when I bought them; they're worth less now than they were when I bought them

I think that's worth about ... How much do you think this is worth?

How much did your watch cost? My watch cost ... When did you buy it? I bought it ...

# Worth + -ing (gerund)

If we say that something is 'worth doing', we mean that it is better to do it than not do it. For example, if you live in a very rainy country, it is worth buying an umbrella. If you live in a very sunny country, it is not worth buying an umbrella.

Do you think it's worth paying lots of money for clothes?

Yes, I think it's worth paying lots of money for clothes ~ No, I don't think it's worth paying lots of money for clothes

235 Do you think it's worth studying the language of another country? Yes, I think it's worth studying

the language of another country

Do you think it's worth buying an umbrella if you live in a country where it only rains about once a month? No, I don't think it's worth buying an umbrella if I live in a country where it only rains about once a month

Do you think it's worth taking an umbrella with you on a rainy day? Yes, I think it's worth taking an umbrella with me on a rainy day

hard	soft	
What are the three	e meanings of the word "hard"?	The three
	meanings of the v	word "hard" are

"difficult", "very much", and the opposite of "soft"

Is Chinese an easy language to learn? No, Chinese isn't an easy language to learn; it's a hard language to learn

Is English grammar hard? No, English grammar isn't hard; it's easy

Do you work very hard?

Yes, I work very hard ~ No, I don't work very hard; I work very little

# Do you think you generally work harder than your parents?

Yes, I think I generally work harder than my parents ~ No, I don't think I generally work harder than my parents; I think I work less than my parents (or less hard than my parents)

# 236 Is my hand hard?

# Is the floor soft?

No, the floor isn't soft; it's hard



tion 24

I arrive at eight o'clock,/ study one hour,/ and leave at nine./ During the day/ we can see the sun in the sky,/ whilst during the night/ we can see the moon and the stars./ Paris is not by the sea,/ but inland./ He cut his finger;/ not once, not twice, but three times./ They cannot lift the table/ on their backs./ The four seasons are/ spring, summer, autumn and winter./ He does not follow the teacher/ into the room,/ but he precedes him.

# **LESSON 46**

237	Future tense		"Will"	+ infinitive without "to"
	1	will eat	I'll	eat
	you	will eat	you'll	eat
	he	will eat	he'll	eat
	she	will eat	she'll	eat
	it	will eat	it'll	eat
	we	will eat	we'll	eat
	you	will eat	you'll	eat
	they	will eat	they'll	eat

We form the future tense with the word "will" and the infinitive without "to". The future of "I go" is "I will go". The future of "you go" is "you will go". The complete future tense of the verb "to go" is "I will go", "you will go", "he will go", "she will go" etc.

What's the future of "I go"?	The future of
	"I go" is "I will go"
What's the future of "you go"?	The future of
	"you go" is "you will go"
What's the complete future of the verb "to go"?	The complete
	future of the verb "to go" is
	"I will go", "you will go" etc.

238 The contraction of "I will" is "I'll"; the contraction of "you will" is "you'll" etc.

What's the contraction of "I will"?	The contraction of "I will" is "I'll"
What's the contraction of "you will"?	The contraction of "you will" is "you'll"

# What are the contractions of "he will", "she will" etc.?

The contractions of "he will", "she will" etc. are "he'll", "she'll", etc.

# in 3 months' time

# The opposite of "3 months ago" is "in 3 months' time".

What's the opposite of 3 months ago?	The opposite of "3 months ago" is "in 3 months' time"
Will I be here next week?	Yes, you'll be here next week
What time will I leave the classroom today	You'll leave the classroom at today
Will you go home after the lesson?	Yes, I'll go home after the lesson
Where will you be in 6 months' time?	I'll be in 6 months' time
Will he be here next lesson?	Yes, he'll be here next lesson
Will it rain next year?	Yes, it'll rain next year
Will we be here in 3 weeks' time?	Yes, we'll be here in 3 weeks' time
Will they speak English during the next less	son? Yes, they'll speak English during the next lesson

# won't

239

# stay

The contraction of "I will not" is "I won't". The contraction of "you will not" is "you won't".

What's the contraction of "I will not"?	The contraction of "I will not" is "I won't"	
What's the contraction of "you will not"?	The contraction of "you will not" is "you won't"	
What are the contractions of "he will not", "she will not" etc.? The contractions of "he will not", "she will not" etc. are "he won't", "she won't" etc.		
Will I go home in 2 minutes' time?	No, you won't go home in 2 minutes' time; you'll stay here	

Will you be here in a hundred years' time?

Will he stay here after the lesson?

Will we live for a thousand years?

240 Will they agree to give you all the money they have in their pockets if you ask them? No, they won't agree to give me all the money they

to give me all the money they have in their pockets if I ask them

# suggestion

We use "shall" instead of "will" when we are making a suggestion with the pronoun "I" or "we". For example, we say "Shall I open the window?", "Shall we go to the cinema?" etc. We can also ask somebody for a suggestion with "shall". For example, we can ask "What shall I do?", "Where shall we go?" etc.

When do we us	e "shall" instead of "will"?	We use "shall" when we are making a suggestion with the pronoun "I" or "we"
Give me some e	xamples, please.	Shall I open the window? Shall we go to the cinema?
Can we use "sha	all" to ask for a suggestion?	Yes, we can use "shall" to ask for a suggestion
Give me some e	xamples, please.	What shall I do? Where shall we go?
muhlia	in nublic	nublic baliday

	public	in public	public holiday
	Is this building ope	n to the public?	No, this building
			isn't open to the public
	How many public holidays are there in your country each year?		
			There are public holidays
			in my country each year
241	Do you like speakin	g in public?	Yes, I like speaking in public ~
			No. I don't like speaking in public

# shall

# No, I won't be here in a hundred years' time

No, he won't stay here after the lesson; he'll ...

No, we won't live for a thousand years

# show

kill

Show me your book, please.

What are you doing?

I'm showing you my book

Can you show me the way to the station from here? Yes, I can show you the way to the station from here ~ No, I can't show you the way to the station from here

# tiger

Do tigers kill other animals for food?

Yes, tigers kill other animals for food

Do you like films in which lots of people get killed? Yes, I like films in which lots of people get killed ~ No, I don't like films in which lots of people get killed





#### 242 **queen**

blood

head

Are there many countries in the world which have a queen as the head of the government? No, there aren't

many countries in the world which have a queen as the head of the government

	blood			
	What colour's bloc	od?		Blood's red
	offer	company	in com	ipany
	chocolate		chocolates	
	When you're eatir	in co	mpany, I offer them r	er them round? I'm eating chocolates ound ~ No, when I'm on't offer them round
	If I offer you a million pounds, will you take it? Yes, if you offer me a million pounds, I'll take it ~ No, if you offer me a million pounds, I won't take it			
	life	death	in the p	ast
	What's the opposi	te of "life"?	The oppo	site of "life" is "death"
243	Do you think life is more pleasant for children or adults? I think life is more pleasant for			
	Do you think life is harder these days than it was in the past? No, I don't think life is harder these days than it was in the past; I think it's easier			
	In your country, w	hat colour do you	use for death?	In my country, we use for death

Is death a pleasant subject to speak about?

No, death isn't a pleasant subject to speak about

# suggestexerciseWhat do doctors suggest doing for a healthy life?Doctors suggest<br/>eating healthy food and getting lots<br/>of fresh air and exercise for a healthy lifeWhere do you suggest he/she goes for his/her holiday next year?<br/>I suggest he/she goes to ...<br/>for his/her holiday next yearTomorrow I'll buy a new shirt (or dress); what colour do you suggest I<br/>buy?I suggest you buy a ... shirt (or dress)I he/she wants to see a film tonight, which film do you suggest he/she

If he/she wants to see a film tonight, which film do you suggest he/she sees? I suggest he/she sees ...

What do you suggest I do this weekend?

I suggest you ... this weekend

# 244 tonight

What time will you go to bed tonight?

I'll go to bed at ... tonight

What will you do before going to bed tonight?

I'll watch TV, read, go to the cinema etc. before going to bed tonight

tired	tired of
Are you tired at the moment?	Yes, I'm tired at the moment ~ No, I'm not tired at the moment
What do you do when you feel tired?	When I feel tired, I go to bed
Are you tired of studying?	Yes, I'm tired of studying ~ No, I'm not tired of studying

#### turn

#### turn over

What am I doing?

You're turning round

If you turn round, what will you see?

If I turn round, I'll see a picture etc. Can you turn completely round without standing up? No, I can't turn completely round without standing up What am I doing? You're turning over a page in your book

245 **got** 

# The past of "get" is "got".

What's the past of "get"?

Where did you get your shoes?

What time did you get here today?

Did you get to school early today?

The past of "get" is "got"

I got my shoes from ... (or "a shoe shop")

I got here at ... today

Yes, I got to school early today ~ No, I didn't get to school early today

#### until

## Will you be in this room until 10 o'clock this evening?

Yes, I'll be in this room until 10 o'clock this evening ~ No, I won't be in this room until 10 o'clock this evening

#### Do you want to live until you're a hundred years old? Yes, I want to live until I'm a hundred years old ~ No, I don't want to live until I'm a hundred years old

till

Are supermarkets sometimes open till late at night? Yes, supermarkets are sometimes open till late at night

# again

# too many

Will you come here again next week? Yes, I'll come here again next week ~ No, I won't come here again next week

246 Will I ask you the same questions again next lesson as I am asking you now? Yes, you'll ask us the same questions again next lesson as you are asking us now

If we make too many mistakes in our dictations, do you think it's better to do them again? Yes, if we make too

many mistakes in our dictations, I think it's better to do them again

# duration

What's the duration of a lesson in this school?

The duration of a lesson in this school is ... minutes

What's the duration of a game of football?

The duration of a game of football is 90 minutes

# there will be

# there'll be

Will there be anything on TV tonight?

Yes, there'll be something on TV tonight

Will there be any pictures hanging on these walls next lesson? Yes, there'll be some pictures hanging on these walls next lesson

Will there be a chair on the table next lesson? No, there won't be a chair on the table next lesson

Will there be anybody sitting on the floor next lesson? No, there won't be anybody sitting on the floor next lesson

247

Dictation 25

"New" we use for things,/ whereas "young" we use for people./ That shop is older than ours./ Christmas and Easter/ are the two most important holidays/ of the year./ When our stomachs are empty,/ we must eat,/ but not when they are full./ He doesn't like the subject of mathematics/ very much./ On a cold morning,/ he sometimes dresses before washing./ Juice, geography, fruit, telephone, apple./ Finland is/ one of the coldest countries/ in the world,/ whilst India is/ one of the hottest./ England is cool./ Italy is warm./ Her flat is near our house./ She lives in the first block.

# **LESSON 48**

248	newspaper	magazine	e popular
	Which newspaper do yo	ou read?	l read
	Which is one of the mos	t popular newsp	<b>apers in this country?</b> The is one of the most popular newspapers in this country
	Do you often read maga	azines?	Yes, I often read magazines ~ No, I don't often read magazines
	sold		
	What's the past of "sell'	'?	The past of "sell" is "sold"
	Which shop sold you you	ur shoes?	sold me my shoes
	coal		
	What do we use to make	e a fire?	We use wood, paper, coal etc. to make a fire
	What colour's coal?		Coal's black
	decide	m	enu
	In a restaurant, what do we look at to decide what we want to eat? In a restaurant, we lo menu to decide what we war		
249	Did you decide to study for you?	-	omebody in your family decide I decided to study English; nobody in my family decided for me ~ omebody in my family decided for me

# explain

the present continu present simple is that we use continuous for an action we are doing n we use the present simple for an action we			The difference between the present continuous and the nt simple is that we use the present action we are doing now, whereas
	What's he doing?		explaining the difference between continuous and the present simple
	heaven	hell	
	Which place in the wor What's the opposite of	-	I think is most like heaven
	what's the opposite of	neaven ?	The opposite of "heaven" is "hell"
	book		
	ls it a good idea to boo restaurant?	Ŷ	n <b>g to a very popular</b> íes, it's a good idea to book a table going to a very popular restaurant
			going to a very popular restaurant
	try try hard	possible	impossible
	<b>try try hard</b> Do you always try hard		impossible
250		to answer the quest to try anything new	impossible tions I ask you? Yes, I always try hard to answer the questions you ask me
250	Do you always try hard	to answer the quest to try anything new I'm not	impossible tions I ask you? Yes, I always try hard to answer the questions you ask me Yes, I'm always willing to try anything new ~ No, always willing to try anything new
250	Do you always try hard Are you always willing	to answer the quest to try anything new I'm not	impossible tions I ask you? Yes, I always try hard to answer the questions you ask me Yes, I'm always willing to try anything new ~ No, always willing to try anything new possible? Yes, some sometimes try to do the impossible
250	Do you always try hard Are you always willing Do some people somet	to answer the quest to try anything new l'm not times try to do the im people s <b>nois</b> to live in?	impossible tions I ask you? Yes, I always try hard to answer the questions you ask me Yes, I'm always willing to try anything new ~ No, always willing to try anything new possible? Yes, some sometimes try to do the impossible

Which do you think's the noisiest street in this town? I think ... is the noisiest street in this town

Are motorbikes quieter than bicycles? No, motorbikes aren't quieter than bicycles; they're noisier than bicycles

sorry	pleased	I'm sorry
-------	---------	-----------

Are you sorry when the winter ends?

Yes, I'm sorry when the winter ends ~ No, I'm not sorry when the winter ends; I'm pleased

Will you be sorry if it's a sunny day tomorrow? No, I won't be sorry if it's a sunny day tomorrow; I'll be pleased

What do we say to people when we do something wrong?

We say "I'm sorry" to people when we do something wrong

251 **had** 

#### The past of "have" is "had".

What's the past of "have"?

The past of "have" is "had"

What did I have in my hand last lesson?

You had a pen in your hand last lesson

What did you have for your breakfast this morning? I had some coffee, some bread etc. for my breakfast this morning

#### What did he/she have for his/her breakfast this morning?

He/She had some ... for his/her breakfast this morning

Did we have any shoes on our feet yesterday? Yes, we had some shoes on our feet yesterday

Did they have any money in their pockets (or bags) last lesson? Yes, they had some money in their pockets (or bags) last lesson

#### baby

#### The past of "can" is "could".

What's the past of "can"? The past of "can" is "could"

Could you speak English fifteen years ago?

ne past or carris could

No, I couldn't speak English fifteen years ago

Could you write your name when you were a baby of six months old? No, I couldn't write my name when I was a baby of six months old

Could you read when you were a little baby? No, I couldn't read when I was a little baby

# 252 perhaps maybe a friend of yours

Do you think maybe it'll rain later?

Yes, I think maybe it'll rain later ~ No, I don't think it'll rain later

Do you think perhaps you'll meet a friend of yours on your way home after the lesson? Yes, I think perhaps I'll meet a friend of mine on my way home

after the lesson ~ No, I don't think I'll meet a friend of mine on my way home after the lesson

Do you think maybe you'll go to the cinema next month? Yes, I think maybe I'll go to the cinema next month ~ No, I don't think I'll go to the cinema next month

#### sweet

Do you like sweet food?

Yes, I like sweet food ~ No, I don't like sweet food

Did you eat a lot of sweets when you were a child?

Yes, I ate a lot of sweets when I was a child ~ No, I didn't eat a lot of sweets when I was a child



I can't taste the difference/ between these two wines./ An hour is divided into minutes./ I can walk no further;/ I must rest./ Send the children/ into the other room;/ I want to read./ I get up early in summer,/ but later in winter./ I go to bed/ earlier than my father./ It isn't dark in this room/ when the sun is shining./ A millionaire/ is a very rich person./ Ash, university, shallow,/ complicated, reply./ The message we often write/ inside a Christmas card is/ "Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year".





## 254 spoken

#### written

Do we generally use contractions in spoken or written English? We generally use contractions in spoken English

Do you think it's easier to understand written English or spoken English? I think it's easier to understand ... English

book will	book'll
tomorrow will	tomorrow'll
light will	light'll
Mr Smith will	Mr Smith'll
who will	who'll
what will	what'll

The contraction of "book will" is "book'll"; "tomorrow will – tomorrow'll"; "Mr Smith will – Mr Smith'll"; "who will – who'll"; "what will – what'll" etc.

What's the contraction of "book will"? The contraction of "book will" is "book will" is "book will" is "book will".

Tomorrow will; the light will; the door will; who will; what will tomorrow'll; the light'll; the door'll; who'll; what'll

255 We generally use contractions when we speak, but we don't use them if they are difficult to pronounce. For example, we say "pen'll" but not "pencil'll".

Do we always use contractions in English?	No, we don't always use contractions in English
When don't we use contractions?	We don't use contractions when they are difficult to pronounce

Do you think tomorrow'll be a cloudy day? Yes, I think tomorrow'll be a cloudy day ~ No, I don't think tomorrow'll be a cloudy day; I think it'll be sunny

Will that picture be hanging on the wall next lesson? Yes, that picture'll be hanging on the wall next lesson

Will the door be the same colour next week as it is this week?

Yes, the door'll be the same colour next week as it is this week

Will Mr Brown be here next lesson?

Yes. Mr Brown'll be here next lesson

#### spell

How do you spell your name?

I spell my name ...

# communicate

Do you prefer to communicate with your friends by phoning or texting? I prefer to communicate

with my friends by ...

Do you think it's easier to communicate in spoken or written English? I think it's easier to communicate in ... English

256 Can you communicate very complicated ideas easily in English? No, I can't communicate very complicated ideas easily in English

# hadn't

# The negative of "had" is "hadn't".

What's the negative of "had"?

The negative of "had" is "hadn't"

easily

Different forms of "have"

The common ways of asking a question with the verb "have" are:

1) Do you have a pen?

2) Have you got a pen?

In the past tense, it is the same. We can say:

- 1) Did you have a pen?
- 2) Had you got a pen?

The most common way of asking a question with the verb "have" in the past is "Did you have ...?"

	What are the common ways of asking a quest have"? The co	stion with the verb "to ommon ways of asking a question with the verb "to have" are 1) Do you have a pen? and 2) Have you got a pen?
257	What are the common ways for the past ten	se?
	The cor	mmon ways for the past tense are 1) Did you have a pen? 2) Had you got a pen?
	Which is the most common way of asking a c in the past? 'have	<b>question with the verb 'have'</b> The most common way of asking a question with the verb e' in the past is "Did you have?"
	Did you have your book with you last lesson	Yes, I had my book with me last lesson
	Did I have a hat on my head last lesson?	No, you didn't have a hat on your head last lesson
	Had I got any money in my hand last lesson?	No, you hadn't got any money in your hand last lesson
	Did I have my feet on the table last lesson?	No, you didn't have your feet on the table last lesson

DE	a ct	100
	-	ise
P		

practice

sport

# Did you practise your English after you left school yesterday?

Yes, I practised my English after I left school yesterday ~ No, I didn't practise my English after I left school yesterday

Is it easier to become good at a sport if you get lots of practice?

Yes, it's easier to become good at a sport if you get lots of practice

258 What's the difference between the noun "practice" and the verb "practise"? The difference between the noun

"practice" and the verb "practise" is that we spell the noun with a "c" and we spell the verb with an "s"

# would like

# What's a polite way of communicating that you want something?

A polite way of communicating that you want something is to say "I would like ..."

Give me an example, please.

I would like a cup of tea; I would like to watch that TV programme

What can we say when we offer something to somebody?

When we offer something to somebody, we can say "Would you like ...?"

Give me an example, please.

Would you like a cup of tea? Would you like to go to the cinema?

# visit

# **Australia**

Can we learn a lot by visiting different countries? Yes, we can learn a lot by visiting different countries

Did you visit any new places last month? Yes, I visited some new places last month ~ No, I didn't visit any new places last month

Would you like to visit Australia in the future? Yes, I would like to visit Australia in the future ~ No, I

wouldn't like to visit Australia in the future

#### use /ju:s/

The difference between "use" /ju:z/ and "use" /ju:s/ is that "use" /ju:z/ is the verb whereas "use" /ju:s/ is the noun.

What's the difference between "use" /ju:z/ and "use" /ju:s/?

The difference between "use" /ju:z/ and "use" /ju:s/ is that "use" /ju:z/ is the verb, whereas "use" /ju:s/ is the noun

What's the use of a pen?

The use of a pen is for writing

What's the use in studying languages? The use in studying languages is to make it possible for us to speak to people from other countries



We watch a game of football,/ but look at a photograph./ He speaks better than I do./ I am the worst/ in the class,/ while he is the best./ I buy my soap/ from that shop/ besides shampoo./ I forgot my camera,/ so I took the photos/ with my mobile instead./ I know I can hold/ a simple conversation in English./ Poor, story, hill,/ farm, laugh, rich,/ soldier, stop, castle,/ enemy./ Not every student is quick;/ some are quick/ and some are slow./ I'm always sad/ when it rains on Sunday.



# 260 therefore

Give me an example of the word "therefore", please. I want to learn English well. Therefore, I must study.

sound	traffic	silent

Can you hear the sound of my pen on the table? Yes, I can hear the sound of your pen on the table

Can you hear the sound of traffic at the moment? Yes, I can hear the sound of traffic at the moment ~ No, I can't hear the sound of traffic at the moment

Do you think the English language sounds pleasant? Yes, I think the English language sounds pleasant ~ No, I don't think the English language sounds pleasant

Do I sound angry at the moment?

No, you don't sound angry at the moment

Is your house completely silent at night or can you hear street noise? My house is completely silent at night ~ My house isn't

completely silent at night; I can hear street noise

а	the /ðə/	before a consonant sound
an	the /ði:/	before a vowel sound

261 The difference between "a" and "an" is that we use "a" before a consonant sound whereas we use "an" before a vowel sound. For example, we say "a book" because the word "book" starts with the sound /b/, a consonant sound. We say "an apple" because the word "apple" starts with the sound /æ/, a vowel sound.

What's the difference between "a" and "an"? The difference between "a" and "an" is that we use "a" before a consonant sound, whereas we use "an" before a vowel sound

Give me an example of each, please.

The difference between "the"  $/\partial a/\partial a$  and "the"  $/\partial i$ : / is the same; we use "the"  $/\partial a/\partial b$  before a consonant sound whereas we use "the"  $/\partial i$ : / before a vowel sound.

Give me an example of "the" /ðə/.	The /ðə/ chair is red
Give me an example of "the" /ði:/.	The /ði:/ apple is red

The noun "use" starts with the letter "u", a vowel, but it starts with the sound /j/, a consonant sound. Therefore, we say "the  $/\eth_{\partial}/$  use" and not "the  $/\eth_{i}/$  use".

Why do we say "<u>the</u> /ðə/ use" and not "the /ði:/ use"?

We say "the /ðə/ use" and not "the /ði:/ use" because the word "use" starts with a consonant sound

"a book"; "an apple"

Remember, some words that begin with the letter "h" start with a vowel sound, because the "h" is silent. For example, we say "<u>an</u> hour" and not "a hour".

Is it right to say "a hour" or "an hour"?It's right to say "an hour"Why?Because the letter "h" in the word "hour" is silent

 262
 succeed
 fail
 examination (exam)

 take an examination
 pass

Generally, after the verb "succeed", we use the word "in" and the gerund. For example, we say "succeed in going", "succeed in taking" etc.

Did you fail to answer the last question? No, I didn't fail to answer the last question; I succeeded **in** answer**ing** the last question

If you try hard, do you think you'll succeed in learning English well?

Yes, if I try hard, I think I'll succeed in learning English well

What's the opposite of "to fail an exam"? The opposite of "to fail an exam" is "to pass an exam"

Do you think you'll pass the stage exam at the end of this book? Yes, I think I'll pass th

Yes, I think I'll pass the stage exam at the end of this book

If you fail an examination do you always take it again? Yes, if I fail an examination, I always take it again ~ No, if I fail an examination, I don't always take it again

Do people generally succeed in getting what they want if they try hard enough? Yes, people generally succeed in getting what they want if they try hard enough

have to (= must)

"Have to" means the same as "must". We can say "I must go to school" or "I have to go to school". However, we cannot use "must" to speak about the past. Instead, we use "had to" and say "Yesterday, I had to go to school".

263 What can we say instead of "I must study"? Instead of "I must study", we can say "I have to study"
 Do you have to eat if you want to live? Yes, I have

to eat if I want to live

Did you have to get up early yesterday morning? Yes, I had to get up early yesterday morning ~ No, I didn't have to get up early yesterday morning

Will you have to wait if you arrive too early for the next lesson? Yes, I'll have to wait if I arrive too early for the next lesson

The negatives of "have to" and "must" have different meanings. "I don't have to do it" means that I can do it if I want, but it is not necessary. "I mustn't do it" means that it is bad or wrong to do it. Which is it right to say: "You mustn't smoke in this building" or "You don't have to smoke in this building"? "You mustn't smoke in this building"

Which is it right to say: "I mustn't get up early on Saturday" or "I don't have to get up early on Saturday"? It's right to say

"I don't have to get up early on Saturday"

Must you study if you want to learn English? Yes, I must study if I want to learn English

Must you study ten hours a day if you want to learn English?

No, I don't have to study ten hours a day if I want to learn English





264	worker	beginner	sleeper
	writer	speaker	

To form a noun from a verb we sometimes add the letters "er" to the verb. For example, we call a person who works a "worker"; we call a person who writes a "writer" etc.

How do we sometimes form a noun fro	om a verb? We sometimes form a noun from a verb by adding the letters "er" to the verb
Give me some examples, please.	eat – eater; walk – walker; speak – speaker
Are you a hard worker?	Yes, I'm a hard worker ~ No, I'm not a hard worker; I work very little
Are you a complete beginner in Englis	h? No, I'm not a complete beginner in English; I began
Are you a heavy (or deep) sleeper?	Yes, I'm a heavy sleeper ~ No, I'm not a heavy sleeper; I'm a light sleeper
Who's your favourite writer?	My favourite writer is

# hope

Do you hope you'll live a very long time? Yes, I hope I'll live a very long time ~ No, I don't hope I'll live a very long time

265 Do you think it's important to be positive about life and full of hope for the future? Yes, I think it's important to be positive about life and full of hope for the future

Do you hope the weather will be sunny tomorrow? Yes, I hope the weather will be sunny tomorrow

#### believe

#### planet

Do you believe everything people tell you? No, I don't believe

everything people tell me; some things I believe and some things I disbelieve

**Do you believe there is life on other planets?** Yes, I believe there is life on other planets ~ No, I don't believe there is life on other planets

Do you believe it'll be possible in the future for people to live until they're two hundred years old? Yes, I believe

it'll be possible in the future for

list

people to live until they're two hundred

years old ~ No, I don't believe it'll be possible in the

future for people to live until they're two hundred years old

do the shopping

What's the difference between "to do the shopping" and "to go shopping"? The difference between "to do the shopping" and "to go shopping" is that "to do the shopping" means to buy the things that are necessary for the house, such as food etc., whereas "to go shopping" means to visit shops generally

go shopping

266 When you do the shopping, do you make a list before going to the supermarket? Yes, when I do the shopping,

I make a list before going to the supermarket ~ No, when I do the shopping, I don't make a list before going to the supermarket

# Do you ever go shopping and come home with nothing?

Yes, I sometimes go shopping and come home with nothing ~ No, I never go shopping and come home with nothing; I always buy something

# smile

Do people generally smile when they're unhappy? No, people don't generally smile when they're unhappy

Does good news put a smile on your face? Yes, good news puts a smile on my face

# Do you have to pay a tax to the government if you buy a foreign car? Yes, I have to pay a tax to the government if I buy a foreign car ~ No, I don't

have to pay a tax to the government if I buy a foreign car

267	The three forms o	f a verb	Past participle	
	Present	Past	Past participle	
	walk	walked	walked	
	cut	cut	cut	
	sit	sat	sat	
	see	saw	seen	
	present:	l <u>see</u> hir	n every week	
	past:	l <u>saw</u> hi	m last week	
	past participle: I have <u>se</u>		een him this week	

Generally speaking, each verb in English has three forms that you must learn:

- 1) the present
- 2) the past
- 3) the past participle

For example, the three forms of the verb "to see" are "see, saw, seen", where "see" is the present, "saw" is the past, and "seen" is the past participle.

What are the three forms of an English verb? The three forms of an English verb are the present, the past and the past participle

#### tax

With regular verbs, the 2nd and 3rd forms are the same - for example, "kill, killed, killed". With <u>ir</u>regular verbs, sometimes all the forms are the same – for example, "put, put, put"; sometimes two forms are the same – for example, "come, came, come"; and sometimes all three forms are different – for example, "give, gave, given".

What are the three forms of "kill"?	The three forms of "kill" are "kill, killed, killed"
What are the three forms of "put"?	The three forms of "put" are "put, put, put"
What are the three forms of "come"?	The three forms of "come" are "come, came, come"
What are the three forms of "give"?	The three forms of "give" are "give, gave, given"



The past tense of the verb "to be" is/ "I was", "you were" etc./ They were sitting together/ three lessons ago; now they sit apart./ A road generally connects two towns,/ whereas a street is in a town./ I cannot walk in a straight line/ after drinking lots of whisky;/ I walk crooked./ When I go on holiday,/ I generally take a lot of photos./ "Ever" is positive/ and "never" is negative. When the weather is cold/ and there is snow,/ we cover our bodies/ with a lot of clothes.



269	cat	dog	result	lucky	
	Which do you p	prefer: cats or dog	js?	l prefer	
	What is often t	he result of putti	Th	<b>og together?</b> e result of putting a cat and a ogether is often a lot of noise	
	Do people in your country think it's lucky to see a black cat? Yes, people in my country think it's lucky to see a black cat ~ No, people in my country don't think it's lucky to see a black cat; they think it's unlucky				
	destroy		docume	nt	
	Do you ever de	stroy documents	-	<b>e from your bank?</b> Yes, I sometimes destroy ts that I receive from my bank	
	Can a fire destr	oy a building?	Yes	s, a fire can destroy a building	
	been		Scotland	ł	
	The past participle of the verb "to be" is "been".				
	What's the pas	t participle of the	verb "to be"?	The past participle of the verb "to be" is "been"	
	Have you been	to the cinema thi		Yes, I've been to the cinema this week ~ No, I been to the cinema this week	
270	Have you ever	been to Scotland?		Yes, I've been to Scotland ~ o, I've never been to Scotland	
	Have you been	to see the film		es, I've been to see the film naven't been to see the film	

crime	guilty	innocent	
against the lav	N		
What's a crime?	A crir	me is an action which is against the law	
If I take something		<b>t paying, am I guilty of a crime?</b> Yes, if you take something from a shop without paying, you're guilty of a crime	
What's the opposi	te of "guilty"?	The opposite of "guilty" is "innocent"	
Do you always feel guilty when you do something wrong? Yes, I always feel guilty when I do something wrong ~ No, I don't always feel guilty when I do something wrong			
Is there very much crime in the town where you live? Yes, there's a lot of crime in the town where I live ~ No, there isn't very much crime in the town where I live			
Present perfect			
<u>"Have" + past</u>	participle (3rd form	)	
I have eaten	е	experience	
We form the present perfect with the verb "have" and the past participle. For example, we say "I have arrived" or "She has written".			
The present perfect has three common uses:			
1) We use it to talk about our experiences. If I say "I have eaten Chinese food", it means I have experience of "eating Chinese food", If I say			

food", it means I have experience of "eating Chinese food". If I say "I have been to Paris", it means that I have experience of "being in Paris".

Do we use the present perfect to talk about our experiences?

Yes, we use the present perfect to talk about our experiences

Have you eaten Spanish food?

271

Yes, I have eaten Spanish food ~ No, I haven't eaten Spanish food Have you visited Paris?

Yes, I have visited Paris ~ No, I haven't visited Paris

Have you ever worked on a farm?

Yes, I have worked on a farm ~ No, I have never worked on a farm

for

#### up to now

2) We also use the present perfect to talk about the duration of an action up to now. If I say "I have lived here for three years", it means that I'm living here now and I started living here three years ago.

Do we also use the present perfect to talk about the duration of an action up to now? Yes, we also use the present perfect to talk about the duration of an action up to now How long have you lived in this town/city? I have lived in this town/city for ... Have you studied English for more than six months? Yes, I have studied English for more than six months ~ No, I haven't studied English for more than six months; I have only studied it for ...

3) We can also use the present perfect to talk about the result now of a past action. For example, "I have eaten too much" means that I feel bad (or guilty) now. "She has arrived" means that she is here now.

Do we also use the present perfect to talk about the result now of a past		
action?	Yes, we also use the	
	present perfect to talk about the result now of a past action	
	the result now of a past action	
Have you eaten too much today?	Yes, I have eaten too much today ~ No, I haven't eaten too much today	
Has everybody come to the lesson to	day? Yes, everybody has come to the lesson today ~ No,	
nc	ot everybody has come to the lesson today	

too many	
----------	--

"Too many" and "too much" mean an excessive number or quantity, and therefore not a good thing. We use "too many" and "too much" with nouns, but with adjectives and adverbs we only use the word "too". For example, we say "too many cars" and "too much food", but we say "too short" and "too quickly".

What do "too many" and "too much" mean? "Too many" and "too much" mean an excessive number or guantity, and therefore not a good thing

Do children feel ill if they eat too many sweets? Yes, children feel ill if they eat too many sweets

Do you agree there are too many people in the world with too little food to eat? Yes, I agree there are too many people in the world with too little food to eat

273 Are you too short to touch the ceiling? Yes, I'm too short to touch the ceiling

Do you think a millionaire has too much money?

Yes, I think a millionaire has too much money ~ No, I don't think a millionaire has too much money

# We can also use "too much" after a verb. For example, "If I eat too much, I feel bad".

If people eat too much, do they feel bad?

Yes, if people eat too much, they feel bad

If you work too much, do you feel tired all the time? Yes, if I work too much, I feel tired all the time



We can sit at the corner/ of a square table,/ but we can't sit at the corner/ of a round one/ because, like a circle,/ a round table has no corners./ When she goes on holiday,/ she sends postcards/ to all her relations./ This method we are using/ is called the Callan Method./ The cinema was completely full./ He doesn't know/ if he will go to church tomorrow;/ he says/ it depends on the weather./ He'll text me or email me/ in the morning./ Business, foreign, nature,/ price, bush.



# **LESSON 53**

274	age	marry	germanied	
	At what age	e did you begin school?	I b	)e

I began school at the age of ...

Which do you think is the best age for a person to get married?

I think the best age for a person to get married is about ...

ام و سر م

Which do you think was the best age in history to live in? I think ... was the best age in history to live in

Do people sometimes marry too young?

Yes, people sometimes marry too young

# average

How much does the average meal cost in the average restaurant in the place where you live? The average meal costs about ... in the average restaurant in the place where I live

What's the average number of hours a day that people work in this country? The average number of hours a day that people work in this country is about ...

About how many floors has the average building in this street got? The average building in this street's got about ... floors

275 **thick** 

# thin

Is this piece of paper thick? No, that piece of paper isn't thick; it's thin
Is your book thinner than the glass in the window? No, my book
isn't thinner than the
glass in the window; it's thicker

#### little

What words can we use instead of the words "large" and "small"? We can use the words "big" and "little" instead of the words "large" and "small"

# Switzerland

Generally, we use "small" instead of "little" to form the comparative and superlative; we say "smaller" and "smallest" and not "littler" and "littlest", because they are easier to pronounce.

	Do we generally say "littler" and "littlest"?		No, we don't generally say "littler" and "littlest"
	What do we use instead?	We use "sr	naller" and "smallest" instead
	Why?	Becaus	e they're easier to pronounce
	Is Switzerland a bigger country than I		No, Switzerland isn't a bigger country than India; 's a smaller country than India
276	Is this a little room we're in?		Yes, this is a little com we're in ~ No, this isn't a room we're in; it's a big room

purse	wallet	usual	ly
What's the differ	ence between a purso		5 ,
What does a man	carry in his wallet?		han carries his cash d cards in his wallet
lose	find	police	eman
o you ever lose	your money?		sometimes lose my ver lose my money
f you lose your w	ay in a large city, wha	•	If I lose my way v, I ask a policeman
	nk it's worse to lose, y		

big

The opposite of the verb "to lose" is "to find"

If you find something in the street, what do you do with it? If I find something in the street, I ...

How do you feel if you lose something and then find it again? I feel happy if I lose something and then find it again

# 277 **"Find" + somebody/something + adjective**

Instead of saying "I think English is easy", we can say "I find English easy". Instead of "I think John is impolite", we can say "I find John impolite".

Do you find English easy to learn?	Yes, I find English easy to learn ~ No, I don't find English easy to learn; I find it difficult
Do you find maps difficult to read?	Yes, I find maps difficult to read ~ No, I don't find maps difficult to read; I find them easy to read

# to be angry

# "Make" + somebody/something + adjective

Do you get angry very easily?	Yes, I get angry very easily ~ No, I don't get angry very easily
What kind of things make you angry? when	The kind of things that make me angry are when things go wrong, people are making too much noise etc.
What do you do when you're angry?	When I'm angry, I go for a walk, I say nothing etc.
Do you feel hungry at the moment?	Yes, I feel hungry at the moment ~ No, I don't feel hungry at the moment
What do you do when you feel hungry	? I eat when I feel hungry

278	fish	swim	swimmer	swimn	ning pool
	Which do yo	u prefer: fish o	r meat?		l prefer
	Can you swir	n?		Yes, I can swin	n ~ No, I can't swim
	What does it	mean "to swir	n like a fish"?		'To swim like a fish" e a strong swimmer
Do you prefer swimming in the sea or in a swimming pool? I prefer swimming in					
What do we call the two ends of a swimming pool? We call the two ends of a swimming pool the shallow end and the deep end					

. . .



f: ala

There are nearly always/ a lot of clouds/ in the sky,/ and sometimes it rains./ "Quick" is an adjective;/ "quickly" is an adverb./ I often forget people's names./ However, I rarely forget/ a person's face./ I remember that/ the plural of wife is wives./ Excuse me,/ can you repeat the question please?/ We say "over"/ when there is no contact/ between the two objects,/ or when one object/ completely covers the other./ They're both very quick writers./ He does not understand the idea exactly./ He decided to explain everything/ to his friends and relatives.



# 279 dream – dreamt – dreamt

Do you dream very much at night?

What do we call a bad dream?

What are the three forms of "dream"?

What did you dream about last night?

# nightmare

Yes, I dream a lot at night ~ No, I don't dream very much at night

We call a bad dream a nightmare

The three forms of "dream" are "dream, dreamt, dreamt" I dreamt about ... last night

# garden

Have you got a garden at home?

Yes, I've got a garden at home ~ No, I haven't got a garden at home

# refuse

Do you ever refuse to help other people?

Yes, I sometimes refuse to help other people ~ No, I never refuse to help other people

# separate

Do you write your dictations in a separate book from your other books? Yes, I write my dictations in a separate book from my other books ~ No, I don't write my dictations in a separate book from my other books

280 Do you live in a separate house from your parents? Yes, I live in a separate house from my parents ~ No, I don't live in a separate house from my parents; I live in the same house

# lovely

Give me an example of the word "lovely", please. I had a lovely holiday last year. She's a lovely person. The weather's lovely today.

Keep

# continue

The verb keep has many different meanings. Some of them are:

**continue** (keep + -ing)

Will you keep studying English until you die? Yes, I'll keep studying English until I die ~ No, I won't keep studying English until I die

Do you agree it's very bad for the health to keep eating after our stomachs are completely full? Yes, I agree it's very bad for the health to keep eating after our stomachs are completely full

# have in a place

Do you keep your money in your pocket, or do you use a purse or wallet? I keep my money in my pocket ~ I don't keep my money in my pocket; I use a purse/wallet

# 281 not give away

Do you keep books after you've read them? Yes, I keep books after I've read them ~ No, I don't keep books after I've read them

#### stay

What's the best way to keep warm on a cold day? The best way to keep warm on a cold day is to wear a thick coat

one	you	we	they	mean
in general		necessarily	in pa	articular
ticket				

When we use the words "one", "you", "we" and "they", we sometimes mean people in general. The word "they" means other people and not us. For example, we say:

"If one goes to the cinema, one must buy a ticket", or

"If you go to the cinema, you must buy a ticket", or

"If we go to the cinema, we must buy a ticket".

As an example of "they", we can say "They don't sell food at a clothes shop".

When I say "If you want to go to the cinema, you have to buy a ticket", I don't necessarily mean you in particular, but people in general. We generally use the word "you" more than "one" or "we".

282 What do we sometimes mean when we use the words "one", "you", "we" and "they"? When we use the words "one", "you", "we" and "they" we sometimes mean people in general

In the sentence "If you want to go the cinema, you have to buy a ticket", what does the word "you" mean? In the sentence "If you want to go to the cinema, you have to buy a ticket", the word "you" doesn't necessarily mean me in particular, but people in general

Which do we generally use the most: "one", "you" or "we"? We generally use "you" the most

What must you do if you want to speak a language well? You must study a lot, and repeat, repeat and repeat, if you want to speak a language well

What do you have to do if you want to stay healthy? If you want to stay healthy, you have to eat healthy food, sleep well and do exercise

What must you do if you want to remember something well?

You must repeat often if you want to remember something well

Where can we buy a drink when we're thirsty? We can buy a drink from a bar when we're thirsty

Which country must we go to if we want to hear people speaking Greek? We must go to Greece if we

want to hear people speaking Greek

One eats when one is hungry

Yes, they sell drinks at most cinemas

Do they sell drinks at most cinemas?

What does one do when one is hungry?





# 284 Present perfect

before/up to now

Past simple

he has lived here for two months specific past time

he came here two months ago

The difference between the present perfect and the past simple is that we use the present perfect when we are thinking about time before or up to now, whereas we use the past simple when we are thinking about a specific past time. For example, "I have been here for twenty minutes; I arrived here twenty minutes ago".

time bef	The diff perfect and t resent perfect ore or up to no	ect and the past simple? ference between the present he past simple is that we use when we are thinking about bw, whereas we use the past ng about a specific past time
Give me an example of each, please		I have been here for twenty ed here twenty minutes ago
Has the spring (or summer etc.) end	ed?	Yes, the spring (or summer etc.) has ended
When did it end?		It ended on
How long have you studied at this se	:hool?	I've studied at this school for
285 When did you start your lessons at t		l started lessons at this school ago
Have you been to the cinema this ye	been t	Yes, I've to the cinema this year ~ No, been to the cinema this year
When was the last time you went to	the cinema?	The last time I went to the cinema was

Have you written any dictations this	Yes, I've written some dictations this week ~ No, en any dictations this week
Did you write a dictation yesterday?	Yes, I wrote dictation yesterday ~ No, I write a dictation yesterday
wild	

#### WIIG

Are horses wild animals?

Some horses are wild animals

# branch

What do we call the arms of a tree?	We call the
	arms of a tree "branches"
Does your bank have a branch near here?	
	has a branch near here ~ No, my
b	ank doesn't have a branch near here

# bridge

Are there any bridges over the river in Paris? Yes, there are some bridges over the river in Paris

#### 286 **egg**

About how many eggs do you eat a week? I eat about ... eggs a week

pushpullWhat am I doing?You're pushing the table

What am I doing? What am I doing?

You're pulling the table

Do you push this door to go out of the classroom? Yes, I push that door to go out of the classroom ~ No, I don't push that door to go out of the classroom; I pull it Is this table too heavy for you to pull into the next room?

Yes, that table's too heavy for me to pull into the next room ~ No, that table isn't too heavy for me to pull into the next room

	interest	k	oore		
	What subject inter	ests you the most?		interests me the most	
	What subject bores you the most? bores me the most				
287	interesting	interested	boring	bored	
	<b>Do you think football's an interesting sport?</b> Yes, I think football's an interesting sport ~ No, I don't think football's an interesting sport; I think it's a boring sport				
	Are you interested	in the history of you	-	Yes, I'm interested in of my country ~ No, I'm	

not interested in the history of my country Do you get bored if you have nothing to do? Yes, I get bored if I have

Do you get bored if you have nothing to do? Yes, I get bored if I have nothing to do ~ No, I don't get bored if I have nothing to do

between	among	science
---------	-------	---------

The difference between "between" and "among" is that we generally use "between" for two people or things, whereas we use "among" for more than two people or things. For example, "Between the two subjects of history and geography, I prefer geography", and "Among all the subjects I study (or studied) at school, I like (or liked) science the most".

What's the difference between "between" and "among"? The difference between "between" and "among" is that we generally use "between" for two people or things, whereas we use "among" for more than two people or things Give me an example of each, please. I'm sitting between the teacher and the window.

I'm sitting among the other students.

Is there anybody sitting between you and me? Yes, there's somebody sitting between you and me ~ No, there isn't anybody sitting between you and me

288 Among all the subjects you study (or studied) at school, which do (or did) you think is (or was) the most boring? Among all the subjects I study (or studied) at school, I think (or thought) ... is (or was) the most boring

Among all the places you've ever been to, which do you think is the ugliest? Among all the places I've ever been to, I think ... is the ugliest

Among all the things in this room, are any yours? Yes, among all the things in this room, some are mine



The opposite of heaven is hell./ The poor dog is shaking with cold./ The public killed the queen./ Can you show me the way/ to the station, please?/ Our bodies contain a lot of blood./ Many teenagers don't like/ wearing a uniform for school./ Their glasses are full of water./ How do we form the past tense/ of regular verbs?/ We add the letters "ed"./ How often/ do you walk along/ this street?/ This way is the quickest./ I agree that smoking/ is bad for the health.



# 289 To be going to

intention	soon	happen

One use of "to be going to" is to say what we think will happen because of something we know now. For example, "The sky is very dark now; I think it's going to rain", or "John is a very good student; he's going to do well in his exams".

Tell me one use of "to be going to"	One use of "to be going to" is to say what we think will happen because of something we know now
What am I going to do?	You're going to open the book; you're going to sit down, etc.
Do you think it's going to rain soor	Yes, I think it's going to rain on ~ No, I don't think it's going to rain soon

### Another use of "to be going to" is to speak about our future intentions. For example, "I'm going to keep studying English for a few more years".

Tell me another use of "to be going to". Another use of "to be going to" is to speak about our future intentions

What are you going to do after the lesson? I'm going to go to work, go home, have lunch/dinner etc. after the lesson

290 Are you going to watch television this evening? Yes, I'm going to watch television this evening ~ No, I'm not going to watch television this evening

What are you going to have for your dinner this evening? I'm going to have ... for my dinner this evening

Are you going to come here again tomorrow? Yes, I'm going to come here again tomorrow ~ No, I'm not going to come here again tomorrow; I'm going to come here again on ...

enjoy	museum
What kind of things do you enjoy doir wate	ng most of all ? The kind of things I enjoy doing most of all are ching television, going to the cinema etc.
Do you always enjoy your weekends?	Yes, I always enjoy my weekends ~ No, I don't always enjoy my weekends
Do you enjoy going to museums?	Yes, I enjoy going to museums ~ No, I don't enjoy going to museums
Do young children enjoy bedtime stor	ies? Yes, young children enjoy bedtime stories
hole	keyhole

musoum

What's this?

aniov

It's a hole

What kind of hole do we find in a door? We find a keyhole in a door

291 Have you got a hole in your pocket (or pullover, socks etc.)? Yes, I've got a hole in my pocket

~ No, I haven't got a hole in my pocket

stupid	intelligent	clever
Is it stupid to believe e	everything people tell yo be	<b>u?</b> Yes, it's stupid to lieve everything people tell you
Which do you think a	re more intelligent: cats c	or dogs? I think are more intelligent than
What's another word	for "intelligent"?	Another word for "intelligent" is "clever"
against		
What am I doing?	Y	ou're pushing against the table
Who does this country	y play football against?	This country plays football against
Is the chair against the	e wall?	No, the chair isn't against the wall;
Is the chair against the	e wall now?	Yes, the chair's against the wall now

been

return

The past participle of the verb "to go" is "gone". The three forms of "go" are "go, went, gone".

292	What's the past participle of the verb "to go"?	The past participle of the verb "to go" is "gone"
	What are the three forms of "go"?	The three forms of "go" are "go, went, gone"

We have two sentences:

- 1) "Mr Brown has been to Scotland" and
- 2) "Mr Brown has gone to Scotland".

The first sentence, "Mr Brown has been to Scotland", means that he has visited Scotland in his life but is not there now. The second sentence, "Mr Brown has gone to Scotland", means he is in Scotland; he isn't here now.

What's the difference between these two sentences?

"Mr Brown has been to Scotland"

and

"Mr Brown has gone to Scotland"

The difference between those two sentences is that the first sentence means that Mr Brown has visited Scotland in his life but he is not there now, whereas the second sentence means he is in Scotland; he is not here now

We can say "Mr Brown has gone to Scotland", because he is not here now, but we can't say "I have gone to Scotland", because that means I am not here now, which is impossible.

Why can we say "Mr Brown has gone to Scotland", but not "I have gone to Scotland"? We can say "Mr Brown has gone to Scotland", but not "I have gone to Scotland", because "I have gone to Scotland" means I am not here now, which is impossible 293

bird

### fly

Do you know anybody who keeps birds at home? Yes, I know somebody who keeps birds at home ~ No, I don't know anybody who keeps birds at home When people go on holiday, do they generally prefer to fly or go by train? When people go on holiday they generally prefer to ...

Can a bird fly quicker than a plane (aeroplane)? No, a bird can't fly quicker than a plane; it flies slower than a plane (aeroplane)

Can a chicken fly?

Yes, a chicken can fly, but not very far

Have you ever dreamt you could fly?

Dictation 32

? Yes, I've sometimes dreamt I could fly ~ No, I've never dreamt I could fly

I had to meet him/ at the corner of the street,/ and he asked me/ to bring him some cash./ I cannot jump/ as high as the door./ The water we drink/ isn't completely pure;/ it's impure./ We can buy wine in supermarkets./ I never promise/ to do things/ and then not do them./ Adults are rarely/ as impolite as children./ Can I help you?/ They can express their thoughts/ quite well in English./ The past tenses of some irregular verbs/ are as follows:/ spoke, came, broke,/ wore, wrote, got up,/ stood, shone, took,/ told.





# thin

What's the difference between "thick" and "fat"? The difference between "thick" and "fat" is that we use "thick" for things and "fat" for people and animals

Are you fatter than your mother? Yes, I'm fatter than my mother ~ No, I'm not fatter than my mother; I'm thinner than she is

Who's the thinnest person in your family?

My ... is the thinnest person in my family

Do people generally become thinner as they become older? No, people don't generally become thinner as they become older; they become fatter

#### swam

294

fat

What's the past of the verb "to swim"?

The past of the verb "to swim" is "swam"

Did you swim last summer?

Yes, I swam last summer ~ No, I didn't swim last summer

### lost

 What is the past simple and the past participle of the verb "to lose"? The past simple and the past participle of the verb "to lose" is "lost"
 Have you ever lost your way in a large city? Sometimes lost my way in a large city ~ No, I've never lost my way in a large city

Have you ever lost anything worth a lot of money? Yes, I've lost something worth a lot of money ~ No, I've never lost anything worth a lot of money

### each other

#### one another

I am looking at you, and you are looking at me. We are looking at each other. I am looking at you, you are looking at me, I am looking at him, he is looking at me etc. We are looking at one another.

We generally use "each other" for two people or things, and "one another" for more than two people or things.

What's the difference between "each other" and "one another"?

The difference between each other and one another is that we generally use "each other" for two people or things, and "one another" for more than two people or things

Give me an example, please.

You and I are speaking to each other. The students speak to one another after the lesson

Do we look at each other during the lesson? Yes, we look at each other during the lesson

Do we shake hands with each other at the beginning of the lesson?

Yes, we shake hands with each other at the beginning of the lesson ~ No, we don't shake hands with each other at the beginning of the lesson

### 296 Do your country and England play football against each other?

Yes, my country and England play football against each other ~ No, my country and England don't play football against each other

### Do Italy, Germany, Russia and England play football against one another?

Yes, Italy, Germany, Russia and England play football against one another

### Do the countries of Europe do business with one another?

Yes, the countries of Europe do business with one another

Which language do the students speak to one another in after the lesson?

The students speak to one another in ... after the lesson

## to be able

# am able - was able - been able

The past of "can" is "could", but "can" has no future tense. Therefore, we use the verb "to be able" and say "I will be able". The three forms of "to be able" are "am able, was able, been able".

	What's the past of "can"?	The past of "can" is "could"
	What's the future of "can"?	"Can" has no future. Therefore, we use the verb "to be able" and say "I will be able"
	What's the infinitive of "can"?	"Can" has no infinitive. "Therefore, we use "to be able
	What are the three forms of "be able"?	"The three forms of "be able "are "am able, was able, been able
297	Were you able to speak English a few ye	ars ago? Yes, I was able to speak English a few years ago ~ No, I t able to speak English a few years ago
	Are you able to reach that book without able to	t standing up? No, I'm not o reach that book without standing up
	Will you be able to speak English well if a	you study a lot? Yes, I'll be ble to speak English well if I study a lot
	Have you been able to answer all the que too much difficulty? diff	estions I have asked you without No, I haven't been able to answer all the questions you've asked me without too much iculty; some I have and some I haven't
	factory	
		e males in factorias

Tell me the names of some things that we make in factories The names of some things that we make in factories are cars, pens etc. Do you think work in a factory can be pleasant? Ves, I think work in a factory can be pleasant ~ No, I don't think work in a factory can be pleasant

## ordinary

Do soldiers wear ordinary clothes?

No, soldiers don't wear ordinary clothes; they wear uniforms

## paint

Can you paint?

Yes, I can paint ~ No, I can't paint

### 298 **hotel**

### stay

How much does it cost to stay in an ordinary hotel for one night in this town? It costs about ... to stay in an ordinary hotel for one night in this town



In some countries/ people have to pay a tax/ if they have a dog./ The town was completely destroyed/ during the last war./ I'm sure he isn't guilty/ of the crime;/ he's too nice./ When we're hungry, we eat./ Fresh air is good for you./ Tell me first/ a geographical fact/ and then/ a historical fact, please./ He talked in a very low voice./ My birthday's in February./ Drove, saw, sat,/ ate, gave, began,/ drank, slept./ When he becomes a doctor,/ he'll get lots of money./ She doesn't like her new job.



299 **song** 

Can you understand all the words when you listen to a song in English? No, I can't understand all the

words when I listen to a song in English

### fun

3

### funny

What's the difference between the words "fun" and "funny"?

The difference between the words "fun" and "funny" is that if something is fun, we enjoy it, whereas if something is funny, it makes us laugh.

Do you sometimes go shopping with your friends at the weekend for fun? Yes, I sometimes go shopping with my friends at the weekend for fun ~ No, I

never go shopping with my friends at the weekend for fun

What's the funniest film you've ever seen?

... is the funniest film I've ever seen

300	The three	e forr	ns of some	imp	portant verbs
	have	-	had	_	had
	am able	-	was able	_	been able
	begin	-	began	-	begun
	know	-	knew	-	known
	swim	-	swam	-	swum
	take	-	took	-	taken
	shake	-	shook	-	shaken
	write	-	wrote	-	written
	forget	-	forgot	-	forgotten
	break	-	broke	-	broken
	eat	_	ate	_	eaten

Have you had your lunch today?

Yes, I've had my lunch today ~ No, I haven't had my lunch today

Have you always been able to speak English as well as you speak it now? No, I haven't always been able to speak English as well as I speak it now

Has the spring (or summer, autumn or winter) begun? No, the spring (or summer, autumn or winter) hasn't begun

Have you ever known anybody who could speak more than five languages? Yes, I've known somebody who could speak more than five languages ~ No, I've never known anybody who could speak more than five languages

301 What's the furthest you've ever swum?

The furthest I've ever swum is ...

# simply

Is it possible to learn English simply by listening to English songs?

No, it isn't possible to learn English simply by listening to English songs

# by mistake

### Have you ever taken things that weren't yours by mistake?

Yes, I've sometimes taken things that weren't mine by mistake ~ No, I've never taken things that weren't mine by mistake

Have you shaken anybody's hand today? Yes, I've shaken somebody's hand today ~ No, I haven't shaken anybody's hand today

Have you written anything this lesson? Yes, I've written something this lesson ~ No, I haven't written anything this lesson

# if whether doubt

The word "whether" means the same as "if". We usually use "whether" when we have a doubt and say, for example, "I don't know whether it'll rain tomorrow" or "Can you tell me whether he is in his office, please?" or "I can't decide whether it's a good idea to go there".

What does the word "whether" mean and when do we generally use it? The word "whether" means the same as "if" and we generally use it when we express a doubt

302 Give me an example, please.

I don't know whether he can speak English or not

Do you know whether I have any money in my pocket? No, I don't kn

No, I don't know whether you have any money in your pocket

Do you have any idea whether they speak German or not? No, I don't have any idea whether they speak German or not

Can you tell me whether it'll rain tomorrow or not? No, I can't tell you whether it'll rain tomorrow or not

We also use "whether" when two possible actions have the same result. For example, if I go to France for my holiday, I will have a good time. Also, if I go to Spain for my holiday, I will have a good time. Therefore, I can say "Whether I go to France or Spain for my holiday, I will have a good time".

What's another use of the word "whether"? Another use of the word "whether" is when two possible actions have the same result

Give me an example, please.

Whether it rains tomorrow or not, I'll go for a walk

What's the difference between these two sentences?

"I'm going to buy the car if it's cheap"

and

"I'm going to buy the car whether it's cheap or not"

The difference between these two sentences is that the first sentence means I'm going to buy the car only if it's cheap, whereas the second sentence means I'm going to buy the car if it's cheap or expensive; the price is not important.

### 303 speed

What is the highest speed a car can go when in town in this country? The highest speed a car can go when in town in this country is ...

### surprise

Do you like unpleasant surprises?

No, I don't like unpleasant surprises

Does it surprise you when somebody from another country speaks your language well? Yes, it surprises me when somebody from another

country speaks my language well

### struggle

Is it a big struggle for you to get up on a cold winter's morning when you feel very tired? Yes, it's a big struggle

for me to get up on a cold winter's morning when I feel very tired

Do you sometimes struggle to understand people when they speak English quickly? Yes, I sometimes struggle to understand people

when they speak English quickly





### 304 surround

What surrounds this building?

... surround/surrounds this building

## sword

305

When did soldiers stop using swords in battle? Soldiers stopped using swords in battle more than a hundred years ago

computer	internet	website	informa	tion
Do you think con	nputers make you		ore difficult? computers make	e my life
Do you often use	e the internet for the internet for the don't of	<b>finding informati</b> the internet for f often use the intern	inding informat	
Do you like shop	ping on the interr		Yes, I like on the inter e shopping on th	
What are some c	of the most popula	<b>ar websites in the</b> the most popular w		Some of vorld are
turn on		turn off		
What am I doing	?	You're tu	urning the light	on and off
Do you turn off y	our computer wh	Yes, I tu	irn off my comp at night ~ No, I	don't turn

q	reat	
$\sim$		

#### lake

The word "great" generally means "very good" but it can sometimes mean "big" or "important". For example, "That film is great" means "That film is very good", but when we speak about "the Great Lakes" in North America, we mean that they are very big, and when we say that somebody is "a great man", we generally mean that they are important in public life.

What does the word "great" mean?	The word "great" generally means "very good" but it can sometimes mean "big" or "important"
Give me an example of the word "great	<b>" meaning "very good".</b> This film is great! I know a great restaurant near here
Who do you think is your greatest friend	d? I think my greatest friend is
Tell me the names of some great people Mahatma G	e in history. The names of some great people in history are andhi, Albert Einstein, Marie Curie etc.
Who do you think was the greatest mar	that ever lived? I think was the greatest man that ever lived
Which is the greatest city in your countr	is the greatest city in my country

306	kept		promise	keep a promise	

## break a promise

What is the past simple and the past participle of the verb "to keep"? The past simple and the past participle of the verb "to keep" is "kept" Have you ever kept any animals at home? Yes, I've kept some animals at home ~ No, I've never kept any animals at home

What's the opposite of "to keep a promise"? The opposite of "to keep a promise" is "to break a promise"

	Have you always kept your promises? kept my pr	Yes, I've always kept my promises ~ No, I haven't always omises; sometimes I've broken them
	found	
	What's the past simple and the past partie	<b>ciple of "find"?</b> The past simple and the past participle of "find" is "found"
	Did you find English very difficult when yo	<b>Du began studying it?</b> Yes, I found English very difficult when I began studying it
		et worth a lot of money? Yes, I've found something on the vorth a lot of money ~ No, I've never g on the street worth a lot of money
307	else	
	What else do people do in the evening be	esides watching TV? People eat, read, go for walks etc. in the evening besides watching TV
	Do you study anything else besides Englis	h? Yes, I study something else besides English ~ No, I don't study anything else besides English
	What else do you study?	I also study ~ I study nothing else
		nglish besides you? Yes, somebody else in my family Iks English besides me ~ No, nobody my family speaks English besides me
	fast	

"Fast" means the same as "quick" or "quickly"; it is both an adjective and an adverb. We do not add "ly" to it. We say "He writes fast", and not "He writes fastly".

What does the word "fast" mean?

Are you a fast writer?

same as "quick" or "quickly" Yes, I'm a fast writer

The word "fast" means the

~ No, I'm not a fast writer

Do you walk fast when the weather is very hot? No, I don't walk fast when the weather is very hot; I walk slowly

308	music	dance	rhy	thm
	sense of rhythm	1		
	Do you go dancing v	very much?		Yes, I go dancing a lot go dancing very much
	Is it easier to dance v	well if you have a g	Yes, it	<b>ythm?</b> 's easier to dance well good sense of rhythm
	Do you prefer danci	ng to fast or slow n	nusic?	l prefer dancing to music
	just	(	done	

The word "just" can mean "a short time ago" and it can also mean "simply" or "only".

What are the three forms of "do"? The three forms of "do" are "do, did, done" What does the word "just" mean? The word "just" can mean "a short time ago" and it can also mean "simply" or "only" What have I just done? You've just closed your book Have you just come into the room? Yes, I've just come into the room ~ No. I haven't just come into the room When somebody makes you angry, do you say something or do you just stay quiet? When somebody

makes me angry, I ... 309 Are there many shops in the place where you live or just a few?

There are ... shops in the place where I live



Have you ever seen a real tiger?

Yes, I've seen a real tiger ~ No, I've never seen a real tiger

Is James Bond a real person?

No, James Bond isn't a real person



That artist painted/ many pictures of bridges./ I must reach the shop/ before it closes/ because I want to buy some chicken/ for lunch tomorrow./ He feels much stronger today;/ yesterday he was very weak./ Some people/ are willing to die/ for what they believe./ Are you sure/ the desk is in the middle?/ Last night/ I had a very bad dream./ It is a crime/ to refuse a poor man money./ Their garden is separate from ours./ Left, smelt, learnt,/ sent, knew, hung,/ read, met./ I made eight mistakes last time.



310	probable	improbable	probably
	Is it probable that it wi		No, it isn't probable that it will snow t summer; it's very improbable
	Are you probably goin	finisl Method ~	es of the Callan Method? Yes, I'm probably going to all of the stages of the Callan No, I'm probably not going to e stages of the Callan Method
	possibility	imagine	construction
	police	police station	park
	1st Conditional		

"If" + present + "will do" = real possibility

# If I go to the park tomorrow, I will play football

This sentence means that I think there is a <u>real possibility</u> that I will go to the park tomorrow, and, if I do, I will play football. The construction of the 1st conditional is "If" + present + "will do". It communicates that we think something is a real possibility.

312

# "If + past + "would do" = only imagining

# If I went to the park tomorrow, I would play football

This sentence means that I think it is <u>very improbable</u> that I will go to the park tomorrow; I am <u>only imagining</u> it. The construction of the 2nd conditional is "If" + past + "would do". It communicates that we are only imagining something.

It is important to understand that, in the 2nd conditional, we use the past simple after "if", but we are not thinking about past time; we are thinking about now, the future or general time. For example:

If I had £1 million (now), I would buy a house

If we went to the cinema tomorrow (future), we would see a film

If they were American (general time), they would speak English

When do we use the 1st conditional?	We use the 1st conditional to communicate that we think something is a real possibility	
Give me an example, please.	If he sees his friend, he will say "hello"	
When do we use the 2nd conditional?	We use the 2nd conditional to communicate that we are only imagining something	
Give me an example, please.	If she went to the North Pole, she would feel very cold. If they were nger, they would be able to lift the table	
If you feel tired tonight, will you go to bed early? Yes, if I feel tire tonight, I will go to bed earl		
If you felt ill tomorrow, would you go o	No, if I felt ill tomorrow, I wouldn't go out; I would stay at home	
If you study hard, will you learn to speak English well? Yes, if I stud hard, I will learn to speak English we		

If you stopped studying, would your English get better? No, if I stopped studying, my English wouldn't get better; it would get worse

If you had £1 million, what would you buy?If I had £1 million, I<br/>would buy ...

If you came here next Sunday, would you be able to have a lesson?

No, if I came here next Sunday, I wouldn't be able to have a lesson

Because the school is closed on Sundays

If you swam in the sea in the middle of winter, would you find the water warm? No, if I swam in the sea

in the middle of winter, I wouldn't find the water warm; I would find it cold

If you go on holiday next year, where will you go? If I go on holiday next year, I will go to ...

If you found something in the street worth a lot of money, would you keep it or would you take it to the police station? If I found something in the street worth a lot of money, I would keep it/take it to the police station

If you sent a letter and forgot to put the address on it, would it arrive? No, if I sent a letter and forgot to put the address on it, it wouldn't arrive

313

Why not?



I'll listen to the news/ on a different radio station today./ When I feel ill, I go to bed./ When I feel thirsty,/ my favourite drink is water./ The difference between a ship and a boat/ is that a boat is small/ whereas a ship is large./ I want a credit card/ from a bank with a branch/ in every town/ in the country./ Most horses are not wild./ The river is very shallow,/ but we can go over by bridge/ if you like./ I generally have two eggs for breakfast.



### **Grammar questions**

### 1) When do we use "a" before a word, and when do we use "an"? Give me an example of each. We use "a" before a word beginning with a consonant sound, and "an" before a word beginning with a vowel sound. For example, a book; an ashtray.

2) When does the pronunciation of the word "the" change? Give me an example. The pronunciation of the word "the" changes before a word beginning with a

vowel. For example, the /ðə/ book; the /ði:/ ashtray.

3) What's the difference between "any" and "some"? Give me an example of each. The difference between "any"

and "some" is that we use "any" in questions and negative sentences, whereas we use "some" in positive sentences. For example, "Are there any books on the table?" – "Yes, there are some books on the table", and "Are there any books on the floor?" – "No, there aren't any books on the floor".

4) What's the difference between the present continuous and the present simple?The difference between the

present continuous and the present simple is that we use the present continuous for an action we are doing now, whereas we use the present simple for an action we do generally. For example, "I'm speaking English now but I generally speak French".

5) Where does the preposition generally come in an English sentence with a question word? Give me an example. The preposition generally comes last in an English sentence with a question word. For example, "Who are you speaking to?"

question word. For example, who are you speaking to?

6) What's the difference between "into" and "in"? Give me an example of each. 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. For example, "I'm putting my hand into my pocket. My hand is in my pocket". 7) What's the difference between a possessive adjective and a possessive pronoun? Give me an example of each. 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. For example, "This is my book. This book is mine". 8) What are the possessive adjectives? The possessive adjectives are "my", "your", "his", "her", "its", "our", "your", "their". 9) What are the possessive pronouns? The possessive pronouns are "mine", "yours", "his", "hers", "ours", "yours", "theirs". 10) When do we use "many" and "few" and when do we use "much" and "little"? Give me an example of each. We use "many" and "few" for things we can count, whereas we use "much" and "little" for things we can't count. For example, "many books", "much water", "few pens", "little wine". 11) Why do we say "cheaper than" but not "expensiver than"? We say "cheaper than", but not "expensiver than", because the adjective "cheap" has only one syllable. whereas the adjective "expensive" has three syllables. 12) Do we use the gerund or the infinitive after a preposition? Give me an example. We use the gerund after a preposition. For example, "before coming; after taking; for buying etc." A gerund is a noun that we make by 13) What is a gerund? putting the letters 'ing' at the end of a verb. 14) 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, whereas we use "to watch" for something that is moving. 15) What's the difference between "ever" and "never"?

> The difference between "ever" and "never" is that the word "ever" is positive, and we generally use it in questions, whilst the word "never" is negative.

### 16) What's the difference between "quick" and "quickly"? Give me an

example of each.

The difference between "guick" and "guickly" is that "guick"

is an adjective, whereas "quickly" is an adverb.

For example, "He is a quick writer; he writes quickly".

## 17) What's the difference between "over" and "on"?

The difference between "over" and "on" is that we say "over" when there is no contact between the two objects, or when one object covers the other completely, whereas we use "on" when there is contact and when one object doesn't cover the other completely.

### 18) 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. For example, "walk - walked".

### 19) 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". For example, "Bring your book here, please. Take your book home".

20) When do we use "shall" instead of "will"? We use "shall" instead of "will" when we are making a suggestion with the pronoun "I" or "we".

#### 21) What are the common ways of asking a question with the verb "to have"? The common ways of asking a

guestion with the verb "to have" are "Do you have a pen?" and "Have you got a pen?"

#### 22) What do we usually put after the verb "succeed"? Give me an We usually put the word "in" and example.

a gerund after the verb "succeed". For example, "She always succeeds in getting what she wants".

#### 23) What's the difference between "I don't have to do it" and "I mustn't do it"? The difference between "I don't

have to do it" and "I mustn't do it" is that "I don't have to do it" means that I can do it if I want but it is not necessary, whereas

"I mustn't do it" means that it is bad or wrong to do it.

### 24) What's the difference between the present perfect and the past

simple? Give me an example of each. The difference between the present perfect and the past simple is that we use the present perfect when we are thinking about time before or up to now, whereas we use the past simple when we are thinking about a specific past time. For example, "I have been here for twenty minutes; I arrived here twenty minutes ago".

25) Why don't we usually say "littler" and "littlest"? We don't usually say "littler" and "littlest" because they're difficult to

pronounce. Instead, we use "smaller" and "smallest".

#### 26) What are the three forms of an English verb? Give me an example.

The three forms of an English verb are the present, the past and the past participle. For example, "see, saw, seen".

27) What do we sometimes mean when we use the words "one", "you", "we" and "they"? When we use the words "one", "you", "we" and "they", we sometimes mean people in general.

28) Which do we generally use the most: "one", "you" or "we"? We generally use "you" the most.

29) What are the three ways in which we can use the present perfect? Give me an example of each. The three ways in which we can

use the present perfect are when we talk about our experiences, when we talk about the duration of an action up to now, and when we talk about the result now of a past action.For example, "I've read that book; I've studied English for two years; I've cut my finger".

### 30) What's the difference between "between" and "among"?

The difference between "between" and "among" is that we generally use "between" for two people or things, whereas we use "among" for more than two people or things.

31) When do we use "to be going to"? We use "to be going to" to say what we think will happen because of something we know now, and to speak about our future intentions. For example, "I think it's going to rain soon", and "I'm going to buy a new car".

### 32) What are the three forms of the verbs "to be" and "to go"?

The three forms of the verbs "to be" and "to go" are "am, was, been" and "go, went, gone".

#### 33) Why can I say "Mr Brown has gone to Scotland", but not "I have gone to Scotland"? Because "I have gone to Scotland" means I am not here now, which is impossible.

### 34) What's the difference between "each other" and "one another"?

The difference between "each other" and "one another" is that we generally use "each other" for two people or things and "one another" for more than two people or things.

#### 35) What are the past, future and infinitive of "can"?

The past of "can" is "could" or "was able"; it has no future or infinitive, so we use "will be able" for the future, and "to be able" for the infinitive.

#### 36) When do we use the 1st conditional? Give me an example.

We use the 1st conditional to communicate that we think something is a real possibility. For example, "If it rains again tomorrow, I will take an umbrella".

#### 37) When do we use the 2nd conditional? Give me an example.

We use the 2nd conditional to communicate that we are only imagining something. For example, "If she had a better job, she would earn more money".

# Irregular verbs

present	past	past participle
am	was	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
dream	dreamt	dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
eat	ate	eaten
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hold	held	held
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learnt	learnt
leave	left	left
mean	meant	meant

meet	met	met
mistake	mistook	mistaken
put	put	put
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
show	showed	shown
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt	smelt
speak	spoke	spoken
stand	stood	stood
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
wear	wore	worn

# **List of tenses**

#### Imperative

Eat! - Don't eat!

Present continuous I am eating – I am not eating – Am I eating?

Present simple l eat – l do not eat – Do l eat?

Infinitive with "to" To eat – I want to eat

Infinitive without "to" eat – I must eat

**Gerund** eating – I like eating

Past simple I ate – I did not eat – Did I eat?

Future
I will eat - I will not eat - Will I eat?

Present perfect I have eaten – I have not eaten – Have I eaten?

**Future intention** I am going to eat – I am not going to eat – Am I going to eat?

**1st conditional** If I eat good food, I will stay healthy

**2nd conditional** If I ate too much, I would feel bad

# Revision Exercise 14 (Lessons 32 – 33)

- 1 Have you got as much money as a millionaire?
- 2 Is it very cold in Africa?
- 3 What message do we generally write inside a Christmas card?
- 4 Do you feel sad when you go on holiday?
- 5 What do you eat for your lunch apart from meat?
- 6 Do you speak English better than your language?
- 7 When do we use capital letters?
- 8 Where do you think's the best place in this country to live?
- 9 Name me some games in which we use a ball.
- 10 What's the difference between "to look at" and "to watch"?
- 11 Where do you buy your food?
- 12 Do we use the gerund or the infinitive after a preposition?
- 13 Give me some examples, please.
- 14 What is a gerund?
- 15 What do you do before coming to school each day?
- 16 What's the difference between "beside" and "besides"?
- 17 Is Paris beside the sea?
- 18 What do you do in the evening besides watching television?
- 19 Have you got another watch besides that one?
- **20** Do most people in this country go to church (or temple, synagogue or mosque) each week?

#### Answers

- 1 No, I haven't got as much money as a millionaire; I've got less money than a millionaire.
- 2 No, it isn't very cold in Africa; it's very hot in Africa.
- **3** The message we generally write inside a Christmas card is "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year".
- 4 No, I don't feel sad when I go on holiday; I feel happy.
- 5 I eat bread, vegetables etc. for my lunch apart from meat.
- 6 No, I don't speak English better than my language; I speak it worse than my language.

- 7 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.
- 8 I think ... is the best place in this country to live.
- **9** Some games in which we use a ball are football, tennis, rugby, golf, basketball etc.
- **10** 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.
- 11 I buy my food from a shop near where I live.
- 12 We use the gerund after a preposition.
- 13 before coming; after taking; for buying etc.
- 14 A gerund is a noun that we make by putting the letters 'ing' at the end of a verb.
- 15 I eat breakfast, speak to my friends etc. before coming to school each day.
- **16** The difference between "beside" and "besides" is that "beside" means "next to" whereas "besides" means "apart from".
- 17 No, Paris isn't beside the sea; it's inland.
- **18** I go for a walk, I read, I go to the cinema etc. in the evening besides watching television.
- **19** Yes, I've got another watch besides this one. ~ No, I haven't got another watch besides this one.
- 20 Yes, most people in this country go to church (temple, synagogue or mosque) each week. ~ No, most people in this country don't go to church (or temple, synagogue or mosque) each week.

# Revision Exercise 15 (Lessons 34 – 35)

- 1 What covers our heads?
- 2 Does it generally snow very much in the hot countries of the world?
- 3 Can you hold a complicated conversation in English?
- 4 Do you know any excellent restaurants near here?
- 5 Do people walk quicker in hot weather than in cold?
- 6 Do we say "every student is good" or "every students are good"? Why?
- 7 When it rains what do we cover our heads with?

- 8 Do you always reply to letters you receive?
- 9 Is the weather nicer today than yesterday?
- 10 Are you always nice to other people?
- 11 Where were you at this time yesterday?
- 12 What's the difference between a road and a street?
- 13 Are there a lot of lines on an old person's face?
- 14 After drinking a bottle of whisky, can people walk in a straight line?
- 15 Do you always get up at the same time every morning?
- 16 Can you text as quickly as you can speak?
- 17 Is the River Thames deeper than the Mediterranean Sea?
- 18 Do people study subjects deeply at university?
- 19 When people smoke, where do they put the ash?
- 20 Is it pleasant to wait for somebody in the rain?

#### Answers

- 1 Our hair covers our heads.
- 2 No, it doesn't generally snow very much in the hot countries of the world; it generally snows very little.
- **3** No, I can't hold a complicated conversation in English; I can hold a simple conversation in English
- 4 Yes, I know some excellent restaurants near here. ~ No, I don't know any excellent restaurants near here.
- 5 No, people don't walk quicker in hot weather than in cold; they walk slower.
- 6 We say every student is good; because "every" is singular.
- 7 When it rains we cover our heads with a hat or an umbrella.
- 8 Yes, I always reply to letters I receive. ~ No, I don't always reply to letters I receive.
- **9** Yes, the weather's nicer today than yesterday. ~ No, the weather isn't nicer today than yesterday; it's worse.
- **10** Yes, I'm always nice to other people. ~ No, I'm not always nice to other people.
- 11 I was ... at this time yesterday.
- 12 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.

- 13 Yes, there are a lot of lines on an old person's face.
- 14 No, after drinking a bottle of whisky, people can't walk in a straight line; they walk in a crooked line.
- **15** No, I don't always get up at the same time every morning; sometimes I get up early and sometimes I get up late.
- 16 No, I can't text as quickly as I can speak; I text more slowly than I speak
- **17** No, the River Thames isn't deeper than the Mediterranean Sea; it's shallower than the Mediterranean Sea.
- 18 Yes, people study subjects deeply at university.
- 19 When people smoke, they put the ash in an ashtray.
- 20 No, it isn't pleasant to wait for somebody in the rain; it's unpleasant.

# Revision Exercise 16 (Lessons 36 - 37)

- 1 What's the difference between the words "ever" and "never"?
- 2 Is Christmas ever on the 21st of December?
- 3 Is the face of your watch square?
- 4 Do we nod our heads when we say "no"?
- 5 What do we call this direct method we are using for learning English?
- 6 By this method does the student translate before speaking?
- 7 Are the countries of Europe more or less friends today?
- 8 What kind of accent do you speak English with?
- **9** During the day it's light, whilst during the night it's dark. What does this depend on?
- 10 What are clouds made of?
- 11 Do you always remember everything you learn?
- 12 Is it nearly time to go to bed?
- 13 Were you here a hundred years ago?
- 14 Are there any fields near where you live?
- 15 Is the number of people in your town always increasing?
- 16 Were there a lot of battles in Europe during the Second World War?
- 17 What's over this building?
- 18 Does the sun often shine in the north of Europe in winter?

- 19 Do you understand two people when they speak very quickly in English?
- 20 Do you think it's easy to stop smoking?

#### Answers

- 1 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.
- 2 No, Christmas is never on the 21st of December; it's always on the 25th of December.
- 3 No, the face of my watch isn't square; it's round.
- 4 No, we don't nod our heads when we say "no"; we shake our heads when we say "no".
- 5 We call this direct method we are using for learning English the Callan Method.
- 6 No, by this method the student doesn't translate before speaking; he thinks and speaks directly in the new language.
- 7 Yes, the countries of Europe are more or less friends today.
- 8 I speak English with a/an ... accent.
- 9 It depends on the sun and where it is in the sky.
- 10 Clouds are made of water.
- 11 No, I don't always remember everything I learn; some things I remember and some things I forget.
- 12 Yes, it's nearly time to go to bed. ~ No, it isn't nearly time to go to bed.
- 13 No, I wasn't here a hundred years ago.
- 14 Yes, there are some fields near where I live. ~ No, there aren't any fields near where I live.
- 15 Yes, the number of people in my town is always increasing.
- 16 Yes, there were a lot of battles in Europe during the Second World War.
- 17 The sky's over this building.
- **18** No, the sun doesn't often shine in the north of Europe in winter; it rarely shines.
- **19** No, I don't understand two people when they speak very quickly in English.
- 20 Yes, I think it's easy to stop smoking. ~ No, I don't think it's easy to stop smoking.

# Revision Exercise 17 (Lesson 38 – 39)

- 1 Do you talk to your friends on your mobile every day?
- 2 Is it right to say "I am talking English"?
- 3 Did you watch television last week?
- 4 Did you talk to anybody in your family last week?
- 5 Did you want to come to school today?
- 6 Can you see any trees from where you're sitting?
- 7 Name some animals we can see on a farm.
- 8 Can we measure exactly the quantity of water in the sea?
- 9 Is it necessary to study a lot if we want to learn a subject well?
- **10** When you have a meal in a restaurant, do you generally pay by cash or by (credit) card?
- 11 Which streets do you walk along when you go home?
- 12 What's the best way to learn a language?
- 13 How often do you go to the cinema?
- 14 Which is healthier to have with our lunch: chips or salad?
- 15 Do you always agree with everything people say?
- 16 What do we sometimes add to our tea and coffee?
- 17 Can you jump as high as a house?
- 18 Can you sit at the corner of a round table?
- 19 Does almost everybody in this country have a mobile phone?
- 20 In some jobs, can people work from home instead of going to an office?

#### Answers

- 1 Yes, I talk to my friends on my mobile every day. ~No, I don't talk to my friends on my mobile every day.
- 2 No, it isn't right to say "I am talking English"; it's wrong.
- 3 Yes, I watched television last week.
- 4 Yes, I talked to somebody in my family last week. ~ No, I didn't talk to anybody in my family last week.
- 5 Yes, I wanted to come to school today. ~ No, I didn't want to come to school today.

- **6** Yes, I can see some trees from where I'm sitting. ~ No, I can't see any trees from where I'm sitting.
- 7 On a farm, we can see pigs, cows, sheep, chickens and horses.
- 8 No, we can't measure exactly the quantity of water in the sea.
- 9 Yes, it's necessary to study a lot if we want to learn a subject well.
- 10 When I have a meal in a restaurant, I generally pay by ...
- 11 I walk along ... when I go home.
- 12 The best way to learn a language is to study a lot and repeat, repeat and repeat.
- 13 I go to the cinema about once a ...
- 14 Salad is healthier to have with our lunch than chips.
- **15** No, I don't always agree with everything people say; sometimes I agree and sometimes I disagree.
- 16 We sometimes add milk and sugar to our tea and coffee.
- 17 No, I can't jump as high as a house.
- 18 No, I can't sit at the corner of a round table.
- **19** Yes, almost everybody in this country has a mobile phone.
- 20 Yes, in some jobs, people can work from home instead of going to an office.

# **Revision Exercise 18 (Lesson 40 – 41)**

- 1 What do we say to people on their birthday?
- 2 What can we do when we meet somebody for the first time?
- 3 What's the difference between "bring" and "take"?
- 4 Do you take a camera with you when you go on holiday?
- 5 Do you go to the cinema quite often?
- 6 Do you think learning English is quite easy, quite difficult, or very difficult?
- 7 Is pure water bad for the body?
- 8 Do you always do what you promise to do?
- 9 Are waiters and waitresses always polite to people in restaurants?
- **10** When we want to speak to somebody we don't know, what's the first thing we generally say?
- 11 Do husbands in this country generally help their wives in the house?

- 12 Which is the broadest street in your town?
- 13 Name me one of the poorest countries in the world?
- 14 Do parents in your country read bedtime stories to their children?
- 15 Can you express a very simple idea quite well in English?
- 16 Did you ever break an arm or a leg when you were a little child?
- 17 What time did you get up this morning?
- 18 Did you take any photographs on your last holiday?
- 19 What did you eat for your lunch yesterday?
- 20 How long did you sleep last night?

# Answers

- 1 We say "Happy Birthday" to people on their birthday.
- 2 When we meet somebody for the first time, we can say "Hello. Nice to meet you", and shake hands with them.
- 3 The difference between "bring" and "take" is that "bring" means "carry here" whereas "take" means "carry there".
- 4 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.
- 5 Yes, I go to the cinema quite often. ~ No, I don't go to the cinema very often.
- 6 I think learning English is ...
- 7 No, pure water isn't bad for the body; it's good for the body.
- 8 Yes, I always do what I promise to do ~ No, I don't always do what I promise to do
- **9** No, waiters and waitresses aren't always polite to people in restaurants; sometimes they're polite and sometimes they're impolite.
- **10** When we want to speak to somebody we don't know, the first thing we generally say is "Excuse me".
- 11 Yes, husbands in this country generally help their wives in the house. ~ No, husbands in this country don't generally help their wives in the house.
- 12 ... is the broadest street in my town.
- 13 ... is one of the poorest countries in the world.
- 14 Yes, parents in my country read bedtime stories to their children. ~ No, parents in my country don't read bedtime stories to their children.
- 15 Yes, I can express a very simple idea quite well in English.

- 16 Yes, I broke an arm/a leg when I was a little child. ~ No, I never broke an arm or a leg when I was a little child.
- 17 I got up at ... this morning.
- **18** Yes, I took some photographs on my last holiday. ~ No, I didn't take any photographs on my last holiday.
- **19** I ate some ... for my lunch yesterday.
- 20 I slept ... hours last night.

# Revision Exercise 19 (Lessons 42 – 43)

- 1 Are there any hills around this town/city?
- 2 Were Britain and America enemies during the Second World War?
- 3 Are you hungry at the moment?
- 4 Are there a lot of hungry people in some parts of the world today?
- 5 Do you think your English is getting better?
- 6 When you get hungry, what do you do?
- 7 Do you get (receive) any cards from your friends on your birthday?
- 8 When children are young, do their parents get (fetch) them from school each day?
- 9 What are the general meanings of the verb "get"?
- 10 Do most people die before they're a hundred years old?
- 11 Are young boys generally physically stronger than men?
- 12 What do we call the clothes that a soldier wears?
- 13 Which country do you think has the largest army in the world today?
- 14 Was Picasso a writer or an artist?
- 15 Do you always feel in good health?
- 16 Do people drive their cars in the middle of the road?
- 17 What's another word for "middle"?
- 18 Do we say "please" in English at the beginning of a request?
- 19 Are you Mr Brown or Mr Smith?
- 20 Are you always willing to help other people?

# Answers

- 1 Yes, there are some hills around this town/city. ~ No, there aren't any hills around this town/city.
- 2 No, Britain and America weren't enemies during the Second World War; they were friends.
- 3 Yes, I'm hungry at the moment. ~ No, I'm not hungry at the moment.
- 4 Yes, there are a lot of hungry people in some parts of the world today.
- 5 Yes, I think my English is getting better.
- 6 When I get hungry, I eat.
- 7 Yes, I get some cards from my friends on my birthday. ~ No, I don't get any cards from my friends on my birthday.
- 8 Yes, when children are young, their parents get them from school each day.
- 9 The general meanings of the verb "get" are "become" and "obtain".
- 10 Yes, most people die before they are a hundred years old.
- **11** No, young boys aren't generally physically stronger than men; they're generally physically weaker than men.
- 12 We call the clothes that a soldier wears a uniform.
- 13 I think ... has the largest army in the world today.
- 14 Picasso was an artist.
- 15 Yes, I always feel in good health. ~ No, I don't always feel in good health.
- **16** No, people don't drive their cars in the middle of the road; in most countries they drive them on the right-hand side of the road.
- 17 Another word for "middle" is "centre".
- **18** No, we don't say please in English at the beginning of a request; we say it at the end of a request.
- 19 No, I'm neither Mr Brown nor Mr Smith; I'm ...
- 20 Yes, I'm always willing to help other people. ~ No, I'm not always willing to help other people.

# Revision Exercise 20 (Lessons 44 – 45)

- 1 What time did you leave home to come here today?
- 2 Did you learn any new words last week?
- 3 Did you send any emails to your friends last month?

- 4 Did you feel cold last summer?
- 5 Where did you buy your clothes from?
- 6 Did you go to the pub last month?
- 7 Did you think the last film you saw was a good one?
- 8 Did your parents teach you to wash and dress when you were a child?
- 9 Did you hear the news on the radio yesterday?
- 10 Do you take medicine when you feel ill?
- 11 What's your favourite drink apart from water when you feel very thirsty?
- 12 Do they sell food in clothes shops?
- 13 If you have lots of work to do and a friend talks to you all the time, what do you tell him to do?
- 14 Does this country do business with foreign countries?
- **15** What is the price of a meal in a very cheap restaurant in the place where you live?
- 16 Is a bush higher (or taller) than a tree?
- 17 Is your watch worth as much now as it was when you bought it?
- **18** Do you think it is worth buying an umbrella if you live in a country where it only rains about once a month?
- **19** Is English grammar hard?
- 20 Is the floor soft?

# Answers

- 1 I left home at ... to come here today.
- 2 Yes, I learnt some new words last week.
- 3 Yes, I sent some emails to my friends last month.
- 4 No, I didn't feel cold last summer; I felt hot.
- 5 I bought my clothes from ... (or "a clothes shop").
- 6 Yes, I went to the pub last month. ~ No, I didn't go to the pub last month.
- 7 Yes, I thought the last film I saw was a good one. ~ No, I didn't think the last film I saw was a good one; I thought it was bad.
- 8 Yes, my parents taught me to wash and dress when I was a child.
- **9** Yes, I heard the news on the radio yesterday. ~ No, I didn't hear the news on the radio yesterday.

- 10 Yes, I take medicine when I feel ill. ~ No, I don't take medicine when I feel ill.
- 11 My favourite drink apart from water when I feel very thirsty is ...
- 12 No, they don't sell food in clothes shops; they sell it in supermarkets.
- 13 If I have lots of work to do and a friend talks to me all the time, I tell him to go away.
- 14 Yes, this country does business with foreign countries.
- **15** The price of a meal in a very cheap restaurant in the place where I live is about ...
- 16 No, a bush isn't higher (or taller) than a tree; it's lower (shorter) than a tree.
- 17 No, my watch isn't worth as much now as it was when I bought it; it's worth less now than it was when I bought it.
- **18** No, I don't think it's worth buying an umbrella if I live in a country where it only rains about once a month.
- 19 No, English grammar isn't hard; it's easy.
- 20 No, the floor isn't soft; it's hard.

# Revision Exercise 21 (Lessons 46 – 47)

- 1 What's the complete future of the verb "to go"?
- 2 What's the contraction of "I will"?
- 3 What's the opposite of 3 months ago?
- 4 Will it rain next year?
- 5 What's the contraction of "I will not"?
- 6 Will you be here in 100 years' time?
- 7 When do we use "shall" instead of "will"?
- 8 Can we use "shall" to ask for a suggestion?
- 9 Is this building open to the public?
- 10 Do you like speaking in public?
- 11 Do tigers kill other animals for food?
- 12 Are there many countries in the world which have a queen as the head of the government?
- 13 What colour's blood?
- 14 When you're eating chocolates in company, do you offer them round?

- 15 Do you think life is harder these days than it was in the past?
- 16 In your country, what colour do you use for death?
- 17 What do doctors suggest doing for a healthy life?
- 18 What will you do before going to bed tonight?
- 19 What do you do when you feel tired?
- 20 If you turn round, what will you see?

# Answers

- 1 The complete future of the verb "to go" is "I will go", "You will go" etc.
- 2 The contraction of "I will" is "I'll".
- 3 The opposite of "3 months ago" is "in 3 months' time".
- 4 Yes, it'll rain next year.
- 5 The contraction of "I will not" is "I won't".
- 6 No, I won't be here in 100 years' time.
- 7 We use "shall" when we are making a suggestion with the pronoun "I" or "we".
- 8 Yes, we can use "shall" to ask for a suggestion.
- 9 No, this building isn't open to the public.
- 10 Yes, I like speaking in public. ~ No, I don't like speaking in public.
- 11 Yes, tigers kill other animals for food.
- 12 No, there aren't many countries in the world which have a queen as the head of the government.
- 13 Blood's red.
- 14 Yes, when I'm eating chocolates in company, I offer them round. ~ No, when I'm eating chocolates in company, I don't offer them round.
- **15** No, I don't think life is harder these days than it was in the past; I think it's easier.
- 16 In my country, we use ... for death.
- **17** Doctors suggest eating healthy food and getting lots of fresh air and exercise for a healthy life.
- 18 I'll watch TV, read, or go to the cinema etc. before going to bed tonight.
- 19 When I feel tired, I go to bed.
- 20 If I turn round, I'll see a picture etc.

# Revision Exercise 22 (Lesson 48 – 49)

- 1 Do you often read magazines?
- 2 In a restaurant, what do we look at to decide what we want to eat?
- **3** Did you decide to study English, or did somebody in your family decide for you?
- 4 Explain the difference between the present continuous and the present simple, please.
- 5 Is it a good idea to book a table before going to a very popular restaurant?
- 6 Are you always willing to try anything new?
- 7 Are motorbikes quieter than bicycles?
- 8 What did you have for your breakfast this morning?
- 9 Could you read when you were a little baby?
- 10 Do you think maybe you'll go to the cinema next month?
- 11 Do you think it's easier to understand written English or spoken English?
- 12 Will the door be the same colour next week as it is this week?
- 13 Do you prefer to communicate with your friends by phoning or texting?
- 14 What are the common ways of asking a question with the verb "to have"?
- 15 What are the common ways for the past tense?
- **16** Which is the most common way of asking a question with the verb 'have' in the past?
- 17 Did you have your book with you last lesson?
- 18 Is it easier to become good at a sport if you get lots of practice?
- 19 What can we say when we offer something to somebody?
- 20 Would you like to visit Australia in the future?

### Answers

- 1 Yes, I often read magazines. ~ No, I don't often read magazines.
- 2 In a restaurant, we look at a menu to decide what we want to eat.
- **3** I decided to study English; nobody in my family decided for me. ~ Somebody in my family decided for me.
- 4 The difference between the present continuous and the present simple is that we use the present continuous for an action we are doing now, whereas we use the present simple for an action we do generally.

- 5 Yes, it's a good idea to book a table before going to a very popular restaurant.
- **6** Yes, I'm always willing to try anything new. ~ No, I'm not always willing to try anything new.
- 7 No, motorbikes aren't quieter than bicycles; they're noisier than bicycles.
- 8 I had some coffee, some bread etc. for my breakfast this morning.
- 9 No, I couldn't read when I was a little baby.
- 10 Yes, I think maybe I'll go to the cinema next month. ~ No, I don't think I'll go to the cinema next month.
- 11 I think it's easier to understand ... English.
- 12 Yes, the door'll be the same colour next week as it is this week.
- **13** I prefer to communicate with my friends by ...
- 14 The common ways of asking a question with the verb "to have" are 1) Do you have a pen? and 2) Have you got a pen?
- **15** The common ways for the past tense are 1) Did you have a pen? 2) Had you got a pen?
- **16** The most common way of asking a question with the verb 'have' in the past is "Did you have a pen?"
- 17 Yes, I had my book with me last lesson.
- 18 Yes, it's easier to become good at a sport if you get lots of practice.
- 19 When we offer something to somebody, we can say "Would you like ...?"
- 20 Yes, I would like to visit Australia in the future. ~ No, I wouldn't like to visit Australia in the future.

# Revision Exercise 23 (Lessons 50 – 51)

- 1 Give me an example of the word "therefore", please.
- 2 Can you hear the sound of traffic at the moment?
- 3 Is your house completely silent at night or can you hear street noise?
- 4 What's the difference between "a" and "an"?
- 5 Is it right to say "a hour" or "an hour"?
- 6 Did you fail to answer the last question?
- 7 What's the opposite of "to fail an exam"?
- 8 Did you have to get up early yesterday morning?

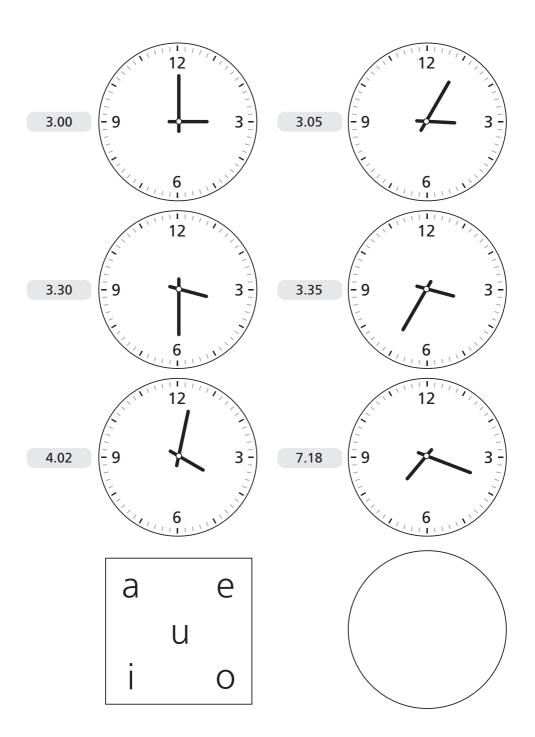
- **9** Which is it right to say: "You mustn't smoke in this building" or "You don't have to smoke in this building"?
- 10 Must you study ten hours a day if you want to learn English?
- 11 How do we sometimes form a noun from a verb?
- 12 Are you a complete beginner in English?
- 13 Who's your favourite writer?
- 14 Do you hope you'll live a very long time?
- 15 Do you believe everything people tell you?
- 16 What's the difference between "to do the shopping" and "to go shopping"?
- 17 Do you ever go shopping and come home with nothing?
- 18 Does good news put a smile on your face?
- 19 What are the three forms of an English verb?
- 20 What are the three forms of "give"?

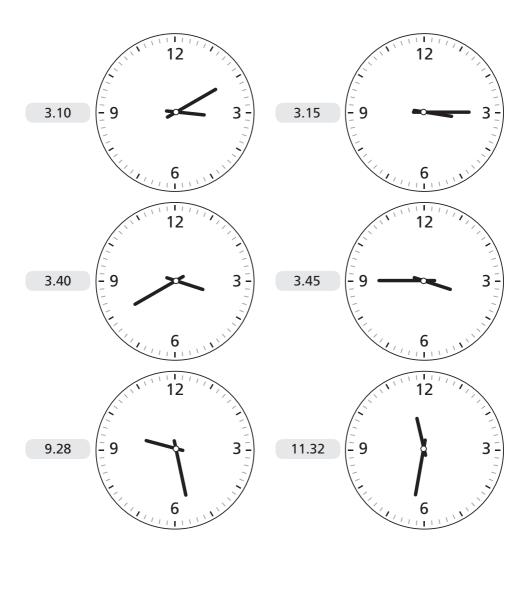
# Answers

- 1 I want to learn English well. Therefore, I must study.
- 2 Yes, I can hear the sound of traffic at the moment. ~ No, I can't hear the sound of traffic at the moment.
- 3 Yes, my house is completely silent at night. ~ No, my house isn't completely silent at night; I can hear street noise.
- 4 The difference between "a" and "an" is that we use "a" before a consonant sound whereas we use "an" before a vowel sound.
- 5 It's right to say "an hour".
- 6 No, I didn't fail to answer the last question; I succeeded in answering the last question.
- 7 The opposite of "to fail an exam" is "to pass an exam",
- 8 Yes, I had to get up early yesterday morning ~ No I didn't have to get up early yesterday morning.
- 9 It's right to say "You mustn't smoke in this building".
- 10 No, I don't have to study ten hours a day if I want to learn English.
- 11 We sometimes form a noun from a verb by adding the letters "er" to the verb.
- 12 No, I'm not a complete beginner in English; I began ...
- 13 My favourite writer is ...

- 14 Yes, I hope I'll live a very long time. ~ No, I don't hope I'll live a very long time.
- **15** No, I don't believe everything people tell me; some things I believe and some things I disbelieve.
- 16 The difference between "to do the shopping" and "to go shopping" is that "to do the shopping" means to buy the things that are necessary for the house, such as food etc., whereas "to go shopping" means to visit shops generally.
- 17 Yes, I sometimes go shopping and come home with nothing. ~ No, I never go shopping and come home with nothing; I always buy something.
- 18 Yes, good news puts a smile on my face.
- **19** The three forms of an English verb are the present, the past and the past participle.
- 20 The three forms of "give" are "give, gave, given".

# **Demonstration Charts**







# <u>**1st CONDITIONAL</u> "IF" + PRESENT + "WILL DO"** IF I GO TO THE PARK TOMORROW,</u>

# **2nd CONDITIONAL**

# "IF" + PAST + "WOULD DO" IF I WENT TO THE PARK TOMORROW,

# = REAL POSSIBILITY

This sentence means that I think there is a real possibility that I will go to the park tomorrow, and, if I do, I will play football.

# = ONLY IMAGINING

# I WOULD PLAY FOOTBALL

This sentence means that I think it is very improbable that I will go to the park tomorrow; I am only imagining it.

# Index

1st conditional	
2nd conditional	
a friend of yours	252
aeroplane	
(plane)	293
again	245
against	291
against the law	270
age	274
all the time	229
among	287
army	221
around	216
art	222
artist	222
Australia	258
average	274
away	232
baby	251
become	217
bedtime	212
been	269
been	291
beginner	264
believe	265
between	287
bicycle	228
big	275
bike	228
bird	293
blood	242
book	249
bore	286
bored	287
boring	287
branch	285
break a promise	306
bridge	285
Britain	216
broad	212
build	222
bush	233
business	232
by mistake	301
castle	216
cat	269
centre	223
change	
chocolate	
chocolates	
clever	
cloudy	
coal	
cold	

comedy	21	6
common	21	1
communicate	25	5
company	24	2
computer	30	4
construction	31	0
contain	22	2
continue	28	60
could	25	1
crime	27	0
dance	30	8
death	24	2
decide	24	8
destroy	26	59
die	22	
different forms of		
"have"	25	6
do the shopping	26	
doctor	21	
document	26	
dog	26	
done	30	
doubt	30	
dream – dreamt –	50	'
dreamt	27	0
duration	24	
	29	
each other		
easily	25	
egg	28	
else	30	
enemy	21	
enjoy	29	0
examination		
(exam)	26	
excessive		
exercise		
experience	27	
explain	24	
express	21	
fact	21	-
factory	29	
fail	26	
fast	30	
fat	29	
favourite	23	
feel		
fetch		
fill	22	2
film		
find	27	6
find + somebody/		
something		
+ adjective		
fire		

. .

fish	278
fly	293
for	271
foreign	232
found	306
fun	299
funny	299
future tense	237
garden	279
geographical	217
get	217
get married	274
get to	218
go shopping	265
gone	291
got	245
great	305
guilty	270
had	251
hadn't	256
happen	289
hard	235
	262
have to	202
"have" + past	270
participle"	270
head	242
hear	229
heaven	249
hell	249
help	211
hill	216
historical	217
hole	290
hope	264
hotel	298
hungry	217
I have eaten	270
I'm sorry	250
if	301
ill	229
imagine	310
impossible	249
improbable	310
in 3 months'	
time	238
in company	
in general	281
in particular	
in public	
in the past	
information	
innocent	
intelligent	
intention	

interest	286
interested	287
interesting	287
internet	304
irregular verbs	213
irregular verbs	
(continued)	226
just	308
keep	280
keep a promise	306
kept	306
keyhole	290
•	
kill	241
lake	305
laugh	216
life	242
list	265
listen	229
little	275
lose	276
lost	294
lots of	232
lovely	280
lucky	269
magazine	248
make + somebody /	
something +	
adjective	277
adjective make money	277 221
make money	
make money marry	221 274
make money marry mathematical	221 274 217
make money marry mathematical maybe	221 274 217 252
make money marry mathematical maybe mean	221 274 217 252 281
make money marry mathematical maybe mean medicine	221 274 217 252 281 229
make money marry mathematical maybe mean medicine menu	221 274 217 252 281 229 248
make money marry mathematical maybe mean medicine menu middle	221 274 217 252 281 229 248 223
make money marry mathematical maybe mean medicine menu middle mistake	221 274 217 252 281 229 248 223 228
make money marry mathematical maybe mean medicine menu middle mistake motorbike	221 274 252 281 229 248 223 228 228
make money marry mathematical maybe mean medicine menu middle mistake motorbike museum	221 274 252 281 229 248 223 228 228 228 290
make money marry mathematical maybe mean medicine menu middle mistake motorbike museum music	221 274 252 281 229 248 223 228 228 228 290 308
make money marry mathematical maybe mean medicine menu middle mistake motorbike museum music nature	221 274 217 252 281 229 248 223 228 228 290 308 233
make money marry mathematical maybe mean medicine middle middle mistake motorbike museum museum music nature necessarily	221 274 217 252 281 229 248 223 228 228 228 290 308 233 281
make money marry mathematical maybe mean medicine middle middle mistake motorbike museum museum music nature necessarily neither nor	221 274 217 252 281 229 248 223 228 228 228 228 290 308 233 281 224
make money marry mathematical maybe mean medicine middle middle mistake motorbike museum museum music nature necessarily neither nor news	221 274 217 252 281 229 248 223 228 228 290 308 233 281 224 229
make money marry mathematical maybe medicine medicine middle middle mistake motorbike museum museum music nature necessarily neither nor news newspaper	221 274 217 252 281 229 248 223 228 228 290 308 233 281 224 229 248
make money marry mathematical maybe mean medicine menu middle mistake motorbike museum music nature necessarily neither nor news news paper nightmare	221 274 217 252 281 229 248 223 228 228 290 308 233 281 224 229 248 229 248 279
make money marry mathematical maybe mean medicine middle middle mistake motorbike museum music nature necessarily neither nor news news news paper noise	221 274 217 252 281 229 248 223 228 228 290 308 233 281 224 229 248 229 248 279 217
make money marry mathematical maybe mean medicine middle middle mistake motorbike museum museum museum nature necessarily neither nor news news paper nightmare noise noisy	221 274 217 252 281 229 248 223 228 290 308 233 281 224 229 248 279 248 279 217 250
make money marry mathematical maybe mean medicine middle middle mistake motorbike museum museum music nature necessarily neither nor news news news paper noise noise noise noisy obtain	221 274 217 252 281 229 248 223 228 228 228 233 281 224 229 248 229 248 279 217 250 218
make money marry mathematical maybe mean medicine middle mistake motorbike museum music nature necessarily neither nor news news news paper noise noise noisy obtain offer	2211 274 217 252 281 229 248 223 228 228 290 308 233 281 224 229 248 279 217 250 218 242
make money marry mathematical maybe mean medicine menu middle mitake motorbike museum music nature necessarily news newspaper nightmare noisy obtain onfer one	221 274 217 252 281 229 248 223 228 228 230 308 233 281 224 229 248 279 217 250 218 242 248 279 217
make money marry mathematical maybe mean medicine middle middle mistake motorbike museum museum museum museum museum museum museum museum museum museum museum museum museum museum museum museum museum nature necessarily news news news noise noise noise offer one one another	221 274 217 252 281 229 248 223 228 228 230 308 233 281 224 229 248 279 217 250 218 242 281 295
make money marry mathematical maybe mean medicine menu middle mitake motorbike museum music nature necessarily necessarily news paper nightmare noisy obtain offer one ord nary	2211 274 217 252 281 229 248 223 228 228 228 233 281 224 229 248 279 217 250 218 242 281 295 297
make money marry mathematical maybe mean medicine middle middle mistake motorbike museum museum museum museum museum museum museum museum museum museum museum museum museum museum museum museum museum nature neessarily news news news noise noise noise offer one one another	2211 274 217 252 281 229 248 223 228 228 228 233 281 224 229 248 279 217 250 218 242 281 295 297

park	310
pass	262
past participle	267
perhaps	252
physical	221
	265
planet	250
pleased	
police	310
police station	310
policeman	276
poor	212
popular	248
possibility	310
possible	249
practice	257
practise	257
present perfect	270
	270
present perfect/	204
past simple	284
president	220
price	233
probable	310
probably	310
programme	230
promise	306
pronunciation	226
public	240
public holiday	240
pull	286
•	276
purse	
push	286
queen	242
quiet	250
radio	229
radio station	229
rainy	233
reach	218
real	309
refuse	279
request	224
result	269
return	291
rhythm	308
,	
rich	212
science	287
Scotland	
sell	
sense of rhythm	308
separate	279
shall	240
show	241
silent	260
simply	301
sleeper	264
smile	
so	
soft	
sold	248

soldier 221	to be go
song 299	to be w
soon 289	tonight
sorry 250	too mar
sound 260	too muo
speaker 264	traffic
speed 303	try
spell 255	try hard
spoken 254	turn
sport 257	turn off
stay 239	turn on
stay 298	turn ove
story 212	uniform
strong 221	until
struggle 303	up to no
stupid 291	use /ju:z
succeed 262	use /ju:s
suggest 243	usually.
suggestion 240	value
sunny 233	visit
supermarket 230	wallet
sure 224	we
surprise 303	weak
surround 304	website
swam 294	well
sweet 252	whethe
swim 278	wife – v
swimmer 278	wild
swimming pool 278	"will" +
Switzerland 275	without
sword 304	willing.
take an	won't
examination 262	worker.
tax 266	worth
tell 232	worth +
the three forms	-ing (ge
of a verb 267	would l
the three forms of	writer
some important	written
verbs 300	you
there was 219	
there were 219	
there will be 246	
there'll be 246	
therefore 260	
they 281	
thick 275	
thin275	
thin294	
thirsty 230	
thought 212	
ticket 281	
tiger 241	
till 245	
tired 244	
tired of 244	
to be able 296	
to be angry 277	

to be going to	
to be worth	234
tonight	
too many245,	272
too much222,	272
traffic	260
try	249
try hard	249
turn	
turn off	304
turn on	
turn over	244
uniform	221
until	245
up to now	271
use /ju:z/	259
use /ju:s/	259
usually	276
value	234
visit	258
wallet	276
we	281
weak	221
website	304
well	229
whether	301
wife – wives	211
wild	285
"will" + infinitive	
without "to"	237
willing	
won't	
worker	
worth	
worth +	
-ing (gerund)	234
would like	
writer	
written	
you	
-	



# CAIAN







# CALAN



ENGLISH–CHINESE VOCABULARY BOOK

STAGE 4: LESSONS 41-60



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# **STAGE 4**

# **Chinese vocabulary**

## **LESSON 41**

211	wife - wives	妻子-复数形式
211	help	帮助
211	common	常见的
211	fire	取暖炉
212	broad	
212	rich	富有的
212	poor	贫穷的
212	story	故事
212	bedtime	就寝时间
212	express	表达
212	thought	想法
	irregular verbs	
213	so	因此
213	change	改变

### **LESSON 42**

216	hill	小山
216	around	在周围
216	laugh	笑
216	comedy	喜剧
216	enemy	敌人
216	Britain	英国
216	castle	城堡
217	hungry	
217	noise	噪音
217	fact	事实
217	historical	
217	mathematical	数学的
217	geographical	地理的
217	become	变成
218	obtain	
218	fetch	取来;接
218	doctor	医生
218	get to	到达
218	reach	
219	there was	
219	there were	there are的过去式
220	die	死亡
220	president	总统

## LESSON 43

221	strong	. 浓烈的;强壮的;浓厚的
221	weak	. 低浓度的;弱小的;轻的
221	physical	
221	physical	从生理上来说

221	army	军队
221	make money	
	uniform	
222	build	建造
222	fill	填充
222	contain	包含
222	art	艺术
222	artist	艺术家
222	feel	感觉
222	too much	太多
	middle	
223	centre	中央
	sure	
224	request	请求
	neither nor	
225	willing	乐意的

## **LESSON 44**

226	film	电影
226	pronunciation	
228	bicycle	自行车
228	motorbike	摩托车
228	bike	自行车;摩托车
228	mistake	错误
229	listen	听
229	hear	听到
229	news	新闻
229	radio	收音机
229	radio station	无线电台
229	all the time	始终
229	ill	生病的
229	well	健康的
229	a cold	感冒
229	medicine	药
230	favourite	最喜欢的
230	thirsty	口渴的
230	programme	节目
230	sell	
230	supermarket	超市

	lots of许多的
232	away离去;给钱给别人;将东西拿到别的地方
232	tell告诉
	business生意
232	foreign 外国的
233	rainy多雨的;下雨的

	sunny
233	cloudy多云的
	nature自然
233	price价格
233	bush灌木
234	worth价值
234	to be worth值
234	value价值
235	hard 困难的;非常(辛苦/努力)的;硬的
235	soft软的

237	future tense	将来时态
238	in 3 months' time	3个月内
239	won't	will not的缩写形式
239	stay	逗留
240	shall	应;会
240	suggestion	建议
240	public	公众
240	in public	当众
240	public holiday	公休假日
241	show	展示;引路
	kill	
241	tiger	老虎

# LESSON 47

242	queen女王
242	head首脑
242	blood血
242	offer提供
242	company同伴
242	in company有其他人在场
242	chocolate巧克力
242	chocolateschocolate的复数形式
242	life生命;生活
242	death死亡
242	in the past在过去
243	suggest建议
243	exercise锻炼
244	tonight今晚
244	tired疲倦的
244	tired of厌烦
244	turn转向
244	turn over
245	gotget的过去式
245	until到…为止
245	till直到为止
245	again又,再
245	too many太多的
246	duration持续时间
246	there will bethere is的将来式
246	there'll bethere will be的缩写形式
LES	SON 48
248	newspaper报纸
248	magazine杂志

248	popular	普及的;受大众欢迎的
248	sold	sell的过去式
248	coal	煤
248	decide	决定
248	menu	菜单
249	explain	解释
249	heaven	天堂
249	hell	
249	book	预定
249	try	尝试
249	try hard	努力
249	possible	可能的
249	impossible	不可能的
250	quiet	安静的
250	noisy	喧闹的
250	sorry	
250	pleased	
250	I'm sorry 我很抱歉	(I am sorry的缩写形式)
251	had	have的过去式
251	could	can的过去式
251	baby	婴儿
252	perhaps	可能
252	maybe	可能
252	-	你的一个朋友
252	sweet	甜的;糖果

# LESSON 49

254	spoken口头的 written书面的
	spell拼写
255	communicate联络;交流;传达(意见,感受)
255	easily容易地
256	hadn'thad not的缩写形式
257	practise练习(动词)
257	practice练习(名词)
257	sport运动
258	would like
258	visit访问;参观;去游览
258	Australia澳大利亚
	use /ju:z/使用(动词)
259	use /juːs/用处(名词)

260	therefore	因此
260	sound	声音;听上去
260	traffic	交通
	silent	374133 14 3
262	succeed	成功
262	fail	.无法做到;不及格
	examination (exam)	
262	take an examination	参加考试
262	pass	通过
262	have to	必须
LES	SON 51	

264	workerT	作者
-----	---------	----

264 264	beginner sleeper	初学者 睡眠者
264	writer	作家
264	speaker	演讲者
264	hope	希望
	believe	
265	planet	行星
	do the shopping	
265	go shopping	去购物
265	list	清单
266	smile	微笑;笑容
266	tax	税金
	past participle	

269		猫
269	dog	狗
269	result	结果
269	lucky	幸运的
269		销毁;摧毁
269	document	文件
269	been	be动词的过去分词形式
269	Scotland	苏格兰
270		罪行
270	guilty	有罪的;内疚的
270	innocent	
270	against the law	违法
270	I have eaten	我吃过
270	experience	经验
271		表示一段时间
271	up to now	到目前为止
272	too many	太多的(用于可数名词)
272	too much	.太多的(用于不可数名词)

# LESSON 53

274 274 274 274	4 marry 4 get married 4 average通常的;平均	结婚 结婚 水平;平均的
275 275		
275		713113
275		
275	5 Switzerland	瑞士
276	6  purse(尤指	女用的)钱包
276	6 wallet	钱包
276	6 usually	
276	6 lose	丢失
276	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
276	6 policeman	警察
277	7 to be angry	生气
278	8 fish	鱼
278	8 swim	游泳
278	8 swimmer	游泳者
278	8 swimming pool	游泳池

### **LESSON 54**

	dream – dreamt – dreamt .dream动词原形-dream的过去式-dream的过去分
词	
279	nightmare 噩梦
279	garden花园
279	refuse拒绝
279	separate不同的
280	lovely愉快的;迷人的;美丽的
280	keep继续;存放;保留;保持
280	continue继续
281	one一个人
281	you你
281	, we
281	they他们
281	mean
281	in general通常;一般而言
281	necessarily必定地
281	in particular
281	ticket

# LESSON 55

285	wild	野生的
	branch	
	bridge	
	egg	
	push	
	pull	
	interest	
	bore	
	interesting	
	interested	
	boring	
287	bored	成到于聊的
	between	
	among	
	science	
207	science	······································

294	fat	胖的
294	thin	瘦的
294	swam	swim的过去式
294	lost	lose的过去式
295	each other	互相
295	one another <u>E</u>	互相(多于两个人)
	to be able	
297	factory	エ厂
297	ordinary	普通的
297	paint	绘画
298	hotel	旅馆
298	stay	住(旅馆)

# LESSON 58

299	song	歌曲
299	fun	乐趣
299	funny	有趣的
	simply	
301	by mistake	错误地
301	if	如果
301	whether	是否;不管还是
301	doubt	怀疑
303	speed	速度
303	surprise	惊奇;使惊讶
303	struggle	吃力;挣扎

304	surround	围绕
304	sword	刀,剑
304	computer	计算机
304	internet	因特网
304	website	网站
304	information	信息
304	turn on	开启
304	turn off	关闭
305	great	极好的;极大的;最伟大的
305	lake	
306	kept	keep的过去式和过去分词
306		诺言
306	keep a promise	遵守诺言
306		违背诺言
306	found	find的过去分词
307		别的;其他的
307	fast	快的
308	music	音乐
308		跳舞
308		节奏
308		节奏感
308		刚刚;简单的;仅仅
308		do的过去分词
309	real	真实的
LESSON 60		

310	probable	很可能的
310	improbable不	大可能的

310	probably	大概
310	possibility	可能性
310	imagine	想象
310	construction	结构
310	police	警察
310	police station	警察局
310	park	公园



# CALAN

ENGLISH–CZECH VOCABULARY BOOK

STAGE 4: LESSONS 41–60



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# **STAGE 4**

# **Czech vocabulary**

## **LESSON 41**

211	wife - wives	manželka - manželky
211	help	pomáhat
211	common	běžný
211	fire	krb
212	broad	široký
212	rich	bohatý
212	poor	chudý
212	story	příběh
212	bedtime	před spaním / na dobrou noc
212	express	vyjádřit
212	thought	myšlenka
213	irregular verbs	nepravidelná slovesa
213	so	tak, tudíž
213	change	změnit

### **LESSON 42**

216	hill	kopec
216	around	okolo/v blízkosti
216	laugh	smát se
216	comedy	komedie
216	enemy	nepřítel
216	Britain	Británie
216	castle	hrad/zámek
217	hungry	hladový
217	noise	hluk/zvuk
217	fact	fakt/skutečnost
217	historical	historický
217	mathematical	matematický
217	geographical	zeměpisný
217	become	stát se
218	obtain	získat
218	fetch	přivést/donést
218	doctor	lékař
218	get to	dorazit/dojít
218	reach	dosáhnout
219	there was	zde byl
219	there were	zde byly
220	die	zemřít
220	president	prezident
LESSON 43		

### LESSON 43

221	strong	silný
221	weak	slabý
221	physical	fyzický
221	soldier	voják

221	army	armáda/vojsko
221	make money	vydělávat peníze
221	uniform	uniforma
222	build	postavit
222	fill	naplnit
222	contain	obsahovat
222	art	umění
222	artist	umělec
222	feel	cítit
222	too much	příliš mnoho
223	middle	uprostřed
223	centre	střed
224	sure	
224	request	žádost
224	neither nor	ani ani
225	willing	ochotný

# **LESSON 44**

226 228 228 228 228 229 229 229 229 229 229	film pronunciation bicycle motorbike bike mistake listen hear news radio radio station all the time	výslovnost bicykl (kolo) motocykl kolo/motorka chyba/splést se poslouchat slyšet zprávy rádio rádiová stanice stále/vždy
229	hear	slyšet
229	news	zprávy
229	radio	rádio
229	radio station	rádiová stanice
229	all the time	stále/vždy
229	ill	nemocný
229	well	dobře/zdravě
229	a cold	nachlazení
229	medicine	lék
230	favourite	oblíbený
230	thirsty	žíznivý/mít žízeň
230	programme	program
230	sell	
230	supermarket	

232	lots of	spousta
232	away	pryč
		říci
232	business	obchodní činnost (do
busi	ness - obchodovat)	
232	foreign	zahraniční

233	rainy	deštivý
233	sunny	slunečný
233	cloudy	oblačný
233	nature	příroda
233	price	cena
233	bush	keř
234	worth	cenný/hodnotný
234	to be worth	mít cenu/hodnotu
234	value	hodnota
235	hard	obtížný/usilovný/tvrdý
235	soft	měkký/jemný

237	future tense	budoucí čas
238	in 3 months' time	za tři měsíce
239	won't stažený tvar záporu pom	locného slovesa
"will"	pro budoucí čas	
239	stay	zůstat
240	shall pomocné sloveso s význame	em návrhu nebo
povir	nnosti - mít (něco udělat)	
240	suggestion	návrh
240	public	veřejnost
	in public	
240	public holiday	státní svátek
241	show	ukázat
	kill	
241	tiger	tygr

# LESSON 47

	5011 47
242	queen královna
242	head hlava
242	bloodkrev
242	offer nabídnout
242	company společnost (firma)
242	in companyve společnosti (firmě)
242	chocolatečokoláda
242	chocolatesčokolády
242	lifeživot
242	deathsmrt
242	in the pastv minulosti
243	suggestnavrhnout/doporučit
243	exercisecvičení
244	tonight dnes večer
244	tired unavený
244	tired ofunavený z
244	turn otočit/obrátit
244	turn over otočit na druhou stranu
245	gotmin. čas od get, dostat (se)
245	untilaž do
245	tilldo
245	againopět
245	too many příliš mnoho
246	durationtrvání
246	there will bebude (někde)
246	there'll be bude (někde), stažený tvar

# LESSON 48

248 248 248 248	newspapernoviny magazinečasopis popularpopulární soldminulý čas nebo příčestí min. od slovesa sell
(pro	dávat)
248	coaluhlí
248	deciderozhodnout se
248	menujídelní lístek
249	explainvysvětlit
249	heavennebe
249	hell peklo
249	bookrezervovat
249	tryzkusit/snažit se
249	try hardvynaložit značné úsilí
249	possible možný
249	impossible nemožný
250	quiet tichý/klidný
250	noisyhlučný
250	sorrylitovat
250	pleasedpotěšen
250	I'm sorryje mi líto
251	hadminulý čas od slovesa have (mít)
251	could minulý čas nebo podmiň. zp. od slovesa
can	(umět/moci)
251	baby malé dítě
252	perhapstřeba
252	maybe možná
252	a friend of yoursváš přítel/vaše přítelkyně
252	sweetsladký/sladkost

# LESSON 49

spoken	
written	psaný
spell	hláskovat
communicate	komunikovat
easily	snadno
hadn't stažený tvar slovesa ha	ave not v minulém
e	
practise	procvičovat
practice	cvičení
sport	
would like	
visit	navštívit
Australia	Austrálie
use /ju:z/	použít
use /ju:s/	použití/užitek
e	vritten spell communicate easily hadn't stažený tvar slovesa ha practise practice sport would like visit Australia use /ju:z/

260	therefore	tudíž
260	sound	zvuk/znít
260	traffic	dopravní provoz
260	silent	tichý
262	succeed	podařit se/uspět
262	fail	neuspět/selhat
262	examination (exam)	zkouška

262	take an examination	skládat zkoušku
262	pass	prospět/složit (zkoušku)
262	have to	muset

264	worker	pracovník
264	beginner	začátečník
264	sleeper	spáč
264	writer	spisovatel
264	speaker	mluvčí/hlasatel
264	hope	naděje/doufat
	believe	
265	planet	planeta
265	do the shopping	nakupovat
265	go shopping	jít na nákupy
265	list	seznam
266	smile	úsměv/smát se
266	tax	daň
267	past participle	příčestí minulé

# LESSON 52

269	cat	kočka
269	dog	pes
269	result	výsledek
269	lucky	šťastný/příznivý
269	destroy	zničit
269		dokument
269	beenpříč	estí minulé od "to be" (být)
269	Scotland	Skotsko
270	crime	trestný čin
270	guilty	vinen
270	innocent	nevinen
270	against the law	proti zákonu
270	I have eaten	jedl/a jsem
270	experience	zkušenost
271	for	po dobu (nepřekládá se)
271	up to now	až dosud
272	too many	příliš mnoho
272	too much	příliš mnoho
272	excessive	nadměrný

# LESSON 53

274	age věk
274	marryvzít si za muže/ženu
274	get marrieduzavřít sňatek
274	averageprůměrný
275	thicktlustý/hrubý
275	thin tenký
275	bigveľký
275	littlemalý
275	SwitzerlandŠvýcarsko
276	pursedámská peněženka
276	wallet náprsní taška (pánská)/pánská peněženka
276	usuallyobvykle
276	loseztratit
276	findnajít
	•

276	policeman	policista
277	to be angry	hněvat se
278	fish	ryba
278	swim	plavat
278	swimmer	plavec
278	swimming pool	bazén

# LESSON 54

	dream – dreamt – dreamtsnít : přítomný - minulý čas - příčestí minulé
279	nightmarenoční můra
279	gardenzahrada
279	refuseodmítnout
279	separatesamostatný/zvláštní/oddělený
280	lovelybáječný/milý/pěkný
280	keep pokračovat/udržet/uchovat/ponechat/setrvat
280	continuepokračovat
281	one jeden
281	youty
281	wemy
281	theyoni
281	meanznamenat/myslet/mínit
281	in generalobecně
281	necessarily nezbytně
281	in particularkonkrétně
281	ticketvstupenka

# **LESSON 55**

285	wild	divoký
		větev/pobočka
285	bridge	most
286	egg	vejce
286	push	tlačit
		táhnout
286	interest	zajímat
286	bore	nudit
287	interesting	zajímavý
287	interested	zajímat se
287	boring	nudný
287	bored	znuděný
287	between	mezi (dvěma)
287	among	mezi (více než dvěma)
287	science	věda

289	intention	záměr
289	soon	brzy
289	happen	stát se
290	enjoy	užít si/mít rád
290	museum	muzeum
290	hole	otvor
290	keyhole	klíčová dírka
291	stupid	hloupý
291	intelligent	inteligentní
291	clever	chytrý
291	against	proti

291	beenpříčestí minulé od "to be" (být)
291	gonepříčestí minulé od "go" (jít)
291	returnvrátit se
293	bird pták
293	flyletět
293	aeroplane (plane) letadlo

	fattlustý thinhubený
	swam minulý čas slovesa "swim" (plavat)
294	lostminulý čas a příčestí minulé od slovesa "lose"
(ztra	tit)
295	each othernavzájem (pro dva)
295	one anothernavzájem (pro více než dva)
296	to be ablemoci/být schopen
297	factoryvýrobní závod/továrna
297	ordinary běžný
297	paint malovat
298	hotelhotel
298	stayubytovat se

# LESSON 58

299	song	píseň	
299	fun	zábava/zábavný	
299	funny	směšný/legrační	
301	simply	jednoduše	
301	by mistake	omylem	
301	if	pokud	
301	whether	zda	
301	doubt	pochybnost	
303	speed	rychlost	
303	surprise	překvapení/překvapit	
303	struggle	zápas/úsilí/bojovat	

# LESSON 59

304	surroundobklopov	at
304	swordm	әč
304	computer počíta	ač
304	internetintern	et
304	website webové strán	ky
304	informationinformation	ce
304	turn on zapno	ut
304	turn off vypno	ut
305	greatvelký/skvělý/význam	ný
305	lakejeze	ro
306	kept minulý čas a příčestí minulé od slove	sa
"kee	ep" (držet)	
306	promises	lib
306	keep a promisedodržet s	lib
306	break a promiseporušit s	lib
306	found minulý čas a příčestí minulé od slove	sa
"find	l" (najít)	
307	elsejiný/da	lší
307	fastrychlý/rych	ıle
308	musichudl	ba

308	dance	tanec/tančit
308	rhythm	rytmus
308	sense of rhythm	smysl pro rytmus
308	justp	orávě/jednoduše/pouze
308	donepříčestí minulé	od slovesa "do" (dělat/
pom	nocné sloveso)	
309	real	skutečný

		pravděpodobný nepravděpodobný
		pravděpodobně
310	possibility	možnost
310	imagine	představit si
310	construction	stavba
310	police	policie
310	police station	policejní stanice
310	park	park



# CALAN



STAGE 4: LESSONS 41–60



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# **STAGE 4**

# **French vocabulary**

### **LESSON 41**

211	wife - wives	épouse - épouses /
		femme - femmes
211	help	aider
211		courant
211	fire	feu / cheminée
212	broad	large
212	rich	riche
212	poor	pauvre
212	story	histoire / récit
212	bedtime	heure du coucher
212	express	exprimer
212	thought	pensée
213	irregular verbs	verbes irréguliers
213	so	ainsi / donc / par conséquent
213	change	changer / modifier

### LESSON 42

216	hillcolline	
216	aroundautour	
216	laughrire	
216	comedy comédie	
216	enemyennemi	
216	Britain Grande-Bretagne	
216	castle château	
217	hungryaffamé	
217	noisebruit	
217	factfait	
217	historical historique	
217	mathematical mathématique	
217	geographicalgéographique	
217	becomedevenir	
218	obtainobtenir	
218	fetchapporter / rapporter / aller chercher	
218	doctor docteur / médecin	
218	get toarriver à / atteindre	
218	reachatteindre / arriver à	
219	there wasil y avait	
219	there wereil y avait	
	diemourir	
220	president président	
LESSON 43		

# 221 strong ......fort 221 weak.....faible / léger 221 physical .....physique

221	soldier	
221	army	armée
221	make money	gagner de l'argent
221	uniform	uniforme
222	build	construire / bâtir
222	fill	remplir
222	contain	contenir / comporter
222	art	art
222	artist	artiste
222	feel	se sentir
222	too much	trop
223	middle	milieu
223	centre	centre
224	sure	sûr
224	request	demande / requête
224	neither nor	ni ni
225	willing	disposé à / prêt à

### LESSON 44

2266 228 228 229 229 229 229 229 229 229 229	pronunciation bicycle motorbike bike mistake listen hear news radio station all the time ill well a cold medicine favourite thirsty programme sell	film prononciation vélo moto erreur / faute / confondre iercut / faute / confondre ecouter nentendre informations / actualités tout le temps bien / en forme un rhume favori / préféré assoiffé iemssion vendre
230 230		vendre supermarché

232	lots ofbeaucoup de
232	away "loin / au loin = give away : donner /
	take away : emporter /
	go away - partir / go away!: allez-vous en!"
232	telldire

232	business	affaires
232	foreign	étranger
233	rainy	pluvieux
233	sunny	ensoleillé
233	cloudy	nuageux
233	nature	nature
233	price	prix
233	bush	buisson
234	worth	valeur
234	to be worth	valoir
234	value	valeur
235	hard	dur / calleux
235	soft	mou / doux

237	future tensetemps futur
238	in 3 months' timedans 3 mois
239	won't forme négative de l'auxiliaire "will"
	précédant le verbe à l'infinitif
239	stayrester
240	shall utilisé avec la première personne du
	singulier ou du pluriel.
	Même signification que "will"
240	suggestionsuggestion
240	publicpublic
240	in publicen public
240	public holidayjour férié
241	showmontrer
241	killtuer
241	tigertigre

# LESSON 47

242	queenreine
242	head tête / chef
242	bloodsang
242	offeroffrir
242	companycompagnie
242	in company en compagnie
242	chocolatechocolat
242	chocolateschocolats
242	lifevie
242	deathmort
242	in the pastdans le passé / autrefois
243	suggestsuggérer
243	exercisefaire de l'exercice
244	tonight ce soir
244	tired fatigué
244	tired of fatigué de
244	turntourner
	turn over retourner
245	got passé de "get"
	(trouver, acheter, aller, arriver)
245	Jacqua ( ( co quo)
245	tilljusqu'à
245	again une nouvelle fois / à nouveau / encore
245	too many trop (de)

246	durationdu	urée
246	there will be il y a	aura
246	there'll beil y a	aura

### **LESSON 48**

248	newspaperjournal
248	magazine magazine
248	popularpopulaire / réputé
248	sold passé de "sell" (vendre)
248	coalcharbon
248	decidedécider
248	menumenu
249	explain expliquer
249	heavenparadis
249	hellenfer
249	bookréserver
249	try essayer
249	try hardfaire de son mieux / s'efforcer
249	possiblepossible
249	impossibleimpossible
250	quiettranquille / silencieux / calme
250	noisybruyant
250	sorry triste
250	pleased enchanté / ravi
250	l'm sorryje suis désolé(e)
251	hadpassé de "have" (avoir)
251	couldpassé composé ou imparfait de "can"
	(pouvoir)
251	babybébé
252	perhapspeut-être
252	maybepeut-être
252	a friend of yoursun de tes /vos amis
252	sweetsucré / bonbon

# LESSON 49

054	
254	spokenparlé
254	written écrit
255	spell épeler
255	communicate communiquer
255	easilyfacilement
256	hadn't passé de "have" à la forme négative
257	practisepratiquer / s'entraîner
257	practicepratique / entraînement
257	sportsport
258	would like je/tu voudrais, il/elle voudrait,
	nous voudrions, vous voudriez, iils/
	elles voudraient
258	visit visiter / se rendre à
258	AustraliaAustralie
259	use /ju:z/utiliser
259	use /ju:s/utilisation

260	therefore	donc / par conséquent
260	sound	.son / bruit / sembler / avoir l'air
260	traffic	trafic / circulation

260	silent	silencieux
262	succeed	réussir
262	fail	échouer
262	examination (exam)	examen
262	take an examination	passer un examen
262	pass	réussir
262	have to	devoir

		travailleur / travailleuse débutant / débutante
	•	dormeur / dormeuse
264	writer	écrivain
264	speaker	orateur / oratrice
264	hope	espérer / espoir
265	believe	croire
265	planet	planète
265	do the shopping	faire les courses
		faire les magasins
265	list	liste
		sourire
266	tax	taxe / impôt
267	past participle	participe passé

# LESSON 52

269	cat	chat
269	0 dog	chien
269		
269	lucky	chanceux
269		
269		
269	been	été
269	Scotland	Écosse
270	crime	crime
270	guilty	coupable
270	innocent	innocent
270	against the lawcontre	la loi / illégal / illicite
270	I have eaten	j'ai mangé
270	experience	expérience
271	for	depuis / pendant
271	up to now	jusqu'à présent
272	too many	trop (de)
272	too much	trop (de)
272	excessive	excessif

# LESSON 53

LESSON SS		
274	age	âge
274	marry	se marier / épouser
274	get married	se marier / épouser
274	average	moyen
275	thick	épais
275	thin	fin / mince
275	big	grand
275	little	petit
275	Switzerland	Suisse
276	purse	porte-monnaie

276	wallet	portefeuille
276	usually	habituellement
276	lose	perdre
276	find	trouver
276	policeman	policier / agent de police
277	to be angry	être en colère
278	fish	poisson
278	swim	nager
278	swimmer	nageur / nageuse
278	swimming pool	piscine

# LESSON 54

279	dream – dreamt – dreamtrêver (présent, passé, participe passé) / rêve
279	nightmare cauchemar
279	garden jardin
279	refuserefuser
279	separatedifférent / autre
280	lovelybeau / ravissant / excellent / magnifique
280	keepcontinuer à/de / garder /
	conserver / entretenir
280	continuecontinuer à/de
281	oneon (généralité)
281	youon / tu (généralité)
281	weon
281	they on / ils (généralité)
281	meanvouloir dire / signifier
281	in generalen général
281	necessarilynécessairement
281	in particular en particulier
281	ticketbillet / entrée / ticket

# LESSON 55

285branchbranche / succursale285bridgepont286eggœuf286pushpousser286pulltirer286boreennuyer287interestingintéressant287interestedintéressá287boringennuyant287boredennuyant287boredennuyá287scienceennuyá287sciencescience(s)	285	wild	sauvage
286       egg	285	branch	branche / succursale
286       push	285	bridge	pont
286       pulltirer         286       interestintéresser         286       boreennuyer         287       interestingintéressant         287       interestedintéressé         287       boringennuyant         287       boredennuyant         287       boredennuyá         287       betweenentre         287       amongparmi	286	egg	œuf
286       interestintéresser         286       boreennuyer         287       interestingintéressant         287       interestedintéressé         287       boringennuyant         287       boredennuyá         287       betweenentre         287       amongparmi			
286       interestintéresser         286       boreennuyer         287       interestingintéressant         287       interestedintéressé         287       boringennuyant         287       boredennuyá         287       betweenentre         287       amongparmi	286	pull	tirer
287       interestingintéressant         287       interestedintéressé         287       boringennuyant         287       boredennuyé         287       betweenentre         287       amongparmi			
287 interested       intéressé         287 boring       ennuyant         287 bored       ennuyé         287 between       entre         287 among       parmi	286	bore	ennuyer
287    boringennuyant      287    boredennuyé      287    betweenentre      287    amongparmi	287	interesting	intéressant
287boredennuyé287betweenentre287amongparmi	287	interested	intéressé
287 betweenentre287 amongparmi	287	boring	ennuyant
287 amongparmi	287	bored	ennuyé
-	287	between	entre
287 sciencescience(s)	287	among	parmi
	287	science	science(s)

289	intention	intention
289	soon	bientôt
289	happen	arriver / survenir
290	enjoy	.aimer / apprécier / profiter
290	museum	musée
290	hole	trou

290	keyhole	trou de serrure
291	stupid	stupide
291	intelligent	intelligent
291	clever	intelligent
291	against	contre
291	been	été
291	gone	allé
291	return	. revenir / retourner / retour
293	bird	oiseau
293	fly	voler
		avion

294 294	fatgros thinpassé du verbe "swim" (nager) lostpassé du verbe "lose" (perdre)
295	each other l'un l'autre / l'une l'autre one another les uns les autres / les unes les autres
297 297 297	to be ableêtre capable / savoir / pouvoir factory usine ordinaryordinaire paintpeindre hotelhôtel

#### LESSON 58

299	song	chanson
299	fun	amusant
299	funny	drôle
301	simply	simplement / uniquement
301	by mistake	par erreur
301	if	si
301	whether	si
301	doubt	doute
303	speed	vitesse
303	surprise	surprise / surprendre
303	struggle	lutte / lutter / avoir du mal

#### LESSON 59

304	surround	entourer
304	sword	épée
304	computer	ordinateur
304	internet	Internet
304	website	site Internet / site Web
304	information	information(s)
304	turn on	allumer
304	turn off	éteindre
305	great	très bien / très bon / grand /
	-	important / excellent
305	lake	lac
306	kept	passé du verbe "keep"
306	promise	promesse
306	keep a promise	tenir une promesse
306	break a promise	rompre une promesse

306	found	passé du verbe "find"
307	else	d'autre
307	fast	rapide / rapidement
308	music	musique
308	dance	danse
308	rhythm	rythme
308	sense of rhythm	sens du rythme
308	just	. juste / simplement / uniquement
308	done	fait
309	real	vrai / réel

310	probable	probable
310	improbable	improbable
310	probably	probablement
310	possibility	possibilité
310	imagine	imaginer
310	construction	construction
310	police	police
310	police station	poste de police
310	park	parc



# CALAN



STAGE 4: LESSONS 41–60



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## **STAGE 4**

### **German vocabulary**

#### **LESSON 41**

211		Ehefrau - Ehefrauen
211	help	helfen
211	common	üblich
211	fire	Feuer
212	broad	breit
212	rich	reich
212	poor	arm
212	story	Geschichte
		Gute-Nacht-
212	express	ausdrücken
		Gedanke
213	irregular verbs	unregelmäßige Verben
213	so	also
213	change	verändern

#### **LESSON 42**

216	hill	Hügel
216	around	ūm
216	laugh	lachen
216	comedy	Komödie
216	enemy	Feind
216	Britain	Großbritannien
216	castle	Schloss
217	hungry	hungrig
217	noise	Geräusch
217	fact	Fakt
217	historical	historisch
217	mathematical	mathematisch
217	geographical	geografisch
217	become	werden
218	obtain	bekommen
218	fetch	holen
218	doctor	Arzt
218	get to	ankommen
218	reach	ankommen
219	there was	da war
219	there were	da waren
220	die	sterben
220	president	Präsident
LESSON 43		

#### LESSON 43

221	strong	stark
221	weak	schwach
221	physical	körperlich
221	soldier	Soldat

221	army	Armee
221	make money	Geld verdienen
221	uniform	Uniform
222	build	bauen
	fill	
222	contain	enthalten
222	art	Kunst
	artist	
222	feel	fühlen
222	too much	zu viel
	middle	
223	centre	Mitte
	sure	
224	request	Bitte
224	neither nor	weder noch
	willing	

#### **LESSON 44**

232	lots of	viel
232	away	weg
232	tell	sagen
	business	
232	foreign	ausländisch
233	rainy	verregnet

233	sunny	sonnig
233	cloudy	wolkig
233	nature	Natur
233	price	Preis
233	bush	Busch
234	worth	wert
234	to be worth	wert sein
234	value	Wert
235	hard	hart/schwer
235	soft	weich

237	future tense	Futur
238	in 3 months' time	in 3 Monaten
239	won't	nicht werden
	stay	
240	shall	sollen
240	suggestion	Vorschlag
240	public	Öffentlichkeit
240	in public	in der Öffentlichkeit
240	public holiday	Feiertag
241	show	zeigen
241	kill	töten

#### LESSON 47

241	tiger	Tiger
242	queen	Königin
242	head	Oberhaupt
242	blood	Blut
242	offer	anbieten
242	company	Gesellschaft
242	in company	in Gesellschaft
242	chocolate	Praline
242	chocolates	Pralinen
242	life	Leben
242	death	Tod
242	in the past	in der Vergangenheit
243	suggest	vorschlagen
243	exercise	Sport
244	tonight	heute abend
244	tired	
244	tired of	. keine Lust mehr haben
244	turn	drehen
244	turn over	umdrehen
245	got	bekam / kam
245	until	bis
245	till	bis
245	again	wieder
245	too many	zu viele
246	duration	
246	there will be	werden
246	there'll be	werden
LES	SON 48	
248	newspaper	Zeitung
248	magazine	
	-	

248	popular	beliebt
248	sold	verkaufte
248	coal	Kohle
248	decide	entscheiden
248	menu	Speisekarte
249	explain	erklären
249	heaven	Himmel
249	hell	Hölle
249	book	bestellen
249	try	versuchen
249	try hard	sich anstrengen
249	possible	möglich
249	impossible	unmöglich
250	quiet	ruhig
250	noisy	laut
250	sorry	leid tun
250	pleased	sich freuen
250	I'm sorry	es tut mir leid
251	had	hatte
251	could	konnte
251	baby	Baby
252		vielleicht
252	maybe	vielleicht
252	a friend of yours	ein Freund von dir/Ihnen
252	sweet	süß/Süßigkeiten

#### LESSON 49

spoken	gesprochen
written	geschrieben
spell	buchstabieren/schreiben
communicate	kommunizieren
easily	leicht
	hatte nicht
practise	üben
	Übung
sport	Sportart
would like	hätte gerne / würde gerne
visit	besuchen
Australia	Australien
use /ju:z/	benutzen
use /ju:s/	Nutzen
	writtenspell communicateeasily hadn'tpractise practicesport would likevisit Australiause /ju:z/

260 therefore	daher
260 sound	Geräusch/klingen
260 traffic	Verkehr
260 silent	still
262 succeed Erfolg h	aben / erfolgreich sein
262 fail	scheitern
262 examination (exam)	Prüfung
262 take an examination	.eine Prüfung ablegen
262 pass	bestehen
262 have to	müssen
LESSON 51	

264	worker	Arheiter
207	WOINGI	AIDCILCI

264	beginner	Anfänger
264	sleeper	Schläfer
264	writer	Schriftsteller
264	speaker	Sprecher
264	hope	hoffen / Hoffnung
265	believe	glauben
265	planet	Planet
265	do the shopping	den Einkauf erledigen
265	go shopping	einkaufen gehen
265	list	Liste
266	smile	lächeln / das Lächeln
266	tax	Steuer
267	past participle	Partizip Perfekt

269	cat	Katze
269	dog	Hund
269		Ergebnis
269	lucky	Glück bringen
269	destroy	vernichten
269		Dokument
269	been	war
269	Scotland	Schottland
270	crime	Verbrechen
270	guilty	schuldig
270	innocent	unschuldig
270	against the law	gegen das Gesetz
270	I have eaten	Ich habe gegessen
270	experience	Erfahrung
271	for	seit
271	up to now	bis jetzt
272	too many	zu viele
272	too much	zu viel
272	excessive	übermäßig
		Ŧ

#### LESSON 53

274 274 274 275 275 275 275 275 275 276 276 276 276 276 276 276 276 276 276	age	heiraten heiraten durchschnittlich dünn groß klein Schweiz Geldbörse Brieftasche normalerweise verlieren finden Polizist wütend sein Fisch schwimmen
278 278 278		schwimmen Schwimmer

#### **LESSON 54**

279	9 dream - dreamt - dreamt	
	träumen - träumt	e - geträumt
279	9 nightmare	Alptraum
279	9 garden	Garten
279	9 refuse	sich weigern
279	9 separate	separat
280	0 lovely	schön / nett
280	0 keepveiterhin tun / au	Ifbewahren /
	behal	ten / bleiben
280	0 continuev	veiterhin tun
281	1 one	man
281	1 you	man
281	1 we	wir
281	1 they	sie
281	1 mean	meinen
281	1 in general im <i>i</i>	Allgemeinen
281		
281	1 in particularin	isbesondere
281	1 ticketI	Eintrittskarte

#### LESSON 55

285 286 286 286 286 286 286 287 287	wildbranchbridgebridgebridgebridgebridgebridgebridgeboreboreborebridge	Ast/Zweigstelle Brücke Ei schieben ziehen interessieren langweilen interessant langweilen langweilen langweilig gelangweilt
287		
	among	
287	science	Wissenschaft

289 289 290 290 290 291 291 291 291 291 291 291	soonhappen enjoymuseum holekeyholestupid intelligentcleveragainst been gonereturn	Absicht bald passieren / geschehen .Spaß machen / genießen Museum Loch Schlüsselloch dumm intelligent schlau gegen war gegangen war
291	-	
293	bird	Vogel
293	fly	fliegen
293	aeroplane (plane)	Flugzeug

294	fat	fett
294	thin	dünn
294	swam	schwamm
294	lost	verlor
295	each other	einander
295	one another	einander
	to be able	
297	factory	Fabrik
	ordinary	
297	paint	malen
298	hotel	Hotel
298	stay	übernachten

#### LESSON 58

		Lied
299	fun	Spaß
299	funny	lustig
301	simply	einfach
301	by mistake	aus Versehen
301	if	wenn
301	whether	wenn/ob
301	doubt	Zweifel
303	speed	Geschwindigkeit
303	surprise	Überraschung/überraschen
303	struggle	Kampf/Probleme haben

304	surround	umgeben
304	sword	Schwert
304	computer	Computer
304	internet	Internet
304	website	Webseite
304	information	Informationen
304	turn on	einschalten
304	turn off	ausschalten
305	great	toll/groß/wichtig
305	lake	See
306		hielt
306		Versprechen
306	keep a promise	ein Versprechen halten
		•
306		ein Versprechen brechen
306 306	break a promise	
	break a promise found	ein Versprechen brechen
306	break a promise found else fast	ein Versprechen brechen fand sonst schnell
306 307	break a promise found else fast	ein Versprechen brechen fand sonst
306 307 307	break a promise found else fast music dance	ein Versprechen brechen fand sonst schnell Musik tanzen
306 307 307 308	break a promise found else fast music dance rhythm	ein Versprechen brechen fand sonst schnell Musik tanzen Rhythmus
306 307 307 308 308	break a promise found else fast music dance rhythm sense of rhythm	ein Versprechen brechen fand sonst schnell Musik tanzen Rhythmus Rhythmusgefühl
306 307 307 308 308 308	break a promise found else fast music dance rhythm sense of rhythm	ein Versprechen brechen fand sonst schnell Musik tanzen Rhythmus
306 307 307 308 308 308 308 308	break a promise found else fast music dance rhythm sense of rhythm just	ein Versprechen brechen fand sonst schnell Musik tanzen Rhythmus Rhythmusgefühl
306 307 307 308 308 308 308 308 308	break a promise found else fast music dance rhythm sense of rhythm just done	ein Versprechen brechen fand sonst Schnell Musik tanzen Rhythmus gerade/nur/einfach

310	probable	wahrscheinlich
310	improbable	unwahrscheinlich

310	probably	wahrscheinlich
310	possibility	Möglichkeit
310	imagine	vorstellen
310	construction	Konstruktion
310	police	Polizei
310	police station	Polizeiwache
310	park	Park



## English–Italian Vocabulary Book Stage 4

English in a quarter of the time!



### Italian vocabulary

#### LESSON 41

211	wife – wives moglie – mogli
211	help aiutare
	common comune
211	fire fuoco, stufa
212	broadlargo/a
212	richricco/a
	poor povero/a
212	story racconto
212	bedtime l'ora di andare a letto
	express esprimere
212	thoughtpensiero
213	irregular verbsverbi irregolari
213	so quindi
213	changecambiare

#### LESSON 42

216	hill	collina
216	around	intorno
216	laugh	ridere
216	comedy	commedia
216	enemy	nemico
216	Britain	Gran Bretagna
216	castle	castello
217	hungry	affamato
217	noise	rumore
217	fact	fatto
217		
217	mathematical	
217	geographical	geografico
217	become	diventare
218	obtain	ottenere
218	fetch	andare a prendere
218	doctor	medico
218	get to	arrivare a
218	reach	
219	there was	c'era
219	there were	c'erano
	die	
220	president	presidente
LESS	50N 43	
224	strops	fouto

221	strongtorte
221	weak debole

221	physical	fisico
221	soldier	
221	uniform	uniforme
221	make money	
221	army	esercito
	build	costruire
	fill	
222	contain	contenere
	art	
222	artist	artista
222	feel	sentirsi
222	too much	troppo
223	middle	centro
223	centre	centro
224	sure	
224	request	richiesta
224	neither nor	né né
225	willing	disposto

226 226 228 228 228 228 228	filmfilm, pellicola pronunciationpronuncia bicyclebicicletta motorbikemotocicletta bikebici mistakesbaglio, sbagliare,
220	confondere
229	listenascoltare
229	hearsentire
229	newsnotizie
229	radio radio
229	radio stationstazione radio
229	all the time tutto il tempo, sempre
229	ill malato
229	well bene
229	a coldun raffreddore
229	medicinemedicina
230	favourite preferito
230	thirsty assetato/a
230	programme programma
230	sell vendere
230	supermarket supermercato

232 awayvi 232 tell dir	a
232 businessattività commercial	
232 foreignstraniero/a stranieri/	
233 rainypiovoso/	
233 sunny soleggiato/	
233 cloudynuvoloso/	a
233 naturenatur	а
233 priceprezz	
233 bushcespugli	
234 worthval	e
234 to be worth valere, valere la pen	а
234 valuevalor	е
235 hard difficile, moltissimo, dur	о
235 softtener	0

#### **LESSON 46**

237	future tense tempo futuro
238	in 3 months' time fra 3 mesi
239	won't forma contratta di "will not"
239	stayrimanere
240	shall verbo modale
240	suggestionsuggerimento
240	public pubblico
240	in publicin pubblico
240	public holidayfesta nazionale/
	pubblica
241	showmostrare
241	kill uccidere
241	tigertigre

#### LESSON 47

242	queen	regina
242	head	testa
	blood	
	offer	
	company	
242	in company ir	n compagnia
242	chocolate	cioccolato
242	chocolates	cioccolatini
242		vita
	death	
242	in the past	nel passato
243	suggest	suggerire
243	exercise	esercitarsi
244	tonight	stasera
244	tired	stanco
244	tired of	stanco di
244	turn	girarsi
244	turn overg	irare, voltare
	gotpas	

245	until fino a
245	till fino a
245	again di nuovo
245	too manytroppi
246	durationdurata
246	there will be ci sarà, ci saranno
246	there'll be ci sarà, ci saranno

#### **LESSON 48**

248	newspaper giornale
248	magazinerivista
248	popularpopolare
248	sold vendetti, venduto
248	coal carbone
248	decidedecidere
248	menu menù
249	explainspiegare
249	heavenparadiso
249	hellinferno
249	book prenotare, riservare
249	tryprovare a, cercare di
249	try hardfare del proprio meglio
249	possiblepossibile
249	impossible impossibile
250	quietsilenzioso
250	noisyrumoroso
250	sorrydispiaciuto, scontento
250	pleasedcontento
250	l'm sorrymi dispiace
251	hadavevo, ho avuto, ebbi
251	could potevo, ho potuto, potei
251	babybambino/a
252	perhapsforse
252	maybe probabilmente, forse
252	a friend of yours uno dei tuoi amici
252	sweetdolce/i

254	spoken	parlato
		scritto
255	communicate	comunicare
255	easily	facilmente
255	hadn't	non avevo
256	practise	fare pratica, praticare
257	practice	pratica
257	sport	sport
257	spell	compitare
258	would like	vorrei
258	visit	visitare
258	Australia	Australia
259	use /ju:z/	usare
		uso

260	thereforeperciò
260	soundrumore
260	traffictraffico
260	silentsilenzioso
262	succeedriuscire
262	failnon riuscire, essere bocciato, fallire
262	examination (exam) esame
262	take an examinationsostenere
	un esame
262	pass passare, essere promosso
262	have to dovere

#### LESSON 51

	workerlavoratore
	beginnerprincipiante
264	sleeper chi dorme, dormiente
	writerscrittore
264	speakeroratore
264	hopesperare, speranza
265	believe credere
265	planet pianeta
265	do the shopping fare la spesa
	go shopping andare a fare compere
265	listlista, elenco
266	smile sorridere
266	taxtassa
267	past participleparticipio passato

#### LESSON 52

269	cat	gatto
		cane
269	result	risultato
269	lucky	fortunato
269	destroy	distruggere
269		documento
269		stato (v.)
269	Scotland	Scozia
		crimine
270	guilty	colpevole
270		innocente
270	against the law	illegale
270		ho mangiato
270	experience	esperienza
271		per
271		fino ad ora
		troppi
272	too much	troppo
272	excessive	eccessivo
LESSON 53		

	age	
274	marry	sposare

274	get marriedsposarsi
274	average medio/a
275	thickspesso
275	thinsottile
275	big grande
	little piccolo
	SwitzerlandSvizzera
276	purseborsellino
276	wallet portafogli
	usuallydi solito
276	lose perdere
	find trovare
276	policemanpoliziotto
	to be angryessere arrabiato
	fishpesce
	swimnuotare
	swimmer nuotatore
278	swimming poolpiscina

#### LESSON 54

279	dream – dreamt – dreamt sognare
279	nightmareincubo
279	gardengiardino
279	refuse rifiutare
279	separate diverso
280	lovelybello, incantevole
280	
280	continue continuare
281	one uno
281	youtu
281	wenoi
281	theyloro
281	meanintendere
281	in general in genere
281	necessarily necessariamente
281	in particularin particolare
281	ticketbiglietto

285	wildselvaggio
285	branch ramo
285	bridgeponte
286	egg uovo
286	pushspingere
286	pulltirare
286	interestinteressare
286	bore annoiare
287	interestinginteressante
	interested interessato
287	boringnoioso
287	boredannoiato
287	between fra (due persone o cose)
287	among fra (più persone o cose)

287	sciencescienze			
LESS	LESSON 56			
289	intentionintenzione			
289	soonpresto, fra poco			
289	happenaccadere			
290	enjoydivertirsi			
290	museummuseo			
290	holebuco			
290	keyhole buco della serratura			
291	stupid stupido			
291	intelligentintelligente			
291	cleverbravo, abile			
291	againstcontro			
291	beenstato (v.)			
291	gone andato			
291	return ritornare			
293	bird uccello			
293	flyvolare			
293	aeroplane (plane)aeroplano			

fat grasso
thinmagro
swamnuotato, nuotai
lostperso, persi
each other l'un l'altro (fra due)
one anotherl'un l'altro (fra molti)
to be able potere, essere in grado di
factory fabbrica
ordinarycomune/i, normale/i
paintdipingere
hotelalbergo
stayrimanere

#### LESSON 58

	song	
299	fun	divertimento
299	funny	divertente
301	simply	semplicemente
301	by mistake	per errore
301	if	se
301	whether	se
301	doubt	dubbio
303	speed	velocità
303	surprise	sorpreso
303	struggle	lottare

#### LESSON 59

304	surround	circondare
304	sword	spada
304	computer	computer
304	internet	internet
304	website	sito web

304	information	informazioni
304	turn on	accendere
304	turn off	spegnere
305	great	grande, fantastico,
		migliore, importante
305	lake	lago
306	kept	tenni, tenuto
306		promessa
306	keep a promise	mantenere
		una promessa
306	break a promise.	rompere
		una promessa
306		trovai, trovato
307	else	altro
307	fast	veloce
308	music	musica
308		ballare, danzare
308	rhythm	ritmo
308	sense of rhythm .	senso del ritmo
308	just	appena
308	done	fatto
309	real	.reale, effettivo, vero

310	probable	probabile
310	improbable	improbabile
310	probably	probablimente
310	possibility	possibilità
310	imagine	immaginare
310	construction	costruzione
310	police	polizia
310	police station	commissariato,
	posto di polizia o	dei carabinieri
310	park	parco

# CALAN



ENGLISH–JAPANESE VOCABULARY BOOK

STAGE 4: LESSONS 41–60



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## **STAGE 4**

## Japanese vocabulary

#### **LESSON 41**

211	wife - wives	
211	help	…手助けする
211	common	一般的な
	fire	
212	broad	広い
212	rich	金持ちの
212	poor	貧乏な
212	story	物語
212	bedtime	寝る前の
212	express	表現する
212	thought	考え
213	irregular verbs	不規則動詞
213	so	それで
213	change	変える

#### **LESSON 42**

216	hill丘	
216	aroundの周囲に	
216	laugh笑う	
216	comedyコメディー	
216	enemy敵	
216	Britain英国	
216	castle城	
217	hungry空腹の	
217	noise音	
217	fact事実	
217	historical歴史的な	
217	mathematical数学的な	
217	geographical地理的な	
217	becomeになる	
218	obtain手に入れる	
218	fetch	
218	doctor医者	
218	get to着く	
218	reach着く	
219	there wasthere isの過去形	
219	there were	
220	die死ぬ	
220	president大統領	
LECCON 42		

#### LESSON 43

strong	強い
weak	弱い
physical	体力的に
soldier	兵士
	weak physical

222 222 222 222 222	make money uniform build fill contain art artist	
223 223	middle	
223 223 224 224 224 224	middle centre sure request neither nor	中央

#### **LESSON 44**

232	lots of	たくさんの
232	away	句こうへ;離れた所に
232	tell	」なさいと言う ; 話す
232	business	商取引
232	foreign	外国の
233	rainy	雨の

233	sunny cloudy	曇りの
233	nature	自然
233	price	
233	bush	低木の茂み
234	worth	価値
234	to be worth	の価値がある
234	value	
235	hard	難しい;熱心に;硬い
235	soft	柔らかい

237	future tense	未来時制
238	in 3 months' time	3ヵ月後に
	won't	
239	stay	とどまる
240	shall	しましょうか
240	suggestion	提案
240	public	一般市民
240	in public	人前で
240	public holiday	祝祭日
241	show	見せる ; 教える
241	kill	殺す
241	tiger	タイガー

#### LESSON 47

242	queen	女王
242	head	
242	blood	
242	offer	すすめる ; 差し出す
242	company	人の集まり
242	in company	人前で
242	chocolate	チョコレート
242	chocolates	chocolateの複数形
242	life	生きている状態;人生
242	death	死
242		過去に
243	suggest	勧める ; 提案する
243	exercise	運動
244	tonight	今晩
244	tired	疲れた
244	tired of	うんざりしている
244	turn	う向転換する ; 後ろを向く
244	turn over	$(\infty)$ $(\lambda)$ $(\lambda)$ $(\lambda)$
245		
245 245	got	
	got until till	getの過去形 ・.まで まで
245	got until till	getの過去形 ・まで
245 245	got until till again	getの過去形 ・.まで まで
245 245 245	got until till again too many	getの過去形 まで まで まで まび
245 245 245 245 245	got until till again too many duration there will be	
245 245 245 245 245 246	got until till again too many duration there will be	getの過去形 まで まで まで …再び 事び 
245 245 245 245 245 246 246 246	got until till again too many duration there will be	
245 245 245 245 245 246 246 246	got until again too many duration there will be there'll be SON 48	

248 248	popular人気がある soldsellの過去形
248	coal石炭
248	decide決める
248	
249	explain説明する
249	heaven天国
249	hell地獄
249	book予約する
249	tryしようと努力する
249	try hard 一生懸命努力する
249	possible可能な
249	impossible不可能な
250	quiet静かな
250	noisy騒々しい
250	sorry残念に思う
250	pleased嬉しく思う
250	I'm sorryすみません
251	had
251	couldcanの過去形
251	baby赤ちゃん
252	perhapsもしかすると
252	maybeたぶん
252	a friend of yoursあなたの友達のうちの一人
252	sweet甘い;甘いもの

#### LESSON 49

254 255	spokenロ語の written文書の spellつづる communicate連絡を取る;意思疎通する;伝え
255	easily容易に
	hadn'thad notの短縮形
257	practise練習する
257	practice練習
257	sportスポーツ
258	would likeしたいと思う(丁寧な言い方)
258	visit訪れる
258	Australiaオーストラリア
259	use /ju:z/使用する
259	
209	use /ju:s/用途;効用

260	therefore	それ故
260	sound	音;に聞こえる
260	traffic	交通
260	silent	音がしない
262	succeed	成功する
262	fail	失敗する
262	examination (exam)	試験
262	take an examination	試験を受ける
262	pass	合格する
262	have to	しなければならない

264	worker	作業者
264	beginner	初心者
264	sleeper	眠る人
		作家
264	speaker	話す人
		願う;希望
265	believe	信用する;信じる;思う
265	planet	惑星
		買い物をする
265	go shopping	ショッピングに行く
		リスト
266	smile	
266	tax	税金
267	past participle	過去分詞

#### LESSON 52

269	cat	
269	dog	犬
269	result	
269	lucky	運のいい
269	destroy	.破り棄てる;破壊する
269	document	書類
269	been	be動詞の過去分詞形
269	Scotland	スコットランド
270	crime	犯罪
270	guilty	有罪の
270	innocent	無実の
270	against the law	法律違反で
270	I have eaten 食べたことか	「ある;食べ終わってい
る;	食べた	
270	experience	経験
271		
271	up to now	今まで
272	too many	多すぎる
	too much	
272	excessive	度を越えた

#### LESSON 53

276 276 276 276 276 276 276	marry get married average thick big big little Switzerland purse wallet lose find policeman to be angry	年齢 ; 時代 結婚する 結婚する 
		怒る 魚料理;魚

278	swim	泳ぐ
278	swimmer	泳ぎ手
278	swimming pool	.水泳プール

#### LESSON 54

279	dream – dreamt – dreamt夢を見る
279	nightmare
279	garden庭
279	refuse拒絶する
279	separate別の
280	lovely素晴らしい
280	keep(動作を)続ける、維持する;保つ
280	continueし続ける
281	one人々は
281	you(一般に) 人々は
281	we(一般に) 人々は
281	they (三人称で) 人たちは
281	meanを意味する
281	in general一般に
281	necessarily必ずしもでない(否定文で)
281	in particular特に
281	ticketチケット

#### LESSON 55

285	wild	野生の
285	branch	
285	bridge	
286	egg	
286	push	押す
	pull	
286	interest	興味を引く
286	bore	退屈させる
	interesting	
287	interested	興味がある
287	boring	退屈な
287	bored	退屈した
287	between	(二つの) 間で
287	among	(集団)の中に;の中で
287	science	

289 289 290 290 290 290 291 291 291 291 291	intention意図 soon間もなく happen
291	beenbe動詞の過去分詞形
291	gone
291	return戻る
293	bird鳥

293	fly	飛行機で行く;飛ぶ
293	aeroplane (plane)	飛行機

294	fat	太った
294	thin	痩せた
294	swam	swimの過去形
294	lost	loseの過去形
295	each other	お互いに
295	one another	お互いに
296	to be able	することがてきる
	to be able factory	
297		工場
297 297	factory	工場 普通の
297 297 297	factory ordinary	工場 普通の 絵を描く
297 297 297	factory ordinary paint hotel	工場 

#### LESSON 58

song	歌
fun ສ	シもしろいこと, 楽しみ
funnyおもしろ	っい, おかしい、笑える
simply	単に
by mistake	誤って
ifか	どうか;もし…ならば
whetherかどうか;	であろうとなかろうと
doubt	疑い
speed	速度
surprise	不意打ち;驚かす
struggle	苦闘;苦闘する
	fun

#### LESSON 59

LLJ	2014 23
304	surround取り囲む
304	sword刀
304	computerコンピュータ
304	internetインターネット
304	websiteウェブサイト
304	information情報
304	turn on 点灯する ; スイッチを入れる
304	turn off消灯する;スイッチを切る
305	great素晴らしい; 偉大な; 重要な; 大きな
305	lake湖
306	keptというのでの「本の「本の」となって、「本の「本の」を見ていた。
306	promise約束
306	keep a promise約束を守る
306	break a promise約束を破る
306	foundfindの過去・過去分詞形
307	elseほかに
307	fast早い、早く
308	music音楽
308	danceダンスする
308	rhythmリズム
308	sense of rhythmリズム感
308	just今しがた;単に
308	done doの過去分詞形
309	real本物の;実在の

310	probable	ありそうな
310	improbable	…ありそうもない
310	probably	恐らく
310	possibility	可能性
310	imagine	想像する
310	construction	構文
310	police	警察
310	police station	警察署
310	park	公園



## English–Polish Vocabulary Book Stage 4

English in a quarter of the time!



## **Polish vocabulary**

#### **LESSON 41**

211	wife – wivesżona – żony
211	help pomagać
211	common pospolity, powszechny
211	fireognisko, kominek
	broadszeroki
212	rich bogaty
212	poorbiedny
212	storyhistoria, opowiadanie
	bedtimeczas iść spać
212	express wyrazić
212	thoughtmyśl
213	irregular verbsczasowniki
	nieregularne
213	so tak więc
213	changezmienić się

#### **LESSON 42**

216	hill	wzgórze
216	around	
216	laugh	
216	comedy	komedia
216	enemy	wróg
216	Britain	Wielka Brytania
216	castle	zamek
217	hungry	głodny
217	noise	hałas
217	fact	fakt
217	historical	
217	mathematical	matematyczny
217	geographical	geograficzny
217	become	stać się
218	obtain	uzyskać
218	fetch	przynieść
218	doctor	lekarz
218	get to	dotrzeć
218	reach	
219	there was	
219		
		(znajdować się)
220	die	
220	president	prezydent

#### LESSON 43

222 222 222 222 222	strong weak physical soldier army make money uniform build fill contain art art feel too much middle	słaby śłaby żołnierz armia, wojsko zarabiać mundur budować budować sztuka sztuka sztuka artysta czuć się byt wiele, za dużo
222	feel	czuć się
222	too much z middle centre sure request	byt wiele, za dużo środek środek pewny
224 225	neither nor	ani ani

226	film	film
226	pronunciation	wymowa
228	bicycle	
228	motorbike	motor
228	bike	
228	mistake	błąd, po/mylić
229	listen	
229	hear	słyszeć
229	news	
229	radio	
229	radio station	
229	all the time	. ciągle, cały czas
229	ill	
229	well	
229	a cold	przeziębienie
229	medicine	
230	favourite	ulubiony
230	thirsty	spragniony
230	programme	program
230	sell	sprzedać

230	supermarket	supermarket
LESS	50N 45	
232	lots of	pełno, wiele
232	away	precz, stąd
222	tall	noviad-icál (comuć

232	tell	powiedzieć komuś,
		mówić komuś
232	business	biznes
		zagraniczny
233	rainy	deszczowy
233	sunny	słoneczny
233	cloudy	zachmurzony
		natura
233	price	cena
		krzak, krzew
234	worth	wartość, warte
		być wartym
234	value	wartość
235	hard	trudny, twardy, ciężko
235	soft	miękki

237	future tenseczas przyszły
238	in 3 months' time za 3 miesiące
239	won't forma skrócona
	,will not"
239	stayzostać
	shallczasownik
	modalny do sugestii
	suggestion sugestia, propozycja
240	publicludzie
240	in public publicznie
	public holiday święto narodowe
	showpokazać
241	kill zabić
241	tigertygrys

#### LESSON 47

242	queen	królowa
242	head	głowa
		krew
242	offer	oferować
242	company	towarzystwo
242	in company	w towarzystwie
		czekolada
242	chocolates	czekoladki
		życie
242	death	śmierć
242	in the past	w przeszłości
243	suggest	sugerować
243	exercise	ćwiczenia fizyczne
244	tonight	dziś wieczorem
244	tired	zmęczony

244	tired of mieć dość
244	turnobrócić się, odwrócić się
244	turn over przewracać
245	got forma przeszła czas. "get"
245	until do
245	tilldo
245	againznowu
245	too manyza dużo, zbyt wiele
246	duration czas trwania
246	there will bebędzie
	(znajdować się)
246	there'll bebędzie
	(znajdować się)

#### LESSON 48

248	newsnaper	gazeta
248		czasopismo
248		
		popularny
248		forma przeszła
~		czas. "to sell"
248		węgiel
248		decydować
248	menu	karta, menu
249	explain	wyjaśnić
249	heaven	niebo
249	hell	piekło
249	book	rezerwować
249	try	próbować
249	try hard	bardzo się starać
249		możliwy
249	impossible	niemożliwy
250		cichy
250	noisy	głośny
250	sorry	zmartwiony
250	pleased	zadowolony
250	l'm sorry	przepraszam
251		czas przeszły
	Cz	asownika "to have"
251		czas przeszły
		czasownika "can"
251	baby	dziecko, niemowlę
252		może
252	maybe	może
252	a friend of yours	twój znajomy
252		słodki, słodycz
		, ,

254	spoken	mówiony
254	written	pisany
255	spell p	oisać, przeliterować
255	communicate	. porozumiewać się
255	easily	łatwo

256		forma skrócona czasownika "had not"
257	practise	ćwiczyć
257	practice	praktyka, ćwiczenie
257	sport	sport
258	would like	chciałby
258	visit	odwiedzić
258	Australia	Australia
259	use /ju:z/	używać
259	use /ju:s/	użycie

260	thereforedlatego też, więc
260	soundodgłos, brzmieć
260	trafficruch drogowy
260	silentmilczący, cichy
262	succeedodnieść sukces
262	failponieść porażkę, nie zdać
262	examination (exam)egzamin
262	take an examination zdawać
	egzamin
262	passzdać
262	have to musieć

#### LESSON 51

264	workerpracownik
	beginnerpoczątkujący
	sleeper śpioch
264	writerpisarz
264	speakermówca
264	hopenadzieja, mieć nadzieję
	believe wierzyć
265	planet planeta
265	do the shoppingrobić zakupy
265	go shoppingiść na zakupy
	list lista
266	smile uśmiechać się
266	taxpodatek
267	past participle imiesłów czasu
	przeszłego

#### LESSON 52

269	cat kot
269	dogpies
269	result wynik
269	lucky mający szczęście,
	przynoszący szczęscie
	destroy zniszczyć
269	documentdokument
269	beenIII forma czasownika "to be"
269	ScotlandSzkocja
270	crimezbrodnia
270	guiltywinny

270	innocent	niewinny
270	against the law	niezgodne
		z prawem
270	I have eaten	zjadłem
270	experience	doświadczenie
271	for	przez
271	up to now	do teraz
272	too many	zbyt wiele
272	too much	za dużo
272	οχεοεείνο	. nadmierny, zbytni

#### LESSON 53

274	age	wiek
274	marry	
274	get married	
274	average	
275	thick	
275	thin	
275	big	duży
275	little	
275	Switzerland	Szwajcaria
276	purse	portmonetka
276	wallet	portfel
276	usually	zwykle
276	lose	stracić, zgubić
276	find	znaleźć
276	policeman	
277	to be angry	być złym
278	fish	ryba
278	swim	pływać
278	swimmer	
278	swimming pool	basen

	wild branch	
	bridge	
286	egg	jajko
286	push	popchnąć
286	pull	pociągnąć
286	interest	interesować
	bore	
287	interesting	interesujący
287	interested	zainteresowany
287	boring	nudny
287	bored	znudzony
287		między dwoma
287	among	pośród
	science	

#### LESSON 56

289	intentionzamiar
289	soon wkrótce
289	happenstać się, wydarzyć
290	enjoycieszyć się, czerpać radość
290	museum muzeum
290	hole dziura
290	keyholedziurka od klucza
291	stupid głupi
291	intelligentinteligentny
291	clever mądry
291	againstnaprzeciw, przeciwko
291	beenIII forma czasownika "to be"
291	gone III forma czasownika "get"
291	return wrócić
291	visit odwiedzić
293	bird ptak
293	flylatać
293	aeroplane (plane)samolot

#### LESSON 57

294	fat	gruby
294	thin	cienki, chudy
294	swam	II forma
	cza	asownika "to swim"
294	lost	II i III forma
	Cz	asownika "to lose"
295	each other	nawzajem
295	one another	nawzajem
296	to be able	być w stanie
		fabryka
297	ordinary	zwykły, zwyczajny
297	paint	malować
298	hotel	hotel
298	stay	zostać

#### LESSON 58

299	song	piosenka
299	fun	zabawa
299	funny	zabawny, śmieszny
301	simply	jedynie
301	by mistake	przez pomyłkę
301	if	jeśli, czy
301	whether	jeśli, jeżeli, czy
301	doubt	wątpliwość,
		mieć wątpliwość
303	speed	szybkość
303	surprise	niespodzianka
303	struggle wys	lać się, zmagać się,
		wysiłek, zmaganie

#### LESSON 59

304	surround otaczać
304	sword miecz
304	computer komputer
304	internet internet
304	websitestrona internetowa
304	information informacja
304	turn on włączyć
304	turn off wyłączyć
305	greatwspaniały, wielki
305	lake jezioro
306	kept II i III forma
	czasownika "to keep"
306	promise obietnica, obiecać
306	keep a promise dotrzymać obietnicy
306	break a promise złamać obietnicę
306	foundznaleźć (II i III forma)
307	else jeszcze, poza tym
307	fastszybki, szybko
308	music muzyka
308	dancetaniec, tańczyć
308	rhythmrytm
308	sense of rhythmpoczucie rytmu
308	just właśnie
308	doneIII forma czasownika "to do"
309	realprawdziwy

310	probable prawdopodobny
310	improbable mało prawdopodowny
310	probablyprawdopodobnie
310	possibilitymożliwość
310	imagine wyobrazić
310	constructionkonstrukcja
310	policepolicja
310	police station posterunek policji
310	park park



## English–Portuguese Vocabulary Book Stage 4

English in a quarter of the time!



### Portuguese vocabulary

#### LESSON 41

211	wife – wivesesposa – espo	osas
211	helpaju	ıdar
	common com	
211	fire f	ogo
212	broadla	irgo
	rich	
212	poorpc	bre
	story hist	
212	bedtimehora de dui	rmir
212	express expre	ssar
212	thoughtpensame	nto
213	irregular verbs verbos irregula	ares
	so então, as	
213	changemເ	ıdar

#### LESSON 42

216 216	hillmonte / colina / morro aroundem volta / ao redor de	
216	laugh rir	
216	comedycomédia	
216	enemy inimigo	
216	Britain Grã-Bretanha	
216	castle castelo	
217	hungry com fome, faminto	
217	noisebarulho	
	fact fato	
217	historical histórico	
217	mathematical matemático	
217	geographical geográfico	
217	become tornar-se	
218	obtainobter	
218	fetch buscar	
218	doctormédico	
218	<u></u>	
218	reachalcançar	
219	there was existia (havia)	
219	there were existiam (havia)	
220	die morrer	
220	president presidente	
LESSON 43		
221	strongforte	

221	weak fraco (a)
221	physical físico
221	soldiersoldado
221	uniformuniforme
221	make moneyfazer dinheiro
221	armyexército
222	build construir
222	fill encher, preencher
222	contain conter / contém
222	artarte
222	artist artista
	feelsentir
222	too much muito (demais)
223	middle meio
223	centre centro
224	sure certeza (estar certo de)
224	request pedido
224	neither nor nem nem
225	willing querendo / disposto à

226	film filme
226	pronunciation pronúncia
228	bicycle bicicleta
228	motorbike motorcicleta
228	bike bicicleta
228	mistakeerro / engano / errar
229	listenescutar / prestar atenção
229	hear ouvir
229	news notícias
229	radio rádio
229	radio station estação de rádio
229	all the time todo o tempo
229	illdoente
229	well bem
229	a cold resfriado
229	medicinemedicina
230	favouritefavorito
230	thirsty sedento
230	programme programa
230	sell vender
230	supermarket supermercado

	lots ofmuito de awaylonge / embora (para longe)
232	tellcontar (dizer)
	businessnegócio
232	foreignestrangeiro
	rainy chuvoso
233	sunny ensolarado
233	cloudynublado
	naturenatureza
	pricepreço
233	busharbusto
234	worthvaler / vale
234	to be worthvaler a pena
	valuevalor
235	harddifícil / muito / duro
235	soft mole

#### **LESSON 46**

237	future tense	tempo futuro
238	in 3 months' time	em 3 meses
239	won't	forma contra
239	stay	ficar
240	shall	.1a e 3a pessa de will
		sugestão
240	public	público
240	in public	em público
240	public holiday	feriado
241	show	mostrar
241	kill	matar
241	tiger	tigre

#### LESSON 47

242 242 242 242 242 242 242 242 242	queen rainha head
242 243 243 244 244 244 244	death morte in the past no passado suggest
	turn over virar got passsado de 'get'

245	until	até
245	till	até
245	again	de novo
245	too many	muitos, demais
246	duration	duração
246	there will be	existirá (haverá)
246	there'll be	existirá (haverá)

#### LESSON 48

248	newspaper	jornal
248	magazine	revista
248		popular
248	sold	vendido
248	coal	carvão
248	decide	decidir
248	menu	menu
249	explain	explicar
249	heaven	paraíso
249	hell	inferno
249		livro
249	try	tentar
249	try hard	tentar muito
249	possible	possível
249	impossible	impossível
250	quiet	quieto
250		barulhento
250		pena / pesar
250		contente
250	I'm sorry	Sinto muito
251		teve
251	could	pôde
251		bebê
252		talvez
252		talvez
252		um (a)
		amigo (a) seu (sua)
252	sweet	doce / ser doce

254	spokenfalado
254	writtenescrito
255	communicatecomunicar
255	easily facilmente
255	hadn'tnão tinha
256	practise praticar
257	practiceprática
257	sport esporte
257	spell soletrar
258	would likequerer (educadamente)
258	visitvisitar
258	Australia Austrália
259	use /ju:z/usar

259	use /ju:s/uso
LESS	50N 50
260	thereforeportanto / por isso
260	soundsom
	traffic tráfego
260	silentsilencioso
262	succeedsuceder / ter êxito
262	failfracassar / falhar
	examination (exam) exame
262	take an examination fazer /
	prestar um exame
262	pass passar
262	have toter (dever)

264	worker	trabalhador
264	beginner	iniciante
264	sleeper	dorminhoco
		escritor
264	speaker	orador
264	hope	esperar, esperança
265	believe	acreditar
265	planet	planeta
265	do the shopping	comprar
		(coisas necessárias)
265	go shopping	fazer compras
		(geralmente)
265	list	lista
266	smile	sorrir
266	tax	taxa / imposto
		particípio passado

#### LESSON 52

269 269 269 269 269 269 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 271 271 271	catgato dogcachorro resultresultado luckycachorro destroydestruir documentdocumento beensido (estado) ScotlandEscócia crimecrime guiltyculpado innocentinocente against the lawcontra a lei I have eatenEu já comi experienceexperiência forpor up to nowaté agora too manymuito (contável)
272	too manymuito (contável)
272	too muchmuito (incontável)

#### 272 excessive.....excessivo

#### LESSON 53

274	age	idade
274	marry	
274	get married	casar-se
274	averagen	nédia (na média)
275	thick	
275	thin	fino
275	big	grande
275	little	pequeno
275	Switzerland	Suíça
276	purse	bolsa
276		
276	usually	geralmente
276	lose	perder
276	find	achar
276	policeman	policial
277		estar com raiva
278		
278	swim	nadar
278	swimmer	nadador
278	swimming pool	piscina
	- •	

#### LESSON 54

279	dream – dreamt – dreamt sonhar – sonhou – sonhado
279	nightmarepesadelo
279	garden jardim
279	refuserecusar
279	separate separado
280	lovelyadorável
280	keepmanter
280	continue continuar
281	one um
281	youvocê
281	wenós
281	theyeles (as)
281	meansignificar
281	in general em geral
281	necessarily necessariamente
281	in particularem particular
281	ticket bilhete

285	wild	selvagem
285	branch	galho, filial
285	bridge	ponte
286	egg	ovo
286	push	empurrar
286	pull	puxar
286	interest	interessar

286	bore	entediar
287	interesting	interessante
287	interested	interessado
287	boring	chato
287	bored	entediado
287	between	entre (dois)
287	among	entre (vários)
287	science	ciência

289	intention	
289	soon	breve
289	happen	acontecer
290	enjoy	curtir
290	museum	museu
290	hole	buraco
290	keyhole	fechadura
291	stupid	estúpido
291	intelligent	inteligente
291	clever	esperto
291	against	contra
291	been	
291	gone	ido
291	return	
291	visit	visitar
293	bird	pássaro
293	fly	voar
293	aeroplane (plane)	avião

#### LESSON 57

294	fatgordo
294	thin magro
294	swamnadou
294	lost perdeu, perdido
295	each other um ao outro
295	one another uns aos outros
	to be ableser capaz de
	factory fábrica
297	ordinarycomum / ordinário
	paint tinta / pintar
298	hotel hotel
298	stayficar

#### LESSON 58

299	song canção
	fundiversão
299	funny engraçado
301	simply simplesmente / somente
301	by mistake por engano
301	if se
301	whetherse (usado com not)
301	doubtdúvida

303	speed	velocidade
303	surprise	surpresa
	struggle l	

#### LESSON 59

304 304	surroundem volta swordespada
304	computer computador
304	internet internet
304	websitewebsite
304	information informação
304	turn on ligar
304	turn offdesligar
305	greatmuito bom /
	importante / grande
305	lake lago
306	keptmantido
306	promiseuma promessa
306	keep a promisemanter
	uma promessa
306	break a promisequebrar
	uma promessa
306	foundencontrou – encontrado
307	else que mais / outro
307	fastrápido
308	musicmúsica
308	dancedançar
308	rhythmritmo
308	sense of rhythmsenso de ritmo
308	justapenas / há pouco
308	done feito
309	realreal

310	probable	provável
310	improbable	improvável
310	probably	provavelmente
310	possibility	possibilidade
310	imagine	imaginar
310	construction	construção
310	police	polícia
310	police station	. delegacia de polícia
310	park	parque



# CALAN



STAGE 4: LESSONS 41–60



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## **STAGE 4**

### **Russian vocabulary**

#### LESSON 41

211	wife - wives	жена — жёны
211	help	Помогать
211	common	распространенный
211	fire	камин
212	broad	широкий
212	rich	богатый
212	poor	бедный
212	story	рассказ
212	bedtime	перед сном
212	express	выражать
212	thought	МЫСЛЬ
213	irregular verbs	неправильные глаголы
213	so	поэтому
213	change	изменять

#### **LESSON 42**

216	hill	холм
216	around	вблизи
216	laugh	смеяться
216	comedy	комедия
216	enemy	враг
216	Britain	Британия
216	castle	замок
217	hungry	голодный
217	noise	Шум
217	fact	факт
217	historical	исторический
217	mathematical	математический
217	geographical	географический
217	become	становиться
218		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
218	fetch	приносить, приводить
218		
218	get to	риходить, добираться
218	reach	достигать
219	there was	. там был (была, было)
219	there were	там были
220	die	умирать
220	president	президент

#### LESSON 43

221	strong	сильный, крепкий
221	weak	слабый
221	physical	физический
221	soldier	солдат

221	army	армия
221	make money	зарабатывать деньги
221	uniform	униформа
222	build	строить
222	fill	наполнять
222	contain	содержать
222	art	искусство
222	artist	художник
222	feel	чувствовать себя
222	too much	слишком много
223	middle	середина
223	centre	центр
224	sure	уверенный
224	request	просьба
224	neither nor	ни ни
225	willing	.готовый (сделать что-либо)
		охотно желающий что-либо

#### **LESSON 44**

226 228 228 228 228 228 229 229 229	pronunciation bicycle motorbike bike	произношение велосипед мотоцикл зелосипед/ мотоцикл . ошибка, ошибаться слушать слышать
229	hear	слышать
229 229	radio	радио
229 229		
229 229	a cold	простуда
229 230 230	favourite	любимый
230 230 230	programme	программа продавать
		e se

232	lots ofМного
232	awayпрочь go away = уходить,
	give away = отдавать,
	take away = уносить
232	tellговорить

232	business	бизнес
232	foreign	иностранный
233	rainy	дождливый
233	sunny	солнечный
233	cloudy	облачно
233	nature	природа
233	price	Стоимость
233	bush	куст
234	worthc	гоящий; стоимость, ценность
234	to be worth	стоить
		стоимость, ценность
235	hard	сложный, жесткий, усердно
235	soft	мягкий

237	future tenseбудущее время
238	in 3 months' time через 3 месяца
239	won't (отрицание в будущем времени)
239	stayоставаться
240	shall (вспомогательный глагол будущего
вреі	мени)
240	suggestionпредложение
240	publicобщество, общественный
240	in publicпублично
240	public holiday государственный праздник
241	showпоказывать
241	killубивать
241	tigerтигр

#### **LESSON 47**

242	queen королева
242	headглава
242	bloodкровь
242	offerпредлагать
242	companyкомпания
242	in companyв компании
242	chocolateшоколад
242	chocolates шоколадные конфеты
242	lifeжизнь
242	deathсмерть
242	in the pastв прошлом
243	suggestпредлагать
243	exerciseделать зарядку упражнение,
	тренировка; физическая нагрузка
244	tonightсегодня вечером
244	, e.a.
244	tired ofнадоело, уставший от
244	turnповорачивать
244	turn overпереворачивать
245	gotполучил, пришел
245	untilдо, (до тех пор) пока (не)
	до; (до тех пер) пена (пе)
245	tillдо
245 245	
	tillдо
245 245	tillдо againОпять

246	there'll be	там будет

#### LESSON 48

248	3 newspaper	газета
248	3 magazine	журнал
248	3 popular	популярный
248	3 sold	продал
248	3 coal	уголь
248	3 decide	решать
248	3 menu	меню
249	explain	объяснять
249	heaven	небеса, рай
249	) hell	ад
249	) book	резервировать
249	9 try	пробовать
249	Itry hard	упорно пытаться
249	9 possible	возможный
249	) impossible	невозможный
250	) quiet	тихий
250	) noisy	шумный
250		
250	) pleased	довольный
250	) I'm sorryя с	ожалею, извините
251	had	имел
251	could	МОГ
251	baby	малыш
252	2 perhaps	возможно
252	2 maybe	может быть
252	2 a friend of yours	твой/ваш друг
252	2 sweet	сладкий, сладость

#### LESSON 49

		устный, разговорный письменный
255	spell	писать/произносить по буквам
255	communicate	общаться
255	easily	легко
256	hadn't	не имел
257	practise	практиковать
257	practice	практика
257	sport	спорт
258		хотел бы
258	visit	посещать
258	Australia	Австралия
259	use /ju:z/	использовать
259	use /ju:s/	применение, польза

260	therefore	таким образом
260	sound	звук, шум, звучать
260	traffic	дорожное движение
260	silent	погруженный в тишину
262	succeed добиват	ься успеха, преуспевать
262	fail	терпеть неудачу
262	examination (exam)	экзамен
262	take an examination	сдавать экзамен

262	passуспешно сдавать (экзамен)	2
262	have toдолжен	2

264	worker	рабочий
264	beginner	начинающий
264	sleeper	Соня
264	writer	писатель
264	speaker	оратор
264	hope	надеяться, надежда
265	believe	верить
265	planet	планета
265	do the shopping	делать покупки
265	go shopping	ходить по магазинам
265	list	список
266	smile	улыбаться, улыбка
266	tax	налог
267	past participle	причастие
		прошедшего времени

#### LESSON 52

269	aat
269	dog собака
269	resultрезультат
269	luckyудачный, приносящий удачу, счастье
269	destroyуничтожать, разрушать
269	documentдокумент
269	beenбыл, причастие прошедшего
	времени от be
269	ScotlandШотландия
270	crimeпреступление
270	guiltyвиновный
270	innocentневиновный
270	against the lawпротивозаконно
270	I have eatenя съел
270	experienceопыт
271	forна протяжении
271	up to nowдо настоящего времени
272	too manyслишком много
272	too muchслишком много
272	excessiveизлишний

#### LESSON 53

274	age	возраст
274	marry	жениться
274	get married	жениться
274	average	средний
275	thick	толстый
275	thin	тонкий
275	big	большой
	little	
275	Switzerland	Швейцария
276	purse	кошелек (женский)
276	wallet	бумажник
276	usually	обычно
276	lose	терять

276	find	находить
276	policeman	полицейский
277	to be angry	быть злым
278	fish	рыба
278	swim	плавать
278	swimmer	пловец
278	swimming pool	плавательный бассейн

#### LESSON 54

279	dream - dreamt - dre	eamtмечтать;
		видеть сон; мечта, сон
279	nightmare	ночной кошмар
279	garden	сад
279	refuse	отказывать(-ся)
279	separate	отдельный
280	lovely	чудесный, прекрасный
280	keep	продолжать, хранить
280	continue	продолжать
281	one	.(безличное местоимение)
281 281		.(безличное местоимение)
	you	
281	you we	.(безличное местоимение) ты; вы Мы
281 281	you we they	.(безличное местоимение) ты; вы
281 281 281	you we they mean	.(безличное местоимение) ты; вы мы 
281 281 281 281	you we they mean in general	.(безличное местоимение) ты; вы Мы они они означать
281 281 281 281 281 281	you we they mean in general necessarily	.(безличное местоимение) ты; вы мы они означать в общем

#### LESSON 55

285	wild	дикий
285	branch	Ветвь
285	bridge	Мост
286	egg	яйцо
286	push	толкать
286		тянуть
286	interest	интересовать
286	bore	надоедать; быть скучным
287	interesting	интересный
287	interested	заинтересованный
287	boring	скучный
287	bored	скучающий
287	between	между
287	among	среди
287	science	наука
		,

289	soon	намерение скоро случаться
	enjoy	наслаждаться,
	museum	получать удовольствие музей отверстие; дыра
290 291	keyhole stupid	замочная скважина
291	inteiligent	сообразительный; умный

291	cleverумный	i.
291	against. против, напротив; у, рядом (указывает	ĩ
на соприкосновение с чем-л.)		
291	beenбыл	l.
291	goneуехал, ушел	l.
291	returnвозвращать(-ся)	1
293	birdптица	ŧ
293	flyлетать	•
293	aeroplane (plane) самолет	ī

294	fatй (челов	век или животное)
294	thin	худой
294	swam	плавал
294	lost	терял
295	each other	друг друга
295	one another	друг друга
296	to be able	быть способным
297	factory	завод
297	ordinary	~~····································
	oraniary	ООЫЧНЫИ
297	paint	
	•	красить

#### LESSON 58

299	songпесня
299	fun веселье
299	funnyсмешной
301	simplyтолько; просто
301	by mistakeпо ошибке
301	if если, ли
301	whetherли
301	doubt сомнение
303	speedскорость
303	surpriseсюрприз; неожиданность, удивлять
	struggle трудность, испытывать трудности

#### LESSON 59

304	surround	окружать
304		сабля, меч, шпага
304	computer	компьютер
304		интернет
304	website	веб-сайт
304	information	информация
304		включать
304	turn off	выключать
305	great	отличный, великий, большой
305	lake	озеро
306		держал
306	promise	обещание
306	keep a promise	держать обещание
306	break a promise	нарушать обещание
306	found	нашел
307	else	еще
307	fast	быстро, быстрый
308	music	музыка

308	dance	танцевать
308	rhythm	ритм
		чувство ритма
308	just	только, только что, просто
308	done	сделал
309	real	настоящий

310	probable	вероятный
310	improbableмаловер	роятный, невероятный
310	probably	возможно
310	possibility	ВОЗМОЖНОСТЬ
310	imagine	представлять себе
310	construction	конструкция
310	police	полиция
310	police station	полицейский участок
310	park	парк

# CALAN



ENGLISH–SLOVAK VOCABULARY BOOK

STAGE 4: LESSONS 41–60



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# **STAGE 4**

# Slovak vocabulary

#### LESSON 41

211	wife - wives	manželka – manželky
211	help	pomáhať
211	common	bežný
211	fire	kozub
212	broad	široký
212	rich	bohatý
212	poor	chudobný
		príbeh
212	bedtime	čas ísť si ľahnúť /
	b. stories	: rozprávky na dobrú noc/
212	express	vyjadriť
212	thought	myšlienka
213	irregular verbs	nepravidelné slovesá
213	so	tak
213	change	zmeniť

#### LESSON 42

216	hill	kopec
216	around	okolo, v blízkosti
216	laugh	smiať sa
216	comedy	komédia
216	enemy	nepriateľ
216	Britain	Británia
216	castle	hrad
217	hungry	hladný
217	noise	zvuk
217	fact	fakt
217	historical	historický
217	mathematical	matematický
217	geographical	geografický
217	become	stať sa
218	obtain	získať
218	fetch	priniesť
218	doctor	
218	get to	dostať sa niekam
218	reach	dosiahnuť
219	there was	
219	there were	boli (tam)
	die	
220	president	prezident
LESSON 43		

221	strong	silný
	weak	
221	physical	fyzický

221	soldier	vojak
221	army	armáda, vojsko
221	make money	zarábať peniaze
221	uniform	uniforma
222	build	postaviť
222	fill	naplniť
222	contain	obsahovať
222	art	umenie
222	artist	umelec
222	feel	cítiť
222	too much	priveľa
	(s nepočítateľný	m podstatným menom)
223	middle	stredný
223	centre	stred
224	sure	istý
224	request	žiadosť, prosba
224	neither nor	ani ani
225	willing	ochotný
	-	

#### **LESSON 44**

226 228 228 228 228 229 229 229 229 229 229	filmpronunciation bicycle motorbike bike mistake listen hear news radio radio station all the time	výslovnosť bicykel motocykel bicykel, motocykel počúvať počúvať správy rádiová stanica
229	ill well	
229 229 230 230 230 230 230	a cold medicine favourite thirsty programme sell supermarket	iiek obľúbený smädný program predať, predávať

232	lots ofveľa
	awaypreč
232	tellhovoriť, povedať
232	business obchod

232	foreign	zahraničný
233	rainy	daždivý
233	sunny	slnečný
233	cloudy	oblačný, zamračený
233	nature	príroda
233	price	cena
233	bush	ker, krík
234	worth	hodnota, cena
234	to be worth	mať hodnotu
234	value	hodnota
235	hard	tvrdý (ťažký, zložitý, veľa)
235	soft	jemný (mäkký)

237	future tense	budúci čas
238	in 3 months' time	o 3 mesiace
239	won't skrátený tvar záporu	i pomocného slovesa
will,	ktorým sa tvorí budúci čas	
239	stay	zostať
240	shallpomocné	sloveso s významom
	náv	rhu alebo povinnosti,
	ktorým sa tvorí bu	udúci čas; používa sa
	v 1. osobe jednotné	ho a množného čísla
240	suggestion	návrh
240	public	verejnosť, verejný
240	in public	na verejnosti
240	public holiday	štátny sviatok
241		
241	kill	zabiť
241	tiger	tiger
	-	-

#### LESSON 47

242	queenkráľovná
242	•
242	bloodkrv
	offerponúknuť
	companyspoločnosť, firma
	in companyv spoločnosti, vo firme
	chocolatečokoláda
	chocolatesčokoládové cukríky
	lifeživot
	deathsmrť
	in the pastv minulosti
	suggestodporučiť, navrhnúť
	exercise
	tonight dnes večer
	-
	tired unavený
	tired of unavený z
	turn otočiť (sa)
	turn overobrátiť
	gotčasť výrazu have got – mať
245	untilaž do
245	tillaž do
245	again znova, opäť
245	too manypriveľa
	(s počítateľným podstatným menom)

246	duration	trvanie
246	there will be	bude
246	there'll be	bude (skrátený tvar)

#### LESSON 48

248 248 248	newspapernoviny magazinečasopis popularpopulárny, obľúbený
248	sold predaný (minulý čas slovesa predať (sell)
248	coaluhlie
248	deciderozhodnúť sa
248	menumenu
249	explainvysvetliť
249	heavennebo
249	hell peklo
249	bookrezervovať
249	trysnažiť sa
249	try hardveľmi sa snažiť
249	possible možný
249	impossible nemožný
250	quiettichý, pokojný
250	noisyhlučný
250	sorryl'utovať
250	pleased potešený
250	l'm sorry Je mi ľúto. Mrzí ma to.
251	hadmal /minulý čas slovesa mať (have)
251	couldmohol/-a by
251	babybábätko
252	perhapssnáď, možno
252	maybemožno
252	a friend of yours tvoj priateľ
252	sweetsladký, sladkosť

#### LESSON 49

254	spoken	hovorený
254	written	písaný
255	spell	hláskovať
255	communicate	komunikovať
255	easily	ľahko
256	hadn't	nemal /
	minulý čas slov	esa mať v zápore (have not)
257	practise	precvičovať
257	practice	prax
257	sport	šport
258		rád by
258	visit	navštíviť
258	Australia	Austrália
259	use /ju:z/	použiť, používať
259	use /ju:s/	použitie, účel
	-	

260	therefore	preto
	sound	
260	traffic	doprava, premávka
260	silent	tichý
262	succeed	uspieť

262	fail	neuspieť, zlyhať
262	examination (exam)	skúška
		robiť skúšku
262	pass	uspieť na skúške
262	have to	musieť

264	worker	pracovník
264	beginner	začiatočník
264	sleeper	spáč
		spisovateľ
264	speaker	rečník
		dúfať, nádej
265	believe	veriť
265	planet	planéta
265	do the shopping	nakupovať
265	go shopping	ísť nakupovať
265	list	zoznam
266	smile	usmievať sa, úsmev
266	tax	daň
267	past participle	príčastie minulé

#### LESSON 52

269	cat mačka
269	dog pes
269	resultvýsledok
269	luckyšťastný /majúci šťastie
269	destroyzničiť
269	documentdokument
269	beenbeen byť
269	ScotlandŠkótsko
270	crimezločin
270	guiltyvinný
270	innocentnevinný
270	against the lawv rozpore so zákonom
270	I have eatenJedol som
270	experienceskúsenosť
271	for po dobu, počas
271	up to nowaž doteraz
272	too manypriveľa (s počítateľným podstatným
men	om)
272	too muchpriveľa
	(s nepočítateľným podstatným menom)
272	excessivenadmerný

#### LESSON 53

274	age	vek
274	marry	ženiť sa/vydať sa
274	get married	zosobášiť sa
274	average	priemerný
275	thick	hrubý
275	thin	tenký
275	big	veľký
275	little	malý
275	Switzerland	Švajčiarsko
276	purse	peňaženka (dámska)

276	wallet per	ňaženka (pánska)
276	usually	zvyčajne
276	lose	stratiť
276	find	nájsť
276	policeman	policajt
277	to be angry	byť nahnevaný
	fish	
278	swim	plávať
278	swimmer	plavec
278	swimming pool	plaváreň, bazén

#### LESSON 54

tvar)	dream – dreamt – dreamtsnívať (základný – snívať (minulý čas) – snívať (príčastie minulé)
279	nightmarenočná mora
279	gardenzáhrada
279	refuse odmietnuť
279	separateosobitný, oddelený
280	lovelymilý, pekný
280	keeppokračovať, ponechať, nechať, udržiavať
280	continuepokračovať
281	onejeden (človek)
281	youty/vy
281	wemy
281	theyoni
281	meanmať niečo na mysli, myslieť
281	in generalvšeobecne, vo všeobecnosti
281 281	in generalvšeobecne, vo všeobecnosti necessarily nevyhnutne, nutne
	-

#### LESSON 55

285	wilddivoký
	,
	branch konár, pobočka
285	bridge most
286	
286	push tlačiť
286	pullťahať
286	interestzaujímať (sa o)
286	borenudiť
	interestingzaujímavý
287	interested zaujímať sa
287	boring nudný
287	boredznudený, unudený
287	between medzi (dvomi ľuďmi alebo vecami)
287	among medzi (viacerými ľuďmi alebo vecami)
287	science veda

289	intention	zámer
289	soon	skoro, čoskoro
289	happen	stať sa
290	enjoy	tešiť sa z niečoho,
		rád niečo robiť, užívať si
290	museum	múzeum
290	hole	diera

290	keyhole	kľúčová dierka
291	stupid	hlúpy
291	intelligent	inteligentný, múdry
291	clever	chytrý, bystrý
291	against	proti, oproti
291	beenr	ninulé príčastie slovesa byť
291	gone	minulé príčastie slovesa ísť
291	return	vrátiť sa
293	bird	vták
293	fly	letieť
293	aeroplane (plane)	lietadlo

294	fat tučný
294	thin chudý
294	swam minulý čas slovesa plávať (swim)
294	lostminulý čas slovesa stratiť (lose)
295	each other jeden s druhým, jeden druhému
295	one anotherspolu, medzi sebou
296	to be ablebyť schopný
297	factorytováreň
297	ordinaryobyčajný
297	paintmaľovať
298	hotelhotel
298	stayzostať

#### LESSON 58

299	song	pieseň
299	fun	zábava
299	funny	zábavný
301	simply	jednoducho
301	by mistake	omylom
301	if	či
301	whether	či
301	doubt	pochybnosť
303	speed	rýchlosť

#### LESSON 59

303	surprise prekvapenie
303	strugglesnaha, zápasiť, usilovať sa
304	surround obklopiť
304	swordmeč
304	computer počítač
304	internetinternet
304	websitewebová stránka
304	information informácia
304	turn onzapnúť
304	turn off vypnúť
305	greatskvelý, veľký, významný
305	lakejazero
306	keptminulý čas slovesa držať,
	ponechať (keep)
306	promisesľub
306	keep a promisedodržať sľub
306	break a promiseporušiť sľub
306	foundminulý čas slovesa nájsť (find)

307	7 else	iný, iné
307	′ fast	rýchly, rýchlo
308	3 music	hudba
308	3 dance	tancovať
	3 rhythm	
308	3 sense of rhythmzm	ysel pre rytmus
308	3 justteraz, práve, j	ednoducho, len
308	3 done minulé príčastie sl	ovesa robiť (do)
309	) real	skutočný

310	probable	pravdepodobný
310	improbable	nepravdepodobný
310	probably	pravdepodobne
310	possibility	možnosť
310	imagine	predstaviť si
310	construction	konštrukcia, stavba
310	police	polícia
310	police station	policajná stanica
310	park	park



# English-Spanish Vocabulary Book Stage 4

English in a quarter of the time!



## Spanish vocabulary

#### **LESSON 41**

211	wife – wives esposas, mujer/es
211	help ayudar
211	common corriente/s;
	común/comunes
	fire fuego
212	broadancho/a/os/as
212	richrico/a/os/as
212	poor pobre/s
	storyhistoria, relato, cuento
212	bedtime hora de acostarse,
	hora de irse a la cama
	expressexpresar
212	thought pensamiento
213	irregular verbs verbos irregulares
213	soand so + verbo = así que,
	y por ello/esta razón
213	changecambiar

#### LESSON 42

216	hillcolina
216	aroundalrededor, alrededor de
216	laughreír
216	comedycomedia
216	enemy enemigo/a
216	BritainGran Bretaña
216	castlecastillo
217	hungry hambriento/a/os/as
217	noise ruido
217	facthecho
217	historicalhistórico/a/os/as
217	mathematical matemático/a/os/as
217	geographicalgeográfico/a/os/as
217	becomevolverse, ponerse, hacerse
218	obtain conseguir, obtener
218	fetchir a por algo, ir a traer algo
218	doctor médico/a, doctor/a
218	get tollegar a un lugar
218	reach llegar a un lugar; alcanzar
219	there washabía, hubo + singular
219	there werehabía, hubo + plural
220	
220	president presidente

#### **LESSON 43**

222 222	strongfuerte weakdébil physicalfísico soldiersoldado armyejército make moneyhacer dinero uniformuniforme buildconstruir fillllenar containcontener artarte
222	artist artista
222	feelsentir(se)
222	too muchdemasiado
223	middle centro, medio, mitad
223	centre centro
224	sureseguro/a/os/as
224	request petición, solicitud
224	neither norni ni
225	willingdispuesto/a/os/as

226	film película
226	pronunciation pronunciación
228	bicyclebici, bicicleta
228	motorbikemoto, motocicleta
228	bike bici, bicicleta o moto, motocicleta
228	mistakeerror
229	listen escuchar
229	hear oír
229	news noticias
229	radio radio
229	radio station emisora de radio
229	all the time siempre, a todas horas
229	ill enfermo/a/os/as
229	well bien
229	a cold un catarro, un resfriado
229	medicine medicamento, medicina
230	favouritefavorito/a/os/as
230	thirsty sediento/a/os/as
230	programme programa
230	sell vender

230	supermarket	supermercado	
LESSON 45			
232	lots of	mucho/a	
232	away	go away' = irse;	
		give away' = regalar;	
		ike away' = llevar(se)	
232		decir	
232		negocio	
232		extranjero/a/os/as	
232	rainy		
233	cuppy	soleado/a/os/as	
233			
		nublado/a/os/as	
233		naturaleza	
233		precio	
233		arbusto, mato	
234		valor	
234		valer;	
		seguido de gerundio	
		ecer la pena + verbo	
234	value	valor	
235	harddifícil/es;	mucho; duro/a/os/as	
235	softs	uave, blando/a/os/as	
LESS	50N 46		
237	in 3 months' time	dentro	
237		de tres meses	
238		acción de 'will + not'	
239		quedarse	
239		Se usa la partícula	
239		all' en lugar de 'will'	
		amos una sugerencia	
		Ve' (primera persona	
		singular y del plural)	
240		sugerencia	
240		público (nombre);	
		ico/a/os/as (adjetivo)	
240		en público	
240		día festivo	
240		mostrar	
241	kill	matar	
241	tiger	tigre	
LESS	50N 47		
242	gueen	reina	
242		cabeza	
		sangre	
		ofrecer	
242		compañía	
242			
242	in company	en compañía	

242	
242	lifevida
242	deathmuerte
242	in the pasten el pasado
242	suggest sugerir
	exercise ejercicio
243	tonightesta noche
244	tired cansado/a/os/as
244	tired of cansado/a/os/as de
244	turn girar, dar vueltas; volverse
244	turn overpasar (páginas);
	darle la vuelta a algo
244	
244	gotpasado del verbo 'to get'
	gotpasado del verbo 'to get' untilhasta
245	
245 245	untilhasta
245 245 245	untilhasta tillhasta
245 245 245 245	until hasta tillhasta again otra vez, de nuevo
245 245 245 245 245 245 246	until hasta till
245 245 245 245 245 245 246	until hasta tillhasta again otra vez, de nuevo too many demasiados/as duration duración
245 245 245 245 245 246 246	until hasta till

248	magazinerevista
248	popularpopular
248	sold pasado del verbo
	'to sell' (vender)
248	coal carbón
248	decidedecidir
248	menu menú
248	explainexplicar
249	heavencielo
249	hellinfierno
249	booklibro
249	try intentar, probar, tratar de
249	try hard hacer todo lo posible,
	esforzarse mucho
249	possibleposible
249	impossibleimposible
249	quiet tranquilo/a/os/as;
	silencioso/a/os/as
250	noisyruidoso/a/os/as
250	sorry triste/s, apenado/a/os/as
250	pleasedcontento/a/os/as
250	I'm sorrylo siento
250	had pasado del verbo 'to have'
251	couldpasado de 'can' (poder)
251	baby bebé
251	perhapsquizá, quizás, puede que
252	maybequizá, quizás, puede que
252	a friend of yoursun amigo tuyo,
	una amiga tuya

### 252 sweet.....dulce

#### LESSON 49

254	spokenhablado, oral
	writtenescrito, por escrito
254	spell deletrear(se)
255	communicatecomunicar
255	easily fácilmente
255	hadn't contracción de 'had + not'
	practisepracticar
257	practicepráctica
257	sport deporte
	would like gustaría
258	visit visitar
	Australia Australia
258	use /ju:z/usar
259	use /ju:s/uso
259	therefore por lo tanto

#### LESSON 50

260	soundsonar; sonido
260	traffictráfico
260	silenten silencio; silencioso/a/os/as
260	succeedhacer algo con éxito
262	fail suspender (un examen),
	fracasar, fallar
	examination (exam)examen
262	take an examination hacer un examen
262	pass aprobar (un examen), pasar
262	have totener que
262	worker trabajador, trabajadora

#### LESSON 51

264 264	beginner principiante sleeper persona que duerme writerescritor, escritora
	speakerorador, oradora
264	hopeesperar; esperanza
264	believecreer
265	planet planeta
265	do the shoppinghacer los recados,
	hacer las compras
265	go shoppingir de compras
265	list lista
265	smile sonreir
266	taximpuesto
	past participle participio pasado

#### **LESSON 52**

269	cat gato
269	dogperro
	result resultado
269	luckycon suerte,

	afortunado/a/os/as
269	destroy destruir
269	documentdocumento
269	beensido, estado
269	Scotland Escocia
269	crimecrimen
270	guiltyculpable
270	innocent inocente
270	against the law en contra de la ley
270	I have eatenhe comido
270	
270	forduración en el tiempo:
	'I've lived here for 3 years'
	= he vivido aquí (durante,
	desde hace) tres años
271	up to now hasta ahora,
	hasta este momento
271	too manydemasiados/as
	too muchdemasiado
272	excessiveexcesivo/a/os/as

#### LESSON 53

274 274 274 274 274 274 275	ageedad marrycasar(se) get marriedcasarse averagemedia, promedio thickgrueso/a/os/as (para cosas) thindelgado/a/os/as 
275	big grande/s
275	littlepequeño/a/os/as
275	Switzerland Suiza
275	purse monedero, cartera
276	wallet cartera
276	usuallypor lo general,
	normalmente
276	loseperder
276	findencontrar
276	policeman policía (masculino)
276	to be angryestar enfadado/a/os/as
277	fish pez, pescado
278	swim nadar
278	swimmernadador/a
278	swimming poolpiscina

dream – dreamt – dreamt
paradigma del verbo soñar
(presente – pasado – participio)
nightmare pesadilla
garden jardín
refuserechazar, no aceptar, rehusar

279	separateseparado/a/os/as
279	lovelybonito/a/os/as,
	bueno/a/os/as, precioso/a/os/as
280	keepkeep + gerundio
	= seguir haciendo algo
280	continuecontinuar
280	one en este uso:
	la gente en general;
	'if one goes to the cinema'
	= si uno va al cine, si se va al cine
281	youen este uso: la gente en general;
	'if you go to the cinema'
	= si vas al cine (sujeto colectivo
	indeterminado), si se va al cine
281	we en este uso:
	la gente en general;
	'if we go to the cinema' = si vas al cine
	(sujeto colectivo indeterminado),
	si se va al cine
281	they en este uso:
	la gente en general;
	'They don't sell food at a clothes shop'
	= No se vende comida en una
	tienda de ropa
281	meansignificar
281	in general en general
281	necessarilynecesariamente
281	in particularen particular
281	ticketentrada
	(para un espectáculo,
	un medio de transporte)

285	wild	salvaje/s
285	branch	rama, sucursal
285	bridge	puente
285	egg	huevo
286	push	empujar
286	pull	tirar
286	interest	interesar
286	bore	aburrir
286	interesting.	interesante
287	interested	interesado/a/os/as
287	boring	aburrido/a/os/as (ser);
		que aburre
287	bored	aburrido/a/os/as (estar)
287	between	entre dos cosas
		o personas
287	among	entre más de dos cosas
		o personas
287	science	ciencia

#### LESSON 56

289	to be going toir a
	(ocurrir/suceder algo)
289	intention intención
289	soon pronto
289	happenocurrir
290	enjoydisfrutar
290	museummuseo
290	holeagujero
290	keyhole el ojo de la cerradura
291	stupid estúpido/a/os/as
291	intelligent inteligente/s
291	cleverinteligente/s; listo/a/os/as
291	against contra
291	been participio pasado del verbo
	"to be": estado, sido
291	gone participio pasado
	del verbo "to go": ido
291	return volver (persona);
	devolver (cosa)
291	visit visitar
293	birdpájaro, ave
293	flyvolar
293	aeroplane (plane)avión

#### LESSON 57

294	fatgordo/a/os/as thin delgado/a/os/as swampasado del verbo 'to swim' =
nada	•
294	lostpasado y participio
	pasado del verbo
	"to lose": perder, perderse
295	each otheruno al otro,
	una a la otra (dos personas o cosas)
295	one another unos a los otros,
	unas a las otras
	(más de dos personas o cosas)
	to be ableser capaz
	factory fábrica
297	ordinary corriente/s;
	común/comunes
297	paint pintar
298	hotel hotel
298	stay quedarse

299	song	canción
299	fun	diversión
299	funny	divertido/a/os/as
301	simply	simplemente
301	by mistake	por equivocación

301	if	si
301	whether	si
301	doubt	duda
303	speed	velocidad
303	surprise	sorprender; sorpresa
303	struggle	luchar; lucha

304	surroundrodear
304	swordespada
304	computer ordenador
304	internet internet
304	websitesitio de internet
304	informationinformación
304	turn on encender
304	turn offapagar
305	great gran, grande
305	lake lago
306	keptpasado y participio
	pasado del verbo "to keep"
306	promise prometer; promesa
306	keep a promise mantener una
	promesa
306	break a promiseromper
	una promesa
306	foundpasado y participio pasado
	del verbo "to find" (encontrar)
307	else más
307	fastrápido/a/os/as
308	musicmúsica
308	dance bailar
308	rhythmritmo
308	sense of rhythmsentido del ritmo
308	justhace un momento;
	simplemente, sólo
308	done participio pasado del verbo
	'to do' (hacer)
309	real real/es
LESS	5ON 60
310	probable probable/s
310	improbable improbable/s
310	probablyprobablemente
310	possibilityposibilidad
310	imagine imaginar
310	construction construcción
310	policepolicía
310	police station comisaría (de policía)
310	park parque



# CALAN



ENGLISH–TURKISH VOCABULARY BOOK

STAGE 4: LESSONS 41–60



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# **STAGE 4**

# **Turkish vocabulary**

#### LESSON 41

211	wife - wives	eş - eşler
211	help	yardım etmek
211	common	yaygın
211	fire	isitici
212	broad	geniş
212	rich	zengin
212	poor	fakir
212	story	hikaye
	bedtime	
212	express	anlatmak
	thought	
213	irregular verbs	düzensiz fiiller
213	so	bu yüzden
213	change	değiştirmek

#### **LESSON 42**

216	hilltepe	
216	aroundetrafında	L
216	laugh gülmek	
216	comedy komedi	
216	enemydüşman	
216	BritainBritanya	
216	castle kale	
217	hungryaç	
217	noisegürültü	
217	factgerçek	
217	historical tarihi	
217	mathematicalmatematiksel	
217	geographicalcoğrafi	
217	becomeolmak	
218	obtain temin etmek	
218	fetchgidip getirmek	
218	doctordoktor	
218	get to varmak	
218	reachulaşmak	
219	there was vardı	
219	there werevarlardı	
220	dieölmek	
220	president başkan	
I FS	SON 43	

#### LESSON 43

221	strong	güçlü
221	weak	zayıf
221	physical	fiziksel
221	soldier	asker

221	army	ordu
221	make money	para kazanmak
221	uniform	üniforma
222	build	inşa etmek
222	fill	doldurmak
222	contain	içermek
222	art	sanat
222	artist	sanatçı
222	feel	hissetmek
222	too much	çok fazla
223	middle	orta
	centre	
224	sure	emin olmak
224	request	talep etmek
	neither nor	
225	willing	istemek

#### **LESSON 44**

226	film	film
226	pronunciation	telaffuz
228	bicycle	bisiklet
228	motorbike	motosiklet
228	bike	bisiklet veya motosiklet
228	mistake	hata/ hata yapmak
229	listen	dinlemek
229	hear	duymak
229	news	haberler
229	radio	radyo
229	radio station	radyo istasyonu
229	all the time	her zaman
229	ill	hasta
229	well	iyi/sağlıklı
229	a cold	soğuk algınlığı
229	medicine	ilaç
230	favourite	favori
230	thirsty	susamış
230	programme	program
230	sell	satmak
230	supermarket	süpermarket

lots ofbir dolu	232
awayburadan/uzağa/bir yere	
tell anlatmak	232
businessiş	232
foreign yabancı	232
rainy yağmurlu	233

233	sunny	güneşli
233	cloudy	bulutlu
233	nature	doğa
233	price	fiyat
233	bush	çalı
234	worth	bedel
234	to be worth	değerinde olmak
234	value	değer
235	hard	Zor/fazla/sert
235	soft	yumuşak

237	future tensegelecek zaman
238	in 3 months' time .önümüzdeki 3 aylık süre içinde
239	won'twill not'ın kısaltması
239	staykalmak
240	shall"Ben" veya "Biz" zamiri ile bir öneri yaparken
"will'	' yerine kullanılır
240	suggestionöneri
240	public kamu
240	in public herkesin önünde
240	
241	show göstermek
241	kill öldürmek
241	tiger kaplan

#### **LESSON 47**

242	queenkraliçe
242	head başkan
242	bloodkan
242	offerteklif etmek
242	companyşirket
242	in companyarkadaşlarla birlikte
242	chocolateçikolata
242	chocolatesçikolatalar
242	lifehayat
242	deathölüm
242	in the pastgeçmişte
243	suggestönermek
243	exerciseegzersiz yapmak
244	tonightbu gece
244	tiredyorgun
244	tired of'dan bıkmak
244	turndönmek
244	turn overçevirmek
245	got . 'to get' (almak/varmak) fiilinin geçmiş zaman
hali	
245	until'e kadar
245	till'e kadar
245	againtekrar
245	too manyçok fazla
246	durationsüre
246	there will beolacak
246	there'll beolacak (kısaltma)

#### **LESSON 48**

248	newspapergazete
248	magazinedergi
248	popularpopüler
248	soldsatıldı/satılmış
248	coalkömür
248	decidekarar vermek
248	menumenü
249	explainaçıklamak
249	heavencennet
249	hellcehennem
249	bookrezervasyon yapmak
249	try denemek
249	try hardçok gayret göstermek
249	possible mümkün
249	impossibleimkansız
250	quietsessiz
250	noisygürültülü
250	sorryüzgün
250	pleasedmutlu
250	l'm sorryÜzgünüm
251	hadvardı
251	couldebilirdi ("can"in geçmiş hali)
251	babybebek
252	perhaps muhtemelen
252	maybebelki
252	a friend of yoursarkadaşlarından biri
252	sweettatlı/şeker
	3

#### LESSON 49

254	spoken	sözlü
254	written	yazılı
255	spell	hecelemek
255	communicate	iletişim kurmak
255	easily	kolaylıkla
256	hadn't	"had"in olumsuzu
257	practise	(fiil) pratik yapmak
257	practice	(isim) egzersiz
257	sport	spor
258	would like	istemek
258	visit	ziyaret etmek
258	Australia	Avustralya
259	use /ju:z/	(fiil) kullanmak
259	use /ju:s/	(isim) kullanım

	therefore	
260	sound	ses/gibi gelmek
260	traffic	trafik
260	silent	sessiz
262	succeed	başarmak
262	fail	başarısız olmak
262	examination (exam)	sınav
262	take an examination	sınava girmek
000		
202	pass	geçmek

264	worker	işçi
264	beginner	yeni başlayan/acemi
264	sleeper	uykucu
264	writer	yazar
264	speaker	konuşmacı
		ummak/umut
265	believe	inanmak
265	planet	gezegen
265	do the shopping	alışveriş yapmak
265	go shopping	alışverişe gitmek
265	list	liste
266	smile	gülümsemek/gülümseme
266	tax	vergi
267	past participle	geçmiş zaman fiili

#### LESSON 52

269	cat	kedi
269	dog	köpek
269	result	sonuç
269	lucky	şanslı
269	destroy	yok etmek
269	document	belge
269	been"t	o be-olmak" filinin 3. hali
269	Scotland	İskoçya
270	crime	suç
270	guilty	suçlu
270	innocent	masum
270	against the law	yasalara aykırı
270	I have eaten	yedim
270	experience	deneyim
271	for	dır
271	up to now	bu zamana kadar
272	too many (sayılabiler	n nesneler için) çok fazla
272	too much (sayılamayar	n nesneler için) çok fazla
272	excessive	haddinden fazla

#### LESSON 53

274	age	yaş/devir
274	marry	evlenmek
274	get married	evlenmek
274	average	ortalama
275	thick	kalın
275	thin	ince
275	big	büyük
275		küçük
275	Switzerland	İsviçre
276	purse	bayan para çantası
276	wallet	erkek cüzdanı
276	usually	genellikle
276	lose	kaybetmek
276	find	bulmak
276	policeman	polis
277	to be angry	kızmak
278	fish	balık
278	swim	yüzmek

278	swimmer	yüzücü
278	swimming pool	yüzme havuzu

#### LESSON 54

279 279	9 dream – dreamt – dreamtrüya gö 9 nightmare	,
279	9 garden	bahçe
279	9 refuse	reddetmek
279	9 separate	ayrı
280	0 lovely	Çok hoş
280	0 keep devam etmek/bulundurmak/tutm	nak/kalmak
280	0 continue dev	vam etmek
281	1 one	biri
281	1 you	sen
281	1 we	biz
281	1 they	onlar
281		
281	1 in generalge	enel olarak
281	1 necessarily	ille de
281	1 in particular	özellikle
281	1 ticket	bilet

#### **LESSON 55**

285	wild	vahşi
285	branch	dal/şube
285	bridge	köprü
286	egg	yumurta
286	push	itmek
286	pull	çekmek
286	interest	ilgisini çekmek
286	bore	sıkmak
287	interesting	ilginç
287	interested	ilgili
287	boring	sıkıcı
287	bored	sıkılmış
287	between	iki kişi/şey arasında
287	among	ikiden fazla kişi/şey arasında
287	science	fen

289 289 290 290 290 291 291 291 291 291 291 291 291 291 293	intentionniyet soonbirazdan/kısa süre içinde happenolmak enjoyzevk almak museummüze holedelik keyholeanahtar deliği stupidaptal intelligentzeki cleverakıllı againste karşı/karşısında beento be - olmak" fiilinin 3. hali gonegeri dönmek birdkus
293	3
293	flyuçmak

#### 293 aeroplane (plane) ..... uçak LESSON 60

#### LESSON 57

	4 fat 4 thin	5 5
294	1 swam "to swim-yüzmek" filinin geçmiş :	zaman hali
294	4 lost "to lose- kaybetmek" fiilinin geç	miş zaman
hali	i	
295	5 each other	birbirine
295	5 one another	birbirlerine
296	6 to be able	ebilmek
297	7 factory	fabrika
297	7 ordinary	normal
297	7 paint	boyamak
298	3 hotel	otel
	3 stay	

#### **LESSON 58**

299	song	şarkı
299	fun	eğlence
299	funny	komik
301	simply	sadece
301	by mistake	yanlışlıkla
301	if	eğer
301	whether	eğer (şüpheli bir durumda)
301	doubt	şüphe
303	speed	hız
303	surprise	sürpriz/şaşırtmak
303	struggle	zorluk/zorlanmak

LLJ	JON 39
304	surroundçevrelemek
304	swordkılıç
304	computerbilgisayar
304	internetinternet
304	websiteinternet sitesi
304	informationbilgi
304	turn on açmak
304	turn off kapatmak
305	greatbüyük/çok iyi/önemli
305	lakegöl
306	kept"to keep=tutmak" filinin geçmiş hali
306	promisesöz vermek
306	keep a promisesözünü tutmak
306	break a promisesözünü tutmamak
306	found"to find-bulmak" fiilinin geçmiş hali
307	else daha başka
307	fasthızlı
308	musicmüzik
308	
308	rhythm ritim
308	sense of rhythmritim duygusu
308	justaz önce/sadece/yalnız
308	done "to do - yapmak" fiilinin 3. hali
309	real gerçek

310	probable	muhtemel
310	improbable	olanaksız/muhtemel olmayan
310	probably	büyük bir ihtimalle
310	possibility	olasılık
310	imagine	hayal etmek
310	construction	уарı
310	police	polis
310	police station	polis karakolu
310	park	park