



STUDENT'S BOOK STAGE 6: LESSONS 78–94

2012 ON



Student's Book Stage 6

English in a quarter of the time!

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

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Welcome to the Callan Method

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

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

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

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

English in a quarter of the time

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

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

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

The Callan Method in practice

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

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

The teacher asks you questions

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

The teacher speaks quickly

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

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

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

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

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

Teacher: "Are there two chairs in this room? Are there two chairs in this room? No, there aren't ..."

Student (immediately): "No, there aren't two chairs in this room; there are twelve chairs in this room."

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

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

Long answers, with the same grammar as the question

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

Teacher: "About how many pages are there in this book?"

Student: "There are about two hundred pages in that book."

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

Correction by imitation

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

Contracted forms

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

Lesson structure

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

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

No chatting

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

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

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

Repeat, repeat, repeat!

Systematic revision

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

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

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

Revision in reading and dictation too

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

Correcting your dictations

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

Your first lessons with the Callan Method

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

History of the Callan Method - Robin Callan



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

Robin Callan grew up in Ely, Cambridgeshire, England. In his early twenties, he went to Italy to

teach English in Salerno. Although he enjoyed teaching, Robin thought that the way in which teachers were expected to teach their lessons was inefficient and boring. He became very interested in the mechanisms of language learning, and was sure that he could radically improve the way English was taught.

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

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

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

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

The Callan School in London's Oxford Street

The largest private school in London

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

Websites

Please visit the following websites for more information:

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

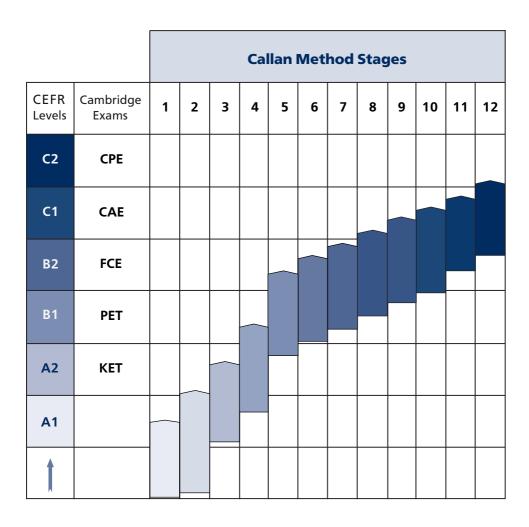
Lots of information, including a list of schools around the world that use the method

Callan School London http://www.callanschoollondon.com/en/callan-school All you need to know about the largest private English language school in London

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

* Common European Framework of Reference

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



STAGE 6

LESSON 78

415 **situation**

What would you do if you saw someone taking something from a shop without paying?

If I saw ..., I'd ...

What do people normally do in situations like that? People normally ... in situations like that

Do police officers often find themselves in dangerous situations?

Yes, police officers ...

suppose thirst

What do you suppose'd happen if there were suddenly no water in the world?

I suppose we'd all die of thirst if there ...

If you only slept two hours tonight, how do you suppose you'd feel tomorrow morning?

If I only ..., I suppose I'd feel very tired tomorrow morning

The word "supposing" can be used in a similar way to "if" when we want someone to imagine a particular situation. Therefore, we often use it in conditional sentences and say, for example, "Supposing you had no money, what would you do?"

Supposing today were Sunday, where'd you be now? Supposing today were Sunday, I'd be ...

Supposing you lost your passport, what would you do?

Supposing I lost my passport, I'd immediately tell the police

416 hotter and hotter more and more

Does it get hotter and hotter as we go towards the north of Europe?

No, it doesn't get ...; it gets colder and colder

Do people usually become richer and richer as they become older?

Yes, people usually become ...

Why? Because they usually earn more and more money

Does good wine usually become cheaper and cheaper as it becomes older?

No, good wine doesn't ...; it usually becomes more and more expensive

ready marriage

How long does it take you to get ready to go out in the morning?

It takes me about ... to get ready to ...

When do you think you'll be ready to take the exam at the end of this book?

I think I'll be ready ... in about ... weeks' time

Are you always ready to lend people money?

Yes, I'm always ... ~ No, I'm not always ...

Do you think most people are ready for marriage when they are eighteen years old?

Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don't think ...

whereabouts

If the government of your country decided to build a new national sports stadium, whereabouts do you think it should be?

If the government of my country ..., I think ...

417 describe description just

Describe someone you know, please (one of your family or friends).

I'll describe (my uncle: he's tall and thin; he has black hair etc.)

Describe the place where you live.The place where I live is

(by the sea; it's quite large; there are some factories just outside it etc.)

What's he doing? He's describing the place where he lives

Do you think it's a good enough description?

Yes, I think

it's ... ~ No, I don't think it's ...

correct incorrect

Is it correct to say "The book was writing by him"?

No, it isn't ...; we must say "The book was written by him"

Is it correct that 4 + 5 = 11? No, it isn't ...; it's incorrect

as soon as over

What did you do as soon as you came into the classroom?

I sat down as soon as I ...

What'll you do as soon as the lesson is over?

I'll stand up,

go home etc. as soon as ...

When you lend something, like money for example, do you prefer the other person to give it back on a certain date or just as soon as possible?

When I lend something ..., I prefer ...

strange

Who's the strangest person you know?

The strangest person I know is ...

they = he or she

We sometimes use the words "they", "them" etc. to talk about just one person when we don't know if the person is a man or woman. For example, "There is somebody in the next room and they are making a lot of noise. I'm going to ask them to be quieter".

When do we use the words "they", "them" etc. to talk about just one person?

We use the words

"they", "them" etc. ... when we don't know if the person is a man or woman

If someone lost their passport, what advice would you give them?

If someone lost <u>their</u> passport, I'd tell <u>them</u> that they should immediately go to the police

shut shut up be quiet

The verb "to shut up" means the same as "to be quiet" but is much less polite, and we generally use it when we are angry.

What verb can we use instead of the verb "to close"? We can use the verb "to shut" instead of ...

If some friends were talking loudly while you were trying to study, what would you say?

If some ... while I was trying to study, I'd say "Could you be quiet, please?"

419 And if they carried on talking loudly even after that, what might you then say?

If they ..., I might then say "Shut up!"

choose

Do you always choose your clothes yourself or does someone else ever help you to choose them?

Yes, I always choose my clothes myself ~ No, I don't always choose ... myself; sometimes someone helps me ...

If you had to choose between having £10,000 now or £40,000 in ten years' time, which'd you choose?

If I had to choose between having ..., I'd choose ...

Why?



To cross the road/ without looking both ways/ would be very dangerous./ When we say/ we should study,/ it means that we have an alternative,/ but that studying/ is the right thing to do;/ it is the best idea./ Although there were no bones/ in the meat,/ it had been cooked/ so badly/ that it was impossible to eat./ English has its origins/ in several other languages./ The war was directly caused/ by the actions of the president.



LESSON 79

420 recognize

Do you think you'd be able to recognize me if we met each other again in thirty years' time?

Yes, I think I'd be able to recognize you if ... ~ No, I don't

think I'd be able to recognize you if ...

Would you say you were good at recognizing people after not having seen them for several years?

Yes, I'd say I was good at ...

~ No, I wouldn't say I was good at ...

rather

Would you say you spoke English rather well now? Yes, I'd say I spoke ...

would rather

"Would rather" means the same as "would prefer". The difference is that we put the infinitive <u>without</u> "to" after "would rather", whereas we put the infinitive with "to" after "would prefer".

What can we say instead of "I would prefer to drink tea"?

We can say "I would rather drink tea" instead of "I would prefer to drink tea"

Would you rather have a cold drink than a hot drink at the moment?

Yes, I'd rather have ...

~ No, I wouldn't rather have ...

Which would you rather do this evening: read a book, watch television, or go to the cinema?

I'd rather ... than ...

421 Would you rather go on a long flight or a long train journey?

I'd rather ... than ...

faith Christian

Do you have very much faith in your government? Yes, I have a lot of faith in my government ~ No, I don't have very much faith in my government

About how old is the Christian faith?

The Christian faith is about two thousand years old

"Will" and "to be going to"

predict prediction

just this moment

Two common ways to talk about the future are:

I will go to London tomorrow (future simple)

I am going to go to London tomorrow ("to be going to")

These different forms communicate different ideas.

One common use of the future simple is to communicate that we have just this moment decided to do something. For example, if I say "It's getting cold; I'll close the window", I am communicating that I have just this moment decided to close the window.

We can also use the future simple to make a prediction. For example, if I say to a friend "Don't worry about your exam tomorrow; I'm sure it will be easy", I am making a prediction that the exam will be easy.

422 Tell me one common use of the future simple, please.

One common use of the future simple is to communicate that we have just this moment decided to do something

Give me an example, please.Sorry I forgot to bring the money for you; I'll bring it tomorrow, I promise!

Tell me another common use of the future simple, please.

Another common use of the future simple is to make a prediction

Give me an example, please.

I can't remember what she

looks like but I'm sure I'll recognize her when I see her

"To be going to" can also be used to make a prediction, but a prediction using information we already have. For example, if I say "Oh, look at the sky; I think it's going to rain", I am predicting rain because I can see that the sky is dark and cloudy now.

Another common use of "to be going to" is to communicate a future intention; something that we have <u>already</u> decided to do. For example, if I say "I'm going to buy a new car", I am communicating that I have already decided to buy a new car; it is my intention to buy one.

Tell me one common use of "to be going to", please. One common use of "to be going to" is to make a

prediction using information we already have

Give me an example, please.

Be careful; that wine glass is going to fall off the table!

Tell me another common use of "to be going to", please.

Another common use of "to be going to" is to communicate a future

intention; something that we have already decided to do

Give me an example, please.

I'm going to go to the cinema next Saturday

To communicate your future intentions, it is important to remember to use "to be going to", <u>not</u> the future simple. If you decide to watch a film tonight, and then later you tell a friend what you have decided to do, you should say "I'm going to watch a film tonight". It is wrong in this situation to say "I will watch a film tonight". This is a very common mistake.

Tell me what you have decided to do this afternoon (or this evening), please.

This afternoon (or this evening), I'm going to visit a friend etc.

stairs	upstairs	downstairs
living room	lift	

In a house, are the bedrooms usually downstairs?

No, in a house ...; they're usually upstairs

And is the living room usually upstairs?

No, the living room ...; it's usually downstairs

If you had to get to a room that was on the tenth floor of a building, would you take the stairs or the lift? $\qquad \qquad \text{If I had}$

to ..., I'd take the lift

lip lipstick

Is this my top lip?

No, it isn't your top lip; it's your bottom lip

Do you think women look better with or without lipstick? I think women look ...

424 **system**

What system of government do you have in your country?

We have a ... system of government in my country

sail sailor

Is sailing a popular sport in your country?

Yes, sailing's ...

in my country ~ No, sailing isn't ... in my country

Would you like to be a sailor?

Yes, I'd like to ...

~ No, I wouldn't like to ...



I do not get up/ immediately after I wake up,/ but I lie in bed/ for a few minutes./ We sometimes/ go through the summer/ without going for a swim./ There is no comparison/ between the prices on the website/ and those in the shop./ The fridge he bought/ from the shop on the corner/ was faulty./ It made him angry/ and he took a long time/ to calm down./ That guard dog/ is much too dangerous/ to keep in the house.

LESSON 80

425	Emphatic "do"	deny	exclamation	stress
	I do speak English!		I do like this book!	

As you already know, we use the auxiliary verb "do" for the present simple, but only in questions and negative sentences; it is not used in the positive. For example, we say "Do you speak English?" and "I do not speak English", but we say "I speak English", with no auxiliary "do".

However, when we want to be emphatic about something, we can also use "do" in a positive sentence. For example, if someone says to you "You don't speak English", you can reply "Yes I <u>do</u> speak English!" In situations like this, we put a heavy stress on the word "do".

When do we use the auxiliary verb "do" in a positive sentence with the present simple tense?

We use the ... when we want to be emphatic

We usually use the emphatic "do" when we want to deny something that someone has said because we know it is not true. For example, if someone says to you "You don't eat healthy food", you can deny this strongly by saying "Yes I do eat healthy food!"

When do we usually use the emphatic "do"? We usually use ... when we want to deny something that someone has said because we know it is not true

Give me an example, please.For example, if somebody says "You don't eat enough vegetables", I can reply "Yes I <u>do</u> eat enough vegetables!"

426 Reply to this sentence using the emphatic form, please: you don't know what I've got in my pocket.

Yes I do know

what you've got in your pocket!

Another use of the emphatic "do" is in an exclamation. For example, "I <u>do</u> like this book!" and "He does speak good English!"

Tell me another use of the emphatic "do", please.

Another use use ... is in an exclamation

Give me an example, please. I <u>do</u> hate noisy children! She does write beautifully!

Of course, we can use the emphatic "do" with the past simple too. For example, "I <u>did</u> study hard last year!" and "I <u>did</u> like that book you gave me!"

Reply to this sentence using the emphatic form in the past, please: He didn't cycle home yesterday.

Yes he did

cycle home yesterday!

Remember that we only use the emphatic "do" with the present and past simple. With other tenses, we just stress the first auxiliary verb, or the negative word in the verb. For example, "Yes I <u>can</u> speak English well!" and "No I <u>won't</u> make a mistake!"

Reply to these sentences using emphatic forms, please:

You can't read quickly.

Yes I <u>can</u> read quickly!

The weather's been good. No the weather has <u>not</u> been good!

She doesn't love her family. Yes she <u>does</u> love her family!

He came to school early.

No he didn't come to school early!

We shouldn't tell him the news.

Yes we should tell him the news!

427 hit arrest

What am I doing? You're hitting the table with your hand

Have you ever hit your head getting into a car? Yes, I've hit my head ...

~ No, I've never hit my head ...

What'd happen if you hit a policeman? If I hit a policeman, he'd arrest me

Have you ever seen anyone arrested? Yes, I've seen someone arrested \sim No, I've never seen anyone arrested

fair	fairly	just	
moderate	unfa	ir	
The word "fair" has five different meanings, which are as follows:			
What are the five	meanings of the word "fa	The five meanings of the word "fair" are	
Do people becom north of Europe?	e darker and darker in hai	r colour as we go towards the No, people don't; they become fairer and fairer	
Have you ever bee	en to an industrial or agric bo	ultural fair? Yes, I've een to ~ No, I've never been to	
What kind?			
If I asked everyone would that be fair		stions but only asked you two, No, if you asked but only asked me two, it wouldn't be fair; it'd be unfair	
Do they ever have	a funfair in this town?	Yes, they sometimes have ~ No, they never have	
Do you speak Eng	lish fairly well now?	Yes, I speak English fairly well now	
pleasure			
Is it a great pleasu	re for you to get up in the	e morning? Yes, it's a great pleasure for me o, it isn't a great pleasure for me	
Why or why not?		Because I find my work interesting ause, when I get up, it's often cold	
Do you think it's p	ossible for life to be full o	f pleasure all the time?	

Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don't think ...

428

experiment

Do you think it's wrong to use animals for experiments?

Yes, I think it's ... ~ No, I don't think it's ...

429 **discover**

When was America discovered by Europeans, and who discovered it?

America was discovered by Europeans in 1492 by Christopher Columbus, or by Leif Ericsson about the year 1000

Is the internet useful for discovering new information?

Yes, the internet ...



LESSON 81

430 scientist

Would you like to be a scientist?

Yes, I'd like ... ~ No, I wouldn't like ...

Why or why not?

tissue

What do we call a paper handkerchief?

We call a paper handkerchief a tissue

division

How many football divisions are there in your country? There are ... football divisions in my country

Which division's your home town in?

My home town's in the ... division

in within on the other hand

The time now is (6 o'clock). If I went out of the room and said to you "I'll be back in an hour's time", it would mean that I'd be back at (7 o'clock). If, on the other hand, I went out of the room and said "I'll be back within an hour", it'd mean that I'd be back at any time between now and (7 o'clock).

The time now is (6 o'clock). If I went out of the room and said "I'll be back in an hour", at what time would I return?

If you went ..., you'd return at (7 o'clock)

431 If, on the other hand, I went out of the room and said "I'll be back within an hour", at what time would I return?

If, on the other hand, you went ..., you'd return at any time between now and (7 o'clock)

Do you think life will be discovered on other planets within the next hundred years?

Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don't think ...

main	mainly	shopping

Which is the main shopping street in this town?

... is the main shopping ...

Do you think that the difference between the people of one country and those of another is mainly a question of language?

Yes, I think ...

~ No, I don't think ...

sing - sang - sung

What are the three forms of "sing"?

The three forms of "sing" are "sing, sang, sung"

Why are people so often in the habit of singing to themselves in the bathroom?

People are so often ... maybe because their voices sound better in the bathroom.

If you sang in public for a day (in the street, for example), how much do you think you'd earn?

If I sang in public for

a day, I think I'd earn about ...

Have you ever sung in public?

Yes, I've ... ~ No, I've never ...

432 profit loss business

If you bought a business for £1,000,000 and sold it again later for £250,000, would you be making a profit?

No, if I bought ..., I wouldn't be making a profit; I'd be making a loss

How much would your loss be?

My loss'd be £750,000

Future perfect

I will have eaten

We use the future perfect when we are thinking about time before and up to a specific point in the future. For example, if you know that you will be in bed at midnight tonight, you can tell a friend "Please don't phone me at midnight; I will have gone to bed". This communicates that you will go to bed <u>before</u> midnight and that, at midnight, you will be in bed, probably sleeping.

When do we use the future perfect? We use the future perfect when we are thinking about time before and up to a specific point in the future

Give me an example, please

When you arrive at my house, I will have cooked dinner

What does that sentence mean?

That sentence means that I will finish cooking dinner before you arrive

at my house; when you arrive, dinner will be ready

433 Tell me the difference between these two sentences:

"At 9 o'clock, I will eat my dinner" and

"At 9 o'clock, I will have eaten my dinner".

The difference ... is that "At 9 o'clock, I will eat my dinner" means I will start to eat my dinner at 9 o'clock, whereas "At 9 o'clock, I will have eaten my dinner" means that my dinner will already be finished at 9 o'clock

Will you have had your dinner before midnight tonight?

Yes, I'll have had my ... ~ No, I won't have had my ...

Will we have left this room in three hours' time?

Yes, we'll

have left ... ~ No, we won't have left ...

At 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, will you already have got up?

Yes, at ..., I'll already have got up ~ No, at ..., I won't already have got up

Will most shops in this town have shut before eleven o'clock this evening? Yes, most shops in this town will have shut ...

minister prime

What's a government minister?

A government minister is someone who has a very important job in the government

Give me some examples, please.

Minister for Agriculture, Foreign Minister etc.

What do some countries call the most important minister in the Some countries call ... the Prime Minister government?

434 quess

Are you usually able to guess a person's age? Yes, I'm usually ... ~ No, I'm not usually ...

coin

Have you got any coins in your pocket (or bag) at the moment?

Yes, I've got some ... ~ No, I haven't got any ...

Cheers!

In which situations do we say "Cheers!"?

We say "Cheers!"

to express good wishes when we have a drink with somebody, to say "thank you", and to say "goodbye"



In some countries,/ a lot of things used daily/ belong to the government,/ such as the roads,/ the trains, water and electricity./ The notice/ outside the building/ said that the man was wanted/ dead or alive./ Don't throw/ that piece of paper away;/ I still need it./ I haven't finished with it yet./ The little boy/ had just been given a tissue/ by his mother,/ but he immediately dropped it/ on the floor/ and made it dirty./ He sat on his own/ during the flight.

LESSON 82

435 **rode**

What's the past of "ride"?

The past of "ride" is "rode"

If you rode from here to the next town by bicycle, about how long would it take you?

If I rode ..., it'd take me about ...

decrease

Does the temperature decrease as we move from spring to summer?

No, the temperature doesn't decrease ...; it increases

join joint shoulder elbow

Do you have to join a library before you can start borrowing books?

Yes, you have to ...

If we join two pieces of wood together like this, what do we make?

If we join ... like that, we make a cross

What joint of the arm is this?

That joint ... is the shoulder, the elbow, the wrist

436 **noon**

What's another word for midday?

Another word for midday is noon

e.g. = exempli gratia = for example

abbreviation

The letters "e.g." are the abbreviation of "exempli gratia", from the Latin, which means "for example". We use these letters in writing, but not in speaking.

What are the letters "e.g." the abbreviation of?

The letters "e.g." are ...

here you are	there he is	
hand	structure	finally

We use the expression "Here you are" when we hand something to somebody. For example, if you say "Can I borrow your book, please?", I can reply "Yes, of course you can; here you are".

What can we say when we hand something to somebody?

When we ..., we can say "Here you are"

We also use this same structure with the words "here" or "there" in other situations. For example, when we are trying to find a particular person and we suddenly see them, we can say "Ah, here you are!", or when we are pointing somebody out in a photograph, we can say "There he is".

When you finally find something after trying to find it for a long time, what can you say?

When you finally ..., you can say "Ah, here it is!"

state	fill in	application form
birth		occupation

Do you pay taxes to the state?

Yes, I pay ... ~ No, I don't pay ...

Is this room in a good state or a bad state?

This room's in a ... state

When you fill in a passport application form, what must you state?

When I fill in ..., I must state my name, my address, my date of birth, my occupation etc.

statement signature

When you make a formal written statement to the police, do you have to put your signature at the end?

Yes, when

you make ..., you have to ...

download	rogram
----------	--------

What kind of things can we download from the internet? We can download programs, songs, films ...

438 drunk fight

What happens if someone drinks too much alcohol?

If someone ... ,
they get drunk

Have you ever seen two people fighting each other in the street?

Yes, I've seen ...

~ No, I've never seen ...

Where? What happened?

Do some people get into fights when they're drunk?Yes, some people ...

probability

Do you think the probability of another world war has increased or decreased in the last twenty years?

I think the probability of ...

mind	brain	change one's mind
brainy	abstract	sense

We use "mind" in the abstract sense, whereas we generally use "brain" in the physical sense.

What's the difference between "mind" and "brain"? The difference between "mind" and "brain" is that we use ...

Are you in the habit of changing your mind a lot?

Yes, I'm in the habit of changing my mind a lot ~ No, I'm not in the habit of changing my mind a lot

Do adults have bigger brains than young children? Yes, adults have ...

439 **Who's the brainiest member of your family?** My ... is the brainiest member of my family

criminal

What happens to criminals if the police catch them? If the police catch criminals, they arrest them and take them to the police station

gun

Do you have to have permission from the state to own a gun in your country?

Yes, you have to have ... in my country

civilized

Do you think the world's more civilized nowadays than it was in the past?

Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don't think ...;

I think it's less civilized

so far

How many people do you think you've spoken to so far today?

I think I've spoken to about ...

What does the expression "so far, so good" mean?

The expression "so far, so good" means that somebody has not experienced any problems up to now

Give me an example, please.

I'm enjoying my new job; so far, so good!



LESSON 83

440 Short answers with auxiliary verbs

Yes, I can	Yes, I would	Yes, I am
V 11		
Yes, I have	Yes, I do	

We can give short answers to questions simply by using an auxiliary verb.

For example: "Can you speak Spanish?" "Yes, I can."

"Have you seen David?" "No, I haven't."

"Will she be working?" "Yes, she will."

Notice that only the first auxiliary verb is necessary. Instead of "Yes, she will be", we can just say "Yes, she will".

Answer the following questions with short answers:

Will we still be here in two minutes' time? Yes, we will

Would you need any money if you went to the cinema and had a free ticket?

No, I wouldn't

Can you swim? Yes, I can ~ No, I can't

Should you be very careful when you cross the road?

Yes, you should

Could you read when you were three years old?

Yes, I

could ~ No, I couldn't

441 We can also make short answers with the verbs "be" and "have".

For example: "Are you a student?" "Yes, I am."

"Has he got the money?" "Yes, he has."

Am I the teacher? Yes, you are

For short answers with the present simple and past simple, we use the auxiliary "do".

For example: "Does he eat meat?" "Yes, he does."

"Did they finish the job?" "No, they didn't."

Do you like this part of the country?Yes, I do ~ No, I don't

Did you eat dinner at home last night? Yes, I did ~ No, I didn't

Does he/she speak his/her language during the lesson?No, he/she

doesn't

Did people believe the world was round in the old days? No, they didn't

Of course, we don't use short answers in the lessons because it's important for you to practise speaking as much as possible.

Why don't we use short answers in the lessons? We don't use ...

because it's important for us

to practise speaking as much as possible

rose

What's the past of "rise"? The past of "rise" is "rose"

Did the sun rise early this morning?

Yes, the sun rose ...

No. the sun didn't rise ...

442 how high mile (decimal) point

kilometre population

About how high are the walls of this room in feet? The walls of this room are about ... feet high

About how long is this table in feet?

This table is about ... feet long

If I am (5) feet (11) inches tall, about how tall do you think you are in feet and inches?

If you are ..., I think I'm

about ... feet ... inch(es) tall

There are about 1.6 (one point six) kilometres in a mile.

About how many kilometres are there in a mile?

There are about 1.6 kilometres in a mile

A kilometre equals about 0.6 (point six) of a mile.

If a kilometre equals about 0.6 (point six) of a mile, how far is it from here to the nearest town in miles?

If a kilometre ...,

it's about ... mile(s) from here to ...

fall over

What's the population of this town?

The population of this town is about ...

hurt – hurt – hurt

fell

What's the past of "fall"?

The past of "fall" is "fell"

If you fell over while you were running along the street, might you hurt yourself?

Yes, if I fell over while I was running along the street, I might hurt myself

Have you ever been hurt while playing sport?

Yes, I've

been ... ~ No, I've never been ...

If you hurt yourself very badly, where'd you be taken to?

If I hurt myself very badly, I'd be taken to hospital

glad

443

Would you be glad to hear that you had failed an exam?

No, I

wouldn't be glad to hear
that I'd ...; I'd be very unhappy

Would you be glad if you were told you had won the lottery?

Yes, I'd be glad if I were told I'd ...

sick unwell vomit

What are two other words for "ill"?

Two other words for "ill" are "sick" and "unwell"

"To be sick" can mean "to be unwell", but it can also mean "to vomit". We usually understand the meaning from the sentence or situation.

What's another meaning of "to be sick" besides "to be unwell"?

Another meaning of ... is "to vomit"

What does this sentence probably mean: "The little boy was sick in the car"?

That sentence probably means

that the little boy vomited in the car

What does this sentence probably mean: "The little boy didn't go to school because he was sick"?

That sentence probably mean: "The little boy didn't go to school because he was sick"?

That sentence probably means that the little boy didn't go to school because he was unwell

repair

When things break, do you normally try to repair them or do you just throw them away?

When things break, I normally ...

roof

What do we call the top covering of a house?

We call ... the roof

wind windy

Do sailing boats move faster in strong winds?

Yes, sailing boats ...

Is it a windy day today?

Yes, it's a ... ~ No, it isn't a ...

caught just as platform

What are the three forms of "catch"?

The three forms

of "catch" are "catch, caught, caught"

When was the last time you caught a cold?

The last time

I caught a cold was

445 Have you ever caught a train just as it was leaving the platform?

Yes, I've sometimes caught ... ~ No, I've never caught ...



In the old days,/ people were very much afraid/ of their kings./ It is useless/ thinking about what will happen/ if they win,/ simply because they won't win./ My pen is the most useful thing/ that I possess./ Mix some wine with it,/ add some ice from the freezer,/ and then pour the lot/ into a large glass./ The two countries/ wouldn't even unite/ to protect themselves/ against their common enemy./ We chatted online/ until after midnight.

446 Direct speech and indirect speech

report refer inverted commas

Direct speech: I said "The room is large"

Indirect speech: I said that the room was large

There are two ways in which we can repeat what someone has said. We can use direct speech, and give the exact words of the speaker, like this:

Mr Brown said "I like warm weather".

We can also use indirect speech, and report what Mr Brown said, like this:

Mr Brown said that he liked warm weather.

Notice that indirect speech is also called reported speech.

What are the two ways in which we can repeat what someone has said?

The two ways ... are by giving the exact words of the speaker, or by reporting what the speaker said

What do we call these two ways?

We call these two ways direct speech and indirect speech

Give me an example of direct speech, please.

Mr Brown said "I like warm weather"

Give me an example of indirect speech, please.

Mr Brown

said that he liked warm weather

447 When we change direct speech into indirect speech, we generally move the verb into the past, or further into the past. For example, we change present tenses into past tenses.

For example: (Direct speech) The teacher said "The room is

large".

(Indirect speech) The teacher said that the room was

large.

(Direct speech) The teacher said "I have drunk the

coffee".

(Indirect speech) The teacher said that he had drunk

the coffee.

If a verb is already in the past, it often remains unchanged. However, sometimes we put it further into the past so the exact meaning is easier to understand. Think about this sentence:

Mary said that she went to the cinema.

Here, we don't know whether Mary said "I go to the cinema" or "I went to the cinema". In other words, we don't know if she was speaking about a habit in the present or a single visit in the past. However, we could say this instead:

Mary said that she <u>had been</u> to the cinema.

Now it becomes clearer that she was speaking about a single visit in the past.

What do we do with the tenses when we change direct speech into indirect speech?

When we change ..., we generally move the verb into the past

Give me an example. The teacher said "The room is large". The teacher said that the room was large.

What do we do if a verb is already in the past?

If a verb ...,

it often remains unchanged, but

sometimes we put it further into the past

448 In indirect speech, the word "will" changes to "would". We use "would" when we are speaking about the past but want to refer to a future action.

For example: (Direct speech) Mary said "John will go to

London".

(Indirect speech) Mary said that John would go to

London.

You are reporting what Mary said in the past, but the word "would" refers to a future action.

What do we do with the word "will" when we change direct speech into indirect speech? When we change ..., we change the word "will" to "would" Give me an example, please.

She said that John

would go to London next year

Right. I will now make some statements and I want you to tell me what I said, using indirect speech.

"I swim every day" – What did I say? You said that you swam every day

"She is speaking to you" – What did I say?

You said that she was speaking to me

"I have just taken the pen from the table" - What did I say?

You said that you had just taken the pen from the table

"I think I will go to London tomorrow" – What did I say?

You said that you thought you would go to London tomorrow

"They had books in their hands when they came into the room" – What did I say?

You said that they had books in their hands when they came into the room

"I ate too much for dinner" – What did I say?

You said you had eaten too much for dinner

Notice that words like "I", "you", "my", "your" etc. sometimes need to change when direct speech becomes indirect speech.

Notice also that for indirect speech we do not use inverted commas, and it is not generally necessary to use the word "that" to connect the two parts of the sentence.

Do we use inverted commas for indirect speech?

No, we don't use ...

Is it generally necessary to use the word "that" when we use indirect speech?

No, it isn't ...

Give me an example, please.

He said that the room was large ~ He said the room was large

flat

450

Did people in the old days believe the world was round? No, people ...; they believed it was flat

Which is one of the flattest parts of this country? One of the flattest parts of this country is ...

pity what a pity picnic phrase

Would you think it was a great pity if you went for a picnic in the country and it rained?

Yes, I'd think ... if I ...

What kind of people do you pity most?

I pity ... most

Translate this phrase: "What a pity".

blow - blew - blown

What are the three forms of "blow"?

The three forms of "blow" are "blow, blew, blown"

Have you ever been blown off your feet by the wind?

Yes, I've been blown off my feet by the wind ~ No, I've never been blown off my feet by the wind



Please leave your dirty plates/ in the sink./ The teacher told the girl's mother/ that he found the girl's school studies/ were not as good as/ they should be./ They would rather live/ in an agricultural region/ of the country/ than a crowded city./ The actress made no apology/ for her lateness./ Customers in a shop/ are called "sir" or "madam",/ and an officer is called "sir"/ by his men./ My colleague takes great care of his car/ and lets no one else use it.



451 **consider decision**

What do you consider to be the best occupation in the world?

I consider ... to be the best occupation in the world

Why must we consider carefully before making an important decision?

We must ... because, if we don't consider carefully, we might make a big mistake

whatever	whenever	wherever
whoever	limit	unlimited
most of		

The difference between the words "what" and "whatever" is that we use the word "what" in a limited sense, whereas we use the word "whatever" in a more unlimited sense. Other examples of this kind of thing are: "when – whenever": "where – wherever": "who – whoever".

What's the difference between the words "what" and "whatever"?

The difference between ... is that we use the word "what" in a limited sense, whereas we use the word "whatever" in a more unlimited sense

If you could buy whatever you wanted, what would you buy?

If I could buy whatever I wanted, I'd buy ...

Can you go for a holiday whenever you like?

Yes, I can

go for a holiday whenever I like

~ No, I can't go for a holiday whenever I like

452 Why or why not?

Because I have to work (or study) for most of the year

If you could go wherever you liked in the world, where'd you go?

If I could go wherever I liked in the world, I'd go to ...

If you could meet whoever you wanted in the world, who would you prefer to meet?

If I could meet whoever

I wanted in the world, I'd prefer to meet ...

1				
truth	lie	tell the trut	h tell a lie	
honest				
Do you alwa	ys tell the tru		Yes, I always on't always; sometimes I tell lies	
Why or why	not?		Because I think it's important e honest ~ Because it's sometimes I lies in order not to be unpleasant	
Do newspap	ers always tel	ll the truth?	No, newspapers don't; sometimes they tell lies	
Why do they	sometimes to	ell lies?	They sometimes tell lies because	
miss				
What's the o	pposite of th	e verb "to catch"?	The opposite is "to miss"	
If I threw my pen to you, do you think you'd catch it or miss it? If you threw your pen to me, I think I'd				
Are you in th	ne habit of mi	ssing trains and bu h	yes, I'm in the habit ~ No, I'm not in the habit	
Why or why		last minute a	se I always leave everything to the and then have to hurry ~ Because I y of time to catch trains and buses	
How long do	you have to	be away from hom	ne before you begin to miss	

How long do you have to be away from home before you begin to miss your family and friends?

I have to be away from home for about ... before I begin ...

Did you miss the last lesson?

Yes, I missed ...

No, I didn't miss ...

If so, why?

453

union	trade union	organization
in favour of		pay (wages)

Do you think that a union of all the countries in Europe (or South America etc.) will ever be possible?

Yes, I think ... will

one day be possible ~ No, I don't think ... will ever be possible What is a trade union? A trade union is an organization composed of workers from a particular industry. It protects the workers and fights to improve their pay and conditions

Are you in favour of trade unions?

Yes, I'm in favour ... ~ No. I'm not in favour ...

rope cl

What can we use rope for?

We can use rope for climbing mountains, pulling things etc.

What'd you see if you climbed the stairs to the top of this building?

If I climbed I'd see ...

.

Is it easy to climb to the top of the music industry and stay there?

No, it isn't easy ...; it's difficult

court look for

If you lost your keys, where would you look for them first? If I lost my keys, I would ...

Where do people go when they are looking for justice? People go to the law courts when they ...

judge

Would you like the job of a judge? Yes, I'd like ... ~ No, I wouldn't like ...

dark – darken	short – shorten
wide – widen – width	length – lengthen
strength – strengthen	friendship

We can form verbs from certain adjectives or nouns by adding the letters "en". For example, from the adjective "dark" we can make the verb "to darken", which means "to make darker" or "to get darker". Other examples are "short – shorten", "wide – widen" etc.

How do we form verbs from certain adjectives or nouns? We form verbs from certain ... by adding the letters "en"

Give me some examples, please.

dark – darken; short – shorten etc.

455 What does the verb "to darken" mean?

The verb"to darken"

means "to make darker" or "to get darker"

If our trousers are too long, what must we do to them?

If our trousers ..., we must shorten them

Do the days lengthen or shorten as we go towards summer?

The days lengthen as we ...

Do you think sport can strengthen the friendship between different countries?

Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don't think ...

An adjective or noun must have only one syllable in order for us to form a verb from it. There are also some one-syllable adjectives and nouns from which we cannot form a verb. We can't say, for example, "to smallen"; we say "to make smaller".

How many syllables must an adjective or noun have in order for us to form a verb from it?

An adjective or noun must

have only one syllable in order for us ...

Can we form verbs from all adjectives and nouns of one syllable?

No, we can't form verbs ...

Give me an example of a one-syllable adjective from which we can't form a verb?

An example of a ... is "small"

(or "large", "slow" etc.)



When we hurry,/ we are not able to do things/ as well as/ when we take our time./ You can eat/ as much as you like;/ we've got plenty of sandwiches,/ crisps and biscuits./ I haven't eaten so much chocolate/ since I was a little boy./ We were late/ for an appointment with our boss,/ and so we had to run./ If I lend you some money,/ will you pay it back/ when promised?/ One should not make important decisions,/ especially about one's career,/ without thinking carefully.

456 **obvious**

Give me a sentence with the word "obvious". It is obvious from what he says that he is not interested in the job

Do small children sometimes say they aren't tired when they obviously are?

Yes, small children sometimes ...

Why? Because they don't want to go to bed etc.

ache	toothache	stomach ache
earache	headache	

An ache is a continuous physical pain, such as toothache, headache, stomach ache, earache etc.

What is an ache? An ache is a continuous ...

What might you get if you ate too much?

I might get

stomach ache if I ...

Where should you go if you get toothache? I should go

to the dentist's if I ...

What kind of things give you a headache? The kind of things that give me a headache are

noise, too much work, hot weather etc.

rule confuse

Who was the last person to rule your country? ... was the last

person to rule my country

457 **Do you understand the rules of football?** Yes, I understand ... ~ No, I don't understand ...

Do the rules of English grammar sometimes confuse you?

Yes, the rules of English grammar sometimes confuse me

Do you find computers confusing?

Yes, I find ... ~ No, I don't find ...

Would you be confused if I suddenly walked out of the room for no reason and didn't come back?

Yes, I'd be

confused if you ...

ought

"Ought" has the same meaning as "should", but it must be followed by the infinitive with "to". For example, instead of saying "I should go now", we say "I ought to go now". In normal everyday conversation, "should" is more common than "ought".

What can we say instead of "should"?

We can say "ought" ...

Give me an example, please.

I ought <u>to</u> call my dad because it's his birthday

When we borrow money, ought we to pay it back as soon as possible?

Yes, when we ..., we ought to ...

What ought we to do before crossing the road?

smooth

We ought to look both ways before ...

Do you think children ought to be allowed to go to bed whenever they want?

No, I don't think children ought to ...

458

surface seasick

roughly

rough

Is the surface of this table rough?

No, the surface ...; it's smooth

When we speak about the sea, we usually describe it as "calm" instead of "smooth".

When you travel by boat, do you prefer the sea to be rough?

No, when I travel by boat, I don't ...; I prefer it to be calm

Why? Because a rough sea makes me feel seasick ...

If someone tells you that they're feeling rough, what do they mean?

If someone tells me ..., they mean they aren't feeling very well

Roughly how many people would you say there were in Spain (or Russia, China etc.)?

I'd say there were roughly ...

Do you like rough weather? Yes, I like rough weather ~ No, I don't like rough weather; I prefer calm weather

Which do you think is the roughest sport one can play?

I think maybe rugby is the roughest ...

ground level underground
railway ground floor grounds

By the word "ground", we usually mean the surface of the land.

What do we usually mean by the word "ground"? By the word "ground", we usually ...

Are there any shops in this town built below the level of the ground (or ground level)?

Yes, there are some ...

No, there aren't any ...

Where?

459

When a table is not level, what must we do? When a table ..., we must put something under one of its legs

Has this town got an underground railway? Yes, this town's got ... ~ No, this town hasn't got ...

What's on the ground floor of this building? There's (or there are) ... on the ground floor of this building

Where's the biggest football ground in this town? The biggest football ground in this town is ...

Are the grounds of some famous old buildings in this country open to the public?

Yes, the grounds ...

educate educated

How can parents start educating their children before they go to school?

Parents can ... by teaching

them to read and write etc.

What do we mean by an educated person?

By an educated person, we mean somebody who has continued their studies to a high level

Making a suggestion

Here are four common ways in which we can make a suggestion:

- 1) Shall we go to the cinema?
- 2) Let's go to the cinema.
- 3) How (or What) about going to the cinema?
- 4) Why don't we go to the cinema?

Tell me four common ways in which we can make a suggestion, please.

Four common ways in which we can make a suggestion are:

1) Shall we wait for him?

2) Let's wait for him.

3) How (or What) about waiting for him?

4) Why don't we wait for him?

The imperative

order

When we want to say something stronger than just a suggestion, or even order someone to do something, we use the imperative. In English, the imperative is very easy; we just use the infinitive without "to". For example, we say "Go away!" For a negative imperative, we put the word "don't" before the infinitive. For example, we say "Don't go away!"

How do we make the imperative in English?

We make the imperative in English

by using the infinitive without "to"

Give me some examples, please.

Give me the book!

461 How do we make a negative imperative?

Do it now! Have a nice day!

We make a

negative imperative by putting the word "don't" before the infinitive

Give me some examples, please.

Don't give him the book! Don't be late! Don't forget to email me!



462	overeat	ereat oversleep overwork		overwork
	overcook	undercook	overpay	underpay

When we put the word "over" before a verb, it sometimes means to do something excessively.

What does it sometimes mean when we put the word "over" before a verb?

When we put the word "over" before a verb, it sometimes means ...

Give me some examples, please.

oversleep; overeat etc.

What might happen if we overate?

If we overate, we might get stomach ache

Have you ever been late for work (or school) because you've overslept?

Yes, I've ... ~ No, I've never ...

Are nurses and doctors in busy hospitals often overworked?

Yes, nurses and doctors ...

Some verbs, like "overcook" or "overpay", form their opposite with the word "under" – e.g. "undercook", "underpay".

What are the contraries of "overcook" and "overpay"?

The contraries of "overcook" and "overpay" are "undercook" and "underpay"

What do we mean when we say that somebody is underpaid for the work they do?

When we say that ..., we mean they are not paid enough for the work they do

charge serious commit battery
service

What happens to people who are charged by the police with committing serious crimes?

People who are charged ...

are first taken to court, and then, if they are found guilty, they are sent to prison How would you feel if you were told to charge the enemy in a battle?

If I were told ..., I'd probably feel very afraid

If you had to be in charge of a big business, what kind of business would you choose?

If I had to ..., I'd choose ...

If you were seriously overcharged in a restaurant, would you ask to speak to the manager?

Yes, if I were ..., I'd ask to ...

Have you ever refused to pay the service charge in a restaurant?

Yes, I've ... ~ No, I've never ...

Another use of the word "charge" is in charging a battery, for example in a mobile phone.

What's another use of the word "charge"?

Another use ...

How often do you have to recharge your mobile?

I have to recharge my mobile ...

clear as regards

Was the sky clear yesterday?

Yes, the sky was ...

~ No, the sky wasn't ...

464 Can you make yourself clearly understood when you speak English in everyday situations?

Yes, I can make myself clearly understood when I ...

At what time of day are the streets usually at their clearest as regards traffic?

The streets are usually ...

Who clears the tables in a restaurant?

The waiters and waitresses clear ...

guest host/hostess invite

If you invited me to your house, would you be my guest or my host/ hostess?

If I invited you to my house, I'd be your host/hostess

If you could play host to three famous guests, which three famous people would you choose?

If I could play...,
I'd choose ...

ridden

What are the three forms of "ride"?

The three forms of "ride" are "ride, rode, ridden"

Have you ever ridden a horse?

Yes, I've ridden ... ~ No. I've never ridden ...

Have you ever ridden a bicycle at night without lights?

Yes, I've ...

~ No, I've never ...

465 **severe**

If you were a judge, on what kind of criminals would you be most severe?

If I were a judge, the kind of

criminals I'd be most severe on would be ...

Do you get very severe winters in your country?

Yes, we get ...

~ No, we don't get ...

blow

What do people say they see when they receive a blow on the head?

People say they see stars when ...

respect

What kind of people do you respect most?

The kind of

people I respect most are ...

company employ employer employee

If you had your own company, would you employ someone simply because they were a friend?

Yes, if I had my

own company, I'd ... ~ No, if I

had my own company, I wouldn't ...

What do we employ to cut bread?

We employ a

knife to cut bread

What do we call a person who employs somebody to work for them?

We call ... an "employer"

And what do we call the person who works for them?

We call ... an

"employee"

466

Are there a lot of machines in a factory?

Yes, there are ...

What do we use a cash machine for?

We use a cash machine for taking money out of the bank quickly and easily

What could happen if you accidentally put a red sock in a washing machine with white clothes?

If I accidentally ...,
I could get pink clothes

flown

What are the three forms of "fly"?

The three forms of "fly" are "fly, flew, flown"

Have you ever flown in a plane?

Yes, I've ... ~ No, I've never ...

draw drawing curtain

The verb "to draw" means to make a picture with a pencil or pen. It can also mean "to pull". For example, if you draw the curtains, you pull them open or closed. If you draw money from the bank, you put your bank card in a cash machine and take money out.

Are you good at drawing pictures?

Yes, I'm ... ~ No, I'm not ...

What do we mean by a rough drawing?

By a rough drawing, we mean a very simple drawing

What's the easiest way to draw out cash?

The easiest way ... is to use a bank card in a cash machine

What does "to draw the curtains" mean?

"To draw the curtains" means to pull them open or closed

467

Dictation 55

All right,/ but the root of the problem/ still remains./ When a man murders another man,/ ought we to put him in prison/ or kill him?/ It's difficult to cross the road/ in safety nowadays./ He lay down quietly/ with his head on the pillow/ and went to sleep./ Your idea sounds exciting./ When we get wet,/ we have to take our clothes off/ and dry them./ I've put your cheese/ in the fridge./ In spite of the fact that/ he looks quite tall,/ he is only average height.

Perfect continuous

Present participle if ... then ...

We form the perfect continuous tenses by using the verb "have", the word "been" and the present participle of the main verb.

Present perfect continuous: I have been working

Past perfect continuous: I <u>had</u> been working

Future perfect continuous: I <u>will have</u> been working

How do we form the perfect continuous tenses? We form ... by using the verb "have", the word "been", and the present participle of the main verb

Give me an example, please.

I have been studying for two hours

We use the present perfect continuous to say how long an action has been in progress so far. We are "measuring" the duration of the action up to now. For example, if you arrive at work at 9 a.m., then at 10 a.m. you can say "I have been working for one hour so far"; later, at 11 a.m., you can say "I have been working for two hours so far".

When do we use the present perfect continuous? We use the present perfect continuous to say how long an action has been in progress so far

Give me an example, please.I have been living in this house for six months so far

We use the past perfect continuous to communicate the duration of an action up to a particular point in the past. We are "measuring" how long the action had already been in progress at that point. For example, the sentence "I had been cooking for twenty minutes when she arrived" means that I started cooking and then twenty minutes later she arrived.

When do we use the past perfect continuous? We use the past perfect continuous to communicate the duration of an action up to a particular point in the past

Give me an example, please.I had been living in this house for one month when I bought my new bed

We use the future perfect continuous to communicate the duration of an action up to a particular point in the future. For example, "At the end of this lesson, we will have been studying for ... minutes".

When do we use the future perfect continuous? We use the future perfect continuous to communicate the duration of an action up to a particular point in the future

Give me an example, please. I will have been living in this house for eight months at the end of this year

How long had you been sitting in this room for when I came in?

I had been sitting in this room for ... when you came in

Since when have you been studying English?

I've been studying English since ...

How long will you have been living in this place for when this year (or season) ends?

I'll have been living in this place for ... when this year (or season) ends

Since when? Since ...

Notice that there is no important difference between saying "I have been living here for two months" and "I have lived here for two months". When speaking about duration, we can normally use either the perfect continuous tenses or the perfect tenses.

What's the difference between saying "I have been living here for two months" and "I have lived here for two months"?

There is no important difference between saying ...

ruler

Who was the last ruler of your country?

The last ruler of my country was ...

Could you draw a completely straight line without the help of a ruler?

No, I couldn't ...

earth astronomical geographical

Generally speaking, what's the difference between "Earth" and "world"?

Generally speaking, ... is that we use the word "Earth" in the astronomical sense, and "world" in the geographical sense

How far's the Earth from the sun?

The Earth's about 93,000,000 miles from the sun (or 150,000,000 kilometres)

What's mud?

Mud's a mixture of earth and water

by means of public transport

By what means can we draw a straight line? We can draw ... by means of a pen or a pencil and a ruler

471 By what means do you come to school?

I come to school

by (means of a) bus, train, car etc.

Would you rather have your own means of transport than use public transport?

Yes, I'd rather have ...

No, I wouldn't rather have ...

Why or why not?

As a means of making money, what would you say was the best way?

As a means ..., I'd say the best way was ...

figure

What's the best way to maintain a good figure?

The best way ...

Who do you think was the greatest figure in history?

I think ...

was the greatest ...

How many figures are there in the number of your house? There are ... figures in the number of my house

What kind of figure am I drawing in the air with my finger?

You're drawing a square (a circle etc.) in the air with your finger

couple adopt

If a couple can't have a child, what can they do?

If a couple ..., they can adopt one

If you went to live in another country, do you think you would quickly adopt the way of living in that country?

Yes, if I went to ...,

I think I'd ... ~ No, if I went to ..., I don't think I'd ...

Why or why not?

472 **cruel**

Who do you think was the cruellest character in history? I think ... was the cruellest ...

college

What's a college?

A college is a kind of school, or part of a university

burn

If we put a piece of wood or paper into a flame, what happens to it?

If we put ..., it burns

take a bath



Dictation 56

He won first prize/ for being the best student/ in his class./ I'm determined to carry on studying/ until I can speak English/ really well./ My dad taught me/ how to fix my bike./ He was a real gentleman,/ and showed good manners/ in all situations. / Although he is retired,/ he is still very famous/ and can't go out in public/ without being followed by a crowd./ Some people take mud baths/ for their health./ It was after midnight/ when the nurse got an opportunity/ to take a break./ What we eat influences/ the way we feel.



473 **run**

What are the three forms of "run"?

The three forms of "run" are "run, ran, run"

What's the furthest you've ever run?

The furthest I've ever run is ...

grow - grew - grown

What does the verb "to grow" mean?

The verb

"to grow" means "..."

What are the three forms of "grow"?

The three forms of

"grow" are "grow, grew, grown"

At about what age does the average person stop growing physically?

The average person ...

If you grew tired, what'd you do?

If I grew tired, I'd go to bed and sleep, or sit down and rest

What kind of food is grown most of all in this part of the world?

The kind of food ... is ...

matter

What does the word "matter" mean?

The word

"matter" means "..."

What kind of matter is this book made of?

This book is made of paper

474 Do you think that the possibility of another world war is a serious matter?

Yes, I think that ...

Are you interested in political matters?

Yes, I'm interested ...

~ No, I'm not interested ...

expect

How long do you expect to continue living in the place where you live now?

I expect to continue ... where I live now for about ...

In a Callan Method lesson, do you expect the teacher to correct the students' mistakes?

Yes, in a Callan Method lesson, I expect ...

Tail questions tail confirm

If somebody arrives home from work and they look very tired, instead of asking them "Are you feeling tired?", we could say "You're feeling tired, aren't you?" Here, we are using a tail question. We usually use a tail question when we believe something is true, and we want somebody to confirm that we are right.

When do we use a tail question? We use a tail question when we believe something is true, and we want somebody to confirm that we are right

With this kind of question, we first say what we believe is true (for example, "You're feeling tired") and then we put the tail question at the end (for example, "aren't you?"). We form the tail question by repeating the first auxiliary verb from the main part of the sentence, and putting it in question form.

How do we form a tail question? We form a tail question by repeating the first auxiliary verb from the main part of the sentence, and putting it in question form

Give me an example, please.

He <u>is</u> going to go out tonight, <u>is</u>n't he?

475 If the main part of the sentence is positive, the tail question is negative. If the main part of the sentence is negative, the tail question is positive.

For example: "You're Mr Brown, aren't you?"

"You aren't Mr Brown, are you?"

Right, now I will say something and I want you to repeat it and add a tail question. Remember that, if the main part of the sentence is positive, the tail question is negative, and vice versa.

He's a young man. He's a young man, isn't he?

He isn't a young man.He isn't a young man, is he?

You've got a very nice kitchen.

You've got a very nice kitchen, haven't you?

You haven't got a very nice kitchen.

You haven't got a very

nice kitchen, have you?

You can sing. You can sing, can't you?

You can't sing. You can't sing, can you?

He'll be afraid. He'll be afraid, won't he?

He won't be afraid. He won't be afraid, will he?

They would be hungry.

They would be hungry, wouldn't they?

They wouldn't be hungry.

They wouldn't be hungry, would they?

When there is no auxiliary verb in the main part of the sentence, we use the auxiliary verb "do" in the tail question. For example, "You know how to cook, don't you?"

When there is no auxiliary verb in the main part of the sentence, which verb do we use in the tail question?

When there is no ...,

we use "do" in the tail question

Give me an example, please. They come every Thursday, don't they?

right legal

If you had the right by law to do whatever you wished, what'd you do?

If I had the right by law to do whatever I wished, I'd ...

Do newspapers have the legal right to print stories that aren't true?

No, newspapers don't ...

onto

We can use the word "on" for things that are moving or still. For example, we can say "I'm putting the book on the table" and also "The book is on the table". We can use the word "onto" only for things that are moving. We can say "I'm putting the book onto the table", but we can't say "The book is onto the table".

What's the difference between the words "on" and "onto"?

The difference ... is that we can use the word "on" for things that are moving or still, whereas we can use the word "onto" only for things that are moving

Do you think you could jump onto the table with both your feet together?

Yes, I think I could ...

~ No, I don't think I could ...

Have you ever tried to do something like that?

Yes, I've tried

to do something like that ~ No, I've never tried to do anything like that

477 **tie**

Do you know how to tie a tie?

Yes, I know ...

~ No, I don't know ...

elect

In the past, was the government of a country generally elected by the people?

No, in the past, the government ...

478 to have something done

homework

The structure "to have something done" communicates that we do not do the action ourselves, but that somebody else does it for us. For example, "I do not cut my hair myself; I have my hair cut by the hairdresser". Instead of saying "John is going to repair my computer for me", we can say "I am going to have my computer repaired by John".

What does the structure "to have something done" communicate?

The structure "to have something done" communicates that we don't do the action ourselves, but that somebody else does it for us

Give me an example, please.

"I got my hair cut yesterday".

I don't cut my hair myself; I have my hair cut by a hairdresser

Do you clean your shoes yourself or do you have them cleaned by someone else?

I clean my shoes myself ~ I don't clean my shoes myself;

I have them cleaned by someone else Instead of the verb "to have" we can use the verb "to get". For example,

What can we use instead of the verb "to have"?

We can use the verb "to get" instead of ...

Do very young children sometimes get their homework done for them by their parents?

Yes, very young children ...

power powerful laptop desktop

Do you think governments generally have too much power?

Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don't think ...

479 Who do you think is the most powerful person in this country?

I think ... is the most ...

Do laptops use more power than desktop computers?

No, laptops don't ...

save	rescue	protect	spend	
------	--------	---------	-------	--

The verb "save" can mean "to keep for the future", "to rescue", "to protect", and "to spend less".

Do you spend all your money or do you try to save some and put it in the bank?

I spend all my money

~ I don't spend all my money:

I try to save some and put it in the bank

If you saw someone in difficulty in the sea, how would you try to save their life?

If I saw ..., I'd try to save their life by ...

What does an old man carry to save himself from falling over while walking?

An old man carries a walking stick to save ...

Would you save any time if you used a different means of transport to come to school?

Yes, I'd save some time if I ...

~ No, I wouldn't save any time if I ...

When you close a computer program, does it usually remind you to save your work first?

Yes, when I ..., it usually reminds me to save my work first

trade	tradesman	skill	bake
baker	butcher	build	er

What kind of things does your country mainly trade in? My country mainly trades in ...

480 By a trade, we usually mean a job that a person does mainly with their hands, and for which they need a special skill. Some examples of tradesmen are bakers, butchers, builders etc.

What do we usually mean by a trade?

By a trade, we usually mean a ...

What's one of the best-paid trades in your country? One of the best-paid trades in my country is...

close /kləuz/

close /klaus/

What's the difference between the words "close" /kləuz/ and "close" / kləus/?

The difference between ... is

that "close" /kləuz/ is a verb meaning "shut",

whereas "close" /kləus/ is an adjective meaning "near"

What's the closest you've ever been to real danger? The closest I've ever been to real danger was when ...

trip fortnight

A trip is a journey to a place and back again. For example, a business trip, a trip to the shops, a trip around the world etc.

If you went on a trip to New York, what would you see? If I went ..., I'd see ...

When people go on business trips, do their companies usually pay for everything?

Yes, when people ...

Which would you prefer: an exciting trip to a big city for the weekend or a quiet fortnight on the beach?

every now and again

What does the expression "every now and again" mean? The expression "every now and again" means ...

Is it a good idea to give one's house a thorough cleaning from top to bottom every now and again?

Yes, it's a ...

no longer

481

What do you do with clothes that you no longer wear? I ... clothes that I no longer wear

island

What's an island?

An island is a piece of land completely surrounded by water

ocean	Atlantic	Pacific	Indian	
-------	-----------------	---------	--------	--

Name me some oceans, please.

The names ... are the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean

screen DVD CD

Do you prefer to watch films at home on DVD, or at the cinema on the big screen?

I prefer ...

Do you buy CDs and DVDs more often in the shops or online? I buy CDs ...

482 **Is it bad for your eyes to look at a computer screen for too long?** Yes, it's bad ...

produce

What does your country produce?

My country produces ...

boast

What kind of things do people often boast about?

People often boast about their jobs, things that they own etc.

necessity

Is wearing a tie a necessity for some occupations these days?

Yes, wearing ...



To protect themselves from the rain,/ they threw themselves down/ under the big piece of wood/ that stood against the wall./ If they had not done so,/ they would have got/ thoroughly wet./ If we drive carelessly,/ we might have an accident./ However, driving too slowly/ is also fairly dangerous./ It is strange to think/ that from these small beginnings/ we will get a large tree./ I gave her some advice/ on caring for her dog./ Each member of a royal family/ has a title.



483 **tell say**

The most important difference between "tell" and "say" is that after "tell" we indicate the person we are speaking to, but after "say" we usually do not.

For example: I told David that I was going on holiday.

I said that I was going on holiday.

What's the most important difference between "tell" and "say"?

The most important difference between "tell" and "say" is that after "tell" we indicate the person we are speaking to, but after "say" we usually do not

Give me an example, please.

She told him that it was important.
She said it was important.

After the verb "say", it is possible to indicate the person we are speaking to by using the word "to". For example: I said to David that I was going on holiday. After the verb "tell", however, we don't use "to".

After the verb "say", how is it possible to indicate the person we are speaking to?

After the verb "say", it's possible to indicate the person we are speaking to by using the word "to"

With direct speech, we normally use the verb "say", and not "tell". For example: He said "I will see you tomorrow".

For direct speech, which verb do we normally use: "say" or "tell"?

For direct speech, we normally use the verb "say"

Give me an example, please.

She said "I'm hungry"

With indirect speech, we can use either "say" or "tell", but we must use "tell" to report an order, not "say". For example: He told me to go downstairs.

Which of these sentences is correct?

He told me to go away

or

He said me to go away

The first sentence – He told me to go away – is correct

risen

What are the three forms of "rise"?

The three forms of "rise" are "rise, rose, risen"

Have you ever risen before the sun has risen?

Yes, I've sometimes risen ... ~ No, I've never risen ...

gain transaction degree

The verb "to earn" generally means "to receive money for work done", whereas the verb "to gain" generally means "to get more of something". For example, we can gain strength, time, friends etc., or we can gain money through a business transaction.

What's the difference between "to earn" and "to gain"?

The difference between "to earn" and "to gain" is that the verb "to earn" ..., whereas the verb "to gain" ...

If you bought a business for £4 million and sold it later for half that amount, would you be gaining by doing so?

No, if I ..., I wouldn't be gaining by doing so; I'd be losing

How much would your loss be?

My loss would be £2 million

Does your watch generally gain or lose time, or does it keep perfect time?

My watch generally ...

485 What's the best way to gain friends?

The best way ... is to be nice to people

How long does it take the average student to gain a degree at university in your country?

It takes the average student about ... in my country

As regards learning a language, would you gain anything by going to the country where it was spoken?

Yes, as regards learning a language, I'd gain something by ...

mark	out of	petrol	
well-known		trademark	

Are there any marks on these walls?

Yes, there are ... ~ No, there aren't ...

What kind of marks are they?

They're ...

I got ...

Who marks your dictations?

I mark my dictations myself

How many marks did you get in your last English exam?

marks out of 100 in my ...

Which petrol company do you think has the most well-known trademark?

I think ... has the most well-known trademark

486 base basis basic

What part of the book is this?

It's the bottom, or the base, of the book

What do you consider to be the basis of a good life?

I consider ... to be the basis of a good life

Is it normal for language learners to continue making basic grammatical mistakes even though they know the rules?

Yes, it's normal for ...

What do you think is basically the difference between your own language and English?

I think that, basically,

the difference between my own language and English is ...

include

When you stay at a hotel for one night, does the price you pay usually include breakfast?

Yes, when you stay at ...

No, when you stay at ...

brush

What do we use to clean our shoes with?

We use a shoe brush to clean ...

What other kinds of brushes are there?

There are hairbrushes, toothbrushes, paintbrushes etc.

box

Do you like to watch boxing?

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

Why or why not?

487 **type**

What type of film do you watch most?

I watch ...

Can you type?

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

How many words a minute?

About ... words a minute

previous occasion wedding video

Have you met me on many previous occasions?

Yes, I've met you ... ~ No, I haven't met you ...

Did you have any previous experience of the Callan Method before you came here?

Yes. I had some ... before I came here

~ No, I didn't have any ... before I came here

Why do people often make videos of special occasions like weddings?

People often ... so that they can remember them better

plan interfere interference

What do we mean by a street plan of a town?

By a ...,

we mean a map showing the streets of the town and their names

Do you usually write your plans in a diary?

Yes, I usually write my ...

~ No, I don't usually write my ...

Do you think it's a good idea for teenagers to plan their futures whilst still at school?

Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don't think ...

Why or why not?

Do you think a young person should be allowed to plan their own future without the interference of their parents?

Yes, I think ...

~ No, I don't think ...

Why or why not?

strange-looking



Some people/ have the manners of a pig./ Although he has lain in bed/ for several hours,/ he is still awake./ They did not notice/ the strange-looking house./ When people owe us a lot of money,/ we ought really to have a piece of paper/ with their signature on it/ and the amount they owe./ The servant took great pride/ in his work at the palace./ The lorry ran over some glass,/ and so we had to get out/ and change/ one of the wheels

The two types of auxiliary verb

489

<u>primary</u> <u>modal</u>

English has two basic types of auxiliary verb: primary auxiliaries and modal auxiliaries (or "modals").

What are the two basic types of auxiliary verb in English?

The two basic types of auxiliary verb in English are primary auxiliaries and modal auxiliaries

There are three primary auxiliaries: "be", "have" and "do". We use them to make basic verb structures.

What are the primary auxiliaries?

The primary auxiliaries are the verbs "be", "have" and "do"

We use the auxiliary "be" to make the continuous tenses, for example when we say "I <u>am</u> speaking English now". We also use it for the passive voice, for example when we say "This book was printed in England".

When do we use the auxiliary "be"? We use the auxiliary "be" to make the continuous tenses and the passive voice

Give me an example, please.

I am speaking English now. This book was printed in England.

We use the auxiliary "have" for the perfect tenses, for example when we say "He has gone to Scotland".

When do we use the auxiliary "have"?

We use the auxiliary "have" for the perfect tenses

490 Give me an example, please.

He has gone to Scotland

We use the auxiliary "do" for the present simple and past simple, for example when we say "I don't speak Spanish" or "Did she eat the pasta?"

When do we use the auxiliary "do"?

We use the auxiliary "do" for the present simple and past simple

Give me an example, please.

I don't speak Spanish. Did she eat the pasta?

There are ten common modals: "can", "could", "will", "would", "may", "might", "shall", "should", "must" and "ought". Modals normally express ideas about necessity or possibility.

What are the ten common modals?

The ten common

modals are "can", "could", "will", "would",

"may", "might", "shall", "should", "must" and "ought"

What ideas do modals normally express?

Modals normally

express ideas about necessity or possibility

Now, I will give you a sentence, and you say a sentence with the same meaning, but with a modal:

John is able to speak French.

John can speak French

Perhaps he works in a bank.

He may (or might) work in a bank

It is necessary for me to go to bed now.

I must go to bed now

You are not allowed to smoke in this building.

You can't (or mustn't)

smoke in this building

After a modal, we put the infinitive without "to". For example, we say "I must go", and not "I must to go". The only exception to this rule is "ought". We say, for example, "I should call my mum soon", but if we express the same idea with "ought", we say "I ought to call my mum soon".

What do we put after a modal?

We put the infinitive

without "to" after a modal

491 Give me an example, please.

I must send this email today

Which modal is the only exception to this rule?

"Ought" is the only exception to this rule

Give me an example, please.

I ought to see a doctor

set

What does the word "set" mean?

The word "set" means "..."

How long is the time set for a game of football? The time set ... is 90 minutes; that is, 45 minutes each way

What kind of life do you think is better: a life where you have a set time for doing everything, such as eating, sleeping etc., or a life where you do these things whenever you want?

I think a life where you ... is better than a life where you ...

What did I set down on the table when I came into the room at the beginning of the lesson?

You set your book down on the table when you ...

If your watch isn't showing the right time, what do you have to do?

If my watch ..., I have to set it right

sunrise sunset

What time is sunrise at the moment?

Sunrise is at about ... at the moment

And what time is sunset?

492

Sunset is at about ...

duty society on duty

off duty driver fine

What do you consider to be the duty a person owes to the society in which they live?

I consider that the duty ... is to be honest, hard-working etc.

What are the duties of a policeman?

The duties ... are to give people help and information, catch criminals etc.

Do policemen wear their uniforms when they're off duty?

No, policemen don't wear ...; they only wear them when they're on duty

If you brought a foreign car into this country, would you have to pay duty on it? Yes, if I ..., I'd have to ... \sim No, if I ..., I wouldn't have to ...

And if you didn't pay, what'd happen?

If I didn't pay, they might make me pay a fine, and even take the car away from me

various

493

What are the various ways of learning a language? The various ways ... are at school with a teacher, going to the country where the language is spoken, practising with a friend, listening to the radio, watching TV etc.

entertainment

Is there much entertainment for teenagers in your home town?

Yes, there is a lot of ... in my home town ~ No, there isn't much ... in my home town

weight equal

Is the weight of these two chairs about equal? Yes, the weight of ...

operate operation

Would you find it interesting to operate a factory machine? Yes, I'd find it ... ~ No, I wouldn't find it ...

Why or why not?

Have you ever had an operation in hospital?

Yes, I've had ... ~ No, I've never had ...



LESSON 93

494 by by the time

When we are speaking about time, the word "by" can mean "at some point before" or "not later than". For example, "I will be home by midnight" means that I will arrive home at some point before midnight, or possibly at midnight, but certainly not later than midnight.

Give me a sentence containing the words "by the time". By the time she gets here, dinner will be ready

What does "by the time" mean in that sentence?

"By the time" in that sentence means at some point between now and when she gets here

By the time you are ninety years old, do you suppose your hair will be grey?

Yes, by the time I'm ninety years old, I suppose my ...

Will your English have improved by this time next month?

Yes, my
English will ...

as well as

495

Can you speak English as well as you speak your own language?

No, I can't speak English as well as I speak my own language; I speak it worse than my own language

Do you take English lessons on Sunday as well as during the week?

Yes, I take ... ~ No, I don't take...

What does that last question mean in other words? That last question means "You take English lessons during the week, but do you also take English lessons on Sunday?"

elder eldest

We generally use the words "elder" and "eldest" instead of "older" and "oldest" when speaking about people in the same family. However, we cannot say "elder than". For example, we cannot say "My sister is elder than me"; we must say "My sister is older than me".

What's the difference between the words "older" and "elder"?

The difference between ... is that we generally use the word "elder" when speaking about people in the same family, and we cannot say "elder than"

Have you got an elder brother?

Yes, I've got ... ~ No, I haven't got ...

Are you the eldest in your family?

Yes. I'm ... ~ No, I'm not ...

Who is?

advertise in exchange for let rent

The difference between "to let" and "to rent" is that "to let" means to lend something in exchange for money, whereas "to rent" means to borrow something in exchange for money.

What's the difference between "to let" and "to rent"? The difference between "to let" and "to rent" ...

Supposing you had a house or a flat to let, how would you advertise it? Supposing I had ..., I'd advertise it in the newspaper or on the internet

What's the average monthly rent for a small flat in this town?

The average ... is ...

496 How much does it cost to rent a car for one day in this town? about ...

It costs

Do you ever rent DVDs to watch at home?

Yes. I sometimes ... ~ No. I never ...

We can sometimes say "to rent out", instead of "to let".

Is it common in your country for people to rent out rooms in their house – to students, for example? Yes, it's common in my country ...

~ No, it isn't common in my country ...

fallen

What are the three forms of "fall"?

The three forms of "fall" are "fall, fell, fallen" Have you ever fallen out of bed in the middle of the night?

Yes, I've fallen ...

~ No, I've never fallen ...

chose

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

The past of the verb "to choose" is "chose"

Did you choose the clothes you're wearing yourself?

Yes, I chose the clothes I'm wearing myself ~ No, I didn't choose the clothes I'm wearing myself; someone else chose them for me

such a ...

Why do you suppose football is such a popular game? I suppose football is such a popular game because ...

497 Why is a desert such a difficult place to live in?

A desert is ... because there is so little water

provide providing provided ghost

Is a soldier's uniform provided for him by the government? Yes, a soldier's uniform is ...

How do parents provide for their children?Parents ... by making sure they have all the things they need in life

If you had just bought a house and then someone told you there was a ghost in it, what would you do, providing, of course, you believed in ghosts?

If I had just bought a house and

then someone told me there was a in it. I'd providing I believed in ghosts

ghost in it, I'd ..., providing I believed in ghosts

In that last sentence, instead of using the word "providing", we could have used "provided". Both forms have the same meaning.

straight

Are you going to go straight home after the lesson? Yes, I'm going to go ... \sim No, I'm not going to go ...

If you came to some crossroads while driving a car and, instead of stopping, you kept straight on, what might happen?

If I came to ...
I kept straight on, an accident might happen

consist

How many days does a fortnight consist of?

A fortnight consists of fourteen days

498 place

Why do we have to place an egg carefully on the table? We have to ... because it could easily break

commence academic

In which month does the academic year commence in your country?

The academic year ... in my country

colony



The plural of mouse is mice./ He got a bad throat/ from speaking too much./ The colonies in America/ later developed/ into a large nation./ The TV was too loud,/ so we turned it down./ They just could not understand/ the reason for their tiredness./ Some people like living alone;/ others hate it./ In my opinion,/ the kitchen is too small./ There were several copies of the book/ in the library./ I cannot cycle any further;/ I am too tired.

LESSON 94

499 **appear disappear appearance**

get to know

What's my hand doing?

Your hand is appearing and disappearing (from under the table)

Does it appear to you that people in the world are becoming happier or less happy?

It appears to me that ...

Why?

Do you judge people by appearances or do you wait until you get to know them well?

I judge people by

appearances ~ I don't judge people by appearances; I wait until I get to know them well

Which way of judging is fairer?

Judging people after getting to know them well is fairer

double

If we double the number 25, what do we get?

If we ..., we get 50

How wide is a double bed?

A double bed is about double the width of a single bed

trouble	take the trouble	look up
dictionary	modern	

500 Do you have trouble remembering all the rules of grammar in English?

Yes, I have ... ~ No, I don't have ...

When children get into trouble, do they sometimes tell lies in order to get themselves out of trouble?

Yes, when children ...

When you are reading a book in your own language and you see a word you don't know the meaning of, do you take the trouble to look it up in a dictionary or do you just keep on reading?

When I'm reading ..., I don't take ...; I just ...

Do dreams sometimes trouble you at night?

Sometimes trouble me at night

No, dreams never trouble me at night

What do you think is the trouble with modern life? I think the trouble ...

Change of spelling with comparison of adjectives

final spelling

When an adjective ends in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, the consonant is doubled when we form the comparative and superlative. For example, "big – bigger than – the biggest".

When do we double the final consonant of an adjective in forming its comparative and its superlative?

We double the

final ... when it ends in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel

Give me an example, please. thin – th

thin – thinner than – the thinnest

When an adjective ends in a consonant plus "y", the "y" is changed to "i". For example, "happy – happier than – the happiest".

501 What happens when an adjective ends in a consonant plus "y"?

When an adjective ..., the "y" is changed to "i"

though

Give me an example of the word "though", please. I didn't like the food he cooked; I ate it though.

Though she was feeling ill, she went on the business trip.

delay

When you have something unpleasant to do, do you delay doing it, or do you do it at once without delay?

When I have ..., I delay doing it ~ When I have ..., I do it at once ...

Which is better though: to delay doing things or to do things at once without delay?

It's usually better to do things at once without delay

When pupils are late for lessons, what kind of things have usually delayed them?

When pupils ..., the kind of things that have ... are ...

across come across forest

What must you do before you walk across the road?

I must look both ways before I ...

502 What can you see across the street (or road, field etc.) from this window?

I can see ... across

the street from this window

If you can't get across a river by bridge, how can you get across?

If you can't ..., you can get across by boat or by swimming across

If you were walking in a forest and suddenly came across a tiger, what'd you do?

If I were ..., I'd ...

work tell

If a lift isn't working, what do we have to do?

If a lift ..., we have to take the stairs

Do you think it's possible to tell a person's character just by looking at their face?

Yes, I think ... ~ No, I don't think ...

Can we often tell where somebody comes from by their accent? Yes, we can ...

luggage	check in	check out
reception	receptionist	

When you arrive at a hotel, where do you check in? When you arrive ... at the reception desk

And what does the receptionist hand you when you've finished checking in?

The receptionist hands

you the key to the room when ...

On the day you leave a hotel, what time do you usually have to check out by?

On the day ... by noon

503 At the airport, do you usually check in all your luggage or do you carry some of it onto the plane with you?

At the airport, I usually check in all my luggage ~ At the airport, I usually carry some of my luggage onto the plane with me

defend

If someone says things about you which are not true, do you think it's better to defend yourself or just keep quiet?

If someone says things about me ..., I think ...

congratulations

On what occasions do we say "Congratulations!" to people?

We say ... when they pass an exam, get married, have a baby etc.



The arrow/ flew through the air/ and hit the tree/ in the middle./ He looked very strange;/ he had fair hair/ but a dark beard./ I do not know/ how much they gave him,/ but it was a large amount./ She goes to the same café/ every morning for a snack./ Poor John was not invited/ to Mary's birthday party./ I am sorry,/ but I have already thrown/ the old cooker away;/ it was too dangerous to keep.



Grammar Questions

The following grammar questions are to be asked and revised in exactly the same way as any other questions in the Method. They act as a complete and rapid revision of all the grammar in Stages 5 and 6.

Stage 5

- 1) What's the difference between these two sentences: "I must study" and "I should study"?

 The difference between those two sentences is that "I must study" means that I have no alternative, whereas "I should study" means I have alternatives but that studying is the right thing for me to do.
- 2) What can we use instead of "would be able" in conditional sentences?
 Give me an example.
 We can use "could"

instead of "would be able" in conditional sentences. For example, "If I was a bird, I could fly".

3) What's the difference between "still" and "yet"?

The difference between "still" and "yet" is that we use "still" for something that is in progress at the moment, whereas we use "yet" for something that has not begun or happened. We generally use "still" in positive sentences, whereas we generally use "yet" in questions and negative sentences.

- 4) What are the two ways of forming the 2nd conditional with the verb "to be"?

 The two ways of forming the 2nd conditional with the verb "to be" are "if I was" and "if I were".
- 5) What's the difference between "for" and "since"? Give me some
 examples.

 The difference between "for" and "since"
 is that we use the word "for" when we say a period
 of time, whereas we use the word "since" when we say
 the time at which a period began. For example, "for half
 an hour"; "for two weeks"; "since six o'clock"; "since last June".
- 6) When do we use the past continuous? Give me an example.

We use the past continuous for an action that was in progress at a particular time in the past. For example, "I was speaking English at this time yesterday".

- 7) What is the most common use of the past continuous? Give me an example.

 The most common use of the past continuous is to say that an action was in progress when another action happened. For example, "I was cooking lunch when she arrived".
- 8) What does the active voice communicate? The active voice communicates that the subject does the action.
- 9) What does the passive voice communicate? The passive voice communicates that the subject receives the action.
- **10) How do we form the passive voice?** We form the passive voice with the verb "to be" and a past participle.
- 11) Change this sentence into the passive voice: "We are going to write the email".

 "The email is going to be written by us".
- 12) What are the two contracted forms of "you are not"?

 The two contracted forms of "you are not" are "you aren't" and "you're not".
- 13) What three things can the words "in spite of" and "despite" be followed by? Give me an example of each.

"In spite of" and "despite" can be followed by a noun, or "-ing", or "the fact that ...". For example, "In spite of her illness, she went to work"; "Despite being ill, she went to work"; "In spite of the fact that she was ill, she went to work".

14) When do we use a reflexive pronoun? Give me an example.

We use a reflexive pronoun when the subject and the object are the same person or thing. For example, "I looked at myself in the mirror".

- 15) What are the reflexive pronouns? The reflexive pronouns are "myself", "yourself", "himself", "herself", "itself", "oneself", "ourselves", "yourselves", and "themselves".
- 16) What is the most common way to communicate purpose in English?

 Give me an example.

 The most common way to communicate purpose in

English is by using the infinitive with "to". For example, "I went to the hospital to see a doctor".

17) What's the difference between "to point at" and "to point out"?

The difference between "to point at" and "to point out" is that we use "to point at" for the action of pointing the finger at an object, whereas "to point out" means to indicate something among different things.

- **18) What do the words "may" and "might" express?** The words "may" and "might" express the idea of "perhaps".
- 19) What's the difference between "may" and "might"?

The difference between "may" and "might" is that we cannot use "may" in the 2nd conditional.

20) What does it mean when we add the word "back" to a verb? Give me some examples.

When we add the word

"back" to a verb it means "to return".

For example, "give back", "go back", "pay back" etc.

21) When do we use the past perfect? Give me an example.

We use the past perfect when we are thinking about time before and up to another point in the past. For example, "Mary could not enter her flat yesterday because she had lost her key".

22) Give me an example of the word "own" after a possessive adjective.

"This is my own book".

23) Where do the words "as well", "too" and "also" usually go?

The words "as well" and "too" go at the end of the sentence, but the word "also" usually goes after the first auxiliary verb.

24) Give me an example of "also" when there is no auxiliary verb.

I love coffee and I also love tea.

25) When do we use the future continuous? Give me an example.

We use the future continuous for an action that will be in progress at a particular time in the future. For example, "I will be working at this time tomorrow".

26) What's the difference between "allow" and "let"? Give me an example of each.

The difference between "allow"

and "let" is that "allow" has the infinitive with "to" after it, whereas "let" has the infinitive without "to" after it. For example, "The doctor allowed me to change my appointment" and "The doctor let me change my appointment".

27) What's the most common way to speak about our habits? Give me an example.

The most common way to speak

about our habits is to use the present simple

or past simple. For example, "I play football every

weekend"; "I always studied hard before exams at university".

28) What's the difference between "travel" and "journey"?

The difference between "travel" and "journey" is that we generally use "travel" as a verb and "journey" as a noun.

29) What's the difference between the words "remember" and

"remind"? The difference between the words

"remember" and "remind" is that we remember

something ourselves, without help, whereas, if we forget

something, somebody reminds us. In other words, they remember for us.

30) What's the difference between "to" and "at"? Give me an example of each.

The difference between

"to" and "at" is that we generally use

"to" when we are moving in the direction of

something, or somewhere, and "at" when we are there.

For example, "I'm going to the table. Now, I'm at the table".

31) When do we use the 3rd conditional? Give me an example.

We use the 3rd conditional

when we are imagining something in the past that did not really happen. For example,

"If I had not come to school last week, I would have stayed at home".

32) In the 3rd conditional, what do we put after the word "would"? Give me some examples.

In the 3rd conditional,

we put the word "have" and

the past participle after the word

"would". For example, "he would have slept";

"she would have written"; "they would have eaten".

33) Give me an example of an adverb formed from an adjective.

An example of an adverb

formed from an adjective is "badly".

34) How do we form the possessive case of a plural noun which already ends in "s"? Give me an example.

We form the

possessive case of a plural noun

which already ends in "s" just by adding an

apostrophe, but no "s". For example, "The girls' coats".

Stage 6

35) When do we use the words "they", "them" etc. to talk about just one person? Give me an example.

We use the words

"they", "them" etc. to talk about

just one person when we don't know if the person is a man or woman. For example, "There is somebody at the door. Go and see what they want".

36) What's the grammatical difference between "would rather" and "would prefer"? Give me an example of each.

The grammatical difference between "would rather" and "would prefer" is that we put the infinitive without "to" after "would rather", whereas we put the infinitive with "to" after "would prefer". For example, "I would rather drink tea" and "I would prefer to drink tea".

37) What are two common uses of the future simple? Give me an example of each.

Two common uses of the

future simple are to communicate that we have just this moment decided to do something, and to make a prediction. For example, "Sorry I forgot to bring the money for you; I'll bring it tomorrow, I promise!" and "I can't remember what she looks like but I'm sure I'll recognize her when I see her".

38) What are two common uses of "to be going to"? Give me an example of each, please.

Two common uses of

"to be going to" are to make a prediction using information we already have, and to communicate a future intention. For example, "Be careful; that wine glass is going to fall off the table!" and "I'm going to go to the cinema next Saturday".

39) When do we use the auxiliary verb "do" in a positive sentence with the present simple tense?

We use the auxiliary

verb "do" in a positive sentence with the present simple tense when we want to be emphatic.

40) When do we usually use the emphatic "do"? Give me an example.

We usually use the emphatic
"do" when we want to deny something
that someone has said because we know it is
not true. For example, if somebody says "You don't eat
enough vegetables", I can reply "Yes I do eat enough vegetables!"

41) What is another use of the emphatic "do"? Give me an example.

Another use of the emphatic "do" is in an exclamation. For example, "I do hate noisy children".

- **42) How do we form the future perfect?** We form the future perfect with the verb "to have" and a past participle.
- 43) When do we use the future perfect? Give me an example.

We use the future perfect when we are thinking about time before and up to a point in the future. For example, "When you arrive at my house, I'll have cooked dinner".

44) Give me an example of direct speech.

Mr Brown said

"I like warm weather".

45) Give me an example of indirect speech.

Mr Brown said

that he liked warm weather.

- 46) What do we do with the tenses when we change direct speech into indirect speech? Give me an example. When we change direct speech into indirect speech, we generally move the verb into the past. For example: The teacher said "The room is large". The teacher said that the room was large.
- **47) What do we do if a verb is already in the past?** If a verb is already in the past, it often remains unchanged, but sometimes we put it further into the past.
- 48) What do we do with the word "will" when we change direct speech into indirect speech? Give me an example.

When we change direct speech into indirect speech, we change the word "will" to "would". For example: She said that John would go to London next year.

49) What's the difference between the words "what" and "whatever"?

Give me an example of "whatever". The difference between the words "what" and "whatever" is that we use the word "what" in a limited sense, whereas we use the word "whatever" in a more unlimited sense. For example, "If I could buy whatever I wanted, I'd buy ...".

50) Tell me four common ways in which we can make a suggestion.

Four common ways in which we can make a suggestion are:
Shall we wait for him?
Let's wait for him?
How (or What) about waiting for him?
Why don't we wait for him?

51) How do we make the imperative in English? Give me some examples.

We make the imperative in English by using the infinitive without "to". For example, "Give me the book!"; "Do it now!"; "Have a nice day!"

52) How do we make a negative imperative? Give me some examples.

We make a negative imperative by putting the word "don't" before the infinitive. For example, "Don't give him the book!"; "Don't be late!"; "Don't forget to email me!"

53) How do we form the perfect continuous tenses? Give me an example.

We form the perfect continuous tenses by using the verb "have", the word "been", and the present participle of the main verb. For example, "I have been studying for two hours".

54) When do we use the present perfect continuous? Give me an example.

We use the present perfect

continuous to say how long an action has been in progress so far. For example, "I have been living in this house for six months so far".

55) When do we use the past perfect continuous? Give me an example.

We use the past perfect continuous to communicate the duration of an action up to a particular point in the past. For example, "I had been living in this house for one month when I bought my new bed".

56) When do we use the future perfect continuous? Give me an example.

We use the future perfect continuous to communicate the duration of an action up to a particular point in the future. For example, "I will have been living in this house for eight months at the end of this year".

57) When do we use a tail question?We use a tail question

when we believe something is true, and we want somebody to confirm that we are right.

58) How do we form a tail question? Give me an example.

We form a tail question by repeating the first auxiliary verb from the main part of the sentence, and putting it in question form. For example, "He is going to go out tonight, isn't he?" 59) When there is no auxiliary verb in the main part of the sentence, which verb do we use in the tail question? Give me an example.

When there is no

auxiliary verb in the main part of the

sentence, we use "do" in the tail question.

For example, "They come every Thursday, don't they?"

60) What does the structure "to have something done" communicate?

Give me an example.

The structure "to have

something done" communicates that

we don't do the action ourselves, but that somebody else does it for us. For example, "I don't

cut my hair myself; I have my hair cut by a hairdresser".

61) What's the most important difference between "tell" and "say"? Give me an example.

The most important difference

between "tell" and "say" is that after

"tell" we indicate the person we are speaking

to, but after "say" we usually do not. For example:

She told him that it was important. She said it was important.

62) After the verb "say", how is it possible to indicate the person we are speaking to?

After the verb "say",

it is possible to indicate the person

we are speaking to by using the word "to".

63) For direct speech, which verb do we normally use: "say" or "tell"?

Give me an example.

For direct speech, we normally

use the verb "say". For example: She said "I'm hungry".

64) What are the two basic types of auxiliary verb in English?

The two basic types of auxiliary verb in English are primary auxiliaries and modal auxiliaries.

65) What are the primary auxiliaries?The primary auxiliaries are the verbs "be", "have" and "do".

66) When do we use the auxiliary "be"? Give me an example.

We use the auxiliary "be" to make the continuous tenses and the passive voice. For example, "I am speaking English now" and "This book was printed in England".

67) When do we use the auxiliary "have"? Give me an example.

We use the auxiliary "have" for the perfect tenses. For example, "He has gone to Scotland".

68) When do we use the auxiliary "do"? Give me an example.

We use the auxiliary "do" for the present simple and past simple. For example, "I don't speak Spanish" and "Did she eat the pasta?"

69) What are the ten common modals?

The ten common

modals are "can", "could", "will", "would", "may", "might", "shall", should", "must" and "ought".

70) What do we put after a modal? Give me an example.

We put the infinitive without "to" after a modal. For example, "I must send this email today".

71) Which modal is the only exception to this rule? Give me an example.

"Ought" is the only exception to this rule. For example, "I ought to see a doctor".

72) Give me a sentence containing the words "by the time".

For example, "By the time she gets here, dinner will be ready".

73) What does "by the time" mean in that sentence?

"By the time" in that sentence means at some point between now and when she gets here.

74) What's the difference between the words "older" and "elder"?

The difference between the words "older" and "elder" is that we generally use the word "elder" when speaking about people in the same family, and we cannot say "elder than"

75) When do we double the final consonant of an adjective in forming its comparative and its superlative? Give me an example.

We double the final consonant of an adjective in forming its comparative and its superlative when it ends in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel. For example, "thin – thinner than – the thinnest".

76) What happens when an adjective ends in a consonant plus "y"? Give me an example.

When an adjective ends in a

consonant plus "y", the "y" is changed to "i".

For example, "lucky – luckier than – the luckiest".

List of tenses and other verb forms

The following is a list of all the tenses and other verb forms used in Stages 5 and 6. The students should read them through as part of the last lesson.

Past continuous

I was working – I was not working – Was I working?

Past perfect

I had worked – I had not worked – Had I worked?

Future continuous

I will be working – I will not be working – Will I be working?

3rd conditional

If I had worked ..., I would have ...

Future perfect

I will have worked – I will not have worked – Will I have worked?

Imperative

Work! - Don't work!

Past perfect continuous

I had been working – I had not been working – Had I been working?

Present perfect continuous

I have been working – I have not been working – Have I been working?

Future perfect continuous

I will have been working – I will not have been working – Will I have been working?

Revision Exercise 32 (Lessons 68 – 69)

- 1 Name some foods that are very popular despite being bad for the health.
- 2 Do you think it's worth learning a foreign language in spite of the fact that it's quite difficult?
- 3 When your shoes look dirty, what do you do?
- 4 In your country, do you have to buy a ticket before getting on a bus?
- 5 How do we get mud on our shoes?
- 6 Are the buses in this town usually crowded in the morning?
- 7 Which is the widest street in the place where you live, and which is the narrowest?
- 8 Do you know the origin of your national flag?
- 9 If you got wet, what'd you have to do with your clothes?
- 10 Did you wash yourself when you were a baby?
- 11 What kind of things make you thoroughly tired?
- 12 If you took something by accident that didn't belong to you, what'd you do?
- 13 Do people become careless when they're in great danger?
- 14 Who owns the place where you live?
- 15 Do people in your country usually carry on working after the age of sixty-five?
- 16 Is English the most widely spoken language in the world?
- 17 Do people in very hot countries dress in the same manner as people in very cold countries?
- 18 Who takes care of us when we're in hospital?
- 19 For what purpose do people work?
- 20 What's the difference between "to point at" and "to point out"?

Answers

- 1 Some foods that are very popular despite being bad for the health are ...
- 2 Yes, I think it's worth learning a foreign language in spite of the fact that it's quite difficult.
- 3 When my shoes look dirty, I clean them.

- 4 Yes, in my country, you have to buy a ticket before getting on a bus. ~ No, in my country, you don't have to buy a ticket before getting on a bus; you can just pay when you get on.
- 5 We get mud on our shoes by walking in the countryside in the rain.
- 6 Yes, the buses in this town are usually crowded in the morning. ~ No, the buses in this aren't town usually crowded in the morning.
- 7 ... is the widest street in the place where I live, and ...is the narrowest.
- 8 Yes, I know the origin of my national flag. ~ No, I don't know the origin of my national flag.2 If the control of the cont

The kind of things that make me thoroughly tired are hard physical work,

- 9 If I got wet, I'd have to take my clothes off and hang them up to dry.
- No, I didn't wash myself when I was a baby; my mother washed me.
- studying a lot without a break, not enough sleep etc.
- 12 If I took something by accident that didn't belong to me, I'd return it.
- No, people don't become careless when they're in great danger; they become very careful.
- 14 ... own(s) the place where I live. \sim I don't know who owns the place where I live.
- Yes, people in my country usually carry on working after the age of sixty-five.No, people in my country don't usually carry on working after the age of sixty-five; they retire.
- 16 Yes, English is the most widely spoken language in the world.
- No, people in very hot countries don't dress in the same manner as people in very cold countries; they dress in a different manner.
- 18 Nurses and doctors take care of us when we're in hospital.
- **19** People work in order to earn money.

11

The difference between "to point at" and "to point out" is that we use "to point at" for the action of pointing the finger at an object, whereas" to point out" means to indicate something among different things.

Revision Exercise 33 (Lessons 70 – 71)

- 1 What might happen if you didn't look both ways before crossing the road?
- 2 What's the difference between "arrive at" and "arrive in"?
- **3** What is a café?
- 4 When you go on holiday, what do you bring back with you?
- 5 Do people normally feel proud when they do well in exams?
- 6 If you were very rich, would you have servants in your house?
- 7 Does a lorry have fewer wheels than a car?
- 8 Do you know anybody who has a long beard?
- **9** Is everything we read in the newspapers true?
- 10 Which is further from Spain: Sweden or Switzerland?
- 11 When do we use the past perfect?
- When you began your lessons at this school, had you already studied some English or were you a complete beginner?
- 13 Which is the strongest political party in your country today?
- 14 What kind of things are you most mad about?
- 15 If you were given two copies of the same book for your birthday, what would you do?
- 16 What do mice like eating?
- 17 Where do we find sand?
- 18 What do you do when you arrive at somebody's front door in order to pay a visit?
- 19 Which animals like to fetch sticks that you throw for them?
- 20 This evening, would you prefer to go out for dinner or simply go home?

Answers

- 1 An accident might happen if I didn't look both ways before crossing the road.
- 2 The difference between "arrive at" and "arrive in" is that we arrive at a point, whereas we arrive in an area.
- 3 A café is a small, informal restaurant where you can get light meals, snacks and drinks.

- 4 When I go on holiday, I bring back souvenirs with me.
- 5 Yes, people normally feel proud when they do well in exams.
- 6 Yes, if I were very rich, I'd have servants in my house. ~ No, if I were very rich, I wouldn't have servants in my house.
- 7 No, a lorry doesn't have fewer wheels than a car; it has more wheels.
- 8 Yes, I know somebody who has a long beard. ~ No I don't know anybody who has a long beard.
- 9 No, not everything we read in the newspapers is true; some things are true and some things are false.
- 10 Sweden is further from Spain than Switzerland.
- 11 We use the past perfect when we are thinking about time before and up to another point in the past.
- 12 When I began my lessons at this school, I had already studied some English. ~ When I began my lessons at this school, I hadn't studied any English; I was a complete beginner.
- 13 The ... party is the strongest political party in my country today.
- 14 I'm most mad about music, films, sport etc.
- 15 If I were given two copies of the same book for my birthday, I'd ...
- 16 Mice like eating cheese etc.
- 17 We find sand on a beach, in a desert etc.
- 18 When I arrive at somebody's front door in order to pay a visit, I knock on the door or ring the door-bell.
- 19 Dogs like to fetch sticks that you throw for them.
- 20 This evening, I'd prefer to ...

Revision Exercise 34 (Lessons 72 - 73)

- 1 Are you already able to speak English without making any mistakes?
- 2 What's the reason for tiredness?
- 3 Do you live alone or with other people?
- 4 What would you say was the best way to remember something?
- 5 Should we always give back the things we borrow?

- Do you live in your own house (flat), or does it belong to somebody else?
- 7 What do we mean by a wireless internet connection?
- 8 Tell me three ways of cooking potatoes.
- 9 What's a wall normally built of?
- 10 Give me an example of "also" when there is no auxiliary verb, please.
- 11 When do we use the future continuous?
- 12 Where do you think you'll be living in ten years' time?
- vynere do you triink you ii be living in ten years time.
- 13 Is a yard longer than a metre?
- 14 What do we mean when we say someone is a chain-smoker?
- 15 Are you wearing a belt?16 Is the cost of living constantly rising these days?
- 17 Do most radio stations have hourly traffic news?
- 18 What's the difference between "allow" and "let"?
- 19 What sometimes happens when we let people borrow things that belong to us?

Do you think students should be allowed to use their mobile phones during

No, I'm not able to speak English without making any mistakes yet; I still

lessons?

Answers

20

6

- make some mistakes.
- 2 The reason for tiredness is too much work, not enough sleep etc.
- 3 I live alone. ~ I live with other people.
- 4 I'd say that the best way to remember something was to repeat it often.
- 5 Yes, we should always give back the things we borrow.
- 6 Yes, I live in my own house (flat). ~ No, I don't live in my own house (flat); it belongs to ...
- **7** By a wireless internet connection, we mean that we can connect to the internet without connecting wires to our computer.
- 8 Three ways of cooking potatoes are boiling, frying and roasting.
- 9 A wall is normally built of bricks.
- 10 I love coffee and I also love tea.

- 11 We use the future continuous for an action that will be in progress at a particular time in the future.
- 12 I think I'll be living ... in ten years' time.
- 13 No, a yard isn't longer than a metre; it's a little shorter than a metre.
- 14 When we say someone is a chain-smoker, we mean that he smokes one cigarette after another without stopping, like a chain.
- 15 Yes, I'm wearing a belt. ~ No, I'm not wearing a belt.
- 16 Yes, the cost of living is constantly rising these days. ~ No, the cost of living isn't constantly rising these days.
- 17 Yes, most radio stations have hourly traffic news.
- 18 The difference between "allow" and "let" is that "allow" has the infinitive with "to" after it, whereas "let" has the infinitive without "to" after it.
- 19 When we let people borrow things that belong to us, they sometimes don't return them.
- 20 Yes, I think students should be allowed to use their mobile phones during lessons. ~ No, I don't think students should be allowed to use their mobile phones during lessons.

Revision Exercise 35 (Lessons 74 – 75)

- 1 Is there anywhere near here I can buy foreign books?
- 2 Where in the world can a man murder another man without breaking the law?
- 3 Why does a man sometimes loosen his tie?
- 4 What do we sometimes see and hear in a storm?
- 5 How do blind people read?
- 6 Where does the devil live?
- 7 What's another way of saying "I ride a bike every day"?
- 8 What words do we use when we ask permission to do something?
- 9 If you walked in the rain without carrying an umbrella or wearing a raincoat, what might happen?
- 10 Are you in the habit of speaking to yourself when you're alone?
- 11 What's the difference between a stranger and a foreigner?

- 12 Do you think it looks like rain (or looks as if it is going to rain)?
- 13 What's the difference between "travel" and "journey"?
- 14 Have you suffered from any illnesses in the last two years?
- 15 What's your greatest wish in life?
- 16 What's the difference between the words "remember" and "remind"?
- 17 What's the difference between a bookshop and a library?
- 18 Are there some areas of the world where it never gets warm, even in the middle of summer?
- **19** Are you coming to the school?
- 20 Which would get you home sooner: a bus or a car?

Answers

- 1 Yes, there's somewhere near here you can buy foreign books
- 2 There's nowhere in the world where a man can murder another man without breaking the law.
- 3 A man sometimes loosens his tie because it's more comfortable.
- 4 We sometimes see lightning and hear thunder in a storm.
- 5 Blind people read with special books made for them, which they can read by touching the words.
- 6 The devil lives in hell.
- 7 Another way of saying "I ride a bike every day" is "I cycle every day".
- 8 We use "may", "can" or "could" when we ask permission to do something.
- 9 If I walked in the rain without carrying an umbrella or wearing a raincoat, I'd get wet and might catch a cold.
- 10 Yes, I'm in the habit of speaking to myself when I'm alone. ~ No, I'm not in the habit of speaking to myself when I'm alone.
- 11 The difference between a stranger and a foreigner is that a stranger is somebody we don't know whereas a foreigner is somebody from another country.
- 12 Yes, I think it looks like rain. ~ No, I don't think it looks like rain.
- 13 The difference between travel and journey is that we generally use travel as a verb and journey as a noun.

- 14 Yes, I've suffered from some illnesses in the last two years. ~ No, I haven't suffered from any illnesses in the last two years.
- 15 My greatest wish in life is ...
- 16 The difference between remember and remind is that we remember something ourselves, without help, whereas, if we forget something, somebody reminds us.
- 17 The difference between a bookshop and a library is that a bookshop is a place where we can buy books, whereas a library is a place where we can go to read books and borrow them.
- 18 Yes, there are some areas of the world where it never gets warm, even in the middle of summer.
- 19 No, I'm not coming to the school; I'm at the school.
- 20 I think maybe a car would get me home sooner than a bus.

Revision Exercise 36 (Lessons 76 – 77)

- 1 What would you do if you needed a haircut?
- 2 What does the word "towards" mean?
- 3 Where is the nearest sports stadium?
- 4 Why is a Rolls Royce much more expensive than an ordinary car?
- 5 If your body temperature falls a lot, what should you do?
- 6 If you have a problem with your teeth, who should you go to see?
- 7 Does it seem warmer to you today than it was yesterday?
- 8 How many letters is the English alphabet composed of?
- 9 Do you think wisdom comes more with age or experience?
- 10 What's the greatest physical pain you've ever suffered?
- 11 When a car park is full, where does a driver have to park his car?
- 12 When do we use the 3rd conditional?
- 13 What is its construction?
- 14 If you had been born in England, which language would you have spoken as a child?
- 15 What kind of character do you like to see in a person?

- If you were driving a car on a long journey and suddenly felt really tired, what would you do?
- 17 Why do even the best tennis players need a coach?
- Tell me one very common way of forming adverbs from adjectives and give 18 me an example, please.
- 19 What do footballers' shirts have written on their backs?
- 20 Can the English coast be seen from the coast of France?

Answers

3

8

16

- If I needed a haircut, I'd go to a hairdresser's.
- The word "towards" means "in the direction of". 2
- The nearest sports stadium is ... A Rolls Royce is much more expensive than an ordinary car because it takes longer to make than an ordinary car.
- If my body temperature falls a lot, I should go to bed and call a doctor.
- If I have a problem with my teeth, I should go to see a dentist. 6
- Yes, it seems warmer to me today than it was yesterday. ~ No, it doesn't 7 seem warmer to me today than it was yesterday; it seems cooler.
- I think wisdom comes more with ... than ... 9
- The greatest physical pain I've ever suffered was ... 10

The English alphabet is composed of 26 letters.

- 11 When a car park is full, a driver has to park his car in the street.
- We use the 3rd conditional when we are imagining something in the past 12 that did not really happen.
- Its construction is "If" + past perfect + "would have done". 13
- 14 If I had been born in England, I would have spoken English as a child.
- I like to see a ... character in a person. 15
- If I were driving a car on a long journey and suddenly felt really tired, I'd stop 16 the car, buy a cup of coffee, and wait until I felt more awake.
- Even the best tennis players need a coach to help them to improve their 17 game.
- One very common way of forming adverbs from adjectives is by adding the 18 letters "ly" to the adjective; e.g. bad-badly.

- 19 Footballers' shirts have numbers written on their backs.
- 20 Yes, on certain days, the English coast can be seen from the coast of France.

Revision Exercise 37 (Lessons 78 – 79)

- 1 Do police officers often find themselves in dangerous situations?
- 2 What do you suppose'd happen if there were suddenly no water in the world?
- 3 Does good wine usually become cheaper and cheaper as it becomes older?
- 4 How long does it take you to get ready to go out in the morning?
- **5** Describe the place where you live.
- 6 Is it correct to say "the book was writing by him"?
- 7 What'll you do as soon as the lesson is over?
- 8 If someone lost their passport, what advice would you give them?
- **9** If some friends were talking loudly while you were trying to study, what would you say?
- 10 Do you always choose your clothes yourself or does someone else ever help you to choose them?
- 11 What can we say instead of "I would prefer to drink tea"?
- Which would you rather do this evening: read a book, watch television, or go to the cinema?
- 13 Do you have very much faith in your government?
- 14 Tell me what you have decided to do this evening, please.
- 15 Are most people busy on Sunday?
- Would you say you were good at recognizing people after not having seen them for several years?
- 17 If you had to get to a room that was on the tenth floor of a building, would you take the stairs or the lift?
- 18 Do you think women look better with or without lipstick?
- 19 What system of government do you have in your country?
- 20 Is sailing a popular sport in your country?

Answers

- 1 Yes, police officers often find themselves in dangerous situations.
- 2 I suppose we'd all die of thirst if there were suddenly no water in the world.
- 3 No, good wine doesn't usually become cheaper and cheaper as it becomes older; it usually becomes more and more expensive.
- 4 It takes me about ... to get ready to go out in the morning.
- 5 The place where I live is (by the sea; it's quite large; there are some factories just outside it etc.).
- 6 No, it isn't correct to say "the book was writing by him"; we must say "The book was written by him".
- 7 I'll stand up, go home etc. as soon as the lesson is over.
- 8 If someone lost their passport, I'd tell them that they should immediately go to the police.
- **9** If some friends were talking loudly while I was trying to study, I'd say "Could you be quiet, please?"

Yes, I always choose my clothes myself. ~ No, I don't always choose clothes

- myself; sometimes someone helps me to choose them.
- 11 We can say "I would rather drink tea" instead of "I would prefer to drink tea".
- 12 I'd rather ... than ...

10

- 13 Yes, I have a lot of faith in my government. ~ No, I don't have very much faith in my government.
- 14 This evening, I'm going to visit a friend etc.
- 15 No, most people aren't busy on Sunday; they're free.
- 16 Yes, I'd say I was good at recognizing people after not having seen them for several years. ~ No, I wouldn't say I was good at recognizing people after not having seen them for several years.
- 17 If I had to get to a room that was on the tenth floor of a building, I'd take the lift.
- 18 I think women look better ... lipstick.
- 19 We have a ... system of government in my country.
- Yes, sailing's a popular sport in my country. ~ No, sailing isn't a popular sport in my country.

Revision Exercise 38 (Lessons 80 – 81)

- 1 When do we use the auxiliary verb "do" in a positive sentence with the present simple tense?
- 2 When do we usually use the emphatic "do"?
- 3 Reply to this sentence using an emphatic form in the past, please: He didn't cycle home yesterday.
- 4 Reply to this sentence using the emphatic form, please: The weather's been good.
- 5 What'd happen if you hit a policeman?
- 6 What are the five meanings of the word "fair"?
- 7 Do people become darker and darker in hair colour as we go towards the north of Europe?
- 8 Do you speak English fairly well now?
- 9 Is it a great pleasure for you to get up in the morning?
- 10 Are you against animals being used for experiments?
- 11 When was America discovered by Europeans, and who discovered it?
- 12 Would you like to be a scientist?
- 13 Do you think life will be discovered on other planets within the next hundred years?
- 14 Do you think that the difference between the people of one country and those of another is mainly a question of language?
- 15 Why are people so often in the habit of singing to themselves in the bathroom?
- 16 If you bought a business for £1,000,000 and sold it again later for £250,000, would you be making a profit?
- 17 When do we use the future perfect? Give me an example, please
- 18 What's the difference between these two sentences? "At 9 o'clock, I will eat my dinner" and "At 9 o'clock, I will have eaten my dinner"
- 19 What do some countries call the most important minister in the government?
- 20 Are you usually able to guess a person's age?

Answers

- 1 We use the auxiliary verb "do" in a positive sentence with the present simple tense when we want to be emphatic.
- 2 We usually use the emphatic "do" when we want to deny something that someone has said because we know it is not true.
- 3 Yes he did cycle home yesterday!
- 4 No the weather has not been good!
- 5 If I hit a policeman, he'd arrest me.
- 6 The five meanings of the word "fair" are: the opposite of dark (e.g. hair), industrial/agricultural fair, just, moderate and funfair.
- 7 No, people don't become darker and darker in hair colour as we go towards the north of Europe; they become fairer and fairer.
- 8 Yes, I speak English fairly well now.
- 9 Yes, it's a great pleasure for me to get up in the morning. ~ No, it isn't a great pleasure for me to get up in the morning.
- 10 Yes, I'm against animals being used for experiments. ~ No, I'm not against animals being used for experiments.
- America was discovered by Europeans in 1492 by Christopher Columbus, or by Leif Ericsson about the year 1000.
- 12 Yes, I'd like to be a scientist. ~ No, I wouldn't like to be a scientist.
- 13 Yes, I think life will be discovered on other planets within the next hundred years. ~ No, I don't think life will be discovered on other planets within the next hundred years.
- 14 Yes, I think that the difference between the people of one country and those of another is mainly a question of language. ~ No, I don't think that the difference between the people of one country and those of another is mainly a question of language.
- 15 People are so often in the habit of singing to themselves in the bathroom maybe because their voices sound better in the bathroom.
- No, if I bought a business for £1,000,000 and sold it again later for £250,000, I wouldn't be making a profit; I'd be making a loss.
- 17 We use the future perfect when we are thinking about time before and up to a specific point in the future. When you arrive at my house, I will have cooked dinner.

- 18 The difference between these (those) two sentences is that "At 9 o'clock, I will eat my dinner" means I will start to eat my dinner at 9 o'clock, whereas "At 9 o'clock, I will have eaten my dinner" means that my dinner will already be finished at 9 o'clock.
- 19 Some countries call the most important minister in the government the Prime Minister.
- 20 Yes, I'm usually able to guess a person's age. ~ No, I'm not usually able to guess a person's age.

Revision Exercise 39 (Lessons 82 - 83)

- 1 If you rode from here to the next town by bicycle, about how long would it take you?
- 2 Do you have to join a library before you can start borrowing books?
- 3 When you fill in a passport application form, what must you state?
- 4 When you make a formal written statement to the police, do you have to put your signature at the end?
- 5 What kind of things can we download from the internet?
- 6 What happens if someone drinks too much alcohol?
- 7 What's the difference between "mind" and "brain"?
- 8 What happens to criminals if the police catch them?
- **9** Do you think the world's more civilized nowadays than it was in the past?
- 10 What does the expression "so far, so good" mean?
- 11 Answer the following question with a short answer: did people believe the world was round in the old days?
- 12 Did the sun rise early this morning?
- 13 About how many kilometres are there in a mile?
- 14 If you fell over while you were running along the street, might you hurt yourself?
- 15 Would you be glad if you were told you had won the lottery?
- 16 What's another meaning of "to be sick" besides "to be unwell"?
- 17 When things break, do you normally try to repair them or do you just throw them away?

- 18 What do we call the top covering of a house?
- 19 Is it a windy day today?
- 20 When was the last time you caught a cold?

Answers

- 1 If I rode from here to the next town by bicycle, it'd take me about ...
- 2 Yes, you have to join a library before you can start borrowing books.
- When I fill in a passport application form, I must state my name, my address, my date of birth, my occupation etc.
- 4 Yes, when you make a formal written statement to the police, you have to put your signature at the end.
- 5 We can download programs, songs, films etc. from the internet.
- 6 If someone drinks too much alcohol, they get drunk.7 The difference between "mind" and "brain" is that we use "mind" in the abstract sense, whereas we generally use "brain" in the physical sense.
- 8 If the police catch criminals, they arrest them and take them to the police station.

Yes, I think the world's more civilized nowadays than it was in the past. ~

- No, I don't think the world's more civilized nowadays than it was in the past; I think it's less civilized.

 10 The expression "so far, so good" means that somebody has not experienced
- any problems up to now.

 11 No, they didn't.
- 12 Yes, the sun rose early this morning. ~ No, the sun didn't rise early this morning; it rose late.
- 13 There are about 1.6 kilometres in a mile.
- 14 Yes, if I fell over while I was running along the street, I might hurt myself.
- 15 Yes, I'd be glad if I were told I'd won the lottery.
- 16 Another meaning of "to be sick" besides "to be unwell" is "to vomit".
- 17 When things break, I normally try to repair them/just throw them away
- 18 We call the top covering of a house the roof.
- 19 Yes, it's a windy day today. ~ No, it isn't a windy day today.
- 20 The last time I caught a cold was ...

Revision Exercise 40 (Lessons 84 – 85)

- 1 What are the two ways in which we can repeat what someone has said?
- 2 What do we call these two ways?
- 3 Give me an example of direct speech, please.
- 4 Give me an example of indirect speech, please.
- 5 What do we do with the tenses when we change direct speech into indirect speech?
- 6 What do we do if a verb is already in the past?
- 7 What do we do with the word "will" when we change direct speech into indirect speech?
- 8 "I swim every day" what did I say? (use indirect speech)
- 9 "I ate too much for dinner" what did I say?
- 10 Did people in the old days believe the world was round?
- 11 What kind of people do you pity most?
- 12 Have you ever been blown off your feet by the wind?
- 13 Why must we consider carefully before making an important decision?
- 14 If you could go wherever you liked in the world, where'd you go?
- 15 Do newspapers always tell the truth?
- 16 How long do you have to be away from home before you begin to miss your family and friends?
- 17 What is a trade union?
- 18 Where do people go when they are looking for justice?
- 19 How do we form verbs from certain adjectives or nouns?
- 20 If our trousers are too long, what must we do to them?

Answers

- 1 The two ways in which we can repeat what someone has said are by giving the exact words of the speaker, or by reporting what the speaker said.
- 2 We call these two ways direct speech and indirect speech.
- 3 Mr. Brown said "I like warm weather".

- 4 Mr. Brown said that he liked warm weather.
- **5** When we change direct speech into indirect speech, we generally move the verb into the past.
- 6 If a verb is already in the past, it often remains unchanged, but sometimes we put it further into the past.
- 7 When we change direct speech into indirect speech, we change the word "will" to "would".
- 8 You said that you swam every day.
- 9 You said you had eaten too much for dinner.
- 10 No, people in the old days didn't believe the world was round; they believed it was flat.
- **11** I pity ... most.

13

12 Yes, I've been blown off my feet by the wind. \sim No, I've never been blown off my feet by the wind.

We must consider carefully before making an important decision because, if

- we don't consider carefully, we might make a big mistake.

 14 If I could go wherever I liked in the world, I'd go to ...
- 14 If I Could go wherever r liked in the world, i'd go to ...
- No, newspapers don't always tell the truth; sometimes they tell lies.
- I have to be away from home for about ... before I begin to miss my family and friends.
- 17 A Trade Union is an organization composed of workers from a particular industry. It protects the workers and fights to improve their pay and conditions.
- 18 People go to the law courts when they are looking for justice.
- 19 We form verbs from certain adjectives or nouns by adding the letters "en".
- 20 If our trousers are too long, we must shorten them.

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VOCABULARY BOOKS STAGE 6: LESSONS 78–94

2012 ON





ENGLISH-CHINESE VOCABULARY BOOK

STAGE 6: LESSONS 78-94

2012 ON

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Chinese vocabulary

LES	SON 78	4	425	exclamation	
415	situation				
415	suppose				我确实说英语!
415	thirst				我真的喜欢这本书!
416	hotter and hotter				打;撞到
416	more and more				逮捕
416	ready				会;公平的;一般的;集市
416	marriage	············		•	相当
416	whereabouts				公正的
417	describe	······································			一般的
417	description	描述 (名词) '	427	unfair	不公平的
417	just			•	
	•	正确的 "			实验
417	incorrect	不正确的 "	429	discover	发现
417	as soon as		LESS	SON 81	
417	over	<i>L</i> + ±			科学家
418	strange	★ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\			纸巾
418	they = he or she	//4 //			
	-	3437			在(一段时间)以内
		>¬ nitk			在 (一段的间)以内 在
		/n ++ +/-			另一方面
	'	\#-1 \ \			主要的
	SON 79				主要的 主要地
	O .	ИЩ		11 0	
			101		去式sang;过去分词 sung)
		宁愿	432		利润
				'	损失
		至目我			公司
	•	······································			·····································
					(特末元成的)我特心元
		기女1才		•	最高位的
	'	······································		•	
		1女 `			硬币 干杯;谢谢;再见
	•	·····	434	cneers!	十个;谢谢;冉见
423	lift	电梯	LES:	SON 82	
	•		435	rode	ride的过去式
		唇膏 /	435	decrease	降低
424	system	体制 /	435	join	加入
424	sail	4-7-		,	关节
424	sailor	ユ. イ		,	
LES	SON 80				手肘
					中午
		否定 "	436	e.g. = exempli gratia =	for example
.20	JOH,	பட			e.g.=exempli gratia =例如

		缩写	LES	SON 84	
		给你;你在这儿	446	report	报
		他在那里	446	refer	指的
		交给,递给	446	inverted commas	引
		结构	449	flat	平直
		最后	449	pity	遗憾;同
37	state	国家;状态;陈述	449	what a pity	
		填写		picnic	
37	application form	申请表		phrase	
37	birth	出生		· blow - blew - blown 吹(这	
37	occupation	职业	blow	,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
37	statement	声明		,	
37	signature	签名		SON 85	
37	download	下载		consider	
37	program	程序	451	decision	决
38	drunk		451	whatever	无论什
38	fight	打架	451	whenever	无论何
38	probability	可能性	451	wherever	无论哪
		理性	451	whoever	无论
			451	limit	限
		改变主意	451	unlimited	无限
	•	聪明的	451	most of	大部
	•	抽象的	452	truth	事实,真
		意义	452	lie	
			452	tell the truth	说实
		枪		tell a lie	
	•	文明的		honest	
		至今为止		miss	
				union	
S	SON 83			trade union	
10	yes, I can			organization	
10	yes, I would	是的,我会		in favour of	
10	yes, I am	是的,我是		pay (wages)	
				rope	
				climb	
	•	rise的过去式		court	
		有多高		look for	
	•	英里		judge	
		(小数)点			
		千米		dark – darken	
		人口		short – shorten	
				wide – widen – width	
		·····································		length – lengthen	
12		(是公式nunt,是公分词nunt) fall的过去式		strength – strengthen	
			454	friendship	及
		****	LES	SON 86	
		高兴的 生食的:呕吐	456	obvious	田思
		生病的;呕吐		ache	
		身体不舒服		toothache	
		呕吐		stomach ache	-
		修理			
		屋顶		earache	
				headache	
		刮风的		rule	
4		catch的过去式和过去分词		confuse	
		那一刻	457	ought	17

458	smooth	平滑	470	transport	交通
458	surface	表面	471	figure	外形;人物;数字
458	seasick	星船		couple	
458	roughly	大概		adopt	
	ground			cruel	
	level			college	
459	underground	地下	472	burn	燃烧
	railway		472	take a bath	
	ground floor		IEC	SON 89	
	grounds				
	educate			run	
459	educated	受过教育的		grow - grew - grown 生长(过去式grew;过去分
460	making a suggestion	提建议		own)	#F =#
	the imperative			matter	
	order			expect	
LEC	SON 87			tail	
		55/EX 115		confirm	
	overeat			right	
	oversleep			legal	
	overwork			onto	
	overcook – undercook			tie	, ,
	overpay – underpay		477	elect	选举
	charge指控;袭击;		LES	SON 90	
	serious		478	to have something done	
	commit	,		homework	
	battery		478	power	权力:电力
	service			powerful	
	clear			laptop	
	as regards			desktop	
	guest			save存;救;保护; ⁼	
	host/hostess			rescue	
	invite			protect	***
	ridden			spend	
	severe			trade	
	blow			tradesman	
	respect			skill	—, - —, ·
	company			bake	273 1
	employ			baker	
	employer			butcher	
	employee			builder	
	machine			close /kləuz/	. —
	accidentally			close /kləus/	
	flown	,		trip	
	draw			fortnight	
	drawing			every now and again	
466	curtain	窗帘		no longer	
LES:	SON 88			island	
468	present participle	现在分词		ocean	_, ,
	if, then			Atlantic	
	ruler			Pacific	
	earth			Indian	
	astronomical			screen	
	geographical			DVD	21.11
	by means of			CD	
.,,	public			produce	

#82 pocessity 必要性 LESSON 91 #83 tell. 告诉 495 rent. 無相性 #85 advertise. 广告 #86 tell. 告诉 495 advertise. 广告 #87 advertise. 广告 #88 say. 说 496 fallen. fall的过去分词 #88 tell. 告诉 496 chose. choose的过去分词 #89 tell 表情,使时间。 #89 provide. 提供,供养 497 provide. 提供,供养 497 provide. 以为条件 #89 petrol. 次海 497 provide. 以为条件 #85 petrol. 次海 497 provide. 現代,供养 501 fallen. 自身 497 provide. 以为条件 #85 petrol. 次海 497 provide. 现代,为条件 #86 basis. 基础 498 cacdemic 学术析 #88 basis. 基础 498 cacdemic 学术析 #88 basis. 基础 498 cacdemic 学术析 #88 brush. 刷 499 petrol. 次海 499						
### description				495	let	出租
483 tell	482	necessity	必要性			
483 tell	LES	SON 91				
## data fisen						
#84 rissen.						
### gain.		,				
## day degree				496	such a	这样一(个)
### degree 学位			六旦		•	
## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##			224 /2-			
485 petrol				497	provided	假如
485 petrol				497	ghost	
#85 trademark				497	straight	直接地
485 trademark				497	consist	包括
### Commence				498	place	放置
### data basis				498	commence	开始
486 basic 基本的 486 include 包括 486 brush 刷 486 box 拳击 487 type 类型; 打字 487 previous 之前的 487 vedding 婚礼 487 video 视频、录像 487 plan 计划 487 interfere 干涉(名词) 487 interfere 干涉(名词) 488 strange-looking 样子奇怪的 489 primary 第一的 489 modal 情态动词 491 set 设定; 固定; 放下; 调整 492 duty 职责; 关税 493 society 社会 494 duty 市场 495 colety 社会 496 duty 市场 497 plan 市的 488 primary 第一的 489 primary 第一的 489 primary 第一的 489 geroling 不定; 固定 491 sunrise 日出 492 duty 职责; 关税 492 drive 市方 492 fine 男方 492 driver 司力				498	academic	学术的
A86 include				498	colony	
### 486 brush				IEC	NO NO	
486 box. 拳击 499 disappear. 消失 487 type. 类型;打字 499 appearance. 外表 487 previous. 之前的 499 double. 加倍: 双 487 wedding. 婚礼 499 double. 加倍: 双 487 wedding. 婚礼 499 trouble. 困难;困境;干扰;麻烦 487 video. 视频,录像 499 take the trouble. 不辞劳苦 487 plan. 计划 499 double. 加倍: 双 487 interfere. 干涉(动词) 499 dictionary. 字共 487 interference 干涉(名词) 499 modern. 现代的 488 strange-looking. 样子奇怪的 500 final. 最终的 489 primary 第一的 500 final. 最终的 491 sunrise. 日出 501 though. 不过(用在句末补充说明使语气减弱 491 sunrise. 日古落 501 torest. come across. 偶然碰上 492 on duty. 東方 501 torest. 京林 492 or duty. 東方 502 tell. 认出,辨别 492 various. 各种各样的 502 check in. 办理入住手领 502 receptionist. 接待更 493 operate. 操作 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>						
487 type						
487 previous 之前的 487 occasion 场合 487 wedding 婚礼 487 video 视频、录像 487 plan 计划 487 interfere 干涉(动词) 488 interference 干涉(名词) 488 strange-looking 样子奇怪的 LESSON 92 等 primary 489 primary 第一的 499 modern 现代的 500 final 最终的 501 though 不产过(用在句末补充说明使语气减弱 491 set 设定;固定;放下:调整 491 sunrise 日古落 492 duty 职责;关税 493 society 社会 494 driver 司机 495 off duty 下班 496 defend 小班, 原律 501 forest 索科 492 various 各种各样的 492 various 各种各样的 492 entertainment 娱乐 493 operate 操作 493 operate 操作 494 by 不迟于			, –			
487 occasion 场合 487 wedding 婚礼 487 video 视频、录像 487 plan 山村 487 plan 山村 487 interfere 干涉(动词) 488 trange-looking 样子奇怪的 LESSON 92 500 final 489 primary 第一的 499 modal 有态动词 499 dictionary 字典 499 dictionary 字典 499 double 困难 499 look up 不符劳芒 499 look up 不许劳芒 499 look up 不许劳芒 499 look up 查替字 499 dictionary 字典 490 double 困难 490 look up 五字 491 look up 本籍 492 dictionary 字典 493 modern 现代的 494 strange-looking 并产 495 primary 第一的 496 modal 情态动词 497 strange-looking 第一的 498 primary 第一的 499 deutonary 不过(由在		,,				
487 wedding 婚礼 499 trouble 困难;困境;干扰;麻烦 487 video 视频,录像 499 take the trouble 不辞劳芒 487 plan 计划 499 look up 查字典 487 interfere 干涉(沟词) 499 dictionary 字典 488 strange-looking 样子奇怪的 499 modern 现代的 LESSON 92 第一的 499 modern 现代的 489 primary 第一的 有态动词 499 modern 现代的 489 primary 第一的 有态动词 499 modern 现代的 481 surse 日本 600 final 最终的 482 primary 第一的 600 final 最终的 483 unrise 日出 490 four 不过 (用在句末补充说明使语气减弱 501 come across 偶然碰上 491 sunset 日落 501 forest 202 work 原和 492 off duty 東班 502 work 103 luggage 502 luggage 502 check in 502 check in 502 check out 498 check in 502 check out 499 check in 502 check out 502 check		•			•	
487 video						
487 plan		•				
487 interfere 干涉(动词) 499 dictionary 字典 487 interference 干涉(名词) 499 modern 现代的 488 strange-looking 样子奇怪的 500 final 最终的 LESSON 92 第一的 500 final 最终的 489 primary 第一的 489 modern 现代的 489 primary 第一的 500 final 最终的 491 set 设定;固定;放下;调整 501 forest 46lay 延迟;拖迎台口以 491 sunset 日出 501 forest 46lay 20cross 偶然碰上 501 forest 47 48 20cross 偶然碰上 501 forest 48 48 20cross 49 20cross 49						
487 interference 干涉(名词) 488 strange-looking 样子奇怪的 LESSON 92 500 final 最终的 489 primary 第一的 489 model 情态动词 491 set 设定;固定;放下;调整 491 sunrise 日出 492 duty 职责;关税 492 society 社会 492 on duty 值班 492 driver 司机 492 various 各种各样的 492 various 各种各样的 492 various 各种各样的 492 equal 相等 493 equal 相等 493 operate 操作 493 operate 操作 493 operation 手术 LESSON 93		•				
488 strange-looking 样子奇怪的 LESSON 92 500 final 最终的 489 primary 第一的 489 modal 情态动词 491 set 设定;固定;放下;调整 491 sunrise 日出 491 sunset 日落 492 duty 职责;关税 492 on duty 值班 492 off duty 下班 492 driver 司机 492 fine 罚单 492 various 各种各样的 492 entertainment 娱乐 493 equal 相等 493 operate 操作 493 operation 手术 LESSON 93 494 by 不迟于					•	
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489 primary 第一的 489 modal 情态动词 491 set 设定;固定;放下;调整 491 sunrise 日出 491 sunset 日古 492 duty 职责;关税 492 on duty 值班 492 off duty 查付 492 driver 司机 492 fine 罚单 492 various 各种各样的 493 equal 相等 493 operate 操作 493 operate 操作 494 by 不迟于	488	strange-looking	样子奇怪的	500	final	
489 primary 第一的 489 modal 情态动词 491 set 设定;固定;放下;调整 491 sunrise 日出 491 sunset 日常 492 duty 职责;关税 492 orn duty 位班 492 off duty 下班 492 driver 司机 492 fine 罚单 492 various 各种各样的 492 entertainment 娱乐 493 equal 相等 493 operate 操作 493 operate 操作 493 operation 手术 LESSON 93	LES	SON 92				
489 modal 情态动词 491 set 设定;固定;放下;调整 491 sunrise 日出 491 sunset 日落 492 duty 职责;关税 492 society 社会 492 on duty 值班 492 off duty 下班 492 driver 司机 492 fine 罚单 492 various 各种各样的 492 entertainment 娱乐 493 equal 相等 493 operate 操作 493 operate 操作 493 operation 手术 LESSON 93			第一的	501	though 不过	(用在句末补充说明使语气减弱
491 set						
491 sunrise. 日出 501 come across 病然硬工 491 sunset 日落 501 forest 森材 492 duty. 职责;关税 work. 顺利 492 society 社会 502 luggage. 介字 492 on duty. 值班 502 check in. 办理入住手续 492 off duty. 下班 502 check out. 少理入住手续 492 driver 司机 502 reception. 接待股 492 various. 各种各样的 502 reception. 接待员 492 entertainment 娱乐 503 defend 抗辨 493 equal. 相等 493 operate 操作 493 operation 手术 LESSON 93 494 by. 不迟于						
491 sunset. 日落 492 duty. 取责;关税 492 society. 社会 492 on duty. 值班 492 off duty. 下班 492 driver. 司机 492 fine. 罚单 492 various. 各种各样的 492 entertainment 娱乐 493 weight. 重量 493 operate 操作 493 operation 手术 LESSON 93 494 by. 不迟于				501	come across	
492 duty. 取责;关税 502 Work. 顺利 492 society. 社会 502 tell. 认出,辨别 492 on duty. 值班 502 tell. 认出,辨别 492 off duty. 下班 502 check in. 办理入住手缚 492 driver. 司机 502 check out. 结账离开 492 fine. 罚单 502 reception. 接待处 492 various. 各种各样的 503 defend 抗抗 493 weight. 重量 493 equal. 相等 493 operate 操作 493 operation 手术 LESSON 93 494 by. 不迟于				501	forest	森村
492 society 社会 492 on duty 值班 492 off duty 下班 492 driver 司机 492 fine 罚单 492 various 各种各样的 492 entertainment 娱乐 493 weight 重量 493 operate 操作 493 operation 手术 LESSON 93 494 by 不迟于				502	work	
492 on duty		•		502	tell	
492 off duty		•		502	luggage	行李
492 driver 司机 492 fine 罚单 492 various 各种各样的 492 entertainment 娱乐 493 weight 重量 493 operate 操作 493 operation 手术 LESSON 93 494 by 不迟于 502 reception 接待员 503 defend 抗辩 503 congratulations 祝贺		•		502	check in	办理入住手续
492 fine		•		502	check out	
492 Infe				502	reception	接待处
492 entertainment 娱乐 493 weight 重量 493 equal 相等 493 operate 操作 493 operation 手术 LESSON 93 494 by 不迟于			训平			
493 weight				503	defend	抗辩
493 weight						
493 operate操作 493 operation手术 LESSON 93 494 by		•			-	
493 operation手术 LESSON 93 494 by		•				
LESSON 93 494 by不迟于						
494 by不迟于	493	operation	手术			
	LES	SON 93				
	494	by	不识干			





ENGLISH-CZECH VOCABULARY BOOK

STAGE 6: LESSONS 78-94

2017ON

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Czech vocabulary

LESSON 78	425 denyodmítnout
415 situationsituace	425 exclamationvykřičník/zvolání
415 supposepředpokládat	425 stressdůraz/zdůraznit
415 thirstžízeň	425 I do speak English!Já skutečně hovořím
416 hotter and hotterstále tepleji	anglicky!
416 more and morestále více/více a více	425 I do like this book!Skutečně se mi ta kniha líbí!
416 readypřipraven	427 hitnarazit/uhodit
416 marriagesňatek/manželství	427 arrest zatknout
416 whereaboutskde asi	427 fair světlý/veletrh/spravedlivý/mírný/zábavní park
417 describepopsat	427 fairlydosti
417 descriptionpopis	427 justprávě
417 justprávě	427 moderatemírný
417 correctsprávně	427 unfairnespravedlivý
417 incorrectnesprávně	428 pleasurepotěšení
417 as soon asjakmile	428 experimentpokus
417 over u konce	429 discoverodhalit/objevit
418 strange divný/zvláštní	LESSON 81
418 they = he or she oni = on či ona	430 scientistvědec
418 shutzavřít	430 tissuepapírový kapesník
418 shut upzmlknout/zavřít hubu	430 divisionliga/obvod/rozdělení
418 be quietbýt tiše	430 inza
419 choosevybrat	430 withindo
LESSON 79	430 on the other hand na druhé straně/naproti tomu
420 recognizerozpoznat	431 mainhlavní
420 ratherspíše	431 mainly hlavně
420 would ratherraději bych	431 shoppingnákupní
421 faithvíra	431 sing – sang – sung . zpívat: přítomný čas - minulý
421 Christiankřesťanský	čas - příčestí minulé
421 predictpředpovídat	432 profitzisk
421 predictionpředpověď	432 lossztráta
421 just this momentprávě v tento okamžik	432 business podnik
423 stairsschody	432 I will have eaten budu najezen
423 upstairsv poschodí	433 minister ministr
423 downstairsv přízemí	433 primenejdůležitější (prime minister - premiér) 434 guessuhádnout
423 living roomobývací pokoj	434 guess unadriout 434 coin mince
423 liftvýtah	434 cheers!na zdraví! díky! měj se!
423 lipret	, ,
423 lipstickrtěnka	LESSON 82
424 systemsystém	435 rode jet: přítomný čas - minulý čas - příčestí
424 sailplavit se	minulé
424 sailornámořník	435 decreaseklesnout
LESSON 80	435 join připojit se/registrovat/spojit
425 emphatic "do"důrazné "do" (ke zdůraznění	435 jointspoj/kloub
významového slovesa)	435 shoulderrameno
	435 elbowloket

	noonpoledne e.g. = exempli gratia = for examplee.g. = exempli		windyvětrní caught min. čas slovesa catch (chytit
	a = například		just aszrovna kdy
36	abbreviationzkratka		platformnástupište
	here you aretu máte/prosím	LES	SON 84
36	there he iszde je		
36	handpodávat		reportpodat zpráv
36	structure stavba		referuvés
36	finallykonečně		inverted commasuvozovk
37	statestát/stav/uvést		flatploch
37	fill invyplnit		pityškoda/litovat/lít
37	application form formulář žádosti		what a pityjaká škod
37	birthnarození		picnicpikni
37	occupationpovolání		phrasefráze/slovní spojer
37	statementprohlášení		blow - blew - blown.foukat: přítomný čas - minul
37	signaturepodpis	cas	- příčestí minulé
37	downloadstáhnout	LES	SON 85
37	programprogram	451	considerpovažovat/zváž
38	drunkopilý		decisionrozhodnu
38	fightbojovat/boj	451	whatevercoko
38	probability pravděpodobnost	451	wheneverkdyko
38	mindmysl		whereverkdeko
38	brain mozek	451	whoeverkdoko
38	change one's mindzměnit názor	451	limitomezit/omezer
38	brainychytrý	451	unlimitedneomezen
38	abstractabstraktní	451	most ofvětšin
38	sensesmysl	452	truthpravd
39	criminalzločinec	452	liele
39	gunstřelná zbraň	452	tell the truthmluvit pravd
39	civilizedcivilizovaný	452	tell a lie
39	so fardosud/zatím	452	honestčestn
FS	SON 83		misspostrádat/minout/zmeška
		453	unionsjednocení/spojer
	yes, I canano, umím (mohu)	453	trade unionodbor
	yes, I would ano, bych		organizationorganizac
	yes, I amano, jsem yes, I haveano, mám	453	in favour ofbýt pro
		453	pay (wages)plat (mzdy
	yes, I doano,	453	ropeprova
	rosemin. čas slovesa rise (zvýšit se/vzrůst) how highjak vysoký	453	climblézt/šplha
	, , ,	454	courtsou
	mile	454	look forhleda
	(decimal) point(desetinná) tečka (v češtině	454	judgesoudc
árk	,	454	dark – darkentmavý - potemně
	kilometre kilometr	454	short – shortenkrátký - zkrát
	populationpopulace/obyvatelstvo	454	wide – widen – width široký - rozšířit - šíř
	hurt – hurt – hurtzranit: přítomný čas - minulý	454	length – lengthendélka - prodlouž
	- příčestí minulé	454	strength – strengthenpevnost - upevn
	fellmin. čas slovesa fall (padat)	454	friendshippřátelstv
	fall overspadnout/vyvrátit se	I EC	SON 86
	gladpotěšen/rád		
	sicknemocný		obviouszřejmý/evidentr
	unwell		acheboles
	vomitzvracet		toothachebolest zub
	repairopravit		stomach achebolest břich
	roofstřecha	456	earachebolest uch

	chebolest hlavy			vládce/pravítko
	vládnout/pravidlo			země
	emást/plést			astronomický
U	mělo by se	470	0 0 1	zeměpisný
	drsný/rozbouřený		-	pomocí
	nhladký		•	veřejný
	povrch			doprava
	K mořská nemoc		-	postava/číslice/tvar
	/přibližně	471		pár/dvojice
-	země/hřiště/základy/přízemní			adoptovat/adaptovat se
	úroveň/rovný			krutý
_	roundpodzemní		•	kolej (univerzitní)
,	železnice			hořet
-	floorpřízemí	472	take a bath	vykoupat se
U	száklady	LES	SON 89	
	evzdělávat	473	run	běžet
	edvzdělaný			wnrůst: přítomný čas - minulý
	g a suggestion navrhování/navrhovat		 příčestí minulé 	with ruct pritoning odd mindig
	perativerozkazovací způsob		•	hmota/materiál/záležitost
460 order	přikázat			očekávat/předpokládat
LESSON 8	7		•	ocásek/dovětek
462 overea	t přejíst se			potvrdit
	eepzaspat			pstvran
	orkpřepracovat se/přepracovaný		•	zákonný
	ok – undercookpřevařit - nedovařit		•	na
	y – underpay přeplatit - nedoplatit			vázanka/vázat
	obžalovat/útočit/mít na starost/poplatek/			vazarna vazar
dobít	mosearo vagaroor, ma oranoor populator			
	szávažný	LES	SON 90	
	tspáchat			g donenechat si něco udělat
	baterie			domácí úkol
,	servisní	478	power	moc/síla
	jasný/čistit	470		
				mocný
		478	laptop	laptop/přenosný počítač
463 as rega	ardsohledně	478	laptop	
463 as rega 464 guest	ards ohledně host	478 478	laptopdesktop	laptop/přenosný počítač
463 as rega 464 guest 464 host/ho	ardsohledně host ostesshostitel/hostitelka	478 478 479	desktopsave	laptop/přenosný počítač desktop/stolní počítač uložit/zachránit/ochránit/spořit zachránit
463 as regated 464 guest 464 host/host/host/host/host/host/host/host/	ardsohledněhost pstesshostitel/hostitelkapozvat	478 478 479	desktopsave	laptop/přenosný počítač desktop/stolní počítač uložit/zachránit/ochránit/spořit
463 as rega 464 guest 464 host/ho 464 invite 464 ridden	ardsohledněhost pstesshostitel/hostitelkapozvatpříčestí minulé slovesa ride (jet)	478 478 479 479 479	laptopdesktopsaverescueprotect	laptop/přenosný počítač desktop/stolní počítač uložit/zachránit/ochránit/spořit zachránit
463 as regated 464 guest 464 host/hot 464 invite 464 ridden 465 severe	ardsohledněhost pstesshostitel/hostitelkapozvatpříčestí minulé slovesa ride (jet)přísný/krutý	478 478 479 479 479	laptopdesktopsaverescueprotectspend	laptop/přenosný počítač desktop/stolní počítač uložit/zachránit/ochránit/spořit zachránit chránit
463 as rega 464 guest 464 host/ho 464 invite 464 ridden 465 severe 465 blow	ardsohledněhost pstesshostitel/hostitelkapozvatpříčestí minulé slovesa ride (jet)přísný/krutý	478 478 479 479 479 479	laptopdesktopsaverescueprotectspendtrade	laptop/přenosný počítačdesktop/stolní počítač uložit/zachránit/ochránit/spořitzachránitchránit
463 as rega 464 guest 464 host/ho 464 invite 464 ridden 465 severe 465 blow 465 respec	ardsohledněhost pstesshostitel/hostitelkapozvatpříčestí minulé slovesa ride (jet)přísný/krutýrána trespektovat	478 478 479 479 479 479 479	laptopdesktopsaverescueprotectspendtradetradesman	laptop/přenosný počítačdesktop/stolní počítačuložit/zachránit/ochránit/spořitzachránitchránitutratitobchodovat/obchod/řemeslo
463 as rega 464 guest 464 host/ho 464 invite 464 ridden 465 severe 465 blow 465 respec 465 compa	ardsohledněhost	478 479 479 479 479 479 479 479	laptop	laptop/přenosný počítačdesktop/stolní počítačuložit/zachránit/ochránit/spořitzachránitchránitutratitobchodovat/obchod/řemeslo
463 as rega 464 guest 464 host/ho 464 invite 465 severe 465 blow 465 respec 465 compa 465 employ	ardsohledněhosthost	478 479 479 479 479 479 479 479 479	laptop	laptop/přenosný počítačdesktop/stolní počítačuložit/zachránit/ochránit/spořitzachránitchránitutratitobchodovat/obchod/řemesloobchodníkschopnost
463 as rega 464 guest 464 host/ho 464 invite 465 severe 465 severe 465 compa 465 employ 465 employ	ardsohledněhosthost	478 478 479 479 479 479 479 479 479 479	laptop	laptop/přenosný počítačdesktop/stolní počítačuložit/zachránit/ochránit/spořitzachránitchránitutratitobchodovat/obchod/řemesloobchodníkschopnostpéci
463 as rega 464 guest 464 host/ho 464 invite 464 ridden 465 severe 465 blow 465 respec 465 compa 465 employ 465 employ	ards	478 479 479 479 479 479 479 479 479 479 479	laptop	laptop/přenosný počítačdesktop/stolní počítačuložit/zachránit/ochránit/spořitzachránitchránitobchodovat/obchod/řemesloobchodovat/obchod/řemesloobchodníkschopnostpécipekař
463 as rega 464 guest 464 host/ho 464 invite 465 severe 465 blow 465 respec 465 employ 465 employ 465 employ 465 employ 466 machin	ards	478 479 479 479 479 479 479 479 479 479 479	laptop	laptop/přenosný počítačdesktop/stolní počítačuložit/zachránit/ochránit/spořitzachránitchránitobchodovat/obchod/řemesloobchodovat/obchod/řemesloobchodníkschopnostpécipekařpekařřezník
463 as rega 464 guest 464 host/ho 464 invite 465 severe 465 blow 465 respec 465 compa 465 employ 465 employ 466 machir 466 accider	ards	478 479 479 479 479 479 479 479 479 479 479	laptop	laptop/přenosný počítač desktop/stolní počítač uložit/zachránit/ochránit/spořit zachránit chránit utratit obchodovat/obchod/řemeslo schopnost péci pekař řezník stavař/zedník
463 as rega 464 guest 464 host/ho 464 invite 465 severe 465 blow 465 compa 465 employ 465 employ 466 machir 466 accider 466 flown	ards	478 479 479 479 479 479 479 479 479 479 479	laptop	laptop/přenosný počítač desktop/stolní počítač uložit/zachránit/ochránit/spořit zachránit chránit utratit obchodovat/obchod/řemeslo schopnost péci pekař řezník stavař/zedník
463 as regaled flowers. Act of the severe flowers flow	ards ohledně host host stess hostitel/hostitelka pozvat příčestí minulé slovesa ride (jet) přísný/krutý rána t. respektovat ny společnost/firma zaměstnat ver zaměstnavatel vee zaměstnanec ne stroj ntally náhodně příčestí minulé slovesa fly (letět) kreslit/táhnout/čerpat	478 479 479 479 479 479 479 479 479 479 479	laptop	laptop/přenosný počítač desktop/stolní počítač uložit/zachránit/ochránit/spořit zachránit chránit utratit obchodovat/obchod/řemeslo schopnost péci pekař řezník stavař/zedník zavřít
463 as regaled for the severe 464 invite 464 invite 465 severe 465 compaled for employ 465 employ 465 employ 466 machine 466 draw 466 drawing	ards ohledně host stess hostitel/hostitelka pozvat příčestí minulé slovesa ride (jet) rána t. respektovat ny společnost/firma zaměstnat ver zaměstnavatel vee zaměstnanec ne stroj ntally náhodně příčestí minulé slovesa fly (letět) kreslit/táhnout/čerpat g. kreslení	478 479 479 479 479 479 479 479 479 479 479	laptop	laptop/přenosný počítač desktop/stolní počítač uložit/zachránit/ochránit/spořit zachránit utratit obchodovat/obchod/řemeslo obchodník schopnost péci pekař řezník stavař/zedník zavřít blízko cesta/zájezd
463 as regaled for the severe for th	ards ohledně host stess hostitel/hostitelka pozvat příčestí minulé slovesa ride (jet) přísný/krutý rána t. respektovat ny společnost/firma zaměstnat ver. zaměstnavatel vee zaměstnavatel vee stroj ntally náhodně příčestí minulé slovesa fly (letět) kreslit/táhnout/čerpat g. kreslení záclona/závěs	478 479 479 479 479 479 479 479 479 479 479	laptop	laptop/přenosný počítač desktop/stolní počítač uložit/zachránit/ochránit/spořit zachránit chránit obchodovat/obchod/řemeslo obchodník schopnost péci pekař řezník stavař/zedník zavřít blízko cesta/zájezd čtrnáct dnů
463 as regaled for the severe 464 invite 464 invite 465 severe 465 compaled for employ 465 employ 465 employ 466 machine 466 draw 466 drawing	ards ohledně host stess hostitel/hostitelka pozvat příčestí minulé slovesa ride (jet) přísný/krutý rána t. respektovat ny společnost/firma zaměstnat ver. zaměstnavatel vee zaměstnavatel vee stroj ntally náhodně příčestí minulé slovesa fly (letět) kreslit/táhnout/čerpat g. kreslení záclona/závěs	478 479 479 479 479 479 479 479 479 479 479	laptop	laptop/přenosný počítač desktop/stolní počítač uložit/zachránit/ochránit/spořit zachránit chránit utratit obchodovat/obchod/řemeslo obchodník schopnost péci pekař řezník stavař/zedník stavař/zedník cesta/zájezd čtrnáct dnů ain čas od času
463 as regaled for the severe 464 invite 464 invite 465 respect 465 employ 465 employ 465 employ 466 accided 466 flown 466 drawing 466 curtain LESSON 86	ards ohledně host stess hostitel/hostitelka pozvat příčestí minulé slovesa ride (jet) přísný/krutý rána t. respektovat ny společnost/firma zaměstnat ver. zaměstnavatel vee zaměstnavatel vee stroj ntally náhodně příčestí minulé slovesa fly (letět) kreslit/táhnout/čerpat g. kreslení záclona/závěs	478 478 479 479 479 479 479 479 479 479 480 480 480 481 481	laptop	laptop/přenosný počítačdesktop/stolní počítačdesktop/stolní počítačdesktop/stolní počítačdesktop/stolní počítačdesktop/stolní počítačdesktopritdesktoprostd

481	PacificTichý	LES	SON 93
481	IndianIndický	494	bydokud/do (doby)
481	screenobrazovka/plátno		by the timeaž
481	DVD		as well asstejně jako
481	CDCD		elderstarší
482	producevyrábět		eldestneistarší
482	boastchlubit se		letpronajmout někomu
482	necessitynezbytnost		rent pronajmout si
LES	SON 91		advertiseinzerovat
	tellříci (někomu)		in exchange forvýměnou za
	sayříci (co)		fallen příčestí minulé slovesa fall (padat)
	risenpříčestí minulé slovesa rise (vyjít/zvýšit se)		chosepříčestí minulé slovesa choose (vybrat)
	gainzískat		such atakový
	transactiontransakce		provideposkytnout/postarat se
	degree titul		providingza předpokladu/pokud
	markznačka/známka/známkovat		providedza předpokladu/pokud
	out ofz/ze		ghostduch
	petrol benzín		straightpřímo/rovně
	well-knowndobře známý		consist sestávat/skládat se
	trademark ochranná známka		placeumístit
	basespodní část		commencezačít
	basiszáklad	498	academicakademický
	basiczákladní		colonykolonie
	include zahrnovat		•
	brush		SON 94
			appearobjevit se
	box box		disappearzmizet
	typetyp/psát na stroji previouspředchozí		appearancevzhled
			get to knowpoznat
	occasionpříležitost weddingsvatba		doublezdvojnásobit/dvojitý
	videovideo		troublepotíž/trápit
	planplán/mapa/plánovat		take the troubledát si práci
	interferevměšovat se/zasahovat		look upvyhledat
	interferencevměšování/zásah		dictionaryslovník
			modernmoderní
400	strange-lookingpodivně vypadající /zvláštní		finalposlední
LES:	SON 92		spellinghláskování
489	primaryzákladní		thoughačkoli/přesto
489	modalzpůsobový		delay odložit/zpozdit/zdržet
491	setnastavení/stanovit/stanovený/umístit/nastavit		acrossnapříč/přes
491	sunrisevýchod slunce		come acrossnarazit/střetnout
491	sunsetzápad slunce		forestles
492	dutypovinnost/služba/clo		workfungovat
492	societyspolečnost (lidí)		tellodhadnout/uhodnout
492	on dutyve službě		luggagezavazadlo
492	off dutymimo službu		check inzapsat se/odbavit
	driver řidič		check outodhlásit se
492	finepokuta		receptionrecepce
492	variousrůzný		receptionistrecepční
492	entertainmentzábava		defend bránit/obhájit
493	weighthmotnost	503	congratulationsblahopřání
493	equalstejný		
493	operateobsluhovat		
400	operation proved/operage		

493 operation provoz/operace





ENGLISH-FRENCH VOCABULARY BOOK

STAGE 6: LESSONS 78-94

2012 ON

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French vocabulary

LES	SON 78		LES	SON 80
415	situation	situation	425	emphatic "do" forme emphatique avec "do"
415	suppose	supposer		denynier
415	thirst	soif	425	exclamationexclamation
416	hotter and hotter	de plus en plus chaud	425	stressaccent / accentuation
		de plus en plus (de)	425	I do speak English!Je parle vraiment anglais!
416	ready	prêt	425	I do like this book! j'aime vraiment ce livre!
416	marriage	mariage	427	hitfrapper / (se) cogner
416	whereabouts	à peu près où	427	arrestarrêter / appréhender
417	describe	décrire	427	fairblond / foire / juste /
417	description	description		équitable / modéré / kermesse
417	just	juste	427	fairlyassez / équitablement
417	correct	correct	427	justjuste
417	incorrect	incorrect	427	moderatemodéré
417	as soon as	dès que / aussitôt que	427	unfairinjuste
417	over	terminé	428	pleasureplaisir
418	strange	étrange / bizarre	428	experiment expérience
418	they = he or she	ils = il ou elle	429	discoverdécouvrir
	("they" se	e réfère à une seule personne)	LES	SON 81
		fermer		scientist scientifique
		se taire / la ferme		tissue mouchoir en papier
418	be quiet	taisez-vous / silence		division division / section / district
419	choose	choisir		indans
LES	SON 79			within
		reconnaître		on the other handpar ailleurs / en revanche
		plutôt		mainprincipal
		je préférerais / tu préférerais /	431	
120		oréférerait / nous préférerions /	431	
		s préféreriez / ils préféreraient	431	
421		foi		profitprofit
		chrétien		lossperte
		prédire / prévoir		businesscommerce / entreprise / activité / affaire
		prévision		I will have eatenj'aurai mangé
		juste à l'instant		minister ministre
		escalier	433	prime Premier
423	upstairs	en haut	434	guessdeviner
		en bas		coin pièce (de monnaie)
423	living room	salon	434	cheers!à la vôtre / salut / merci
423	lift	ascenseur	IFS	SON 82
423	lip	lèvre		
423	lipstick	rouge à lèvres		rodepassé du verbe "ride"
424	system	système		decreasediminuer / chuter
424	sail	faire du bateau / de la voile		join adhérer à / (re)joindre / participer
424	sailor	marin		jointarticulation
			435	shoulderépaule

LESSON 80

425 425 425 425 425 425 427 427	emphatic "do"forme emphatique avec "do" deny
427	fairlyassez / équitablement
427	justjuste
427	moderatemodéré
427	unfairinjuste
428 428	pleasureplaisir
428	experimentexpérience discoverdécouvrir
0	
	SON 81
430	scientistscientifique
430	tissue mouchoir en papier
430	division division / section / district
430	indans
430 430	withind'ici on the other handpar ailleurs / en revanche
430	· •
431	mainprincipal mainlyprincipalement
431	shoppingcommerçant (adj.)
431	sing – sang – sungchanter
432	profitprofit
432	loss perte
432	businesscommerce / entreprise / activité / affaire
432	I will have eatenj'aurai mangé
433	ministerministre
433	primePremier
434	guessdeviner
434	coin pièce (de monnaie)
434	cheers!à la vôtre / salut / merci
LES	SON 82
435	rodepassé du verbe "ride"
435	decreasediminuer / chuter
435	join adhérer à / (re)joindre / participer
40=	

435	elbow	coude	444	caught	passé du verbe "catch"
436	noon	midi		-	juste au moment où
436	e.g. = exempli gratia	= for example	444	platform	quai
		par ex. = par exemple	LES	SON 84	
		abréviation			rapporter / signaler
	,	tiens / tenez / voilà		•	(se) référer à
		il est là / le voilà			guillemets
		tendre			plat
		structure			dommage / plaindre
		finalement			quel dommage
		état			pique-nique
		remplir		•	expression
		formulaire de demande		•	wnsouffler
		naissance			
		métier / profession		SON 85	
		déclaration			considérer / réfléchir
		signature			décision
		télécharger	451		quel que soit / quoi que ce soit /
		programme	454		n'importe quoi / ce que
		ivre	451		quand / quand que ce soit /
	-	se battre probabilité	451		n'importe quand
	•	esprit			ue / où que ce soit / n'importe où
		cerveau			qui que ce soit / quiconque
		changer d'avis			illimité
	-	intelligent			la plupart
		abstrait			vérité
		sens			mentir / mensonge
		criminel			dire la vérité
		pistolet			dire un mensonge
	•	ˈcivilisé			honnête
439	so far	jusque là / jusqu'ici			rater / manquer
LES	SON 83				union
		aui ia la pauv	453	trade union	syndicat
	•	oui, je le peux oui, je le ferais			organisation
	•	oui, je le suis	453	in favour of	en faveur de
	•	oui, j'en ai / oui, je l'ai fait	453	pay (wages)	salaire (paye)
	•	oui, je rariait	453	rope	corde
	•	passé du verbe "rise"			grimper
		quelle est la hauteur de			tribunal / cour (de justice)
	-	mile			chercher / attendre / espérer
		point (décimal)			juge
	` '!	kilomètre			sombre / assombrir
		population			court / raccourcir
		blesser			vidthlarge / élargir / largeur
		passé du verbe "fall"			longueur / allonger
		tomber par terre			thenforce / renforcer
443	glad	content		•	amitié
443	sick	malade	LES	SON 86	
443	unwell	souffrant	456	obvious	évident
443	vomit	vomir	456	ache	douleur
444	repair	réparer			mal de dents
		toit	456	stomach ache	douleur à l'estomac
		vent	456	earache	douleur à l'oreille
444	windy	venteux			

456 headache mal de tête	468	if, thensi, alors
456 rulediriger / règle		rulerdirigeant(e) / règle
456 confuseembrouiller	470	earthterre
457 oughtdevoir (à la forme conditionnelle)	470	astronomicalastronomique
458 roughrugueux / agité / gros / violent	470	geographicalgéographique
458 smoothlisse	470	by means ofau moyen de / en
458 surfacesurface	470	publicpublic
458 seasick avoir le mal de mer	470	transporttransport
458 roughlyà peu près	471	figuresilhouette / personnage / chiffre
459 groundterre / sol / terrain	471	couplecouple
459 levelniveau	471	
459 undergroundsouterrain		cruelcruel
459 railwayvoie ferrée	472	college établissement d'enseignement
459 ground floor rez-de-chaussée		supérieur / institut universitaire de technologie
459 groundsparc / domaine / terres		burnbrûler
459 educateéduquer	472	take a bathprendre un bain
459 educatedéduqué	LES	SON 89
460 making a suggestionfaire une suggestion	473	runcourir / participe passé : couru
460 the imperativel'impératif		grow – grew – growngrandir / devenir /
460 orderordonner		pousser
LESSON 87	473	matter matière /question / affaire
462 overeattrop manger	474	expects'attendre à / prévoir / escompter
462 oversleeptrop dormir / dormir trop tard	474	tailqueue
462 overworktrop travailler	474	confirmconfirmer
462 overcook – undercooktrop cuire -	476	rightdroit
pas assez cuire	476	legallégal
462 overpay – underpaytrop payer -	476	ontosur
pas assez payer	477	tieattacher / cravate
463 chargeinculper / charger / facturer / charge	477	electélire
463 serious sérieux	LES	SON 90
463 commitcommettre	478	to have something donefaire faire quelque chose
463 batterybatterie		homeworkdevoirs
463 service service	478	powerpouvoir / électricité / énergie
463 clear		powerfulpuissant
463 as regardsconcernant / en ce qui concerne		laptopordinateur portable
464 guest	478	desktopordinateur de bureau
464 inviteinviter	479	savesauvegarder / sauver /
464 ridden monté		protéger / économiser
465 severe sévère / rude	479	rescuesauver / faire un sauvetage
465 blowcoup	479	protectprotéger
465 respect respecter		spenddépenser
465 companysociété / entreprise		trade faire du commerce / négocier / métier
465 employ employer		tradesmancommerçant / négociant / artisan
465 employeremployeur	4/9	skillcompétence / technique
465 employeeemployé(e)		bakefaire du pain / cuire au four
466 machinemachine	479	bakerboulanger / boulangère
466 accidentallyaccidentellement		butcherboucher / bouchère
466 flownvolé	4/9	buildermaçon / entrepreneur du bâtiment
466 drawdessiner / tirer	480	close /kləuz/fermer
466 drawingdessin	480	close /kləus/ près / à proximité
466 curtainrideau		trip voyage / excursion / sortie
LESSON 88	480	fortnight quinze jours / deux semaines
		every now and again de temps en temps
468 present participle participe présent	481	no longerne plus

121	islandîle	103	operateutiliser / faire fonctionner
	oceanocéan		operationopération
	AtlanticAtlantique		·
	Pacific	LES	SON 93
	IndianIndien		byd'ici
	screenécran		by the timed'ici à ce que
	DVD		as well as aussi bien que / ainsi que
	CDCD		elderplus âgé / aîné
	produceproduire		eldestle plus âgé / aîné
	boastse vanter		letlouer
	necessitynécessité		rentlouer
LES	SON 91	495	advertisefaire de la publicité / mettre une annonce
	telldire (à)	495	in exchange foren échange de / contre /
	saydire (quelque chose)	455	en contrepartie de
	risenlevé / augmenté / monté	496	fallentombé
	gaingagner / obtenir		chosepassé du verbe "choose"
	transaction transaction		such aun(e) si / un(e) tel(le)
	degreediplôme (universitaire)		providefournir / subvenir aux besoins
	mark marque / tache / corriger / noter / point		providingà condition que
	out ofsur		providedfourni / à condition que
	petrolpétrole		ghostfantôme
	well-knownbien connu		straightdirectement / tout droit
	trademark marque de commerce		consistse composer de / consister en
	basebase		placeplacer / poser
	basis base		commencer
	basicbasique / fondamental		academic académique
	include inclure		colonycolonie
486	brushbrosse / balai / pinceau	LES	SON 94
	brushbrosse / balai / pinceau boxboxe / boxer		SON 94
486		499	appearapparaître / sembler
486 487	boxboxe / boxer	499 499	appearapparaître / sembler disappeardisparaître
486 487 487	boxboxe / boxer typetype / taper à la machine	499 499 499	appearapparaître / sembler disappeardisparaître appearanceapparence
486 487 487 487	boxboxe / boxer typetype / taper à la machine previousprécédent	499 499 499	appearapparaître / sembler disappeardisparaître appearanceapparence get to knowapprendre à connaître
486 487 487 487 487	boxboxe / boxer typetype / taper à la machine previousprécédent occasionoccasion	499 499 499 499	appearapparaître / sembler disappeardisparaître appearanceapparence get to knowapprendre à connaître doubledoubler / double
486 487 487 487 487	box	499 499 499 499 499	appearapparaître / sembler disappeardisparaître appearanceapparence get to knowapprendre à connaître doubledoubler / double troublemal / peine / ennuis / trouble / troubler
486 487 487 487 487 487	box	499 499 499 499 499 499	appear
486 487 487 487 487 487 487	box	499 499 499 499 499 499 499	appear
486 487 487 487 487 487 487 487	box	499 499 499 499 499 499 499	appear
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ENGLISH-GERMAN VOCABULARY BOOK

STAGE 6: LESSONS 78-94

2012 ONTION

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German vocabulary

LES	SON 78	425	denyabstreiten
415	situationSituation		exclamationAusruf
415	supposeannehmen		stressbetonen
	thirst		I do speak English!Doch, ich spreche Englisch!
416	hotter and hotterimmer heißer		I do like this book!Doch, mir gefällt das Buch!
416	more and moreimmer mehr		hitschlagen
416	readyfertig/bereit		arrestverhaften
416	marriageEhe		fairhell / Messe / fair / mäßig / Rummel
416	whereaboutswo etwa		fairlyziemlich
417	describebeschreiben		justgerecht
417	descriptionBeschreibung		moderate mäßig
417	justdirekt		unfairunfair
417	correct richtig		pleasureVergnügen
417	incorrectfalsch		experimentExperiment
417	as soon assobald wie	429	discover entdecken
417	overvorbei	LES	SON 81
	strange merkwürdig	430	scientistWissenschaftler
418	they = he or she	430	tissueTaschentuch
	geschlechtsneutral, statt: ihm/ihr	430	divisionLiga
	shutschließen	430	inin
	shut upden Mund halten	430	withininnerhalb
	be quietstill sein	430	on the other hand andererseits
419	choose(sich)aussuchen	121	mainHaupt-
	, ,	701	Шаш Паирі-
LES	SON 79	431	mainlyhauptsächlich
		431	
420	recognizewieder erkennen ratherrecht	431 431 431	mainly
420 420	recognize wieder erkennen	431 431 431	mainlyhauptsächlich shoppingEinkaufs-
420 420 420	recognizewieder erkennen ratherrecht	431 431 431 432 432	mainly
420 420 420 421	recognizewieder erkennen ratherrecht would ratherwürde lieber	431 431 431 432 432 432	mainly hauptsächlich shopping Einkaufssing – sang – sung Singen profit Gewinn loss Verlust business Geschäft
420 420 420 421 421	recognize	431 431 431 432 432 432 432	mainly hauptsächlich shopping Einkaufssing – sang – sung Singen profit Gewinn loss Verlust business Geschäft I will have eaten
420 420 420 421 421	recognize wieder erkennen rather recht would rather würde lieber faith Glaube / Vertrauen Christian christlich predict voraussagen	431 431 432 432 432 432 433	mainly hauptsächlich shopping Einkaufssing – sang – sung Singen profit Gewinn loss Verlust business Geschäft I will have eaten
420 420 420 421 421 421 421	recognize	431 431 432 432 432 432 433 433	mainly hauptsächlich shopping Einkaufssing – sang – sung singen profit Gewinn loss Verlust business Geschäft I will have eaten Ich werde gegessen haben minister Minister prime Premier-
420 420 421 421 421 421 421	recognize wieder erkennen rather recht would rather würde lieber faith Glaube / Vertrauen Christian christlich predict voraussagen prediction Voraussage	431 431 432 432 432 432 433 433	mainly hauptsächlich shopping Einkaufssing – sang – sung singen profit Gewinn loss Verlust business Geschäft I will have eaten Ich werde gegessen haben minister Minister prime Premierguess raten
420 420 421 421 421 421 421 423	recognize wieder erkennen rather recht would rather würde lieber faith Glaube / Vertrauen Christian christlich predict voraussagen prediction Voraussage just this moment genau in diesem Moment	431 431 432 432 432 433 433 434 434	mainly
420 420 421 421 421 421 421 423 423	recognize wieder erkennen rather recht would rather würde lieber faith Glaube / Vertrauen Christian christlich predict voraussagen prediction Voraussage just this moment genau in diesem Moment stairs Treppe	431 431 432 432 432 433 433 434 434	mainly hauptsächlich shopping Einkaufssing – sang – sung singen profit Gewinn loss Verlust business Geschäft I will have eaten Ich werde gegessen haben minister Minister prime Premierguess raten
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420 420 421 421 421 421 423 423 423 423 423	recognize wieder erkennen rather recht would rather würde lieber faith Glaube / Vertrauen Christian christlich predict voraussagen prediction Voraussage just this moment genau in diesem Moment stairs Treppe upstairs oben downstairs unten living room Wohnzimmer	431 431 432 432 432 433 433 434 434 434 LES	mainly hauptsächlich shopping Einkaufssing – sang – sung singen profit Gewinn loss Verlust business Geschäft I will have eaten Ich werde gegessen haben minister Minister Premierguess raten coin Münze cheers! Prost! / Danke! / Tschüss!
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420 420 421 421 421 421 423 423 423 423 423 423 424 424	recognize wieder erkennen rather recht would rather würde lieber faith Glaube / Vertrauen Christian christlich predict voraussagen prediction Voraussage just this moment genau in diesem Moment stairs Treppe upstairs oben downstairs unten living room Wohnzimmer lift Aufzug lip Lippe lipstick Lippenstift system System	431 431 432 432 432 433 433 434 434 434 435 435 435	mainly hauptsächlich shopping Einkaufssing – sang – sung singen profit Gewinn loss Verlust business Geschäft I will have eaten Ich werde gegessen haben minister Minister Premierguess raten coin Münze cheers! Prost! / Danke! / Tschüss!
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420 420 421 421 421 421 423 423 423 423 423 424 424 424 LES	recognize wieder erkennen rather recht would rather would rather would rather would rather would rather work wirde lieber faith Glaube / Vertrauen Christian christlich predict voraussagen prediction Voraussage just this moment genau in diesem Moment stairs Treppe upstairs oben downstairs unten living room Wohnzimmer lift Aufzug lip Lippe lipstick Lippenstift system System sail segeln sailor Seemann	431 431 432 432 432 433 433 434 434 434 435 435 435 435 435	mainly hauptsächlich shopping Einkaufssing – sang – sung singen profit Gewinn loss Verlust business Geschäft I will have eaten Ich werde gegessen haben minister Minister prime Premierguess raten coin Münze cheers! Prost! / Danke! / Tschüss!

		Abkürzung	LES	SON 84	
		, bitte. / Hier bist du/sind Sie!	446	report	berichten
436	there he is	Hier ist er			Bezug nehmen
		geben			Anführungszeichen
436	structure	Struktur			flach
436	finally	endlich			schade / bemitleiden
437	state	Staat/Zustand/angeben			Wie schade
437	fill in	ausfüllen			Picknick
		Antrag		•	Satz
		Geburt			blasen
437	occupation	Beruf / Beschäftigung		SON 85	
		Aussage			
		Unterschrift			erachten/überlegen
437	download	herunterladen			Entscheidung
437	program	Programm			egal was
438	drunk	betrunken			egal wann
438	fight Schlägere	i / Streit / sich schlagen / sich			egal wo
strei	ten				egal wer
438	probability	Wahrscheinlichkeit			Grenze
438	mind	Geist			unbeschränkt
438	brain	Gehirn			Großteil von
438	change one's mind.	seine Meinung ändern			Wahrheit
438	brainy	intelligent			Lüge
	•	abstrakt	452	tell the truth	die Wahrheit sagen
438	sense	Sinn	452	tell a lie	lügen
439	criminal	Krimineller / Kriminelle	452	honest	ehrlich
439	gun	Waffe			verpassen / vermissen
	-	zivilisiert	453	union	Union
439	so far	bis jetzt / so weit	453	trade union	Handelsunion
		,	453	organization	Organisation
	SON 83		453	in favour of	dafür
		Ja, ich kann	453	pay (wages)	Lohn
		Ja, ich würde	453	rope	Seil
		Ja, ich bin	453	climbbesteig	gen / klettern / hochgehen /
		Ja, ich habe			hocharbeiten
		Ja, ich tue	454	court	Gericht
441	rose	ging auf / stand auf	454	look for	suchen nach
	•	wie hoch	454	iudae	Richter
		Meile			dunkel - verdunkeln
		(Dezimal-)Punkt			kurz - verkürzen
		Kilometer			breit - verbreitern - Breite
		Bevölkerung			Länge - verlängern
443	hurt – hurt – hurt	verletzen			Stärke - verstärken
443	fell	fallen			Freundschaft
443	fall over	hinfallen		·	
443	glad	froh		SON 86	
443	sick	krank / sich erbrechen			offensichtlich
443	unwell	unwohl			Schmerzen
443	vomit	erbrechen			Zahnschmerzen
444	repair	reparieren			Bauchschmerzen
444	roof	Dach			Ohrenschmerzen
444	wind	Wind			Kopfschmerzen
444	windy	windig			regieren/Regel
		fing / gefangen/erwischt	456	confuse	verwirren
		gerade als			sollte
		Bahnsteig	458	rough	rau / grob / stürmisch
		· ·			

450		470	
	smoothglatt		by means ofmit Hilfe von / mittels
	surface		publicöffentlich transportVerkehrsmittel
	roughlyungefähr		figureFigur / Zahl
	ground Erde		couplePaar
	levelNiveau / gerade		adoptadoptieren / annehmen
	underground		cruelgrausam
	railwayBahn		college
459	ground floor Erdgeschoss		burnverbrennen
	grounds Gelände		take a bathein Bad nehmen
	educatebilden		
	educatedgebildet		SON 89
	making a suggestion einen Vorschlag machen		runrennen
	the imperativeder Imperativ	473	grow - grew - grown
	orderbefehlen		wachsen - werden- anbauen
	SON 87		matterMaterial / Angelegenheit
			expecterwarten
	overeatzu viel essen		tailSchwanz / Anhängsel
	oversleepzu lange schlafen		confirm bestätigen
	overworküberarbeiten		rightRecht
462	overcook - undercookzu lange kochen -		legalrechtlich
400	nicht lange genug kochen		ontoauf
462	overpay - underpay		tieKrawatte/binden
400	überbezahlen - unterbezahlen	4//	electwählen
	chargeanklagen / laden / leiten	LES	SON 90
	serious ernst	478	to have something done etw. machen lassen
	commitbegehen	478	homeworkHausaufgaben
	battery	478	powerMacht / Strom
	clearklar / abräumen	478	powerful mächtig
	as regardsin Bezug auf	478	laptopLaptop
	guest	478	desktopDesktop
	host/hostessGastgeber / Gastgeberin	479	save sparen / retten / bewahren / speichern
	inviteeinladen	479	rescueretten
	riddengefahren / geritten	479	protectschützen
	severehart	479	spendausgeben
	blowSchlag	479	tradehandeln / Gewerbe
	respectrespektieren		tradesman Händler
	company		skillFachkönnen
	employ beschäftigen / anstellen/benutzen		bakebacken
	employerArbeitgeber / Arbeitgeberin		bakerBäcker
	employeeArbeitnehmer / Arbeitnehmerin		butcherMetzger
	machineMaschine		builderBauarbeiter
466	accidentallyaus Versehen		close /kləuz/schließen
	flowngeflogen		close /kləus/nahe
466	drawzeichnen / ziehen / abheben		trip
466	drawingZeichnung		fortnightvierzehn Tage
466	curtainVorhang	481	every now and againhin und wieder
IFS	SON 88	481	no longer nicht mehr
		481	island Insel ocean Ozean
	present participle		AtlanticAtlantik
	rulerHerrscher / Lineal		Pacific Pazifik
	earth Erde		Indianindisch
	astronomicalastronomisch		screenLeinwand/Bildschirm
	geographical geografisch		DVDDVD
4/0	geographicalgeografisch	401	D V D

481	CD	CD	494	as well as	genauso gut / sowie
482	produce	produzieren	495	elder	älter
		angeben	495	eldest	am ältesten
482	necessity	Notwendigkeit	495	let	vermieten
LES	SON 91		495	rent	mieten/Miete/ausleihen
			495	advertise	inserieren
		erzählen / befehlen / sagen	495	in exchange for	gegen
	•	sagen	496	fallen	gefallen
		aufgestanden/aufgegangen			wählte
484		Gewinn machen / vorgehen /	496	such a	so ein / eine
404		gewinnen / erlangen	497	provide	zur Verfügung stellen / sorgen
		Geschäft	497	providing	vorausgesetzt
		Abschluss / Grad	497		vorausgesetzt
		Abdruck / benoten / Punkt / Note	497	ghost	Geist
		von	497	straight	direkt / geradeaus
	•	Benzin		-	bestehen
		bekannt			legen
		Handelsmarke			beginnen
		Unterseite			akademisch
		Basis	498	colony	Kolonie
		grundlegend		SON 94	
		beinhalten			
		Bürste / Pinsel			auftauchen / erscheinen
		boxen			verschwinden
		Art / tippen			Aussehen
		früher / vorherig			kennen lernen
		Anlass			verdoppeln / Doppel-
	•	Hochzeit	499		Schwierigkeiten / Ärger /
		Video			Mühe / plagen / Problem
	•	Plan / planen			sich die Mühe machen
		einmischen	499		nachschlagen
		Einmischung	499		Wörterbuch
488	strange-looking	gkomisch aussehend			modern
LES	SON 92				letzter / letzte / letztes
489	primary	primär			Schreibweise
		modal		-	trotzdem / obwohl
		ranschlagt / fest / ablegen / stellen			ieben / Verzögerung / verspäten
		Sonnenaufgang	501		über / auf der anderen Seite /
		Sonnenuntergang			hinüber / auf
		Pflicht / Dienst / Zoll			auf etwas treffen
	•	Gesellschaft			Wald
		im Dienst			funktionieren
492	off duty	außer Dienst			bestimmen / sagen
		Fahrer		00 0	Gepäck
		Strafe			einchecken
		verschieden			auschecken
		Unterhaltung			Rezeption
		Gewicht			Rezeptionist / Rezeptionistin
		gleich			verteidigen
		bedienen	503	congratulations	Herzlichen Glückwunsch
		Operation			
LE2	SON 93				

494 by.....bis
494 by the time....bis



English-Italian Vocabulary Book Stage 6

English in a quarter of the time!

Italian vocabulary

LESSON 80

LESSON 78

LESSON /8	LESSON 80
415 situationsituazione	425 emphatic doenfatizza il verbo
415 supposesupporre	che precede
415 thirstsete	425 denynegare
416 hotter and hottersempre più caldo	425 exclamationesclamazione
416 more and moresempre di più	425 stressaccento
416 ready pronto	425 I do speak English!certo che
416 marriage matrimonio	parlo inglese!
416 whereaboutsdove	425 I do like this book! decisamente,
417 describedescrivere	questo libro mi piace!
417 description descrizione	427 hitcolpire
417 justappena	427 arrest arrestare
417 correct corretto	427 fair biondo, fiera, giusto,
417 incorrect incorretto	abbastanza, luna park
417 as soon as appena	427 fairlyabbastanza
417 overfinito/a	427 just appena
418 strange strano	427 moderatemoderato
418 they = he or shelui, lei	427 unfair ingiusto
418 shut chiudere	428 pleasurepiacere, divertimento
418 shut upstare zitti	428 experimentesperimento
418 be quietfare silenzio	429 discoverscoprire
419 choose scegliere	LESSON 81
419 choose scegliere LESSON 79	LESSON 81 430 scientistscienziato
LESSON 79	
_	430 scientist scienziato
LESSON 79 420 recognizericonoscere	430 scientist scienziato 430 tissue fazzoletto di carta
LESSON 79 420 recognizericonoscere 420 ratherpiuttosto	430 scientist scienziato 430 tissue fazzoletto di carta 430 divisiondivisione, serie
LESSON 79 420 recognizericonoscere 420 ratherpiuttosto 420 would ratherpreferirei	430 scientist scienziato 430 tissue fazzoletto di carta 430 division divisione, serie 430 in fra
LESSON 79 420 recognize riconoscere 420 rather piuttosto 420 would rather preferirei 420 faith fede	430 scientist scienziato 430 tissue fazzoletto di carta 430 division divisione, serie 430 in fra 430 within fra, entro
LESSON 79420 recognizericonoscere420 ratherpiuttosto420 would ratherpreferirei420 faithfede420 Christiancristiano421 predictpredire421 predictionpronostico	430 scientist scienziato 430 tissue fazzoletto di carta 430 division divisione, serie 430 in fra 430 within fra, entro 430 on the other hand d'altra parte
LESSON 79420 recognizericonoscere420 ratherpiuttosto420 would ratherpreferirei420 faithfede420 Christiancristiano421 predictpredire	430 scientist
LESSON 79420 recognizericonoscere420 ratherpiuttosto420 would ratherpreferirei420 faithfede420 Christiancristiano421 predictpredire421 predictionpronostico	430 scientist scienziato 430 tissue fazzoletto di carta 430 division divisione, serie 430 in fra 430 within fra, entro 430 on the other hand d'altra parte 431 main principale 431 shopping spesa, acquisti 431 sing – sang – sung cantare
LESSON 79420 recognizericonoscere420 ratherpiuttosto420 would ratherpreferirei420 faithfede420 Christiancristiano421 predictpredire421 predictionpronostico421 just this momentproprio inquesto momento423 stairsscale	430 scientist
420 recognize	430 scientist scienziato 430 tissue fazzoletto di carta 430 division divisione, serie 430 in fra 430 within fra, entro 430 on the other hand d'altra parte 431 main principale 431 shopping spesa, acquisti 431 sing – sang – sung cantare 432 profit profitto 432 loss perdita
420 recognize riconoscere 420 rather piuttosto 420 would rather preferirei 420 faith fede 420 Christian cristiano 421 predict predict predict proprio in questo momento 423 stairs scale 423 upstairs piano di sopra 423 downstairs priconoscere 420 recognize riconoscere 421 prediction proprio in questo momento	430 scientist scienziato 430 tissue fazzoletto di carta 430 division divisione, serie 430 in fra 430 within fra, entro 430 on the other hand d'altra parte 431 main principale 431 shopping spesa, acquisti 431 sing – sang – sung cantare 432 profit profitto 432 loss perdita 432 business lavoro, attività, affari
420 recognize riconoscere 420 rather piuttosto 420 would rather preferirei 420 faith fede 420 Christian cristiano 421 predict predict prediction pronostico 421 just this moment proprio in questo momento 423 stairs scale 423 upstairs piano di sopra 423 downstairs piano di sotto 423 living room soggiorno	430 scientist
420 recognize riconoscere 420 rather piuttosto 420 would rather preferirei 420 faith fede 420 Christian cristiano 421 predict predict predict predict proprio in questo momento 423 stairs scale 424 upstairs piano di sopra 425 downstairs piano di sotto 426 living room soggiorno 427 lift ascensore	430 scientist
LESSON 79 420 recognize riconoscere 420 rather piuttosto 420 would rather preferirei 420 faith fede 420 Christian cristiano 421 predict predict predict predict proprio in questo momento 423 stairs scale 423 upstairs piano di sopra 424 downstairs piano di sotto 425 living room soggiorno 426 lift ascensore 427 lip labbro	430 scientist
LESSON 79 420 recognize riconoscere 420 rather piuttosto 420 would rather preferirei 420 faith fede 420 Christian cristiano 421 predict predict predict predict proprio in questo momento 423 stairs scale 423 upstairs piano di sopra 424 downstairs piano di sotto 425 living room soggiorno 426 lipt ascensore 427 lipt this moment soggiorno 428 lipt ascensore 429 lipt ascensore	430 scientist
LESSON 79420 recognizericonoscere420 ratherpiuttosto420 would ratherpreferirei420 faithfede420 Christiancristiano421 predictpredire421 predictionpronostico421 just this momentproprio in—questo momento423 stairsscale423 upstairspiano di sopra423 downstairspiano di sotto423 living roomsoggiorno423 liftascensore423 liplabbro423 lipstickrossetto424 systemsistema	430 scientist
LESSON 79 420 recognize riconoscere 420 rather piuttosto 420 would rather preferirei 420 faith fede 420 Christian cristiano 421 predict predict predict predict proprio in questo momento 423 stairs scale 423 upstairs piano di sopra 424 downstairs piano di sotto 425 living room soggiorno 426 lipt ascensore 427 lipt this moment soggiorno 428 lipt ascensore 429 lipt ascensore	430 scientist

LESSON 82	443 hurt – hurt – hurtferire
435 rode cavalcai, andai (in bicicletta)	443 fellcaddi
435 decrease diminuire	443 fall overcadere
435 joiniscriversi, arruolarsi	443 gladcontento
435 jointunito, giuntura, articolazione	443 sick malato
435 shoulder spalla	443 unwellindisposto
435 elbowgomito	443 vomitvomito
436 noonmezzogiorno	444 repairriparare
436 e.g. = exempli gratia = for example	444 rooftetto
per esempio	444 windvento
436 abbreviation abbreviazione	444 windyventoso
436 here you areeccoti quà	444 caughtpresi, preso
436 there he iseccolo là	444 just asappena
436 hand mano	444 platform piattaforma
436 structurestruttura	LESSON 84
436 finallyalla fine	446 report riportare
437 state stato, condizione, dichiarare	446 referriferire(si)
437 fill incompilare	446 inverted commasvirgoletta
437 application formmodulo di	449 flatpiano/a, piatto/a
richiesta, di iscrizione, ecc.	449 pity peccato, pietà, compiangere
437 birthnascita	449 what a pityche peccato
437 occupationoccupazione	449 picnic picnic
437 statementdichiarazione	449 phrasefrase
437 signaturefirma 437 downloadscaricare	450 blow – blew – blownsoffiare
437 program programma	LESSON 85
438 fightcombattere	451 consider considerare, riflettere
438 drunkubriaco	451 decision decisione
438 probabilityprobabilità	451 whatever qualunque cosa, tutto ciò
438 mind mente	451 wheneverin qualunque momento
438 braincervello	451 whereverin qualunque posto
438 change one's mindcambiare idea	451 whoeverchiunque
438 brainyintelligente, sveglio	451 limitlimite
438 abstractastratto	451 unlimitedillimitato
438 sensesenso	451 most ofla maggior parte di
439 criminalcriminale	452 truth verità
439 gun pistola, arma da fuoco	452 liebugia
439 civilizedcivilizzato	452 tell the truth dire la verità
439 so farfinora	452 tell a liedire una bugia
LESSON 83	452 honest onesto
440 Yes, I cansì, posso	452 miss perdere, sentire la mancanza,
440 Yes, I wouldsì, farei	mancare, non afferrare
440 Yes, I amsì, sono	453 union unione
440 Yes, I havesì, ho	453 trade unionsindacato
440 Yes, I dosì, faccio	453 organization organizzazione
441 rose mi alzai	453 in favour of a favore di
442 how high quanto alto	453 pay (wages) paga (salario) 453 ropefune
442 mile miglio	453 ropetune 453 climbscalare
442 (decimal) pointpunto (decimale)	454 courttribunale
442 kilometrechilometro	454 look forcercare
442 populationpopolazione	454 judgegiudice
	-J- judgegludice

454 dark – darken scuro, oscurare	464 host/hostessospite
454 short – shortencorto, accorciare	464 invite invitare
454 wide – widen – widthlargo, allargare,	464 riddencavalcato,
ampiezza, larghezza	andato in bicicletta
454 length – lengthenlunghezza,	465 severe severo, duro
allungare	465 blowcolpo
454 strength – strengthen forza,	465 respectrispettare
rafforzare	465 company società
454 friendship amicizia	465 employ impiegare, usare
LESSON 86	465 employerdatore di lavoro
456 obviousovvio	465 employeeimpiegato
456 achedolore, male	466 machine macchina
456 toothache mal di denti	466 accidentally accidentalmente
456 stomach ache mal di stomaco	466 flownvolato
456 earachemal d'orecchi	466 drawdisegnare, prelevare, tirare
456 headachemal di testa	(le tende)
456 rule regola	466 drawingdisegno
456 confuseconfondere	466 curtaintenda
457 oughtdovrei, dovrebbe	LESSON 88
458 rough agiato, rude, violento,	468 present participleparticipio
approssimativo	presente
458 smoothliscio, levigato	468 if, thense, allora
458 surfacesuperficie	470 rulergovernante, righello
458 sea-sick mal di mare	470 earthterra
458 roughly approssimativamente	470 astronomical astronomico
459 groundterra, suolo	470 geographicalgeografico
459 levellivello	470 by means ofper mezzo di
459 underground metropolitana	470 public pubblico
459 railwayferrovia	470 transport trasporto
459 ground floor piano terra	471 figure figura, aspetto, cifra
459 groundsproprietà circostante	471 couplecoppia, paio
459 educateistruire	471 adoptadottare
459 educatedcolto, istruito	472 cruelcrudele
460 orderordinare	472 collegecollegio, istituto superiore
LESSON 87	472 burnbruciare
462 overeatmangiare troppo	472 take a bathfarsi un bagno
462 oversleepdormire troppo	LESSON 89
462 overworklavorare troppo	473 runcorrere
462 overcook – undercookcuocere	473 grow – grew – grown crescere
troppo – troppo poco	473 mattercosa, faccenda,
462 overpay – underpaypagare	materia, questione
troppo – troppo poco	474 expectaspettarsi
463 chargeimputare, accusare,	474 tail questions domande di coda
far pagare, caricare	474 tailcoda
463 seriousserio, grave	474 confirmconfermare
463 commitcommettere	476 rightdiritto
463 batterybatteria, pila	476 legallegale
463 service servizio	476 ontosu, sopra
463 clearchiaro, libero	477 tieannodare, cravatta
463 as regards per quanto riguarda	477 electeleggere
464 guestospite, invitato	33
·	

LESSON 90	485 well-knownben noto,
478 to have something donefar fare	famoso, rinomato
	485 trademark marchio commerciale
qualcosa da qualcuno	486 basebase, fondamento, basare
478 homeworkcompiti	486 basisbase, fortuamento, basare
478 powerpotere, potenza, forza	
478 powerfulpotente	486 basicbasilare
478 laptopcomputer portatile	486 includeincludere
478 desktopcomputer da scrivania	486 brush spazzola
479 saverisparmiare, salvare	486 boxpugilato
479 rescuesoccorrere	487 typedattilografare
479 protectproteggere	487 previousprecedente
479 spend spendere	487 occasionoccasione
479 trademestiere, commercio,	487 wedding matrimonio
commerciare	487 videovideo
479 tradesmancommerciante	487 planprogettare, pianificare,
479 skillabilità	progetto, piano
479 bakecuocere al forno	487 interfereinterferire,
479 bakerfornaio	intervenire, ostacolare
479 butcher macellaio	487 interference interferenza
479 builder muratore	488 strange-lookingaspetto strano
480 close /kləʊz/ chiudere	LESSON 92
480 close /kləus/ vicino	489 primaryprimario
480 tripviaggio	489 modal modale
480 fortnightdue settimane,	491 set fissare, posare,
quindici giorni	collocare, regolare
481 every now and againdi tanto	491 sunriseaurora, alba
in tanto	491 sunsettramonto
481 no longernon più	
481 islandisola	492 dutydovere, compito, servizio, tassa doganale
481 oceanoceano	492 society società
481 AtlanticAtlantico	
481 Pacific Pacifico	492 on dutyin servizio
481 IndianIndiano	492 off dutyfuori servizio
481 screenschermo	492 driver autista, conducente
481 DVDDVD	492 fine multa
481 CDCD	492 variousvario, diverso
482 produceprodurre	492 entertainment divertimento
482 boastvantarsi	493 weightpeso
482 necessitynecessità	493 equaluguale
•	493 operatemanovrare, operare
LESSON 91	493 operation operazione
483 tell dire	LESSON 93
483 say dire	494 byper mezzo di
484 risen sorto, alzato, levato	494 by the timequando
484 gainguadagnare	494 as well asoltre a
484 transaction operazione, transazione	495 elder più vecchio
484 degreelaurea	495 eldestil primogenito, il più vecchio
485 mark segno, impronta, voto;	495 letdare in affitto
marcare, correggere	495 rent prendere in affitto
485 out ofsu	495 advertisefare pubblicità
485 petrolbenzina	495 in exchange forin cambio di
	496 fallen caduto
	.so .ancii

496 497 497 497 497 497 498 498 498 498	chose
	5ON 94
499	appearapparire
499	disappearscomparire
499	appearance apparenza
499	get to knowconoscere
499	doubledoppio, raddoppiare
499	trouble difficoltà, disturbo,
499	fastidio, guaio take the trouble prendersi
.55	il disturbo
499	look upconsultare
499	dictionary dizionario
499	modern moderno
500	finalfinale, ultimo
500	spelling compitazione
501	thoughtuttavia, comunque
501	delay rimandare, ritardare, ritardo
501	across attraverso
501	come across incontrare per caso
502	forest foresta
502	worklavoro, funzionare
502	tell dire
502 502	luggagebagaglio
502	check inregistrarsi, check-in check outfare il check out
502	reception reception, accettazione
502	receptionist reception, accettazione receptionist,
302	chi riceve i clienti
503	defenddifendere
503	congratulations congratulazioni
	-





ENGLISH-JAPANESE VOCABULARY BOOK

STAGE 6: LESSONS 78-94

2017/0N

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Japanese vocabulary

LESSON 78	425 exclamation感嘆文
415 situation状況	425 stress強く発音する
415 suppose.思う,であると想像する;もしなら	425 I do speak English! 私は本当に英語を話す!
415 thirst(のどの) 渇き	425 I do like this book! 私は本当にこの本が大好き!
416 hotter and hotterますます暑く	427 hit叩く;ぶつける
416 more and moreますます	427 arrest逮捕する
416 ready準備ができた;喜んでする	427 fair 金髪の; 品評会; 公平な; まあまあの; えん
416 marriage結婚	にち、移動興業
416 whereaboutsどのあたりに	427 fairlyかなり
417 describe描写する	427 just公正な
417 description描写	427 moderate適度の
417 justちょうど	427 unfair不公平な
417 correct正しい	428 pleasure楽しみ, 快楽
417 incorrect正しくない	428 experiment実験
417 as soon asするとすぐに;早く	429 discover発見する;ということを知る
417 over終わって	LESSON 81
418 strange奇妙な	430 scientist科学者
418 they = he or she彼ら(彼女や彼)	430 tissue
418 shut閉める	430 division区分. 部
418 shut up黙れ	430 in
418 be quiet静かにする	430 within以内で
419 choose選ぶ	430 on the other hand
LESSON 79	431 main主な
420 recognize 識別する, (見覚えがあると)気付く	431 mainly主に
420 ratherやや;,かなり	431 shoppingショッピング
420 would rather むしろするほうがよい	431 sing - sang - sung歌う
421 faith信頼;信仰	432 profit利益
421 Christianキリスト教の	432 loss損失
421 predict予測する	432 business事業;商売
421 prediction予測	432 I will have eaten (未来のある時点までに) 食べ
421 just this momentたったいま	終わっているでしょう
423 stairs階段	433 minister
423 upstairs階上;二階	433 prime首位の, 最高位の
423 downstairs	434 guess推測する
423 living room居間	434 coin
423 liftエレベーター	434 cheers!乾杯!
423 lip唇	LESSON 82
423 lipstick口紅	435 roderideの過去形
424 system体制, 制度	435 decrease減少する
424 sailヨットを走らせる	435 join
424 sailor船員	435 joint
LESSON 80	435 shoulder肩
425 emphatic "do"	435 elbow
425 deny否定する	436 noon正午
	436 e.g. = exempli gratia = for example例えば

436		m <i>f</i> → ∓			
		略語 はいどうぞ;ここにいたぞ		SON 84	+= 4
430		ほいこうで,ここにいたで			報告する
136		手渡す			言及する
					引用符
					平らな
					残念なこと;同情する
		国家, 国;状態;記述する			.なんと残念;かわいそうに
		記入する			ピクニック
		申請書	449	phrase	成句
		出生	450	blow - blew - blown	吹く
		職業	LES	SON 85	
					考慮する, 考える
		署名			
		ダウンロード			決定, 決断
		番組;プログラム			なんでも
		酔っ払って			いつでも
438	fight	取っ組み合いのけんかをする			どこでも
438	probability	確率			だれでも
438	mind	精神, 考え 意見			制限する
438	brain				無制限の
438	change one's mind	d気が変わる	451	most of	ほとんどの
438	brainy	頭のいい	452	truth	真実
		抽象的な	452	lie	うそ
		意味	452	tell the truth	真実を言う
		犯罪者	452	tell a lie	うそを言う
			452	honest	正直な
	•	文化の発達した	452	miss捕えそこなう;	乗り遅れる; いないのを寂
		いままでのところ		思う;欠席する	
	SON 83		453	trade union	
		はい、できる	453	organization	組織
		はい、そうだろう			に味方して;に賛成て
440	yes, I am	はい、そうだ			給料 (賃金)
440	yes, I have	はい、ある / 持っている			ローフ
440	yes, I do	はい、そうだ			
441	rose	riseの過去形			裁判所
442	how high	どのくらいの高さ			捜す;求める
442	mile	マイル			裁判官
		(少数) 点			.暗い‐暗くする;暗くなる
		キロメートル			. 短い - 短くする ; 短くなる
		人口			.短い‐短ヽする,短ヽなる .幅が広い‐広くする;広く
		傷つける		- 幅	・幅が広い一広くする,広く
		fallの過去形			巨十 _ 巨ノオス・巨ノ+>フ
		つまずいて転ぶ			.長さ‐長くする;長くなる .強さ‐強ルまる・強くかる
		うれしく思う			強さ一強化する;強くなる
	O .	病気の;吐く		•	友好関係, 友情
		気分が優れない	LES:	SON 86	
		吐く	456	obvious	明らかな
		····································			(長く続く鈍い)痛み
443					
443 444			.50		
443 444 444	roof	屋根	456	stomach ache	里 惊
443 444 444 444	roofwind				胃痛 耳痘
443 444 444 444 444	roofwind	風風が強い	456	earache	耳痛
443 444 444 444 444	roofwindvindy	風 風が強い catchの過去形	456 456	earacheheadache	耳痛 頭痛
443 444 444 444 444 444	roofwindvindycaughtjust as	風 風が強い catchの過去形 まさにその時	456 456 456	earacheheadacherule	耳痛 頭痛 統治する;規貝
443 444 444 444 444 444	roofwindvindycaughtjust as	風 風が強い catchの過去形	456 456 456 456	earacheheadacheruleconfuse	耳痛 頭痛

458 rough きめのあらい;荒々しい;気分が悪い;乱	470 earth
暴な 450 cmasth まずまずした かめらかか	470 astronomical
458 smooth すべすべした, なめらかな	470 geographical 地理的な
458 surface表面 458 seasick	470 by means of
458 roughlyおおよそ	470 public公共 470 transport交通手段
459 ground	
•	471 figure体型, プロポーション; 人物; 数字; 図
459 levelレベル, 高さ; 水平な	471 coupleカップル 471 adopt養子にする;採用する
459 underground地下	•
459 railway	472 cruel残酷な 472 college専門学校;単科大学
459 ground floor	472 college 烘 1 子校 , 半 件 八 子 472 burn 燃える
459 educate教育する	472 take a bath
459 educated教育する 459 educated	
460 making a suggestion提案する	LESSON 89
460 the imperative命令法	473 run走る
460 order命令する	473 grow – grew – grown.成長する;…になる;栽培
	する
LESSON 87	473 matter物質;問題;事柄
462 overeat	474 expectと思う, 予想する; 期待する
462 oversleep寝過ごす	474 tail末尾
462 overwork過度に働かせる	474 confirm(本当であると) 確認する
462 overcook – undercook 煮すぎる, 焼きすぎる – 煮	476 right
足りない, なま焼けの	476 legal法的な
462 overpay – underpay払いすぎる – 払い足りない	476 ontoの上へ
463 charge.告訴する;突撃する;充電する;管理;	477 tieネクタイ;結ぶ
料金	477 elect選挙する
463 serious重大な	LESSON 90
463 commit(犯罪などを) 犯す	478 to have something done何かをしてもらう
463 battery電池	478 homework
463 serviceサービス	478 power権力;電力
463 clear快晴の;明瞭な;自由に通れる;片付ける	478 powerful強力な
463 as regardsに関しては	478 laptopラップトップ(コンピューター)
464 guest賓客; ゲスト	478 desktopデスクトップ (コンピューター)
464 host/hostess男性 / 女性の主催者	470 desktop
464 invite招待する	479 rescue
464 riddenrideの過去分詞形	200
465 severe厳しい	479 protect保護する
465 blow	479 spend(金を) 使う 479 trade
465 respect尊敬する	479 tradesman
465 company会社	479 skill 技能
465 employ雇用する;使用する	479 bake(オーブンなどで) 焼く
465 employer雇用主	479 bakerパン屋,パン製造業者
465 employee從業員	479 baker
466 machine機械	479 builder
466 accidentally誤って	480 close /kləuz/閉める
466 flownflyの過去分詞形	480 close /kləus/
466 draw描く;を引く; (お金を) 引き出す	480 trip旅行;外出
466 drawingスケッチ	480 fortnight
466 curtainカーテン	480 Portright ——週间 481 every now and again ————————————————————————————————————
LESSON 88	481 no longer もはや…ない
468 perfect continuous	481 island島
468 present participle現在分詞	481 ocean
468 if thenもしならだ	481 Atlantic
470 ruler	481 Pacific 太平洋
サ/ 0 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 日 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	+01 1 aunu

481	Indianインド洋	LES	SON 93	
	screenスクリーン;画面			までに
481	DVD		•	のときまでに
481	CDCD			と同様にうまく;と同様に
482	produce産出する			年上
482	boast自慢する			最長年の
482	necessity必要なこと			賃貸しする
IEC	SON 91			賃借りする;家賃;賃貸しする
				宣伝する,
	tell			と引き換えに
	say言う		•	fallの過去分詞刑
	risenriseの過去分詞形			chooseの過去別
	gain 利益を得る;(時計が)進む;得る			実に
	transaction取引			
	degree 学士号		•	支給する;養う
	mark			という条件で
485	out of(ある数)の中から		•	という条件で
485	petrol石油		-	
485	well-known有名な		•	まっすぐに
485	trademark商標			から成り立っ
486	base底		•	置<
486	basis基礎			開始する
486	basic根本的な;基礎の			学校の, 学問の
486	include含む	498	colony	植民地;集落
	brush ブラシ	LES	SON 94	
486	boxボクシングをする			現れる;のように見える
	type種類 ; タイプする			
	previous以前の			
	occasion(特定の) 時, 機会; 行事			外見
	wedding結婚式			知り合いになる
	videoビデオ			
	plan(小地域の) 地図;計画;計画する		trouble苦牙;も	めごと, 面倒なこと ; 悩ます ; ク
	interfere干渉する	点		- BB - 1 - 1 - 1
	interference干涉			手間をかける
				(辞書などで)調べる
400	strange-looking外見が奇妙な		•	辞
LES	SON 92			現代の
489	primary第一の; 主要な			最後の
	modal(文法の)(叙)法性の	500	spelling	(語の) つづり
	set設定する;きまった;置く;調整する			にもかかわらす
	sunrise日の出	501	delay	延ばす;遅れ;遅らせる
	sunset日の入り	501	across	横切って;の向こう側に
	duty義務;職務;関税	501	come across	に出くわす
	society社会	501	forest	វ
	on duty勤務時間中で	502	work	作動する
	off duty勤務時間外で	502	tell	が分かる
	driverドライバー			荷物
				チェックイン
	fine罰金			チェックアウト
	variousさまざまな			受付
	entertainment			受付佣
	weight重量			弁護する
	equalと等しい			
	operate操作する	503	congratulations.	おめでとき
	operation手術			



English-Polish Vocabulary Book Stage 6

English in a quarter of the time!

Polish vocabulary

LESSON 80

LESSON 78

LESSON 78	LESSON 80
415 situationsytuacja	425 emphatic "do"
415 suppose przypuszczać	425 denyzaprzeczać
415 thirstpragnienie	425 exclamationwykrzyknienie
416 hotter and hottercoraz	425 stressnacisk, akcent
cieplejszy (cieplej)	425 I do speak English! Mówię po
416 more and morecoraz więcej	angielsku!
416 ready gotowy	425 I do like this book! Lubię tę książkę!
416 marriagemałżeństwo	427 hituderzyć
416 whereaboutsw którym miejscu	427 arrest aresztować
417 describeopisywać	427 fair jasny, targi, sprawiedliwy,
417 descriptionopis	umiarkowany,
417 justzaraz, tuż	wesołe miasteczko
417 correct poprawny	427 fairly umiarkowanie
417 incorrectniepoprawny	427 justsprawiedliwy
417 as soon asgdy tylko	427 moderateumiarkowany
417 overskończony	427 unfairniesprawiedliwy
418 strangedziwny	428 pleasureprzyjemność
418 they = he or sheoni (on, ona)	428 experiment eksperyment,
418 shut zamknąć	doświadczenie
418 shut upzamknąć się	429 discoverodkryć
418 be quietbyć cicho	•
419 choosewybrać	LESSON 81
	430 scientistnaukowiec
•	
LESSON 79	430 tissue chusteczka higieniczna
LESSON 79 420 recognizerozpoznać	430 tissuechusteczka higieniczna 430 divisionsekcja, liga
LESSON 79 420 recognizerozpoznać 420 ratherraczej	430 tissuechusteczka higieniczna 430 divisionsekcja, liga 430 inza
LESSON 79 420 recognizerozpoznać 420 ratherraczej 420 would ratherby raczej	430 tissue
LESSON 79 420 recognizerozpoznać 420 ratherraczej 420 would ratherby raczej 421 faithwiara	430 tissue
LESSON 79 420 recognize rozpoznać 420 rather raczej 420 would rather by raczej 421 faith wiara 420 Christian chrześcijański	430 tissue
LESSON 79 420 recognize rozpoznać 420 rather raczej 420 would rather by raczej 421 faith wiara 420 Christian chrześcijański 421 predict przewidywać	430 tissue chusteczka higieniczna 430 division sekcja, liga 430 in za 430 within w ciągu 430 on the other hand z drugiej strony 431 main główny 431 mainly głównie
LESSON 79 420 recognizerozpoznać 420 ratherraczej 420 would ratherwiara 420 Christianchrześcijański 421 predictprzewidywać 421 predictionprognoza,	430 tissue chusteczka higieniczna 430 division sekcja, liga 430 in za 430 within w ciągu 430 on the other hand z drugiej strony 431 main główny 431 shopping zakupy
LESSON 79 420 recognizerozpoznać 420 ratherraczej 420 would ratherwiara 420 Christianchrześcijański 421 predictprzewidywać 421 predictionprognoza,przepowiednia	430 tissue
LESSON 79 420 recognizerozpoznać 420 ratherraczej 420 would ratherwiara 420 Christianchrześcijański 421 predictprzewidywać 421 predictionprognoza,	430 tissue chusteczka higieniczna 430 division sekcja, liga 430 in za 430 within w ciągu 430 on the other hand z drugiej strony 431 main główny 431 shopping zakupy
LESSON 79 420 recognize	430 tissue
LESSON 79 420 recognize	430 tissue chusteczka higieniczna 430 division sekcja, liga 430 in za 430 within w ciągu 430 on the other hand z drugiej strony 431 main główny 431 shopping zakupy 431 sing – sang – sung śpiewać 432 profit zysk 432 loss strata 432 business firma
LESSON 79 420 recognize	430 tissue chusteczka higieniczna 430 division sekcja, liga 430 in za 430 within w ciągu 430 on the other hand z drugiej strony 431 main główny 431 shopping zakupy 431 sing – sang – sung śpiewać 432 profit zysk 432 loss strata
LESSON 79 420 recognize	430 tissue chusteczka higieniczna 430 division sekcja, liga 430 in za 430 within w ciągu 430 on the other hand z drugiej strony 431 main główny 431 shopping zakupy 431 sing – sang – sung śpiewać 432 profit zysk 432 loss strata 432 business firma 432 I will have eaten do tego czasu zjem już
420 recognize rozpoznać 420 rather raczej 420 would rather by raczej 421 faith wiara 420 Christian chrześcijański 421 predict predict przewidywać 421 prediction przewidywać 421 just this moment w tym momencie 423 stairs schody 423 upstairs na górze (schodów) 423 downstairs na dole (schodów)	430 tissue chusteczka higieniczna 430 division sekcja, liga 430 in za 430 within w ciągu 430 on the other hand z drugiej strony 431 main główny 431 shopping zakupy 431 sing – sang – sung śpiewać 432 profit zysk 432 loss strata 432 business firma 432 I will have eaten do tego
LESSON 79 420 recognize	430 tissue chusteczka higieniczna 430 division sekcja, liga 430 in za 430 within w ciągu 430 on the other hand z drugiej strony 431 main główny 431 shopping zakupy 431 sing – sang – sung śpiewać 432 profit zysk 432 loss strata 432 business firma 432 I will have eaten do tego
LESSON 79 420 recognize	430 tissue chusteczka higieniczna 430 division sekcja, liga 430 in za 430 within w ciągu 430 on the other hand z drugiej strony 431 main główny 431 shopping zakupy 431 sing – sang – sung śpiewać 432 profit zysk 432 loss strata 432 business firma 432 I will have eaten do tego
LESSON 79 420 recognize	430 tissue chusteczka higieniczna 430 division sekcja, liga 430 in za 430 within w ciągu 430 on the other hand z drugiej strony 431 main główny 431 shopping zakupy 431 sing – sang – sung śpiewać 432 profit zysk 432 loss strata 432 business firma 432 I will have eaten do tego czasu zjem już 433 minister minister 434 guess zgadnąć 434 coin moneta
LESSON 79 420 recognize	430 tissue chusteczka higieniczna 430 division sekcja, liga 430 in za 430 within w ciągu 430 on the other hand z drugiej strony 431 main główny 431 shopping zakupy 431 sing – sang – sung śpiewać 432 profit zysk 432 loss strata 432 lwill have eaten do tego czasu zjem już 433 minister minister 434 guess zgadnąć 434 coin moneta 434 cheers! na zdrowie,
LESSON 79 420 recognize	430 tissue chusteczka higieniczna 430 division sekcja, liga 430 in za 430 within w ciągu 430 on the other hand z drugiej strony 431 main główny 431 shopping zakupy 431 sing – sang – sung śpiewać 432 profit zysk 432 loss strata 432 business firma 432 I will have eaten do tego czasu zjem już 433 minister minister 434 guess zgadnąć 434 coin moneta

LESSON 82	443 hurt – hurt – hurt zranić, skaleczyć
435 rode II forma od czas. "to ride"	443 fellII forma od czas. "to fall"
435 decreasezmiejszać	443 fall over wywrócić się
435 join dołączyć do, złączyć	443 gladzadowolony
435 jointstaw	443 sickchory
435 shoulder ramię	443 unwellchory
435 elbowłokieć	443 vomitwymiotować
436 noonpołudnie	444 repairnaprawiać
436 e.g. = exempli gratia = for example	444 roofdach
na przykład	444 wind wiatr
436 abbreviationskrót	444 windy wietrzny
436 here you are oto jesteś,	444 caught II i III forma czas. "to catch"
proszę bardzo	444 just as akurat jak
436 there he istam jest	444 platformperon
436 handwręczyć	LESSON 84
436 structurestruktura	446 reportreferować
436 finallywreszcie, w końcu	446 referodnosić się
437 statestan, państwo, oświadczać	446 inverted commascudzysłów
437 fill inwypełniać	449 flatpłaski
437 application formformularz	449 pity szkoda, współczuć
437 birthurodzenie	449 what a pityjaka szkoda!
437 occupationzatrudnienie	449 picnicpiknik
437 statementoświadczenie	449 phrase wyrażenie, zwrot
437 signaturepodpis	450 blow - blew - blownwiać, dmuchać
437 downloadściągnać (z internetu)	LESSON 85
437 program program 438 fightwalka, walczyć	451 consider sądzić, uważać, rozważać
438 drunkpijany	451 decisiondecyzja
438 probabilityprawdopodobieństwo	451 whatever cokolwiek
438 mind umysł	451 wheneverkiedykolwiek
438 brain mózg	451 wherevergdziekolwiek
438 change one's mind zmienić zdanie	451 whoeverktokolwiek
438 brainymądry, inteligentny	451 limit ograniczenie, limit
438 abstract abstrakcyjny	451 unlimitednieograniczony
438 sensesens	451 most of większość
439 criminalprzestępca	452 truth prawda
439 gun pistolet	452 liekłamstwo
439 civilizedcywilizowany	452 tell the truth mowić prawdę
439 so fardo tej pory	452 tell a liekłamać
LESSON 83	452 honestuczciwy
440 Yes, I cantak, mogę	452 misschybić, nie zdążyć na,
440 Yes, I wouldtak, bym	tęsknić za, opuścić 453 unionzwiązek, unia
440 Yes, I amtak, jestem	453 trade unionzwiązek zawodowy
440 Yes, I have tak, mam	453 organizationorganizacja
440 Yes, I dotak	453 in favour of być za, popierać
441 roseII forma od czas. "to rise"	453 pay (wages)zapłata
442 how highjak wysoki	453 ropesznur
442 milemila	453 climbwspinać się
442 (decimal) pointprzecinek	454 courtsąd
442 kilometrekilometr	454 look forszukać
442 populationpopulacja	454 judge sędzia
	. 5

454 dark – darken	463 serviceobsługa
ciemny – ściemniać s	
454 short – shorten krótki – skraca	
454 wide – widen – width	
szeroki – rozszerzać – szeroko	3
454 length – lengthen	5
długość – wydłuża	ać 464 invitezapraszać
454 strength – strengthen	
siła – umocn	
454 friendshipprzyjaź	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	465 respectpoważać, szanować
LESSON 86	465 company firma
456 obviousoczywis	16E amplay używać zatrudniać
456 acheb	165 employer pracodawca
456 toothacheból zęk	465 amployee pracownik
456 stomach acheból żołądk	166 machina maszyna
456 earacheból uch	19 166 accidentally przypadkowo
456 headacheból głow	466 flown III forma
456 rulerządzić, zasac	czacownika to fly
456 confuse zamieszać w głow	166 draw rysować ciagnać
457 oughtpowininno s	15 166 drawing recurse
458 roughszorstk	1, 166 curtain zacłona
wzburzony, brutalr	ıy
458 smoothgład	
458 surfacepowierzchn	
458 seasickcierpiący r	
chorobę morsk	
458 roughlyw przybliżen	
459 groundziemia, po	
459 level pozior	
wypoziomowar	
459 underground podziemr	
459 railwaykol	
459 ground floorparto	
459 groundstere	
459 educatekształo	
459 educatedwykształcor	
460 orderrozkaza	
LESSON 87	472 burnpalić się, płonąć
462 overeatprzejadać s	
462 oversleepzaspa	ać LESSON 89
462 overworkprzepracować s	
462 overcook – undercook gotować z	a 473 grow – grew – grown
długo – niedogotowa	aćrosnać, stać się,
462 overpay – underpay	
przepłacić – niedopłac	
463 chargeoskarżać, atakowa	
sprawować kontrolę, obciąża	
kosztami, opłata, ładowa	
463 seriouspoważr	
463 commitpopeln	
463 batterybater	a 476 ontona

477 tiewiązać	485 out ofna, z
477 electwybrać	485 petrolbenzyna 485 well-knownznany
LESSON 90	485 trademark marka, znak firmowy
478 to have something done mieć coś	485 basepodstawa
zrobione	486 basispodstawa
478 homework praca domowa	486 basicpodstawowy
478 powersiła, władza, moc	486 includezawierać
478 powerfulsilny, potężny	486 brushszczotka
478 laptoplaptop	486 boxboks
478 desktopkomputer stacjonarny	
479 saveodkładać, ratować, chronić,	487 type rodzaj, pisać na klawiaturze
oszczędzać, zapisać	487 previouspoprzedni
(na komputerze)	487 occasionokazja
479 rescueratować	487 weddingślub
479 protectchronić	487 video wideo
479 spendwydawać	487 planplan, planować
479 tradehandlować, rzemiosło	487 interferewtrącać się
479 tradesmanrzemieślnik	487 interferencewtrącenia
479 skillumiejętność	488 strange-lookingdziwnie
479 bakepiec	wyglądający
479 bakerpiekarz	LESSON 92
479 butcherrzeźnik	489 primarygłówny
479 builderbudowniczy	
	489 modal modalny
480 close /kləuz/zamykać	491 set ustalony, położyć, nastawić
480 close /kləus/ bliski	491 sunrise wschód
480 tripwycieczka, wyjazd	491 sunsetzachód
480 fortnightdwa tygodnie	492 duty obowiązek, cło
481 every now and againod czasu	492 society społeczeństwo
do czasu	492 on duty na służbie, zmianie
481 no longerjuż nie, dłużej nie	492 off duty po służbie, zmianie
481 island wyspa	492 driverkierowca
481 oceanocean	492 finemandat, grzywna
481 Atlantic Atlantycki	492 variousróżne
481 PacificSpokojny (Pacyfik)	492 entertainment rozrywka
481 Indian Indyjski	493 weightciężar
481 screen ekran	493 equal równy
481 DVDDVD	493 operateobsługiwać
481 CDCD	493 operationoperacja
482 produceprodukować	LESSON 93
482 boastchwalić się, szczycić	
482 necessitykonieczność	494 bydo
LESSON 91	494 by the timedo czasu 494 as well astak samo, równie dobrze
483 tell powiedzieć komuś,	495 elderstarszy
mówić komuś	495 eldestnajstarszy
483 say powiedzieć, mówić 484 risen III forma	495 let wynająć (komuś)
484 risenczasownika "to rise"	495 rent wypożyczyć,
	wynająć od kogoś, czynsz
484 gainzyskać	495 advertisereklamować
484 transactiontransakcja	495 in exchange for w zamian za
484 degreestopień naukowy	496 fallen III forma czasownika "to fall"
485 mark ślad, oceniać, punkt	

496 choseII forma od
czas. "to choose"
496 such atak
497 provide dostarczać,
zaopatrywać, zapewniać
497 providingpod warunkiem, że
497 providedpod warunkiem, że
497 ghostduch
497 straightprosto
497 consistskładać się z
498 placeumieszczać, kłaść
498 commencerozpoczynać
498 academic akademicki
498 colony kolonia
LESSON 94
499 appear pojawiać się, jawić się
499 disappear znikać
499 appearancewygląd
499 get to knowpoznać (się)
499 doublepodwoić, podwójny
499 troublekłopot, dręczyć
499 take the trouble fatygować się
499 look upsprawdzić
499 dictionarysłownik
499 modernnowoczesny
499 finalkońcowy
500 spellingpisownia
501 though chociaż, jednak
501 delay opóźniać, opóźnienie
501 acrossprzez
501 come acrossnatknąć się
501 forestlas
502 work działać
502 tellrozpoznać
502 luggagebagaż
502 check inzameldować się,
odprawiać (bagaż)
502 check outwymeldować się
502 receptionrecepcja
502 receptionistrecepcjonista
503 defendbronić
503 congratulations gratulacje



English-Portuguese Vocabulary BookStage 6

English in a quarter of the time!

Portuguese vocabulary

LESSON 78	LESSON 80
415 situation situação	425 emphatic "do"(afirmação enfática)
415 suppose supor	425 denynegar
415 thirstsede	425 exclamationexclamação
416 hotter and hotter mais e mais	425 stressênfase
quente	425 I do speak English! Eu falo inglês!
416 more and more mais e mais	425 I do like this book! Eu gosto
416 ready pronto	deste livro!
416 marriagecasamento	427 hitbater
416 whereabouts aonde, paradeiro	427 arrestprender
417 describedescrever	427 fairjusto
417 descriptiondescrição	427 fairly justamente /
417 justapenas	razoavelmente / bastante
417 correctcorreto	427 justapenas
417 incorrectincorreto	427 moderatemoderado
417 as soon asassim que	427 unfairinjusto
417 over terminado, acabado	428 pleasure prazer
418 strange estranho	428 experimentexperiência
418 they = he or she eles	429 discoverdescobrir
418 shut fechar	LESSON 81
418 shut up cale-se	430 scientistcientista
	430 Scientistcientista
418 be quiet fique quieto	
	430 tissuelenço de papel
418 be quiet fique quieto	
418 be quiet fique quieto 419 choose escolher	430 tissue lenço de papel 430 division divisão 430 in em 430 within dentro de
418 be quiet	430 tissue lenço de papel 430 division divisão 430 in em
418 be quiet	430 tissue lenço de papel 430 division divisão 430 in em 430 within dentro de
418 be quiet	430 tissuelenço de papel430 divisiondivisão430 inem430 withindentro de430 on the other handpor outro lado
418 be quiet	430 tissue lenço de papel 430 division divisão 430 in em 430 within dentro de 430 on the other hand por outro lado 431 main principal
418 be quiet	430 tissue
418 be quiet fique quieto 419 choose escolher LESSON 79 420 recognize reconhecer 420 rather um tanto / bastante 420 would rather preferir 421 faith fé 420 Christian cristão 421 predict prever 421 prediction previsão	430 tissue lenço de papel 430 division divisão 430 in em 430 within dentro de 430 on the other hand por outro lado 431 main principal 431 mainly principalmente 431 shopping comercial 431 sing – sang – sung cantar — cantou – cantado
418 be quiet fique quieto 419 choose escolher LESSON 79 420 recognize reconhecer 420 rather um tanto / bastante 420 would rather preferir 421 faith fé 420 Christian cristão 421 predict prediction prever 421 just this moment neste momento	430 tissue
418 be quiet	430 tissue lenço de papel 430 division divisão 430 in em 430 within dentro de 430 on the other hand por outro lado 431 main principal 431 mainly principalmente 431 shopping comercial 431 sing – sang – sung cantar — cantou – cantado 432 profit lucro 432 loss perda
418 be quiet fique quieto 419 choose escolher LESSON 79 420 recognize reconhecer 420 rather um tanto / bastante 420 would rather preferir 421 faith fé 420 Christian cristão 421 predict prediction prever 421 just this moment neste momento 423 stairs escadas 423 upstairs em cima	430 tissue lenço de papel 430 division divisão 430 in em 430 within dentro de 430 on the other hand por outro lado 431 main principal 431 shopping comercial 431 sing – sang – sung cantar — cantou – cantado 432 profit lucro 432 loss perda 432 business negócio
418 be quiet fique quieto 419 choose escolher LESSON 79 420 recognize reconhecer 420 rather um tanto / bastante 420 would rather preferir 421 faith fé 420 Christian cristão 421 predict prediction prever 421 prediction previsão 421 just this moment neste momento 423 stairs escadas 423 upstairs em cima 423 downstairs em baixo	430 tissue lenço de papel 430 division divisão 430 in em 430 within dentro de 430 on the other hand por outro lado 431 main principal 431 mainly principalmente 431 shopping comercial 431 sing – sang – sung cantar — cantou – cantado 432 profit lucro 432 loss perda 432 business negócio 432 I will have eaten Eu terei comido
418 be quiet	430 tissue lenço de papel 430 division divisão 430 in em 430 within dentro de 430 on the other hand por outro lado 431 main principal 431 shopping comercial 431 sing – sang – sung cantar — cantou – cantado 432 profit lucro 432 loss perda 432 business negócio 432 I will have eaten Eu terei comido 433 minister ministro
418 be quiet	430 tissue lenço de papel 430 division divisão 430 in em 430 within dentro de 430 on the other hand por outro lado 431 main principal 431 mainly principalmente 431 shopping comercial 431 sing – sang – sung cantar — cantou – cantado 432 profit lucro 432 loss perda 432 business negócio 432 I will have eaten Eu terei comido 433 minister ministro 433 prime primeiro
418 be quiet	430 tissue
418 be quiet fique quieto 419 choose escolher LESSON 79 420 recognize reconhecer 420 rather um tanto / bastante 420 would rather preferir 421 faith fé 420 Christian cristão 421 predict prediction prever 421 just this moment neste momento 423 stairs escadas 423 upstairs em cima 423 downstairs em baixo 424 lift elevador 425 lip lábio 426 dipstick batom	430 tissue lenço de papel 430 division divisão 430 in em 430 within dentro de 430 on the other hand por outro lado 431 main principal 431 mainly principalmente 431 shopping comercial 431 sing – sang – sung cantar — cantou – cantado 432 profit lucro 432 loss perda 432 business negócio 433 minister Eu terei comido 433 minister ministro 434 guess adivinhar 435 coin moeda
418 be quiet	430 tissue

LESSON 82	442 kilometrequilômetro
435 rodemontou/cavalgou	442 population população
/ andou de	443 hurt – hurt – hurtmachucar
435 decreasediminuir	– machucou – machucado
435 joinunir	443 fellcaiu
435 jointjunta / articulação	443 fall overcair sobre
435 shoulderombro	443 gladcontente
435 elbowcotovelo	443 sickdoente/vômito
436 noonmeio dia	443 unwell sentindo mal
436 e.g. = exempli gratia = for example	443 vomitvômito
por exemplo	444 repairconsertar
436 abbreviationabreviação	444 rooftelhado
436 here you areaqui / achei você	444 windvento
436 there he isaí está ele	444 windyventando
436 hand passar / dar	444 caughtapanhado / pego
436 structureestrutura	444 just asassim que
436 finallyfinalmente	444 platformplataforma
437 state estado / condição / declarar	·
437 fill inpreencher	LESSON 84
437 application formficha / formulário	446 reportrelatar / reportar
437 birthnascimento	446 referreferir
437 occupationocupação	446 inverted commasaspas
437 statementdeclaração	449 flatplano
437 signature assinatura	449 pity sentir pena / pena
437 downloadbaixar (download)	449 what a pityque pena
437 program programa	449 picnicpiquenique
438 fightlutar/ luta	449 phrasefrase
438 drunkbêbado	450 blow – blew – blownassoprar
438 probabilityprobabilidade	– assoprou – assoprado
438 mind mente	LESSON 85
438 braincérebro	451 considerconsiderar
438 change one's mindmudar de	451 decision decisão
idéia (opinião)	451 whatever qualquer que seja
438 brainyinteligente	451 whenever quando quer que /
438 abstractabstrato	sempre que
438 sensesentido	451 wherever onde quer que seja
439 criminalcriminoso	451 whoever quem quer que seja
439 gunarma	451 limitlimite
439 civilizedcivilizado	451 unlimitedilimitado
439 so faraté agora	451 most of maioria de
	452 truth verdade
LESSON 83	452 liementira
440 Yes, I cansim, eu posso	452 tell the truthcontar a verdade
440 Yes, I would sim, eu seria / poderia	452 tell a lie contar uma mentira
440 Yes, I amsim, eu sou / estou	452 honesthonesto
440 Yes, I have sim, eu tenho	452 missperder (o ônibus, etc)
440 Yes, I do sim (confirmação)	sentir falta de
441 roselevantou	453 unionunião
442 how high quão alto / que altura	453 trade unionsindicato
442 milemilha	453 organizationorganização
442 (decimal) point(decimal) ponto	453 in favour of em favor de

	pay (wages)salário	463	chargeacusar / atacar /
	ropecorda		no comando / cobrar / carregar
	climbsubir/escalar		serioussério
	courttribunal		commitcometer
	look for procurar por		batterybateria (pilha)
	judgejuiz		service serviço
	dark – darkenescuro – escurecer		clearclaro / limpar
	short – shorten curto – encurtar		as regardsem relação a
454	wide – widen – width largo		guestconvidado
	– alargar – largura		host/hostessanfitrião / anfitriã
454	length – lengthen comprimento		inviteconvidar
	– encompridar / alongar	464	riddencavalgado / andado
454	strength – strengthenforça		(de bicicleta, etc)
	– reforçar	465	severe severo
454	friendshipamizade	465	blowgolpe
LES!	SON 86	465	respect respeitar
	obvious óbvio	465	company companhia
	achedor	465	employempregar
	toothache dor de dente	465	employerempregador
	stomach achedor de estômago	465	employee empregado
	earachedor de estornago	466	machine máquina
	headachedor de cabeça		accidentallyacidentalmente
	rulereger / governar / regra	466	flownvoado
	confuseconfundir	466	draw desenhar / arrastar / tirar
	oughtdeveria	466	drawingdesenho
	rough áspero / superfície irregular	466	curtain cortina
430	/ sentindo mal	LESS	SON 88
	smooth liso		
458	/ sentindo mal		SON 88
458 458	smooth surface surface superficie	468	SON 88 present participle presente
458 458 458	/sentindo mal smoothliso surfacesuperfície seasickenjoado	468 468	SON 88 present participle presenteparticípio
458 458 458 458	/sentindo mal smoothliso surfacesuperfície seasickenjoado roughlyaproximadamente	468 468 470	FON 88 present participle
458 458 458 458	/ sentindo mal smooth liso surface seasick enjoado roughly aproximadamente ground chão / campo	468 468 470 470	FON 88 present participle
458 458 458 458 459	/sentindo mal smoothliso surfacesuperfície seasickenjoado roughlyaproximadamente	468 468 470 470 470	present participle participio participio if then perticipio ruler regente regente tearth terra
458 458 458 458 459	/ sentindo mal smooth liso surface seasick enjoado roughly aproximadamente ground cfutebol, etc) / área	468 470 470 470 470	present participle participio participio if the number of security participio if the number of security participio participio if the number of security participio participio participio participio participio participio presente participio part
458 458 458 458 459 459	/sentindo mal smooth liso surface seasick enjoado roughly aproximadamente ground chão / campo (futebol, etc) / área level nível / plano	468 470 470 470 470 470	present participle participle participio if the participio in the
458 458 458 458 459 459 459	/ sentindo mal smooth liso surface seasick enjoado roughly aproximadamente ground chão / campo (futebol, etc) / área level nivel / plano underground metrô railway linha de trem	468 470 470 470 470 470 470	present participle
458 458 458 458 459 459 459 459	/ sentindo mal smooth liso surface superfície seasick enjoado roughly aproximadamente ground chão / campo (futebol, etc) / área level nível / plano underground metrô railway linha de trem ground floor chão, andar	468 470 470 470 470 470 470 470	present participle
458 458 458 459 459 459 459 459	/ sentindo mal smooth liso surface seasick enjoado roughly aproximadamente ground chão / campo (futebol, etc) / área level nivel / plano underground metrô railway linha de trem	468 470 470 470 470 470 470 470	present participle participio participio if the
458 458 458 459 459 459 459 459 459	/ sentindo mal smooth liso surface	468 470 470 470 470 470 470 471	present participle participio participio if the
458 458 458 459 459 459 459 459 459 459	/ sentindo mal smooth liso surface	468 470 470 470 470 470 470 471	present participle participio participio if the number of participio if number of participio in the number of part
458 458 458 459 459 459 459 459 459 460	/ sentindo mal smooth liso surface seasick enjoado roughly aproximadamente ground chão / campo (futebol, etc) / área level nível / plano underground metrô railway linha de trem ground chão, andar grounds chão, térreo educate educated educado order ordenar (dar ordem)	468 470 470 470 470 470 470 471 471	present participle participio participio if the participio pa
458 458 458 459 459 459 459 459 459 460 LESS	/ sentindo mal smooth liso surface superfície seasick enjoado roughly aproximadamente ground chão / campo (futebol, etc) / área level nível / plano underground metrô railway linha de trem ground floor chão, andar grounds chão, térreo educate educate educado order ordenar (dar ordem)	468 470 470 470 470 470 470 471 471 471 471	present participle participio participio if then participio if the participio if the participio if the participio if the participio if then participio if the participio if the participio if then particip
458 458 458 459 459 459 459 459 459 460 LES:	/ sentindo mal smooth liso surface superfície seasick enjoado roughly aproximadamente ground chão / campo (futebol, etc) / área level nível / plano underground metrô railway linha de trem ground schão, andar grounds chão, térreo educate educate educado order ordenar (dar ordem) son 87	468 470 470 470 470 470 470 471 471 471 471	present participle participio participio if then pa
458 458 458 459 459 459 459 459 459 460 LESS 462 462	/ sentindo mal smooth liso surface superfície seasick enjoado roughly aproximadamente ground chão / campo (futebol, etc) / área level nível / plano underground metrô railway linha de trem ground schão, andar grounds chão, térreo educate educate educado order ordenar (dar ordem) son 87	468 470 470 470 470 470 470 471 471 471 472 472	present participle participio participio if then pa
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458 458 458 459 459 459 459 459 460 LES : 462 462 462	/ sentindo mal smooth liso surface	468 470 470 470 470 470 470 471 471 471 472 472 472 472 473	present participle participio participio if then participio
458 458 458 459 459 459 459 459 460 LES : 462 462 462	/ sentindo mal smooth liso surface	468 470 470 470 470 470 470 471 471 471 472 472 472 472 473	present participle participio participio if the participio partic

	484 risenlevantado
473 mattermatéria / assunto 474 expectesperar	484 gainganhar
474 tailcauda/rabo	484 transactiontransação
474 confirmconfirmar	484 degreediploma
476 rightdireito	485 markmarca / mancha / corrigir /
476 legallegal	pontos
476 ontosobre	485 out ofem (numa escala de)
477 tie amarrrar	485 petrolgasolina
477 electeleger	485 well-knownfamoso
LESSON 90	485 trademark marca registrada
	486 basebase
478 to have something doneter algofeito (por outra pessoa)	486 basisbase
478 homework tarefa / dever de casa	486 basic básico
478 power poder (força)	486 includeincluir
478 powerfulpoder (101ça)	486 brushescova
478 laptoplaptop	486 boxboxear
478 desktopdesktop /	487 typetipo / datilografar
mesa de computador	487 previous anterior
479 save economizar	487 occasion ocasião
479 rescue salvar	487 weddingcasamento
479 protectproteger	487 videovideo
479 spend gastar	487 planplano / planejar
479 tradetrocar / negociar / habilidade	487 interfereinterferir
479 tradesmancomerciante	487 interferenceinterferência
479 skill habilidade	488 strange-lookingaparência
479 bakeassar (pão, bolo, torta)	estranha
479 baker padeiro	LESSON 92
	LESSON 92 489 primaryprimario
479 bakerpadeiro479 butcheraçougueiro479 builderpedreiro	
479 bakerpadeiro479 butcheraçougueiro479 builderpedreiro480 close /kləuz/fechar	489 primaryprimario
479 bakerpadeiro479 butcheraçougueiro479 builderpedreiro480 close /kləuz/fechar480 close /kləus/perto	489 primaryprimario 489 modalmodo de verbo
479 bakerpadeiro479 butcheraçougueiro479 builderpedreiro480 close /kləuz/fechar	489 primaryprimario 489 modalmodo de verbo 491 setestipular/acertar/colocar 491 sunrisenascer do sol 491 sunsetpôr do sol
479bakerpadeiro479butcheraçougueiro479builderpedreiro480close /kləuz/fechar480close /kləus/perto480tripviagem480fortnightquinzena	489 primaryprimario 489 modalmodo de verbo 491 setestipular / acertar / colocar 491 sunrisenascer do sol 491 sunsetpôr do sol 492 dutydever / responsabilidade /
479 bakerpadeiro479 butcheraçougueiro479 builderpedreiro480 close /kləuz/fechar480 tripviagem480 fortnightquinzena481 every now and againde vez	489 primaryprimario 489 modalmodo de verbo 491 setestipular / acertar / colocar 491 sunrisenascer do sol 491 sunsetpôr do sol 492 dutydever / responsabilidade /imposto
479bakerpadeiro479butcheraçougueiro479builderpedreiro480close /kləuz/fechar480tripviagem480fortnightquinzena481every now and againde vezem quando	489 primaryprimario 489 modalmodo de verbo 491 setestipular / acertar / colocar 491 sunrisenascer do sol 491 sunsetpôr do sol 492 dutydever / responsabilidade /imposto 492 societysociedade
479bakerpadeiro479butcheraçougueiro479builderpedreiro480close /kləuz/fechar480close /kləus/perto480tripviagem480fortnightquinzena481every now and againde vezem quando481no longernão mais	489 primaryprimario 489 modalmodo de verbo 491 setestipular / acertar / colocar 491 sunrisenascer do sol 491 sunsetpôr do sol 492 dutydever / responsabilidade /imposto 492 societysociedade 492 on dutyno trabalho
479bakerpadeiro479butcheraçougueiro479builderpedreiro480close /kləuz/fechar480close /kləus/perto480tripviagem480fortnightquinzena481every now and againde vezem quando481no longernão mais481islandilha	489 primaryprimario 489 modalmodo de verbo 491 setestipular / acertar / colocar 491 sunrisenascer do sol 491 sunsetpôr do sol 492 dutydever / responsabilidade /imposto 492 societysociedade 492 on dutyno trabalho 492 off dutyfora do trabalho / de folga
479 baker padeiro 479 butcher açougueiro 479 builder pedreiro 480 close /kləuz/ fechar 480 trip viagem 480 fortnight quinzena 481 every now and again de vez em quando 481 no longer não mais 481 island ilha 481 ocean oceano	489 primaryprimario 489 modalmodo de verbo 491 setestipular / acertar / colocar 491 sunsetpôr do sol 492 dutydever / responsabilidade /imposto 492 societysociedade 492 on dutyno trabalho 492 off dutyfora do trabalho / de folga 492 drivermotorista
479 baker padeiro 479 butcher açougueiro 479 builder pedreiro 480 close /kləuz/ fechar 480 trip viagem 480 fortnight quinzena 481 every now and again de vez em quando 481 no longer não mais 481 island ilha 481 ocean oceano 481 Atlantic Atlântico	489 primaryprimario 489 modalmodo de verbo 491 setestipular / acertar / colocar 491 sunrisenascer do sol 491 sunsetpôr do sol 492 dutydever / responsabilidade /imposto 492 societysociedade 492 on dutyno trabalho 492 off dutyfora do trabalho / de folga 492 drivermotorista 492 finemulta
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479bakerpadeiro479butcheraçougueiro479builderpedreiro480close /kləuz/fechar480tripviagem480fortnightquinzena481every now and againde vezem quandoem quando481no longernão mais481islandilha481oceanoceano481AtlanticAtlântico481Pacificpacífico481IndianÍndico	489 primary
479 baker padeiro 479 butcher açougueiro 479 builder pedreiro 480 close /kləuz/ fechar 480 close /kləus/ perto 480 trip viagem 480 fortnight quinzena 481 every now and again de vez — em quando 481 no longer não mais 481 island ilha 481 ocean oceano 481 Atlantic Atlântico 481 Pacific pacífico 481 Indian Índico 481 screen tela	489 primary
479 baker padeiro 479 butcher açougueiro 479 builder pedreiro 480 close /kləuz/ fechar 480 close /kləus/ perto 480 trip viagem 480 fortnight quinzena 481 every now and again de vez — em quando 481 no longer não mais 481 island ilha 481 ocean oceano 481 Atlântic Atlântico 481 Pacific pacífico 481 Indian Índico 481 screen tela 481 DVD DVD	489 primary
479 baker padeiro 479 butcher açougueiro 479 builder pedreiro 480 close /kləuz/ fechar 480 close /kləus/ perto 480 trip viagem 480 fortnight quinzena 481 every now and again de vez — em quando 481 no longer não mais 481 island ilha 481 ocean oceano 481 Atlântic Atlântico 481 Pacific pacífico 481 Indian Índico 481 screen tela 481 DVD DVD 481 CD CD	489 primary
479 baker padeiro 479 butcher açougueiro 479 builder pedreiro 480 close /klaus/ perto 480 trip viagem 480 fortnight quinzena 481 every now and again de vez — em quando 481 no longer não mais 481 island ilha 481 ocean oceano 481 Atlantic Atlântico 481 Pacific pacífico 481 Indian Índico 481 screen tela 481 DVD DVD 481 CD CD 482 produce produzir	489 primary
479bakerpadeiro479butcheraçougueiro479builderpedreiro480close /kləuz/fechar480tripviagem480fortnightquinzena481every now and againde vezem quandonão mais481islandilha481oceanoceano481AtlanticAtlântico481Pacificpacífico481IndianÍndico481screentela481DVDDVD481CDCD482produceproduzir482boastse gabar	489 primary
479bakerpadeiro479butcheraçougueiro479builderpedreiro480close /kləuz/fechar480close /kləus/perto480tripviagem480fortnightquinzena481every now and againde vezem quando481no longernão mais481islandilha481oceanoceano481AtlânticAtlântico481Pacificpacífico481IndianÍndico481screentela481DVDDVD481CDCD482produceproduzir482necessitynecessidade	489 primary
479 baker padeiro 479 butcher açougueiro 479 builder pedreiro 480 close /kləuz/ fechar 480 close /kləus/ perto 480 trip viagem 480 fortnight quinzena 481 every now and again de vez em quando 481 no longer não mais 481 island ilha 481 ocean oceano 481 Atlantic Atlântico 481 Pacific pacífico 481 Indian Índico 481 screen tela 481 DVD DVD 481 CD CD 482 produce produzir 482 boast se gabar 482 necessity necessidade LESSON 91	489 primary
479 baker padeiro 479 butcher açougueiro 479 builder pedreiro 480 close /kləuz/ fechar 480 close /kləus/ perto 480 trip viagem 480 fortnight quinzena 481 every now and again de vez em quando 481 no longer não mais 481 island ilha 481 ocean oceano 481 Atlantic Atlântico 481 Pacific pacífico 481 Indian Índico 481 screen tela 481 DVD DVD 481 CD CD 482 produce produzir 482 boast se gabar 482 necessity necessidade LESSON 91 483 tell contar	489 primary
479 baker padeiro 479 butcher açougueiro 479 builder pedreiro 480 close /kləuz/ fechar 480 close /kləus/ perto 480 trip viagem 480 fortnight quinzena 481 every now and again de vez em quando 481 no longer não mais 481 island ilha 481 ocean oceano 481 Atlantic Atlântico 481 Pacific pacífico 481 Indian Índico 481 screen tela 481 DVD DVD 481 CD CD 482 produce produzir 482 boast se gabar 482 necessity necessidade LESSON 91	489 primary

495 elder mais velho
495 eldest o mais velho
495 letalugar
495 rent alugar, aluguel
495 advertiseanunciar
495 in exchange for em troca de
496 fallencaído
497 provide prover
497 providingsupor/se
497 providedfornecido
497 ghost fantasma
497 straightem linha reta / direto
497 consist consistir
498 placecolocar
498 commencecomeçar
498 academicacadêmico
498 colonycolonia
•
LESSON 94
499 appear aparecer
499 disappeardesaparecer
499 appearanceaparência
499 get to knowconhecer
499 doubleduplo
499 trouble problema / incomodar
499 take the trouble dar-se ao trabalho
499 look upprocurar
499 dictionarydicionário
499 modern moderno
500 final final
500 spellinggrafia / soletrar
3
,
501 across através
501 come acrossdeparar-se
501 forest floresta
502 workfuncionar / fábrica de
502 tellcontar / advinhar
502 luggage bagagem
502 check inapresentar-se /
dar entrada / hopedar-se
502 check outsair / confirir /
checar para sair
502 receptionrecepção
502 receptionist recepcionista
503 defenddefender
503 congratulations parabéns





ENGLISH-RUSSIAN VOCABULARY BOOK

STAGE 6: LESSONS 78-94

2012 ONTION

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Russian vocabulary

LESSON 78	425 exclamationвосклицание
415 situationситуация	425 stressударение, выделять
415 supposeполагать, предполагать	425 I do speak English!Я говорю по-английски!
415 thirstжажда	425 I do like this book!Мне очень нравится эта
416 hotter and hotterвсе жарче и жарче	книга!
416 more and moreвсе больше и больше	427 hitударить
416 readyготовый	427 arrest арестовать
416 marriageбрак	427 fair светлый (о волосах), справедливый,
416 whereaboutsгде	выставка, ярмарка
417 describeописывать	427 fairly достаточно
417 descriptionописание	427 justсправедливый
417 justпрямо	427 moderateумеренный
417 correctправильный	427 unfairнесправедливый
417 incorrectнеправильный	428 pleasureудовольствие
417 as soon as как только	428 experiment эксперимент
417 overокончен	429 discover открывать, делать открытие,
418 strange странный	обнаруживать
418 they = he or she они = он или она	LESSON 81
418 shutзакрывать	430 scientistученый
418 shut upзаткнуться	430 tissueбумажная салфетка
418 be quietмолчать	430 division округ, дивизион
419 chooseвыбирать	430 іп в через (какое-то время)
LESSON 79	430 withinвнутри, в течение
420 recognizeузнавать	430 on the other hand с другой стороны
420 ratherскорее, довольно-таки	431 mainглавный
420 would ratherпредпочел бы	431 mainly в основном
421 faith	431 shoppingшопинг, покупка товаров
421 Christian христианский	431 sing – sang – sungпеть — пел — спел
421 predict прогнозировать, предсказывать	432 profitприбыль
421 predictionпрогноз, предсказание	432 lossпотеря, убыток
421 just this momentименно в этот момент	432 businessбизнес
423 stairsлестница, ступени	432 I will have eatenя съем
423 upstairsнаверху	433 ministerминистр
423 downstairsвнизу	433 prime премьер
423 living roomгостиная	434 guessугадать
423 liftлифт	434 соіпмонета
423 lipryóa	434 cheers! «Ваше здоровье!», спасибо, пока
423 lipstickгубная помада	LESSON 82
424 systemcucrema	
424 sailходить под парусом	435 rodeехал верхом
424 sailorморяк	435 decrease
LESSON 80	435 join.записываться, соединять, присоединяться 435 joint сустав, соединение, стык
	435 shoulderплечо
425 emphatic "do" усиливающий глагол «do»	435 elbowлокоть
425 deny отрицать	436 noon
	тоо поопполдень

126	o a – evempli gratia – for evemple – uagpussen	111	cought FORWROTHE VOTOR ROTHER
	e.g. = exempli gratia = for example например		caughtподхватил, успел, поймал
	abbreviationсокращение, аббревиатура here you areвот, пожалуйста		just asкак раз в тот момент, когда platformплатформа
	there he isвот он		
	hand передавать	LES	SON 84
	structure конструкция		reportсообщать
	finally наконец		referотноситься
	stateгосударство, состояние,		inverted commas кавычки
	заявлять, утверждать		flatплоский, ровный
437	fill in заполнять		pityжалость, жалеть
	application formбланк заявления		what a pityкак жаль
	birth рождение		ріспіс пикник
	occupationрод занятий		phraseфраза, словосочетание
437	statement заявление, утверждение	450	blow - blew - blownдуть — дул — подул
437	signatureподпись	LES	SON 85
	download загрузить	451	considerдумать, считать
437	programпрограмма		decision решение
438	drunkпьяный		whateverчто бы ни
438	fightдрака, драться	451	whenever когда бы ни
438	probability вероятность		whereverгде бы ни, куда бы ни
438	mindум, мнение	451	whoeverкто бы ни
438	brain мозг	451	limit ограничивать
438	change one's mind передумывать	451	unlimited неограниченный
438	brainyспособный, умный		most ofбольшинство
438	abstractабстрактный	452	truthправда
438	senseсмысл	452	lieложь
439	criminalпреступник	452	tell the truthговорить правду
439	gun оружие	452	tell a lieлгать
439	civilized цивилизованный	452	honest честный
439	so far до сих пор	452	miss пропускать, скучать по кому-либо
LES	SON 83		union союз, объединение
440	yes, I canда, я могу		trade union профсоюз
	yes, I wouldда		organization организация
	yes, I amда		in favour of 3a
	yes, I haveда		рау (wages)заработная плата
	yes, I doда		гореверевка
	roseподнимался, взошел		climbвзбираться
	how highкакой высоты		courtсуд
	mileмиля		look forискать
	(decimal) pointточка/запятая		judgeсудья
	(в десятичной дроби)		dark – darken темный — темнеть
442	kilometreкилометр		short – shorten короткий — укорачивать(ся)
442	population население	454	wide – widen – width
	hurt – hurt – hurt	454	широкий — расширять — ширина
	травмировать - травмировал - травмировал		length – lengthenдлина — удлиняться
443	fellупал		strength – strengthen сила — усиливаться
443	fall overопрокидывать(-ся)		friendshipдружба
443	gladрад	LES	SON 86
443	sickбольной, испытывающий тошноту	456	obviousочевидно
	unwellнездоровый	456	аснеболь
443	vomitтошнить	456	toothacheзубная боль
	repair ремонтировать	456	stomach acheболь в животе
	roofкрыша	456	earacheушная боль
	wind ветер	456	headacheголовная боль
444	windy ветреный		

456	ruleправить, правило	LES	SON 88
456	confuseсбивать с толку	468	present participlepresent participle
457	oughtследует		if, thenесли, то
458	roughгрубый, бурный, суровый, жесткий		ruler правитель, линейка
	smoothгладкий, ровный		earthземля
	surfaceповерхность		astronomicalастрономический
	seasick страдающий морской болезнью		geographical географический
	roughlyпримерно, ориентировочно,		by means of при помощи, посредством, на
	приблизительно	470	(каком-либо виде транспорта)
459	groundземля, площадка	470	public (каком-лиоо виде транспорта)
	levelуровень		
	undergroundподземный		transport
	railway железная дорога		figure фигура, личность, цифра
	ground floor первый этаж		coupleпара adoptпринимать, усыновлять
	grounds территория		
	educateобучать		стие!жестокий
	educatedобразованный		collegeколледж
	making a suggestion внесение предложения		burnгореть
	the imperativeглагол в повелительном	4/2	take a bath принимать ванну
100	наклонении, императив	LES	SON 89
460	orderприказать	473	runбежать
	·		grow – grew – grownрасти - рос - вырос,
LES:	SON 87		становиться - стал - стал
462	overeat переедать	473	matter материал, вопрос
	oversleepпроспать		ехрестпредполагать, ожидать
462	overworkперерабатывать		tail"хвост", вторая
462	overcook – undercook		часть в структуре разделительного вопроса,
	переварить — недоварить		превращающая утверждение
462	overpay – underpay		в собственно вопрос
	переплачивать — недоплачивать	474	confirmподтверждать
463	charge обвинять, атаковать, возглавлять,		rightправо
	назначать цену, заряжать		legalзаконный
463	seriousсерьезный	476	ontoна
463	соттітсовершать		tieгалстук, завязывать
463	batteryаккумулятор		electизбирать
463	serviceобслуживание		SON 90
463	clearчистый, ясный, свободный, убирать		
	as regardsчто касается, в отношении	4/8	to have something done делать что-либо не
464	guestгость		самостоятельно
	host/hostessхозяин/хозяйка		homeworkдомашнее задание
464	invite приглашать		powerвласть, мощность
	riddenпроехал верхом на		powerfulмощный
465	severe строгий, суровый		laptoрноутбук
465	blowудар		desktopстационарный компьютер
465	respectуважать		saveспасать, сохранить
465	сотрапукомпания		rescueспасать
465	employ нанимать		protect защищать
	employer работодатель		spendтратить
465	employee сотрудник, работающий по найму		trade торговля, ремесло, торговать
466	machine механизм, машина, банкомат (a cash		tradesmanремесленник
mac	hine)		skill умение, навык
466	accidentallyслучайно		bakeпечь
	flownлетал		bakerпекарь
	draw рисовать, тащить,снимать (деньги)		butcherмясник
	drawing рисунок		builder строитель
466	curtainзанавеска	480	close /kləuz/закрывать

400		400	" 11
	close /kləus/рядом, близкий		off dutyне при исполнении обязанностей driverводитель
	tripпутешествие, поездка fortnightдве недели		fineштраф
	every now and again время от времени		various различный
	no longer больше не		entertainmentразвлечение
481			weight
	осеапокеан		equal равный
	Atlantic Атлантический		орегаtе работать с
	РасіfісТихий		operation операция
	IndianИндийский		
	screenэкран		SON 93
	DVD		byк какому-либо моменту
	СDСD, компакт-диск		by the timeк тому времени как
	produce производить		as well asтакже как
	boastхвастать		elder старший
	necessity необходимость		eldestсамый старший
	SON 91		letсдавать в аренду
			rentбрать в аренду
	tellговорить, рассказывать		advertiseрекламировать
	sayсказать		in exchange for в обмен на
	risenвстал		fallenyпал
	gainнабирать, получать, приобретать, спешить		chose выбрал
,	acax)		such aтакой
	transaction операция (деловая), сделка		provide предоставлять, обеспечивать
	degreeстепень		providingпри условии, что
	mark знак, метка, марка, оценка, оценивать		providedпри условии, что
	out of		ghostпривидение
	реtrol бензин		straightсразу, прямо
	well-knownхорошо известный		сопять состоять
	trademarkторговая марка		ріасекласть, помещать
	разе основание		соттелься начинаться
	basisоснова basicосновной		academicучебный
	include включать		colonyколония
	brushщетка	LES	SON 94
	ьохбокс	499	appearпоявляться, казаться
	typeтип, печатать	499	disappearисчезать
	previousпредыдущий	499	appearance внешний вид
	оссаsionслучай	499	get to knowузнать
	wedding свадьба	499	doubleдвойной, удваивать
	videoвидео	499	trouble проблема, беспокоить
487			take the troubleвзять на себя труд
	interfere вмешиваться	499	look upискать
	interferenceвмешательство	499	dictionaryсловарь
	strange-lookingстранного вида		modernсовременный
			finalпоследний
	SON 92		spelling написание
	primary основной	501	thoughxoтя
	modalмодальный	501	delay задержка, откладывать, задерживать
491	setнабор, класть, устанавливать,	501	1 7 1
	установленный		соте acrossнатыкаться на
	sunrise восход солнца		forest
	sunset закат солнца		workработать
	dutyобязанность, пошлина		tellсказать, понимать, различать
	societyобщество		luggageбагаж
492	on dutyпри исполнении обязанностей	502	check in регистрироваться

502	check out	выписываться	
502	reception	регистратура	
502	receptionist	работник регистратуры	
503	defend	защищать	
503	congratulations	поздравления	





ENGLISH-SLOVAK VOCABULARY BOOK

STAGE 6: LESSONS 78-94

2017 ON

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Slovak vocabulary

LESSON 78	425 denypoprieť
415 situationsituácia	425 exclamationzvolanie
415 suppose predpokladať, domnievať sa	425 stresszdôrazniť
415 thirstsmäd	425 I do speak English!Ja naozaj hovorím
416 hotter and hotterčoraz horúcejší	po anglicky!
416 more and morestále viac	425 I do like this book!Mám naozaj rád túto knihu!
416 readypripraviť, pripravený	427 hitudrieť
416 marriagemanželstvo	427 arrestzatknúť
416 whereaboutskde (približné miesto, lokalita)	427 fair svetlý (plavý), dostačujúci, striedmy, veľtrh,
417 describe	zábavný park (funfair)
417 descriptionopis	427 fairlycelkom, spravodlivo
417 justlen	427 justlen
417 correct	427 moderate mierny
417 incorrectnesprávne	427 unfairnespravodlivý
417 as soon ashned' ako	428 pleasurepotešenie, radosť
417 overskončený	428 experimentpokus
418 strangezvláštny, divný	429 discover objaviť
418 they = he or sheoni = on alebo ona	LESSON 81
418 shutzatvoriť	430 scientistvedec
418 shut upčuš, drž hubu (pejorat.)	430 tissuepapierová vreckovka
418 be quietbud' ticho	430 division divízia, oddiel
419 choosevybrať	430 inv, za (určitý čas)
LESSON 79	430 within
420 recognizespoznať, rozoznať	430 on the other handna druhej strane
420 rather pomerne, skôr	431 mainhlavný
420 would ratherradšej by	431 mainlynajmä, hlavne
421 faithviera	431 shoppingnákupný
421 Christiankresťanský	431 sing – sang – sungspievať (základný tvar)
421 predictpredpovedať	– spievať (minulý čas)
421 predictionpredpoved	– spievať (príčastie minulé)
421 just this momentpráve v tejto chvíli	432 profitzisk
423 stairsschody	432 lossstrata
423 upstairsna poschodí	432 business obchod
423 downstairsna prízemí	432 I will have eatenDojem (jedlo)
423 living roomobývačka	433 minister minister
423 liftvýťah	433 primehlavný, najdôležitejší
423 lippera	434 guessuhádnuť
423 lipstickrúž na pery	434 coin minca
424 systemsystém	434 cheers!nazdravie! d'akujem! dovi!
424 sailplaviť sa	LESSON 82
424 sailornámorník	435 rodeminulý čas slovesa jazdiť (ride)
LESSON 80	435 decreaseklesnúť, znížiť
425 emphatic "do"pomocné sloveso do	435 joinprihlásiť sa, spojiť
použité na zdôraznenie významu	435 jointklb
podzite na zdorażnenie vyznamu	435 shoulderrameno

	elbowlakeť		windvietor
	noon poludnie		windyveterný
436	e.g. = exempli gratia = for example		caught minulý čas slovesa chytiť (catch)
126	e.g. = exempli gratia = napríklad		just as
	abbreviationskratka here you aretu máš		platformnástupište
	there he istu jie	LES	SON 84
	handpodať	446	reportoznámiť
	structure štruktúra	446	refer odkazovať
	finallynakoniec	446	inverted commasúvodzovky
	stateštát, stav, uviesť niečo niekam	449	flatplochý
	fill invyplniť	449	pityškoda
	application formformulár žiadosti		what a pityaká škoda
	birthnarodenie		picnicpiknik
	occupationzamestnanie		phraseslovné spojenie
	statementvyhlásenie	450	blow - blew - blown fúkať (základný tvar) -
	signaturepodpis		fúkať (minulý čas)
	downloadstiahnuť, sťahovať, prevziať		– fúkať (príčastie minulé)
	programprogram	LES	SON 85
	drunk biť sa	451	considerpovažovať
	fightopitý		decisionrozhodnutie
	probability pravdepodobnosť		whateverčokoľvek
	mindmyseľ		wheneverkedykoľvek
	brain mozog		whereverkdekoľvek
	change one's mindzmeniť názor		whoeverktokoľvek
	brainychytrý, inteligentný		limitobmedziť
	abstract abstraktný		unlimitedneobmedzený
	sensezmysel		most ofväčšina
439	criminalzločinec		truthpravda
439	gun strelná zbraň	452	lieklamstvo
439	civilizedcivilizovaný	452	tell the truthpovedať pravdu
439	so far doteraz, zatial'	452	tell a lieklamať
LES	SON 83	452	honestčestný
	yes, I canáno, viem (môžem)	452	missprepásť, nechytiť, zmeškať, chýbať
	yes, I would	453	unionúnia, spojenie
	yes, I amáno, som	453	trade unionodborový zväz
	yes, I have	453	organizationorganizácia
	yes, I doáno,áno,	453	in favour ofbyť za (niečo)
	rose minulý čas slovesa vychádzať		pay (wages)plat (mzda)
	how highaký vysoký	453	ropelano
	milemíľa	453	climbliezť, šplhať sa, stúpať
	(decimal) pointdesatinná čiarka	454	courtsúd
	kilometrekilometer		look forhľadať
	populationobyvateľstvo		judgesudca
	hurt – hurt – hurt – sraniť (základný tvar)		dark – darken tma – stmavnúť
	zraniť (minulý čas)		short – shortenkrátky – skrátiť
	– zraniť (príčastie minulé)		wide – widen – widthširoký – rozšíriť – šírka
443	fellminulý čas slovesa spadnúť (fall)		length – lengthendĺžka – predĺžiť
	fall overspadnúť		strength – strengthen sila – posilniť
	gladrád, potešený	454	friendship priateľstvo
	sick chorý, dáviť	LES	SON 86
	unwellnecítiť sa dobre	456	obviousočividný, zrejmý
	vomitvracať, dáviť		achebolesť
444	repairopraviť	456	toothachebolesť zuba
444	roofstrecha		

56	stomach ache	bolesť žalúdka	LES	SON 88	
		bolesť ucha	468	present participle	prítomné príčasti
56	headache	bolesť hlavy			ak, tak .
		vládnuť, pravidlo			panovník, pravítk
		pomýliť, popliesť			pôda, Zer
57	ought mal b	y (viaže sa s neurčitkom)	470	astronomical	astronomick
58	rough	drsný			geografick
		hladký			prostredníctvor
		povrch			verejn
58	seasick	trpiaci morskou nemocou	470	transport	doprav
		zhruba	471	figure	postava, osoba, obrázo
	•	zem	471	couple	dvojica, pa
		úroveň, rovina, rovný	471	adopt	adoptovať, prija
59	underground	podzemie	472	cruel	krut
59	railway	železnica	472	college	akadémia, vysoká škol
		prízemie		-	horie
	_	pozemky	472	take a bath	okúpať s
		vzdelávať	IEC	SON 89	•
		vzdelaný			1 V
		navrhovať			beža
		rozkazovací spôsob	4/3	0 0	nrásť (základný tva
60	order	príkázať	470	, ,	čas) – rásť (príčastie minule
ES	SON 87				materiál, záležitos
32	overest	prejesť sa		•	predpokladať, očakáva
		prejest sa zaspať			zadná (koncová) čas
	'	prepracovanosť			potvrd
		preyariť – nedovariť		0	pṛáv
		prevant nedevant		•	právn
		nedostatočne platiť			n
33		zaútočiť, mať na starosti,			zaviaza
,,,	_	poplatok, nabiť (batériu)	4//	elect	vo
33		vážny	LES	SON 90	
		spáchať	478	to have something of	donedať si niečo urob
		batéria		-	domáca úloh
	•	servisný	478	power	mo
		jasný		•	mocn
		čo sa týka		•	prenosný počíta
	_	hosť			stolový (počítač
	_	hostiteľ/hostiteľka			ožiť, zachrániť, ochrániť, šetr
		pozvať			zachrán
		astie slovesa jazdiť (ride)			ochrán
		prísny, krutý (drsný)		•	minı
		úder, rana		•	obchodovať, remesl
		rešpektovať			remeselni
		spoločnosť, firma	479		zručnos
		zamestnať	479		pied
		zamestnávateľ			peka
					mäsia
		zamestnanec stroj			stavba
		náhodne			zatvor
					blízk
		ríčastie slovesa letieť (fly) kresliť			výle
					dva týždn
סכ	curtain	kreslenie		•	nz času na ča
``					

481	island	ostrov		equalrovnaký
		oceán		operate obsluhovať
		Atlantický oceán	493	operation operácia
		Tichý oceán	LES	SON 93
		Indický oceán	494	bydo určitého času, pri
		obrazovka		by the timedokým, dokedy
		DVD		as well asako aj
		CD		elderstarší
		vyrábať, produkovať		eldestnajstarší
		chváliť sa		letprenajať (niekomu)
482	necessity	nevyhnutnosť, potreba		rent
LES:	SON 91			advertiseinzerovať
483	tell	rozprávať	495	in exchange forvýmenou za
		povedať (že)		fallenminulé príčastie slovesa spadnúť (fall)
484	risenmin	ulé príčastie slovesa vstať,		choseminulý čas slovesa vybrať (choose)
		vyjsť (rise)		such ataký
484		získať, nadobudnúť		providepostarať sa, poskytnúť
		transakcia		providingza predpokladu, že
484	degree	stupeň (univerzitný)		providedposkytnutý
485	mark	škvrna, opravovať, bod	497	ghostduch
		z, zo		straightrovno, priamo
485	petrol	benzín		consist skladať sa, pozostávať
485	well-known	dobre známy		placepoložiť, umiestniť
		obchodná značka		commence začať
		spodná časť, základňa		academicakademický
		základ	498	colonykolónia
486	basic	základný	LEC	SON 94
486	include	zahŕňať, obsahovať		
486	brush	kefa, kefka		appearobjaviť sa
486	box	box (šport)		disappearzmiznúť
487	type	druh, písať na stroji		appearancevzhľad
487	previous	predchádzajúci		get to know
		príležitosť		doublezdvojnásobiť, dvojlôžko (double bed)
487	wedding	svadba		troubleproblém
487	video	video		take the troubledať si námahu
487	plan	plán, plánovať		look upvyhľadať
487	interfere	zasahovať		dictionaryslovník
487	interference	zásah		modern
488	strange-looking	zvláštny, divný		final posledný
	SON 92			spellinghláskovanie
		základný		thoughaj tak, napriek tomu
		základný		delayoddialiť, zdržať
		modálny		acrossnaprieč, cez
		snastaviť, položiť (s down)		come acrossnaraziť, natrafiť
		východ slnka		forest les
		západ slnka		workfungovať
		povinnosť, poplatok		tell rozoznať
		spoločnosť		luggage
		v službe		check inprihlásiť sa, registrovať sa
	•	mimo služby		check outodhlásiť sa
		vodič		receptionrecepcia
		poplatok		receptionist recepčný/-á
		rôzne		defend brániť, obhajovať
		zábava	503	congratulationsblahoželám!
493	weignt	váha		



English-Spanish Vocabulary BookStage 6

English in a quarter of the time!

Spanish vocabulary

LE2;	SON 78	421	predictionprediccior
415	situation situación	421	just this momentjusto en este
415	suppose suponer		momento/instante, justo ahora
415	thirstsed	423	stairs escaleras (en el interior
416	hotter and hottermás y	423	upstairsarriba
	más calienté,		piso o planta de arriba
	más y más calor	423	downstairs abajo
	(para el tiempo atmosférico)		piso o planta de abajo
416	more and more más y más	423	living roomsalón, sala
	readylisto/a/os/as,		cuarto de esta
	preparado/a/os/as	423	liftascenso
416	marriage matrimonio		liplabic
	whereaboutsdónde,		lipstickpintalabios
	en qué lugar		lápiz o barra de labio
417	describedescribir	424	system sistema
	description descripción		sail navega
	justjusto, justamente		sailor marinero, marine
	correct correcto/a/os/as		
	incorrectincorrecto/a/os/as		SON 80
	as soon as tan pronto como	425	emphatic "do"la partícula
	over terminado/acabado		'do' se puede colocar delante
	strangeraro/a/os/as,		del verbo en frases afirmativa
410	extraño/a/os/as		para poner énfasis en c
110			recalcar el significado
410	they = he or shese usa a		del verbo: "Sí que + verbo"
	veces en lugar		denynega
	de 'he' o 'she' cuando se desconoce		exclamation exclamación
	el sexo de la persona de		stressacento, énfasis, hincapie
440	la que se habla	425	I do speak English!Sí que
	shutcerrar		hablo inglé
	shut up mandar callar (informal)	425	I do like this book!Sí que
	be quiet mandar callar (formal)		me gusta este libro
419	choose elegir	427	hit golpear, dar un golpe
LESS	5ON 79		arrest arresta
420	recognize reconocer	427	fair rubio/a/os/as; feria o exposiciór
420	rather bastante		industrial/comercial
	would rather(= would prefer,		feria de muestras
	pero seguido de		justo/a/os/as, imparcial/es
	un infinitivo sin 'to'), condicional		bastante(s)
	del verbo preferir		feria (con atracciones
421	faithfe	427	fairly bastante + adjetive
	Christiancristiano/a/os/as		justjusto/a/os/a
	predictpredecir		moderate moderado/a/os/a
	The state of the s		

427 unfair injusto/a/os/as	436 structureestructura
428 pleasureplacer	436 finallypor último, por fin,
428 experimentexperimento	para finalizar, finalmente
429 discoverdescubrir	437 stateafirmar, declarar; estado
429 discoverdescubili	
LESSON 81	437 fill inrellenar
430 scientistcientífico/a	437 application form formulario
430 tissuepañuelo de papel	437 birthnacimiento
430 division división	437 occupationocupación
	437 statementinforme, declaración
430 indentro de (hablando de tiempo)	437 signaturefirma
430 withinde aquí a, en menos de	437 downloadbajar (del internet)
(hablando de tiempo)	437 program programa
430 on the other handpor otra parte	
431 main principal/es	438 fight pelear; pelea
431 mainlyprincipalmente	438 drunkborracho/a/os/as
431 shoppingshopping street	438 probabilityprobabilidad
= calle comercial o de tiendas	438 mind mente
	438 brain cerebro
431 sing – sang – sungparadigma	438 change one's mindcambiar de
del verbo 'to sing' = cantar	opinión
432 profit beneficio	438 brainy inteligente/s
432 losspérdida	
432 businessnegocio	438 abstract abstracto/a/os/as
432 I will have eaten (yo) habré comido	438 sense sentido
433 minister ministro/a	439 criminalcriminal
433 primePrimer minister	439 gunpistola
	439 civilized civilizado/a/os/as
= Primer ministro, Primera ministra	439 so far hasta ahora
434 guess adivinar	
434 coinmoneda	LESSON 83
434 cheers!isalud! (al brindar);	440 Yes, I canRespuesta afirmativa
también se usa para decir	a una pregunta usando 'Yes + auxiliar
igracias! o iadiós!	correspondiente del verbo'.
LESSON 82	
LE33ON 62	
	Se puede traducir
435 rode pasado del verbo	simplemente como "Sí" o como
'to ride' (montar a	simplemente como "Sí" o como sí + repetición del contenido
	simplemente como "Sí" o como simplemente como "Sí" o como "Sí + repetición del contenido de la pregunta"
(caballo), montar o andar en	Se puede traducirsimplemente como "Sí" o como"Sí + repetición del contenidode la pregunta" 440 Yes, I wouldRespuesta afirmativa
(caballo), montar o andar en (bicicleta, moto), viajar en	Se puede traducirsimplemente como "Sí" o como"Sí + repetición del contenidode la pregunta" 440 Yes, I wouldRespuesta afirmativa a una pregunta usando 'Yes + auxiliar
(caballo), montar o andar en (bicicleta, moto), viajar en (autobús, metro, tren))	Se puede traducirsimplemente como "Sí" o como"Sí + repetición del contenidode la pregunta" 440 Yes, I wouldRespuesta afirmativa a una pregunta usando 'Yes + auxiliarcorrespondiente del verbo'.
(caballo), montar o andar en(bicicleta, moto), viajar en(autobús, metro, tren)) 435 decreasedisminuir, bajar	Se puede traducirsimplemente como "Sí" o como"Sí + repetición del contenidode la pregunta" 440 Yes, I wouldRespuesta afirmativa a una pregunta usando 'Yes + auxiliar
(caballo), montar o andar en(bicicleta, moto), viajar en(autobús, metro, tren)) 435 decreasedisminuir, bajar 435 joinapuntarse,	Se puede traducirsimplemente como "Sí" o como"Sí + repetición del contenidode la pregunta" 440 Yes, I wouldRespuesta afirmativa a una pregunta usando 'Yes + auxiliarcorrespondiente del verbo'Se puede traducir simplemente
	Se puede traducirsimplemente como "Sí" o comode la pregunta" 440 Yes, I wouldRespuesta afirmativa a una pregunta usando 'Yes + auxiliarcorrespondiente del verbo'Se puede traducir simplementecomo "Sí" o como "Sí +
	Se puede traducirsimplemente como "Sí" o comode la pregunta" 440 Yes, I wouldRespuesta afirmativa a una pregunta usando 'Yes + auxiliarcorrespondiente del verbo'Se puede traducir simplementecomo "Sí" o como "Sí +repetición del contenido
	Se puede traducirsimplemente como "Sí" o comode la pregunta" 440 Yes, I wouldRespuesta afirmativa a una pregunta usando 'Yes + auxiliarcorrespondiente del verbo'Se puede traducir simplementecomo "Sí" o como "Sí +repetición del contenidode la pregunta"
	Se puede traducirsimplemente como "Sí" o comode la pregunta" 440 Yes, I wouldRespuesta afirmativa a una pregunta usando 'Yes + auxiliarcorrespondiente del verbo'Se puede traducir simplementecomo "Sí" o como "Sí +repetición del contenidode la pregunta" 440 Yes, I amRespuesta afirmativa auna pregunta usando 'Yes + auxiliar
	Se puede traducirsimplemente como "Sí" o como"Sí + repetición del contenidode la pregunta" 440 Yes, I wouldRespuesta afirmativa a una pregunta usando 'Yes + auxiliarcorrespondiente del verbo'Se puede traducir simplementecomo "Sí" o como "Sí +repetición del contenidode la pregunta" 440 Yes, I amRespuesta afirmativa auna pregunta usando 'Yes + auxiliarcorrespondiente del verbo'.
"to ride' (montar a "(caballo), montar o andar en "(bicicleta, moto), viajar en "(autobús, metro, tren)) 435 decrease disminuir, bajar 435 join apuntarse, "hacerse socio/a/os/as, "unir, juntar 435 joint articulación (del cuerpo) 435 shoulder hombro 435 elbow codo 436 noon mediodía 436 e.g. = exempli gratia = for example "por ejemplo	

traducir simplemente como	451 whatevercualquier, cualquiera
"Sí" o como "Sí + repetición del	451 whenevercuandoquiera
contenido de la pregunta"	451 wherever dondequiera
440 Yes, I doRespuesta afirmativa	451 whoeverquienquiera
a una pregunta usando 'Yes + auxiliar	451 limitlímite
correspondiente del verbo'.	451 unlimitedilimitado/a/os/as
Se puede traducir simplemente como	451 most ofla mayoría de
"Sí" o como "Sí + repetición	452 truth verdad
del contenido de la pregunta"	452 liementira
441 rose pasado del verbo 'to rise'	452 tell the truthdecir la verdad
(elevarse, subir	452 tell a liedecir una mentira
	452 honesthonesto/a/os/as
(algo por si mismo))	
442 how highcomo de alto	452 miss no acertar (a dar en el blanco
442 milemilla	o a atrapar algo), perder (un medio
442 (decimal) point(punto) decimal	. de transporte), perderse (un evento),
442 kilometrekilómetro	echar de menos
442 population población	453 unionunión
443 hurt – hurt – hurtherir, doler	453 trade union sindicato
443 fellpasado del verbo 'to fall'	453 organization organización
(caer, caerse)	453 in favour of a favor de
443 fall over caerse	453 pay (wages)pagar (el sueldo)
443 gladcontento/a/os/as	453 ropecuerda
443 sick enfermo/a/os/as;	453 climbescalar, subir
con ganas de vomitar	454 court tribunal, juzgado
443 unwell enfermo/a/os/as	454 look forbuscar
443 vomitvomitar	454 judgejuez
444 repairreparar	454 dark – darken oscuro/a/os/
444 rooftejado	as – oscurecer
	454 short – shortencorto/a/os/as
444 windviento	
444 windyventoso/a/os/as	acortar
444 caught pasado y participio pasado	454 wide – widen – width ancho/a/os/
del verbo 'to catch' (coger)	as - ensanchar – anchura
444 just asjusto cuando	454 length – lengthenlongitud
444 platform andén	– alargar
LESSON 84	454 strength – strengthen
446 report informar	fuerza - fortalecer
446 referreferirse	454 friendshipamistad
446 inverted commascomillas	LESSON 86
449 flat plano/a/os/as	456 obvious obvio, evidente
449 pitypena, lástima	456 achedolor
449 what a pityiqué pena!,	456 toothachedolor de muelas
iqué lástima!	456 stomach-ache dolor de estómago
449 picnic picnic	456 earachedolor de oídos
449 phrasefrase	456 headachedolor de cabeza
	456 rule gobernar (verbo); regla,
450 blow – blew – blownsoplar;	norma (nombre)
(aquí - tirarte el viento)	456 confuseconfundir
LESSON 85	457 ought(= should, pero seguido
	de 'to + verbo') debería
451 considerconsiderar	·
451 decision decisión	

458	roughrugoso/a/os/as, áspero/a/os/as (superficie);		'to ride' (montar a (caballo), montar o andar en (bicicleta, moto), viajar en
	agitado/a/os/as (mar, agua);		(autobús, metro, tren))
	'to feel rough' = sentirse mal	465	severesevero/a/os/as
152	smoothliso/a/os/as, suave/s		blowgolpe
	surfacesuperficie		respect respetar (verbo);
	seasickmareado/a/os/as	403	respetal (verbo),
	roughly aproximadamente	165	companycompañía
	groundsuelo (en el exterior)		employcontratar, emplear
	level nivel		
	underground subterráneo/a/os/as,	403	employerempleador/a,
459		165	patrón/patrona, dueño/a
1 50	metro (medio de transporte)		employee empleado/a machine máquina
	railwayferrocarril		accidentally por accidente,
	ground floor planta baja	400	accidentally por accidental,
	groundsterreno	166	
	educateeducar	400	flown participio pasado del
459	educated educado/a/os/as,	166	verbo 'to fly' (volar)
460	culto/a/os/as		draw dibujar
460	orderordenar (verbo),		drawingdibujo
	orden (nombre)		curtain cortina
	5ON 87		SON 88
462	overeat comer demasiado,	468	present participleparticipio
	sobrealimentarse		presente
	oversleepno despertarse a tiempo		if, thensi, entonces
	overworktrabajar demasiado		rulergobernante, regla
462	overcook – undercook		earthtierra
	cocinar de más,		astronomical astronómico/a/os/as
	dejar pasarse – no cocinar del todo,		geographicalgeográfico/a/os/as
	dejar poco hecho/a/os/as	470	by means of por medio de, con, en
462	overpay – underpaypagar de más		(medio de transporte)
	– pagar de menos	470	publicpúblico/a/os/as
463	charge acusar, atacar (al enemigo),		transport transporte
	cobrar (algo a alguien),	471	figurefigura, cifra
	cargar (una pila,	471	couplepareja, par, dos
	el teléfono); to be in charge =	471	adoptadoptar
	estar al mando de;	472	cruelcruel
	acusación, cargo, precio,	472	college universidad, facultad
	servicio (nombre)		burnquemar
463	seriousserio/a/os/as	472	take a bath darse un baño, bañarse
463	commitcometer, comprometerse	LESS	SON 89
	battery pila, batería		
	serviceservicio	4/3	runparticipio pasado
	cleardespejado/a/os/as,	472	del verbo 'to run' (correr)
	claro/a/os/as;	4/3	grow – grew – grown crecer,
	limpiar, despejar (verbo)	472	aumentar
463	as regards en cuanto a	4/3	matter sustancia, materia,
	guest invitado/a	47.5	asunto, cuestión
	host/hostess anfitrión, anfitriona		expect esperar, suponer
	invite invitar		tailcola
	ridden participio pasado del verbo	4/4	confirmconfirmar

476	rightcorrecto/a/os/as;	482	produceproducir
170	derecho/a/os/as		boast presumir, alardear
476	legallegal/es		necessitynecesidad
	ontosobre, en, encima de		SON 91
., •	(como on 'on', pero únicamente		
	para cosas en movimiento)		tellcontar
477	tie atar, anudar (verbo);		saydecir
	corbata (nombre)	484	risen participio pasado del verbo
477	elect elegir		'to rise' (elevarse, subir
	SON 90	404	(algo por si mismo))
	to have something done hacer que		gainganar transaction transacción
4/0	alguien haga algo por nosotros,		degreelicenciatura, título
	alguler riaga algo por riosotros, en lugar de hacer la		markmarca, punto (en examen);
	acción uno mismo	403	marcar, corregir (un examen)
/172	homeworkdeberes	/125	out of de (con cifras, por ejemplo
	powerpoder	403	'I got 85 marks out of 100'
	powerfulpoderoso/a/os/as		= saqué un 85 de 100
	laptopordenador portátil	/125	petrolgasolina
	desktop ordenador		well-knownconocido/a/os/as,
470	(de mesa/escritorio)	403	famoso/a/os/as
479	save ahorrar, guardar, salvar,	485	trademark marca (de fábrica)
17.5	rescatar, proteger		base base, la parte de abajo
479	rescuerescatar, salvar		basis base (esencia), fundamento
	protect proteger		basic básico/a/os/as
	spend gastar		includeincluir
	tradecomerciar (verbo);		brush cepillo
	oficio (nombre)		box boxear (verbo);
479	tradesmancomerciante, proveedor		boxing = boxeo
	skill destreza, habilidad	487	typetipo, clase (nombre);
	bakehornear		escribir a máquina (verbo)
	bakerpanadero/a	487	previousprevio/a/os/as, anterior/es
479	butchercarnicero/a	487	occasion ocasión
	builderalbañil/a, constructor/a	487	weddingboda
	close /kləʊz/ cerrar	487	videovídeo
480	close /kləʊs/ cerca	487	plan planear, planificar (verbo),
480	tripviaje		plan (nombre)
480	fortnight quince días,	487	interfere interferir
	dos semanas		interferenceinterferencia
481	every now and again de vez en	488	strange-lookingde apariencia
	cuando		extraña, de aspecto extraño
481	no longerya no + verbo	LES:	SON 92
	island isla	489	primaryprimario/a/os/as
	oceanocéano		modalmodal/es
	Atlanticel (océano) Atlántico		setpredeterminado/a/os/as,
	pacificel (océano) Pacífico		estipulado/a/os/as, colocar, poner, fijar
	Indianel (océano) Índico	491	sunrise amanecer, alba
	screen pantalla		sunsetanochecer, ocaso
	DVD (deuvedé)		duty deber, obligación, impuesto
481	CDCD (cedé), 'compact disk',		society sociedad
	disco compacto		on dutyde servicio
			•

492 off duty no estar de servicio)
492 driverconductor/a	
492 fine multa	
492 variousvarios/as, diversos/as	
diferentes	
492 entertainmententretenimiento)
493 weightpesc)
493 equaligual/es	
493 operatefuncionar, manejai	
493 operation operación	1
LESSON 93	
494 byantes de (+ tiempo))
494 by the time antes de que (+ verbo)	
494 as well as tan bien como, así como	
•	
495 elder mayor	
495 eldestel mayor	
495 letalquilar (como casero)	
495 rent alquila	r
(verbo, como inquilino)	;
alquiler (nombre)
495 advertiseanuncia	
495 in exchange fora cambio de	
496 fallen participio pasado de	
verbo 'to fall' (caer)	
496 chose pasado del verbo	
'to choose' (elegir))
496 such atan	
497 provide proveer, proporcional	r
497 providinga condición de que	
siempre que	
497 provideda condición de que	
siempre que	
497 ghost fantasma	
497 straightdirecto/a/os/as	,
recto/a/os/as	s
497 consist consisti	r
498 placecolocar, poner (verbo)	
lugar (nombre)	
9 .	
	r
498 academicacadémico/as/os/as	
498 colonycolonia	ì
(territorio, comunidad)
LESSON 94	
499 appear aparecer, parecer	r
499 disappeardesaparece	
499 appearance apariencia, aspecto	
499 get to knowllega a conocei	r
499 doubledoble	
499 trouble problema, dificultac	
499 dictionarydiccionario	
433 dictionaryulccionanc	,

499	look upbuscar (en un diccionario)
499	take the trouble molestarse en
499	modern moderno/a/os/as
499	finalfinal/es
500	spelling grafía, ortografía
501	though sin embargo
501	delayposponer, retrasar
501	across a través de, al otro lado de
501	come acrossencontrarse con
	(por casualidad)
501	forestbosque, selva
502	workfuncionar, trabajar (verbo);
	trabajo (nombre)
	telldistinguir, saber
502	
502	check infacturar
	(en el aeropuerto),
	registrarse (en un hotel)
	check outsalir (de un hotel)
502	
502	receptionistrecepcionista
503	
503	congratulations enhorabuena,
	felicidades





ENGLISH-TURKISH VOCABULARY BOOK

STAGE 6: LESSONS 78-94

2013 ON

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Turkish vocabulary

LESSON 78	425 exclamation ünlem
415 situationdurum	425 stressvurgu
415 supposedüsünmek /zannetmek	425 I do speak English!İngilizce konuşurum!
415 thirstsusuzluk	425 I do like this book! Bu kitabı severim!
416 hotter and hotter gittikçe daha sıcak	427 hitvurmak
416 more and more	427 arresttutuklamak
416 readyhazır	427 fairaçık /fuar/adil
416 marriageevlilik	427 fairlyoldukça
416 whereaboutsnerelerden	427 justadil
417 describetarif etmek	427 moderateılımlı
417 description tanım	427 unfairhaksız
417 justtam	428 pleasurekeyif/zevk
417 correctdoğru	428 experimentdeney
417 incorrectyanlış	429 discoverkeşfetmek
417 as soon aserermez/ -ir mez	LESSON 81
417 overbitti	430 scientistbilim adamı
418 strangegarip	430 tissue
418 they = he or she onlar = o (erkek veya bayan)	430 divisionLig
418 shutkapatmak	
418 shut upsessiz olmak	430 iniçinde
418 be quietsessiz olmak	430 withiniçinde 430 on the other handdiğer yandan
419 chooseseçmek	
•	431 mainana
LESSON 79	431 mainly başlıca
420 recognizetanımak	431 shoppingalışveriş
420 ratheroldukça	431 sing – sang – sungşarkı söylemek
420 would rather tercih etmek	432 profitkar
421 faithinanç	432 losszarar
421 ChristianHıristiyan	432 business iş
421 predict tahmin etmek	432 I will have eatenyemiş olacağım
421 predictiontahmin	433 minister
421 just this momenthemen şu anda	433 prime baş
423 stairsmerdiven	434 guess tahmin etmek
423 upstairsüst kat	434 coinbozuk para
423 downstairs alt kat	434 cheers!hoşçakal/sağol/şerefe
423 living roomoturma odası	LESSON 82
423 liftasansör	435 rode'to ride=binmek(bisiklete/ata) fiilinin geçmiş
423 lipdudak	zaman hali
423 lipstickruj	435 decreaseazalmak
424 systemsistem	435 joinüye olmak/birleştirmek
424 saildenize açılmak	435 jointeklem yeri
424 sailordenizci	435 shoulderomuz
LESSON 80	435 elbow dirsek
425 emphatic "do"vurgulu "yapmak"	436 noonöğle vakti
425 denyreddetmek	436 e.g. = exempli gratia = for exampleörn= örneğin
120 doily16ddeliller	436 abbreviationkısaltma

400	have were and	bunner (into bundane	. = 6	501104	
		buyurun/işte burdasın işte orada		SON 84	
		elle vermek, uzatmak			bildirmek, haber vermek
		yapı			Kastetmek/atıf yapmak
		en sonunda			tırnak işareti
	•	devlet/eyalet/durum/belirtmek			düz
		içini doldurmak			yazık
		başvuru formu			ne yazık
		doğum			piknik
		meslek			deyim
		ifade	450	blow - blew - blown	esmek
		imza	LES	SON 85	
	-	indirmek	451	consider	değerlendirmek
		program	451	decision	karar
	1 0	sarhoş	451	whatever	her ne ise
		dövüş	451	whenever	her ne zaman ise
	-	ihtimal	451	wherever	her nerede ise
		akıl			her kim ise
		beyin	451	limit	sınır
		dfikrini değiştirmek	451	unlimited	sınırsız
	-	zeki	451	most of	in çoğunluğu
	•	soyut	452	truth	gerçek
		duygu	452	lie	yalan
		suclu	452	tell the truth	gerçeği söylemek
439	gun	silah	452	tell a lie	yalan söylemek
439	civilized	medeni/uygar	452	honest	dürüst
439	so far	bu zamana kadar	452	miss	kaçırmak/özlemek
I EC	SON 83		453	union	birlik
		1.00	453	trade union	sendika
	•	evet, yapabilirim	453	organization	organizasyon
		evet, isterdim	453	in favour of	in lehine/-den yana
		evet, ben'im			ödemek (ücret)
		evet,'im var	453	rope	ip
		evet, yaparım	453	climb	tırmanmak
		e'=yükselmek) yükselmek fiilinin			mahkeme
	niş zaman hali	ne kadar yüksek			'e bakmak, aramak
	•	mil			yargıç
		(ondalık sistemde) nokta			karanlık - karartmak
		kilometre			kısa - kısaltmak
		nüfus			geniş - genişletmek - en
		yaralanmak/incitmek			uzun - uzatmak
		mek') fiilinin geçmiş zaman hali			güç - güçlendirmek
		düşmek	454	trienasnip	arkadaşlık
		memnun	LES	SON 86	
	0	hasta	456	obvious	belli/apaçık
	0.0	iyi değil			ag̈́rı
		kusmak			diş ağrısı
		tamir etmek	456	stomach ache	karın ağrısı
		çatı			kulak ağrısı
		rüzgar	456	headache	baş ağrısı
		rüzgarlı			yönetmek/kural
		catch=yakalmak') fiilinin geçmiş	456	confuse	kafasını karıştırmak
	an hali)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	457	ought	'se iyi olur
	,	irken	458	rough	pürüzlü/ dalgalı/kötü/sert
	,	platform	458	smooth	düz /pürüzsüz

458	surfaceyüzey	470	publickamu
	seasickdeniz tutması		transport taşıma
	roughlykabaca		figure Figür/şahsiyet /rakam/şekil
	groundzemin/saha		coupleçift
	level seviye/düz		adopt evlat edinmek/benimsemek
	undergroundyer altı		cruelgaddar
	railway demiryolu		collegekolej
	ground floorzemin katı		burnyakmak
	groundsalan		take a bathbanyo yapmak
	educateeğitmek		
	educatedeğitimli	LES	SON 89
	making a suggestion teklif yapılması	473	runkoşmak
	the imperativeemir kipi	473	grow – grew – grown büyümek/yetişmek
	order emretmek	473	matter madde/konu
		474	expectummak
LES:	SON 87	474	tailtakı
462	overeatfazla yemek	474	confirmteyit etmek
462	oversleepfazla uyumak	476	righthak
462	overworkfazla çalışmak	476	legalyasal
	overcook – undercookfazla pişirmek - az		ontoüzerine
pişirı		477	tiebağlamak; kravat
462	overpay – underpayfazla ödemek - az ödemek	477	electseçmek (politika)
	charge . suçlamak/hücum etmek/ödetmek /ücret /	LEC	SON 90
	etmek		
,	seriousciddi		to have something donebir şeyi yaptırmak
	commitislemek		homeworkev ödevi
	battery pil		powergüç
	servicehizmet		powerfulgüçlü
	clearaçık		laptop diz üstü bilgisayar
	as regardse göre		desktop masa üstü bilgisayar
	guest misafir		savebiriktirmek/kaydetmek
	host/hostessev sahibi (bay-bayan)		rescuekurtarmak
	invitedavet etmek		protectkorumak
464	ridden bisiklet sürmek (3. hali)	479	spendharcamak
	severeağır/sert		tradeticaret/ticaret yapmak/zanaat
	blow darbe	479	tradesman tüccar/esnaf
	respectsaygı duymak	479	skillbeceri
	companyşirket	479	bakefırında pişirmek
	employişe almak/kullanmak	479	bakerfırıncı
	employeriş veren	479	butcher kasap
	employee	479	builderinşaatçı
	machine makine	480	close /kləuz/ kapatmak
	accidentally kazara		close /kləus/yakın
	flown uçmak (3. hali)	480	tripseyahat (gidip gelmek)
	drawçizmek/çekmek		fortnightiki hafta
		481	every now and againarada bir
	drawing Çizim	481	no longer bundan böyle/artık
400	curtainperde		islandada
LES:	SON 88		oceanokyanus
468	present participlegeniş zaman ortacı		AtlanticAtlantik
	if, then eğer se, o zaman	481	PacificPasifik
	ruler yönetici/cetvel	481	IndianHint
	earth dünya/toprak		screenekran
	astronomical		DVDDVD
	geographicalcoğrafi		CD
	by means ofvasitasiyla		produce üretmek
., 0	vasitasiyia	102	r

482	boast	övünmek	495	letkiraya vermek
482	necessity	zorunluluk		rentkira/kiralamak
	SON 91		495	advertisereklam
			495	in exchange forkarşılığında
		anlatmak	496	fallen'to fall=düşmek' fiilinin 3. geçmiş zaman hali
		söylemek	496	chose 'to choose=seçmek' fiilinin geçmiş zaman
		'to rise=yükselmek' fiilinin 3. hali	hali	
		kazanmak	496	such aböylesi
		işlem		providetemin etmek/ihtiyacını karşılamak
	•	diploma		providingolmak kaydıyla
		iz/leke/puanlamak/puan/	497	providedolmak kaydıyla
		'den,'dan		ghosthayalet
		petrol		straightdoğruca/dosdoğru
		iyi bilinen		consistiçermek
		ticari marka		placeyerleştirmek
		taban		commencebaşlamak
		esas/temel		academic
		temel		colonykoloni
		içermek		
		fırça		SON 94
		boks		appeargözükmek/
487	type	tip/daktilo ile yazmak	499	disappearkaybolmak
487	previous	önceki/önceden olan	499	appearancedış görünüş
487	occasion	durum	499	get to knowtanımak
487	wedding	düğün töreni	499	doubleikiye katlamak/ iki kişilik
487	video	video	499	troublesorun/bela/sıkıntı
487	plan	plan/planlamak	499	take the troublezahmete girmek
487	interfere	müdahale etmek	499	look upsözlükte aramak
487	interference	müdahale	499	dictionarysözlük
488	strange-looking	garip görünümlü	499	modernmodern
LES	SON 92		500	finalson
			500	spelling heceleme
		ana/esas	501	thoughrağmen
		kipsel	501	delayertelemek/gecikmek
		süre/ayarlanmış/hazırlamak		acrosskarşıdan karşıya/karşısında
		güneşin doğuşu		come acrosskarsılaşmak
		güneşin batışı	501	forestorman
		görev/gümrük vergisi		workçalışmak
	•	topluluk		tellanlatmak
		görevli		luggagebagaj
	,	izinli		check ingiriş yapmak
		şoför	502	check outçıkış yapmak
		para cezası		receptionresepsiyon
		çeşitli		receptionist resepsiyonist
		eğlence		defendsavunmak
	•	ağırlık		congratulations tebrikler
		eşit	500	Jones and the second se
	•	kullanmak		
493	operation	ameliyat		
	SON 93			
494	by	Kadar/öncesinde		
494	by the time	nceye kadar/-e kadar		
		aibi		

494 as well as gibi
495 elder yaşça daha büyük
495 eldest yaşça en büyük