



STUDENT'S BOOK STAGE 7: LESSONS 95–111

2012 ON



Student's Book Stage 7

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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Student's Book – Stage 7 eISBN 978-1-78229-006-3

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Published by

CALLAN PUBLISHING LTD.

Orchard House, 45-47 Mill Way, Grantchester, Cambridge CB3 9ND in association with CALLAN METHOD ORGANISATION LTD.

www.callan.co.uk



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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

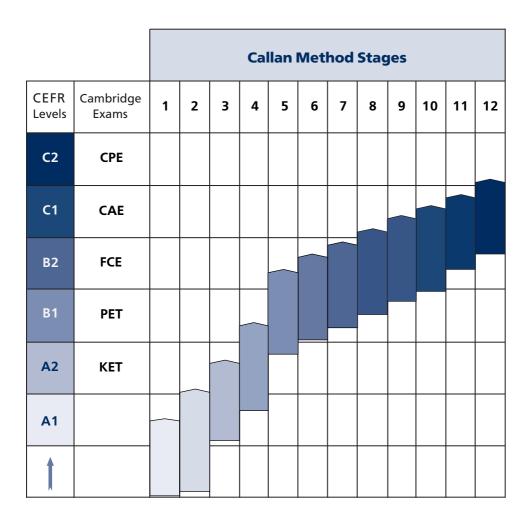
Lots of information, including a list of schools around the world that use the method

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 7

LESSON 95

505 **race**

Do you like to see two cars racing each other along the road?

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

Why or why not?

Could you race me to the station and back without stopping?

Yes, I could ... ~ No, I couldn't ...

If you ran in a race against a horse, who'd win?

If I ran in a race ..., the horse'd win

realize consequence rat ambition

Do you think that, when a man murders someone, he really realizes what he is doing at the time and realizes the consequences of his actions?

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

Did you realize that, in some large cities in the world, there are more rats than people?

Yes, I realized ... ~ No, I didn't realize ...

Have you got an ambition?

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

What's your ambition?

My ambition is to ...

Do you think you'll ever realize your ambition?

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

Why or why not?

506

The pronunciation of "-ed" in the past tense of regular verbs

When the past tense of a regular verb ends in the letters "ded" or "ted", the final sound is pronounced "id" /id/. For example:

needed /'ni:dɪd/	decided /di'saidid/
wanted /'wontid/	tasted /'teistid/

When the past tense of a regular verb ends in "ded" or "ted", how do we pronounce the final sound?

When the past tense ...,

we pronounce the final sound "id" /id/

Give me some examples, please.

included, lasted etc.

When the past tense of a regular verb does <u>not</u> end in the letters "ded" or "ted", the final sound is pronounced "t" /t/ or "d" /d/. For example:

asked /a:skt/	touched /tʌtʃt/	
realized /ˈri:əlaɪzd/	phoned /fəund/	

When the past tense of a regular verb does not end in "ded" or "ted", how do we pronounce the final sound? When the past tense ..., we pronounce the final sound "t" /t/ or "d" /d/

Give me some examples, please. crossed, seemed etc.

507 **lead – led – led**

What does the verb "to lead" mean?

The verb

"to lead" means ...

What are the three forms of "lead"?

The three forms

of "lead" are "lead, led, led"

If I travelled north along the main road leading out of this town, where'd it lead me to?

If you travelled ..., it'd lead you ...

If it were night time, and very dark, and we came to an old house standing alone in the country which we thought might be full of ghosts, would you be willing to lead the way into the house?

Yes, if it were ... and we came ... which we thought ..., I'd be ... ~ No, if it were ... and we came ... which we thought ..., I wouldn't be ...

Why or why not?

Would you say you'd led a fairly comfortable life? Yes, I'd say ... ~ No, I wouldn't say ...

When we are talking about the future, we use the word "eventually" when we know that something is going to happen but we don't know when. For example, "We will all eventually die, but we don't know when".

When we're talking about the future, when do we use the word "eventually"?

When we're talking ...,

we use the word "eventually" ...

Give me an example, please.

I will eventually be able to speak English very well

508 Will it eventually rain again?

Yes, it'll eventually rain again

When? We don't know

If you had a car and you didn't take care of it, what'd eventually happen?

If I had ..., it'd eventually break down

When a car breaks down, are you any good at making it go again?

Yes, when a car ... ~ No, when a car ...

Do you think mobile phones will all eventually have touch screens?

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

When we are talking about the past, the word "eventually" means "after all that" or "in the end". For example, "I spent a long time in the bookshop but eventually decided not to buy anything".

When we are talking about the past, what does the word "eventually" mean?

When we are talking about

the past, the word "eventually"

means "after all that" or "in the end"

Give me an example, please.

He lived in different countries for many years but eventually bought a house in England

supply

Do you have to supply your own pen and paper for doing dictations or does the school supply you with them?

I have to supply my own ...

~ The school supplies me with ...

Do you know where this town gets its water supply from?

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

509 sink – sank – sunk

float drown

If you put a piece of iron onto water, would it float?

No, if I put ...;

What are the three forms of "sink"?

The three forms of "sink" are "sink, sank, sunk"

When did the Titanic sink?

The Titanic sank in 1912

Do clouds float across the sky when it's a very windy day? No, clouds don't float ...; they race across the sky

be on the safe side

If we say we do something "to be on the safe side", it means that we do it so that there is no risk of something bad happening. For example, "We don't know how much money we'll need, so let's take a credit card too, just to be on the safe side".

Give me an example of the expression "to be on the safe side".

Let's catch an earlier train to the airport to be on the safe side

Do you always carry an umbrella in winter just to be on the safe side?

Yes, I always carry ...

conquer

Do you think that one day in the future one country will conquer all the others?

Yes, I think that ...

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

510 **tide**

What's the difference between high tide and low tide? The difference between ... is that high tide is when the sea comes into the land and low tide is when it goes out away from the land

empire Roman

Did the Greek Empire come before or after the Roman Empire?

The Greek Empire came before ...

literary

Who do you think's the greatest literary figure of today in your country?

I think ... is the greatest ...

govern

How is your country governed?

My country is governed by ...



As he has won/ several thousand pounds,/ he now has no need/ to borrow someone else's car;/ he can now own one himself./ The wire cut into his skin/ and hurt him badly./ The cook let the meat boil/ for too long,/ so now it's impossible to eat./ You'll need a lot more bricks/ to finish that wall./ Twelve inches make a foot;/ three feet make a yard./ The cost of living/ seems to be constantly rising./ Is there anywhere/ I can buy a daily paper?

LESSON 96

511 **a few few**

feel sorry for someone

The difference between "a few" and "few" is that "a few" simply means "not many", whereas "few" often expresses the idea of "not enough" or "fewer than expected". If somebody says that they have <u>a few</u> friends, they mean "not many, but some"; they are probably happy with the number of friends they have. However, if somebody says that they have <u>few</u> friends, they mean that they don't have enough friends and that they would like more. If we say "There were few people at the party last night", we mean that there were not enough people at the party, or that there were fewer people than we had expected.

What's the difference between "a few" and "few"?

The difference between "a few" and "few" is that "a few" simply means "not many", whereas "few" often expresses the idea of "not enough" or "fewer than expected"

What do we mean if we say there were few people at the party last night?

If we say ..., we mean that there were not enough people at the party, or that there were fewer people than we had expected

Would you feel sorry for someone who said that they had few friends? Yes. I'd feel \dots

Would you feel sorry for someone who said that they had a few friends?

No, I wouldn't feel ...

In this town, are there <u>few</u> good restaurants, <u>a few</u> good restaurants, or <u>many good restaurants?</u> In this town, there are ...

512 **a little little**

The difference between "a little" and "little" is the same as that between "a few" and "few".

"A little" simply means "not much", whereas "little" often expresses the idea of "not enough" or "less than expected". If somebody says that they have <u>a little</u> money, they mean "not much, but some"; they probably have enough. However, if somebody says that they have <u>little</u> money, they mean that they don't have enough money and that they need more. If we say "There has been little rain this month", we mean that there has been less rain than we had expected.

What's the difference between "a little" and "little"?

The difference between "a little" and "little" is that "a little" simply means "not much", whereas "little" often expresses the idea of "not enough" or "less than expected"

What do I mean if I say I have little milk in my fridge?

If you say you have little milk in your fridge, you mean that you don't have enough milk in your fridge

Do you think you have <u>little</u> free time, <u>a little</u> free time, or <u>a lot of</u> free time?

I think I have ...

press control such

What am I doing? You're pressing your thumb on the table

What does this sentence mean: "I had to press him for the money I'd lent him"?

That sentence means

that I had to keep asking him for it back

Can we always believe everything we read about famous people in the press?

No, we can't always ...

513 Do you think there should be some control over what the press writes about such people?

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

step step off

About how many steps would you have to take to walk from one end of this room to the other?

I'd have to take

about ... steps to walk from ...

What might happen if you stepped off a bus while it was still moving?

If I stepped off ..., I might fall

Do you have to walk up any steps to enter this building? Yes, I have to ... ~ No, I don't have to ...

Would it be a big step for you to go and live in another country? Yes, i t'd be ... ~ No, it wouldn't be ...

bill	come to	per	quarter	
pass (a l	aw)	act		

If a couple go to a restaurant together, do you think they should each pay half the bill?

Yes, if a couple ...,

I think they should ... ~ No, if a couple ..., I don't think they should ...

Why or why not?

About how much does your phone (or electricity or gas) bill generally come to per month (or per quarter etc.)

My phone bill ... about ... per ...

514 What happens to a bill after it has been passed by parliament?

After a bill ..., it becomes an act

used to

We use the words "used to" for a habit or repeated action in the past, especially when the action is now finished. For example, the sentence "I used to go to the cinema every Saturday afternoon" means that I was in the habit of going to the cinema every Saturday afternoon, but not now.

When do we use the words "used to", and what does it mean?

We use ... for a habit or repeated action in the past, especially when the action is now finished

Give me an example, please.

I used to go to the cinema a lot when I was a child

Did you use to speak English better in the past than you speak it now?

No, I didn't use to ...; I used to speak it worse ...

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

Yes, I used to ... ~ No, I didn't use to ...

B.C. A.D. Christ Lord

The letters "B.C." mean "before Christ", and the letters "A.D." mean "anno domini" (in Latin) meaning "in the year of our Lord", although we usually think of this as meaning "after Christ". For example, "500 B.C." means 500 years before Christ, whilst 500 A.D. means 500 years after Christ.

What do the letters "B.C." mean?

The letters ... "before Christ"

515 What do the letters "A.D." mean?

The letters ... "anno domini" (from the Latin) meaning ... "after Christ"

trial

When someone is on trial, do they have to promise to tell the truth in court?

Yes, when someone ..., they have to ...

Is it wise to judge something before we give it a trial? No,

No, it isn't wise ...

Why not?

introduce from abroad

What'd you like to see introduced into your country from abroad?

I'd like to see ... introduced into my ...



Before they could ride the horse,/ they had to catch it./ Smoking is a bad habit./ He walked into the living room,/ loosened his jacket,/ sat down and took out his diary./ Although he is a Member of Parliament,/ he is not a member/ of any political club,/ even though he should be/ if he wants to succeed./ "At once" means immediately,/ whereas "soon" means in a short time.



LESSON 97

516 **not ... either**

We generally use the words "also", "as well" and "too" in positive sentences, but in negative sentences we use "not ... either". For example, we say "I like fish and I like meat too", but in the negative we say "I don't like fish and I don't like meat either". Or we say "I have a sister and David has one as well", but in the negative we say "I don't have a sister and David doesn't have one either".

Can we use the words "also", "as well" and "too" in negative sentences?

No, we can't use ...

Which word do we use instead? We use the word "either" instead

Give me an example, please. He doesn't watch TV or listen to the radio either

Do you live in this school? No, I don't ...

Do the other students live in this school?No, the other students don't ... either

No Loop't

Can you speak Chinese? No, I can't ...

Can you speak Japanese? No, I can't ... either

Will you come here next Saturday? No, I won't ...

Will you come here next Sunday? No, I won't ... either

517 **definitely**

Tell me something that you know you'll definitely do next weekend.

I know that I'll definitely ... next weekend

adventure

Would you like to live a life of adventure?

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

seed

What does a seed need to grow in a garden?

A seed needs water ...

Present continuous for the future

arrange

make an arrangement

As we know, we use "to be going to" to communicate a future intention. For example, the sentence "We're going to go to the theatre" suggests that we have already decided to go to the theatre; it is our intention to go.

However, we can also use the present continuous and say "We're going to the theatre" if we want to communicate that the visit has already been arranged; we have already bought the tickets, for example.

What's the difference between "We're going to go to the theatre" and "We're going to the theatre"?

The difference between

"We're going to go to the theatre" and

"We're going to the theatre" is that "We're going to go to the theatre" communicates that it is our intention to go, whereas "We're going to the theatre" communicates that the visit has already been arranged; we already have the tickets, for example

Have you made any arrangements for this afternoon (or evening)?

Yes, I've made some arrangements for this afternoon (or evening); I'm meeting a friend etc. ~ No, I haven't made any arrangements for this afternoon (or evening)

Are you coming to school tomorrow?

Yes, I'm coming ...

~ No, I'm not coming ...

Are you going away next weekend?

Yes, I'm going ...

~ No, I'm not going ...

Do you know what he/she is doing after the lesson?

No, I don't know ...

Ask him/her, please.

What are you doing after the lesson?

bear - bore - borne

What's another verb we can use instead of the verb "to carry"?

Another verb we ... is the verb "to bear"

What are the three forms of "bear"?

The three forms

of "bear" are "bear, bore, borne"

Do you think you could bear the weight of this table on your back?

Yes, I think I could ...

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

519 What kind of things can't you bear?

The kind of things

I can't bear are ...

Who was the last child your mother bore?

The last child ...

What's the greatest physical pain you've ever borne?

The greatest physical pain ... was ...

on

upon

There's no difference between the words "on" and "upon" except that the word "on" is much more common.

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

There's no difference between ...

whole

on the whole

Could you eat a whole chicken?

Yes, I could eat ...

~ No, I couldn't eat ...

Would you say that, on the whole, life was better today than it was in the past?

Yes, I'd say that ... ~ No, I wouldn't

say that ...; I'd say it was worse than ...

Have you ever spent a whole week in bed because you've been ill?

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

Possessive case for people's homes

Instead of saying "I'm going to John's house tomorrow", we can simply say "I'm going to John's" tomorrow.

520 If you go to stay at a friend's for one night, do you take a lot of luggage with you?

No, if I go ..., I don't ...

account for

What does the verb "to account for" mean? The verb "to account for" means "to explain the reason for"

How do you account for the fact that fewer CDs and DVDs are sold these days than previously?

This is because more people download music and

films from the internet these days

Do governments usually have to account to the public for all the money they spend?

Yes, governments usually ...

education

Do you think parents should have some control over the education of their children?

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

northern	southern	eastern
western	state	

What are the adjectives of the nouns "north", "south", "east" and "west"?

The adjectives ... are "northern" etc.

Name me a northern European country, please. Finland is a northern ...

Tell me the name of a southern state in the USA? The name of ... is Texas (Florida, Georgia etc.)

521 **Does the state in your country give free education?** Yes, the state in ... \sim No, the state in ...

sign religion

When we fill in a form, do we normally have to sign our name at the bottom?

Yes, when we ...

What kind of sign am I making?

You're making a sign which means "come here"

If a man has rough skin on his hands, what is that probably a sign of?

If a man has ..., it's probably a sign that he does physical work, or works with his hands

What is the sign of the Christian religion?

The cross is ...

dry cleaner's



The man living upstairs/ was a complete stranger to me./ It is not worth travelling/ on a long coach journey/ just for the weekend,/ but some people do it./ None of us want/ to suffer from illnesses/ and therefore, of course,/ we have to make sure/ we keep in good health./ Don't forget/ to remind me/ to take my suit/ to the dry cleaner's/ before it shuts./ Life in the old days/ was often just one long struggle/ for existence.

LESSON 98

522 **size** take

What size shoes do you take?

I take size ... shoes

stockings

What do some women prefer to wear instead of tights?

Some women prefer to wear stockings instead of tights

damage

If you borrowed a friend's bicycle and damaged it in an accident, would you pay to have it fixed?

Yes, if I borrowed ..., I'd ...

violent

Do you think life is more violent these days than it was in the past?

Yes, I think life is ...

~ No, I don't think life is ...

navy

Would you like to join the navy?

Yes, I'd like ...

~ No, I wouldn't like ...

Why or why not?

523 **club**

Do you belong to any clubs?

Yes, I belong to ...

~ No, I don't belong to ...

Yes, there are ...

~ No. there aren't ...

Are there a lot of nightclubs in this town?

accept reject

Do you think a person should accept life as it is or try to change it?

I think a person should ...

Why?

If you were walking along the street and a stranger tried to give you money for no reason, would you reject the offer?

Yes, if I was walking along ..., I'd reject ... ~ No, if I was walking along ..., I wouldn't reject ...; I'd accept it

arch

Can you think of any famous arches in the world? Yes, I can ...; Constantine's Arch in Rome etc.

rock

524

Would you jump into a river if you thought there might be rocks under the water?

No, I wouldn't ...

How to make a question

To make a question with the present simple and the past simple, we use the auxiliary verb "do". For example, the statement "She eats too much" becomes "Does she eat too much?", and the statement "She bought a bicycle yesterday" becomes "Did she buy a bicycle yesterday?" Remember that we always use an infinitive without "to" after the auxiliary verb "do". We cannot say "Did you went?"; we must say "Did you go?"

How do we make a question with the present simple and the past simple?

We make a question with the present simple and the past simple by using the auxiliary verb "do"

Give me some examples, please.

Do you want some tea? Did she see the film last night?

With verbs that already contain one or more auxiliaries, we make a question by putting the subject after the first auxiliary verb. For example, the statement "She has been eating" becomes "Has she been eating?"

And how do we make a question with verbs that already contain one or more auxiliaries? With verbs that ...

Give me an example, please. Are you going to go to the party?

Now, I will say a statement and I want you to change it into a question:

Michael can play the guitar. Can Michael play the guitar?

Susan goes shopping on Saturdays.Does Susan go

shopping on Saturdays?

It will rain later. Will it rain later?

George made a mistake. Did George make a mistake?

525 **This bus is going to the city centre.**Is this bus going to the city centre?

They should save their money. Should they save their money?

We have to go now. Do we have to go now?

They had been working for more than two hours.

Had they been working for more than two hours?

matter = to be important	occasionally
What is the matter?	no matter

please taste

If we want to live a healthy life, does it matter what kind of food we eat?

Yes, if we want to ..., it matters ...

What kind of food ought we to eat? The kind of food

we ... is fruit, fish, vegetables etc.

Does it matter very much if we occasionally make a small mistake in our dictations?

No, it doesn't matter very much ...

Would it matter to you if you lived in a place with nowhere to go for entertainment?

Yes, it'd matter ...

~ No, it wouldn't matter ...

If I suddenly went like this, what would you ask me? If you suddenly ...,
I'd ask you "What's the matter?"

526 Do you find that, no matter what you do, you can't please everyone?

Yes, I find that ...

Why is this so?

Because people have different tastes, ideas and opinions ...

right = entirely

What's the time right now?

The time right now is ...

What's the name of a country right in the north of Europe?

The name of a ... is Norway (or Finland)

"choose" are "choose, chose, chosen"

choose - chose - chosen

What are the three forms of "choose"?

The three forms of

Who chose the shoes you're wearing?

I chose ... myself ~ My ... chose ...

Have you chosen where you're going to go for your next holiday?

Yes, I've chosen where ...

~ No, I haven't chosen where ...

force

persuasion

Do you believe that more is gained by force than by persuasion?

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

bow

Is a bow any use without arrows?

No, a bow isn't ...

527 **natural**

Is it natural for cats to spend a lot of their time sleeping?

Yes, it's natural for ...

invent

What would you like to invent?

I'd like to invent ...

speech

Have you ever made a speech in public?

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

quite a few

What does the expression "quite a few" mean? The expression "quite a few" means "a fairly large number of"

Give me an example, please.

There were quite a few people at the party

draw - drew - drawn

recognizable

What are the three forms of "draw"?

The three forms of "draw" are "draw, drew, drawn"

If you drew this table across the floor, do you think it'd leave a mark behind it? Yes, if I drew ..., I think it'd ...

~ No, if I drew ..., I don't think it'd ...

If you drew my face, do you suppose it'd be recognizable?

Yes, if I drew ..., I suppose it'd ...

~ No, if I drew ..., I don't suppose it'd ...

528 Why or why not?

Because I can draw well...

~ Because I can't draw very well ...

About how long ago is it since everything was drawn by horses?

It's about ... since everything ...

Pass (go away)



Dictation 64

My father said/ I needed a haircut./ The temperature begins to fall/ towards evening./ The plural of tooth/ is teeth./ Despite the fact/ that it may seem strange,/ there are several people here/ who've never heard/ of such a writer./ I suddenly felt a pain in one arm,/ but was certain that the pain/ would soon pass./ He was so afraid,/ he simply could not move./ Yes, it is true/ that we get wool from sheep.



LESSON 99

529 at last lastly

We use the expression "at last" when we feel that we have been waiting for a long time for something to happen and then it happens. For example, if you agree to meet a friend one evening but they arrive very late, you might say "Here you are, at last!"

When do we use the expression "at last"?

We use the expression "at last" ...

Give me an example, please.

Ah, here you are, at last! Where have you been?

We use the word "lastly" to say the last thing in a list. For example, we can say "First, put the tea into the cup. Then, add some hot water. Wait a few minutes and, lastly, drink it".

When do we use the word "lastly"?

We use the word "lastly" ...

Give me an example, please.

We need to paint this office, buy some new computers, and lastly get better desks for everyone

Instead of "at last" or "lastly", we can use the word "finally".

Which word can we use instead of "at last" or "lastly"? We can use the word "finally" instead of "at last" or "lastly"

Give me an example of the word "finally", please. Ah, finally! Here's the bus! She finished her work, turned off the computer, put on her jacket, and finally left the office.

530 claim lawyer damages

property lost property office

take someone to court

If I claimed to be a millionaire, would you believe me? No, if you claimed ..., I wouldn't ...

Why not? Because you wouldn't be teaching here now

If someone hit your car and it was definitely their fault, could you claim damages against them?

Yes, if someone hit ..., I could ...

If they rejected your claim, what'd you do?

If they rejected ...,
I'd take them to court

If a relation of yours died and left you some land, or other property, where'd you have to go in order to claim it legally?

If a relation of mine ..., I'd have to go to a lawyer's office in order to claim it legally

Where must you go to claim things that you've left on the train?

I must go to the lost property office to claim ...

youth the youth a youth

Do old people often talk about what life was like in their youth?

Yes, old people ...

Do you think the youth of today are better educated than the youth of a hundred years ago?

Yes, I think ...

~ No, I don't think ...

What kind of work can a youth do better than an old man?

A youth can do physical work better than ...

531 Clauses group Conjunction

A clause is any group of words with a subject and a main verb. For example, "The door opened" is a clause; "I cooked the chicken" is a clause.

What's a clause? A clause is any group of words with a subject and a main verb

A conjunction is a word that joins clauses together to make long sentences. Some common conjunctions are words like "and", "because", "but", "so" and "if". The sentence "You can borrow my car" has only one clause. The sentence "You can borrow my car if you promise to be careful" contains two clauses, and they are joined together by the conjunction "if".

Give me an example of a sentence that contains two clauses joined together by a conjunction, please.

because it tastes so good

Main clause

Dependent (or subordinate) clause

to make sense

A main clause contains the main message of the sentence. A dependent clause contains other information, for example about time. In the sentence "He'll cook dinner when he gets home", the main clause is "He'll cook dinner" and the dependent clause is "when he gets home". A main clause can make sense on its own; a dependent clause cannot. Dependent clauses are also known as subordinate clauses.

532 What's the difference between a main clause and a dependent clause?

The difference between

a main clause and a dependent clause is that a main clause contains the main message of the sentence, whereas a dependent clause contains other information

Which is the main clause in this sentence? "If I don't sleep enough, I feel tired."

"I feel tired" is the main clause in that sentence

And which is the dependent clause?

"If I don't sleep enough" is the dependent clause

With sentences like this, we can put the conjunction and dependent clause first, followed by a comma and then the main clause. For example, we can say "If you want, you can go home now" instead of "You can go home now if you want". However, the conjunctions "and ", "or" and "but" cannot start sentences like this.

Give me a sentence containing two clauses that starts with a conjunction, please.

When I visit my mum, I'll tell her the news. If the weather is good, we can go for a walk in the park.

Which conjunctions cannot start a sentence like this? The conjunctions "and", "or" and "but" cannot start a sentence like this

descend descent

From this floor of the building, do we have to descend to go outside?

Yes, from this floor ..., we have to ... ~ No, from this floor ..., we don't have to ...

What's the noun of the verb "descend"?

The noun of ... is "descent"

533 holy Jerusalem

Is Jerusalem a holy place for many people in the world?

Yes, Jerusalem is ...

confess

If you are not able to do something, do you think it's better to confess the fact?

Yes, if I'm not able ..., I think it's ...

~ No, if I'm not able ..., I don't think it's ...

shore

Which is safer: to build a house on the sea shore or on the shore of a lake?

It's safer to build ... of a lake

Why?

Because the weather is not so rough

athlete



It is strange/ how we often think/ that famous people/ are different from us/ when often they are not./ The athletes kept themselves warm/ before the big race./ Some people consider/ a black cat to be lucky./ The machine was composed/ of three separate parts./ Listen,/ I'm too busy at the moment/ to do anything./ In the old days,/ you could easily recognize a sailor/ by the way he walked,/ as if he was still/ on a ship at sea.

LESSON 100

534 lay – laid – laid lay an egg lay the table

What's another word we can use instead of "put"?

Another word we can ... is "lay"

The three forms

What are the three forms of "lay"?

of "lay" are "lay, laid, laid"

What did I lay on the table at the beginning of the lesson?

You laid your books ...

About how many times a year do most birds lay their eggs?

Most birds ... once a year

Who lays the table in your house?

My ... lays (or I lay) the table ...

single go through entire

Do you think it's possible for a person to go through his entire life without telling a single lie?

No, I don't think

it's possible for ...

Why not?

Because every now and again it may be necessary to tell a small lie

About how wide is a single bed?

A single bed is about 3 feet (or 90 cm) wide

When travelling, is it usually cheaper to buy two single tickets or a return ticket?

When travelling, it's usually cheaper to ...

535 **fought**

What are the three forms of "fight"?

The three forms of "fight" are "fight, fought, fought"

What countries has your country fought against in the past?

My country has fought against ... in the past

Verb + object + adjective

A few verbs, like "make" and "keep", can be used in the construction "verb + object + adjective". For example, "Milk will make you strong" and "The wind keeps us cool".

Give me an example of the construction "make + object + adjective".

Work makes us tired

Give me an example of the construction "keep + object + adjective".

Exercise keeps you healthy

look after

Which would you rather look after for a week: a baby or a horse?

I'd rather look after a ...
for a week than a ...

Why?

behave behaviour watch over interview

Why is it that children so often don't know how to behave themselves when there are no adults to watch over them?

I think the reason

children ... is that they don't

know the difference between right and wrong

536 What happens to children who behave badly?

Children who behave badly are sometimes sent to bed early by their parents

Are people usually on their best behaviour during job interviews?

Yes, people are ...

break into inform

If you were walking home late at night and saw a man trying to break into a shop, would you inform the police?

Yes, if I were ...,

I'd ... ~ No, if I were ..., I wouldn't ...

kind kindness

If you were carrying some heavy shopping bags and someone offered to carry one for you, what could you say?

If I were ..., I could say

"Thank you. That's very kind of you"

If one behaves with kindness to another person, does that person usually return the kindness?

Yes, if one behaves ...,

that person ...

far a long way too far distant

The word "far" can be used in questions and negative sentences, but it is not generally used in positive sentences. We can use "a long way" instead.

Give me first a negative and then a positive answer to the following questions:

Is it far from here to the next town?

No, it isn't far ...

~ Yes, it's a long way ...

Did you walk very far yesterday?

No, I didn't walk very far ... ~ Yes, I walked a long way ...

One exception to this rule is the expression "too far", which communicates a negative idea. For example, we can say "It's too far to walk to the station. Let's get a taxi".

Give me an example of the expression "too far", please.

It's too far to walk to the station. Let's get a taxi.

We generally use the word "distant" instead of "far" as an adjective before a noun. For example, we say "The sailor came from a distant country", and "He is a distant relation of mine". If we want to be more emphatic, we can sometimes say "a far distant country" or "the far distant future" etc.

When do we generally use the word "distant" instead of "far"?

We generally use ... as an adjective before a noun

Give me an example, please. I could see some sheep in a distant field

Do you have any distant relations living in another country?

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

If you could look into the far distant future, what'd you like to see there for yourself and for the world generally?

If I could ..., I'd like to see happiness for myself and for the world generally

throughout

choice

If you had had the choice of being born in any period throughout history, which period would you have chosen?

If I had had the choice ...,
I'd have chosen ...

538 Why?

Have you ever gone throughout the entire winter without catching a single cold? Yes, I've sometimes gone ... \sim No, I've never gone ...

Do you believe that people are all more or less the same throughout the world, or do you believe there are real basic differences?

I believe that people are ... ~ I don't believe that people are ...; I believe there are ...

official

What do we mean by "a government official"? By "a government official" we mean someone who works for the government, usually with a certain amount of power

What do we mean by "the official language" of a country?

By the "official ..." we mean the language that is used by the government and in schools in countries where a number of different languages are spoken

priest

Would you like to be a priest?

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

preach

What do we mean when we say that some people don't practise what they preach?

When we say ..., we

mean that they give advice to other people about what is right, but they don't follow this advice themselves

Why or why not?

United Kingdom (UK)

Northen Ireland

kingdom

Wales

Which countries does the United Kingdom include?

The United Kingdom includes England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales

What is a kingdom?

A kingdom is a country which has a king or a queen as its head

pretty

Are there any pretty flowers growing outside this building?

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

If you only got five hours' sleep tonight, would you feel pretty tired tomorrow morning?

Yes, if I only got ..., I'd feel ...

Idiom 1

hang on = wait

e.g. Hang on a minute while I go and get my coat from the next room.

What does the idiom "hang on" mean?

The idiom ... "wait"

Give me an example, please.

Hang on a minute; I think I have his address in my book somewhere



LESSON 101

Relative clauses (1)

Relative pronoun

relate to

I have a black cat

adjective

I have a cat which is black

relative clause

The sentences "I have a black cat" and "I have a cat which is black" have the same meaning. In the second sentence, the clause "which is black" is called a relative clause, and, like the adjective "black" in the first sentence, it is telling us about the noun "cat". So, an adjective is a word that we use to describe a noun, and a relative clause is a clause that we use to describe a noun.

What is a relative clause?

A relative clause is a clause that we use to describe a noun

We put a relative clause immediately after the noun it describes, and it usually starts with a word like "who", "which" or "that". We call these words relative pronouns. In the sentence "Here is my house, which I love very much", the relative pronoun "which" relates to (or means) "my house", so the clause "which I love very much" means "I love my house very much".

Where do we put a relative clause? We put a relative clause immediately after the noun it describes

What do we call the words "who", "which" and "that"? We call the words "who", "which" and "that" relative pronouns

The difference between "who", "which" and "that" is that we use "who" for people, "which" for things and animals, and "that" for people, things and animals.

540

541 What's the difference between "who", "which" and "that"?

The difference between "who". "which" and "that" is that ...

Give me a sentence with a relative clause in it, please.

I know a man who lives in that street. The film that I saw yesterday was great.

Now, I will say two sentences and I want you to join them together using a relative clause.

Yesterday, I saw a film. The film lasted for three hours.

Yesterday, I saw a film that (or which) lasted for three hours

Mary has a friend. Her friend lives on a boat.

Mary has a

friend that (or who) lives on a boat

I am reading a book. My mother gave me the book.

I am reading a book that (or which) my mother gave me

The waiter dropped a tray. He was carrying the tray.

The waiter dropped the tray that (or which) he was carrying

proper player side doorway

What is the proper number of players on each side for a game of football?

The proper ... is eleven

Is it considered improper behaviour in this country for a man to go through a doorway in front of a woman?

Yes, it's considered ...

~ No, it isn't considered ...

backwards	forwards	sideways
upwards	downwards	

The words "backwards", "forwards", "sideways" etc. mean "towards the back", "towards the front", "towards the side" etc.

What do the words "backwards", "forwards", "sideways" etc. mean?

The words "backwards" ... mean "towards the back" ...

What am I doing? You're moving backwards and forwards

What am I doing?

You're moving sideways

What's my hand doing?

Your hand's moving upwards and downwards

Count the numbers in English from ten to fifteen backwards quickly.

15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10

What's he/she doing?

He's/She's counting the numbers in English from 10 to 15 backwards quickly

Look up at the ceiling, please.

Is he/she looking upwards or downwards?

He's/She's looking upwards

irritate

What kind of music irritates you?

The kind of music that irritates me is ...

When you're in a restaurant, do you get irritated if people at another table are talking very loudly?

Yes, when I'm ...,

I get ... ~ No, when I'm ..., I don't get ...

as a rule

As a rule, do people in your town go to the cinema more on Saturday evenings than on Sunday evenings or vice versa?

As a rule, people ...

waste

What do we do with waste paper?

We throw waste paper away

Do you think it's a waste of time learning a foreign language which is little spoken in the world?

Yes, I think it's ...

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

What kind of things do you consider to be a waste of time?

The kind of things I consider to be ... are ...

What kind of things do you consider to be a waste of money?

The kind of things I consider to be ... are ...

Why?

Do you ever waste your money?

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

On what?

Do you ever waste your time?

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

How?

544 Use of contractions

Remember that, in conversation, we nearly always use contractions, like "I'm", "you've", "he'd" etc. However, we do not often use them in writing, especially formal writing.

When do we use contractions and when don't we use them?

We use contractions in conversation, but not often in writing, especially formal writing

terrible

What do you think's the most terrible thing that can happen to someone?

I think the most terrible ... is ...

leadership

Would you like to have the leadership of your country in your hands?

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

Why or why not?

market

Do you have a market in the middle of your home town?

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

wonder wonderful so many pyramid

Do you ever wonder what'll happen to you in the future?

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

545 What do you suppose will happen to you in the future?

I suppose that ...

Have you ever wondered why some people are rich whilst others are poor?

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

Why are children more often filled with wonder than adults?

I think the reason children are more ... is that so many things are new to them

Name me one of the Seven Wonders of the World?

The Pyramids are one of the Seven Wonders of the World

What's the most wonderful thing that has ever happened to you in your life?

The most wonderful thing that ... was ...

Idiom 2

fed up = bored and tired

e.g. I'm fed up with hearing him say the same old thing every time we meet.

What does the idiom "fed up" mean?

The idiom ... "bored and tired"

Give me an example, please.

I'm just fed up with everything



If there were/ no water in the world,/ I suppose/ we'd all die of thirst./ He kicked the ball/ right out of the stadium./ I'm not ready yet;/ you'll have to wait a few minutes./ He ate fried eggs for breakfast/ and roast chicken for lunch./ I just can't describe to you/ how beautiful it was./ Shut up and let me choose/ what I'd rather do myself./ After all,/ it's my own life,/ and so I should be free/ to decide things for myself.

LESSON 102

so would I neither can he nor should they

We put the words "so", "neither" or "nor" at the beginning of a sentence when someone makes a statement and we want to reply that the same situation is true for us or somebody else.

For example, if someone says to you "I would like to visit London", and you would also like to visit London, as a short reply you can say "So would I" (instead of, for example, "I would too").

In a negative sentence, if someone says to you "I can't open this window", and you can't open it either, you can reply "Neither can I" or "Nor can I". There is no difference between the words "neither" and "nor".

When do we put the words "so", "neither" or "nor" at the beginning of a sentence?

We put the words ... when someone makes a statement and we want to reply that the same situation is true for us or somebody else.

If someone tells you that they would like some coffee, and you would also like some coffee, what can you reply?

If someone tells me that they would like some coffee, and I would also like some coffee, I can reply "So would I"

If someone tells you that they couldn't sleep last night, and you couldn't sleep either, what can you reply?

If someone tells me that they couldn't sleep last night, and I couldn't sleep either, I can reply "Neither could I" or "Nor could I"

We make this kind of short reply by using the words "so", "neither", or "nor", and by putting the auxiliary verb before the subject. For example, we say "So will I" and not "So I will". We can also use the verbs "have" and "be". For example, "Mary has a large house" – "So has Michael"; "He isn't a good cook" – "Neither is his wife".

We make this kind of short reply by using the words "so", "neither", or "nor", and by putting the auxiliary verb before the subject

If there is no auxiliary verb, we use "do" in the short reply. For example, "He lives in this building" - "So does my sister".

If there is no auxiliary verb, which verb do we use? If there is no auxiliary verb, we use "do" in the short reply

Reply to the following statements as if the same situation is true for you:

I can speak English. So can I

I won't go there. Neither will I

I am a student. So am I

Neither have I I haven't got a car.

My mother lives a long way from here. So does mine

My best friend doesn't smoke. Nor does mine

This structure is not only used as a short reply to a statement. For example, we can say "I can speak French and so can my mother". This means the same as "I can speak French and my mother can speak French too".

What do I mean if I say "I can speak French and so can my mother"? If you say "I can ...", you mean that you can speak French and your mother can speak French too

bit

Although sweets aren't good for the health, is it OK to have a bit of chocolate sometimes? Yes, although sweets ...,

it's OK ...

548 If you were an employer and one of your employees phoned you to say that they were feeling a bit ill, would you think that was a good enough reason for them not to come to work? Yes, if I were ...

and one of ..., I'd think ...

~ No, if I were ... and one of ..., I wouldn't think ...

snag

What is a snag?

A snag is a small problem

Give me an example, please.

I need to send him an email but there's just one snag: my Wi-Fi isn't working

defeat	election	politics
--------	----------	----------

Is your country usually defeated at football?

Yes, my country is ... ~ No, my country isn't ...

Do you know which political party suffered defeat in the last elections in your country?

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

phrase collection

A phrase is a collection of words that belong together in a sentence because, together, they form a particular part of the sentence. For example, the following sentence has four phrases in it: "My elder brother / has eaten / two sandwiches / since breakfast".

What is a phrase?

549

A phrase is a collection of words that belong together in a sentence because, together, they form a particular part of the sentence

Give me an example, please.

at high speed

mind	object	passenger
excuse me	non-smoker	babysitter
childminder	do you mind?	

The verb "to mind" means "to object to", "to consider", "to be careful of" and "to look after".

What does the verb "to mind" mean?

The verb "to mind" means "to object to" ...

Before opening the window of a train or a bus, we can say to the other passengers "Excuse me, would you mind if I opened the window?" (or "Do you mind if I open the window?").

What can we say to the other passengers before opening the window of a train or a bus?

Before opening ...,

we can say to the other passengers

"Excuse me, would you mind if I opened the window?"

Do you mind if people smoke near you when you're eating in a restaurant?

Yes, I mind if ... ~ No, I don't mind if ...

And if you do mind, what can you say?

If I do mind.

I can say "Excuse me, but

would you mind not smoking, please?"

What does someone mean if they say "Don't mind me; carry on with what you're doing"?

If someone says ...,

they mean "Don't consider me" or "Don't think about me"

If you didn't mind what you said in public, what might happen?

If I didn't mind what ..., I might get into trouble

550 If a sign above a door says "Mind your head", what does it mean?

If a sign ..., it means that the door is low and you must be careful not to hit your head on it

Do you mind what other people say or think about you – that is, is it important to you?

Yes, I mind what ...

~ No, I don't mind what ...

Why or why not?

When parents have to go out together in the evening, who usually minds their baby?

When parents have to ...,

a babysitter usually minds their baby

What's a childminder? A childminder is someone who looks after a very young child while the parents are at work

Idiom 3

be into something = have a strong interest in something

e.g. He used to love playing tennis but now he's really into golf.

What does the idiom "be into something" mean?

The idiom ... "have a strong ..."

Give me an example, please.

Most teenagers these days are into computer games



If one takes a dog/ on a bus,/ one doesn't usually have to buy/ a ticket for it./ The best way to do this job/ is by following a system./ He hit the table/ with his head,/ and could not remember anything./ They are fairly good at football,/ but not at studying./ It is a real pleasure/ to hear him sing./ Although he sang/ in front of his family/ when he was a child,/ he has never sung in public.



LESSON 103

switch on switch off

What am I doing? You're switching the light on

What am I doing? You're switching the light off

<u>Preparatory "it"</u> prepare

It is + adjective + infinitive with "to"

A preparatory "it" is when we use the word "it" at the beginning of a sentence to prepare us for information that comes later in the sentence. For example, in the sentence "It's unhealthy to drink a lot of coffee", the word "it" refers to the information "to drink a lot of coffee", and so the sentence means the same as "Drinking a lot of coffee is unhealthy". The sentence "It's nice to eat in a restaurant" means the same as "Eating in a restaurant is nice".

With a preparatory "it", we generally use the structure "It is" + adjective + infinitive with "to". For example, "It is not very easy to speak a foreign language well".

What do we mean by a preparatory "it"?

By a preparatory

"it" we mean that we use the word "it" at the beginning of a sentence to prepare us for some information that comes later in the sentence

Give me three examples, please.

It is very difficult to

understand what he says.

Was it usual for him to come here every Sunday?

It isn't common to find that kind of bird in this part of the country.

1552 Is it easy to learn to speak English as well as an English person?

No, it isn't easy to ...

Is it common in your country for people to eat a cooked breakfast in the morning?

Yes, it's common ...

~ No, it isn't common ...

determine	determined		determination	
extremely	success	luck	intelligence	

Have you determined what you're going to do for your next holidays?

Yes, I've determined what ...

~ No, I haven't determined what ...

Why not? Or, what have you determined to do?

When you start to do something like learning a language, are you usually determined to continue to the end even though what you have started is extremely difficult?

Yes, when I...,

I'm usually determined ... ~ No, when I ..., I'm not usually determined ...

Who's the most determined person you know, or have ever met?

The most determined person ... is ...

For success in life generally, which do you think is more important than anything else: the determination to succeed, luck, hard work, or intelligence?

For success in life generally,

I think ... is more important than anything else

steal – stole – stolen owner

What are the three forms of "steal"?

The three forms of "steal" are "steal, stole, stolen"

553 If someone steals your umbrella, does that mean you have the right to steal someone else's?

No. if someone

steals ..., it doesn't mean ...

If someone stole a book from a shop and was caught doing so, what'd probably happen?

If someone stole ..., the owner of the shop would probably call the police ...

Have you ever had anything stolen from you in this town?

Yes, I've had something (or some things) stolen ... \sim No, I've never had anything stolen ...

active activity

Would you say you were a rather active kind of person?

Yes, I'd say I was ... ~ No, I wouldn't say I was ...

What kind of activities interest you most of all?

The kind of activities ... are going out with friends, reading etc.

organize

Supposing a group of foreign students came to stay with you for the weekend, what would you organize for them?

Supposing a group ...,

I'd organize ... for them

Are you good at organizing things?

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

gift even if

What kind of gift would you give a boy of fifteen? The kind of gift I'd give ... would be a football, a bicycle etc.

Do you think you should always accept a gift from a friend even if you don't like what they have chosen?

Yes, I think you should ...

even if ... ~ No, I don't think you should ... if ...

What do we mean if we say that someone has a gift for languages?

If we say ..., we mean that they are naturally good at learning languages

engine

Do you know how a car engine works?

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

barrel beer

What do we use for keeping large quantities of wine or beer in?

We use a barrel for ... in

steam

How's steam produced?

Steam is produced by boiling water

oppose

When you wanted to do something as a child and your parents opposed your plans, what did you do?

When I wanted ...

and my parents ..., I ...

seat stool

A seat is anything that we sit on, for example in a car, in a cinema, or on a bus. The difference between a chair and a stool is that a stool does not have a back.

What's a seat?

A seat is anything that we sit on

555 **Do men in this country stand up and offer their seats to women on buses?**Yes, men in ... ~ No, men in ...

Do you think they ought to?

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

Why or why not?

What's the difference between a chair and a stool? The difference ...
is that a stool does not have a back

About how many passengers does the average bus seat?

The average bus seats about ... passengers

Where's the seat of government in this country?

The seat of ...

Idiom 4

get on somebody's nerves = irritate somebody

e.g. The noise those children make gets on my nerves.

What does the idiom "get on somebody's nerves" mean? The idiom ... "irritate somebody"

Give me an example, please.

Mary's very nice, but her sister gets on my nerves. She is always making things difficult.



It was a great loss to him/ when his wife died,/ as their marriage/ had been long and happy./ Computers are part of our everyday lives./ Making a big profit in business/ is often mainly/ a question of luck./ When we fill in/ a passport application form,/ we must state our name, address,/ date of birth, occupation etc./ The following is a statement:/ "A man, when he is drunk,/ often wants to fight."/ None of his predictions were correct..

LESSON 104

I think so 556

I hope not

pass (an exam)

We can use the words "so" and "not" to avoid repeating a whole sentence that someone has just said. For example, someone says to us "Did you remember to shut the door?" and we reply "Yes, I think so" or "No, I don't think so". The word "so" saves us repeating the whole sentence "Yes, I think I have shut the door" or "No, I don't think I have shut the door". The same is true of the word "not". For example, if someone asks us "Will it rain tomorrow?", we could reply "I hope not".

Why do we use the words "so" and "not" when replying to something that someone has just said? We use the ...

to avoid repeating the whole sentence

Give me some examples of this use of the word "so", please.

Is that right what James said? -I'm afraid so; I hope so; I suppose so; I think so

Give me some examples of the use of the word "not", please.

Is that right what James said? -I'm afraid not; I hope not; I suppose not

We can also use the word "so" at the beginning of a sentence when we already know something that someone has just told us. For example, if someone says "Peter has passed his exams", and we already know this fact, we can reply "So I have heard". We only use this structure with verbs that are connected with the idea of receiving information, such as "tell", "say", "hear", "read" etc.

When do we use the word "so" at the beginning of a sentence?

We use ... when we already know something that someone has just told us

557 Give me an example, please.

Someone says to us "Mr Jones has gone to Australia" and, knowing this fact, we reply "So we've been told"

shoot - shot - shot

What am I doing?

You're shooting at the window

What are the three forms of "shoot"?

The three forms of "shoot" are "shoot, shot, shot"

Have you ever seen anyone shot in real life?

Yes. I've seen ...

~ No, I've never seen ...

senses	sight	hearing	taste
touch	smell	do without (or	go without)

What are the five senses?

The five senses are sight, hearing, taste, touch and smell

If you had to do without one of these five senses, which'd you choose?

If I had to do without one ..., I'd choose ...

Why?

Tell me some of the sights one might see if one went to Rome (or London, Paris etc.) Some of the sights ... are ...

bright	dull	first thing

Is it brighter in this room than outside?

Yes, it's brighter ...

~ No, it isn't brighter ...; it's darker

Do you prefer bright colours or dark colours?

I prefer ...

558 Are you (or were you) one of the brightest pupils in your class at mathematics? Yes, I'm (or I was) one of ...

~ No, I'm not (or I wasn't) one of ...

Do you usually feel brighter in the evening than first thing in the morning? Yes, I usually ... ~ No, I don't usually ...;

I usually feel more tired

By a dull person, What do we mean by a dull person? we mean a boring person

What kind of job do you think is the dullest? I think ...

Why?

Was it a dull day yesterday?

Yes, it was ... ~ No, it wasn't ...; it was a bright, sunny day

a great deal of

spend time

Instead of the word "much" we can use "a great deal of ". For example, "a great deal of water" etc.

Do you spend a great deal of your time doing nothing? Yes, I spend ... ~ No, I don't spend ...

Why or why not?

personal

individual

Do you think that the personal freedom of the individual is important, or do you think that the individual ought to be made to do the same things and live in the same way as other people?

I think that the

personal ... ~ I don't think that the personal ...; I think that the individual ...

559

fierce lion

What do we mean by a fierce animal?

By a fierce animal we mean a dangerous and wild animal, like a lion or a tiger

nonetheless

nevertheless

Make a sentence using the word "nonetheless".

I haven't got very much money but, nonetheless, I will go to the cinema this evening

What's another word for "nonetheless"?

Another word ... "nevertheless"

had better

Give me an example of "had better", please.

I had better

go now or I'll miss my train!

What had we better do if we want to get high marks in an examination?

We had better study hard if we want to get ...

What had you better do in order to avoid catching a cold?

I'd better look after myself by wearing thick, warm clothes etc. in order to ...

fit find out take back

If you buy clothes and find out later that they don't fit you properly, what do you do?

If I buy ..., I take them

back and try to change them

Would your front-door key fit this door?

No, my

front-door key ...

560 **Why not?**

Because my front-door key's a different size

Have you got any brothers or sisters?

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

Do their clothes fit you?

Yes, their clothes ...

~ No, their clothes ...

Why or why not?

Because they take the same size as me

~ Because they take a different size from me

Are you fit to teach English?

Maybe I'm fit to teach beginner level English

What do we mean if we say someone's fit for nothing?

If we say ...,

we mean that they are not good enough to do anything

What's the best way to keep fit?

The best way ... is to do physical exercise two or three times a week

Idiom 5

feel down (in the dumps); feel low = feel unhappy

e.g. John's feeling a bit down at the moment; nothing seems to be going right for him these days.

What does the idiom "to feel down" mean?

The idiom ...

"to feel unhappy"

Give me an example, please.I was feeling very down that morning, but I felt much better when her letter arrived



LESSON 105

561 identify

identity

How would you be able to identify yourself in the street if you were stopped by the police?

I'd be able to ...

by showing them my identity card, passport etc.

so ... that

Do you think it's possible for foreigners to learn English so well that people would think they were English?

Yes, I think it's possible ..., but it happens very rarely. It often depends on whether their own language is similar to English

What do you do in the evening when it's so cold that it'd be unpleasant to go out?

In the evening ... so cold that ..., I ...

gather

clue

Do I gather up my things from the table at the end of the lesson?

Yes, you gather up your ...

At what time of the year do farmers gather the fruit in this part of the world?

Farmers gather the fruit in ... in this part of the world

When a man has been murdered, how do the police gather information about the murder?

When a man ...,

the police gather ... by looking for clues and talking to people who knew the man

562 On what occasions do all the members of a family gather together?

All the members ... on occasions such as weddings, birthday parties etc.

weigh

About how much does your book weigh?

My book weighs about ...

cake literal

What does it mean: "You can't have your cake and eat it"?

The meaning of "You can't have your cake and eat it" is that sometimes you have to choose between having one thing or another thing, because you cannot have everything you want

comfort

Are you the kind of person who puts home comforts before everything else? Yes, I'm the kind ... \sim No, I'm not the kind ...

Why or why not?

Because I can't live without my comforts ~ Because there are more important things in life

relax

What do you do when you want to relax?

When I want to relax, I ...

audience concert

If you could be in the audience at any concert, who would you like to see?

If I could ..., I'd like to see ...

563 **pipe liquid**

What's the most common way to move liquid or gas from one place to another?

The most common ... is through a pipe

Can you see any pipes in this room?

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

Do you know anyone who smokes a pipe?

Yes, I know

someone ... ~ No, I don't know anyone ...

chimney

What's the use of a chimney?

The use of a chimney is to carry the smoke from a fire out of a building and into the air

Give me sentences showing the two meanings of the word "cry", please.

1) The film was so sad that the girl cried the whole time 2) "Be careful how you cross the road!" the child's mother cried

Present perfect or past simple?

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

564 What's the difference between the present perfect and the past simple?

The difference between ... is that we use the present perfect when we are thinking about time before and up to now, whereas we use the past simple when we are thinking about a specific past time

Give me an example of each, please.

I have been here

for twenty minutes. I arrived here twenty minutes ago.

Now think about this sentence:

"I ate eggs for breakfast today."

In sentences like this, some students make the mistake of saying "I have eaten" because they are using the word "today". This is wrong. We say "I ate eggs for breakfast today" because, as the rule tells us, we are thinking about what happened at a specific past time – breakfast time. The fact that the word "today" is in the sentence changes nothing; we are not thinking about now. We are thinking about breakfast time, which is a specific past time.

Why do we say "I ate eggs for breakfast today" and not "I have eaten eggs for breakfast today"?

We say ...

because we are thinking about what happened at a specific past time – breakfast time. We are not thinking about now. Which of these two sentences is correct: "John got up quite late today" or "John has got up quite late today"?

Of those two sentences,

"John got up quite late today" is correct

Why?

Because we are thinking about what happened at a specific past time – the time when John got up

Did you have a big breakfast today? Yes, I had ...

~ No, I didn't have ...

What time did you come here today?

I came here at ... today

565

Idiom 6

let someone down = fail someone who is depending on us

e.g. If you don't come tomorrow and help me, I will lose everything. So please don't let me down.

What does the idiom "let someone down" mean?

The idiom ... "fail someone ..."

Give me an example, please. Everyone was depending on him, but he let them down by not keeping his promise

elephant



He guessed the name/ of the Prime Minister correctly./ Elephants are/ among the most powerful animals/ in the world./ Her wedding dress/ was not the same as mine,/ but it was very similar./ He rode his bicycle/ at top speed/ down the hill/ and hit a bus./ Join now before it is too late./ To his surprise,/ he found that his name/ was not on the list,/ which meant he had not been accepted./ When we fill in/ a passport application form,/ we must state our name, address,/ date of birth, occupation etc./ The following is a statement:/ "A man, when he is drunk,/ often wants to fight."/ None of his predictions were correct.

LESSON 106

Adverbs of frequency

frequency

Some common adverbs of frequency are: "never", "rarely", "occasionally", "sometimes", "often", "usually" and "always". These adverbs normally go after the first auxiliary verb. For example, "I have <u>never</u> been to Australia" or "He will always love her".

If there is no auxiliary verb, these adverbs normally go directly before the verb. For example, "They <u>rarely</u> go to the theatre" or "Steve <u>usually</u> drinks beer".

If the verb is negative, these adverbs normally go after the word "not". For example, "He has not <u>often</u> spoken to us" or "I haven't <u>always</u> had long hair".

Give me some examples of adverbs of frequency. Some examples ... are "never", "rarely", "occasionally", "sometimes", "often", "usually" and "always"

Where do these adverbs normally go? These adverbs normally go after the first auxiliary verb

Give me an example, please. We had never seen that film before it was shown on television

Put the word "usually" in this sentence, please: She can answer his questions.

She can <u>usually</u> answer ...

Put the word "always" in this sentence, please: We spend the Christmas holidays with our family.

We always spend ...

Put the word "often" in this sentence, please: They don't go swimming.

They don't often go ...

There are some other adverbs, such as "also" and "even", which usually go in the same position as adverbs of frequency. For example, "I have also been reading that book" or "Sophie can speak several languages; she even speaks Chinese".

Put the word "also" in this sentence, please: "You must study in class and you must practise your English outside the lesson". You must study ... you must also practise ...

Put the word "even" in this sentence, please: "I can't boil an egg".

I can't even boil ...

oil

How can oil be transported from one part of a country to another?

Oil can ... on lorries or through very big pipes

Is oil used a lot in cooking in your country?

Yes, oil's used ... ~ No, oil isn't used ...

heat radiator central heating

What is the verb and the noun for the adjective "hot"?

The verb ...
is "heat"

Do you prefer the heat of the summer rather than the cold of the winter? Yes, I prefer ... \sim No, I don't prefer ...

Why or why not?

How is this room heated?

This room is heated by radiators, gas fires, electric fires etc.

In your country, which is cheaper: central heating or electric fires?

In my country, ... than ...

568 lack sufficient credit

When you lack sufficient money to buy something, do you wait and save the money or do you buy it on credit?

When I lack ..., I ...

Why?

What do you think your town is lacking in more than anything else?

I think my town is lacking in ... more than anything else

Is there a serious lack of food in some countries in the world?

Yes, there's ...

neighbour next-door neighbour neighbouring neighbourhood

get on well (or get along well)

Who's your neighbour in this classroom?

My neighbour in ... is ...

Why do you think it is that some people just don't get on well with their next-door neighbours?

I think the reason

that some people ... is that we can choose our friends, but cannot choose our neighbours

Do you ever go to a neighbouring town to do some shopping?

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

Why or why not?

Which do you think is the most pleasant neighbourhood in this town?

I think ... is the most pleasant ...

Are there quite a few shops in the neighbourhood of this school?

Yes, there are quite a few ...

~ No, there aren't many ...

Bible

What's the name of the holy book for Christians?

The name of ... is the Bible

march	order	tiring
-------	-------	--------

Why do soldiers march?

Soldiers march because marching helps maintain order, and also because it's faster and less tiring

bloody

Which do you think was the bloodiest battle in history?

I think ...

was the bloodiest ...

wicked

Who do you think is the most wicked person alive today?

I think ...
is the most wicked ...

Why?

570 **importance**

Do you think parents should teach their children about the importance of being honest?

Yes, I think ...

anymore

What do you do with clothes that you don't wear anymore? I throw away/give away ...

faithful

Are dogs very faithful to their owners?

Yes, dogs are ...

plain a taste for

Is it easier to grow food on a plain than on a mountain?

Yes, it's easier to ...

Why? Because the earth on a plain is usually deeper and richer

Was food a thousand years ago generally plainer than it is now?

Yes, food ...

Do you have more of a taste for plain clothes or for colourful clothes?

I have more of a taste ...

What kind of work does a plain-clothes policeman do?

A plain-clothes

policeman does detective work, the
kind of work a policeman in uniform could

not do because he would be too noticeable

Would you like to be a plain-clothes policeman? Yes, I'd like to ... ~ No, I wouldn't like to ...

571 Do you think life is easier when people speak plainly to each other – that is, speak openly, directly, and honestly to each other?

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

ring – rang – rung	ring up	doorbell
pick up	ring	

What do you do when you arrive at somebody's house to pay a visit?

When I arrive at ... I ring the doorbell

What do we do when the telephone rings?

When the telephone rings, we pick it up and answer it

What are the three forms of "ring"?

The three forms of "ring" are "ring, rang, rung"

If someone rang you while you were busy talking to another person, would you answer the call?

Yes, if someone ..., I'd ...

~ No, if someone ..., I wouldn't ...

What number do we ring in order to call the police?

We ring ... in order to ...

Have you ever rung someone up without realizing how late it was and accidentally woken them up?

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

When people are married, which hand and finger do they wear their wedding rings on?

When people are ..., they wear ...

572 **Idiom 7**

round the bend = mad

e.g. If I have any more problems on top of those I already have, I'm definitely going to go round the bend.

What does the idiom "round the bend" mean?

The idiom ... "mad"

Give me an example, please.

All this work is driving me round the bend



LESSON 107

573 Indirect speech with questions, imperatives and requests

Questions

When we change a question from direct into indirect speech, we move the verb one step back into the past, we use "asked" instead of "said", and we do not use the question form or a question mark. For example,

(Direct speech) The teacher said "What is your name?"

(Indirect speech) The teacher asked me what my name was.

What do we do when we change a question from direct into indirect speech?

When we change ..., we move

the verb one step back into the past, we use "asked" instead of "said", and we do not use the question form or a question mark

Give me an example, please.

I asked them what they wanted to drink

If the question does not contain a question word ("what", "where" etc.), we use the word "if" or "whether" instead. For example,

(Direct speech) I said "Are you busy, Emily?"

(Indirect speech) I asked Emily if (or whether) she was busy.

If the question does not contain a question word, what do we use instead?

If the ..., we use the word "if" or "whether" instead

574 Give me an example, please.

He asked her if (or whether) she spoke English

Now, I will ask you some questions and I want you to tell me what I said.

How old are you?

You asked me how old I was

Do your parents speak English?

You asked me if (or whether) my parents spoke English

Can you play the piano?

You asked me if (or whether) I could play the piano

Imperatives command

When we change an imperative from direct into indirect speech, we use "told", "commanded" or "ordered", and we use the infinitive with "to" instead of the imperative. For example,

(Direct speech) "Sit down, children!" she said.

(Indirect speech) She told the children to sit down.

What do we do when we change an imperative from direct into indirect speech?

When we change ..., we use

"told", "commanded" or "ordered", and we use the infinitive without "to" instead of the imperative

Give me an example, please. The king commanded him to leave

With negative imperatives, we put "not" before the infinitive. For example,

(Direct speech) "Don't walk so fast, Jack!" said Lucy.

(Indirect speech) Lucy told Jack not to walk so fast.

With negative imperatives, what do we do? With negative imperatives, we put "not" before the infinitive

Give me an example, please.

His mum told him not to get home late

Now, I will give you some orders and I want you to tell me what I said.

"Stand up!" You told me to stand up

"Don't look at your book!"

You ordered me not to look at my book

"Correct your dictations!"

You told me to correct
my dictations

Requests

When we change a request from direct into indirect speech, we use "asked", and we can use the same constructions that we use for indirect questions or imperatives. For example,

(Direct speech) I said "Will you open the window, please, Daniel?"

(Indirect speech) I asked Daniel if he would open the window.

or I asked Daniel to open the window.

The first construction makes the reported request sound a little more polite, but the second construction is more common, as it is quicker.

What do we do when we change a request from direct into indirect speech?

When we change ..., we use "asked",

and we can use the same constructions that we use for indirect questions or imperatives

576 Give me an example, please.

We asked them if they could show us the way or We asked them to show us the way

Now, I will make some requests and I want you to tell me what I said.

Could you lend me your book, please?

You asked me if I could lend you my book or You asked me to lend you my book

Would you help me with my luggage, please?

You asked me if I would help you with your luggage or You asked me to help you with your luggage

Will you be quiet for a moment, please?

You asked me if I would be quiet for a moment or You asked me to be quiet for a moment

house	home	generally speaking
housework	wash up	housewife

Generally speaking, the difference between the words "house" and "home" is that we use "house" when we are thinking about a physical building, whereas we use "home" in a more abstract sense to mean the place where we live or come from. We can use "home" to mean our house, town or country.

What, generally speaking, is the difference between the words "house" and "home"?

Generally speaking,

the difference between ...

What time do you usually get home at the end of the day?

I usually ...

577 Do you think it's a good thing for boys and girls to leave home when they are teenagers?

Yes, I think it's a ...

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

Why or why not?

What's a housewife?

A housewife is a woman who does not have a job outside the home, but takes care of her home and family instead

Housework is the work we have to do in the house, such as the washing, cleaning, washing up etc., whereas homework is the work a pupil has to do at home.

What's the difference between housework and homework?

The difference between ... is that housework is

Idiom 8

I couldn't care less = it is of no interest or importance to me

e.g. He said that he was going to live in South America. He can go and live where he likes – I couldn't care less. I'm not interested in him anymore.

What does the idiom "I couldn't care less" mean?

The idiom ...

"it is of no interest ..."

Give me an example, please.

She has lost her job, but she says she couldn't care less, because she can easily find another



We use "mind"/ in the abstract sense,/ whilst we use "brain"/ in the physical sense./ He rose early/ and ran a mile before breakfast./ She was glad/ she had not hurt herself/ when she fell over the chair/ that was lying on the floor./ People sometimes feel a little sick/ just before they have to make/ a speech in public./ He repaired the roof/ the wind had damaged/ and then descended to the ground./ What a pity!/ The men had been fishing all day,/ but had caught nothing.

LESSON 108

579 **hardly**

The word "hardly" means "almost not". We must not confuse it with the adverb "hard". For example, "He hardly works" means that he does almost no work, whereas "He works hard" means that he works a lot.

What's the difference between "He hardly works" and "He works hard"?

The difference between "He hardly works" and "He works hard" is that "He hardly works" means that he does almost no work, whereas "He works hard" means that he works a lot

If you had a car accident but your car was hardly damaged, would you get it repaired or would you just leave it?

If I had a ...

Why do you think people continue to smoke even when they have hardly any money?

I think people continue ...

because smoking is a habit which is extremely difficult to break

Has one student hardly finished answering one question before I ask another?

Yes, one student has hardly ...

Would you say it were hardly possible for a man to live all his life without ever being ill once?

Yes, I'd say it were hardly ...

demand nerve

Name me a singer who's in great demand with the public these days.

... is a singer who's in great demand with the ...

580 Where must we go to demand our rights? We must go to

a lawyer or to the law courts to demand our rights

What kind of jobs make great demands on one's nerves?

The kind of jobs that ... are police officer, bus driver, teacher, and any kind of job where one has to work with the public

human nuclear

Do you think human life could continue if there was a nuclear war?

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

Why or why not?

pair earring

What do we mean by a pair of earrings?

By a pair of earrings, we mean two earrings that are the same

wing

Can a bird fly with only one wing?

No, a bird can't ...; it must have a pair of wings

painting original

Do you have any original paintings hanging up on the walls of your home?

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

What do we mean by an original idea? By an original idea, we mean an idea that nobody has had before

Time clause

581

Conditional clause

on condition that

Two common types of dependent clause are time clauses and conditional clauses.

What are two common types of dependent clause? Two common types of dependent clause are time clauses and conditional clauses

A time clause communicates time information for the action in the main clause. For example, in the sentence "I'll cook dinner when I get home", the time clause is "when I get home". It communicates when I will cook dinner. Time clauses can start with the words "when", "after", "before", "until" etc.

Give me a sentence with a time clause in it, please.

I bought some wine <u>before I went home</u>. After I eat breakfast, I always brush my teeth.

A conditional clause usually starts with the word "if" and communicates conditional information for the action in the main clause. For example, in the sentence "You can borrow my car if you promise to be careful", the conditional clause is "if you promise to be careful". It communicates that you can borrow the car only on condition that you promise to be careful.

Give me a sentence with a conditional clause in it, please.

I would be able to fly <u>if I was a bird</u>. If she exercises every day, she will get fit.

We must remember that we cannot use future tenses in time clauses and conditional clauses; we use present tenses instead. For example, we cannot say "When the lesson will finish, I will go home". Instead, we must say "When the lesson <u>finishes</u>, I will go home". We cannot say "If the weather will be good, we will go to the park". Instead, we must say "If the weather is good, we will go to the park".

Can we use future tenses in time clauses and conditional clauses?

No, we can't ...

582 What do we use instead?

We use present tenses instead

Give me some examples, please.

She is going to buy

a house in the countryside when she retires.

They will call me tomorrow if they have any problems.

What are you going to do after you arrive home this evening?

I'm going to ...

racehorse	horse race	racecourse	race
go on			

A racehorse is a horse we use for racing, a horse race is a race between horses, and a racecourse is a place where people meet in order to race horses.

What's the difference between a "racehorse", a "horse race" and a "racecourse"?

The difference ... is that a "racehorse" ...

Are there many different races in the world?

Yes, there are ...

Do you think the human race will always go on living?

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

Why or why not?

unless = except if

The word "unless" means "except if". For example, the sentence "I can meet you later unless I have to work" means "I can meet you later except if I have to work".

What does the word "unless" mean?

The word "unless" means "except if"

Give me an example of "unless", please.

We're going to arrive late unless we get a taxi

Do you agree it's dangerous for a young child to cross the road unless they have an adult with them?

Yes, I agree ... unless ...

about to

What am I about to do?

You're about to open the door, close your book etc.

Idiom 9

mind your own business = not interfere with, or ask questions about, other people's personal lives

e.g. He wanted to know how much money I had in the bank, so I told him to mind his own business.

What does the idiom "mind your own business" mean? The idiom ...

"not interfere with ..."

Give me an example, please. The world would be a

much better place to live in if everyone minded their own business



My town/ is not very big,/ but, despite this fact,/ it has a lot of entertainment for teenagers./ Consider very, very carefully/ before you reject the offer,/ as a lot may depend/ upon your decision./ Whatever I do,/ I never get things right./ With modern science,/ there seems to be no limit/ to what man is able to do./ Maybe, one day in the future,/ everyone will be able to travel/ wherever they want/ and whenever they want.



LESSON 109

rock roll rocking chair

rocking horse wooden shape

The verb "to rock" generally means to move backwards and forwards or from side to side, whereas "to roll" means to go round and round, like a hall

What's the difference between "to rock" and "to roll"?

The difference

between ... is that "to rock" generally ...

What's a rocking chair? A rocking chair is a chair that

moves backwards and forwards

and is usually popular with old people

What's a rocking horse?

A rocking horse is a

A rocking horse is a wooden horse made for children

which rocks backwards and forwards

If you were walking across a park and a ball rolled your way, would you kick it back to its owner or would you pick it up and throw it back?

If I were walking ... my way, I'd ...

Another meaning of the verb "to roll" is "to form by rolling".

What am I doing? You're rolling a piece of paper in your hands

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

What's a bread roll? A bread roll is a piece of bread that

has a round shape and is made for one person to eat

teacup cup of tea

585

A teacup is a cup <u>for</u> tea, whereas a cup of tea is a cup <u>with</u> tea in it.

What's the difference between a teacup and a cup of tea?

The difference between ... is that a teacup ...

What's the difference between a matchbox and a box of matches?

The difference between ... is that a matchbox ...

Is a girl male or female?A girl is female

Who's your favourite male film star?

My favourite ...

Who's your favourite female film star? My favourite ...

In the animal world, which is usually more colourful: the male or the female?

In the animal world, the male is ...

deal	profitable	local
poker	banker	in return

What do you think's the best way to deal with bad children?

I think the best ... is to ...

Which would you say was more profitable in business: to deal in cars or to deal in food?

I'd say that it was ... to deal in ...

Why?

586 Can you tell me the name of one of your local car dealers? Yes, I can tell you ...

What do we call the person who deals the cards in a game of poker?

We call the person who ... the dealer or the banker

What do we mean when we say we make a deal with someone?

When we say we make ... we mean we agree to give someone something in return for something they will give us, or to do something for someone in return for something they will do for us

or so

The words "or so" mean "about". For example, "I learnt English for two years or so" means "I learnt English for about two years".

What do the words "or so" mean? The words "or so" mean "about"

Give me an example, please.

There were thirty-five people or so at the party

run a business etc.

Do you think you could run a large factory, or don't you think you could even run a small coffee shop?

I think I could run ...

~ I don't think I could run ... or even run ...

Emphasizing pronouns

case

Sometimes, we use the words "myself", "yourself", "himself" etc. when we want to emphasize information about who does the action in a particular sentence. For example, the difference between the sentences "John cooked the meal" and "John cooked the meal himself" is that the second sentence emphasizes that it was John who cooked the meal and not someone else. In this sentence, we call the word "himself" an emphasizing pronoun. Notice that the emphasizing pronouns are the same words as the reflexive pronouns.

What words can we use when we want to emphasize the person who does the action in a particular sentence?

When we want ..., we can use "myself", "yourself", "himself" etc.

What do we call these words?

We call ... emphasizing pronouns

Give me three sentences containing emphasizing pronouns, please.

I remember it very clearly, because I gave him the money myself.

People cannot usually repair laptops themselves;
they have to take them to a computer repair centre.

She always drove the car herself.

Does someone else usually make breakfast for you or do you make it yourself?

Someone else usually ... ~ I usually ... myself

Sometimes we use an emphasizing pronoun with the meaning of "alone" or "without any help", in which case we generally put the word "by" in front of it. For example, "I did the translation myself" emphasizes the fact that I did the translation and not someone else, whereas "I did the translation by myself" means that I did the translation alone, without any help.

587

What's the difference between these two sentences: "He painted the house himself" and "He painted the house by himself"?

The difference ... is that the first sentence emphasizes the fact that <u>he</u> ... not someone else, whereas the second sentence means he ... alone, without any help

Does this door shut by itself?

Yes, this door shuts ...

~ No, this door doesn't shut ...

Do students answer questions in these lessons by themselves?

No, students don't ...; the teacher helps them to answer

stand

Have you ever been anywhere in the world that was so hot that you couldn't stand the heat?

Yes, I've been ...

~ No. I've never been ...

Give me an example of something that you can't stand.

I can't stand ...

Idiom 10

get a move on = hurry

e.g. We'd better get a move on or we'll miss our flight.

What does the idiom "get a move on" mean?

The idiom ... "hurry"

Give me an example, please.

If you get a move on,

you might finish that job by the end of the day

589 discovery



Many great discoveries/ were made by scientists/ during the last century/ as a result of experiments./ Life is improving all the time./ That football team/ is in the first division./ Nowadays, many people/ prefer to download music and films/ from the internet/ than to buy CDs and DVDs./ The policeman arrested the criminal/ and took his gun./ There are many famous arches in the world,/ some of which remind us/ of past civilizations.

LESSON 110

settle	rested	unsettled
forever	stir	United Nations (UN)

come on

590

The word "settle" has several different meanings, but the basic meaning is "to come, or bring something, to a comfortable and rested state". For example, snow settles on a mountain top and a bird settles on the branch of a tree. To settle in a particular country means to make that country your home. To settle a bill means to pay a bill. To settle an argument means to end the argument.

Are there any mountains in your country where snow settles on the top even in the middle of summer?

Yes, there are some ...

~ No, there aren't any ...

Where?

Would you be surprised if you were walking across a park and a bird came and settled on your shoulder?

Yes, I'd be surprised ... on my shoulder

No, I wouldn't be surprised ... on my shoulder

Would you find it difficult to settle in a foreign country forever?

Yes, I'd find it ... ~ No, I wouldn't find it ...

Why or why not?

If you couldn't settle your bill in a restaurant because you didn't have enough money with you, what would you do?

If I couldn't settle ... money with me, I'd

591 When you add sugar to a cup of coffee, what happens if you don't stir it?

When you add ..., the sugar settles to the bottom of the cup

If two countries can't settle a political problem, where do they go in order to settle it?

If two countries ...

the United Nations (UN) ...

What does a teacher say to pupils when they are making too much noise?

A teacher says "Come on now, settle down" ...

If someone said that they were planning to go on holiday but that nothing had been settled yet, what would they mean?

If someone said ... , they would mean that they had not made any final decisions yet

What do we mean by unsettled weather? By unsettled weather, we mean weather that's constantly changing

partly

Would you say that success in life was partly a question of luck?

Yes, I'd say that ...

~ No, I wouldn't say that ...

brave

Do soldiers have to be extremely brave when they go into battle?

Yes, soldiers have to be ...

tidy

What does it mean "to be tidy"?

"To be tidy" means to keep things in their proper place

Are you a tidy person?

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

592 Is it often difficult for parents to get their children to tidy their rooms?

Yes, it's often difficult ...

act	stage	
intermediate	advanced	

Have you ever acted on the stage in the theatre?

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

When?

Would you be afraid to act on the stage?

Yes, I'd be ...

~ No, I wouldn't be ...

At what stage of your English studies are you at the moment: beginner, intermediate or advanced?

intermediate stage ...

At what stage of a man's life does his hair begin to drop out?

A man's hair can begin to drop out at any stage in his life; it depends on the individual

stream	upstream
downstream	on fire
downstream	on me

What is a stream?

A stream is a small river

If you followed a river upstream, where would it eventually lead you to?

If you followed ..., it'd eventually lead you to the mountains or hills

593 And if you followed it downstream, where would it eventually lead you to?

If you followed ..., it'd eventually lead you to the sea or a lake

If you saw a stream of people streaming out of a building in a hurry,
what'd you think?

If I saw ..., I'd think that either
the building was on fire or that
the people had just finished work

Relative clauses (2): defining and non-defining clauses

define

There are two types of relative clause: defining clauses and non-defining clauses.

Defining clauses identify (or define) which person or thing we are talking about. For example:

My brother who lives in France is rich.

This means I have more than one brother, and the clause "who lives in France" identifies which one of my brothers I am talking about. It is a defining clause because, without it, you do not know which person I mean.

Non-defining clauses do not identify a person or thing, but simply give us extra information about them. For example:

My mother, who lives in France, is rich.

In this sentence, the clause "who lives in France" is a non-defining clause because it does not identify the person I am talking about. It is simply extra information about my mother. Notice that a non-defining clause is separated from the main part of the sentence by commas.

What are the two types of relative clause?

The two types ...

594 What's the difference between a defining relative clause and a nondefining relative clause?

The difference between ...

is that a defining relative clause identifies which person or thing we are talking about, whereas

which person or thing we are talking about, whereas a non-defining relative clause simply gives us extra information about them

Give me an example of a sentence containing a defining relative clause, please.

The milk that she bought this morning is in the fridge

Give me an example of a sentence containing a non-defining relative clause, please.

My new glasses, which I bought yesterday, are really expensive

How is a non-defining clause separated from the main part of the sentence?

A non-defining clause ... by commas

We can use the relative pronoun "that" instead of "who" or "which" in defining clauses; we cannot use "that" in non-defining clauses. For example:

The woman that works in the library is very tall.

The train that leaves at 6 p.m. is always full.

but

London, which is the capital of England, is very large.

When can we use the relative pronoun "that" instead of "who" or "which"?

We can use ... in defining clauses; we cannot use "that" in non-defining clauses

Give me an example, please. The biscuits that I ate were very tasty

Correct the mistake in this sentence, please: London, that is the capital of England, is a big city.

London, which ..., is a big city

595

Idiom 11

for good = forever

e.g. The whole family are moving to Australia for good.

What does the idiom "for good" mean?

The idiom ... "forever"

Give me an example, please.

They're such a perfect couple; I'm sure they'll stay together for good



LESSON 111

596 wave wavy
distance rather than

What am I doing?

You're waving your hand

What happens to the branch of a tree when it waves too much in the wind?

When the branch ..., it breaks and falls to the ground

On what occasions do we wave our hands?

We wave

our hands when we say goodbye to someone, or when we

want somebody to notice us from a distance

Is it pleasant to travel by boat when the waves of the sea are very high?

No, it isn't pleasant ...

Why not?

Because it can be dangerous, and also because we can get seasick

Do you prefer wavy hair rather than straight hair?

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

recommend

What do you recommend that people do in order to succeed in life?

I recommend that people ... in order to ...

Which film would you recommend seeing at the cinema at the moment?

I'd recommend seeing ...

597 If someone said they wanted a quiet holiday, which part of this country would you recommend to them?

If someone ...,

I'd recommend ... to them

gram pound

How many grams make a pound?

About 454 grams make a pound

injure injury wound

feelings

Generally speaking, we use the word "injury" for something we receive by accident and "wound" for something we receive from fighting.

What, generally speaking, is the difference between an injury and a wound?

Generally speaking,

the difference ... is that we use ...

Have you ever seen anyone badly injured as the result of an accident?

Yes, I've seen ...

~ No, I've never seen ...

Do you know anyone who has been wounded in a war? Yes, I know ... ~ No. I don't know ...

Are your feelings easily wounded (or hurt)? Yes, my feelings are ... ~ No, my feelings aren't ...

sincere

What do we mean if we say that somebody is not being sincere?

If we say ..., we mean that they are not expressing their true feelings

598 **voluntary**

Have you ever done any voluntary work?

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

Do you think children ought to be made to study, or do you think studying ought to be voluntary?

I think children ought to ...

~ I don't think children ought to ...; I think studying ought to be voluntary

Why or why not?

separate /'separeit/

separate /'sepret/

There are many words in English that have the same spelling but are pronounced differently. For example:

read /ri:d/	read /red/
(present)	(past)
use /ju:z/	use /ju:s/
(verb)	(noun)
separate /'separeit/ (verb)	<pre>separate /'sepret/ (adjective)</pre>

What's the difference between "separate" (verb) and "separate" (adjective)?

The difference ... is that ... is the verb ... is the adjective

Formal letters and emails

dear	faithfully	sincerely	regards
------	------------	-----------	---------

In a formal letter or email, we begin with the words "Dear Sir" or "Dear Madam" if we do not know the name of the person we are writing to. We generally end such a letter or email with "Yours faithfully", or something less formal like "Kind regards" or "Best regards".

If we do know the name of the person we are writing to, we begin with "Dear (Name)" and we can end with the words "Yours sincerely" or, again, "Kind regards" or "Best regards".

In an informal letter or email, we usually begin with the words "Dear (Name)" or "Hi (Name)" and end with "Best wishes", "Love" etc.

How do we begin a formal letter or email if we don't know the name of the person we're writing to?

We begin ... with

the words "Dear Sir" or

"Dear Madam" if we don't know ...

How do we generally end such a letter or email? We generally end such ...

If we know the name of the person we are writing to, how do we begin a formal letter or email?

If we know ..., we begin ...

And how do we end such a letter? We end such ...

How do we usually begin an informal letter or email? We usually begin ...

And how can we end such a letter or email? We can end ...

600

with reference to

What is a reference library?

A reference library is a library

where we are allowed to read the books but we

are not allowed to borrow them and take them home

If we are answering a formal letter, how do we often begin our letter?

If we are ..., we often ...

"With reference to your letter of 19th January ..."

goods order

cancel refund

What do we mean by the word "goods"? By the word "goods", we mean anything that can be bought or sold

If you order goods online but they don't arrive, can you cancel the order and get a refund?

Yes, if I order ..., I can ...

condition conditions strike

How do we know when a dog is in good condition? We know ... when its coat is shining and its nose is cold and wet

Why do people go on strike? People go on strike because they want more money or better working conditions

Do you think that people should have the right to strike? Yes, I think ... ~ No. I don't think ...

601 post post office postbox

letter box

When you post a letter, do you take it to a post office or do you just put it in the nearest postbox?

When I post a letter, I ...

Where do we find a letter box?

We find a letter box in a front door

manage manager

If you can't manage to answer a question, what does the teacher do?

If I can't ..., the teacher helps me

What does a manager do?

A manager manages a business, or part of a business; that is, he makes important decisions about how the business operates

beauty

Which do you think it's better to possess: brains, beauty or money?

I think it's better ...

Why?

corn cereal

What can we make from corn? We can make bread, cereal and many other types of food from corn

602 **weed**

What do we do with weeds in a garden?

We pull weeds out of a garden and either burn them or throw them away

Idiom 12

just the job = exactly what is needed

e.g. A nice cold beer at the end of a hard day's work is just the job.

What does the idiom "just the job" mean?

The idiom ...

"exactly what is needed"

Give me an example, please.

That trip to the countryside last weekend was just the job; I feel so relaxed now



It is often easier/ to tell a lie/ than to tell the truth,/ but life is made much easier/ and much more pleasant/ if we tell the truth/ and in return/ can believe what other people say./ Factory chimneys/ are usually quite high/ in order to draw the fire/ and also to carry the smoke away/ into the air high above the factory/ to be blown away/ by the wind./ The rope broke,/ and the barrel of wine/ fell to the ground and broke open.

Revision Exercise 41 (Lessons 86 – 87)

- 1 Give me a sentence with the word "obvious".
- 2 What kind of things give you a headache?
- 3 Do the rules of English grammar sometimes confuse you?
- 4 What ought we to do before crossing the road?
- 5 When you travel by boat, do you prefer the sea to be rough?
- 6 Roughly how many people would you say there were in your country?
- 7 When a table is not level, what must we do?
- 8 What's on the ground floor of this building?
- **9** What do we mean by an educated person?
- 10 Tell me four common ways in which we can make a suggestion, please.
- 11 How do we make the imperative in English? And give me an example, please.
- 12 What does it sometimes mean when we put "over" before a verb?
- 13 What might happen if we overate?
- 14 What do we mean when we say that somebody is underpaid for the work they do?
- 15 What happens to people who are charged by the police with committing serious crimes?
- 16 If you had to be in charge of a big business, what kind of business would you choose?
- 17 At what time of day are the streets usually at their clearest as regards traffic?
- 18 If you could play host to three famous guests, which three famous people would you choose?
- 19 If you were a judge, on what kind of criminals would you be most severe?
- 20 If you had your own company, would you employ someone simply because they were a friend?

Answers

- 1 It is obvious from what he says that he is not interested in the job.
- 2 The kind of things that give me a headache are noise, too much work, hot weather etc.

- Yes, the rules of English grammar sometimes confuse me. 3
- 4 We ought to look both ways before crossing the road.
- 5 No, when I travel by boat, I don't ...; I prefer it to be calm.
- I'd say there were roughly ... people in my country. 6

11

16

- When a table is not level, we must put something under one of its legs. 7
- There's (or there are) ... on the ground floor of this building. 8 By an educated person, we mean somebody who has continued their studies 9
- to a high level.
- 10 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?
- We make the imperative in English by using the infinitive without "to". e.g. Give me the book! Have a nice day! When we put the word "over" before a verb, it sometimes means to do 12
- something excessively. 13 If we overate, we might get stomach-ache.
- 14 When we say that somebody is underpaid for the work they do, we mean they are not paid enough for the work they do.
- 15 People who are charged by the police with committing serious crimes are first taken to court, and then, if they are found guilty, they are sent to prison.
- If I had to be in charge of a big business, I'd choose ... 17 The streets are usually at their clearest as regards traffic ...
- 18 If I could play host to three famous guests, I'd choose ...
- 19 If I were a judge, the kind of criminals I'd be most severe on would be ...
- Yes, if I had my own company, I'd employ someone simply because they 20 were a friend. ~ No, if I had my own company, I wouldn't employ someone simply because they were a friend.

Revision Exercise 42 (Lessons 88 – 89)

- 1 How do we form the perfect continuous tenses and give me an example, please
- 2 Since when have you been studying English?
- 3 How long will you have been living in this place for when this year ends?
- 4 Who was the last ruler of your country?
- 5 Generally speaking, what's the difference between "Earth" and "world"?
- 6 What's mud?
- 7 By what means do you come to school?
- 8 What's the best way to maintain a good figure?
- 9 If a couple can't have a child, what can they do?
- **10** What's a college?
- 11 If you grew tired, what'd you do?
- 12 What kind of matter is this book made of?
- 13 In a Callan Method lesson, do you expect the teacher to correct the students' mistakes?
- 14 When do we use a tail question?
- 15 How do we form a tail question and give me an example, please.
- 16 Right, now I will say something and I want you to repeat it and add a tail question: He'll be afraid.
- 17 Do newspapers have the legal right to print stories that aren't true?
- 18 Do you think you could jump onto the table with both your feet together?
- 19 Do you know how to tie a tie?
- 20 In the past, was the government of a country generally elected by the people?

Answers

- 1 We form the perfect continuous tenses by using the verb "have", the word "been" and the present participle of the main verb. E.g. I have been studying for two hours.
- 2 I've been studying English since ...

- 3 I'll have been living in this place for ... when this year ends.
- 4 The last ruler of my country was ...
- 5 Generally speaking, the difference between "Earth" and "world" is that we use the word "Earth" in the astronomical sense, and "world" in the geographical sense.
- 6 Mud's a mixture of earth and water.
- 7 I come to school by (means of a) bus, train, car etc.
- 8 The best way to maintain a good figure is ...
- 9 If a couple can't have a child, they can adopt one.
- 10 A college is a kind of school, or part of a university.
- 11 If I grew tired, I'd go to bed and sleep, or sit down and rest.
- 12 This book is made of paper.
- 13 Yes, in a Callan Method lesson, I expect the teacher to correct the students' mistakes.
- 14 We use a tail question when we believe something is true, and we want somebody to confirm that we are right.
- 15 We form a tail question by repeating the first auxiliary verb from the main part of the sentence and putting it in question form. E.g. He is going to go out tonight, isn't he?
- 16 He'll be afraid, won't he?
- 17 No, newspapers don't have the legal right to print stories that aren't true.
- 18 Yes, I think I could jump onto the table with both my feet together. ~ No, I don't think I could jump onto the table with both my feet together.
- 19 Yes, I know how to tie a tie. ~ No, I don't know how to tie a tie.
- 20 No, in the past, the government of a country wasn't generally elected by the people.

Revision Exercise 43 (Lessons 90 – 91)

- 1 What does the structure "to have something done" communicate?
- 2 Do you think governments generally have too much power?
- 3 If you saw someone in difficulty in the sea, how would you try to save their life?

- 4 What's one of the best-paid trades in your country?
- 5 What's the closest you've ever been to real danger?
- 6 Which would you prefer: an exciting trip to a big city for the weekend or a quiet fortnight on the beach?
- 7 Is it a good idea to give one's house a thorough cleaning from top to bottom every now and again?
 - 8 What do you do with clothes that you no longer wear?

 9 Do you prefer to watch films at home on DVD, or at the
- **9** Do you prefer to watch films at home on DVD, or at the cinema on the big screen?
- 10 What does your country produce?
- What's the most important difference between "tell" and "say"?Have you ever risen before the sun has risen?
- 13 If you bought a business for £4 million and sold it later for half that amount, would you be gaining by doing so?
- 14 Who marks your dictations?
- 15 Which petrol company do you think has the most well-known trademark?
- 17 When you stay at a hotel for one night, does the price you pay usually include breakfast?
- 18 What type of film do you watch most?

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

19 Why do people often make videos of special occasions like weddings?20 What do we mean by a street plan of a town?

Answers

16

- 1 The structure "to have something done" communicates that we don't do the action ourselves, but that somebody else does it for us.
- 2 Yes, I think governments generally have too much power. ~ No, I don't think governments generally have too much power.
- 3 If I saw someone in difficulty in the sea, I'd try to save their life by ...
- 4 One of the best-paid trades in my country is ...
- 5 The closest I've ever been to real danger was when ...
- 6 I'd prefer an exciting trip to a big city for the weekend/a quiet fortnight on the beach.

- 7 Yes, it's a good idea to give one's house a thorough cleaning from top to bottom every now and again.
- 8 I... clothes that I no longer wear.
- 9 I prefer to watch films at home on DVD/to watch films at the cinema on the big screen.
- 10 My country produces ...
- 11 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.
- 12 Yes, I've sometimes risen before the sun has risen. ~ No, I've never risen before the sun has risen.
- No, if I bought a business for £4 million and sold it later for half that amount, I wouldn't be gaining by doing so; I'd be losing.
- 14 I mark my dictations myself.
- 15 I think ... has the most well-known trademark.
- 16 I consider ... to be the basis of a good life.
- 17 Yes, when you stay at a hotel for one night the price you pay usually includes breakfast. ~ No, when you a hotel for one night the price you pay doesn't usually include breakfast.
- 18 I watch ... films most.
- 19 People often make videos of special occasions like weddings so that they can remember them better.
- 20 By a street plan of a town, we mean a map showing the streets of the town and their names.

Revision Exercise 44 (Lessons 92 – 93)

- 1 What are the two basic types of auxiliary verb in English?
- 2 What are the primary auxiliaries and give an example of each.
- 3 What are the ten common modals?
- 4 What ideas do modals normally express?
- 5 Now, I will give you a sentence, and you say a sentence with the same meaning, but with a modal: Perhaps he works in a bank.
- 6 If your watch isn't showing the right time, what do you have to do?

- 7 Do policemen wear their uniforms when they're off duty?
- 8 What are the various ways of learning a language?
- 9 Is there much entertainment for teenagers in your home town?
- 10 Have you ever had an operation in hospital?
- 11 By the time you are ninety years old, do you suppose your hair will be grey?
- 12 Do you take English lessons on Sunday as well as during the week?
- 13 What's the difference between the words "older" and "elder"?
- 14 Supposing you had a house or a flat to let, how would you advertise it?
- 15 How much does it cost to rent a car for one day in this town?
- 16 Have you ever fallen out of bed in the middle of the night?
- 17 Did you choose the clothes you're wearing yourself?
- 18 How do parents provide for their children?
- 19 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?
- 20 If you came to some crossroads while driving a car and, instead of stopping, you kept straight on, what might happen?

Answers

modal auxiliaries.

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

- 2 The primary auxiliaries are the verbs "be", "have" and "do". For example, I am speaking English now. He has gone to Scotland. I don't speak Spanish.
- 3 The ten common modals are "can", "could", "will", "would", "may", "might", "shall", "should", "must" and "ought".
- 4 Modals normally express ideas about necessity or possibility.
- 5 He might work in a bank.
- 6 If my watch isn't showing the right time, I have to set it right.
- 7 No, policemen don't wear their uniforms when they're off duty; they only wear them when they're on duty.
- 8 The various ways of learning a language 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.

- Yes, there is a lot of entertainment for teenagers in my home town. ~ No, there isn't much entertainment for teenagers in my home town.
- 10 Yes, I've had an operation in hospital. ~ No, I've never had an operation in hospital.
- 11 Yes, by the time I'm ninety years old, I suppose my hair will be grey.
- 12 Yes, I take English lessons on Sunday as well as during the week. ~ No, I don't take English lessons on Sunday as well as during the week.
- 13 There is no real difference between the words "older" and "elder", except that we generally use the word "elder" when speaking about people in the same family.
- 14 Supposing I had a house or a flat to let, I'd advertise it in the newspaper or on the internet.
- 15 It costs about ... to rent a car for one day in this town.
- 16 Yes, I've fallen out of bed in the middle of the night. ~ No, I've never fallen out of bed in the middle of the night.
- 17 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.
- 18 Parents provide for their children by making sure they have all the things they need in life.
- 19 If I had just bought a house and then someone told me there was a ghost in it, I'd ..., providing I believed in ghosts.
- 20 If I came to some crossroads while driving a car and, instead of stopping I kept straight on, an accident might happen.

Revision Exercise 45 (Lessons 94 – 95)

- 1 In which month does the academic year commence in your country?
- 2 Do you judge people by appearances or do you wait until you get to know them well?
- 3 How wide is a double bed?
- 4 What do you think is the trouble with modern life?
- 5 Give me an example of the word "though", please.
- 6 When pupils are late for lessons, what kind of things have usually delayed them?

- If you were walking in a forest and suddenly came across a lion, what'd you do?
- When you arrive at a hotel, where do you check in?
- 9 If someone says things about you which are not true, do you think it's better to defend yourself or just keep quiet?
- 10 On what occasions do we say "congratulations!" to people?
- 11 If you ran in a race against a horse, who'd win?
- 12 Did you realize that, in some large cities in the world, there are more rats than people?
- When we're talking about the future, when do we use the word "eventually"?
- 14 If you had a car and you didn't take care of it, what'd eventually happen?
- 15 When we are talking about the past, what does the word "eventually" mean?16 Do you have to supply your own pen and paper for doing dictations or does the school supply you with them?
- 18 Give me an example of the expression "to be on the safe side".
- 19 What's the difference between high tide and low tide?
- 20 How is your country governed?

When did the Titanic sink?

Answers

7

8

17

- 1 The academic year commences in ... in my country.
- 2 I judge people by appearances. ~ I don't judge people by appearances; I wait until I get to know them well.
- 3 A double bed is about double the width of a single bed.
- 4 I think the trouble with modern life is ...
- 5 I didn't like the food he cooked; I ate it though.
- 6 When pupils are late for lessons, the kind of things that have usually delayed them are ...
- 7 If I were walking in a forest and suddenly came across a lion, I'd ...
- 8 When you arrive at a hotel, you check in at the reception desk.
- 9 If someone says things about me which are not true, I think it's better to defend myself/just keep quiet.

- 10 We say "congratulations!" to people when they pass an exam, get married, have a baby etc.
- 11 If I ran in a race against a horse, the horse'd win.
- 12 Yes, I realized that, in some large cities in the world, there are more rats than people. ~ No, I didn't realize that, in some large cities in the world, there are more rats than people.
- 13 When we're talking about the future, we use the word "eventually" when we know that something is going to happen but we don't know when.
- 14 If I had a car and didn't take care of it, it'd eventually break down.
- 15 When we are talking about the past, the word "eventually" means "after all that" or "in the end".
- 16 I have to supply my own pen and paper for doing dictations. ~ The school supplies me with a pen and paper for doing dictations.
- 17 The Titanic sank in 1912.
- 18 Let's catch an earlier train to the airport to be on the safe side.
- 19 The difference between high tide and low tide is that high tide is when the sea comes into the land and low tide is when it goes out away from the land.
- 20 My country is governed by ...

Revision Exercise 46 (Lessons 96 – 97)

- 1 What do we mean if we say there were few people at the party last night?
- 2 Do you think you have little free time, a little free time, or a lot of free time?
- 3 Can we always believe everything we read about famous people in the press?
- 4 Do you think there should be some control over what the press writes about such people?
- 5 Would it be a big step for you to go and live in another country?
- 6 If a couple go to a restaurant together, do you think they should each pay half the bill?
- 7 What happens to a bill after it has been passed by parliament?
- 8 Did you use to speak English better in the past than you speak it now?
- 9 When someone is on trial, do they have to promise to tell the truth in court?
- 10 What'd you like to see introduced into your country from abroad?

- 11 Would you like to live a life of adventure?
- 12 What does a seed need to grow in a garden?
- Have you made any arrangements for this afternoon (or evening)? 13
- 14 What kind of things can't you bear?
- 15 Would you say that, on the whole, life was better today than it was in the past?
- Do you think parents should have some control over the education of their 16 children?
- What are the adjectives of the nouns "north", "south", "east" and "west"? 17
- 18 Is Russia a western European country?
- When we fill in a form, do we normally have to sign our name at the bottom? 19
- If a man has rough skin on his hands, what is that probably a sign of? 20

Answers

were not enough people at the party, or that there were fewer people than we had expected.

If we say there were few people at the party last night, we mean that there

- I think I have little free time/a little free time/a lot of free time.
- No, we can't always believe everything we read about famous people in the 3 press.
- Yes, I think there should be some control over what the press writes about such people. ~ No, I don't think there should be any control over what the press writes about such people.
- Yes, it'd be a big step for me to go and live in another country. ~ No, it wouldn't be a big step for me to go and live in another country.
- Yes, if a couple go to a restaurant together, I think they should each pay half the bill. ~ No, if a couple go to a restaurant together, I don't think they should each pay half the bill.
- After a bill has been passed by parliament, it becomes an act.
- No, I didn't use to speak English better in the past than I speak it now; I used 8 to speak it worse in the past than I speak it now.
- Yes, when someone is on trial, they have to promise to tell the truth in court. 9
- I'd like to see ... introduced into my country from abroad. 10
- Yes, I'd like to live a life of adventure. ~ No, I wouldn't like to live a life of 11 adventure.

- 12 A seed needs water to grow in a garden.
- 13 Yes, I've made some arrangements for this afternoon (or evening); I'm meeting a friend etc. ~ No, I haven't made any arrangements for this afternoon (or evening)
- 14 The kind of things I can't bear are ...
- 15 Yes, I'd say that, on the whole, life was better today than it was in the past. ~ No, I wouldn't say that, on the whole, life was better today than it was in the past; I'd say it was worse than in the past.
- 16 Yes, I think parents should have some control over the education of their children. ~ No, I don't think parents should have some control over the education of their children.
- 17 The adjectives of the nouns "north", "south", "east" and "west" are "northern" "southern", "eastern" and "western".
- 18 No, Russia isn't a western European country; it's an eastern European country.
- 19 Yes, when we fill in a form, we normally have to sign our name at the bottom.
- 20 If a man has rough skin on his hands, it's probably a sign that he does physical work, or works with his hands.

Revision Exercise 47 (Lessons 98 – 99)

- 1 What size shoes do you take?
- 2 If you borrowed a friend's bicycle and damaged it in an accident, would you pay to have it fixed?
- 3 If you were walking along the street and a stranger tried to give you money for no reason, would you accept or reject the offer?
- 4 Would you jump into a river if you thought there might be rocks under the water?
- 5 Change this statement into a question: Susan goes shopping on Saturdays.
- 6 Do you find that, no matter what you do, you can't please everyone? And why is this so?
- 7 Who chose the shoes you're wearing?
- 8 Do you believe that more is gained by force than by persuasion?
- 9 What would you like to invent?

- 10 About how long ago is it since everything was drawn by horses?
- 11 If a relation of yours died and left you some land, or other property, where'd you have to go in order to claim it legally?
 - What kind of work can a youth do better than an old man?
- 12
- 14 What's a conjunction? Give me an example of a sentence that contains two clauses joined together 15
- by a conjunction, please. 16 What's the difference between a main clause and a dependent clause?
- From this floor of the building, do we have to descend to go outside? 17
- Is Jerusalem a holy place for many people in the world? 18 If you are not able to do something, do you think it's better to confess the 19
- fact? 20 Which is safer: to build a house on the sea shore or on the shore of a lake?

Answers

I take size ... shoes.

What's a clause?

13

- 2 Yes, if I borrowed a friend's bicycle and damaged it in an accident, I'd pay to have it fixed.
- If I was walking along the street and a stranger tried to give me money for no reason, I'd accept/reject the offer.
- No, I wouldn't jump into a river if I thought there might be rocks under the 4 water.
- 5 Does Susan go shopping on Saturdays?
- 6 Yes, I find that, no matter what I do, I can't please everyone, because people have different tastes, ideas and opinions ...
- I chose the shoes I'm wearing myself. ~ My ... chose the shoes I'm wearing. 7
- Yes, I believe that more is gained by force than by persuasion. ~ No, I don't believe that more is gained by force than by persuasion.
- 9 I'd like to invent ...
- It's about ... since everything was drawn by horses. 10
- 11 If a relation of mine died and left me some land, or other property, I'd have to go to a lawyer's office in order to claim it legally.

- 12 A youth can do physical work better than an old man.
- 13 A clause is any group of words with a subject and a main verb.
- 14 A conjunction is a word that joins clauses together to make long sentences.
- 15 I love chocolate because it tastes so good.
- 16 The difference between a main clause and a dependent clause is that a main clause contains the main message of the sentence whereas a dependent clause contains other information.
- 17 Yes, from this floor of the building, we have to descend to go outside. ~ No, from this floor of the building, we don't have to descend to go outside.
- 18 Yes, Jerusalem is a holy place for many people in the world.
- 19 Yes, if I'm not able to do something, I think it's better to confess the fact. ~ No, if I'm not able to do something, I don't think it's better to confess the fact.
- 20 It's safer to build a house on the shore of a lake.

Revision Exercise 48 (Lessons 100 – 101)

- 1 About how many times a year do most birds lay their eggs?
- When travelling, is it usually cheaper to buy two single tickets or a return ticket?
- 3 Which would you rather look after for a week: a baby or a horse?
- 4 If you were walking home late at night and saw a man trying to break into a shop, would you inform the police?
- 5 Did you walk very far yesterday?
- 6 Do you have any distant relations living in another country?
- 7 If you had had the choice of being born in any period throughout history, which period would you have chosen?
- 8 Have you ever gone throughout the entire winter without catching a single cold?
- **9** What do we mean when we say that some people don't practise what they preach?
- 10 If you only got five hours' sleep tonight, would you feel pretty tired tomorrow morning?

- 11 What is the proper number of players on each side for a game of football?
- 12 What do the words "backwards", "forwards", "sideways" etc. mean?
- 13 What kind of music irritates you?
- 14 As a rule, do people in your town go to the cinema more on Saturday evenings than on Sunday evenings or vice versa?
- 15 Do you think it's a waste of time learning a foreign language which is little spoken in the world?
- 16 Do you ever waste your money?
- 17 What do you think's the most terrible thing that can happen to someone?
- 18 Would you like to have the leadership of your country in your hands?
- 19 What do you suppose will happen to you in the future?
- 20 What's the most wonderful thing that has ever happened to you in your life?

Answers

- 1 Most birds lay their eggs once a year.
- 2 When travelling, it's usually cheaper to buy a return ticket.
- 3 I'd rather look after a ... for a week than a ...
- 4 Yes, if I were walking home late at night and saw a man trying to break into a shop, I'd inform the police. ~ No, if I were walking home late at night and saw a man trying to break into a shop, I wouldn't inform the police.
- 5 No, I didn't walk very far yesterday. ~ Yes, I walked a long way yesterday.
- 6 Yes, I have (some) distant relations living in another country. ~ No, I don't have (any) distant relations living in another country.
- 7 If I had had the choice of being born in any period throughout history, I'd have chosen ...
- **8** Yes, I've sometimes gone throughout the entire winter without catching a single cold. ~ No, I've never gone throughout the entire winter without catching a single cold.
- **9** When we say that some people don't practise what they preach, we mean that they give advice to other people about what is right, but they don't follow this advice themselves.
- 10 Yes, if I only got five hours' sleep tonight, I'd feel pretty tired tomorrow morning.

- 11 The proper number of players on each side for a game of football is eleven.
- 12 The words "backwards", "forwards", "sideways" etc. mean "towards the back", "towards the front", "towards the side" etc.
- 13 The kind of music that irritates me is ...
- 14 As a rule, people in my town go to the cinema more on Saturday evenings than on Sunday evenings / Sunday evenings than on Saturday evenings.
- 15 Yes, I think it's a waste of time learning a foreign language which is little spoken in the world. ~ No, I don't think it's a waste of time learning a foreign language which is little spoken in the world.
- 16 Yes, I sometimes waste my money. ~ No, I never waste my money.
- 17 I think the most terrible thing that can happen to someone is ...
- 18 Yes, I'd like to have the leadership of my country in my hands. ~ No, I wouldn't like to have the leadership of my country in my hands.
- 19 I suppose that ... in the future.
- 20 The most wonderful thing that has ever happened to me in my life was ...

Index

a few511	central heating 567	doorbell571	get a move on
a great deal of558	cereal601	doorway541	(idiom 10)588
a little512	childminder549	downstream592	get on somebody's
a long way536	chimney563	downwards541	nerves (idiom 4) 555
a taste for570	choice 537	draw – drew –	get on well (or
a youth530	choose – chose –	drawn527	get along well)568
A.D514	chosen526	drown509	gift553
about to583	Christ 514	dry cleaner's521	go on582
accept523	claim530	dull557	go through534
account for520	clauses531	earring580	goods600
act513	club523	eastern 520	govern510
act592	clue561	education520	gram597
active553	collection548	election548	group531
activity553	come on590	elephant565	had better 559
advanced592	come to513	emphasizing	hang on
adventure517	comfort562	pronouns587	(idiom 1)539
adverbs of	command574	empire510	hardly579
frequency566	concert562	engine554	hearing557
ambition505	condition600	entire534	heat567
anymore570	conditional	even if553	holy533
arch523	clause581	eventually507	home576
arrange517	conditions600	excuse me549	horse race582
as a rule543	confess533	extremely552	house576
at last529	conjunction531	faithful570	housewife576
athlete533	conquer509	faithfully599	housework 576
audience562	consequence505	far536	how to make
B.C514	control512	fed up (idiom 2) 545	a question524
babysitter549	corn601	feel down (in the	human580
backwards541	credit 568	dumps); feel low	I couldn't care
banker585	cry563	(idiom 5)560	less (idiom 8) 577
barrel554	cup of tea585	feel sorry for	I hope not556
be into something	damage522	someone511	I think so556
(idiom 3)550	damages530	feelings597	identify561
be on the safe	deal585	female585	identity561
side509	dear599	few511	importance570
bear – bore –	defeat548	fierce559	in return585
borne518	define593	find out559	indirect speech with
beauty601	definitely517	first thing557	questions, imperatives
beer554	demand579	fit559	and requests 573
behave535	dependent	float509	individual558
behaviour535	(or subordinate)	for good	inform536
Bible569	clause531	(idiom 11)595	injure597
bill513	descend 532	force526	injury597
bit547	descent532	forever590	intelligence552
bloody569	determination552	formal letters and	intermediate 592
bow526	determine552	emails599	interview 535
brave591	determined552	forwards541	introduce515
break down507	discovery589	fought535	invent 527
break into536	distance596	frequency566	irritate542
bright557	distant536	from abroad515	Jerusalem 533
cake562	do without (or go	gather561	just the job
cancel600	without) 557	generally	(idiom 12)602
case587	do you mind?549	speaking576	kind536
		, ,	

kindness536	official538	rat505	so would I546
kingdom539	oil567	rather than596	southern520
lack568	on519	realize505	speech 527
lastly529	on condition that 581	recognizable527	spend time558
lawyer530	on fire592	recommend596	stage592
lay – laid – laid534	on the whole519	reference600	stand588
lay an egg534	oppose554	refund600	state520
lay the table534	or so586	regards599	steal – stole –
lead – led – led 507	order569	reject523	stolen552
leadership544	order600	relate to540	steam554
let someone	organize 553	relative clauses 540	step513
down (idiom 6)565	original580	relative clauses:	step off513
letter box601	owner552	defining and non-	stir590
lion559	painting580	defining clauses 593	stockings522
liquid563	pair580	relative pronoun 540	stool554
literal562	partly591	relax562	stream592
literary510	pass (a law)513	religion521	strike600
little512	pass (an exam) 556	rested590	success552
local585	pass (go away) 528	right = entirely 526	such512
look after535	passenger549	ring571	sufficient568
Lord514	per513	ring – rang –	supply508
lost property	personal558	rung571	switch off551
office530	persuasion526	ring up571	switch on551
luck552	phrase548	rock523	take522
main clause531	pick up571	rock584	take back559
make an	pipe563	rocking chair584	take care of507
arrangement517	plain570	rocking horse584	take someone to
male585	player541	roll584	court530
manage601	please 525	Roman510	taste 525, 557, 570
manager601	poker585	round the bend	teacup585
march569	politics 548	(idiom 7)572	terrible544
market544	possessive case for	run a business etc 586	the pronunciation
matter = to be	people's homes519	seat554	of "-ed" in the
important525	post601	seed517	past tense of
mind549	post office 601	senses557	regular verbs506
mind your own	postbox 601	separate	the youth530
business	pound597	/'sepəreit/598	throughout537
(idiom 9)583	preach538	separate	tide510
natural527	preparatory551	/'seprət/598	tidy591
navy522	preparatory "it" 551	settle590	time clause581
neighbour568	prepare551	shape584	tiring569
neighbourhood 568	present continuous	shoot – shot –	to make sense 531
neighbouring568	for the future517	shot557	too far536
neither can he 546	present perfect	shore533	touch557
nerve579	or past simple?563	side541	trial515
nevertheless559	press512	sideways541	United Kingdom
next-door	pretty539	sight557	(UK)539
neighbour568	priest538	sign521	United Nations
no matter525	profitable 585	sincere597	(UN)590
non-smoker549	proper541	sincerely599	unless = except if 582
nonetheless559	property530	single534	unsettled590
nor should they546	pyramid 544	sink – sank –	upon519
northern520	quarter513	sunk509	upstream592
Northern Ireland539	quite a few 527	size522	upwards541
not either516	race505, 582	smell557	use of
nuclear580	racecourse 582	snag548	contractions544
object549	racehorse582	so that561	used to514
occasionally525	radiator567	so many544	verb + object +

adjective	535
violent	522
voluntary	598
Wales	539
wash up	576
waste	543
watch over	535
wave	596
wavy	596
weed	602
weigh	562
western	520
what is the	
matter?	525
whole	519
wicked	569
wing	580
with reference to	600
wonder	544
wonderful	544
wooden	584
wound	
youth	530





VOCABULARY BOOKS STAGE 7: LESSONS 95–111

2012 ON





ENGLISH-CHINESE VOCABULARY BOOK

STAGE 7: LESSONS 95-111

2012 ON

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English-Chinese Vocabulary Book Stage 7 ISBN 978-1-782291-81-7

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Printed in the EU

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Published by

CALLAN PUBLISHING LTD.

Orchard House, 45-47 Mill Way, Grantchester, Cambridge CB3 9ND in association with CALLAN METHOD ORGANISATION LTD.

Chinese vocabulary

LES	SON 95	515	trial	审判
505	race赛跑		introduce	
505	realize	515	from abroad	从国外
505	consequence后果	LES	SON 97	
505	rat老鼠	516	not either	不 也不
505	ambition雄心		definitely	
507	lead - led - led		adventure	
	引导;过上(生活)(过去式led;过去分词led)		seed	
507	eventually最终		arrange	
507	take care of照料		make an arrangement	
507	break down拋锚		bear - bore - borne	
508	supply提供;供给		i;忍受;生(孩子)过去式bore	
	sink - sank - sunk		n,心支,主(放)/建云式bole on	
	下沉(过去式sank;过去分词sunk)		upon	
509	float漂浮		whole	
509	drown溺水		on the whole	
509	be on the safe side保险起见		account for	
	conquer征服		education	74111
	tide潮水		northern	37113
	empire帝国		southern	
	Roman罗马		eastern	113 [113
	literary文学的			
	govern统治		western	
	SON 96		state签名;手势	
			religion	
	a few		dry cleaner's	
	few极少的			十, 元, 凸
	feel sorry for someone为某人感到遗憾或难过	LES	SON 98	
	a little一些	522	size	尺寸
	little极少的	522	take	穿
	press按压;催逼;新闻报刊	522	stockings	长袜
	control管制	522	damage	损坏
	such	522	violent	暴力的
	step脚步;行走;台阶		navy	
	step off步下	523	club	
513	bill账单;议案		accept	
	come to共计		reject	
	per		arch	
	quarter季度	523	rock	岩石
513	pass (a law)通过(法律)		matter = to be important	
	act法案		matter = to b	
	used to过去常常	525	occasionally	1 1
514	B.C公元前		what is the matter?	
514	A.D公元		no matter	,
514	Christ基督		please	
514	Lord上帝		taste	-13

526	right = entirely正好,不偏不倚			
526	choose - chose - chosen			善良的,好心的
	选择(过去式chose;过去分词chosen)	536	kindness	友好的行为
	force			远的
	persuasion说服			一段长路
526	bow	536	too far	太远
	natural天赋的			遥远的
	invent发明	537	throughout	贯穿
	speech演讲			选择
	quite a few非常多	538	official	官员;官方的
527	draw - drew - drawn	538	priest	牧师
	拖;画(过去式drew;过去分词drawn)	538	preach	说教
	recognizable可辨识的	539	kingdom	王国
528	pass (go away)过去(停止,离开)	539	United Kingdom (UK)	联合王国(英国)
LES	SON 99			北爱尔兰
	at last最后	539	Wales	威尔士
	lastly终于	539	pretty	美丽的;非常
	claim声称;索赔;领取;认领	LES	SON 101	
	lawyer律师			关系从句
	damages			关系从可 关系代词
	property财产			与有关联
	lost property office失物招领处			合适的
	take someone to court起诉某人	541		
	youth青少年时期			
	the youth年轻人			
	a youth一个年轻人			
	d youri			
	group组			
	conjunction连词		•	向上
	main clause主句			
	dependent (or subordinate) clause			使恼怒 一般说来
	descend下来			一般说来 废弃的;浪费
	descend的名词			可怕的
	holy神圣的 Jerusalem耶路撒冷			领导权
				市场
	confess坦白			
	shore岸			极好的
533	athlete运动员			这么多
LES	SON 100	544	pyramid	金字塔
534	lay - laid - laid	LES	SON 102	
	······放置;产卵(过去式laid;过去分词laid)	546	so would I	
534	lay an egg下蛋	546	neither can he	他也不能
	lay the table摆好餐具	546	nor should they	
534	single 一个;单一的	547	bit	一点儿
	go through经历	548	snag	小麻烦
	entire全部			战胜;使受挫,使失败
535	foughtfight的过去式			选举
	look after照顾			政治
	behave表现		•	
	behaviour行为		•	集合
	watch over照管			介意;注意;小心;照料
	interview			反对
	break into			乘客
				-112

549	excuse me	· 1不起 559	lion	狮子
549	non-smoker不抽煤	–	nonetheless	
	babysitter		nevertheless	
	childminder		had better	
	do you mind?你介意		fit适合;	
			find out	
	SON 103	559	take back	
	switch on	打开		
	switch off	·/\]+	SON 105	
551	preparatory	虚词 561	identify	证明
551	prepare	准备 561	identity	身份
552	determine	决定 561	so that如此	以至于
552	determined坚决的;有决	や心的 561	gather	聚集;采摘
552	determination	决心 561	clue	线索
552	extremely	.极其 562	weigh	有重量
	success		cake	蛋糕
552	luck	运气 562	literal	文字的
	intelligence	· — . ·	comfort	
	steal - stole - stolen		relax	
002			audience	
552	owner物主,所		concert	
	active		pipe	
	activity		liquid	
	organise		chimney	
	gift礼物;		cry	
	giii		elephant	
		÷=+±Π	•	人家
	engine	LE3.	SON 106	
	barrel	566	frequency	频率
	beer	567	oil	油
	steam	hh/	heat	热
	oppose	hh/	radiator	暖气片
	seat 座位; fl	7任地 567	central heating	
554	stool	모+	lack	
LES	SON 104		sufficient	
556	I think so我想怎	≧这样 568	credit	赊账
	I hope not		neighbour	邻居
	pass (an exam)通过(next-door neighbour	
	shoot - shot - shot		neighbouring	
	射击(过去式shot;过去分词	lshot) 568	neighbourhood	
557	senses		get on well (or get along well)	
	sight		相处得好(或者:	
	hearing		Bible	
	taste		march	
	touch	1,20	order	
	smell	-70450	tiring	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	do without (or go without)		bloody	
337	没有也行(或者go wii	thout) 509		
EEZ			wicked非常	
	bright明亮;鲜艳;聪明的;※		importance	
	dull		anymore	
	first thing第一		faithful	
	a great deal of许多,		plain平原;简单;朴素	
	spend time		a taste for	
	personal		ring - rang – rung	
	individual		/A 1=+>=0.1.1.B	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
559	fierce	以很的	给打电话(过去式rang ;	过去分词rung)

	571	ring up	打电话	588	stand	
No. No.		0 1				
571 ring 戒指 590 settle 落下, 停留; 定居; 清算; 解决; 决定 LESSON 107 590 roseted 不稳定的。 实化的。 590 stirs 不稳定的。 变化的。 576 house 房子 590 forever 永远 590 stirs 批批				LES	SON 110	
September Sep	571					宣网·安民·连管·畅冲·冲安
574 command.	LES	SON 107				
576 house. 房子 590 forever 永江 576 home 家 家 590 stir. 技術 大元 大元 大元 大元 大元 大元 大元 大			슾소			
576 home						
576 generally speaking			.,,			
576 housework. 家务 590 come on 好了,好了 576 housework 部分地 576 housewife 家庭主妇 591 brave 勇敢的 577 housewife 家庭主妇 591 brave 勇敢的 579 hardly 几乎不 592 act. 表表表表表表表表表表表表表表表表表表表表表表表表表表表表表表表表表表表表						
576 housewife 家庭主日 591 partly 部分地 第か 576 housewife 家庭主日 591 brave 勇敢的 577 hardly 几乎不 592 act 表演 592 act 表读 592 act act 592 act act 592 act act 592 act act					,	,
ESSON 108 58Ē主妇 591 liava 異東的 579 hardly						
Second 108		•				
579 hardly						
579 demand 要求 579 nerve 勇气、競力 592 slage 第日 507 579 nerve 勇气、競力 592 stream 小河 人流的 580 pair 双,对 592 stream 小河 人流的 580 pair 双,对 592 stream 小河 人流的 580 pair 双,对 592 upstream 下游的 580 pair 双,对 592 upstream 下游的 580 pair 顶面 面面 面面 面面 面面 面面 面面 面			n =====			
579 nerve 勇气、魄力 592 Intermediate. 中华级 580 human 人类的 592 advanced 高级 580 pair 双,对 592 stream 小河;(人)流 580 pair 双,对 592 downstream 上游的 580 wing 翅膀 592 downstream 下游的 580 painting Bem 592 downstream 下游的 580 original 原创的 Ites office 看火 581 time clause 財間从句 596 wave 挥动, 摇(手); 波动 581 time clause 身件从句 596 wave 挥动, 摇(手); 波动 581 time clause 身件从句 596 wave 挥动, 摇(手); 波动 581 time clause 身件从句 596 wave 挥动, 摇(手); 波动 581 time clause 身件从句 596 wave 挥动, 摇(手); 波动 581 time clause 条件从句 596 wave 挥动, 摇(手) 接入 582 racehorse 比赛用马 596 recommend 推荐 582 raceborse 赛马马 597 gram 克 582 raceborse 赛马马 597 jound 免 582 unless = except if				592	stage	
580 human				592	intermediate	中级
Second				592	advanced	高级
Name				592	stream	
Sab pair Sa						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
580 earring 身子 580 painting 図画 580 painting 図画 580 painting 図画 580 painting 図画 580 painting Bell 581 conditional clause 原创的 581 time clause 所得的 581 conditional clause 条件从句 582 conditional clause 条件从句 581 conditional clause 条件从句 582 conditional clause 条件从句 582 conditional clause 条件从句 582 conditional clause 条件从句 582 conditional clause 条件出面 582 conditional clause 条件出面 582 conditional clause 条件 582 conditional clause 条件 582 condecture 人种 582 conditional clause 条件 583 conditional clause 条件 584 conditiona		•	,		•	
580 painting See		•				1 1133 11 5
Balling Ba						
Sell time clause	580	painting	图画			
581 conditional clause 条件从句 596 wavy 波浪状的 581 on condition that 在 条件下 596 distance 距离 582 racehorse 比赛用马 596 recommend 推荐 582 race 人种 597 gram 克 582 race 人种 597 pound 磅 582 unless = except if 除非=如果不 597 injure 受伤 583 about to 即将做 597 wound 负伤 LESSON 109 597 feelings 感受 584 rock 摇动 598 voluntary 自愿的 584 rock 摇动 598 separate / sepret/ 食別的 584 rocking chair 摇椅 598 separate / sepret/ 食別的 584 rocking horse 木马 598 separate / sepret/ 食別的 584 rock moden 木制的 598 separate / sepret/ 食別的 584 rock moden 木制的 599 feelings 原孝 584 rock grain 东西 599 separate / sepret/ 食別的 585 teacup 茶杯 599 feelings 600 reference 参考資料 585 ceal <	580	original	原创的			
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584 roll						
S84 Focking chair					•	
584 Focking norse		o .				
584 wooden 不制的 599 faithfully 忠实地 585 teacup 茶杯 599 regards 问候 585 cup of tea 一杯茶 599 regards 问候 585 male 男性 600 reference 参考资料 585 female 女性 600 goods 商品 585 profitable 有利可图的 600 order 订单 585 local 当地的 600 refund 退款 585 banker 银行家 600 condition 状况 586 or so 大约 600 strike 宝工 586 run a business etc 经营企业等 601 post 邮寄 587 case 601 post office 邮政局		o .				
584 snape. .形状 599 sincerely 真诚地 585 teacup. 茶杯 599 regards 问候 585 cup of tea. 一杯茶 600 reference 参考资料 585 male. 男性 600 with reference to 参照 585 female. 女性 600 goods 商品 585 profitable. 有利可图的 600 order 订单 585 local 当地的 600 cancel 取消 585 banker 银行家 600 condition 状况 586 in return 作为回报 600 strike 宝工 586 run a business etc 经营企业等 601 post 邮寄 587 case 602 post office 邮政局						
Second	584	shape	形状		•	
585 cup of tea. 一件余 585 male. 男性 585 female. 女性 585 deal. 对付;发牌;交易 585 profitable. 有利可图的 585 local. 当地的 585 banker 执克 585 in return 作为回报 586 or so 大约 586 run a business etc. 经营企业等 587 Case 400 reference 参考资料 600 goods 商品 600 cancel 取消 600 condition 状况 600 strike 罢工 601 post 邮寄 602 strike 邮政局	585	teacup	茶杯			
585 male. 男性 600 with reference to 参照 585 female. 女性 600 goods. 商品 585 profitable. 有利可图的 600 order. 订单 585 local. 当地的 600 refund. 退款 585 banker 银行家 600 condition. 状况 585 in return 作为回报 600 conditions. 条件 586 or so 大约 601 post. 邮寄 587 case 456 or so 587 post office. 邮政局	585	cup of tea	一杯茶		-	
585 female. 女性 585 deal. 对付;发牌;交易 585 profitable. 有利可图的 585 local. 当地的 585 poker 扑克 585 banker 银行家 585 in return 作为回报 586 or so 大约 586 run a business etc. 经营企业等 587 case 场合	585	male	男性			
Section Sec	585	female	女性			
585 profitable	585	deal对付	;发牌;交易		-	
585 local 当地的 585 poker 扑克 585 banker 银行家 585 in return 作为回报 586 or so 大约 587 run a business etc 经营企业等 587 case 场合 600 refund 退款 600 condition 米况 600 strike 罢工 601 post 邮寄 602 strike 邮政局	585	profitable	有利可图的			
585 poker	585	local	当地的			
585 banker 银行家 585 in return 作为回报 586 or so 大约 586 run a business etc 经营企业等 587 case 场合						
585 in return 作为回报 586 or so 大约 586 run a business etc 经营企业等 587 case 场合		•				p 1 5
586 or so 大约 586 run a business etc 经营企业等 587 case 场合						
586 run a business etc. 经营企业等 601 post 587 case 601 post office 邮政局						
587 case					•	
					•	
				601	postbox	

601	letter box	信箱
601	manage	能应付
601	manager	经理
	beauty	
601	corn	小麦
601	cereal	谷物
602	weed	卆 草





ENGLISH-CZECH VOCABULARY BOOK

STAGE 7: LESSONS 95-111

2017/0N

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English–Czech Vocabulary Book Stage 7 ISBN 978-1-908954-78-7

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Czech vocabulary

LESSON 95	515 trialsoudní řízení
505 racezávodit/závod	515 introducezavést
505 realizeuvědomovat	515 from abroadze zahraničí
505 consequencenásledek	LESSON 97
505 ratpotkan	516 not eitherne ani
505 ambitionambice/ctižádost	517 definitely určitě
507 lead - led - ledvést: přítomný čas - minulý	517 adventure
čas - příčestí minulé	517 seedsemeno
507 eventually	517 seed
507 take care ofstarat se o	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
507 break downporouchat	517 make an arrangementzařídit/zorganizovat
508 supplydodat/dodávka	518 bear - bore - bornenést: přítomný čas - minulý
509 sink - sank - sunk potopit se: přítomný	čas - příčestí minulé
čas - minulý čas - příčestí minulé	519 onna
509 floatplout na hladině	519 uponna/nad
509 drownponořen/utopen	519 wholecelý
509 be on the safe side	519 on the wholecelkově
509 conquer	520 account forvysvětlit důvod/zodpovídat se
510 tidepříliv a odliv	520 educationvzdělávání
•	520 northernseverní
510 empireříše	520 southernjižní
510 Romanřímský	520 easternvýchodní
510 literaryliterární	520 westernzápadní
510 governvládnout	520 statestát
LESSON 96	521 signpodepsat/znamení/známka/znak/symbol
511 a fewpár/několik	521 religionnáboženství
511 fewmálo	521 dry cleaner's čistírna
511 feel sorry for someonelitovat někoho	LESSON 98
512 a littletrochu	522 sizevelikost
512 little málo	522 takemít/brát
512 pressstisknout/zmáčknout/tisk	522 stockingspunčochy
512 controlkontrola	522 damagepoškodit
512 suchtakový	522 violent násilnický
513 stepkrok/schod	522 navynámořnictvo
513 step offvystoupit	523 clubklub
513 billúčet/faktura/návrh zákona	523 accept přijmout
513 come tovycházet/činit	
513 perza	523 rejectodmítnout
513 quarterčtvrtletí	523 arch oblouk
513 pass (a law)odsouhlasit (zákon)	523 rockskála
513 actzákon	525 matter = to be importantmít význam = být důležitý
514 used toobvykle něco dělat/zvyklý (minulý čas)	,
514 B.Cpř. n. l.	525 occasionallypříležitostně
514 A.D	525 what is the matter?
514 Christ Kristus	525 no matter bez ohledu na
514 Lord	525 please potěšit/vyhovět
OTT LOIG all	525 tastechuť/vkus

EGG right - entirely něceně prévě - zcele	EQE interview
526 right = entirelypřesně, právě = zcela 526 choose - chose - chosenvybrat: přítomný	535 interviewpohovor 536 break intovloupat se
čas - minulý čas - příčestí minulé	536 inform informovat
526 forcesíla	536 kindlaskavý
526 persuasionpřesvědčování	536 kindnesslaskavost
526 bowluk	536 far daleko
527 naturalpřirozený	536 a long waydlouhá cesta/daleko
527 inventvynalézt	536 too farpříliš daleko
527 speechproslov	536 distantvzdálený
527 quite a fewnemálo	537 throughoutpo celou dobu/v průběhu/po celém
527 draw - drew - drawntáhnout/kreslit: přítomný	(světě)
čas - minulý čas - příčestí minulé	537 choicevýběr
527 recognizablerozpoznatelný	538 officialúředník/úřední
528 pass (go away)pominout (přejít)	538 priestkněz
LESSON 99	538 preach kázat
529 at lastkonečně	539 kingdomkrálovství
529 lastly nakonec	539 United Kingdom (UK) Spojené království (UK)
530 claimprohlásit/nárokovat/pojistný nárok/žádat o	539 Northern IrelandSeverní Irsko
náhradu/nahlásit	539 WalesWales
530 lawyerprávník	539 prettypěkný/docela dost
530 damagesškody	LESSON 101
530 property majetek	540 relative clausesvztažné věty
530 lost property officeztráty a nálezy	540 relative pronounvztažné zájmeno
530 take someone to courtdát někoho k soudu	540 relate tovztahovat se na
530 youthmládí	541 propersprávný
530 the youth mládež	541 playerhráč
530 a youthmladý člověk	541 sidestrana
531 clauses věty	541 doorwaydveře/vchod
531 groupskupina	541 backwardsdozadu
531 conjunctionspojka	541 forwardsdopředu
531 main clausehlavní věta	541 sidewaysdo strany
531 dependent (or subordinate) clause vedlejší (nebo	541 upwardssměrem nahoru
podřadná) věta	541 downwardssměrem dolů
531 to make sensemít smysl	542 irritaterozčílit/rozčilen
532 descendsestoupit	543 as a rulezpravidla
532 descentsestup	543 wasteodpadní/plýtvání/plýtvat
533 holysvatý	544 terrible strašný
533 JerusalemJeruzalém	544 leadershipvedení
533 confesspřiznat	544 markettrh
533 shorepobřeží/břeh	544 wonder být zvědav/divit se/údiv/div
533 athletesportovec	544 wonderfulpodivuhodný
LESSON 100	544 so manytolik
534 lay - laid - laid položit/klást, prostřít: přítomný	544 pyramidpyramida
čas - minulý čas - příčestí minulé	LESSON 102
534 lay an eggsnést vejce	546 so would Ijá také
534 lay the table prostřít stůl	546 neither can he on také nemůže
534 singlejediný/jedno (lůžko)	546 nor should theyoni by také neměli
534 go throughprojít/prožít	547 bitkousek/trochu
534 entirecelý	548 snagháček/potíž
535 foughtmin. čas slovesa fight (bojovat)	548 defeat porazit/porážka
535 look afterpečovat o	548 electionvolby
535 behavechovat se	548 politicspolitika
535 behaviourchování	548 phrasefráze
535 watch overdohlížet na	548 collectionsoubor

	mindnamítat/zvážit/dbát/pečovat		personalosobní
	objectnamítat		individualjednotlivec
	passengercestující		fiercedivoký
	excuse me		lionlev
	non-smoker		nonetheless přesto
	babysitterosoba hlídající děti		neverthelessnicméně had betterraději by
	childminderchůva do you mind?vadí ti/vám?		fitpadnout/slušet/hodit se/v kondici
			find outzjistit
LES	SON 103		take back odnést zpět
551	switch onzapnout/rozsvítit		· ·
551	71	LES	SON 105
551	preparatorypřípravný		identifyprokázat totožnost
	preparepřipravit		identitytotožnost
	determinestanovit/určit		so that tak, že
	determinedrozhodný		gathersklidit/shromažďovat/sklízet
	determinationodhodlání		cluestopa
	extremelyextrémně		weighvážit
	successúspěch		cakekoláč
	luck		literaldoslovný
552	intelligenceinteligence		comfortpohodlí
	steal - stole - stolenzcizit: přítomný čas - minulý		relaxodpočívat
	- příčestí minulé		audienceobecenstvo
	ownervlastník		concertkoncert
	active		pipehadička/trubice/dýmka
	activityaktivita organiseorganizovat		liquidkapalina chimneykomín
	giftdárek/dar		cryplakat/křičet
	even ifdokonce pokud		elephantslon
	enginemotor		·
	barrel sud		SON 106
	beer pivo		frequencyčetnost
	steampára		oilropa/olej
	opposeodporovat		heatteplo/vytápět
	seatsedadlo		radiatorradiátor
554	stoolstolička		central heatingústřední topení
LES	SON 104		lack
			sufficientdostatečný
	I think somyslím, že ano		creditúvěr
	I hope not		neighbour soused
550	pass (an exam)složit (zkoušku) shoot - shot - shotstřílet: přítomný čas - minulý		next-door neighboursoused v domě neighbouringsousední
	- příčestí minulé		
	sensessmysly	560	neighbourhoodsousedství/okolí get on well (or get along well)dobře vycházet
	sightzrak		BibleBible
	hearingsluch		march pochodovat
	taste chuť		orderpořadí
	touchhmat		tiringúnavný
	smellčich		bloodykrvavý
	do without (or go without)obejít se bez		wickedzlotřilý
	trádat)		importancedůležitost
	brightjasný/bystrý		anymorejiž nikdy
	dullnudný		faithfulvěrný
	first thingprvní věc	570	plainnížina/jednobarevný/prostý
	a great deal ofznačné množství		a taste forsmysl pro
	spend timestrávit čas		ring - rang – rung zvonit: přítomný čas - minulý
	1		5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -

čas - příčestí minulé	586 run a business etcpodnikat atd.
571 ring upzatelefonovat	587 casepřípad
571 doorbelldomovní zvonek	588 standsnést/vydržet
571 pick upzvednout (sluchátko)	589 discoveryobjev
571 ring telefonovat/prsten	LESSON 110
LESSON 107	590 settleusídlit se/vyrovnat účet/urovnat
574 commandpřikázat/příkaz	590 rested odpočatý
576 housedům	590 unsettledproměnlivý
576 homedomov	590 forevernavždy
576 generally speaking obecně řečeno	590 stirmíchat
576 houseworkdomácí práce	590 United Nations (UN) Organizace spojených
576 wash up mýt nádobí	národů (OSN)
576 housewifežena v domácnosti	590 come onno tak
LESSON 108	591 partlyčástečně
579 hardlystěží/sotva	591 bravestatečný
579 demandpoptávka/zájem/domáhat se/nárok	591 tidyčistotný/pořádkumilovný/uklízet
579 nervepoptavka/zajem/domanat se/narok	592 acthrát
580 humanlidský	592 stagejeviště/stupeň/fáze
580 nuclearnukleární	592 intermediatestředně pokročilý
580 pairpár	592 advancedpokročilý
•	592 streamproud
580 earring	592 upstreamproti proudu
580 wing	592 downstreampo proudu
580 paintingobraz	592 on firev ohni
580 originaloriginální/původní	593 defineurčit
581 time clausečasová věta	LESSON 111
581 conditional clausepodmínková věta	
581 on condition thatza podmínky, že	596 wavemávat/kymácet/vlna
582 racehorsezávodní kůň	596 wavyvlnitý
582 horse racedostihy	596 distancevzdálenost
582 racecoursezávodiště	596 rather than raději než
582 racezávod	596 recommenddoporučit
582 go on pokračovat	597 gramgram
582 unless = except if unless = vyjma případu, kdy/	597 poundlibra
pokud ne	597 injurezranit
583 about tochystat se	597 injuryzranění/úraz
LESSON 109	597 woundrána
584 rockhoupat	597 feelingspocity
584 rollkoulet/rolovat/role/rohlík	597 sincereupřímný
584 rocking chairhoupací křeslo	598 voluntarydobrovolný
584 rocking horsehoupací kůň	598 separate /ˈsepəreit/oddělit
584 woodendřevěný	598 separate /ˈseprət/oddělený
584 shapetvar	599 dear drahý/milý/vážený
585 teacupšálek na čaj	599 faithfullys oddaností
585 cup of teašálek čaje	599 sincerelys úctou
585 male pohlaví mužské / samec	599 regardss pozdravem
585 femalepohlaví ženské / samice	600 referencereferenční/odvolání/odkaz
585 dealzacházet s/podnikat/rozdávat/obchodovat s	600 with reference tos odvoláním na
585 profitableziskový	600 goodszboží
585 local místní	600 orderobjednávka/objednat
585 pokerpoker	600 cancel zrušit
585 bankerbankéř	600 refund vrácení peněz
585 in returnna oplátku	600 condition stav
586 or sopřibližně	600 conditions podmínky
	600 strikestávka

601	post	odeslat
601	post office	poštovní úřad
601	postbox	poštovní schránka
601	letter box	dopisní schránka
601	manage	dokázat/řídit
601	manager	manažer
601	beauty	krása
601	corn	obilí
601	cereal	cereálie
602	weed	plevel





ENGLISH-FRENCH VOCABULARY BOOK

STAGE 7: LESSONS 95-111

2012 ON EDITION

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English–French Vocabulary Book Stage 7 ISBN 978-1-782291-94-7

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French vocabulary

LES	SON 95	514	B.Cav JC
505	race(se) faire la course /	514	A.Dap JC
	courir à toute vitesse / course	514	Christ
505	realizeréaliser / se rendre compte	514	LordSeigneur
	consequenceconséquence	515	trialprocès
	ratrat	515	introduceintroduire
	ambition ambition	515	from abroaddepuis l'étranger
507	lead - led - ledmener / conduire / diriger	LES	SON 97
507	eventually finalement	516	not eitherne pas, non plus
507	take care ofprendre soin de		definitelydéfinitivement / vraiment
507	break downtomber en panne		adventureaventure
508	supply.fournir / approvisionnement / alimentation		seedsemence / graine
509	sink - sank - sunkcouler		arrange organiser / fixer
509	floatflotter		make an arrangementfaire un arrangement /
509	drownse noyer	017	s'arranger / prendre une disposition
509	be on the safe sidepar précaution /	518	bear - bore - borne supporter / porter
	pour plus de sûreté		onsur
509	conquerconquérir		uponsur
510	tidemarée		wholeentier / l'ensemble de
510	empireempire		on the wholedans l'ensemble
510	Romanromain		account forjustifier / expliquer
510	literarylittéraire		educationéducation
510	governgouverner		northerndu nord / septentrional
	SON 96		southerndu sud / méridional
	a fewquelques / quelques-un(e)s	520	easternde l'est / oriental
	fewpeu (de)		western de l'ouest / occidental
	feel sorry for someoneêtre désolé(e/s) pour	520	stateÉtat
511	quelqu'un / avoir mal au cœur pour quelqu'un	521	signsigner / signe
512	a littleun peu (de)		religionreligion
	littlepeu (de)		dry cleaner's pressing / teinturier
	pressappuyer / faire pression sur / presse		
	controlcontrôle		SON 98
	suchce / cette / ces / un tel /		sizepointure / taille
312	une telle / de tels / de telles		takefaire
512	steppas / marche / étape		stockings bas
	step offdescendre		damageendommager
			violentviolent
	bill note / facture / projet de loi		navymarine
	come torevenir à	523	club
	perpar		acceptaccepter
513	quartertrimestre		rejectrefuser / rejeter
	pass (a law)adopter (une loi)	523	archarc
	actloi		rockrocher
514	used toavoir l'habitude de" au passé	525	matter = to be importantimporter =
	(qui est aussi exprimé par l'utilisation de		être important
	l'imparfait)	525	occasionallyoccasionnellement

525	what is the matter?quel est le problème ? /	535	behavese comporter
	qu'est-ce qui ne va pas ?		behaviourcomportement / attitude
525	no matterquoi que / peu importe		watch over surveiller / veiller sur
	pleaseplaire (à)		interviewentretien
	tastegoût		break intoentrer par effraction
	right = entirelyexact / tout à fait / entièrement		informinformer
	choose - chose - chosenchoisir		kindgentil / aimable
	forceforce		kindnessgentillesse
	persuasion persuasion		farloin
	bowarc		a long wayloin
	naturalnaturel		too fartrop loin
	inventinventer		distant / lointain
	speechdiscours		throughout à travers / tout au long de /
	quite a few un bon nombre (de)	001	partout dans
	draw - drew - drawndessiner / tirer	537	choice
	recognizablereconnaissable		officialofficiel
	pass (go away)passer / disparaître		priestprêtre / curé
			preachprêcher / préconiser / prôner
LES	SON 99		kingdomroyaume
529	at lastenfin		United Kingdom (UK)
529	lastly enfin / pour finir / en dernier lieu		Northern Ireland Irlande du Nord
530	claim prétendre / réclamer / plainte /		WalesPays de Galles
	réclamation / demande / prétention		
530	lawyeravocat / juriste		prettyjoli (adj) / assez (adv)
530	damages dommages et intérêts	LES	SON 101
530	propertypropriété	540	relative clauses propositions relatives
530	lost property officebureau des objets trouvés	540	relative pronounpronom relatif
530	take someone to courtpoursuivre quelqu'un /	540	relate tose rapporter à
	assigner quelqu'un en justice	541	propercorrect
530	youthjeunesse	541	playerjoueur
530	the youthles jeunes / la jeunesse	541	sidecôté
530	a youthun(e) jeune	541	doorwayentrée
531	clausespropositions	541	backwardsen arrière
531	groupgroupe	541	forwards en avant
531	conjunctionconjonction	541	sidewaysde côté / sur le côté
531	main clauseproposition principale	541	upwards en haut / vers le haut
	dependent (or subordinate) clause proposition		downwardsen bas / vers le bas
	subordonnée	542	irritateirriter
531	to make senseavoir du sens	543	as a ruleen règle générale
532	descenddescendre		wastegaspiller / gaspillage / perte
532	descentdescente		terribleterrible
533	holysaint	544	leadershipdirection
533	Jerusalem	544	marketmarché
533	confess(se) confesser / avouer	544	wonderse demander / émerveillement /
533	shorebord / rive		merveille
533	athleteathlète	544	wonderfulmerveilleux
LEC	SON 100		so many tellement de / tant de
			pyramidpyramide
	lay - laid - laidposer / pondre		SON 102
	lay an eggpondre un oeuf		
	lay the table mettre la table		so would Imoi aussi
	singleseul / simple / individuel		neither can helui non plus
	go through passer		nor should theyeux non plus
	entireentier		bitmorceau / un peu
	foughtpassé du verbe "fight"		snaginconvénient / hic
535	look afters'occuper (de)	548	defeatbattre / défaite

510	electionélection	557	dullennuyeux / terne / m	aguecada
	politicspolitique / opinions politiques		first thing	
	phrase expression / locution		a great deal ofbea	
	collection ensemble		spend timepasser	
	mind		personal	
373	avoir une objection envers / garder /		individual	
	tenir compte de		fierce	
549	objectélever une objection / protester		lion	
	passengerpassager(-ère)		nonethelessne	
	excuse meexcusez-moi		neverthelessne	
	non-smokernon fumeur		had betterje ferais n	
	babysitterbaby-sitter	000	tu ferais mi	
	childmindernourrice	559	fitaller (à) / correspo	
	do you mind?est-ce que cela vous dérange? /	000	capable / bon /	()
040	avez-vous une objection?	559	find outconstater /	
. = 6			take back	
	SON 103			ιαρροιτοι
	switch onallumer		SON 105	
	switch offéteindre		identify	
	preparatory préliminaire / préparatoire		identity	
	preparepréparer		so thats	
	determinedéterminer	561	gatherrassembler / (se	
	determineddéterminé		ramasser / cueillir /	
	determinationdétermination		clue	
	extremelyextrêmement		weigh	
	successsuccès / réussite		cake	
	luck		literal / mot	•
	intelligenceintelligence		comfort	
	steal - stole - stolenvoler		relaxse relaxer / se	
	ownerpropriétaire		audiencepublic /	
	activeactif		concert	
	activityactivité		pipetuy	
	organiseorganiser		liquid	
	giftcadeau / don		chimney	
	even if même si		crypleu	
	enginemoteur	565	elephant	. éléphant
	barrelfût / barrique	LES	SON 106	
	beerbière	566	frequencyf	réquence
	steamvapeur		oilpétro	
	opposes'opposer à		heatchauffer	
	seatsiège / contenir de places		radiator	
554	stooltabouret		central heatingchauffag	
LES	SON 104		lack manquer / manque	
556	I think soje pense que oui		sufficient	
	I hope notj'espère que non		credit	
	pass (an exam)réussir (un examen)		neighbour	
	shoot - shot - shottirer		next-door neighbourvoisin	
	sensessens		voisin	
	sightvue	568	neighbouringvo	
	hearingouïe		neighbourhood	
	tastegoût		get on well (or get along well)s	
	touchtoucher		l	
557		569	Bible	
	do without (or go without)faire sans		march march	
	brightclair / vif / à l'esprit vif / enjoué		order	
	5			

ECO	Aluina fatinant	EOE	dool tunitou / mousels / officies
	tiringfatigant		dealtraiter / marché / affaire
	bloodysanglant		profitablerentable
	wicked méchant		locallocal
	importance importance		pokerpoker
	anymoreneplus		bankerbanquier
	faithfulfidèle		in returnen retour
	plainplaine / clair / évident / simple		or soenviron
	a taste forun goût pour	586	run a business etcdiriger /
	ring - rang – rungsonner		gérer une entreprise, etc.
	ring updonner un coup de téléphone à		casecas
	doorbellsonnette		standsupporter
	pick updécrocher	589	discovery découverte
571	ringtéléphoner / appeler / bague	LES	SON 110
LES	SON 107		settles'installer / régler / fixer /
574	commandordonner	000	stabiliser / calmer
	housemaison	590	rested calme / reposé
	home maison / foyer / domicile / ville ou pays		unsettledinstable / incertain / déstabilisé
	generally speakingde façon générale		forever
	houseworkménage		stirremuer / tourner
	wash up faire la vaisselle		United Nations (UN) Nations Unies (ONU)
	housewife		come on
	,		partlyen partie/ partiellement
LES	SON 108		
579	hardlyà peine / tout juste		bravebrave / courageux
	demanddemande / exigence / exiger / réclamer		tidy ordonné / ranger
579	nervenerf		actjouer
580	humanhumain		stage
580	nuclear nucléaire		intermediateintermédiaire
580	pairpaire		advancedavancé
580	earringboucle d'oreille		streamruisseau / cours d'eau
580	wing aile		upstreamen amont
	paintingpeinture / tableau		downstreamen aval
	original original		on fire
	time clauseproposition temporelle	593	definedéfinir
	conditional clause proposition conditionnelle	LES:	SON 111
	on condition thatà condition que	596	waveagiter / faire signe (de la main) / vague
	racehorsecheval de course	596	wavyondulé / bouclé
582	horse racecourse de chevaux	596	distancedistance
582	racecoursechamp de courses	596	rather thanplutôt que
	racecourse / faire la course / race	596	recommendrecommander
582	go oncontinuer	597	gramgramme
582	unless = except ifà moins que = sauf si	597	pound livre
	about tosur le point de	597	injureblesser
	SON 109		injuryblessure
			woundplaie / blessure / blesser
	rock(se) balancer / (se) basculer	597	feelingssentiments
	rollrouler / rouleau / petit pain	597	sinceresincère
	rocking chair rocking-chair	598	voluntaryvolontaire / bénévole
	rocking horsecheval à bascule	598	separate /'sepereit/séparer
	woodenen bois		separate /'seprət/séparé
	shapeforme		dearcher
	teacuptasse à thé	599	faithfullyveuillez agréer l'expression de mes
	cup of teatasse de thé		salutations distinguées
	male		("faithfully" est utilisé si on ne
585	femalefemelle / féminin		connait pas le destinataire)

599	sincerely veuillez recevoir mes
	sincères salutations ("sincerely" est
	utilisé si on connait le destinataire)
599	regards cordialement
600	referenceréférence / reference library =
	bibliothèque d'ouvrages de référence
600	with reference toen référence à
600	goodsmarchandises
600	ordercommander / commande
600	cancelannuler
600	refundremboursement
600	conditionen forme
600	conditionsconditions
600	strikegrève / faire la grève
601	postposter
601	post officebureau de poste
601	postbox boîte aux lettres
601	letter box boîte aux lettres
601	manageréussir / gérer
601	manager directeur / gérant / responsable
601	beautybeauté
601	cornblé
601	cerealcéréales
602	weed mauvaise herbe





ENGLISH – GERMAN VOCABULARY BOOK

STAGE 7: LESSONS 95-111

2017 ON

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English–German Vocabulary Book Stage 7 ISBN 978-1-782292-06-7

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Printed in the EU

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Published by

CALLAN PUBLISHING LTD.

Orchard House, 45-47 Mill Way, Grantchester, Cambridge CB3 9ND in association with CALLAN METHOD ORGANISATION LTD.

German vocabulary

LES	SON 95			Lord Herr
505	raceum die V	Vette rennen / ein Wettrennen		trialVerhandlung / Erprobung
		veranstalten / Wettrennen		introduceeinführen / vorstellen
		sich bewusst sein	515	from abroadaus dem Ausland
505	consequence	Folge	LES	SON 97
		Ratte	516	not eitherauch nicht
		Ziel / Ehrgeiz	517	definitely bestimmt / definitiv
		anführen/führen		adventure Abenteuer
		irgendwann/letztendlich	517	seedSamen
		sich kümmern	517	arrangearrangieren
		kaputt gehen	517	make an arrangement
508		ringen / zur Verfügung stellen/		eine Vereinbarung treffen / Pläne haben
		Vorrat	518	bear - bore - bornetragen/aushalten / gebären
		untergehen	519	onauf
		schwimmen / schweben		uponauf
		ertrinken		whole ganz
		sicher gehen	519	on the wholeim Großen und Ganzen
		erobern	520	account forverantwortlich machen für /
		Gezeit		für etw. Rechenschaft ablegen
		Reich		educationAusbildung
		römisch		northernnördlich / Nord-
	•	literarisch		southern südlich / Süd-
	•	regieren / verwalten		eastern östlich / Ost-
	SON 96			westernwestlich / West-
		einige		stateStaat
		wenige	521	9
511	•	oneMitleid mit jemanden		religion
		haben		dry cleaner'sReinigung
		ein bisschen	LES	SON 98
		wenig	522	sizeGröße
		drücken / bedrängen / Presse	522	takehaben
		Kontrolle	522	stockings Strümpfe
		solche / derartige	522	damagebeschädigen
		Schritt / Stufe	522	violentgewalttätig
		aussteigen	522	navyMarine
		.Rechnung / Gesetzesentwurf		clubVerein / Club
		sich belaufen auf	523	acceptakzeptieren
		pro		rejectablehnen
513	quarter	Quartal		archBogen
513	pass (a law)	(ein Gesetz) verabschieden		rockFelsen
513	acı	Gesetz	525	matter = to be important
514	used to	frühar atw. gotan haban		
		früher etw. getan haben		eine Rolle spielen = von Bedeutung sein
514	B.C	v. Chr.	525	eine Rolle spielen = von Bedeutung sein occasionallygelegentlich
514 514	B.C	O O	525 525	eine Rolle spielen = von Bedeutung sein

525 blease	F0F	olean aku, orakk orakana	500	
526 choose - chose		•		
526 force - chose - chosen aussuchen				
526 force				
526 bow. Überzeugung / Überredung 536 to far				
526 bow. Bogen S77 invent. normal / natürlich 527 invent. erfinden 527 speech. Rede 527 quite a few. einige / ziemlich viele 538 official Beamte / Beamter / Amts-527 draw - drawn ziehen / zeichnen 538 priest. Beamte / Beamter / Amts-527 draw - drawn ziehen / zeichnen 538 priest. Beamte / Beamter / Amts-527 draw - drawn ziehen / zeichnen 538 priest. Beamte / Beamter / Amts-527 draw - drawn ziehen / zeichnen 538 priest. Beamte / Beamter / Amts-527 draw - drawn ziehen / zeichnen 538 priest. Beamte / Beamter / Amts-528 pass (go away) vorbeigehen 539 kingdom Königreich 539 kingd				· ·
527 Invent				
S27 speech			537	
			E07	_
527 recognizable				
527 recognizable. erkenntlich 528 pass (go away) vorbeighen 528 pass (go away) vorbeighen 529 at last. endlich 529 lastly. zuletzt 530 claim. behaupten / forderung / 530 claim. behaupten / forderung / 530 damages. Schadensersatz 530 property file Fundbüro 530 lawyer Rechtsanwalt 530 lost property office Fundbüro 530 late someone to court. jdn. vor Gericht bringen 530 take someone to court. jdn. vor Gericht bringen 530 ayouth. Jugend / Jugendlicher 530 layouth. Gericht bringen 530 ayouth. Gericht bringen 531 group Sätze 531 group Gruppe 531 conjunction Konjunktion 531 to make sense sinvoll sein 532 descend. heruntergehen 532 descend. heruntergehen 533 shore Lesson 105 Lesson 1				
LESSON 99 Sey at last				
Substitute Sub		· ·		
Second		1 10 77		
529 at lasty zuletzt 530 claim behaupten / fordern / Forderung /	LES	SON 99	539	
Sage Sastry Sas	529	at lastendlich	F00	
claim	529	lastlyzuletzt		
LESSON 101 Solution Selected machen / Decanspruchen	530	claimbehaupten / fordern / Forderung /		
Sample			539	pretty scnon / ziemlich
Signature Sign	530		LES	SON 101
530 lost property officeFundbüro 530 take someone to courtjdn. vor Gericht bringen 530 youth	530	damagesSchadensersatz	540	relative clausesRelativsätze
530 lost property officeFundbüro 530 take someone to courtjdn. vor Gericht bringen 530 youth	530	property Eigentum / Besitz	540	relative pronounRelativpronomen
530 youth				·
530 youth	530	take someone to courtjdn. vor Gericht bringen		
530 the youth			541	
530 a youth		•		• •
531 clauses				
531 conjunction Konjunktion 541 sideways seitwärts 531 main clause Hauptsatz 541 upwards nach unten 531 dependent (or subordinate) clause Nebensatz 541 downwards nach unten 531 dependent (or subordinate) clause Nebensatz 541 downwards nach unten 532 descend heruntergehen 543 as a rule sin der Regel 532 descent Abstieg 543 waste Abfall / Verschwendung / verschwenden 533 Jerusalem Jerusalem 544 terrible schrecklich 533 Jerusalem Jerusalem 544 leadership Führung 533 confess zugeben / beichten 544 wonder sich fragen / Erstaunen / Wunder 533 tallete Sportler 544 so many so viele 544 so many so viele 544 so many so viele 534 lay 1 laid - laid legen 164 pyramid Pyramide 534 lay 2 laid - laid legen 164 pyramid Pyramide 534 lay the table den Tisch decken 546 so would I in auch 534 entire <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>				
531 conjunction Konjunktion 541 sideways seitwärts 531 main clause Hauptsatz 541 upwards nach unten 531 dependent (or subordinate) clause Nebensatz 541 downwards nach unten 531 dependent (or subordinate) clause Nebensatz 541 downwards nach unten 532 descend heruntergehen 543 as a rule sin der Regel 532 descent Abstieg 543 waste Abfall / Verschwendung / verschwenden 533 Jerusalem Jerusalem 544 terrible schrecklich 533 Jerusalem Jerusalem 544 leadership Führung 533 confess zugeben / beichten 544 wonder sich fragen / Erstaunen / Wunder 533 tallete Sportler 544 so many so viele 544 so many so viele 544 so many so viele 534 lay 1 laid - laid legen 164 pyramid Pyramide 534 lay 2 laid - laid legen 164 pyramid Pyramide 534 lay the table den Tisch decken 546 so would I in auch 534 entire <t< td=""><td>531</td><td>groupGruppe</td><td>541</td><td>forwardsvorwärts</td></t<>	531	groupGruppe	541	forwardsvorwärts
531main clauseHauptsatz541upwardsnach oben531dependent (or subordinate) clauseNebensatz541downwardsnach unten531to make sensesinnvoll sein542irritatestören / reizen532descendheruntergehen543as a rulein der Regel532descentAbstieg543wasteAbfall / Verschwendung / verschwenden533holyheilig544terribleschrecklich533JerusalemJerusalem544terribleschrecklich533shoreUfer544wondersich fragen / Erstaunen / Wunder533shoreUfer544wonderfulwunderbar534lay - laid - laidlegen544so manyso viele534lay an eggein Ei legen545so would Ipyramid534lay the tableden Tisch decken546so would Iich auch534go throughdurchlaufen546nor should theysie auch nicht534entireganz / gesamt547bitbitschen535foughtkämpfte548snagSchwierigkeit535behavebenehmen548defeatschlagen / Niederlage535behaviourBenehmen548politicspoliticsPolitik535interviewVorstellungsgespräch548collectionAnsammlung	531	conjunction		
dependent (or subordinate) clause				•
to make sense sinnvoll sein 532 descend heruntergehen 532 descent Abstieg 543 waste. Abfall / Verschwendung / verschwenden 544 terrible schrecklich 545 schrecklich 545 schrecklich 545 schrecklich 546 so would I so would I sense fought entre 1546 nor should they sense auch nicht 545 behaviour Benehmen 546 phrase sinterview Vorstellungsgespräch 548 waste stören / reizen 549 irritate stören / reizen 540 stören / reizen 543 as a rule in der Regel 543 waste. Abfall / Verschwendung / verschwenden 544 terrible schrecklich 544 terrible schrecklich 544 terrible schrecklich 544 terrible schrecklich 544 leadership Führung 544 wonder sich fragen / Erstaunen / Wunder 544 pyramid Pyramide 545 so would I schrecklich 546 nor should they sie auch nicht 546 nor should they sie auch nicht 547 bit. bisschen 548 defeat schlagen / Niederlage 548 election Wahl 548 behaviour Benehmen 548 politics Politik 548 phrase Ausdruck 548 phrase Ausdruck 548 collection Ansammlung				
532 descentAbstieg543 wasteAbfall / Verschwendung / verschwenden533 holyheilig544 terribleschrecklich533 JerusalemJerusalem544 leadershipFührung533 confesszugeben / beichten544 wonderMarkt533 shoreUfer544 wondersich fragen / Erstaunen / Wunder533 athleteSportler544 wonderfulwunderbarLESSON 100544 so manyso wonderfulpyramide534 lay - laid - laidlegenlegen534 lay the tableden Tisch decken546 so would Iich auch534 singleeinzig / Einzel-546 so would Iich auch534 go throughdurchlaufen546 nor should theysie auch nicht535 look afterganz / gesamt547 bitbitbisschen535 behavebenehmen548 electionWahl535 behavebenehmen548 electionWahl535 behavebenehmen548 politicsPolitik535 watch overbeaufsichtigen548 phraseAusdruck535 interviewVorstellungsgespräch548 collectionAnsammlung			542	irritatestören / reizen
532 descentAbstieg543 wasteAbfall / Verschwendung / verschwenden533 holyheilig544 terribleschrecklich533 JerusalemJerusalem544 leadershipFührung533 confesszugeben / beichten544 wonderMarkt533 shoreUfer544 wondersich fragen / Erstaunen / Wunder533 athleteSportler544 wonderfulwunderbarLESSON 100544 so manyso wonderfulpyramide534 lay - laid - laidlegenlegen534 lay the tableden Tisch decken546 so would Iich auch534 singleeinzig / Einzel-546 so would Iich auch534 go throughdurchlaufen546 nor should theysie auch nicht535 look afterganz / gesamt547 bitbitbisschen535 behavebenehmen548 electionWahl535 behavebenehmen548 electionWahl535 behavebenehmen548 politicsPolitik535 watch overbeaufsichtigen548 phraseAusdruck535 interviewVorstellungsgespräch548 collectionAnsammlung	532	descendheruntergehen	543	as a rulein der Regel
heilig 533 Jerusalem Jerusalem 544 terrible schrecklich 533 Jerusalem Jerusalem 544 leadership Führung 533 confess zugeben / beichten 545 kmarket Markt 546 market Markt 547 kmarket Markt 547 kmarket Markt 548 market Markt 548 market Markt 549 kmarket Market Mar		•		•
533 confess		_		
533 confess	533	JerusalemJerusalem	544	leadershipFührung
ESSON 100 544 wonderful	533	confesszugeben / beichten		
533 athlete	533	shoreUfer	544	wonder sich fragen / Erstaunen / Wunder
534 lay - laid - laid	533	athleteSportler		
534 lay - laid - laid	IEC	SON 100	544	so manyso viele
LESSON 102 LESSON 102 LESSON 102 S46 so would I				•
lay the table den Tisch decken 546 so would I dich auch single einzig / Einzel-546 neither can he er auch nicht 549 or should they sie auch nicht 540 or should they sie auch ni				
534singleeinzig / Einzel-546neither can heer auch nicht534go throughdurchlaufen546nor should theysie auch nicht534entireganz / gesamt547bitbitbisschen535look afteraufpassen548snagSchwierigkeit535behavebenehmen548defeatschlagen / Niederlage535behaviourBenehmen548electionWahl535behaviourBenehmen548politicsPolitik535watch overbeaufsichtigen548phraseAusdruck535interviewVorstellungsgespräch548collectionAnsammlung				
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535 behave				S S
535behaviour.Benehmen548politicsPolitik535watch over.beaufsichtigen548phraseAusdruck535interview.Vorstellungsgespräch548collectionAnsammlung				
535 watch overbeaufsichtigen 548 phraseAusdruck 535 interviewVorstellungsgespräch 548 collectionAnsammlung				
535 interviewVorstellungsgespräch 548 collectionAnsammlung				
break intoeinbrechen 549 mindstören / beachten / achten / ausmachen /				
	536	preak intoeinbrechen	549	mindstören / beachten / achten / ausmachen /

	assen			lionLöwe
		etwas dagegen haben		nonethelesstrotzdem
		Fahrgast		neverthelesstrotzdem
		Entschuldigen Sie bitte		had betterbesser etw. tun
		Nichtraucher		fitpassen / geeignet / in der Lage sein / fit
		Babysitter		find outherausfinden
		Tagesmutter	559	take backzurückbringen
549	do you mind?	stört es Sie / dich?	LES	SON 105
LES	SON 103		561	identifyausweisen
551	switch on	einschalten	561	identityIdentität
551	switch off	ausschalten	561	so thatso dass
551	preparatory	vorbereitend		gatherzusammensammeln / ernten /
551		vorbereiten		sammeln / zusammenkommen
		entscheiden	561	clueHinweis
		entschlossen / zielstrebig	562	weighwiegen
		Entschlossenheit		cakeKuchen
		äußerst		literalsprichwörtlich
	•	Erfolg		comfortBequemlichkeit
		Glück		relaxentspannen
		Intelligenz		audiencePublikum
	-	stehlen		concertKonzert
		Besitzer		pipeRohr / Pfeife
		aktiv		liquidFlüssigkeit
		Aktivität		chimney
	,	organisieren		cryweinen / schreien
		Geschenk / Begabung		elephantElefant
		auch wenn		·
		Motor		SON 106
	-	Fass	566	frequencyHäufigkeit
		Bier		oilÖl
		Dampf	567	heat Hitze/heizen
		widersprechen	567	radiatorHeizkörper
		Sitz / Platz / Sitzplatz bieten	567	central heatingZentralheizung
		Hocker		lackfehlen/Mangel
		locker	568	sufficient ausreichend
	SON 104			creditKredit
		ich nehme es an		neighbourNachbar
		ich hoffe nicht		next-door neighbour direkter Nachbar
556	pass (an exam)	(eine Prüfung) bestehen	568	neighbouringbenachbart
557	shoot - shot - shot	schießen/erschießen		neighbourhoodNachbarschaft
		Sinne		get on well (or get along well) gut auskommen
		sehen/Sehvermögen	569	BibleBibel
		hören/Gehör	569	march marschieren
557	tastesc	hmecken / Geschmack[ssinn]	569	orderOrdnung
557	touch	fühlen/ berühren/Tastsinn		tiringanstrengend
557	smell	riechen/Geruchssinn	569	bloodyblutig
		thout)verzichten	569	wicked böse
		hell / schlau / wach	570	importanceWichtigkeit
557	dull	langweilig / trüb	570	anymorenicht mehr
		früh	570	faithfultreu
		einen Großteil von	570	plainEbene / schlicht / einfach / in Zivil
558	spend time	Zeit verbringen	570	a taste foreine Vorliebe für
		persönlich	571	
	•	der Einzelne	571	
559	fierce	wild	571	doorbellTürklingel
				•

E71	pick up	1.50	CON 440
	pick upaufheben / drangehen ringRing		SON 110
		590	settleliegen bleiben / niederlassen /
LES	SON 107	=00	begleichen / beilegen
574	commandbefehlen		restedruhig / ausgeruht
576	houseHaus		unsettledunbeständig
	homeHeim		foreverfür immer
576	generally speaking im Allgemeinen		stirrühren
576	houseworkHausarbeit		United Nations (UN)Vereinte Nationen (UN)
576	wash upabwaschen		come on
576	housewife Hausfrau		partlyteilweise
LES	SON 108		brave mutig tidy ordentlich / aufräumen
579	hardlykaum		•
	demand Nachfrage / fordern / Anforderung		actschauspielern / handeln stageBühne / Stadium / Phase
	nerve Nerv		intermediatemittel
	humanmenschlich		advancedfortgeschritten
	nuclearAtom-		
	pair		stream
	earringOhrring		upstream stromaufwärts
	wingFlügel		downstreamstromabwärts
	paintingGemälde		on firebrennen
580	originalOriginal- / originell		definedefinieren
	time clause	LES	SON 111
	conditional clauseKonditionalsatz	596	wave wiegen/winken / Welle
	on condition that unter der Bedingung, dass	596	wavywellig
	racehorse	596	distance Ferne / Entfernung
	horse race	596	rather thanlieber
	racecourseRennplatz	596	recommend empfehlen
	race	597	gramGramm
	go onweitermachen	597	poundPfund
	unless / except ifaußer / es sei denn	597	injureverletzen
	about togerade dabei sein		injuryVerletzung
	-	597	wound Wunde / verwunden / verletzen
	SON 109	597	feelingsGefühle
	rock wiegen/schaukeln	597	sincereaufrichtig
	rollrollen	598	voluntaryehrenamtlich / freiwillig
	rocking chairSchaukelstuhl	598	separatetrennen
	rocking horseSchaukelpferd	598	separatedgetrennt
	woodenaus Holz / Holz-	599	dear Liebe / Lieber / Sehr geehrte / geehrter
	shapeForm	599	faithfullyhochachtungsvoll
	teacupTeetasse	599	sincerelyhochachtungsvoll
	cup of teaTasse Tee	599	regards mit freundlichen Grüßen
	malemännlich	600	reference Bezug / Betreff
	femaleweiblich	600	with reference tobezugnehmend auf
	deal umgehen / handeln / austeilen / Handel	600	goodsWaren
585	profitableprofitabel	600	orderbestellen / Bestellung
	localörtlich	600	cancelstornieren
	pokerPoker	600	refundRückerstattung
	bankerBanker	600	conditionVerfassung / Zustand
	in return als Gegenleistung	600	conditionsBedingungen
	or sooder so/ungefähr	600	strikeStreik / streiken
	run a business etc ein Unternehmen etc. führen	601	postPost / aufgeben
	caseFall		post officePostamt
	standaushalten		postboxBriefkasten
589	discovery Entdeckung	601	letter boxBriefkasten

601	manageschaffen/managen / verwalten	
601	managerManager	
601	beautySchönheit	
601	corn Getreide	
601	cerealFrühstücksflocken	
602	weedUnkraut	



English-Italian Vocabulary Book Stage 7

English in a quarter of the time!

Italian vocabulary

LESSON 95	514 used to solere, avere l'abitudine
505 racecorsa, gara, gareggiare	(nel passato)
505 realizeaccorgersi, rendersi conto	514 B.C Prima Cristo
505 consequence conseguenza	514 A.D Dopo Cristo
505 ratratto	514 Christ Cristo
505 ambition ambizione	514 Lord Signore
507 lead – led – ledcondurre	515 trial processo
507 eventuallyfinalmente, alla fine	515 introduceintrodurre
507 take care of . prendersi cura di, badare	515 from abroad dall'estero
507 break downandare in panne(di motori)	LESSON 97
508 supplyfornire, fornitura	516 not eitherné né, nemmeno
509 sink – sank – sunk affondare	517 definitelycertamente
509 floatgalleggiare, fluttuare	517 adventure avventura
509 drownannegare	517 seedseme
509 be on the safe side essere sicuro,	517 arrangesistemare, disporre
non correre rischi	517 make an arrangement fare
509 conquerconquistare	programmi,
510 tide marea	mettersi d'accordo per
510 empireimpero	518 bear – bore – borne portare,
510 Romanromano	sopportare, partorire
510 literaryletterario/a	519 onsu, sopra
510 governgovernare	519 uponsu, sopra 519 wholetutto, intero
LESSON 96	519 on the wholenel complesso
	520 account for spiegare la ragione di
511 a fewalcuni, ma non molti 511 fewpochi	520 educationeducazione, istruzione
511 feel sorry for someone sentire pena	520 northerndel nord, settentrionale
per qualcuno	520 southern del sud, meridionale
512 a little poco (non molto)	520 eastern dell'est, orientale
512 littlepoco (non abbastanza)	520 western dell'ovest, occidentale
512 pressstampa, premere,	520 statestato
fare pressione	521 signfirmare
512 controlcontrollo, autorità	521 religionreligione
512 suchtale, tali	521 dry cleaner's lavanderia a secco
513 step passo, scalino	LESSON 98
513 step offscendere	522 sizemisura, taglia
513 billconto, fattura,	522 take portare
progetto di legge	522 stockingscalze
513 come to ammontare	522 damagedanneggiare,
513 perper, al	provocare danni a
513 quarter trimestre	522 violentviolento
513 pass (a law)approvare una legge	522 navymarina militare
513 actlegge	

523	clubclub	533 confessconfessare, riconoscere
523	acceptaccettare	533 shoreriva
	reject rifiutare	533 athlete atleta
	archarco	LESSON 100
	rockscoglio, roccia	
	matter = to be important	534 lay – laid – laidposare
323	importare, avere importanza	534 lay an eggfare l'uovo
525	occasionally occasionalmente	534 lay the table apparecchiare la tavola
	what is the matter?che cosa c'è?	534 singlesingolo, solo
		534 go throughvivere
	no matter non importa	534 entireintero
	please dare piacere, fare piacere	535 fought combattuto
	taste gusto, sapore	535 look after badare a
	right = entirely esattamente, proprio	535 behaveagire, comportarsi
526	choose – chose – chosen	535 behaviourcomportamento
	scegliere	535 watch overvigilare su qualcuno
	force forza	535 interviewintervista
526	persuasionpersuasione	536 break intoscassinare
	bowarco	
527	naturalnaturale	536 inform informare, avvertire
	invent inventare	536 kind gentile
	speech discorso	536 kindnessgentilezza
	quite a fewnon pochi, molti	536 farlontano
	draw – drew – drawntirare;	536 a long waylontano
321	disegnare	536 too fartroppo lontano
527	recognizable riconoscibile	536 distantdistante, lontano
	pass (go away)scomparire	537 throughout dappertutto,
220	Dass (uo away)Scombanie	
		per tutta la durata
	SON 99	per tutta la durata 537 choicescelta
LES:		537 choicescelta
LES : 529	SON 99 at lastfinalmente	537 choicescelta 538 official funzionario, ufficiale
LES 529 529	at lastfinalmente lastlyper finire	537 choicescelta 538 official funzionario, ufficiale 538 priestprete
LES 529 529	at lastfinalmente lastlyper finire claimaffermare, fare un reclamo,	537 choicescelta538 officialfunzionario, ufficiale538 priestprete538 preachpredicare
529 529 530	at lastfinalmente lastlyper finire claimaffermare, fare un reclamo,richiedere danni, rivendicare	537 choicescelta538 officialfunzionario, ufficiale538 priestprete538 preachpredicare539 kingdomregno
529 529 530 530	at lastfinalmente lastlyper finire claimaffermare, fare un reclamo,richiedere danni, rivendicare lawyeravvocato	537 choice
529 529 530 530 530	at lastfinalmente lastlyper finire claimaffermare, fare un reclamo,richiedere danni, rivendicare lawyeravvocato damagesdanni	537 choice
529 529 530 530 530 530	at lastfinalmente lastlyper finire claimaffermare, fare un reclamo,richiedere danni, rivendicare lawyeravvocato damagesdanni propertyproprietà	537 choice
529 529 530 530 530 530	at last	537 choice
529 529 530 530 530 530 530	at last	537 choice
529 529 530 530 530 530 530	at last	537 choice
529 529 530 530 530 530 530	at last	537 choice
529 529 530 530 530 530 530 530	at last	537 choice
529 529 530 530 530 530 530 530 530	at lastfinalmente lastlyper finire claimaffermare, fare un reclamo,richiedere danni, rivendicare lawyeravvocato damagesdanni propertyproprietà lost property officeufficio oggettismarriti take someone to courtportarequalcuno in tribunale youthgiovani	537 choice
529 529 530 530 530 530 530 530 530 530	at lastfinalmente lastlyper finire claimaffermare, fare un reclamo,richiedere danni, rivendicare lawyeravvocato damagesdanni propertyproprietà lost property officeufficio oggettismarriti take someone to courtportarequalcuno in tribunale youthgiovani a youthi giovani a youthun giovane	537 choice
529 529 530 530 530 530 530 530 530 530 530 531	at lastfinalmente lastlyper finire claimaffermare, fare un reclamo,richiedere danni, rivendicare lawyeravvocato damagesdanni propertyproprietà lost property officeufficio oggettismarriti take someone to courtportarequalcuno in tribunale youthgiovani a youthi giovani a youthun giovane groupgruppo	537 choice
529 529 530 530 530 530 530 530 530 531 531	at lastfinalmente lastlyper finire claimaffermare, fare un reclamo,richiedere danni, rivendicare lawyeravvocato damagesdanni propertyproprietà lost property officeufficio oggettismarriti take someone to courtportarequalcuno in tribunale youthgioventù the youthi giovani a youthun giovane groupgruppo conjunctioncongiunzione	537 choice
529 529 530 530 530 530 530 530 530 531 531 531	at lastfinalmente lastlyper finire claimaffermare, fare un reclamo,richiedere danni, rivendicare lawyeravvocato damagesdanni propertyproprietà lost property officeufficio oggettismarriti take someone to courtportarequalcuno in tribunale youthgioventù the youthi giovani a youthun giovane groupgruppo conjunctioncongiunzione main clause proposizione principale	537 choice
529 529 530 530 530 530 530 530 530 531 531 531	at last	537 choice
529 529 530 530 530 530 530 530 530 531 531 531	at last	537 choice
529 529 530 530 530 530 530 530 531 531 531	at last	537 choice
529 529 530 530 530 530 530 530 531 531 531 531	at last	537 choice
529 529 530 530 530 530 530 530 531 531 531 531 531 532	at last	537 choice
529 529 530 530 530 530 530 530 531 531 531 531 531 532 532	at last	537 choice
529 529 530 530 530 530 530 530 531 531 531 531 531 532 532	at last	537 choice

544 544 544 544 544	waste scarto, perdita, spreco, sprecare terrible teadership direzione, dirigenza, leadership market mercato wonder chiedersi, stupirsi wonderful meraviglioso so many cosí tanti pyramid priramide	554 554 554 554 554 LESS 556	barrel
LESSON 102			shoot – shot – shotsparare
546	so would Ianche per me, anch'io		sensessensi
	neither can he neanche lui può		sight vista
	nor should they nemmeno loro		hearingudito
	rebbero		tastegusto
	bitpezzetto, frammento		touchtatto
	snagintoppo		smell odorato
548	defeatsconfiggere, sconfitta		do without (or go without)
	electionelezione		fare senza (stare senza)
	politicspolitica	557	bright intelligente, brillante
	phrasefrase		dullnoioso, uggioso
	collectioninsieme, collezione		first thingper prima cosa
	mind obiettare, badare,	558	a great deal ofuna grande
	fare attenzione a, occuparsi di		quantità di
549	object obiettare, opporre	558	spend timepassare il tempo
	passengerpassegero		personalpersonale
	excuse me mi scusi		individualindividuale
	non-smokernon fumatore		fierce feroce
	babysitterbaby-sitter		lionleone
549	childminderbadante di bambini		nonetheless ciononostante
	do you mind?ti dispiace?		nevertheless ciononostante
	SON 103		had better farebbe meglio
			fitessere della misura giusta,
	switch onaccendere		andare bene, in forma, adatto
	switch offspegnere	559	find outscoprire
	preparatorypreparatorio prepare preparare	559	take backportare indietro
	determine determinare, decidere	LES	SON 105
	determined determinate, decidere		identifyidentificare
	determinationdeterminazione		identityidentità
	extremelyestremamente		so thatcosí che
	successsuccesso		gatherraccogliere
	luck fortuna		clueindizio
	intelligence intelligenza		weighpesare
	steal – stole – stolenrubare		caketorta
	ownerproprietario		literal letterale
	active attivo		comfortcomodità
	active attivo		relaxrilassarsi
	organise organizzare		audiencespettatori
	giftregalo		concert
	even ifanche se		pipetubo
	engine macchina, motore		liquidliquido
JJ4	crigine maccinia, motore	202	ilquiuilquiu0

563 chimneycamino	580 nuclearnucleare
563 crypiangere, gridare	580 pair paio
565 elephantelefante	580 earringorecchino
LESSON 106	580 wingala
566 frequencyfrequenza	580 paintingquadro
567 oilolio	580 originaloriginale
567 heatcalore, riscaldamento	581 time clause proposizione temporale
567 radiatorradiatore	581 conditional clause proposione
	condizionale
567 central heatingriscaldamento	581 on condition that a condizione che,
centralizzato	a patto che
568 lackscarseggiare, mancanza	582 racehorsecavallo da corsa
568 sufficient sufficiente	582 horse racecorsa di cavalli
568 credit credito	582 racecourseippodromo
568 neighbourvicino	582 racerazza
568 next-door neighbour vicino della	582 go oncontinuare
porta accanto	582 unless = except ifa meno che,
568 neighbouringvicino, limitrofo	salvo che, eccetto se
568 neighbourhoodvicinato	583 about to essere sul punto di
568 get on well (or get along well)	
andare d'accordo	LESSON 109
569 Bible bibbia	584 rockdondolare, oscillare
569 marchmarciare	584 roll roteare, rotolare, rotolo , panino
569 orderordine	584 rocking chair sedia a dondolo
569 tiringfaticoso	584 rocking horsecavallo a dondolo
569 bloodysanguinoso	584 wooden di legno
569 wickedmalvagio	584 shapeforma
570 importanceimportanza	585 teacuptazza da tè
570 anymorenon più	585 cup of teatazza di tè
570 faithfulfedele, leale	585 male maschio
570 plainpianura, ordinario	585 female femmina
570 a taste forinclinazione per	585 dealtrattare, accordo, dare (carte)
571 ring – rang – rung suonare,	585 profitableproficuo, vantaggioso
squillare	585 locallocale, del luogo
571 ring uptelefonare	585 pokerpocker
571 doorbellcampanello della porta	585 banker banchiere
571 pick upprendere, alzare	585 in returnindietro
571 ringanello	586 or socirca, quasi
LESSON 107	586 run a business etcgestire
574 command comandare, ordinare	un'impresa
576 house casa, abitazione	587 casecaso
576 homedimora, focolare	588 standsopportare
576 generally speakinggeneralmente	589 discoveryscoperta
576 houseworklavori di casa	LESSON 110
576 wash uprigovernare, lavare i piatti 576 housewifecasalinga	590 settlesistemar(si), risolvere,aggiustare, pagare
	590 restedstabile
LESSON 108	590 restedincerto
579 hardly a malapena	590 drisettied incerto
579 demandrichiesta, richiedere	590 stir mescolare
579 nervesaldezza di nervi	590 United Nations (UN) Nazioni Unite
580 humanumano	590 come on mazioni onite
	Jao Conne on ma dan

591	partlyin	parte, parzialmente
591		coraggioso
591		ordinato
592		recitare
592		stadio, palcoscenico
592		intermedio
592		avanzato
592		ruscello, flusso
592		a monte
592		a valle
592		in preda alle fiamme
593		definire
	SON 111	_
596		fare un cenno
		a mano, ondeggiare
596		ondulato
596		distanza
596		piuttosto che
596		raccomandare
597		grammo
597		libbra
597		ferire
597	injury	ferita
597		ferita, ferire
597		sentimenti
597	sincere	sincero
598		volontario
598	separate /'separe	ıt/separare
598	separate /'sepret/.	separato
599		aro, gentile, egregio
599	faithfully	fedele
599	sincerely	sinceramente
599		saluti, ossequi
600	reference	riferimento
600		in riferimento a
600		merce
600		ordinare
600		annullare
600	refundr	rimborsare, rimborso
600		condizione
		condizioni
600		sciopero,
		mettersi in sciopero
601		posta
601		ufficio postale
601		casella postale
601	letter box	cassetta delle lettere
601		dirigere
601	manager	direttore
601		bellezza
		grano

•	601	cerealcereale
)	602	weed erbaccia





ENGLISH-JAPANESE VOCABULARY BOOK

STAGE 7: LESSONS 95-111

2017ION

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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English – Japanese Vocabulary Book
Stage 7
ISBN 978-1-782291-20-6

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Printed in the EU

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Published by

CALLAN PUBLISHING LTD.

Orchard House, 45-47 Mill Way, Grantchester, Cambridge CB3 9ND in association with CALLAN METHOD ORGANISATION LTD.

www.callan.co.uk

Japanese vocabulary

LESSON 95	515 introduce
505 race競争する;レース	515 from abroad
505 realizeはっきり理解する, 悟る ; 達成する	LESSON 97
505 consequence結果	516 not either
505 ratドブネズミ	517 definitely
505 ambition野心	517 adventure
507 lead - led - led至る;導く;(生活)を送る	517 seed
507 eventuallyいつかは;結局は	517 arrange
507 take care ofを大事にする	517 make an arrangement
507 break down故障する	518 bear - bore - borne
508 supply補充する;供給	519 on
509 sink - sank - sunk沈む	519 upon
509 float	519 whole
509 drown	519 on the whole
509 be on the safe side大事を取る	520 account for
509 conquer	520 education
510 tide潮の干満	520 northern
510 empire帝国	520 southern
510 Roman	520 eastern
	520 western
510 govern統治する	520 state
LESSON 96	521 sign署名する;兵
511 a few少数の	521 religion
011 a 10W	
511 fewわずかしかない	521 dry cleaner's
511 fewわずかしかない 511 feel sorry for someone誰かを気の毒に思う	
511 fewわずかしかない 511 feel sorry for someone誰かを気の毒に思う 512 a little少量の	521 dry cleaner's
511 fewわずかしかない 511 feel sorry for someone誰かを気の毒に思う 512 a little少量の 512 little	521 dry cleaner's LESSON 98
511 few	521 dry cleaner's LESSON 98 522 size
511 few わずかしかない 511 feel sorry for someone 誰かを気の毒に思う 512 a little 少量の 512 little ほとんどない 512 press 押す; しつこく言う;新聞や雑誌などの報道機関	521 dry cleaner's LESSON 98 522 size 522 take
511 few わずかしかない 511 feel sorry for someone 誰かを気の毒に思う 512 a little 少量の 512 little ほとんどない 512 press 押す; しつこく言う;新聞や雑誌などの報道機関 512 control 規制する	521 dry cleaner's
511 few わずかしかない 511 feel sorry for someone 誰かを気の毒に思う 512 a little 少量の 512 press 押す; しつこく言う; 新聞や雑誌などの報道機関 場別 512 control 規制する 512 such そのような	521 dry cleaner's
511 few わずかしかない 511 feel sorry for someone 誰かを気の毒に思う 512 a little 少量の 512 press 押す; しつこく言う; 新聞や雑誌などの報道機関 規制する 512 control 規制する 512 such そのような 513 step 一歩; 階段(pl); 行動	521 dry cleaner's
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113	IIUIII abiiuau	. 0
ES:	SON 97	
16	not eitherもまたな	
17	definitely	
17	adventure	
17	seed	
17	arrange取り決める, 手配す	
17	make an arrangement手はずを整え	.る
18	bear - bore - borne運ぶ;我慢する;産	
19	onの上	
19	uponの上	
19	whole全体の; まるごと	の
19	on the whole全体から見	
20	account for理由を説明す	
20	education教	
20	northern北部	め
20	southern南部	
20	eastern東部	
20	western西部	
20	state州;国	
21	sign署名する;身振り;表れ;印, 記	号
21	religion	教
21		屋
	SON 98	
22	sizeサイ	
22	take履	
22	stockingsストッキン	グ
22	damage損壊する, 傷つけ	
22	violent暴力的	
22	navy	
23	club(社交などの) クラ	ブ
23	accept受け入れ	る
23	reject	
23	arch	
23	rock岩;	石
25	matter = to be important重要であ	
25	occasionally	
25	what is the matter?どうしたのか	
25	no matter たとえて	ŧ
25	please満足させる;喜ばせ	
25	taste	み
26		
	right = entirelyちょうど = 全	:<
26 26	right = entirelyちょうど = 全 choose - chose - chosen	くぶ

.....導入する

FOC		÷∺∕⊟	F00	A f	キャギュ
	persuasionbow			too fardistant	
	natural	_		throughout	
	invent			choice	
	speech			official(政	
	quite a few			priest	
	draw - drew - drawn			preach	
	recognizable			kingdom	
	pass (go away)消			United Kingdom (UK)	
		~~ (~ \ ~ o)		Northern Ireland	
	SON 99			Wales	
	at last		539	pretty	.きれいな;かなり
	lastly		LES	SON 101	
	claim主張する				88 /5 hh
	lawyer			relative clauses	
	damages			relative pronoun	
	property			relate to	
	lost property office			proper	
	take someone to court		541	' '	
	youth			side	
	the youth			doorway	
	a youth			backwards	
	clauses			forwards	
	group			sideways	
	conjunction			upwards	
	main clause			downwards	
	dependent (or subordinate) cla	use 従即(従位の		irritate	
節)				as a rule	
	to make sense			waste(使用後の)廃物;	
	descend			terrible	
	descent			leadership	
	holy			market	
	Jerusalem			wonder 思い巡らす;不思議に	1思つ;驚嘆の念;
	confess			5, 奇観	
	shore			wonderful	
533	athlete			so many	
LES	SON 100		544	pyramid	ヒフミット
534	lay - laid - laid	置く	LES	SON 102	
534	lay an egg	卵を産む	546	so would I	私もそうだろう
534	lay the table	食卓の用意をする	546	neither can he	彼もできない
534	singleたった一つの;	一人用の;片道の	546	nor should they彼ら	っもするべきでない
534	go through	(人生を)歩む		bit	
	entire		548	snag	思わぬ障害
	fought		548	defeat	敗れる; 敗北
535	look after	世話をする	548	election	選挙
535	behave	振る舞う	548	politics	政治
535	behaviour	振る舞い		phrase	
535	watch over	見守る		collection	
535	interview	面接		mind気にする, いやがる;考え	
536	break into	に侵入する		をする	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	inform			object	異議を唱える
	kind			passenger	
	kindness			excuse me	
	far	***		non-smoker5	
	a long way	•		babysitter	
				*	

540 - bildois do :: フルナ死して	FFO GL 人こ・フォセール・第十フ・仕の押フギール・
549 childminder子供を預かる人 549 do you mind?していいですか?;気になりま	559 fit合う;ふさわしい;適する;体の調子がよい
549 do you mind?ひといいとすか? 気になりますか?	559 find outとわかる 559 take back返す
LESSON 103	LESSON 105
551 switch on	561 identify身元を証明する
551 switch offスイッチを切る	561 identity身元 561 so thatとてもなので
551 preparatory前置きの	561 so (nat集める; 収穫する; 集まる
551 prepare準備させる 552 determine決定する	561 clue手がかり
552 determine	562 weigh重さがである
552 determined決意	562 cake
552 extremely極端に	562 literal文字通り
552 success	562 comfort
552 luck	562 relaxリラックスする
552 intelligence知能	562 audience観客
552 steal - stole - stolen盗む	562 concertコンサート
552 owner持ち主	563 pipe導管; (タバコの) パイプ
553 active活動的な	563 liquid液体
553 activity	563 chimney煙突
553 organise計画する	563 cry
553 giftギフト,贈り物;天賦の才能	565 elephant
553 even ifたとえでも	LESSON 106
554 engineエンジン	
554 barrelたる	566 frequency頻度 567 oil石油.オイル
554 beerビール	567 heat
554 steam蒸気	567 radiator
554 oppose反対する	567 radiator
554 seat席;所在地;席がある	567 Central Heating
554 stoolスツール	568 sufficient
LESSON 104	568 credit掛け売り, クレジット
556 I think soそう思う	568 neighbour隣人
556 I hope notそうなってほしくない	568 next-door neighbour隣家の人
556 pass (an exam)(試験に) 合格する	568 neighbouring近所の
557 shoot - shot - shot撃つ	568 neighbourhood近所
557 senses	568 get on well (or get along well) 仲良くやって行く
557 sight視覚;名所	(うまくやって行く)
557 hearing聴覚	569 Bible聖書
557 taste味覚	569 march行進する
557 touch	569 order秩序
557 smell	569 tiring疲れる
557 do without (or go without).なしで済ませる(なし	569 bloody
でやっていく) こここ こここ こここ こここ こここ こここ こここ ここここ こここ	569 wicked邪悪な
557 bright明るい;頭のよい;生き生きした	570 importance重要性
557 dull	570 anymore
557 first thing真っ先に	570 faithful忠実な
558 a great deal of多量の	570 plain平地;質素な;平凡な;私服の;わかりや
558 spend time時間を過ごす 558 personal私的な	すい 570 a taste for (…の) 好み
558 individual個人	570 a taste for
559 fierce海猛な	571 ring - rang - rung 鳴らり , 鳴る , 電品をかりる 571 ring up
559 lierce	571 doorbell玄関の呼びりん
559 nonethelessそれにもかかわらず	571 pick up(受話器を) 取る
559 neverthelessそれにもかかわらず	571 ring指輪
559 had betterしたほうがよい	-31HTIII
- · - · - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

LESSON 107

	SON 107
574	command命令する
576	house家
576	home家庭, うち;郷里
576	generally speaking一般的に言って
576	housework家事
576	wash up食器洗い
576	housewife主婦
LES	SON 108
579	hardlyほとんどない
579	demand 需要;要求;要求する;必要とする
579	nerve神経
580	human人間の
580	nuclear核の
580	pair一対
580	earring
580	wing翼
580	painting絵画
580	originalオリジナルの, 本物の
581	time clause
581	conditional clause
581	on condition thatという条件で
582	racehorse競争馬
582	horse race
582	racecourse
582	race競争させる;種族
582	go on存続する
582	unless = except ifしない限り =する場合を除い
7	•
	unless = except ifしない限り =する場合を除い about toまさにしようとしている
て 583	•
て 583	about toまさにしようとしている SON 109
7 583 LES 584	about toまさに…しようとしている SON 109 rock揺れ動く
583 LES 584 584	about toまさに…しようとしている SON 109 rock揺れ動く roll転がる;巻く;巻いたもの;ロールパン
583 LES 584 584 584	about toまさに…しようとしている SON 109 rock揺れ動く roll転がる;巻く;巻いたもの;ロールパン rocking chair揺りいす
7 583 LES 584 584 584 584	about toまさに…しようとしている SON 109 rock転がる;巻く;巻いたもの;ロールパン rocking chair揺りいす rocking horse揺り木馬
583 LES 584 584 584 584 584	about toまさに…しようとしている SON 109 rock転がる;巻く;巻いたもの;ロールパン rocking chair揺りいす rocking horse揺り木馬 wooden木製の
583 LES 584 584 584 584 584	about toまさに…しようとしている SON 109 rock転がる;巻く;巻いたもの;ロールパン rocking chair揺りいす rocking horse揺り木馬 wooden木製の shape形
583 LES 584 584 584 584 584 584 585	about toまさに…しようとしている SON 109 rock転がる;巻く;巻いたもの;ロールパン rocking chair揺りいす rocking horse揺り木馬 wooden
583 LES 584 584 584 584 584 585 585	about toまさに…しようとしている SON 109 rock転がる;巻く;巻いたもの;ロールパン rocking chair揺りいす rocking horse 揺り木馬 wooden 木製の shape・形 teacup紅茶茶わん cup of teaー杯の紅茶
583 LES 584 584 584 584 584 585 585	about toまさに…しようとしている SON 109 rock転がる;巻く;巻いたもの;ロールパン rocking chair揺りいす rocking horse揺り木馬 wooden木製の shape・ド teacup紅茶茶わん cup of teaー杯の紅茶 male男性
583 LES 584 584 584 584 584 585 585 585	about toまさに…しようとしている SON 109 rock転がる;巻く;巻いたもの;ロールパン rocking chair揺りいす rocking horse揺り木馬 wooden・大製の shape・形 teacup 紅茶茶わん cup of tea・一杯の紅茶 male・男性 female・女性
583 LES 584 584 584 584 584 585 585 585	about toまさに…しようとしている SON 109 rock転がる;巻く;巻いたもの;ロールパン rocking chair揺りいす rocking horse揺り木馬 wooden木製の shape・形 teacup紅茶茶わん cup of tea・一杯の紅茶 male男性 female男性 female
583 LES 584 584 584 584 584 585 585 585 585	about toまさに…しようとしている SON 109 rock転がる;巻く;巻いたもの;ロールパン rocking chair揺りいす rocking horse揺り木馬 wooden木製の shape下 teacup紅茶茶わん cup of teaー杯の紅茶 male男性 femaleタ性 deal取り扱う;分配する;商取引 profitableあうとしている
583 LES 584 584 584 584 585 585 585 585 585 585	about toまさに…しようとしている SON 109 rock転がる;巻く;巻いたもの;ロールパン rocking chair揺りいす rocking horse揺り木馬 wooden木製の shapeたびする に即り ftea・一杯の紅茶 male・男性 female・女性 deal取り扱う;分配する;商取引 profitable・もうけになる local・地元の
583 LES 584 584 584 584 585 585 585 585	about toまさに…しようとしている SON 109 rock転がる;巻く;巻いたもの;ロールパン rocking chair抵りいす rocking horse抵り木馬 wooden木製の shape
583 LES 584 584 584 584 585 585 585 585 585 585	about toまさに…しようとしている SON 109 rock転がる;巻く;巻いたもの;ロールパン rocking chair抵りいす rocking horse抵り、本馬 wooden本製の shape
583 LES 584 584 584 584 585 585 585 585	about toまさに…しようとしている SON 109 rock転がる;巻く;巻いたもの;ロールパン rocking chair抵りいす rocking horse抵り、本馬 wooden
583 LES 584 584 584 584 585 585 585 585	about toまさに…しようとしている SON 109 rock転がる;巻く;巻いたもの;ロールパン rocking chair抵りいす rocking horse抵り、本馬の wooden
7 583 LES 584 584 584 584 585 585 585 585 585 585	about toまさに…しようとしている SON 109 rock転がる;巻く;巻いたもの;ロールパン rocking chair抵りいす rocking horse
583 LES 584 584 584 584 585 585 585 585	about toまさに…しようとしている SON 109 rock転がる;巻く;巻いたもの;ロールパン rocking chair抵りいす rocking horse抵り木馬 wooden
583 LES 584 584 584 584 585 585 585 585	about toまさに…しようとしている SON 109 rock転がる;巻く;巻いたもの;ロールパン rocking chair
583 LES 584 584 584 584 585 585 585 585	about toまさに…しようとしている SON 109 rock転がる;巻く;巻いたもの;ロールパン rocking chair抵りいす rocking horse
583 LES 584 584 584 584 585 585 585 585	about toまさに…しようとしている SON 109 rock転がる;巻く;巻いたもの;ロールパン rocking chair

LESSON 110

590		
む:	settle.積もる;とまる;定住する;清算解決する;静まる;決める	[する ; 沈
590	rested	
590	unsettled変れ	
590	forever	永久に
590	stir	
590	United Nations (UN)国際道	
590	come on	
591	partly	
591		
	brave	
591	tidy整頓好きな, きちんとした;	
592	act	
592	stageステー	
592	intermediate	中級
592	advanced	
592	stream小川;流れ;流れるよ	うに動く
592	upstream上流に	
592	downstream下流に	
592	on fire	・シかって
593	define	・限定9る
	SON 111	
596	wave手を振る;揺	針れる;波
596	wavy波状の, うね	いている
596	distance	.遠い地点
596	rather thanより	
596	recommend すすめる,	
597	gram	
001	grain	
507	nound	ポンド
597	pound	ポンド
597	injure	ポンド .傷つける
597 597	injurel	ポンド .傷つける けが, 損傷
597 597 597	injure	ポンド .傷つける けが, 損傷 傷つける
597 597	injure	ポンド .傷つける けが, 損傷 傷つける 気持ち
597 597 597	injure	傷が, けり 傷誠 ままま ままま ままま ままま ままま ままま ままま ままま
597 597 597 597	injure	傷が, けり 傷誠 ままま ままま ままま ままま ままま ままま ままま ままま
597 597 597 597 597	injure	
597 597 597 597 597 598	injure	…傷が。自引 パつ、の気誠発的 は り り り り り り り り り り り り り り り り り り
597 597 597 597 597 598 598 598	injure	…傷が傷自引自引なり、このでは、これのでは これのでは、こ
597 597 597 597 597 598 598 598	injure	…傷が傷自引…親かり、つ気誠発き別愛いり、う気誠発き別愛という。というないはいいでは、これでは、これでは、これでは、これでは、これでは、これでは、これでは、これ
597 597 597 597 598 598 598 599	injure	
597 597 597 597 598 598 598 599 599	injure	…傷が傷自引…親ポつが、つ気誠発き別愛忠誠ンけ損け持実的離個な実実ドる傷るちななすのるにに
597 597 597 597 598 598 598 599 599 599	injure	…傷が傷自引…親あおいの気誠発き別愛忠誠いという気誠発き別愛忠誠いという。 はいりょう はいしょく はいしょく はいしょく はいしょく はいいん はいいん はいいん はいいん はいいん はいいん はいいん はいい
597 597 597 597 597 598 598 598 599 599 599 600	injure	…傷が傷自引…親あ参ポつが、つ気誠発き別愛忠誠い考ンけ損け持実的離個な実実さ資ドる傷るちななすのるににつ料
597 597 597 597 597 598 598 598 599 599 599 600 600	injure	…傷が傷自引…親あ参にポつが、つ気誠発き別愛忠誠い考関ンけ損け持実的離個な実実さ資しドる傷るちななすのるににつ料て
597 597 597 597 597 598 598 598 599 599 599 600 600	injure	…傷が傷自引…親あ参に傷が傷が、つ気誠発き別愛忠誠い考関…ンけ損け持実的離個な実実さ資し商ドる傷るちななすのるににつ料て品
597 597 597 597 597 598 598 598 599 599 599 600 600	injure	…傷が傷自引…親あ参に…注ポつがつ気誠発き別愛忠誠い考関…文ンけ損け持実的離個な実実さ資し商すドる傷るちななすのるににつ料て品る
597 597 597 597 597 598 598 598 599 599 599 600 600	injure	…傷が傷自引…親あ参に…注ポつがつ気誠発き別愛忠誠い考関…文ンけ損け持実的離個な実実さ資し商すドる傷るちななすのるににつ料て品る
597 597 597 597 597 598 598 598 599 599 600 600 600	injure	…傷が傷自引…親あ参に…注セポつがつ気誠発き別愛忠誠い考関…文ルンけ損け持実的離個な実実さ資し商すすドる傷るちななすのるににつ料て品るる
597 597 597 597 597 598 598 599 599 600 600 600 600	injure	…傷が傷自引…親あ参に…注セ…ポつがつ気誠発き別愛忠誠い考関…文ル払ンけ損け持実的離個な実実さ資し商すす戻ドる傷るちななすのるににつ料て品るるし
597 597 597 597 597 598 598 598 599 599 600 600 600 600 600 600	injure	…傷が傷自引…親あ参に…注セ…健ポつがつ気誠発き別愛忠誠い考関…文ル払康ンけ損け持実的離個な実実さ資し商すす戻状ドる傷るちななすのるににつ料て品るるし態
597 597 597 597 597 598 598 598 599 599 600 600 600 600 600 600 600	injure	…傷が傷自引…親あ参に…注セ…健…ポつがつ気誠発き別愛忠誠い考関…文ル払康…ンけ損け持実的離個な実実さ資し商すす戻状条ドる傷るちななすのるににつ料て品るるし態件
597 597 597 597 598 598 598 599 599 600 600 600 600 600 600 600	injure	…傷が傷自引…親あ参に…注セ…健…キポつがつ気誠発き別愛忠誠い考関…文ル払康…をンけ損け持実的離個な実実さ資し商すす戻状条行ドる傷るちななすのるににつ料て品るるし態件う
597 597 597 597 598 598 598 599 599 599 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600	injure	…傷が傷自引…親あ参に…注セ…健…キ郵ポつがつ気誠発き別愛忠誠い考関…文ル払康…を送ンけ損け持実的離個な実実さ資し商すす戻状条行すドる傷るちななすのるににつ料て品るるし態件うる
597 597 597 598 598 598 599 599 599 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 6	injure	…傷が傷自引…親あ参に…注セ…健…キ郵…ポつがつ気誠発き別愛忠誠い考関…文ル払康…を送郵ンけ損け持実的離個な実実さ資し商すす戻状条行す便ドる傷るちななすのるににつ料て品るるし態件うる局
597 597 597 597 598 598 598 599 599 599 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600	injure	…傷が傷自引…親あ参に…注セ…健…キ郵…呼ポつがつ気誠発き別愛忠誠い考関…文ル払康…を送郵ポンけ損け持実的離個な実実さ資し商すす戻状条行す便スドる傷るちななすのるににつ料て品るるし態件うる局ト

601	manage	. うまく扱う, なんとか…する	
601	manager	経営者;部課長	
601	beauty	美しさ	
601	corn	とうもろこし	
601	cereal	シリアル	
602	weed	雜草	



English-Polish Vocabulary Book Stage 7

English in a quarter of the time!

Polish vocabulary

LESSON 95	514 used tozwykłem,
505 raceścigać się, wyścig	miałem w zwyczaju
505 realizezdawać sobie sprawę,	514 B.C p.n.e.
realizować	514 A.Dn.e.
505 consequence konsekwencja	514 ChristChrystus
505 ratszczur	514 LordPan
505 ambitionambicja	515 trial rozprawa, próba
507 lead – led – led prowadzić, wieść	515 introducewprowadzić
507 eventuallyostatecznie	515 from abroadzza granicy
507 take care ofopiekować się	LESSON 97
507 break downzepsuć się	516 not eitherteż nie
508 supply zaopatrywać, zaopatrzenie	517 definitelyzdecydowanie
509 sink – sank – sunktonąć, zatonąć	517 adventureprzygoda
(dla rzeczy)	517 seednasienie
509 floatunosić się na powierzchni	517 arrangeplanować
509 drownutopić się,	517 make an arrangementzrobić plan
utonąć (dla ludzi)	518 bear – bore – bornenieść,
509 be on the safe sideupewnić się	znosić, urodzić
509 conquerpodbić, zdobyć	519 onna
510 tidepływ morza	519 uponna
510 empirecesarstwo, imperium	519 whole cały
510 Romanrzymski	519 on the wholeogólnie
510 literaryliteracki	520 account for wytłumaczyć (się)
510 governrządzić	520 educationwykształcenie
LESSON 96	520 northernpółnocny
511 a fewkilka	520 southernpołudniowy
511 fewniewiele	520 easternwschodni
511 feel sorry for someone współczuć	520 westernzachodni
komuś	520 statestan, państwo
512 a little trochę	521 signpodpisywać, znak
512 little mało	521 religionreligia
512 pressprzyciskać, prasa	521 dry cleaner's pralnia
512 controlkontrola	LESSON 98
512 suchtaki	522 sizerozmiar
513 stepkrok, stopień	522 take nosić
513 step offzejść	522 stockingspończocha
513 billrachunek, projekt ustawy	522 damageuszkodzić
513 come to wynieść, być równym 513 perna	522 violent gwałtowny, pełen przemocy
513 quarter kwartał	522 navymarynarka wojenna
513 pass (a law)uchwalić	523 clubklub
513 actakt, ustawa	523 acceptakceptować, przyjąć
515 detukt, ustawa	523 rejectodrzucić

522 arch	łuk (w architekturze)	I EC	SON 100
	skała		
	important mieć		lay – laid – laid położyć
	znaczenie		lay an eggznosić jajko
	sporadycznie		lay the tablenakryć do stołu
			singlepojedyńczy
	tter?Co się stało?		go throughiść przez
	bez znaczenia		entirecały
	zadowalać kogoś	535	foughtII i III forma od
	gust		czas. "to fight"
	całkiem		look afteropiekować się
	e – chosen wybrać		behavezachowywać się
	siła		behaviourzachowanie
-	perswazja	535	watch overpilnować,
	łuk		opiekować się
527 natural	naturalny	535	interview rozmowa
527 invent	wynaleźć		kwalifikacyjna
	przemowa	536	break intowłamać się
527 quite a few	sporo	536	informinformować
527 draw – drew –	drawnciągnąć,		kind uprzejmy, życzliwy
	rysować		kindness uprzejmość, życzliwość
	możliwy do		fardaleko
	rozpoznania		a long way długa droga
	odejść, przejść		too farza daleko
LESSON 99			distantodległy, daleki
			throughout przez, poprzez
	wreszcie, w końcu		choice wybór
	w końcu		officialurzędnik, oficjalny
	ierdzić, żądać, żądanie,		priestksiądz
	rewindykować		preach kazać, mówić kazanie
	prawnik		kingdom królestwo
	odszkodowanie		the United Kingdom (UK)
	posiadłość, majątek	333	Zjednoczone Królestwo
	ffice biuro rzeczy	539	Northern Ireland Północna Irlandia
	znalezionych		WalesWalia
	to court pozwać		prettyladny, dosyć
	do sądu		
	młodość		SON 101
	młodzież		relative clauseszdania względne
	młody człowiek		relative pronoun zaimek względny
	grupa		relate to nawiązywać do
	spójnik	541	proper właściwy
	zdanie nadrzędne	541	playergracz
	subordinate) clause	541	side strona
	zdanie podrzędne		doorwaywejście, drzwi
	mieć sens	541	backwards do tyłu
	schodzić	541	forwardsdo przodu
	zejście		sidewaysna boki
	święty	541	upwards do góry
	Jerozolima	541	downwards na dół
	przyznać się		irritateirytować
533 shore	brzeg		as a rulez zasady
533 athlete	atleta		wastezużyty, strata, tracić

	terriblestraszny, okropny leadershipprzywództwo		beerpiwo steampara (wodna)
	marketrynek		opposeprzeciwstawiać się
544	wonderzastanawiać się,		seatsiedzenie, usadowić
E 4 4	zdumienie, cud	554	stool taboret
	wonderfulcudowny	LESS	SON 104
	so manytak wiele	556	I think somyślę, że tak
544	pyramid piramida		I hope not mam nadzieję, że nie
LESS	SON 102		pass (an exam)zdać (egzamin)
546	so would Ija bym też		shoot – shot – shot strzelać
	neither can heon też nie może		senseszmysły
	nor should theyoni też nie		sightwzrok
	powinni		hearingsłuch
547	bittrochę		tastesmak
	snag kruczek, przeszkoda		touchdotyk
	defeat pokonać, porażka		smell węch
	electionwybory		do without (or go without) obyć się
	politicspolityka		brightjasny, jaskrawy,
	phrasezwrot, część zdania	337	pogodny, bystry
5/1Q	collectionzbiór	557	dullpogodily, bystry
	mindsprzeciwiać się, rozważyć,	337	
343		EE7	nudny, tępy (o człowieku)
E40	uważać, pilnować		first thingwcześnie
	objectsprzeciwiać się		repetitionpowtórzenie
	passenger pasażer		a great deal of dużo
	excuse meprzepraszam		spend timespędzać czas
	non-smokernie palący		personal osobisty
	babysitter opiekunka do dziecka		individualjednostka
	childminder opiekunka do dziecka		fiercesrogi, dziki, gwałtowny
549	do you mind?Czy przeszkadza		lionlew
	Ci/panu?		nonetheless niemniej jednak
LESS	SON 103		nevertheless niemniej jednak
551	switch onwłączać		had better lepiej żeby
	switch offwyłączać	559	fitpasować (do),
	preparatoryprzygotowawczy		odpowiedni, w formie
	prepare przygotować		find outdowiedzieć się
	determine ustalić	559	take backodnieść, zwrócić
	determinedzdeterminowany	LESS	SON 105
552	determination determinacja	561	identify identyfikować
	extremely niezwykle		identitytożsamość
	successsukces		so thattak że
	luck szczęście		gather gromadzić, składać
	intelligenceinteligencja		cluewskazówka, trop
	steal – stole – stolen kraść		weighważyć
	ownerwłaściciel		cakeciasto
	activeaktywny		literaldosłowny
	activityzajęcie, działalność		comfortwygoda, komfort
	organizeorganizować		relax odpoczywać, relaksować się
	giftprezent, dar		audience publiczność, widownia
			concertkoncert
	even ifnawet jeśli		
	engine silnik barrel beczka		piperura, fajka
554	Darrer DeCZKa	503	liquidpłyn, ciecz

563 chimneykomin	LESSON 108
563 crypłakać, wołać	579 hardlyledwie, ledwo
565 elephantsloń	579 demand popyt, żądać, wymagać
LESSON 106	579 nervenerw
566 frequencyczęstotliwość	580 humanludzki
567 oilropa, olej	580 nuclear nuklearny
567 heat grzać, ciepło	580 pair para
567 radiatorkaloryfer	580 earringkolczyk
567 central heating centralne	580 wingskrzydło
ogrzewanie	580 paintingobraz
568 lack brakować, brak,	580 original oryginalny
niedostatek	581 time clause okolicznik czasu
568 sufficientwystarczający	581 conditional clause okolicznik
568 credit kredyt	warunku
568 neighboursąsiad	581 on condition thatpod warunkiem,
568 next-door neighboursąsiad	że 582 racehorsekoń wyścigowy
mieszkający obok	582 horse racewyścig konny
568 neighbouringsąsiadujący	582 racecourse tor wyścigowy
568 neighbourhoodsąsiedztwo,	582 racerasa
dzielnica	582 go on kontynuować
568 get on well (or get along well)	582 unless = except ifchyba że, jeśli nie
mieć z kimś dobre relacje,	583 about to właśnie
dobrze się dogadywać 569 Biblebiblia	LESSON 109
569 march maszerować	
569 orderporządek	584 rockkołysać się 584 rollkołysać się na boki, toczyć,
569 tiringmęczący	zwijać, zwój, bułka
569 bloodykrwawy	584 rocking chair fotel bujany
569 wickedzłośliwy, nikczemny	584 rocking than koń na biegunach
569 importanceważność	584 wooden drewniany
570 anymore więcej	584 shapekształt
570 faithfulwierny	585 teacup filiżanka do herbaty
570 plainrównina, naturalny,	585 cup of tea filiżanka herbaty
bez wzoru (ubrania),	585 male mężczyzna, męski, samiec
zwyczajny, otwarty	585 female kobieta, żeński, samica
570 a taste for ochota, gust	585 dealuporać się z, handlować,
571 ring – rang – rungdzwonić	rozdawać, interes
571 ring upzadzwonić	585 profitablekorzystny
571 doorbelldzwonek do drzwi	585 locallokalny
571 pick up odbierać	585 pokerpoker
571 ringpierścionek	585 banker bankier
LESSON 107	585 in returnw zamian
574 commandrozkazywać	586 or somniej więcej, około
576 housedom	586 run a business etc prowadzić biznes
576 homedom	587 caseprzypadek
576 generally speakingmówiąc ogólnie	588 standznosić coś
576 housework prace domowe	589 discoveryodkrycie
576 wash upzmywać	LESSON 110
576 housewife gospodyni domowa	590 settleosiąść, uregulować,
(żona prowadząca dom)	rozstrzygnąć, ustalić
	590 rested wypoczęty, w spoczynku

590	unsettledzaburzony
590	foreverna zawsze
590	stirmieszać
590	United Nations (UN) Organizacja
	Narodów Zjednoczonych (ONZ)
590	come on dać spokój
	come on dac spokoj
591	partly w części, częściowo
591	braveodważny
591	tidy porządny, schludny, sprzątać
592	act grać (na scenie)
592	stage scena, okres, etap
592	intermediateśrednio
	zaawansowany
592	advancedzaawansowany
592	stream strumień, potok
592	upstreampod prąd (rzeki)
592	downstreamz prądem (rzeki)
592	on firew ogniu
593	define precyzować, definiować
LES!	SON 111
596	wave machać, fala
596	wavyfalisty
596	distanceodległość
596	rather thanzamiast
596	recommend polecać,
550	rekomendować
597	
597 597	gram gram
597	gramgram poundfunt
597 597	gram gram pound funt injure zranić
597 597 597	gram gram pound funt injure zranić injury rana
597 597 597 597	gram gram pound funt injure zranić injury rana wound rana, zranić
597 597 597 597 597	gram gram pound funt injure zranić injury rana wound rana, zranić feelings uczucia
597 597 597 597 597 597	gram gram pound funt injure zranić injury rana wound rana, zranić feelings uczucia sincere szczery
597 597 597 597 597 597 598	gram gram pound funt injure zranić injury rana wound rana, zranić feelings uczucia sincere szczery voluntary dobrowolny
597 597 597 597 597 597 598 598	gram gram pound funt injure zranić injury rana wound rana, zranić feelings uczucia sincere szczery voluntary dobrowolny separate /ˈsepəreɪt/ rozdzielić
597 597 597 597 597 597 598 598 598	gram gram pound funt injure zranić injury rana wound rana, zranić feelings uczucia sincere szczery voluntary dobrowolny separate /'seperet/ rozdzielić separate /'sepret/ oddzielny
597 597 597 597 597 598 598 598 599	gram gram pound funt injure zranić injury rana wound rana, zranić feelings uczucia sincere szczery voluntary dobrowolny separate /'seperet/ rozdzielić separate /'seprət/ oddzielny dear drogi
597 597 597 597 597 598 598 598 599 599	gram gram pound funt injure zranić injury rana, zranić feelings uczucia sincere szczery voluntary dobrowolny separate / 'sepəreit/ rozdzielić separate / 'seprət/ oddzielny dear drogi faithfully wiernie, z oddaniem
597 597 597 597 597 598 598 598 599 599	gram gram pound funt injure zranić injury rana, zranić feelings uczucia sincere szczery voluntary dobrowolny separate /'sepəreit/ rozdzielić separate /'seprət/ oddzielny dear drogi faithfully wiernie, z oddaniem sincerely z wyrazami szacunku
597 597 597 597 597 598 598 598 599 599	gram gram pound funt injure zranić injury rana, zranić feelings uczucia sincere szczery voluntary dobrowolny separate / 'sepəreit/ rozdzielić separate / 'seprət/ oddzielny dear drogi faithfully wiernie, z oddaniem
597 597 597 597 597 598 598 598 599 599 599	gram gram pound funt injure zranić injury rana wound rana, zranić feelings uczucia sincere szczery voluntary dobrowolny separate /'seperet/ rozdzielić separate /'sepret/ oddzielny dear drogi faithfully wiernie, z oddaniem sincerely z wyrazami szacunku regards z poważaniem
597 597 597 597 597 598 598 598 599 599 599 600	gram gram pound funt injure zranić injury rana wound rana, zranić feelings uczucia sincere szczery voluntary dobrowolny separate /'sepereit/ rozdzielić separate /'sepreit/ oddzielny dear drogi faithfully wiernie, z oddaniem sincerely z wyrazami szacunku regards z poważaniem reference odniesienie
597 597 597 597 597 598 598 598 599 599 599 600 600	gram gram pound funt injure zranić injury rana wound rana, zranić feelings uczucia sincere szczery voluntary dobrowolny separate /'sepəreit/ rozdzielić separate /'sepəreit/ dodzielny dear drogi faithfully wiernie, z oddaniem sincerely z wyrazami szacunku regards z poważaniem reference odniesienie with reference to w odniesieniu do
597 597 597 597 597 598 598 598 599 599 599 600 600	gram gram gram pound funt injure zranić injury rana wound rana, zranić feelings uczucia sincere szczery voluntary dobrowolny separate /'sepəreit/ rozdzielić separate /'sepəreit/ oddzielny dear drogi faithfully wiernie, z oddaniem sincerely z wyrazami szacunku regards z poważaniem reference odniesienie with reference to wodniesieniu do goods towar
597 597 597 597 597 598 598 598 599 599 599 600 600 600	gram gram pound funt injure zranić injury rana wound rana, zranić feelings uczucia sincere szczery voluntary dobrowolny separate /'sepəreit/ rozdzielić separate /'seprət/ oddzielny dear drogi faithfully wiernie, z oddaniem sincerely z wyrazami szacunku regards z poważaniem reference odniesienie with reference to w odniesieniu do goods towar order zamówić, zamówienie
597 597 597 597 597 598 598 598 599 599 600 600 600 600	gram gram pound funt injure zranić injury rana wound rana, zranić feelings uczucia sincere szczery voluntary dobrowolny separate /'sepəreit/ rozdzielić separate /'seprət/ oddzielny dear drogi faithfully wiernie, z oddaniem sincerely z wyrazami szacunku regards z poważaniem reference odniesienie with reference to w odniesieniu do goods towar order zamówić, zamówienie cancel odniesieniu odniesienie cancel odwołać, anulować
597 597 597 597 597 598 598 598 599 599 600 600 600 600 600	gram gram pound funt injure zranić injury rana wound rana, zranić feelings uczucia sincere szczery voluntary dobrowolny separate /'sepəreit/ rozdzielić separate /'sepəreit/ oddzielny dear drogi faithfully wiernie, z oddaniem sincerely z wyrazami szacunku regards z poważaniem reference odniesienie with reference to w odniesieniu do goods towar order zamówić, zamówienie cancel odniesienie wich reference odwołać, anulować refund zwrot pieniędzy
597 597 597 597 597 598 598 599 599 600 600 600 600 600 600	gram gram pound funt injure zranić injury rana wound rana, zranić feelings uczucia sincere szczery voluntary dobrowolny separate /'sepereit/ rozdzielić separate /'sepreit/ oddzielny dear drogi faithfully wiernie, z oddaniem sincerely z wyrazami szacunku regards z poważaniem reference odniesienie with reference to w odniesieniu do goods towar order zamówić, zamówienie cancel odniesienie with reference to w odniesieniu do goods towar order zamówić, zamówienie cancel zwrot pieniędzy condition kondycja, stan
597 597 597 597 597 598 598 599 599 600 600 600 600 600 600 600	gram gram pound funt injure zranić injury rana wound rana, zranić feelings uczucia sincere szczery voluntary dobrowolny separate /'sepereit/ rozdzielić separate /'sepreit/ oddzielny dear drogi faithfully wiernie, z oddaniem sincerely z wyrazami szacunku regards z poważaniem reference odniesienie with reference to wodniesieniu do goods towar order zamówić, zamówienie cancel odniesienie wierefund zwrot pieniędzy condition warunki
597 597 597 597 597 598 598 599 599 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600	gram gram pound funt injure zranić injury rana wound rana, zranić feelings uczucia sincere szczery voluntary dobrowolny separate /'sepəreit/ rozdzielić separate /'sepəreit/ dodzielny dear drogi faithfully wiernie, z oddaniem sincerely z wyrazami szacunku regards z poważaniem reference odniesienie with reference to wodniesienie with reference to wodniesienie with reference to wodniesienie cancel odwołać, anulować refund zwrot pieniędzy condition kondycja, stan conditions warunki strike strajk, strajkować
597 597 597 597 597 598 598 599 599 600 600 600 600 600 600 600	gram gram pound funt injure zranić injury rana wound rana, zranić feelings uczucia sincere szczery voluntary dobrowolny separate /'sepereit/ rozdzielić separate /'sepreit/ oddzielny dear drogi faithfully wiernie, z oddaniem sincerely z wyrazami szacunku regards z poważaniem reference odniesienie with reference to wodniesieniu do goods towar order zamówić, zamówienie cancel odniesienie wierefund zwrot pieniędzy condition warunki

601	postbox	skrzynka pocztowa
601	letter box	skrzynka na listy
601	manage	zdołać coś zrobić,
		zarządzać, kierować
601	manager	kierownik
601	beauty	piękno
601	corn	zboże
601	cereal	płatki
602	weed	chwast



English-Portuguese Vocabulary BookStage 7

English in a quarter of the time!

Portuguese vocabulary

LESSON 95	E14 used to
	514 used toacostumado a 514 B.CA.C
505 racecorrer/corrida	514 A.D
505 realize perceber / realizar	
505 consequence consequência	514 Christ
505 ratrato	514 Lord Senhor
505 ambitionambição	515 trialjulgamento, tentativa
507 lead – led – ledlevar (guiar)	515 introduceintroduzir
levou – levado	515 from abroad de outro país
507 eventuallyeventualmente	LESSON 97
507 take care oftomar conta de	516 not either também (negativo)
507 break downquebrar	517 definitely definitivamente
508 supplyfornecer / fornecimento	517 adventureaventura
509 sink – sank – sunkafundar	517 seedsemente
– afundou – afundado	517 arrangeorganizar
509 floatboiar	517 make an arrangement planejar um
509 drownafogar	compromisso
509 be on the safe side estar do	518 bear – bore – bornecarregar
lado seguro = ter certeza	– carregou – carregado /
509 conquer conquistar	agüentar / suportar
510 tide maré	519 onsobre
510 empireimpério	519 uponsobre
510 Romanromano	519 wholeinteiro (integral)
510 literaryliterário	519 on the whole em geral
510 governgovernar	520 account for explicar a razão
LESSON 96	520 education educação
511 a fewuns / alguns (contável)	520 northern do norte
511 fewpoucos (contável)	520 southerndo sul
511 feel sorry for someone sentir pena	520 eastern oriental
de alguém	520 westernocidental
512 a little um pouco de (incontável)	520 stateestado
512 little pouco (incontável)	521 sign assinar, sinal
512 pressapertar / imprensa	521 religionreligião
512 controlcontrole	521 dry cleaner's tintureiro
512 suchtal	LESSON 98
513 step passo / degrau / pisar	
513 step offdescer	522 sizetamanho
513 billconta / projeto de lei	522 takeusar
513 come to chegar a / totalizou	522 stockings meia calça
513 perpor	522 damage danificar
513 quarter a cada 3 mêses	522 violent violento
513 pass (a law) aprovar (a lei)	522 navymarinha
513 act ato	523 clubclube
3.3 acc	523 acceptaceitar

E32 valeet	E22 halv
523 rejectrejeitar	533 holy sagrado
523 archarco	533 Jerusalem Jerusalém
523 rockrocha	533 confessconfessar
525 matter = to be important assunto	533 shore margem
/ ter importância	533 athlete atleta
525 occasionallyocasionalmente	LESSON 100
525 what is the matter? qual	534 lay – laid – laidcolocar
o problema?	– colocou – colocado
525 no matter não importa	534 lay an eggbotar um ovo
525 pleasepor favor	534 lay the tablepôr a mesa
525 tastegosto	534 singleúnico/um
526 right = entirelyinteiramente /	534 go throughir através
exatamente	534 entireinteiro
526 choose – chose – chosen escolher	535 foughtlutou – lutado
– escolheu – escolhido	535 look after cuidar (tomar conta de)
526 forceforça	535 behavecomportar-se
526 persuasionpersuasão	
526 bowarco	535 behaviourcomportamento
527 naturalnatural	535 watch overvigiar
527 inventinventar	535 interviewentrevista
527 speech discurso	536 break intoarrombar
527 quite a few bastante	536 informinformar
527 draw – drew – drawnarrastar	536 kindgentil
– arrastou – arrastado, desenhar	536 kindness gentileza
– desenhou – desenhado	536 farlonge
527 recognizable reconhecível	536 a long waylonge
	536 too farmuito longe
528 pass (go away) passar	536 distant distante
LESSON 99	537 throughout em todo / inteiramente
529 at lastfinalmente	537 choice escolha
529 lastly por último	538 officialoficial
530 claim reivindicar / reivindicação	538 priest padre
530 lawyeradvogado	538 preachpregar
530 damagesdanos	539 kingdomreino
530 property propriedade	539 the United Kingdom (UK)
530 lost property office escritório de	539 Northern IrelandIrlanda do Norte
achados e perdidos	539 WalesPaís de Gales
530 take someone to court processar	539 prettybonito, bonita; bastante
alguém	LESSON 101
530 youthjuventude	540 relative pronoun pronome relativo
530 the youth a juventude	540 relative proflouri proflome relativo
530 a youthum jovem	
531 groupgrupo	541 propercorreto
531 conjunctionconjunção	541 playerjogador
531 main clause cláusula principal	541 sidelado
531 dependent (or subordinate) clause	541 doorwayporta
cláusula subordinada	541 backwards para trás
531 to make sense fazer entender	541 forwards para frente
/fazer compreender	541 sideways de lado
532 descend descer	541 upwardspara cima
532 descent descida	541 downwards para baixo
332 descentuescida	542 irritateirritar

543 544 544 544 544	as a rule	554 554 554 554 554 554 554	even if
	pyramid pirâmide		I think soeu acho que sim
LES:	SON 102		I hope not eu espero que não
546	so would Ieu também		pass (an exam) passar (um exame)
	neither can he nem ele pode		shoot – shot – shot atirar
546	nor should they nem eles deveriam		– atirou – atirado
547	bit um pouco	557	senses sentidos
548	snagpequeno problema		sight visão
548	defeatperda, derrotar	557	hearingaudição
	election eleição		taste paladar
	politicspolítica		touchtoque
	phrasefrase		smellolfato
	collection coleção	557	do without (or go without)ficar
549	mindcontestar / considerar		sem
	/ prestar atenção / cuidar de		bright brilhante / inteligente
	object contestar		dull tedioso
	passengerpassageiro		first thingprimeira coisa
549	excuse medesculpe-me/	558	a great deal ofuma
E 40	com licensa		grande quantidade de
	non-smoker não fumante		spend timepassar tempo
	babysitter babá		personalpessoal
	childminder babá		individual individual / indivíduo
	do you mind? você se importa?		fierce feroz
	SON 103		lionleão nonethelessmesmo assim
	switch on ligar		nevertheless não obstante /
	switch offdesligar	333	mesmo assim
	preparatorypreparatório	559	had betterdeveria
	prepare preparar		fitservir / caber / adequado /
	determine determinar		em boa forma
	determined determinado	559	find outdescobrir
	determinação		take backdevolver
	extremely extremamente success sucesso		SON 105
	luck sorte		identifyidentificar
	intelligenceinteligência		identityidentidade
	steal – stole – stolenroubar		so thattão que
332	– roubou – roubado		gatherreunir (juntar)
552	ownerproprietário		cluepista
	activeativo		weighpesar
	activityatividade		cake bolo
	organizeorganizar		literal literal
	giftpresente / talento		comfortconforto
	- '		

562 relaxrelaxar	576 wash uplavar louça
562 audienceplatéia	576 housewifedona-de-casa
562 concert concerto	LESSON 108
563 pipe cano / cachimbo	579 hardly quase nada / quase nunca
563 liquid	579 demanddemanda, exigir
563 chimneychaminé	579 nerve nervo
563 crychorar/gritar	580 humanhumano
565 elephantelefante	580 nuclearnuclear
LESSON 106	580 pairpar
566 frequencyfreqüência	580 earring brinco
567 oilóleo	580 wing asa
567 heatcalor / aquecer	580 paintingpintura
567 radiatorradiador	580 originaloriginal
567 central heatingaquecimento	581 time clausecláusula de tempo
central	581 conditional clausecláusula
568 lackfaltar / falta	condicional
568 sufficientsuficiente	581 on condition that sob a condição
568 credit crédito	582 racehorsecavalo de corrida
568 neighbourvizinho	582 horse racecorrida de cavalo
568 next-door neighbourvizinho	582 racecourse pista de corrida
do lado	582 raceraça
568 neighbouringpróximo	582 go oncontinuar
568 neighbourhoodvizinhança	582 unless = except ifao menos que
568 get on well (or get along well)dar-se bem	583 about to prestes a
569 Biblebíblia	LESSON 109
569 march marchar	584 rock balançar / embalar
569 orderordem	584 rollrolar
569 tiring cansativo	584 rocking chair cadeira de balanço
569 bloodysangrento	584 rocking horse cavalo de
569 wickedmalvado	balanço (brinquedo)
570 importanceimportância	584 woodende madeira
570 anymore mais (não mais)	584 shape
570 faithfulfiel	585 teacupxícara de chá (louça)
570 plainplanície / simples / claro	585 cup of teaxícara de chá (bebida) 585 malehomem / masculino
/ plano / sincero	585 female mulher / feminino
570 a taste forum gosto por	585 deallidar / negociar
571 ring – rang – rung tocar	585 profitablelucrativo
tocou – tocado	585 locallocal
571 ring up chamar	585 pokerpôquer
571 doorbellcampainha	585 bankerbanqueiro
571 pick up pegar / atender	585 in returnde volta
571 ringanel	586 or sopor volta de
LESSON 107	586 run a business etcadministrar
574 command comandar	um negócio
576 housecasa	587 casecaso
576 homelar	588 standtolerar
576 generally speakingfalando	589 discoverydescoberta
de maneira geral	-
576 houseworktrabalho de casa	

LESSON 110			
590	settleestabelecer-se, resolver,		
	pousar, pagar, acalmar-se,		
	assentar, decidir		
590	resteddescansado / repousa		
590	unsettledincerto / pertubado		
590	forever para sempre		
590	stir mexer		
590	United Nations (UN)Nações		
	Unidas (ONU)		
590	come on vamos lá! (expressão)		
591	partly parcialmente		
591	brave bravo (corajoso)		
591	tidy organizado / organizar		
592	actinterpretar		
592	stage estágio / palco		
592	intermediate intermediário		
592	advanced avançado		
592	stream córrego / correr		
592	upstreamcontra a corrente		
592	downstreama favor da corrente		
592	on fire em chamas		
593	definedefinir		
LESS	SON 111		
596	wave onda / acenar		
596	wavyondulado		
596	distance distância		
596	rather than em vez de		
596	recommendrecomendar		
597	gramgrama		
597	poundlibra		
597	injureferir		
597	injury ferimento		
597	woundferir / ferimento		
597	feelingssentimentos		
597	sincere sincero		
598	voluntaryvoluntário		
598	separate /'sepəreit/ separar		
598	separate /'sepret/ separado		
599	dearprezado		
599	faithfullysinceramente		
599	sincerelysinceramente		
599	regards lembranças /		
	recomendações		
600			
600	with reference to em referência à		
600	goodsmercadorias		
600	orderordem		
600	cancel cancelar		

600 refund reembolso

600 conditioncondição
00 conditionscondições
00 strikegreve
01 post postar
01 post officecorreic
01 postboxcaixa posta
01 letter box caixa de correic
01 manage conseguir / administrar
01 managergerente
01 beautybeleza
01 corn milho
01 cerealcerea
02 weed erva daninha





ENGLISH- RUSSIAN VOCABULARY BOOK

STAGE 7: LESSONS 95-111

2017 ON

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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English–Russian Vocabulary Book Stage 7 ISBN 978-1-782291-69-5

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Russian vocabulary

LESSON 95	515 trial судебный процесс, испытание, проба
505 гасеучаствовать в гонках, гонка, мчать	515 introduceвнедрять
(на машине)	515 from abroadиз-за рубежа
505 realize понимать, осознавать, реализовать	LESSON 97
505 consequenceпоследствие	516 not eitherтоже не
505 ratкрыса	517 definitelyопределенно
505 ambitionцель	517 adventureприключение
507 lead - led - ledвести — вел — вел	517 seed
507 eventuallyнаконец, в конце концов	517 arrangeустраивать
507 take care ofзаботиться о	517 make an arrangement договариваться,
507 break downломаться	организовывать
508 supplyпредоставлять, снабжение	518 bear - bore - borne носить - носил - носил,
509 sink - sank - sunk тонуть — утонул — утонул	ВЫНОСИТЬ - ВЫНОСИЛ - ВЫНОСИЛ
509 float плыть, держаться на поверхности воды	519 onна
509 drown тонуть (о людях)	519 uponна
509 be on the safe sideвести себя	519 wholeцелый
предусмотрительно, на всякий случай	519 on the whole в целом
509 conquer завоевывать	520 account forобъяснить, отчитываться
510 tideприлив и отлив	520 account for
510 empire империя	520 rorthernсеверный
510 Roman Римский	520 northernюжный
510 literaryлитературный	520 southern
510 governуправлять	520 westernзападный
LESSON 96	520 western
	521 signподписывать, знак
511 a fewнесколько	521 religionрелигия
511 fewмало	521 dry cleaner'sхимчистка
511 feel sorry for someoneжалеть кого-либо	·
512 a littleнемного	LESSON 98
512 little мало	522 size размер
512 pressнадавить, пресса	522 takeбрать
512 controlконтроль	522 stockingsчулки
512 suchтакой	522 damageповреждать
513 step шаг, шагать, ступенька	522 violentжестокий
513 step offсходить	522 navyвоенно-морской флот
513 bill счет, законопроект	523 club клуб
513 come to составлять какую-либо сумму	523 acceptпринимать
513 региз расчёта на, за, в, с	523 rejectотвергать
513 quarterквартал	523 arch арка
513 pass (a law)принимать (закон)	523 rock камень, скала
513 астзакон	525 matter = to be importantиметь значение =
514 used toраньше делал что-либо	быть важным
514 В.С	525 occasionally время от времени
514 A.D	525 what is the matter? в чем дело?
514 ChristХристос	525 no matter не важно
514 LordГосподь	525 pleaseугождать

525	tasteBKVC	525	watch over
	right = entirelyпрямо		watch over наблюдать за interview собеседование
	choose - chose - chosen		break intoвламываться в
320	выбирать — выбирал — выбрал		informсообщать
526	force сила		
	persuasionубеждение		kindлюбезный, добрый kindnessдоброта
	bowлук		•
	natural естественно		farдалеко
	inventизобретать		a long wayдалеко
	speechpeчь		too far слишком далеко
	·		distant далекий, отдаленный
	quite a few изрядное количество		throughout на протяжении
527	draw - drew - drawnрисовать - рисовал		choice выбор
5 07	нарисовал, тащить - тащил - протащить		officialчиновник, официальный
	recognizable узнаваемый		priest священник
320	pass (go away)проходить		ргеасhпроповедовать
LES	SON 99	539	kingdomкоролевство
529	at last наконец	539	United Kingdom (UK)
529	lastly наконец, в конце		Соединенное королевство
530	claimзаявлять, возбуждать	F00	Великобритании и Северной Ирландии
	иск о возмещении убытков, заявление		Northern IrelandСеверная Ирландия
530	lawyerадвокат		WalesУэльс
530	damages убытки	539	pretty красивый, довольно
530	propertyсобственность	LES	SON 101
530	lost property office бюро находок	540	relative clauses определительные
530	take someone to courtподавать в суд на		придаточные предложения
	кого-либо	540	relative pronoun относительное местоимение
530	youthмолодость	540	relate toотноситься к
530	the youthмолодежь		proper надлежащий, правильный
530	a youthмолодой человек	541	playerигрок
531	clausesграмматические предложения		sideсторона
531	groupгруппа	541	doorwayдверной проход
531	conjunctioncoюз	541	backwards назад
531	main clauseглавное предложение		forwardsвперед
531	dependent (or subordinate) clause	541	sideways в сторону
	придаточное (или зависимое) предложение	541	upwardsвверх
531	to make senseиметь смысл		downwards вниз
532	descend спускаться	542	irritate раздражать
532	descentспуск	543	as a rule как правило
	holyсвященный, святой	543	waste отходы, тратить попусту, пустая трата
533	JerusalemИерусалим	544	terribleужасный
	confess сознаться, признать	544	leadershipруководство
533	shore берег	544	marketрынок
533	athlete атлет	544	wonderзадумываться, изумление, чудо
LES	SON 100	544	wonderfulчудесный
	lay - laid - laidкласть — клал — положил		so manyтак много
524	lay an eggоткласть — клал — положил	544	pyramidпирамида
	lay the tableнакрывать на стол	LES	SON 102
	singleединый, односпальный, в один конец		so would I я бы тоже
	go through проходить через		neither can heон тоже не может
	entire Becb		
	foughtбороться		nor should theyи им тоже не следует bitчуть - чуть
	look afterухаживать за		snagзагвоздка
	•		-
	behaveвести себя behaviourповедение		defeatпоражение, победить, разгромить
555	оспалошповедение	348	electionвыборы

510	politics	557	bright operative value
	politics политика phraseфраза, словосочетание		bright светлый, умный dull скучный, пасмурный
	collection		first thingcpasy
	mind возражать, обращать внимание на,		a great deal ofмного
0.10	слушаться (кого-л.),		spend timeпроводить время
	присматривать (за кем / чем-л.)		personalличный
549	оріествозражать		individual человек
	раssenger пассажир		fierceсвирепый
	ехсиsе meизвините		lionлев
	non-smoker некурящий		nonethelessтем не менее
	babysitterняня	559	neverthelessтем не менее
	childminderняня		had betterлучше бы
549	do you mind?ты не возражаешь/вы не	559	fit подходить по размеру,
	возражаете?		быть способным, быть в форме
LES	SON 103	559	find out обнаруживать, выяснять
		559	take backвозвращать
	switch on включать	LES	SON 105
551 551			
551 551	ргерагатогу подготовительный ргерагеготовить		identifyидентифицировать identityличность, идентичность
	determineопределять		so that так что
	determinedполон решимости,		gathercoбирать
332	целеустремленный		clueулика, ключ (к разгадке чего-л.)
552	determinationцелеустремленность		weighвесить
	extremelyчрезвычайно		cake
	successycnex		literalбуквальный
	luckудача		comfort комфорт, удобство
	intelligenceyM		relaxрасслабляться
	steal - stole - stolen красть — крал — украл		audience аудитория, публика; зрители
	ownerвладелец		concertконцерт
	active активный		ріре труба, трубка
553	activity вид деятельности		liquid жидкость, жидкий
	organise организовывать		chimneyдымоход
553	giftподарок, дар	563	ступлакать, кричать
553	even if даже если	565	elephantслон
554	engine двигатель	LFS	SON 106
554	barrel бочка		adverbs of frequency adverbs of frequency
554	beerпиво		frequency
554	steamпар		оі!нефть, масло
	орроsевозражать		heatжара, обогревать
	seatсиденье		radiatorбатарея
554	stoolтабурет		central heatingцентральное отопление
LES	SON 104		lackиспытывать недостаток
556	I think soя так думаю		sufficientдостаточный
	I hope notнадеюсь, нет		creditкредит
	pass (an exam)успешно сдавать (экзамен)		neighbourcoceд
	shoot - shot - shot		next-door neighbourближайший сосед
	стрелять - стрелял - стрелял		neighbouring расположенный по соседству с
557	sensesчувства		neighbourhood район, близость, соседство
	sightзрение, достопримечательность		get on well (or get along well)
	hearingслух		хорошо уживаться
557	tasteчувство вкуса (физическое)	569	BibleБиблия
557	touchосязание		march маршировать
	smellобоняние		orderпорядок
557	do without (or go without) обходиться без	569	tiring утомительный

569	bloodyкровавый	585	femaleженщина, самка
	wickedбезнравственный, злобный		dealпоступать, заниматься,
	importanceважность	303	сдавать (карты), сделка
	anymoreбольше	585	profitableприбыльный
	faithfulпреданный		ІосаІ местный
570	plainпростой, равнина, штатский		poker
	а taste forвкус к		banker банкомет, банкир
571	ring - rang — rungзвонить - звонил - звонил		in return
571	ring upзвонить - звонил - звонил -		or soили около того
	doorbell дверной звонок		run a business etc управлять бизнесом и т.д.
	ріск upподнимать		саseслучай
571	·		•
	ringзвонить, кольцо		standвыдерживать, выносить
LES	SON 107		discoveryоткрытие
574	command командовать, команда	LES	SON 110
576	houseдом	590	settle устроиться, успокоиться, лежать,
576	homeдом		расплатиться, урегулировать
576	generally speakingв сущности	590	rested успокоенный, отдохнувший
576	houseworkработа по дому	590	unsettledнеспокойный
576	wash upмыть посуду		foreverнавсегда
	housewife домохозяйка	590	stirразмешать
I EC	SON 108	590	United Nations (UN) Организация
			объединенных наций (ООН)
	hardlyедва	590	come onдавай
	demandтребовать, требование, спрос	591	partlyчастично
	nerve нерв		braveхрабрый
	humanчеловеческий		tidy опрятный, привести в порядок
580	nuclearядерный		астиграть (на сцене)
580	раігпара		stage
580	earring сережка		intermediateсредний
580	wingкрыло		·
580	paintingкартина		advancedпродвинутый
	originalоригинальный, подлинный		streamпоток, ручей, течение
	time clauseпридаточное предложение		upstream вверх по течению
	времени		downstream вниз по течению
581	conditional clause условное придаточное		on fireгорящий
	предложение	593	defineопределять
581	on condition thatпри условии, что	LES	SON 111
	racehorseскаковая лошадь	596	waveволна, махать
	horse raceскачки		wavyволнистый
	racecourseипподром		distance расстояние
	raceраса, бега, состязаться в скорости		rather thanбольше, чем
	go onпродолжать		recommend рекомендовать
			•
	unless = except if если не		gram грамм pound фунт
505	about to собираться (что-то сделать)		
	SON 109		іпјигетравмировать
584	rock раскачиваться		іпјигутравма
584	rollкатиться, скатать, булочка		woundpана feelingsчувства
584	rocking chairкресло-качалка		,
	rocking horseлошадка-качалка		sincereискренний
	woodenдеревянный		voluntaryдобровольный
	shapeформа	598	separate /ˈsepəreit/разделять
	teacupчайная чашка		separate /'sepret/отдельный
	сир of teaчашка чая		dearуважаемый
	maleмужчина, самец		faithfullyискренне
505	паю мужчипа, самец	599	sincerelyискренне

599	regards	пожелания
600	reference	справочная
600	with reference to	в продолжение,
	в отношен	ии вашего письма от
600	goods	товары
600	order	заказывать
600	cancel	отменять
600	refundвозм	иещение, компенсация
600	conditionc	остояние (физическое)
600		
600	strike	забастовка
601	post	отправлять по почте
601	post office	почтовое отделение
601	postbox	почтовый ящик
601	letter box	почтовый ящик
	(для входя	щей корреспонденции)
601	manage	управлять, удаваться
601	manager ме	неджер, руководитель
601	beauty	красота
601	corn	зерно
601	cereal	крупа
602	weed	сорняк





ENGLISH-SLOVAK VOCABULARY BOOK

STAGE 7: LESSONS 95-111

2017 ON

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This edition was published for the international market in 2012.

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English–Slovak Vocabulary Book Stage 7 ISBN 978-1-908954-90-9

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Slovak vocabulary

LESS	SON 95	514	used tozvyknúť niečo robiť (v minulosti)
505	racepretekať, preteky	514	B.Cpred Kristom
	realizeuvedomiť si, realizovať	514	A.Dnášho letopočtu, po Kristovi
	consequencenásledok	514	ChristKristus
	ratpotkan	514	LordPán (Boh)
	ambitionambícia	515	trialsúdne pojednávanie
	lead - led - ledviesť (základný tvar) – viesť	515	introducezaviesť, zavádzať
	ulý čas) – viesť (príčastie minulé)	515	from abroadzo zahraničia
•	eventuallyjedného dňa, časom, nakoniec	LES	SON 97
507	take care ofpostarať sa o	516	not eitherne ani
507	break downpokaziť sa		definitely určite
	supplyzásobiť, zásoby		adventuredobrodružstvo
509	sink - sank - sunkpotopiť sa (základný tvar)		seedsemienko
	potopiť sa (minulý čas)		arrangedohodnúť
	potopiť sa (príčastie minulé)		make an arrangement dohodnúť niečo
509	floatplávať, vznášať sa		(napr. schôdzku) plány (arrangement)
509	drownutopiť (sa)	518	bear - borne - borne
	be on the safe sidepre istotu		niesť , vystáť, porodiť, znášať
	conquer dobyť, zdolať	519	onpredl. na
510	tidehigh tide – príliv, low tide – odliv		uponpredl. na
510	empireríša		wholecelý
	Romanrímsky		on the wholecelkovo
510	literaryliterárny	520	account forobjasniť, vysvetliť
510	govern spravovať		educationvzdelanie
LESS	5ON 96		northernseverný
511	a fewzopár (pozitívny význam),	520	southernjužný
	počítateľné podstatné mená		easternvýchodný
511	fewmálo, nie dosť (negatívny význam),		westernzápadný
	počítateľné podstatné mená		stateštát
	feel sorry for someone ľutovať niekoho		
	a littlezopár (pozitívny význam),		religionnáboženstvo
	nepočítateľné podstatné mená	521	dry cleaner'sčistiareň
512	littlemálo, nie dosť (negatívny význam),	LES:	SON 98
E10	počítateľné podstatné mená	522	sizeveľkosť
	presstlačiť, stláčať, tlač (médium)		takemať
	controlkontrolovať, kontrola		stockingspančuchové nadkolienky
	suchtaký		damage poškodiť
	stepkrok, schod		violentnásilný
	step offvystúpiť z		navynámorníctvo
	billúčet, návrh zákona		clubklub
	come tovyjsť na (určitú sumu)		acceptprijať
	perna, za quarter štvrťrok		rejectodmietnuť
	pass (a law)prijať (zákon)		arch oblúk
	actzákon		rockkameň, skala
313	auZakon	525	matter = to be important mať význam = byť

	ظام المراجعة المراجع	E0.4	antina anti-
525	dôležitý occasionallypríležitostne		entire
	what is the matter?čo sa deje?		foughtminulý čas slovesa bojovať (fight) look afterstarať sa o
	no matter bez ohľadu na		behave správať sa
	pleaseulahodiť		•
	tastevkus		behavioursprávanie watch overdozerať
	right = entirelypresne, práve = úplne		
	choose - chose - chosen vybrať (základný tvar)		interviewpohovor break intovlámať sa niekam
320	vybrať (zakladný tvar)		
	– vybrať (minury čas) – vybrať (príčastie minulé)		informinformovať kindinlý, láskavý
EOG	forcesila, tlak		kindnessláskavosť, dobrota
	•		•
	persuasionpresviedčanie		far
	bowluk		a long waydlhá cesta
	natural prirodzený		too far
	inventobjaviť, vynájsť		distant
	speechprejav, reč		throughoutv priebehu
	quite a fewcelkom dosť		choice
	draw - drew - drawnkresliť, ťahať		officialúradník, úradný
	recognizable rozpoznateľný		priestkňaz
528	pass (go away)prejsť, zmiznúť		preach
LES	SON 99		kingdomkráľovstvo
529	at lastkonečne		United Kingdom (UK) Spojené kráľovstvo (UK)
529	lastlynakoniec		Northern IrelandSeverné Irsko
530	claimtvrdiť, nárokovať, požiadavka		Wales
530	lawyerprávnik	539	prettypekný, celkom, dosť
	damagesškody	LES	SON 101
530	property majetok	540	relative clausesvzťažné vety
530	lost property officestraty a nálezy	540	relative pronounvzťažné zámeno
530	take someone to court dať niekoho na súd	540	relate tovzťahovať sa k niečomu
530	youth mladosť	541	properriadny, úplný
	the youthmládež, mladí ľudia	541	playerhráč
530	a youthmladík, mladý človek	541	sidestrana
531	clauses vety	541	doorwayvchod
531	groupskupina	541	backwardsdozadu
531	conjunctionspojka	541	forwardsdopredu
531	main clausehlavná veta	541	sidewaysbokom
531	dependent (or subordinate) clause vedľajšia veta	541	upwardsnahor
531	to make sensedávať zmysel	541	downwardsdole, smerujúci dole
532	descendzostúpiť, zísť dolu		irritate dráždiť, hnevať
	descentzostup	543	as a rulespravidla
533	holysvätý	543	wasteodpad, strata, mrhanie, mrhať
533	JerusalemJeruzalem	544	terrible strašný
533	confess priznať sa	544	leadershipvedenie
533	shorepobrežie		markettrh
533	athleteatlét	544	wonderzamýšľať sa, údiv, div
LES	SON 100	544	wonderfulúžasný
		544	so manytak veľa
534	lay - laid - laidpoložiť, zniesť, prestrieť	544	pyramidpyramída
	(základný tvar)		SON 102
	– položiť, zniesť, prestrieť (minulý čas) – položiť, zniesť, prestrieť (príčastie minulé)		
E0.4			so would Ija tiež
	lay an eggzniesť vajce		neither can he ani on nevie (nemôže)
	lay the table prestriet stôl		nor should theyani oni by nemali
	singlejediný		bitkúsok, trochu
554	go through prejsť cez	548	snagproblém, háčik

510	dofoot	poroziť porážka	557	do without (or go without) zachícť ca hoz piočoho
		poraziť, porážka voľby		do without (or go without) zaobísť sa bez niečoho brightjasný, svetlý, bystrý
		politika		dullnudný, chmúrny
		slovné spojenie		first thingihned, hned
		súbor		a great deal ofveľká časť
		zvážiť, dávať pozor, dozerať		spend timetráviť čas
		namietať		personalosobný
		cestujúci		individualjedinec
		prepáč/prepáčte		fiercedivoký
		nefajčiar		lionlev
		pestúnka		nonethelessnapriek tomu
		opatrovateľka detí		neverthelessnapriek tomu, predsa len
		vadí ti?		had better radšej by
	SON 103			fithodiť sa, pasovať
				find outzistiť
		zapnúť	559	take backvziať (vrátiť) naspäť
		vypnúť	LES	SON 105
		prípravný		
		pripraviť		identifyidentifikovať
		rozhodnúť sa		identity občiansky preukaz (identity card) so that tak že
		odhodlaný		gather zhromaždiť, zbierať
		odhodlanie		
	•	mimoriadne		clue stopa
		úspech šťastie		weighvážiť cakekoláč
		inteligencia		literal doslovný
		ukradnúť (základný tvar)		comfortkomfort, pohodlie
JJ2		– ukradnúť (minulý čas)		relaxrelaxovať
		- ukradnúť (príčastie minulé)		audienceobecenstvo
552		majiteľ		concertkoncert
		aktívny		pipepotrubie, fajka
		činnosť, aktivita		liquid tekutina
		organizovať		chimneykomín
		dar		cryplakať, kričať
		aj keď		elephantslon
		motor		·
	-	sud		SSON 106
554	beer	pivo		frequencyfrekvencia, opakovanie
		para		oilropa, olej
554	oppose	nesúhlasiť, brániť		heatvyhriať, teplo, horúčava
554	seat	sedadlo		radiatorradiátor
554	stool	stolička /bez operadla/		central heatingústredné kúrenie
LES	SON 104			lack
		Áno, myslím si		creditúver
		Dúfam, že nie		neighbour sused
	•	spraviť (skúšku)		next-door neighbour sused od vedľa
		strieľať (základný tvar)		neighbouringsused ad vedra
007		strieľať (minulý čas)		neighbourhood susedstvo, okolie
		– strieľať (príčastie minulé)		get on well (or get along well)dobre s niekým
557		zmysly	000	vychádzať
		zrak, pamiatka /v mestách/	569	Biblebiblia
		sluch		march pochodovať
557	-	chuť		order rozkaz
557		hmat		tiringúnavný
		čuch		bloodykrvavý
				-

=00				
		zlý, skazený		dealporadiť si, podnikať, rozdať
	•	dôležitosť		profitablevýnosný
	,	už viac nie		localmiestny
		verný		poker
	•	nížina, obyčajný		banker bankár in return na oplátku
		vkus pre		•
5/1		zvoniť (základný tvar)		or sopribližne, okolo
			300	run a business etcviesť obchod
571		– zvoniť (minulé príčastie) zavolať	507	(tzn. podnikať), atď. caseprípad
		domový zvonček		standzniesť, zvládnuť
571		.zdvihnúť, vyzdvihnúť niekoho		discovery objav
		zvoniť, zazvoniť		
	•	2voriit, zazvoriit		SON 110
	SON 107			settleusadiť sa, ustáliť, zaplatiť
		nariadiť, rozkázať, príkaz		restedpokojný
		dom		unsettledneustálený
		domov		forevernavždy
		všeobecne povedané		stir premiešať, pomiešať
		domáce práce	590	United Nations (UN) Organizácia Spojených
	•	umývať (riad)		národov (OSN)
576	housewife	žena v domácnosti		come onno tak
LES	SON 108			partlyčiastočne
579	hardly	sotva		bravestatočný
	,	dopyt, záujem		tidyčistotný, upratať
		nerv, nervy		actvystupovať
		l'udský		stagejavisko, štádium
		atómový		intermediatemierne pokročilý
		pár		advancedpokročilý
	•	náušnica		streamprúd
	-	krídlo		upstreamproti prúdu
	•	maľba		downstreampo prúde
		originálny		on firev plameňoch
	-	časová veta	593	defineurčiť
581	conditional clause	podmienková veta	LES	SON 111
		pod podmienkou že	596	wavemávať, vlniť sa, vlna
582	racehorse	dostihový kôň	596	wavyvlnitý
		konské dostihy	596	distancevzdialenosť
582	racecourse	dostihová dráha	596	rather than radšej ako
582	race	preteky	596	recommendodporučiť
582	go on	pokračovať, ísť ďalej	597	gramgram
582	unless = except if	ak nie = iba ak		poundlibra (britská váhová jednotka)
583	about to	chystať sa	597	injurezraniť, zraniť sa
	SON 109		597	injuryzranenie
		1-11-4 1-15-4	597	woundrana
		hojdať sa, kolísať sa	597	feelingspocity
		kotúľať sa	597	sincereúprimný
		hojdacie kreslo	598	voluntarydobrovoľný
		hojdací kôň	598	separate /'sepereit/oddeliť, rozdeliť
		drevený	598	separate /'seprət/oddelený, samostatný
		tvar	599	dear drahý, milý, vzácny
		čajová šálka	599	faithfullys úctou (pokiaľ osobu nepoznáme)
		šálka čaju	599	sincerelys úctou (pokiaľ osobu poznáme)
		muž, mužský, samec žena, ženský, samica	599	regardspozdravy
505	15111a15	zena, zensky, samica	600	referenceodkaz (r. library - príručná knižnica)

600	with reference to	v súvislosti s
600	goods	tovar
600	order	objednať
600	cancel	zrušiť
600	refund	náhrada, úhrada
600	condition	stav
600	conditions	podmienky
600	strike	štrajk
601	post	poslať
601	post office	pošta (úrad)
601	postbox	poštová schránka
601	letter box	poštová schránka /pri dome/
601	manage	zvládnuť
601		manažér
601		krása
601	corn	kukurica
601	cereal	cereálie
602	weed	burina



English-Spanish Vocabulary BookStage 7

English in a quarter of the time!

Spanish vocabulary

FF2;	SON 95	513	step offbajarse
505	racecorrer, competir,		(de un medio de transporte)
	ir aprisa, carrera	513	bill cuenta, factura, proyecto de ley
505	realizedarse cuenta,	513	come to costar, alcanzar, llegar a
	caer en la cuenta,	513	peral/por + período de tiempo
	hacer realidad	513	quartertrimestre
505	consequenceconsecuencia	513	pass (a law) aprobar (una ley)
	ratrata	513	actley
	ambitionambición	514	used tosolía, solías,
507	lead – led – ledguiar,		solía, solíamos,
	conducir hacia		solíais, solíar
507	eventually con el tiempo,	514	B.C(B.C. = Before Christ)
	finalmente, al final		antes de Cristo
507	take care ofcuidar de	514	A.D (A.D. = Anno Domini)
507	break down estropearse, averiarse		después de Cristo
508	supply suministar, suministro		Christ Cristo
509	sink – sank – sunk hundirse,		Lordseñor
	hundir, sumergir		trial juicio, prueba
	floatflotar	515	introduceintroducir
	drownahogarse, ahogar		presentar (a personas)
	be on the safe sidepor si acaso	515	from abroaddel extranjero
	conquer conquistar	LESS	SON 97
	tide marea	516	not either no tampoco
	empireimperio		definitely seguro, sin duda alguna,
	Romanromano		definitivamente
	literaryliterario/a/os/as	517	adventureaventura
510	govern gobernar		seed semilla
LES:	SON 96	517	arrange arreglar; organizar,
511	a fewalgunos/as (no muchos/as,		concertar
	pero tampoco pocos/as)	517	make an arrangement quedar,
511	few pocos/as (no los/las suficientes)		hacer planes
	feel sorry for someone	518	bear - bore - borne llevar,
	sentir lástima		cargar; soportar; dar a luz
	por alguien	519	onsobre
512	a little algo de, un poco de		uponsobre
	(no mucho, pero tampoco poco)		wholeentero/a
512	littlepoco		on the whole en general
512	press apretar, presionar, prensa		account for dar cuentas de, explicar
	controlcontrol		education educación
	such tal, tales	520	northerndel norte, septentrional,
513	steppaso, escalón,		norteño
	peldaño (en el exterior)	520	southern del sur, meridional, sureño

	eastern del este, oriental	530	claimasegurar, reclamar,
	western del oeste, occidental		reivindicar; demanda, alegación,
	stateestado	F20	reclamación
	sign firmar; signo, señal, símbolo		lawyerabogado/a
	religion religión dry cleaner's tintorería		damagesdaños y perjuicios
	SON 98		propertypropiedad lost property officeoficina
	sizetalla, tamaño		de objetos perdidos
	takeutilizar, gastar	530	take someone to courtdemandar
	stockings medias		a alguien,
	damage daño, perjuicio		llevar a alguien a juicio
	violent violento/a/os/as	530	youthjuventud,
	navyarmada	F20	joven (nombre)
	clubclub		the youthla juventud, los jóvenes
523	accept aceptar		a youthun joven
523	rejectrechazar		group grupo, conjunction
	archarco		conjunctionconjunción main clause cláusula principal
	rockroca; mecer, acunar, sacudir		dependent (or subordinate) clause
525	matter = to be importantimportar,	221	cláusula subordinada
	ser importante	531	to make sensetener sentido
	occasionallyde vez en cuando		descenddescender, bajar
525	what is the matter? ¿qué pasa?,		descentdescenso, bajada
F2F			holysagrado/a/os/as,
525	no matter		santo/a/os/as
	pronombre personal + verbo,	533	Jerusalem Jerusalén
	for ex 'no matter what you do' = hagas lo que hagas;	533	confessconfesar
			shoreorilla (de mar, de lago)
	= digas lo que digas	533	athlete atleta
525	pleasecomplacer	LES!	SON 100
	tastegusto	534	lay – laid – laidponer, colocar
	right = entirelyjusto, exactamente		lay an eggponer un huevo
	choose – chose – chosen elegir		lay the tableponer la mesa
	force fuerza; forzar		singlesolo/a, individual (cama),
	persuasionpersuasión		de ida (billete), soltero/a/os/as
	bowarco (para lanzar flechas)	534	go throughpasar
527	naturalnatural/es		(un período de tiempo)
	inventinventar		entireentero/a
	speech discurso	535	foughtpasado y participio
527	quite a fewbastantes,		pasado del verbo
	un número elevado de		'to fight' (luchar)
527	draw – drew – drawn dibujar,		look aftercuidar
F27	tirar de, arrastrar		behavecomportarse
	recognizablereconocible/s		behaviourcomportamiento
528	pass (go away)pasar, pasarse,		watch overvigilar
	desaparecer		interviewentrevista break into entrar o meterse en
	SON 99	טכנ	un lugar por la fuerza
	at lastipor fin!, ifinalmente!	536	inform informar
529	lastly por último		kind amable/s

536	kindness amabilidad	544	pyramid pirámide
536	farlejos		5ON 102
	(en preguntas y frases negativas)		so would Iyo también
536	a long waylejos	540	(for ex seguido de:
	(en frases afirmativas)		lo haría, iría,)
	too far demasiado lejos	546	neither can he él tampoco
	distantlejano/a/os/as, distante/s		(puede)
537	throughout a lo largo de,	546	nor should theyellos/ellas
	por todo		tampoco deberían
	choice elección	547	bit a bit = un poco;
	official oficial/es		a bit of = un poco de
	priest sacerdote, párroco, cura	548	snagpega, problema,
	preach predicar		inconveniente
	kingdomreino	548	defeat derrotar (verbo),
539	the United Kingdom (UK)		derrota (nombre)
	Reino Unido	548	election elección
	Northern IrelandIrlanda del Norte	548	politicspolítica
	Wales(el país de) Gales		phrasefrase
539	prettybonito/a/os/as (adjetivo);		collectionrecopilación,
	bastante (adverbio cuando va		recaudación, colección
	seguido de un adjetivo)	549	mindobjetar o importar,
	SON 101		considerar, tener cuidado con,
	relative clausescláusulas relativas		cuidar de
	relative pronoun pronombre relativo	549	object oponerse,
	relate to estar relacionado/a/os/as con		poner objectiones
541	proper correcto/a/os/as,		passengerpasajero/a
	apropiado/a/os/as		excuse me perdona/e, disculpa/e
	playerjugador/a		non-smoker no fumador
	sideequipo (en deporte)	549	babysitter canguro
	doorwayentrada		(para vigilar a niños
	backwardshacia atrás		normalmente por la
	forwardshacia adelante		tarde o noche cuando
	sidewayslateral/es, de lado		salen los padres)
	upwards hacia arriba	549	childminderniñera, niñero
	downwardshacia abajo		(para cuidar a niños normalmente
	irritateirritar		mientras trabajan los padres)
	as a rule en general	549	do you mind?te (tú),
543	waste waste paper – papel usado,		os(vosotros/as) importa
	waste of time = pérdida de tiempo,	LESS	5ON 103
	waste of money = malgasto	551	switch on encender
544	terribleespantoso/a/os/as,		switch offapagar
	atroz-atroces,		preparatory preparatorio/a/os/as,
	malísimo/a/os/as		preliminar/es
	leadershipliderazgo	551	prepare preparar
	market mercado		determine determinar
544	wonderpreguntarse (verbo),	552	determined determinado/a/os/as
	maravilla,		determinationdeterminación
E 4 4	asombro (nombre)	552	extremely sumamente
	wonderful maravilloso/a/os/as	552	successéxito
544	so manytantos/as	552	luck suerte

	intelligenceinteligencia	559	had bettermás vale/valdría
	steal – stole – stolenrobar		que + verbo
	ownerdueño/a, propietario/a	559	fitser de tu talla, quedar (ropa),
	activeactivo/a/os/as		encajar, estar preparado,
	activityactividad		instalar, colocar,
	organize organizar		servir para algo (verbo), en forma,
553	giftregalo, obsequio;		de buen aspecto (adjetivo)
	don (talento)		find outaveriguar, darse cuenta
	even ifincluso si	559	take backdevolver, llevarse
554	enginemotor	LESS	SON 105
554	barrelbarril	561	identifyidentificar
554	beer cerveza		identityidentidad
554	steamvapor		so that tan que
554	opposeoponer(se)		gatherrecoger, reunir(se)
554	seatasiento		cluepista, clave (crucigramas)
554	stool taburete		weighpista, clave (crucigramas)
LESS	SON 104		cake pastel, tarta
			·
	I think so creo que sí		literal literal/es
	I hope not espero que no		comfortcomodidad, confort
220	pass (an exam)aprobar		relaxrelajar(se)
	(un examen)		audienceaudiencia, público
	shoot – shot – shot disparar		concert concierto
	senses sentidos		pipetubería, pipa (para fumar)
	sightvista		liquidlíquido
	hearingoído		chimneychimenea
	tastegusto		cryllorar; gritar, chillar
557	touchtacto		cryllorar; gritar, chillar elephantelefante/a
557 557	touch tacto smellolfato	565	
557 557	touch tacto smell	565 LESS	elephantelefante/a SON 106
557 557	touch tacto smell	565 LESS 566	elephantelefante/a SON 106 frequencyfrecuencia
557 557 557	touch tacto smell	565 LESS 566 567	elephantelefante/a SON 106
557 557 557	touchtacto smellolfato do without (or go without)prescindir de,arreglárselas sin brightluminoso/a/os/as,	565 LESS 566 567 567	elephantelefante/a SON 106 frequencyfrecuencia oilaceite heatcalor
557 557 557	touchtacto smellolfato do without (or go without)prescindir de,arreglárselas sin brightluminoso/a/os/as,brillante/s,	565 LESS 566 567 567 567	elephantelefante/a SON 106 frequencyfrecuencia oilaceite heatcalor radiatorradiador
557 557 557	touch	565 LESS 566 567 567 567	elephant elefante/a SON 106 frequency frecuencia oil calor radiator radiador central heating calefacción central
557 557 557 557	touch tacto smell olfato do without (or go without) prescindir de, arreglárselas sin bright luminoso/a/os/as, brillante/s, listo/a/os/as, despierto/a/os/as	565 LESS 566 567 567 567	elephantelefante/a GON 106 frequencyfrecuencia oilaceite heatcalor radiatorradiador central heatingcalefacción central lackfaltar, carecer (verbo),
557 557 557 557	touch tacto smell olfato do without (or go without) prescindir de, arreglárselas sin bright luminoso/a/os/as, brillante/s, listo/a/os/as, despierto/a/os/as dull gris/es, monótono/a/os/as,	565 LESS 566 567 567 567 567 568	elephantelefante/a GON 106 frequencyfrecuencia oilaceite heatcalor radiatorradiador central heatingcalefacción central lackfaltar, carecer (verbo),falta, carencia (nombre)
557 557 557 557	touch tacto smell olfato do without (or go without) prescindir de, arreglárselas sin bright luminoso/a/os/as, brillante/s, listo/a/os/as, despierto/a/os/as dull gris/es, monótono/a/os/as, aburrido/a/os/as	565 LESS 566 567 567 567 567 568	elephantelefante/a GON 106 frequencyfrecuencia oilaceite heatcalor radiatorradiador central heatingcalefacción central lackfaltar, carecer (verbo),falta, carencia (nombre) sufficientsuficiente/s
557 557 557 557 557	touch tacto smell olfato do without (or go without) prescindir de, arreglárselas sin bright luminoso/a/os/as, brillante/s, listo/a/os/as, despierto/a/os/as dull gris/es, monótono/a/os/as first thing primera cosa	565 LESS 566 567 567 567 568 568	elephantelefante/a SON 106 frequencyfrecuencia oilaceite heatcalor radiator radiador central heatingcalefacción central lackfaltar, carecer (verbo),falta, carencia (nombre) sufficient suficiente/s credit crédito
557 557 557 557 557	touch	565 LESS 566 567 567 567 568 568 568	elephantelefante/a SON 106 frequencyfrecuencia oilaceite heatcalor radiatorradiador central heatingcalefacción central lackfaltar, carecer (verbo),falta, carencia (nombre) sufficientsuficiente/s creditcrédito neighbourvecino/a
557 557 557 557 557 557 558	touch tacto smell olfato do without (or go without) prescindir de, arreglárselas sin bright luminoso/a/os/as, brillante/s, listo/a/os/as, despierto/a/os/as dull gris/es, monótono/a/os/as first thing primera cosa a great deal of una gran cantidad de	565 LESS 566 567 567 567 568 568 568	elephantelefante/a SON 106 frequencyfrecuencia oilaceite heatcalor radiatorradiador central heatingcalefacción central lackfaltar, carecer (verbo),falta, carencia (nombre) sufficientsuficiente/s creditcrédito neighbourvecino/a next-door neighbourvecino/a
557 557 557 557 557 557 558 558	touch tacto smell olfato do without (or go without) prescindir de, arreglárselas sin bright luminoso/a/os/as, brillante/s, listo/a/os/as, despierto/a/os/as dull gris/es, monótono/a/os/as first thing primera cosa a great deal of una gran cantidad de spend time pasar tiempo	565 LESS 566 567 567 567 568 568 568 568	elephantelefante/a GON 106 frequencyfrecuencia oilaceite heatcalor radiatorradiador central heatingcalefacción central lackfaltar, carecer (verbo),falta, carencia (nombre) sufficientsuficiente/s creditcrédito neighbourvecino/a next-door neighbourvecino/ade la puerta de al lado
557 557 557 557 557 557 558 558 558	touch tacto smell olfato do without (or go without) prescindir de, prescindir de, arreglárselas sin bright luminoso/a/os/as, brillante/s, listo/a/os/as, despierto/a/os/as dull gris/es, monótono/a/os/as first thing primera cosa a great deal of una gran cantidad de spend time pasar tiempo personal primera cosalos divides de spend time pasar tiempo personal/es	565 LESS 566 567 567 567 568 568 568 568	elephantelefante/a GON 106 frequencyfrecuencia oilaceite heatcalor radiatorradiador central heatingcalefacción central lackfaltar, carecer (verbo),falta, carencia (nombre) sufficientsuficiente/s creditcrédito neighbourvecino/a next-door neighbourvecino/ade la puerta de al lado neighbouringvecino/a/os/as
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569 bloody sangriento/alos/as 569 wicked malvado/alos/as 570 importance importancia 570 importance importancia 570 anymore ya no + verbo (en preguntas y frases negativas) 570 faithful fill fill fill fill fill fill fill f				
569 wicked. malvado/a/os/as 582 horse race. carrera de caballos 570 importance. importance. sencello/a/os/as 582 racee. nayanore. hipódromo 570 faithful. fel/es 570 plain. llamar por feléfono, sonar 582 go on. continuar, seguir 570 a taste for. preferencia por preferencia por sencillo/alos/as 583 about to. a punto de 570 a taste for. preferencia por sencillo/alos/as sa boot to. a punto de 570 a taste for. preferencia por for por veléfono, sonar sa about to. a punto de 571 ring up. llamar por teléfono, sonar de l'efono, sonar (verbo), mecho por libric up. coger/descolgar el teléfono, sonar (verbo), mecho, sonar (verbo), mecho, sonar (verbo), mecho, sonar (verbo), mechon, sonar (verbo), mechon, sonar (verbo), mechon (nombre) sa boot to. mecerse, balancearse rollo, panedilo 574 command ordenar (verbo), mechon (nombre) sa so boot panedilo sa 575 house casa sa shape cara de tea 576 house domésticas sa seal mular por teléfono, sonar (verbo), mecho sa sa	569	bloodysangriento/a/os/as	582	racehorse caballo de carreras
570 anymore			582	horse race carrera de caballos
570 anymore	570	importanceimportancia	582	racecoursehipódromo
	570	anymoreya no + verbo		
570 plain				
secupio si sa taste for spreferencia por sorti ring — rang — rungtocar el timbre,	570			
sencillo/a/os/as 570 a taste for preferencia por 571 ring – rang – rung tocar el timbre, llamar por teléfono, sonar 171 ring up llamar por teléfono 571 doorbell timbre de la puerta 571 pick up coger/descolgar el teléfono 571 ring tocar el timbre, llamar al timbre, llamar por teléfono, sonar (verbo), anillo (nombre) LESSON 107 ST4 command ordenar (verbo), anillo (nombre) 576 house casa fogar 576 generally speaking por lo general, en general (los platos) 576 housework tareas o labores domésticas 576 housewife ama de casa LESSON 108 576 housewife ama de casa LESSON 108 577 hardly casi, apenas 579 demand demandar, pedir, requerir, exigir (verbo), demanda, petición 580 pair par pareja 581 time clause clásuala temporal 581 time clause clásuala temporal 581 time clause clásuala temporal 581 conditional clause clásuala temporal 581 on condition that a condición 584 rock moverse de adelante cok maccerse, balancearse sead maccerse, balancearse sead codar				
STO a taste for preferencia por 571 ring llamar al timbre,			583	
State Stat	570	a taste for preferencia por		
llamar al timbre,	571	ring – rang – rungtocar el timbre,		
Ilamar por teléfono, sonar ring up Ilamar por teléfono 571 doorbell timbre de la puerta 571 pick up coger/descolgar el teléfono 571 ring tocar el timbre, Ilamar por teléfono, sonar (verbo), Ilamar por teléfono, sonar (verbo), Ilamar por teléfono, sonar (verbo), maillo (nombre)			584	
571 ring up ilamar por teléfono 571 pick up coger/descolgar el teléfono 571 ring tocar el timbre,				
S71 doorbell	571		E0.4	
S71 pick up coger/descolgar el teléfono S71 ring			584	
State Stat				
Ilamar por teléfono, sonar (verbo), anillo (nombre) 584 rocking chair mecedora rocking horse caballito mecedor save s				
LESSON 107 574 command ordenar (verbo),			F0.4	
LESSON 107 Segmentally speaking por lo general, por regla general domésticas deal demandar, pedir, requerir, exigir (verbo), demanda, petición segmental meleculos de madera de sas pair par, pareja segmental segmental segmental segmental painting pendiente segmental				
Section 107			584	
574 command ordenar (verbo),	LEC		F0.4	
service demanda, pedir, merquerir, exigir (verbo), demanda, petición son uclear mequera, enquerir, exigir (verbo), mequera mulcear/s80 pair pare la mulcear/s80 pair pare la conditional clause cidausula son conditional state casa casa hogar sorte dentro) service descansado/alos/as stand casa condición son conditional state a condición son conditional state a candición son conditional state a candición son conditional state a casa (con té dentro) service de una taza de té cup of tea una taza de té sup of tea una taza de té cup of tea una taza (pare de tea una taza (pare ta de tea una taza (pare ta de tea una taza (pare ta desal sale ta accup una taza (pare ta desal sale ta accup una trata, comerciar, service una taza (pare ta desal sale ta accup una trata, service una taza (pare ta desal sale ta accup una taza (pare ta desal sale ta accup una trata, service una taza (pare ta desal sale ta accup una trata, service una taza (pare ta desal sale una trata, service una taza (verbo), tato female una trata, service una taza (pare ta desal sale una tratar, comerciar, service una taza (verbo), tato femal				
576 house	5/4			
576 home	-76			
576 generally speakingpor lo general,			585	
576 housework tareas o labores domésticas 576 wash up lavar o fregar (los platos) 576 housewife ama de casa LESSON 108 579 hardly casi, apenas 579 demand demandar, pedir, equerir, exigir (verbo), demanda, petición 579 nerve nervio human humano/a/os/as 580 nuclear nuclear/es 580 pair par, pareja 580 earring pandiente 580 pair par, pareja 580 earring pintura, cuadro 580 painting pintura, cuadro 580 poiginal original/es 581 conditional clause cláusula temporal 583 deal tratar, comerciar, repartir las cartas (verbo), trato (nombre), to make a deal = hacer un trato 585 profitable rentable/s 585 blocal local/es 585 blocal ocal/es 586 or so oasí, más o menos 586 run a business etc. llevar un negocio 587 case caso 588 stand aguantar 589 discovery descubrimiento 580 painting par, pareja 580 painting pintura, cuadro 580 original original/es 581 conditional clause cláusula temporal 583 profitable rentable/s 585 poker banker banquero/a 586 or so oasí, más o menos 587 case caso 588 stand aguantar 589 discovery descubrimiento 580 painting par, pareja 580 painting par, pareja 581 conditional clause cláusula temporal 583 profitable rentable/s 585 poker banker banquero/a 585 poker póker, póquer 585 banker da deal = hacer un trato 585 poker póker, póquer 586 or so oasí, más o menos 587 case caso 588 stand aguantar 589 discovery descubrimiento 589 settle cuajar (nieve), 590 settle pagar (una cuenta), 590 rested en calma, 590 rested en calma, 590 unsettled inestable (tiempo)	576			
S76 housework				
domésticas (verbo), trato (nombre),			585	
State Stat	576			
LESSON 108 Separation Clos platos 585 profitable rentable/s Separation S				
576 housewifeama de casaLESSON 108585 locallocal/es579 hardlycasi, apenas585 pokerpóker, póquer579 hardlycasi, apenas585 bankerbanquero/a579 demanddemandar, pedir, requerir, exigir (verbo), demanda, petición586 or so.o así, más o menos579 nervenervio586 run a business etc.llevar un negocio580 humanhumano/a/os/as588 standaguantar580 pairpar, parejaLESSON 110580 wingalaposarse (pájaro),580 paintingpintura, cuadro590 settlecuajar (nieve),580 originalpintura, cuadroafincarse (en un lugar),581 time clausecláusula temporal590 resteden calma,581 conditional clausecláusula590 resteden calma,581 on condition thata condición590 unsettledinestable (tiempo)	576			
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579 demand	LES:	SON 108		
579 demand	579	hardly casi, apenas		
requerir, exigir (verbo), demanda, petición 779 nerve nervio 580 human humano/a/os/as 580 nuclear nuclear/es 580 pair par, pareja 580 earring pendiente 580 wing ala 580 painting pintura, cuadro 580 run a business etcllevar un negocio 587 case caso 588 stand aguantar 589 discovery descubrimiento LESSON 110 590 settle cuajar (nieve), posarse (pájaro), moriginal original/es 581 conditional clause cláusula temporal 583 conditional clause condicional 584 or so o ası, mas o menos 585 run a business etcllevar un negocio 587 case caso 588 stand aguantar 589 discovery descubrimiento 590 settle cuajar (nieve), posarse (pájaro), moriginal settle conditional clause pagar (una cuenta), moriginal settle conditional descansado/a/os/as 590 unsettled inexported in a business etcllevar un negocio 587 case caso 588 stand aguantar 589 discovery descubrimiento 590 settle cuajar (nieve), moriginal settle conditional clause pagar (una cuenta), morigi				
S86 run a business etc lievar un negocio				
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580 pairpar, parejaLESSON 110580 earringpendiente590 settlecuajar (nieve),580 wingalaposarse (pájaro),580 paintingpintura, cuadroafincarse (en un lugar),580 originaloriginal/espagar (una cuenta),581 time clausecláusula temporalresolver (disputa)581 conditional clause590 resteden calma,condicionaldescansado/a/os/as581 on condition thata condición590 unsettledinestable (tiempo)			589	discovery descubrimiento
580 earring			LESS	SON 110
580 wingalaposarse (pájaro),580 paintingpintura, cuadroafincarse (en un lugar),580 originaloriginal/espagar (una cuenta),581 time clausecláusula temporalresolver (disputa)581 conditional clause590 resteden calma,581 on condition thata condición590 unsettledinestable (tiempo)			590	settlecuaiar (nieve).
580 painting				
580 originaloriginal/espagar (una cuenta),581 time clausecláusula temporalresolver (disputa)581 conditional clausecláusulaen calma,condicionaldescansado/a/os/as581 on condition thata condición590 unsettledinestable (tiempo)				
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condicional descansado/a/os/as 581 on condition that a condición 590 unsettled innestable (tiempo)			590	
581 on condition thata condición 590 unsettledinestable (tiempo)			230	descansado/a/os/as
	581		590	
	201			

590	stirremover(se)
590	United Nations (UN)Naciones
	Unidas (ONU)
590	come onivenga!, ivamos!
591	partlyen parte
591	brave valiente/s
591	tidy ordenado/a/os/as
592	actley
592	stage escenario, etapa, nivel
592	intermediate intermedio/a/os/as
592	advancedavanzado/a/os/as
592	streamarroyo, riachuelo
592	on fireen llamas, ardiendo
592	upstreamrío arriba
592	downstreamrío abajo
593	definedefinir
LESS	SON 111
596	wave agitarse, saludar con la mano
	(verbo), saludo, ola (nombre)
596	wavyondulado/a/os/as
596	distance distancia
596	rather than antes que, en lugar de
596	recommendrecomendar
597	gram gramo
597	poundlibra
597	injurelesionar
597	injurylesión
597	woundherida
597	feelingssentimientos
597	sinceresincero/a/os/as
598	voluntaryvoluntario/a/os/as
598	separate /'sepereit/ separar
	(verbo)
598	separate /'sepret/ separado/a/os/as
	(adjetivo)
599	dearquerido/a/os/as
599	faithfully atentamente
	(al pie de una carta si no conocemos
	el nombre de la persona)
599	sincerely atentamente
	(al pie de una carta si
	conocemos el nombre
	de la persona)
599	regards saludos
	referencereferencia, alusión
600	with reference to con referencia/
	relación a algo,
	en relación con
600	goods bienes, artículos, mercancías

600 order encargar, pedir (verbo),
encargo, pedido (nombre)
600 cancel cancelar, anular
600 refund devolución, reintegro,
reembolso
600 conditioncondición
600 conditions condiciones
600 strikehacer huelga (verbo),
huelga (nombre)
601 postmandar/enviar por correo
601 post office (oficina de) correos
601 postbox buzón
601 letter boxbuzón
(en la puerta de entrada)
601 manage dirigir,
conseguir hacer algo
601 manager director, gerente
601 beauty belleza
601 corn maiz
601 cerealcereal
602 weedmaleza, mala hierba,
hierbajo





ENGLISH-TURKISH VOCABULARY BOOK

STAGE 7: LESSONS 95-111

2013 ON EDITION

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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English–Turkish Vocabulary Book Stage 7 ISBN 978-1-782290-96-4

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Printed in the EU

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Published by

CALLAN PUBLISHING LTD.

Orchard House, 45-47 Mill Way, Grantchester, Cambridge CB3 9ND in association with CALLAN METHOD ORGANISATION LTD.

www.callan.co.uk

STAGE 7

Turkish vocabulary

LES	SON 95
505	raceyarış/yarışmak
505	
505	
505	ratsıçan
505	ambitiontutku /hırs
507	
	ürmek
507	
507	take care of(bir şeye/kişiye) iyi bakmak
507	
508	supplytedarik etmek/kaynak
509	sink - sank - sunkbatmak
509	floatbatmadan yüzmek/süzülmek
509	drownboğulmak
509	be on the safe sidetedbirli davranmak/İşi
	ama almak
509	conquer fethetmek
510	tide med-cezir
510	empire imparatorluk
510	·
510	Roman Roma
0.0	literaryedebi
510	govern yönetmek
LES	SON 96
LES 511	SON 96 a fewbirkaç
	a fewbirkaç fewaz miktarda
511	a fewbirkaç fewaz miktarda feel sorry for someonebirisi için üzgün olmak
511 511	a fewbirkaç fewaz miktarda
511 511 511	a fewbirkaç fewaz miktarda feel sorry for someonebirisi için üzgün olmak
511 511 511 512	a few
511 511 511 512 512	a few
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511 511 511 512 512 512 512 513 513 513 513 513 513 513 514 514	a few

515	trial	deneme / mahkeme
515	introduce	tanıtmak
515	from abroad	yurt dışından
LES	SON 97	
516	not either	ne, ne de
517		kesinlikle
517		macera
517		tohum
517		düzenlemek
517		bir düzenleme yapmak
518		katlanmak/taşımak
519		üzerinde
519		üzerinde
519	•	tamamı
519		genellikle
520		nedenini açıklamak
520	education	eğitim
520		kuzey (sıfat)
520		güney (sıfat)
520		doğu (sıfat)
520		batı (sıfat)
520		devlet/eyalet
521		işaret/imzalamak
521	religion	din
521		kuru temizlemeci
LES	SON 98	
522	sizo	ölçü
522		almak
522		uzun çorap/jartiyer
522		zarar vermek
522		şiddetli
522		donanma
523		kulüp
523		kabul etmek
523		reddetmek
523		kemer (su kemeri)
523		kaya
525		tönem taşımak
525		arada sırada
525	what is the matter?	sorun nedir?
525		önemi yok
525		memnun etmek
525	•	damak tadı
526		tam/hemen
526		nsecmek
020	3113030 011030 011030	

500 f-				•	
	ce			far	
	rsuasion			a long way	
	W	, ,		too far	•
	tural	•		distant	
	/ent			throughout	,
	eech	-		choice	,
	ite a few	•		official	
	aw - drew - drawn			priest	
	cognizable			preach	
528 pa	ss (go away)			kingdom	
LESSO	N 99			United Kingdom (UK)	
529 at	last	en sonunga		Northern Ireland	•
	stly	son olarak		Wales	
	aimiddia etmek/tale		539	pretty	hoş/epeyi
	vyer	•	LES:	SON 101	
	mages		540	relative clauses	ilai cümlesi
	operty			relative pronoun	•
	st property office			relate to	· ·
	ke someone to courtb			proper	
vermek				player	
	uth			side	•
	e youth	• ,		doorway	
	-				
,	youth			backwards	, ,
	auses			forwards	_
•	oup	0 1		sideways	
	njunction			upwards	
	ain clause			downwards	
	pendent (or subordinate) cla	0 1,		irritate	
• /	mlecikler			as a rule	
	make sense			waste.kullanılmış/boşa h	3 0 3
	scend			terrible	
	scent			leadership	
	ly			market	
	rusalem			wonder	
	nfess			wonderful	
	ore	•		so many	
533 ath	nlete	atlet	544	pyramid	piramit
LESSO	N 100	I	LES	SON 102	
534 lay	/ - laid - laid	koymak	546	so would I	ben de yapardım
	/ an egg	•		neither can he	, ,
-	/ the table	•		nor should they	
	ngle			bit	
	through			snag	
	tire			defeat	•
	ught 'to fight=savaşmak'			election	0 1
	ok afterbir şey			politics	•
	have			phrase	
	haviour			collection	
	atch over			mindkarşı çıkmak/ör	
	erview			atli olmak/ilgilenmek	omoonion alding buildiv
	eak into			object	karei cikmak
	orm			passenger	
		•			
	nd	nazik	5/1U	AVCITED MA	Özür dilerim
	ndndness			non-smoker	özür dilerim

549	babvsitter	bebek bakıcısı	559	fit	uymak/uygun/formda
	•	çocuk bakıcısı			bulmak
549	do you mind?	sizin için fark eder mi?	559	take back	geri götürmek
LESSON 103			LES	SON 105	
551	switch on	(ışığı , lambayı vs.) açmak	561	identify	tanımlamak
551	switch off	(ışığı , lambayı vs.) kapatmak	561	identity	kimlik
551	preparatory	hazırlık niteliğinde	561	so that	o denli
551	prepare	hazırlamak	561	gather	toplamak/toplanmak
552	determine	kararlaştırmak	561	clue	kanıt
552	determined	kararlı	562	weigh	gelmek (ağırlık)
		kararlılık			kek
	•	aşırı derecede			edebi
		başarı			rahatlık
		şans			rahatlamak
		zeka			dinleyici
		ıçalmak			konser
		sahip			boru/pipo
		aktif			SIVI
	•	aktivite			baca
	-	organize etmek			ağlamak/bağırmak
	-	hediye	565	elephant	fil
		olsa bile	LES	SON 106	
		motor	566	frequency	sıklık
		bira	567	oil	petrol/yağ
		buhar	567	heat	ısıtmak/sıcak
		karşı çıkmak	567	radiator	radyatör
		oturacak yer/sandalye			merkezi ısıtma
		tabure	568	lackbulun	mamak/eksik olmak/eksiklik
	SON 104	tabaro			yeterli
					kredi
		öyle düşünüyorum		•	komşu
		umarım öyle değildir			kapı komşusu
		(bir sınavı) geçmek			komşuluk yapma
		ateş etmek			yakın mahalle çevresi
		duyular görme/görülecek şey	560	get on well (or get ald	ng well)iyi geçinmek İncil
		duyma			uygun adım yürümek
	•	tatma			emir
		dokunma			yorucu
		koku alma		-	kanlı
		ithout)'sız yapmak ('sız		•	kötü ruhlu
gitme	, -				önem
		parlak			daha fazla (artık)
	O .	donuk/sıkıcı		•	sadık
557	first thing	ilk şey	570	plain	düzlük/ova/sade/sivil
558	a great deal of	epey		•	den hoşlanmak
558	spend time	zaman geçirmek	571	ring - rang - rung	.zili çalmak/çalmak(telefon)/
558	personal	kişisel	telet	on etmek/	
558	individual	bireysel	571	ring up	birine telefon etmek
559	fierce	vahşi	571		kapı zili
		aslan	571	pick up	telefonu açmak
559	nonetheless	yine de	571	ring	yüzük
		yine de			talimat
559	had better	'se iyi olur	576	house	ev

576	homeev	590	foreverher daim
	generally speaking genel anlamda		stirkarıştırmak
	houseworkev işi		United Nations (UN) Birleşmiş Milletler (BM)
	wash upbilaşık yıkama		come onhaydi
576	housewifeev hanımı	591	partlykısmen
I EC	SON 108		bravecesur
		591	tidydüzenli/düzenlemek
	hardlyneredeyse hiç		actrol yapmak/hareket etmek
	demandrevaçta/talep etmek/zorlama		stagesahne/aşama/dönem
	nerve sinir	592	intermediateorta
	humaninsan	592	advancedileri
	nuclearnükleer	592	streamdere/akarsu/akıntı/sel
	pairçift	592	upstream yukarı akıntı
	earringküpe	592	downstreamaşağı akıntı
	wingkanat		on fireyanmakta
	painting		definetanımlamak
	originalasıl/orjinal	IEC	SON 111
	time clausezaman cümlecikleri		
	conditional clauseşart cümlecikleri		wavedalgalandırmak/dalgalanmak/sallamak/
	on condition thatkarşılığında	dalg	
	racehorseyarış atı		wavydalgalı
	horse race at yarışı		distance mesafe
	racecourseyarış parkuru		rather than'den ziyade
	race yarış/yarıştırmak		recommendönermek/tavsiye etmek
	go on devam etmek	597	ũ .
	unless = except ifmadığı müddetçe	597	·
583	about tobir şey yapmak üzere		injureyaralamak
LES	SON 109		injuryincinme
584	rocksallanmak		woundyara/yaralamak
	rollyuvarlanmak		feelingsduygular
	rocking chairsallanan sandalye		sinceresamimi
	rocking horsesallanan at		voluntarygönüllü
	woodentahta (tahtadan yapılmış)		separate /'sepəreit/ayırmak
	shapeşekil		separate /'seprət/ayrı
	teacupçay fincanı		dearsayın
	cup of teabir fincan çay		faithfullysaygılarımla
	maleerkek		sincerelyiyi dileklerimle
	femalebayan		regardssaygılarımla
	deal başa çıkmak/ilgilenmek/dağıtmak/anlaşma		referencereferans
	profitablekarlı		with reference toe istinaden/ile ilgili olarak
	localyerel		goodsmal/ürün
	pokerpoker		order sipariş etmek/sipariş
	banker bankacı		canceliptal etmek
	in return karşılığında		refund para iadesi
	or soyaklaşık		conditionşart
	run a business etcbir iş yürütmek, vb.		conditionsşartlar
	casedurum		strikegrev
	stand tahammül etmek		postpostalamak
	discoverykeşif		post officepostane
	•		postboxposta kutusu
	SON 110		letter boxmektup kutusu
590	settlekalmak/konmak/yerleşmek/ödemek/	601	managebecermek
-	nek/çözmek/kararlaştırmak	601	,
	resteddinlenmiş	601	,
590	unsettleddeğişken		corn misir
		601	cerealmısır gevreği

602 weed......yabani ot