



































































**PRESENT PERFECT • HAVE DRUNK** present perfect od slovesa drink

**PERFECT**

**I HAVE DRUNK SOME WATER THIS WEEK**

283 ACTION FINISHED TIME NOT FINISHED

**The Past Simple is - took, spoke, wrote etc., whilst the Present Perfect is – have taken, have spoken, have written etc./**

**The difference between the Past Simple and the Present Perfect is that we use the Past Simple when the action is finished and the time is finished, whilst we use the Present Perfect when the action is finished, but the time is not finished./ For example, we say "I spoke English yesterday" because yesterday is finished/ whilst we say "I have spoken English today" because today is not finished./**

**WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PAST SIMPLE AND THE PRESENT PERFECT ?** The difference between ... is that we use the Past Simple when the action is finished and the time is finished, whilst we use the Present Perfect when the action is finished but the time is not finished ...

**GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE !** I spoke English yesterday. I have spoken English today

**WHAT DID YOU EAT YESTERDAY?** I ate some meat, some bread, some vegetables etc. yesterday

**WHAT HAVE YOU EATEN TODAY ?/** I have eaten some meat, some ... etc. today

**DID I GIVE YOU A DICTATION LAST MONTH ?** Yes, you gave us a dictation last month

284 **HAVE I GIVEN YOU A DICTATION THIS MONTH ?** Yes, you have given us a dictation this month

**DID I WRITE ANYTHING ON THIS PIECE OF PAPER (CARD OR BOOK ETC.) LAST LESSON ?/** Yes, you wrote something on that piece of paper last lesson

**HAVE I WRITTEN ANYTHING ON THIS PIECE OF PAPER THIS LESSON ?** Yes, you have written something on that piece of paper this lesson

**WIDE**  
široký

**NARROW**  
úzký

**FLAG**  
zástava

**TOWER**  
veža

**GRASS**  
tráva

**TOO MANY** •  
priveľa

**TOO MUCH**  
priveľa

**EXCESSIVE**  
nadmerný, prílišný

**"Too many" and "too much" mean an excessive number or quantity, and therefore not a good thing.**

WHAT DO "TOO MANY" AND "TOO MUCH" MEAN ?/ "Too many" and "too much" mean an excessive number or quantity, and therefore not a good thing

DO YOU THINK THERE ARE TOO MANY CARS IN THE LARGE CITIES OF EUROPE TODAY ? Yes, I think there are too many cars in the large cities of Europe today

285 DO YOU AGREE THERE ARE TOO MANY PEOPLE IN THE WORLD WITH TOO LITTLE FOOD TO EAT ?/ Yes, I agree there are too many people in the world with too little food to eat

DO YOU THINK A MILLIONAIRE HAS TOO MUCH MONEY ? Yes, I think a millionaire has too much money ... or ... No I don't think a millionaire has too much money

IF PEOPLE EAT TOO MUCH, DO THEY OFTEN BECOME ILL ? Yes, if people eat too much, they often become ill

**AGE** vek

**MARRY** vydať sa / oženiť sa

AT WHAT AGE DID YOU BEGIN SCHOOL ?/ I began school at ... years old

WHICH DO YOU THINK IS THE BEST AGE FOR A MAN TO MARRY ?  
I think the best age for a man to marry is about ... years

WHICH DO YOU THINK WAS THE BEST AGE IN HISTORY TO LIVE IN ?/  
I think ... was the best age in history to live in

**AVERAGE** priemerný, priemer

HOW MUCH DOES THE AVERAGE MEAL COST IN THE AVERAGE RESTAURANT IN THE PLACE WHERE YOU LIVE ? The average meal costs about ... in the average restaurant in the place where I live

286 WHAT'S THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS A DAY THAT PEOPLE WORK IN THIS COUNTRY ? The average number of hours a day that people work in this country is about ... hours

ABOUT HOW MANY FLOORS HAS THE AVERAGE BUILDING IN THIS TOWN ? The average building in this town has about ... floors

## DICTATION 30

The public killed the queen./ Can you show me the way/ to the station, please ?/  
Our bodies are full of blood./ How do we form the Past Tense/ of regular verbs ?/ By  
adding the letters "ed"./ How often/ do you walk along/ this street ?/ This way is the  
quickest./ I agree that smoking/ is bad for the health./ I had to meet him/ at the corner of  
the street,/ and he asked me/ to bring him some money. / I cannot quite jump/ as high as  
the door.

## LESSON 53

**THICK** hrubý, hustý

**THIN** tenký

IS THIS PIECE OF PAPER THICK ?/ No, that piece of paper isn't thick, but it's thin

IS THE TABLE THINNER THAN THE GLASS IN THE WINDOW? No, the  
table isn't thinner than the glass in the window, but it's thicker

287 **BIG** veľký

**LITTLE** malý

WHAT WORDS CAN WE USE INSTEAD OF THE WORDS "LARGE" AND  
"SMALL" ?/

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

**COMPARATIVE**  
komparatív

**SUPERLATIVE**  
superlatív

**SWITZERLAND**  
Švajčiarsko

**USUALLY**  
zvyčajne, obvykle

Generally we use "small" instead of "little" to form the Comparative and Superlative  
of "little"./ We usually say "smaller" and "smallest" and not "littler" and "littlest",  
because they are easier to pronounce.

DO WE USUALLY SAY "LITTLER" AND "LITTLEST" ?/

No, we don't usually  
say "littler" and "littlest"

WHAT DO WE USE INSTEAD?

We use "smaller" and "smallest" instead

WHY ?

Because they're easier to pronounce

IS SWITZERLAND A BIGGER COUNTRY THAN SPAIN ?

No, Switzerland isn't  
a bigger country than Spain, but it's a smaller country than Spain

288 IS THIS A LITTLE ROOM WE'RE IN ?

**PARADIGM** • vzor

**PARTICIPLE** • prídčastie

<b><u>PRESENT</u> •</b>	<b><u>PAST</u> •</b>	<b><u>PAST PARTICIPLE</u> •/</b>
<b>SEE</b>	<b>SAW</b>	<b>SEEN</b>
<b>SIT</b>	<b>SAT</b>	<b>SAT</b>
<b>CUT</b>	<b>CUT</b>	<b>CUT</b>
<b>ARRIVE</b>	<b>ARRIVED</b>	<b>ARRIVED</b>

PRESENT : I SEE HIM EVERY WEEK  
PAST : I SAW HIM LAST WEEK  
PAST PARTICIPLE : I HAVE (SEEN) HIM THIS WEEK /

Generally speaking, each verb in English has three parts - /the Present, the Past and the Past Participle./ For example "I see him every week" is Present. "I saw him last week" is Past, and "I have seen him this week" is where the word "seen" is the Past Participle./ The three parts of the verb (see, saw, seen) are called a paradigm.

WHAT ARE THE THREE PARTS OF AN ENGLISH VERB ? The three parts of an English verb are the Present, the Past and the Past Participle

289 GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !/ See, saw, seen: I see him every week: I saw him last week: I have seen him this week

WHAT DO WE CALL THESE THREE PARTS ? We call these three parts a paradigm

We must learn the paradigm of each verb. Some are very easy and some are difficult. There are four kinds of verbs: 1) Those that have all three parts different. For example, "see - saw - seen". 2) Those that have only two parts different. For example, "sit - sat - sat". 3) Those that have all their parts the same. For example, "cut - cut - cut" and 4) The regular verbs that add the letters "ed" to form their Past and Past Participles. For example, "arrive - arrived - arrived"./

WHAT ARE THE FOUR KINDS OF VERB PARADIGMS ? - AND GIVE ME EXAMPLES, PLEASE ! The four kinds of verb paradigms are 1) Those that have all three parts different. For example, see - saw - seen 2)... two parts different. For example, sit - sat - sat 3) ... all their parts the same. For example, cut - cut - cut and 4) The regular verbs ... "ed"... . For example, arrive - arrived - arrived

290 **LOSE** stratit'

**POLICEMAN** policajt

DO YOU EVER LOSE YOUR MONEY ?/ Yes, I sometimes lose my money ... or ...  
No, I never lose my money

IF YOU LOSE YOUR WAY IN A LARGE CITY, WHAT DO YOU DO ?  
If I lose my way in a large city, I ask a policeman

WHICH DO YOU THINK IT'S WORSE TO LOSE, AN ARM OR A LEG ?/  
I think it's worse to lose a leg

WHY ? Because we can do most things with only one arm, but we can't walk

**TO BE ANGRY**  
byť nahnevaný

**TO MAKE ANGRY**  
nahnevať, rozhnevať niekoho

**NOISE**  
hluk

DO YOU GET ANGRY VERY EASILY?  
Yes, I get angry very easily ...  
or... No, I don't get angry very easily

WHAT KIND OF THINGS MAKE YOU ANGRY ? The kind of things that  
make me angry are when things go wrong. When I can't  
do what I want to do. People who make too much noise ... etc.

WHAT DO YOU DO WHEN YOU'RE ANGRY ? I go for a walk. I say nothing... etc.

DO YOU FEEL HUNGRY AT THE MOMENT ?/ Yes, I feel hungry at the moment  
... or... No, I don't feel hungry at the moment

291 **FISH** ryba

**SWIM**<sup>900</sup> plávať

WHICH DO YOU PREFER, FISH OR MEAT ? I prefer ...

CAN YOU SWIM ? Yes, I can swim ... or ... No, I can't swim

CAN YOU SWIM LIKE A FISH ? Yes, I can swim like a fish ... or... No,  
I can't swim like a fish

WHAT DOES IT MEAN "TO SWIM LIKE A FISH"?/ "To swim like a fish"  
means to swim very well

**DREAM** sen, snívať

DO YOU DREAM VERY MUCH AT NIGHT ? Yes, I dream very much at night...  
or ... No, I don't dream very much at night

**GARDEN** záhrada

HAVE YOU A GARDEN AT HOME ? Yes, I have a garden at home ... or... No,  
I don't have a garden at home

**REFUSE** odmietnuť

DO YOU EVER REFUSE TO HELP OTHER PEOPLE ?/ Yes, I sometimes  
refuse to help other people ... or ... No, I never refuse to help other people

292 **SEPARATE** osobitný

DO YOU WRITE YOUR DICTATIONS IN A SEPARATE BOOK FROM YOUR  
OTHER BOOKS ?/ Yes, I write my dictations in a separate book ... or...  
No, I don't write my dictations in a separate book...

**CRIME** zločin

IS THERE VERY MUCH CRIME IN THE TOWN WHERE YOU LIVE ?  
Yes, there's a lot of crime in the town where I live ...  
or... No, there isn't very much crime in the town where I live

EXERCISE 29

### LESSON 54

<b>KEEP • =</b>	<b>CONTINUE</b>	<b>HOLD</b>	<b>MAINTAIN</b>	<b>CONSERVE</b>
4 významy	pokračovať	držať	udržiavať	konzervovať, uchovať

WHAT ARE THE FOUR MEANINGS OF THE VERB "KEEP" ? The four  
meanings of the verb "keep" are - continue, hold, maintain and conserve

293 WILL YOU KEEP (CONTINUE) STUDYING ENGLISH UNTIL YOU DIE ?/  
Yes, I'll keep studying English until I die ... or ... No, I won't  
keep studying English until I die

WHICH SIDE OF THE ROAD MUST WE KEEP (HOLD) TO WHEN WE  
DRIVE A CAR IN ENGLAND ? We must keep to the left-hand side of the road  
when we drive a car in England

DO YOU KEEP (MAINTAIN) ANIMALS AT HOME ?/ Yes, I keep animals at  
home ... or ... No, I don't keep animals at home

CAN WE KEEP (CONSERVE) FRUIT DURING THE WINTER ? Yes, we can  
keep fruit during the winter

HOW ? By putting it in bottles

DO YOU AGREE IT'S VERY BAD FOR THE HEALTH/ TO KEEP EATING  
AFTER OUR STOMACHS ARE QUITE FULL ?/ Yes, I agree it's very bad for the  
health to keep eating after our stomachs are quite full

WHERE DO YOU KEEP YOUR MONEY, IN A BAG OR IN YOUR POCKET ?  
I keep my money in ...

294 <b>FLAME</b> plameň	<b>GRAVE</b> hrob	<b>NECK</b> krk	<b>PRINT</b> tlačíť	<b>SAND</b> piesok
<b>ONE •</b> jeden	<b>YOU•</b> ty	<b>WE•</b> my	<b>THEY•</b> oni	<b>MEAN</b> znamenat'

**IN GENERAL**  
vo všeobecnosti

**NECESSARILY**  
nutne

**IN PARTICULAR/**  
obzvlášť, osobitne

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

**If one goes to the cinema, one must have some money, or,  
If you go to the cinema, you must have some money, or again,  
If we go to the cinema, we must have some money, /**

**As an example of "they", we have the sentence "They don't sell food at a clothes shop".**

**When I ask you "If you go to the cinema, what must you have?" I don't necessarily mean you in particular, but people in general. We generally use the word "you" more than "one" or "we"./**

**WHAT DO WE SOMETIMES MEAN WHEN WE USE THE WORDS "ONE, YOU, WE" AND "THEY" ?**

When we use the words "one, you, we" and "they" we sometimes mean people in general

295 **WHEN I ASK YOU "IF YOU GO TO THE CINEMA, WHAT MUST YOU HAVE?", WHAT DOES THE WORD "YOU" MEAN?/**

When you ask me "If you go ...", the word "you" doesn't necessarily mean me in particular, but people in general

**WHICH DO WE GENERALLY USE THE MOST: "ONE, YOU" OR "WE" ?**

We generally use "you" the most

**WHAT DOES ONE DO WHEN ONE IS HUNGRY?**

One eats when one's hungry

**WHAT MUST ONE DO IF ONE WANTS TO REMEMBER SOMETHING WELL ?/**

One must repeat often if one wants to remember something well

**WHERE CAN ONE BUY A DRINK, WHEN ONE IS THIRSTY ?**

One can buy a drink from a bar etc. when one's thirsty

ABOUT HOW MUCH MONEY MUST YOU HAVE IF YOU WANT TO EAT  
IN THE AVERAGE RESTAURANT ?/

You must have about... if you want  
to eat in the average restaurant

WHAT MUST YOU DO IF YOU WANT TO SPEAK A LANGUAGE WELL?

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

296 WHICH COUNTRY MUST WE GO TO IF WE WANT TO HEAR PEOPLE  
SPEAKING GREEK?

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

DO THEY SELL DRINKS AT THE CINEMA ? Yes, they sell drinks at most cinemas

### **THREE USES OF THE PRESENT PERFECT .**

**INDEFINITE/** neurčený, neurčitý

**We can use the Present Perfect in three kinds of sentences:-**

**1) Where the action is finished but the time is not finished. For example: "I have seen him today". The action of seeing has finished, but the time (today) has not finished.**

**2) Where the time is indefinite. It is generally used with the words "ever" and "never". For example: "I have never seen him".**

**3) When we don't say the time. For example: "I have seen him". We don't say when. Perhaps today, perhaps yesterday, perhaps last year./**

WHAT ARE THE THREE DIFFERENT KINDS OF SENTENCES IN WHICH  
WE CAN USE THE PRESENT PERFECT ?/

The three different... are  
1)... action is finished ... time is not finished  
2)... time is indefinite 3) When we don't say the time

297 GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE!/  
1) I have seen him today  
2) I have never seen him 3) I have seen him

**WILD** divoký

ARE HORSES WILD ANIMALS ?

Some horses are wild animals

**BOAT** lod'ka, čln

DID YOU EVER HAVE A HOLIDAY ON A BOAT WHEN YOU WERE A CHILD ?/

Yes, I sometimes had a holiday on a boat when I was a child ... or ...

No, I never had a holiday on a boat when I was a child

**BRANCH** konár, vetva

WHAT DO WE CALL THE ARMS OF A TREE ?

We call the arms of a tree  
"branches"

**BRIDGE** most

ARE THERE ANY BRIDGES OVER THE RIVER IN PARIS ?

Yes, there are  
some bridges over the river in Paris

**EGG** vajce

HOW MANY EGGS DO YOU EAT A WEEK?

I eat about... a week

EXERCISE 30

298 **LESSON 55**

**BEEN** III forma slovesa „to be“ (bol –a,i,o)

**SCOTLAND** Škótsko

**The Past Participle of the verb "to be" is "been". The complete paradigm of the verb "to be" is "I am - I was - I have been".**

WHAT'S THE PAST PARTICIPLE OF THE VERB "TO BE" ?

The Past  
Participle... is "been"

WHAT'S THE COMPLETE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO BE" ?/

The complete paradigm ... I am, I was, I have been

HAVE YOU BEEN TO THE CINEMA THIS WEEK?

Yes, I've been to the  
cinema this week ... or ... No, I haven't been to the cinema this week

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TO SCOTLAND?

Yes, I've been to Scotland ... or ...

No, I've never been to Scotland

HAVE YOU BEEN TO SEE THE FILM..... (HAMLET, WAR AND  
PEACE ETC.) ?

Yes, I've been to see the film ... or ... No, I haven't  
been to see the film ...

**PUSH** tlačit'

**PULL** ťahať

299 WHAT AM I DOING ?/ You're pushing the table

WHAT AM I DOING?     You're pulling the table

DO YOU HAVE TO PUSH THIS DOOR TO GO OUT OF THE CLASSROOM ?

Yes, I have to push that door to go out of the classroom ... or... No,  
I don't have to push that door to go out of the classroom, but I have to pull it

IS THIS TABLE TOO HEAVY FOR YOU TO PULL INTO THE NEXT ROOM ?

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

**INTEREST**   zaujímať

**BORE** /   nudiť

WHAT'S THE OPPOSITE OF THE VERB "TO INTEREST" ?     The opposite of  
the verb "to interest" is "to bore"

DOES MATHEMATICS INTEREST YOU ?     Yes, mathematics interests me ... or... No,  
mathematics doesn't interest me, but it bores me

DOES TV EVER BORE YOU ?     Yes, TV sometimes bores me ... or ... No, TV never  
bores me, but it always interests me

WHAT SUBJECT INTERESTS YOU THE MOST?     ... interests me the most

300 WHAT SUBJECT BORES YOU THE MOST?     ... bores me the most

**BETWEEN** •  
medzi dvomi

**AMONG** •  
pomedzi

**SCIENCE** /  
veda

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

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "BETWEEN" AND "AMONG" ?/

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

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE !

IS THERE ANYBODY SITTING BETWEEN YOU AND ME ?     Yes, there's  
somebody sitting between you and me ... or ...  
No, there isn't anybody sitting between you and me

AMONG ALL THE SUBJECTS YOU STUDY (OR STUDIED) AT SCHOOL,  
WHICH DO (OR DID) YOU THINK IS (OR WAS) THE MOST BORING ?/

Among all the subjects I study at school, I think.... is the most boring

- 301 AMONG ALL THE PLACES YOU'VE EVER BEEN TO, WHICH DO YOU  
THINK WAS THE UGLIEST ? Among all the places I've ever been to,  
I think ... was the ugliest
- AMONG ALL THE THINGS ON THE TABLE, ARE ANY YOURS ?/ Among  
all the things on the table,... are mine

**FUTURE INTENTION** • **TO BE GOING TO** **INTENTION**  
ísť (niečo robiť) zámer, úmysel

**For the Future Intention we use the words "going to". We use the Future Intention when we have the intention of doing something in the future; usually in the near future. For example, "At the moment, I am not taking the pen, but I am going to take the pen.**

WHAT WORDS DO WE USE FOR THE FUTURE INTENTION ?/

We use the words "going to" for the Future Intention

WHEN DO WE USE THE FUTURE INTENTION ?

We use the Future Intention when we have the intention of doing something in the future; usually in the near future

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

I am going to take the book

- 302 WHAT AM I GOING TO DO ? You're going to open the book, stand up, write etc.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO AFTER THE LESSON ?/ I'm going to go  
home ... etc. after the lesson

ARE YOU GOING TO GO TO THE CINEMA THIS EVENING ? Yes, I'm going  
to go to the cinema this evening ... or ... No,  
I'm not going to go to the cinema this evening

ARE YOU GOING TO WATCH TELEVISION THIS EVENING ? Yes, I'm  
going to watch television this evening ... or ...  
No, I'm not going to watch television this evening

ARE YOU GOING TO GO TO BED EARLY TONIGHT ?/ Yes, I'm going to go to bed  
early tonight... or... No, I'm not going to go to bed early tonight

AT WHAT TIME ARE YOU GOING TO EAT THIS EVENING ? I'm going  
to eat at about... this evening

**HOLE** diera

**KEYHOLE** kľúčová diera

WHAT'S THIS? It's a hole

303 WHAT KIND OF HOLE IS THERE GENERALLY IN A DOOR? There's  
generally a keyhole in a door

HAVE YOU GOT A HOLE IN YOUR POCKET (PULLOVER, SOCKS ETC.)?

Yes, I've got a hole in my pocket... or ... No,  
I haven't got a hole in my pocket

### DICTIONARY 31

Generally, the wine we buy/ in the shops/ isn't pure but impure./ I never promise/ to do things/ and then not do them./ Adults are seldom/ as impolite as children./ Can I help you ?/ They can express their thoughts/ quite well in English./ The Past Tenses of some irregular verbs/ are as follows:-/ spoke, came, broke,/ wore, wrote, got up,/ stood, shone, took,/ told./ In some countries/ people have to pay a tax/ if they have a dog./ The town was completely destroyed/ during the last war./ I'm sure he isn't guilty/ of the crime.

### EXERCISE 31

### LESSON 56

**AGAINST** proti, oproti

WHAT AM I DOING? You're pushing against the table

WHO DOES THIS TOWN PLAY FOOTBALL AGAINST?

This town plays  
football against ...

IS THE CHAIR AGAINST THE TABLE ?

No, the chair isn't against the table,  
but it's near the table

304 IS THE CHAIR AGAINST THE TABLE NOW ?/

Yes, the chair's against  
the table now

**BEEN** • III forma slovesa „to be“

**GONE** • III forma slovesa „to go“

**I AM**

Som

**I WAS**

bol som, bola som

**I HAVE BEEN**

bol som, bola som

**I GO**

idem

**I WENT**

išiel som, išla som

**I HAVE GONE**

išiel som, išla som

**RETURN** vrátiť

The Past Participle of the verb "to go" is "gone". The complete paradigm of the verb "to go" is - I go, I went, I have gone.

WHAT'S THE PAST PARTICIPLE OF THE VERB "TO GO" ?/ The Past Participle of the verb "to go" is "gone"

WHAT'S THE COMPLETE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO GO" ?  
The complete paradigm of the verb "to go" is - I go, I went, I have gone

**We have two sentences:/**

**1) Mr Brown has been to Scotland, and 2) Mr Brown has gone to Scotland./**

**The first sentence means that Mr Brown has been to Scotland and has returned, and is perhaps here now,/ whilst the second sentence, "Mr Brown has gone to Scotland" means he's not here now; he's gone to Scotland./**

305 WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE TWO SENTENCES ?-

MR BROWN HAS BEEN TO SCOTLAND

AND

MR BROWN HAS GONE TO SCOTLAND

The difference between those two sentences is that the first sentence means that Mr Brown has been to Scotland and has returned, and is perhaps here now, whilst the second sentence means that he is not here now

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

WHY CAN I SAY "MR BROWN HAS GONE TO SCOTLAND", BUT NOT

"I HAVE GONE TO SCOTLAND" ?

Because "I have gone to Scotland" means I am not here now

**BIRD**

vták

**FLY**

lietať

**PLANE**

lietadlo

DO YOU KEEP ANY BIRDS AT HOME ?/

Yes, I keep some birds at home ...  
or ... No, I don't keep any birds at home

WHEN PEOPLE GO ON HOLIDAY, DO THEY GENERALLY PREFER TO

FLY OR GO BY TRAIN ?

When people go on holiday, they generally prefer to ...

306 CAN A BIRD FLY QUICKER THAN A PLANE ?

No, a bird can't fly quicker than a plane, but it flies slower than a plane

**SHOUT**  
krik, kričať

**SLAVE**  
otrok

**STICK**  
palica, palička

**LAKE**  
jazero

**BELL**  
zvon, zvonec

**FAT**  
tlstý/ tučný

**THIN /**  
tenký/ chudý

WHATS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "THICK" AND "FAT" ?      The difference  
between "thick" and "fat" is that we use "thick" for  
things and "fat" for people and animals

ARE YOU FATTER THAN YOUR MOTHER ?      Yes, I'm fatter than my mother ...  
or ... No, I'm not fatter than my mother, but I'm thinner than she is

WHO'S THE THINNEST PERSON IN YOUR FAMILY?/      My ... is the thinnest  
person in my  
family

307 DO PEOPLE GENERALLY BECOME THINNER AS THEY BECOME OLDER ?

No, people don't generally become thinner as  
they become older, but they become  
fatter

**SWAM** II. forma slovesa „swim“ (plával)

WHAT'S THE PAST OF THE VERB "TO SWIM"?      The Past of the  
verb "to swim" is "swam"

DID YOU SWIM LAST SUMMER?      Yes, I swam last summer...  
or ... No, I didn't swim last summer

**LOST** II a III forma slovesa „to lose“ (stratil)

WHAT IS THE PAST SIMPLE AND THE PAST PARTICIPLE OF THE VERB  
"TO LOSE" ?/      The Past Simple and the Past Participle  
of the verb "to lose" is "lost"

HAVE YOU EVER LOST YOUR WAY IN A LARGE CITY ?      Yes, I've  
sometimes lost my way in a large city ... or...  
No, I've never lost my way in a large city

HAVE YOU EVER LOST ANYTHING WORTH A LOT OF MONEY ?      Yes, I've  
lost something worth a lot of money ... or... No,  
I've never lost anything worth a lot of money

**EACH OTHER** • navzájom      **ONE ANOTHER** • navzájom

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

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

308 WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "EACH OTHER" AND "ONE ANOTHER" ?                      The difference ... is that we generally use "each other" for two

people or things, and "one another" for more than two people or things

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

You and I are speaking to each other.

The pupils speak to one another after the lesson

DO WE LOOK AT EACH OTHER DURING THE LESSON ?

Yes, we look at

each other during the lesson

DO WE SHAKE HANDS WITH EACH OTHER AT THE BEGINNING OF THE LESSON ?/

Yes, we shake hands with each other at the beginning of the lesson

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

DO YOUR COUNTRY AND ENGLAND PLAY FOOTBALL AGAINST EACH OTHER ?

Yes, my country and England play football against each other... or ... No, my

country and England don't play football against each other

309 DO ITALY, GERMANY, RUSSIA, ENGLAND ETC. PLAY FOOTBALL AGAINST ONE ANOTHER ?

Yes, Italy, Germany, Russia, and England

play football against one another

DID THE COUNTRIES OF EUROPE LOVE ONE ANOTHER IN THE PAST ?/

No, the countries of Europe didn't love one another

in the past, but they hated one another

WHICH LANGUAGE DO THE STUDENTS SPEAK TO ONE ANOTHER IN AFTER THE LESSON ?

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

**TO BE ABLE** • byť schopný

**AM ABLE** :  
som schopný

**WAS ABLE** :  
bol/a som schopný/á

**HAVE BEEN ABLE**  
bol/a som schopný/á

**The Past of "can" is "could"/ but "can" has no Future Tense. Consequently, we must use the verb "to be able" and say "I shall be able"./ The paradigm is 'I am able: I was able: I have been able'.**

WHAT'S THE PAST OF "CAN" ?

The Past of "can" is "could"

WHAT'S THE FUTURE OF "CAN" ?

"Can" has no future. Consequently, we must use the verb "to be able" and say "I shall be able"

- 310 WHAT'S THE INFINITIVE OF "CAN"? "Can" has no Infinitive. Consequently,  
we use "to be able"
- WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF "TO BE ABLE" ? The paradigm of "to be able"  
is - am able, was able, have been able
- WERE YOU ABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH A FEW YEARS AGO ?/ Yes, I was  
able to speak English a few years ago ... or... No, I wasn't  
able to speak English a few years ago
- ARE YOU ABLE TO REACH THAT BOOK WITHOUT STANDING UP ?  
No, I'm not able to reach that book without standing up
- WILL YOU BE ABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH WELL IF YOU STUDY A LOT ?  
Yes, I'll be able to speak English well if I study a lot
- HAVE YOU BEEN ABLE TO ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS I HAVE ASKED YOU  
WITHOUT TOO MUCH DIFFICULTY ?/ No, I have not been able  
to answer all the questions you have asked me without too much  
difficulty, but some I have and some I haven't
- FACTORY** podnik, závod
- DO YOU THINK WORK IN A FACTORY IS PLEASANT? Yes, I think some  
work in a factory is pleasant... or ... No, I don't think work in a factory is pleasant
- 311 **ORDINARY** obyčajný, obvyklý
- HOW MUCH DOES A MEAL COST IN AN ORDINARY RESTAURANT IN  
THE PLACE WHERE YOU LIVE?/ A meal costs about...  
in an ordinary restaurant in the place where I live
- PAINT** maľovať
- CAN YOU PAINT ? Yes, I can paint... or... No, I can't paint
- STAY** zostať
- DO YOU STAY IN THE CLASSROOM AFTER THE LESSON ? Yes, I stay  
in the classroom after the lesson ... or ... No, I don't  
stay in the classroom after the lesson
- SONG** pieseň, pesnička
- WHAT KIND OF SONGS DO YOU LIKE? The kind of songs I like are ...

## DICTIONARY 32

When we're hungry we eat./ Tell me first/ a geographical fact,/ and then / a historical fact, please./ Drove, saw, sat,/ ate, gave, began,/ drank, slept,/ When he becomes a doctor,/ he'll earn a lot of money./ I must reach the shop/ before it closes/ because I want to buy some food./ He feels much stronger today./ Yesterday he was very weak./ Some people/ are quite willing to die/ for what they believe./ Are you sure/ the light is in the middle.

## EXERCISE 32

### 312 LESSON 57

#### PARADIGMS OF A FEW IMPORTANT VERBS •

HAVE	HAD	HAD	mať
AM ABLE	WAS ABLE	HAVE BEEN ABLE	môcť
BEGIN	BEGAN	BEGUN	začínať
KNOW	KNEW	KNOWN	vedieť
SWIM	SWAM	SWUM	plávať
TAKE	TOOK	TAKEN	vziať
SHAKE	SHOOK	SHAKEN	triasť
WRITE	WROTE	WRITTEN	písať
FORGET	FORGOT	FORGOTTEN	zabudnúť
BREAK	BROKE	BROKEN	zlomiť, pokaziť
EAT	ATE	EATEN/	jesť

HAVE YOU HAD YOUR LUNCH TODAY ?

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

HAVE YOU ALWAYS BEEN ABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH AS WELL AS  
YOU SPEAK IT NOW ?

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

313 HAS THE SPRING (SUMMER, AUTUMN OR WINTER) BEGUN?/

No, the  
... hasn't begun

HAVE YOU EVER KNOWN ANYBODY WHO COULD SPEAK MORE THAN  
FIVE LANGUAGES ?

Yes, I've known somebody who could speak more than  
five languages ... or... No, I've never known ...

WHAT'S THE FARTHEST YOU'VE EVER SWUM?      The farthest I've ever swum is ...

**BY MISTAKE**    omylom

HAVE YOU EVER TAKEN THINGS THAT WEREN'T YOURS BY MISTAKE ?/

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

HAVE YOU SHAKEN ANYBODY'S HAND TODAY ?      Yes, I've shaken somebody's  
hand today ... or... No, I haven't shaken anybody's hand today

HAVE YOU WRITTEN ANYTHING THIS LESSON ?      Yes, I've written something  
this lesson ... or ... No, I haven't written anything this lesson

**IF**  
ak

**WHETHER•**  
či

**DOUBT**  
pochybnost', pochybovať

- 314 **The word "whether" means the same as "if", but we can't always use it instead of "if"./ "Whether" is generally followed by the word "not" and usually expresses a doubt./ Often the word "not" is not said or written, but it is understood./ For example, "I don't know whether it'll rain later" is the same as "I don't know whether it'll rain later or not"./**

WHAT DOES THE WORD "WHETHER" MEAN?      The word "whether" means  
the same as "if ... "Whether" is generally followed by the  
word "not" and usually expresses a doubt...

**Another example of "whether" can be seen in these two sentences:-**

**If you are coming to my house, write me a letter**

**and**

**Whether you are coming to my house or not, write me a letter./**

**In the first sentence, you must write a letter only if you are coming, whereas, in the second sentence, you must write me a letter if you are coming, or if you are not coming./**

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE TWO SENTENCES?:-/

IF YOU ARE COMING TO MY HOUSE, WRITE ME A LETTER  
AND

- 315 **WHETHER YOU ARE COMING TO MY HOUSE OR NOT, WRITE ME A LETTER /** In the first sentence, you must write me a letter only if you are coming, whereas, in the second sentence, you must write me a letter if you are coming, or if you are not coming

**However, as with most things in English, the best way to learn the use of the word "whether" is by practice.**

**WHAT'S THE BEST WAY TO LEARN THE USE OF THE WORD "WHETHER" ?**

The best way to learn the use of the word "whether" is by practice

**DO YOU KNOW IF IT'LL RAIN TOMORROW OR NOT ?** No, I don't know if it'll rain tomorrow or not

**DO YOU KNOW WHETHER IT'LL RAIN TOMORROW OR NOT ?/** No, I don't know whether it'll rain tomorrow or not

**DO YOU KNOW IF YOU'LL GO AWAY FOR YOUR HOLIDAYS NEXT SUMMER ?**

**DO YOU KNOW WHETHER YOU'LL GO AWAY FOR YOUR HOLIDAYS NEXT SUMMER?/**

**SPEED** rýchlosť

**AT WHAT SPEED MUST A CAR GO WHEN IN A TOWN ?** A car must go at ... an hour when in a town

**SURPRISE** prekvapenie

316 **DO YOU LIKE UNPLEASANT SURPRISES?** No, I don't like unpleasant surprises

**STRUGGLE** boj

**IS IT A BIG STRUGGLE FOR YOU TO GET UP ON A COLD WINTER'S MORNING WHEN YOU FEEL VERY TIRED?** Yes, it's a big struggle for me to get up on a cold winter's morning when I feel very tired

**SURROUND** obklopovať, obkľúčiť

**WHAT SURROUNDS THIS BUILDING ?** ... surrounds this building

**SWORD** meč

**WHEN DID SOLDIERS STOP USING SWORDS IN BATTLE ?** Soldiers stopped using swords in battle more than a hundred years ago

## DICTATION 33

Last night/ I had a very bad dream./ It is a crime/ to refuse a poor man money ./ Their garden is separate from ours./ Left, smelt, learnt,/ sent, knew, hung,/ read, met./ I made eight mistakes last time./ The news on the wireless today/ is very good./ When I feel ill, I go to bed./ When I feel thirsty,/ my favourite drink is water./ The difference between a ship and a boat/ is that a boat is small/ whilst a ship is large./ This bank has a branch/ in every town/ in the country./ Most horses are not wild./ We can go over the river/ by bridge/ if you like./ I generally have two eggs for breakfast.

## 317 EXERCISE 33

### LESSON 58

#### GREAT

veľký

#### SPIRITUAL

duchovný

#### SENSE

zmysel

WHAT DOES THE WORD "GREAT" MEAN ?                      The word "great" means large in a physical or a spiritual sense, but we use it more in a spiritual sense

TELL ME THE NAMES OF SOME GREAT MEN IN HISTORY!                      The names of some great men in history are Alexander the Great... etc.

WHO DO YOU THINK WAS THE GREATEST MAN THAT EVER LIVED ?/                      I think ... was the greatest man that ever lived

WHICH IS THE GREATEST CITY IN FRANCE ?                      Paris is the greatest city in France

WHAT CAN THE WORD "GREAT" MEAN IN THAT LAST QUESTION?                      The word "great" in that last question can mean either physically or spiritually great

## 318 KEPT

2. a 3. forma slovesa „to keep“

## PROMISE

sľub

## KEEP A PROMISE

dodržať sľub

WHAT IS THE PAST SIMPLE AND THE PAST PARTICIPLE OF THE VERB "TO KEEP" ?/                      The Past Simple and the Past Participle of the verb "to keep" is "kept"

HAVE YOU EVER KEPT ANY ANIMALS AT HOME                      Yes, I've kept some animals at home ... or... No, I've never kept any animals at home

HAVE YOU ALWAYS KEPT YOUR PROMISES ?                      No, I haven't always kept my promises, but sometimes I've broken them ... or ... Yes, I've ...

**FIND - FOUND - FOUND**      nájsť, nájdený

WHAT'S THE OPPOSITE OF THE VERB "TO LOSE"?                      The opposite of the verb "to lose" is "to find"

IF YOU FIND SOMETHING IN THE STREET, WHAT DO YOU DO WITH IT ?/

If I find something in the street, I...

DO YOU FIND LIFE A LITTLE BORING SOMETIMES ?

WHAT'S THE PAST OF "FIND" ?

The Past of "find" is "found"

319 **ELSE** ešte, okrem toho, iný (niekto iný)

WHAT ELSE DO PEOPLE DO IN THE EVENING BESIDES WATCHING TV ?

People eat, read, go for walks etc. in the evening besides watching TV

DO YOU STUDY ANYTHING ELSE BESIDES ENGLISH ?/

WHAT ELSE DO YOU STUDY ?

**STORM**

búrka

**BELT**

opasok

**BLIND**

slepý, nevidiaci

**CHAIN**

reťaz

**DEVIL**

diabol

**FAST** rýchly

**EXCEPT** <sup>950</sup> okrem, mimo

"Fast" means the same as "quick", except that we do not add "ly" to it as an adverb.

We say "he writes fast", and not "he writes fastly".

WHAT DOES THE WORD "FAST" MEAN ?

The word "fast" means the same as "quick" or "quickly"

ARE YOU A FAST WRITER ?

Yes, I'm a fast writer... or... No, I'm not a fast writer

DO YOU WALK FAST WHEN THE WEATHER IS VERY HOT ?/

No, I don't

walk fast when the weather is very hot, but I walk slowly

320 **JUST** • práve

**DONE** • III forma od slovesa „to do" (robený)

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO DO" ?

The paradigm of the verb "to do" is "do - did - done"

WHAT DOES THE WORD "JUST" MEAN ?

The word "just" means ...

WHAT HAVE I JUST DONE?

You've just closed your book

HAVE YOU JUST COME INTO THE ROOM?/

Yes, I've just come into the room  
... or ... No, I haven't just come into the room

**CONDITIONAL •** (podmieňovací)

I	<b>SHOULD EARN</b> – mal by som	WE	<b>SHOULD EARN</b>
YOU	<b>WOULD EARN</b>	YOU	<b>WOULD EARN</b>
HE		THEY	<b>WOULD EARN</b>
SHE	<b>WOULD EARN</b>		
IT			

We form the Conditional Tense in the same way as the Future, except that instead of using "shall" and "will", we use "should" and "would". For example, the Conditional of the verb "to go" is - I should go, you would go, he, she, it would go, we should go, you would go, they would go./

- 321 HOW DO WE FORM THE CONDITIONAL TENSE? We form the Conditional Tense in the same way as the Future, except that instead of using "shall" and "will", we use "should" and "would"
- WHAT'S THE CONDITIONAL OF THE VERB "TO HOLD" ? The Conditional of the verb "to hold" is "I should hold, you ... etc,"

Exactly as with the Future, where we prefer to use "will" for all persons instead of "shall", so in the Conditional we generally prefer to use "would" for all persons instead of "should", and say "I would, you would, he, she, it would ... etc.".

SEE CHART 8

**OPEN CONDITIONAL •** (podmienka)

<b>PROBABILITY</b>	<b>PROBABLY</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION /</b>
pravdepodobnosť	pravdepodobne	konštrukcia

**IF + PRESENT + FUTURE = PROBABILITY**

IF I GO TO LONDON, I WILL SEE THE THAMES

This sentence expresses a probability./ It means that I probably have the intention of going to London, and, if I do, I will see the Thames./ The construction of this sentence is If + Present + Future.

322 **SUBJUNCTIVE** •

**SUPPOSITION**

domienka

**POLICE STATION**

policajná stanica

**LETTER**<sup>959/</sup>

list

**IF + PAST (subjunctive) + CONDITIONAL = SUPPOSITION**

IF I WENT TO LONDON, I WOULD SEE THE THAMES

**This sentence expresses a supposition./ It does not mean that I have the intention of going to London, it only means "IF ... ".**

**The construction of this sentence is If + Past (or Subjunctive) + Conditional./**

323 WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE TWO SENTENCES ?-

"IF I GO TO LONDON, I WILL SEE THE THAMES",

AND

"IF I WENT TO LONDON, I WOULD SEE THE THAMES"/ The first sentence expresses a probability ... The second sentence expresses a supposition ...

**In English, we have no separate tense for the Subjunctive (except for the verb "to be"),/ and so we use the Past Simple Tense instead, and say "If I went, If I took, If I met etc.".**

WHAT IS THE SUBJUNCTIVE TENSE IN ENGLISH?

In English we have no separate Subjunctive Tense (except for the verb "to be"), and so we use the Past Simple Tense instead, and say "If I went, If I ..."

IF YOU WALK IN THE RAIN, WILL YOU CARRY AN UMBRELLA ?/

Yes, if I walk in the rain, I'll carry an umbrella

WHAT DOES THAT SENTENCE MEAN ? That sentence means that perhaps I have the intention of walking in the rain, and, if I do, I shall carry an umbrella

IF YOU WALKED IN THE RAIN, WOULD YOU CARRY AN UMBRELLA ?

Yes, if I walked in the rain, I would carry an umbrella

324 WHAT DOES THAT SENTENCE MEAN ? That sentence means that I do not have the intention of walking in the rain. It is only a supposition

IF YOU GO TO BED EARLY TONIGHT, WILL YOU FEEL TIRED

TOMORROW MORNING ?/

No, if I go to bed early tonight, I shan't feel tired tomorrow morning

IF YOU WENT TO BED EARLY TONIGHT, WOULD YOU FEEL TIRED TOMORROW MORNING ?

No, if I went to bed early tonight, I wouldn't feel tired tomorrow morning

TRANSLATE THIS SENTENCE, PLEASE:- IF YOU COME HERE NEXT SUNDAY, WILL YOU FIND THE SCHOOL CLOSED ?/

NOW TRANSLATE THIS SENTENCE, PLEASE:- IF YOU CAME HERE NEXT SUNDAY, WOULD YOU FIND THE SCHOOL CLOSED ?

RIGHT. NOW, WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THOSE TWO SENTENCES ?/

The first sentence means that perhaps I have the intention of coming to the school next Sunday, whilst the second sentence expresses only a supposition

IF YOU SWAM IN THE SEA IN THE MIDDLE OF WINTER, WOULD YOU FIND THE WATER WARM ?

No, if I swam in the sea in the middle of winter, I wouldn't find the water warm, but I'd find it cold

325 IF YOU FOUND ANYTHING IN THE STREET/ WORTH A LOT OF MONEY,/ WOULD YOU KEEP IT OR WOULD YOU TAKE IT TO THE POLICE STATION ?/

If I found anything in the street worth a lot of money, I would ...

IF YOU SENT A LETTER TO A FRIEND AND FORGOT TO PUT THE ADDRESS ON IT, WOULD IT ARRIVE ?

No, if I sent a letter to a friend and forgot to put the address on it, it wouldn't arrive

IF YOU READ A GOOD BOOK, WOULD YOU BE BORED?

No, if I read a good book, I wouldn't be bored, but I'd be interested

### GRAMMAR QUESTIONS

326 1) WHEN DO WE USE "AN" BEFORE A WORD, AND WHEN DO WE USE "A" ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE !

We use "an" before a word beginning with a vowel, and "a" before a word beginning with a consonant. For example, a book: an ash-tray

2) WHEN DOES THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE WORD "THE" CHANGE ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

The pronunciation of the word "the" changes before a word beginning with a vowel. For example, the book: the ash-tray

3) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "ANY" AND "SOME"?-AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.

The difference ... is that we use "any" in interrogative and negative sentences, and "some" in positive sentences. For example, "Are there any books on the table? - Yes, there are some books on the table. And are there any books on the floor? - No, there aren't any books on the floor

4) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE AND THE PRESENT SIMPLE ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH

The difference between ... is that we use the Present Progressive for an action we are doing now, for example, "I'm speaking English now", whilst the Present Simple we use for an action we do generally, for example, "I generally speak [French]"

327 5) WHERE DOES THE PREPOSITION GENERALLY COME IN AN ENGLISH SENTENCE WITH AN INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

The preposition generally comes last in an English sentence with an interrogative pronoun. For example, "Who are you speaking to?".

6) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "INTO" AND "IN" ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.

The difference ... is that we use "into" for a thing that moves from one place to another, and "in" for a thing that remains in one place. For example, "I'm putting my hand into my pocket. My hand is in my pocket"

7) WITH THE VERB "TO HAVE", WHAT DOES THE WORD "GOT" MEAN, AND WHY DO WE USE IT ?

With the verb "to have", the word "got" means nothing, but we use it for rhythm

8) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE AND A POSSESSIVE PRONOUN ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.

The difference ... is that a Possessive Adjective we put in front of a noun, whilst a Possessive Pronoun we put after it, or use without a noun. For example, "This is my book. This book is mine"

9) GIVE ME ALL THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES, PLEASE !

The Possessive Adjectives are "my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their"

328 10) GIVE ME ALL THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

The Possessive Pronouns are "mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs"

11) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "MANY" AND "FEW" AND "MUCH" AND "LITTLE" ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.

The difference ... is that we use "many" and "few" for things we can count, whilst "much" and "little" we use for things we can't count. For example, "many books, much water, few pens, little wine"

12) WHY DO WE SAY "CHEAPER THAN" BUT NOT "EXPENSIVER THAN" ?

We say ... because the adjective "cheap" has only one syllable, whilst the adjective "expensive" has three syllables

13) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "TO LOOK AT" AND "TO WATCH" ?      The difference ... is that we use "to look at" for something that is still, whilst we use "to watch" for something that is moving

14) WHAT'S THE PAST TENSE OF "I AM"?      The Past Tense of "I am" is "I was"

15) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "EVER" AND "NEVER" ?

The difference ... is that "ever" is positive and is generally used in interrogative sentences, whilst "never" is negative

16) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "QUICK" AND "QUICKLY" ?

- AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.      The difference ... is that "quick" is an adjective, whilst "quickly" is an adverb. For example, "He is a quick writer. He writes quickly"

329 17) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "OVER" AND "ON"?-AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.      The difference ... is that we say "over" when there is

no contact between the two objects, or when one object covers the other completely; whilst we use "on" when there is contact, or when one object doesn't cover the other completely. For example, "My right hand is *over* the pen, whilst my left hand is *on* the table"

18) HOW DO WE FORM THE PAST TENSE OF REGULAR VERBS ?-AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.      We form ... by putting the letters "ed" at the end. For example, "walk - walked"

19) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "BRING" AND "TAKE" ?- AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.      The difference ... is that we use "bring" when

we carry something to somebody who is speaking, and "take" when we carry something from somebody who is speaking. For example, "Bring me your book, please Now, take your book to him, please"

20) WHAT ARE THE TWO MEANINGS OF THE WORD "QUITE", AND HOW DO WE KNOW THE DIFFERENCE?      The two meanings of... are

"completely" and "nearly completely", and we know the difference by the accent. A heavy accent means "completely" whilst a light accent means "nearly completely"

330 21) WHAT ARE THE ELEVEN MEANINGS OF THE VERB "TO GET" ?

The eleven ... are "become, earn, reach, arrive, buy, receive, bring, obtain, take, persuade" and "have"

22) GRAMMATICALLY, WE SAY "I SHALL, YOU WILL" ETC., BUT WHAT DO PEOPLE GENERALLY PREFER TO USE FOR ALL PERSONS ?

People generally prefer to use "will" for all persons

23) WHEN DO WE USE CONTRACTIONS IN ENGLISH, AND WHEN DO WE NOT ?      We use ... when they sound pleasant to the ear and are easy to pronounce, and we don't use them when they are unpleasant to the ear and difficult to pronounce

24) GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF HOW PRONUNCIATION CAN CHANGE WHEN WE SPEAK QUICKLY FROM WHEN WE SPEAK SLOWLY "Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday" become "Mondee, Tuesdee, Wednesdee"... "can" becomes "cun"

25) WHAT ARE THE THREE WAYS OF ASKING A QUESTION WITH THE VERB "TO HAVE" ? The three ... "Have you a pen ? Have you got a pen ?" and "Do you have a pen ?"

26) CAN WE ALWAYS USE THESE THREE FORMS ? No, we can't...

331 27) WHAT CONSTRUCTION FOLLOWS A WORD LIKE "SUCCEED"?

The construction that follows a word like "succeed" is the word "in" and a gerund

28) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PAST SIMPLE AND THE PRESENT PERFECT ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.

The difference between ...is that we use the Past Simple when the action is finished and the time is finished, whilst we use the Present Perfect when the action is finished but the time is not finished. For example, "I spoke English yesterday" and "I have spoken English today"

29) WHY DO WE NOT USUALLY SAY "LITTLER" AND "LITTLEST" ?

We don't usually say ... because they're too difficult to pronounce. Instead we usually use "smaller" and "smallest" as they are easier to pronounce

30) WHAT ARE THE THREE PARTS OF AN ENGLISH VERB ? - WHAT DO WE CALL THESE THREE PARTS ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

The three parts of... are the Present, the Past, and the Past Participle. They are called a paradigm. For example, "see - saw - seen"

31) WHAT ARE THE FOUR KINDS OF PARADIGMS ?- AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.

The four... are 1) Those that have all three parts different. For example, "see - saw - seen" 2) Those that have only two parts different. For example, "sit - sat - sat" 3) Those that have all their parts the same. For example, "cut - cut - cut", and 4) The regular verbs that add the letters " ed" to form their Past and Past Participles. For example, "arrive - arrived - arrived"

332 32) WHAT DO THE WORDS "ONE, YOU, WE" AND "THEY" SOMETIMES MEAN ?

The words ... mean people in general

33) WHICH IS GENERALLY USED MOST "ONE, YOU" OR "WE" ? "You" is generally used most

34) WHAT ARE THE THREE KINDS OF SENTENCES IN WHICH WE CAN USE THE PRESENT PERFECT ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.

The three kinds ... are 1) Where the action is finished, but the time is not finished. For example, "I have seen him today" 2) Where the time is indefinite. For example, "I have never seen him", and 3) Where we don't say the time. For example, "I have seen him"

35) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "BETWEEN" AND "AMONG" ?

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

36) WHAT WORDS DO WE USE FOR THE FUTURE INTENTION ? - WHEN DO WE USE IT ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

We use the words "going to" for the Future Intention. We use it when we have the intention of doing something in the future - usually in the near future. For example, "I am going to open the book"

333 37) WHAT ARE THE PARADIGMS OF THE VERBS "TO BE" AND "TO GO" ?

The paradigms of... are "I am, I was, I have been" and "I go, I went, I have gone"

38) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "MR BROWN HAS BEEN TO SCOTLAND" AND "MR BROWN HAS GONE TO SCOTLAND" ?

The difference between ... is that the first sentence means that Mr Brown has been to Scotland and has returned and is perhaps here now, whilst the second sentence means that Mr Brown is not here now, but has gone to Scotland

39) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "EACH OTHER" AND "ONE ANOTHER" ?

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

40) WHAT ARE THE PAST, FUTURE AND INFINITIVE OF "CAN" ?

The Past of "can" is "could" or "was able"; it has no Future or Infinitive, so we use "will be able" for the Future, and "to be able" for the Infinitive

41) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "WHETHER" AND "IF" ?

The difference between ... is that "whether" is generally followed by the word "not" and usually expresses a doubt

42) WHAT'S THE CONDITIONAL OF THE VERB "TO HOLD" ?

The Conditional of... "should hold"

334 43) WHAT'S THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN OPEN CONDITIONAL SENTENCE ? - WHAT DOES IT EXPRESS ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

The construction of an Open Conditional sentence is If + Present + Future. It expresses a probability. For example, "If I go to London, I shall see the Thames"

44) WHAT'S THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SUBJUNCTIVE SENTENCE ? -WHAT DOES IT EXPRESS ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

The construction of a Subjunctive sentence is If + Past + Conditional.

It expresses a supposition. For example, "If I went to London, I would see the Thames"

### PARADIGMS OF IRREGULAR VERBS

#### SEE - SAW – SEEN

am - was - have been

am able - was able - have been able

become - became - become

begin - began - begun

break - broke – broken

can - could - have been able

come - came – come

335 do - did - done

drink - drank – drunk

eat - ate – eaten

fly - flew - flown

mistake - mistook – mistaken

see - saw – seen

shake - shook – shaken

show - showed – shown

speak - spoke – spoken

take - took – taken

wear - wore – worn

forget - forgot – forgotten

give - gave – given

go - went – gone

know - knew - known

#### SIT - SAT - SAT

bend - bent – bent

bring - brought – brought

build - built – built

buy - bought – bought

dream - dreamt – dreamt

earn - earnt – earn(ed)

feel - felt – felt

find - found – found

get - got – got

hang - hung – hung

have - had – had

leave - left – left

mean - meant – meant

meet - met – met

say - said – said

sell - sold – sold

send - sent – sent

shine - shone – shone

sit - sat – sat

sleep - slept – slept

smell - smelt – smelt

stand - stood – stood

hold - held – held

keep - kept – kept

learn - learnt – learnt

teach - taught – taught

tell - told – told

think - thought - thought

336 **CUT - CUT - CUT**

cost - cost – cost

cut - cut – cut

put - put - put

**LIST OF TENSES**

**IMPERATIVE**

**Take!** Don't take!

**PRESENT PROGRESSIVE**

**I am taking** - I am not taking. Am I taking ? Am I not taking ?

**PRESENT SIMPLE**

**I take** - **I do** not take. Do T take ? Do I not take ?

**INFINITIVE**

**To take** - I want to take.

**PAST SIMPLE**

**I took** - I did not take. Did I take ? Did I not take ?

337 **FUTURE**

**I shall take** - I shall not take. Shall I take ? Shall I not take ?

**PRESENT PERFECT**

**I have taken** - I have not taken. Have I taken ? Have I not taken ?

**FUTURE INTENTION**

**I am going to take** - I am not going to take. Am I going to take ? Am I not going to take ?

**CONDITIONAL**

**I should take** - I should not take. Should I take ? Should I not take ?

**SUBJUNCTIVE**

**If I took** - If I did not take.