

# STAGE 6

## 447 LESSON 76

**SUPPOSE** predpokladať, domnievať sa

**THIRST** smäd

WHAT DO YOU SUPPOSE'D HAPPEN IF THERE WERE SUDDENLY NO WATER IN THE WORLD ?

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

SUPPOSING TODAY WERE SUNDAY, WHERE'D YOU BE NOW ?

Supposing today were ... I'd be ...

**Notice that, after the verb "suppose", we use the Subjunctive Conditional Tense because the sentence expresses a supposition "Supposing today were..."/**

WHAT TENSE DO WE USE AFTER THE VERB "SUPPOSE" ?

We use the Subjunctive...

WHY ? Because the sentence expresses a supposition

**HOTTER AND HOTTER •**  
stále horúcejšie

**MORE AND MORE**  
stále viac a viac

DOES IT BECOME HOTTER AND HOTTER AS WE GO TOWARDS THE NORTH OF EUROPE ?

No, it doesn't become ... but it becomes colder and colder

DO PEOPLE USUALLY BECOME RICHER AND RICHER AS THEY BECOME OLDER ?/

Yes, people usually become ...

448 WHY ? Because they usually earn more and more Money

DOES GOOD WINE USUALLY BECOME CHEAPER AND CHEAPER AS IT BECOMES OLDER ?

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

**READY** pripravený, hotový

HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE YOU TO GET READY TO GO OUT (TO WORK, OR TO SCHOOL ETC.) IN THE MORNING ?/

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

WHEN DO YOU THINK YOU'LL BE READY TO TAKE THE EXAM AT THE END OF THIS BOOK ? I think I'll be ready ... in about... time

ARE YOU ALWAYS READY TO LEND PEOPLE MONEY ? Yes, I'm always ready ... or ... No, I'm not always...

**ALSO •** tiež                      **AS WELL** tiež                      **TOO** tiež                      **WHEREABOUTS /** kde, na ktorom mieste

**The words "also, as well" and "too" all mean the same thing, but their place in a sentence is different. The word "also" usually goes between the subject and the verb, whilst the words "as well" and "too" usually go at the end of a sentence.**

WHEREABOUTS IN A SENTENCE DO THE WORDS "ALSO, AS WELL" AND "TOO" USUALLY GO ?/ The word "also" usually goes between ... whilst the words "as well" and "too"...

449 GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE ! He also speaks French. He speaks French as well. He speaks French too

**DESCRIBE** opísať                      **DESCRIPTION** opis, vylíčenie                      **JUST** hneď, rovno

DESCRIBE SOMEONE YOU KNOW, PLEASE (ONE OF YOUR FAMILY OR FRIENDS ETC.). I'll describe my uncle. My uncle is tall and thin ...

DESCRIBE THE PLACE WHERE YOU LIVE. The place where I live is by the sea. It is quite large. There are some factories just outside it...

WHAT'S HE DOING ?/ He's describing the place where he lives

DO YOU THINK IT'S A GOOD ENOUGH DESCRIPTION ? Yes, I think it's... or ... No, I don't think...

**WHOM •** koho, komu

**The word "who" is the subject of a verb, whilst, for the object of a verb, we use the word "whom"./ For example, in the sentence "Who is speaking to you ?", the word "who" is the subject of the sentence, whilst the word "you" is the object./ In the sentence "To whom are you speaking ?", the word "whom" is the object, whilst the word "you" is the subject; that is, the person who is doing the action./**

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "WHO" AND "WHOM" ? The difference between ... is that the word "who" is the subject of a verb, whilst, for the object of a verb, we use the word "whom"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE !      "Who can speak Chinese here ?"  
and "To whom are you giving the book ?"

**The word "whom" is very little used in conversation. Instead of saying "To whom are you speaking ?", we nearly always say "Who are you speaking to ?", because it is easier to say, although it is not really grammatically correct.**

WHAT DO WE GENERALLY SAY INSTEAD OF "TO WHOM ARE YOU SPEAKING ?"/ We generally say "Who are you speaking to ?" instead of "to whom ..."

WHY ?      Because it's easier to say

**AS SOON AS** • len čo, hneď ako

**OVER** skončený

WHAT DID YOU DO AS SOON AS YOU CAME INTO THE CLASSROOM ?

I sat down etc. as soon as I came into the classroom

WHAT'LL YOU DO AS SOON AS THE LESSON IS OVER ?

I'll stand up,  
go home etc. as soon as the ...

451 WHEN YOU LEND ANYTHING, LIKE MONEY FOR EXAMPLE, DO YOU PREFER THE OTHER PERSON TO GIVE IT BACK ON A CERTAIN DATE OR JUST AS SOON AS POSSIBLE ?

When I lend anything, like money ...  
I prefer the other...

**STRANGE** čudný, zvláštny

WHO'S THE STRANGEST PERSON YOU KNOW ?

A friend of mine is the  
strangest...

EXERCISE 36

## LESSON 77

**SHUT**  
zatvoriť, zavrieť

**SHUT UP**  
zmĺknuť

**BE QUIET**  
byť ticho

**WISH (v)**  
želať (si)

**Instead of the verb "to close", we can use the verb "to shut". The verb "to shut up" means the same as "to be quiet" but is much less polite, and is generally used when one is angry.**

WHAT VERB CAN WE USE INSTEAD OF THE VERB "TO CLOSE" ?

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

WHEN YOU'RE ANGRY WITH A FRIEND BECAUSE HE KEEPS SPEAKING TO YOU WHILST YOU'RE TRYING TO READ A BOOK, WHAT DO YOU TELL HIM TO DO ?/

When I'm angry with ... because he ... I tell him to shut up

452 TO TELL SOMEBODY TO SHUT UP IS NOT REALLY POLITE. IF, THEREFORE, WE WISH TO BE POLITE, WHAT OUGHT WE TO SAY INSTEAD ?

If we wish to be polite, we ought to say "be quiet" instead

**CHOOSE** vybrat'

DO YOU CHOOSE YOUR CLOTHES YOURSELF, OR DOES SOMEONE HELP YOU TO CHOOSE THEM ?/

Yes, I choose my clothes myself,  
... or ... No, I don't choose...

IF YOU HAD TO CHOOSE BETWEEN HAVING 10,000 POUNDS NOW OR 40,000 POUNDS IN TEN YEARS' TIME, WHICH'D YOU CHOOSE ?

If I had to ... having... I'd choose to have...

WHY?

**RATHER** • radšej, celkom

**RATHER THAN** radšej než, skôr

WOULD YOU SAY YOU SPOKE ENGLISH RATHER WELL NOW ?/

Yes, I'd say I spoke...

WOULD YOU SAY THE WEATHER WAS RATHER NICE TODAY ?

Yes, I'd  
say the weather was...

453 WOULD YOU RATHER HAVE AN ICED DRINK THAN A HOT DRINK AT THE MOMENT ?

Yes, I'd rather have ... than ... or ... No, I wouldn't  
rather have an ... but I'd rather have a...

WHICH WOULD YOU RATHER DO: READ A BOOK, WATCH TELEVISION, OR GO TO THE CINEMA ?/

I'd rather...

**FAITH** viera

**CHRISTIAN** kresťanský, kresťan

HAVE YOU VERY MUCH FAITH IN OTHER PEOPLE'S WORD ?

Yes, I've  
very much ... or... No, I haven't very...

HOW OLD IS THE CHRISTIAN FAITH ?

The Christian faith is about two  
thousand years old

## PREPOSITION + GERUND •

You will perhaps have noticed that, after a preposition in English, we use the gerund and not the infinitive. For example, "before going; on speaking; after eating" etc. A Gerund is a Verbal Noun (that is, half a verb and half a noun) and ends in -ing./

DO WE USE THE GERUND OR THE INFINITIVE AFTER A PREPOSITION ?

We use the gerund after...

454 GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE ! On coming; after taking; before asking etc.

WHAT DO YOU DO BEFORE COMING TO SCHOOL ?

I... etc. before  
coming to school

WHAT IS A GERUND ?

A gerund is a Verbal Noun (that is, half a verb  
and half a noun) and ends in -ing

### **FREE**

voľný, zadarmo

### **BUSY**

zaneprázdnený, obsadený

### **FRIENDSHIP**

priateľstvo

ARE MOST PEOPLE BUSY ON SUNDAY ?/

No, most... but they're free

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A FREE MEAL (OR RIDE) ?

By a free... we mean that  
we don't have to pay for it

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT THE BEST THINGS IN LIFE ARE FREE ? IN  
OTHER WORDS, DO YOU BELIEVE THAT THE BEST THINGS IN LIFE  
ARE THINGS LIKE WALKING, SWIMMING, FRIENDSHIP, LOOKING AT  
NATURE ETC., THINGS THAT DO NOT COST MONEY; OR DO YOU  
THINK THAT THE BEST THINGS IN LIFE LIKE BIG, FAST  
CARS, EXPENSIVE FOOD AND CLOTHES ETC. ?/

Yes, I believe  
that the ... or... No, I don't believe that the ...

### 455 **RECOGNISE**

spoznať, rozoznať

### **TO BE GOOD AT DOING SOMETHING**

byť v niečom dobrý

DO YOU THINK YOU'D BE ABLE TO RECOGNISE ME IF WE MET EACH  
OTHER AGAIN IN THIRTY YEARS' TIME ?

Yes, I think I'd be able to ... if we ...  
or... No, I don't think I'd be ... if we met...

WOULD YOU SAY YOU WERE GOOD AT RECOGNISING PEOPLE'S FACES  
AFTER NOT HAVING SEEN THEM FOR SEVERAL YEARS ?

Yes,  
I'd say I was good ... or... No, I wouldn't say I was good at...

**JOB** práca, zamestnanie

WHAT KIND OF JOB DO YOU THINK'S THE MOST INTERESTING ?/

I think the job of... is the most interesting

**TICKET** vstupenka, lístok

HOW MUCH'S A CINEMA TICKET IN YOUR HOME TOWN ?                      A cinema  
ticket in my town is about...

**LIP** pera

WHAT'S THIS?              It's your bottom lip

**SYSTEM** systém

456 WHAT SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT DO YOU HAVE IN YOUR COUNTRY?  
We have a ... system of government in...

**SAIL**<sup>1250</sup> plaviť sa, plachtiť

**SAILOR** námorník

ARE SOME SAILING SHIPS STILL USED TODAY ?              Yes, some sailing ships  
are still used today, but not many

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A SAILOR ?              Yes, I'd like to ... or ... No, I wouldn't  
like...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

### **DICTIONARY 43**

I do not get up/ immediately I wake up,/ but I lie in bed/ for a few minutes./ We  
sometimes/ go through the summer/ without going for a swim./ To cross the road/  
without looking both ways/ would be very dangerous./ When we say/ we ought to study,/  
it means that we have an alternative,/ but that we are under a moral obligation to study./  
Although there were no bones/ in the meat,/ it had been cooked/ so badly/ that it was  
impossible to eat./ In origin,/ most people in Europe/ are of a mixture of blood;/ this  
being caused/ by the many wars/ that there have been in the past.

### **LESSON 78**

**EMPHATIC "DO"** •

**SUCH**  
taký

**DENY**  
poprieť

**EXCLAMATION**  
zvolanie

457 **I DO SPEAK ENGLISH**  
hovorím anglicky

**I DO LIKE THIS BOOK**  
mám rád túto knihu

**As you already know, the auxiliary verb "do" is used in the Present Simple Tense only in the interrogative and negative but not in the positive. For example, "Do you speak English? Yes, I speak English. No, I do not speak English."**

**However, when we wish to be emphatic about something, we can also use it in the positive, and say "Yes, I do speak English!" In such cases, we put a heavy accent on the word "do"./**

WHEN DO WE USE THE AUXILIARY VERB "DO" IN A POSITIVE SENTENCE WITH THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE ? We use the auxiliary verb "do" in a positive ... when we wish to be emphatic

**We usually use the emphatic "do" when someone denies something we say and which we know to be true./ For example, we might say "Mr. and Mrs. Brown go to the cinema every evening", and then someone might deny it and say "No, they don't go to the cinema every evening", and we then say emphatically "Yes, they do go to the cinema every evening"./**

WHEN DO WE USUALLY USE THE EMPHATIC "DO" ? We usually use ... when someone denies something we say, and which we know to be true, or believe to be true

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! For example, we might say "Mr. Smith eats a lot" and someone might deny it, and say "No, he doesn't eat a lot", and then we say "Yes, he **does** eat a lot"

458 GIVE THE ANSWER TO THIS SENTENCE USING THE EMPHATIC FORM, PLEASE ! "YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT I'VE GOT IN MY POCKET"/  
Yes, I do know what you've got in your pocket.

**Another use of the emphatic "do" is in an exclamation. For example, "I *do* like this book! He *does* speak English well!"**

TELL ME ANOTHER USE OF THE EMPHATIC "DO", PLEASE !/ Another use of... is in an exclamation

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! "I **do** hate noisy children!" and "She **does** write beautifully!"

**Of course, the emphatic form can also be used in the Past Tense. For example, "I *did* speak English well ten years ago" and "I *did* like that book I read last week."**

GIVE THE ANSWER TO THIS SENTENCE USING THE EMPHATIC FORM IN THE PAST, PLEASE ! "YOU DIDN'T COME TO SCHOOL YESTERDAY"  
Yes, I **did** come to school yesterday

**HIT** úder, udriet'

459 WHAT AM I DOING ?/

You're hitting the table with your hand

WERE YOU EVER HIT BY YOUR MOTHER WHEN YOU WERE A CHILD?

Yes, I was sometimes hit... or ... No, I was never...

WHAT'D HAPPEN IF YOU HIT A POLICEMAN?

If I hit... he'd probably hit me back and throw me in prison

**FAIR**

trh, spravodlivý, svetlý

**FAIRLY**

dost', celkom

**AMUSEMENT**

zábava

**PARK**

park

**SWEET**

sladký

**JUST**

spravodlivý

**MODERATE**

rozvážny, umiernený

**UNFAIR**

nespravodlivý

The word "fair" has five different meanings, which are as follows: .....

(fair hair): ..... (industrial and agricultural fairs, for example):

..... (just): ..... (moderate): ..... (amusement park)/

WHAT ARE THE FIVE MEANINGS OF THE WORD "FAIR" ?

The five meanings of the word "fair" are...

DO PEOPLE BECOME DARKER AND DARKER IN HAIR COLOUR AS WE

GO TOWARDS THE NORTH OF EUROPE?

No, people don't.. .but they become fairer and fairer

460 DOES THIS COUNTRY HOLD A FAIR (INDUSTRIAL OR AGRICULTURAL TYPE OF FAIR) EVERY YEAR IN ONE OF ITS LARGE CITIES ?/

Yes, this country holds a ... or... No, this country doesn't hold a ...

WHERE ? WHEN ?

DO YOU EVER GO ?

Yes, I sometimes go ... or... No, I never go...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

Because I like such things ... or... Because I'm not interested in such things

IF I GAVE EVERYONE IN THE CLASS A SWEET EXCEPT YOU, DO YOU

THINK THAT WOULD BE QUITE FAIR (JUST)?/

No, if you gave ... I don't think it'd ... but I think it'd be very unfair

DO THEY HAVE A FAIR (AMUSEMENT PARK) IN THIS TOWN ?

Yes, they have ... or... No, they don't have ...

WHERE ? WHEN ?

DO YOU EVER GO?

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

DO YOU SPEAK ENGLISH FAIRLY (MODERATELY) WELL NOW ?/

Yes, I speak English fairly well now



461 **PLEASURE** radosť, potešenie

IS IT A GREAT PLEASURE FOR YOU TO GET UP IN THE MORNING ?

Yes, it's a great pleasure for... or... No, it isn't a ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

Because I find my work etc. interesting ... or... Because, when I get up, it is often cold outside the bed and I usually have to get up in order to go to school or to work etc.

DO YOU THINK A LIFE COMPLETELY FULL OF PLEASURE WOULD BE BORING ?/

Yes, I think a life ... would be ... or ... No, I don't think ...

**EXPERIMENT** pokus

ARE YOU AGAINST ANIMALS BEING USED FOR EXPERIMENTS ?

Yes, I'm against... or ... No, I'm not...

**DISCOVER** odhaliť, objaviť

WHEN WAS AMERICA DISCOVERED, AND BY WHOM?

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

**RESULT** výsledok

462 WHAT IS OFTEN THE RESULT OF PUTTING A CAT AND A DOG TOGETHER ?/

The result of putting a cat and a dog together is often a battle and a lot of noise

**SCIENTIST** vedec

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A SCIENTIST ?  
WHY OR WHY NOT?

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

**DIVISION** oddelenie, divízia, liga

HOW MANY FOOTBALL DIVISIONS ARE THERE IN YOUR COUNTRY ?

There are ... in my country

WHICH DIVISION'S YOUR HOME TOWN IN ?

My home town's in the ... division

## LESSON 79

**IN •**  
za

**WITHIN**  
v priebehu, vo vnútri

**ON THE OTHER HAND**  
na druhej strane

**The time now is 6 o'clock. If I went out of the room and said to you, "I'll be back in an hour's time", it would mean that I'd be back at 7 o'clock. If, however, I went out**

**of the room and said "I'll be back within an hour", it'd mean that I'd be back at any time between now and 7 o'clock.**

THE TIME NOW IS 6 O'CLOCK. IF I WENT OUT OF THE ROOM AND SAID, "I'LL BE BACK IN AN HOUR", AT WHAT TIME WOULD I RETURN ?/  
If you went out of... you'd return at 7 o'clock

463 IF, ON THE OTHER HAND, I WENT OUT OF THE ROOM AND SAID "I'LL BE BACK WITHIN AN HOUR", AT WHAT TIME WOULD I RETURN ?  
If on the ... you'd return at any time between now and 7 o'clock

DO YOU THINK THERE'LL BE ANOTHER WORLD WAR WITHIN THE NEXT 50 YEARS ?/ Yes, I think there'll... or ... No, I don't think there'll...

**MAIN**  
hlavný

**MAINLY**  
najmä

**SHOPPING**  
nakupovanie

WHICH IS THE MAIN SHOPPING STREET IN THIS TOWN ? ... is the main shopping...

DO YOU THINK THAT THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF ONE COUNTRY AND THOSE OF ANOTHER IS MAINLY A QUESTION OF LANGUAGE OR DO YOU THINK THERE ARE OTHER MORE IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES ?/  
I think the difference ... is mainly ... or... I think that there are more important differences than that of language; such as differences of...

**SING - SANG - SUNG**  
spievať – minulý čas – trpný rod

**AT REST**  
odpočívajúci

464 **BATH**  
kúpeľ, vaňa

**BATHROOM**  
kúpeľňa

**IN PUBLIC**  
verejne

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO SING" ? The paradigm ...  
sing - sang – sung

WHY ARE PEOPLE SO OFTEN IN THE HABIT OF SINGING TO THEMSELVES IN THE BATH?/  
People are so ... perhaps because they are alone and think that nobody can hear them; also because the water makes them feel completely at rest whilst at the same time making them feel alive and awake. Also perhaps one's voice sounds better in the bathroom

IF YOU SANG IN PUBLIC (IN THE STREET, FOR EXAMPLE), HOW MUCH DO YOU THINK YOU'D EARN ? If I sang ... I think I'd ...

HAVE YOU EVER SUNG IN PUBLIC ? Yes, I've sometimes... or... No, I've never...

**PROFIT** úžitok, zisk

**LOSS** strata, škoda

IF YOU BOUGHT A BUSINESS FOR, SHALL WE SAY, 400,000 POUNDS AND SOLD IT AGAIN LATER FOR 100,000 POUNDS, WOULD YOU BE MAKING A PROFIT ?/

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

465 HOW MUCH WOULD YOUR LOSS BE ?

My loss'd be 300,000 pounds

### **FUTURE PERFECT** •

**I SHALL HAVE STUDIED** budem študovať

WHEN DO WE USE THE PAST PERFECT ? AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

We use the Past Perfect when there are two actions in the past, and one action is before the other. For example, "I studied English before I went to England"

WHEN DO WE USE THE PRESENT PERFECT? AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE./

We use the Present Perfect when an action is finished, but the time is not finished. For example, "I have studied English this week"

**Now we have the Future Perfect Tense which, like the Past Perfect and Present Perfect Tenses, is formed with the verb "to have" and a Past Participle.**

**For example:**

**Past Perfect: I had studied**

**Present Perfect: I have studied**

**Future Perfect: I shall have studied**

466 **We use the Future Perfect Tense for an action that will be finished *before* a certain time in the future, or *at* a certain time in the future./ For example, "*Before* two o'clock tomorrow, I *shall have* finished my lunch", or "*At* two o'clock tomorrow, I *shall have* finished my lunch"./**

HOW DO WE FORM THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE ?

We form the ... with the verb "to have" and a Past Participle

WHEN DO WE USE THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE?

We use the... for an action that will be finished "before" a certain time in the future, or "at" a certain time in the future

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

By this time tomorrow, I shall have already spoken to him

WILL YOU HAVE HAD YOUR DINNER BEFORE THIS TIME  
TOMORROW ?/ Yes, I'll have had my ... or ... No, I shan't have had my...

SHALL WE HAVE LEFT THIS ROOM IN THREE HOURS' TIME ? Yes, we'll  
have left this ... or ... No, we shan't have...

WILL YOU HAVE BEEN HOME BEFORE I SEE YOU AGAIN NEXT  
LESSON ? Yes, I'll have been ... or ... No, I shan't have...

WILL ALL THE SHOPS HAVE SHUT BY NINE O'CLOCK THIS EVENING?/  
Yes, all the shops will have shut... or ... No, not all the shops'll have...

467 **MINISTER** minister

**PRIME** prvý, hlavný, základný

WHAT DO SOME COUNTRIES CALL THE MOST IMPORTANT MINISTER  
IN THE GOVERNMENT ? Some countries call... the Prime Minister

WHAT OTHER KIND OF MINISTERS HAVE WE? The other kind of ministers  
we have are government ministers; such as minister of  
agriculture, foreign minister etc., and also church ministers

**GUESS** uhádnuť, dohad, odhad

ARE YOU USUALLY ABLE TO GUESS A PERSON'S AGE? Yes, I'm usually...  
or... No, I'm not usually...

**COIN** minca

HAVE YOU GOT ANY COINS IN YOUR POCKET (OR BAG) AT THE MOMENT ?  
Yes, I've got some ... or... No, I haven't got any ...

**KNOCK** klopať, zaklopanie

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're knocking on the table

#### 468 **DICTIONARY 44**

In some countries, a lot of things used daily/ belong to the government,/ such as the roads,/ the trains, water and electricity./ The notice/ outside the police station/ said that the man was wanted/ dead or alive./ Don't throw/ that piece of paper away:/ I still need it./ I haven't finished with it yet./ The little boy/ had just been given/ a clean handkerchief/ by his mother,/ and immediately he dropped it/ on the floor/ and made it all dirty *again*./ He was completely off his guard/ because the pen he bought/ from the man in the street/ was faulty and soon broke,/ and he became very angry/ and took a long time/ to calm down./ But there was no comparison in price/ between the pen he bought/ and the ones that are sold/ in the shops.

## LESSON 80

**RODE** min. čas „to ride“ (jazdil)

**BICYCLE** bicykel

WHAT'S THE PAST TENSE OF THE VERB "TO RIDE" ? The Past... rode  
IF YOU RODE FROM HERE TO THE NEAREST TOWN BY BICYCLE,  
ABOUT HOW LONG WOULD IT TAKE YOU ? If I rode ... it'd take me about...

**JOIN**  
pripojiť (sa), spojiť

**JOINT**  
kĺb

**LIKE THIS**  
takto, týmto spôsobom

WOULD YOU LIKE TO JOIN THE ARMY ?/ Yes, I'd ... or... No, I wouldn't...

469 IF WE JOIN TWO PIECES OF WOOD TOGETHER LIKE THIS, WHAT DO WE MAKE?  
If we join ... like that, we make a cross

WHAT PART OF THE ARM IS THIS ? That part of the arm is the joint of the arm

**E.G. = EXEMPLI GRATIA = FOR EXAMPLE**  
napríklad

**ABBREVIATION**  
skratka, skrátenie

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

WHAT ARE THE LETTERS "E.G." AN ABBREVIATION OF? The letters "e.g." are...

WHEN DO WE USE THESE LETTERS? We use these letters in writing,  
as an abbreviation, but not in speaking

**HERE I AM** •

**LIST** zoznam

**The translation of "Here I am" is "....."**

470 WHAT'S THE TRANSLATION OF "HERE I AM"? The translation of... is...

**We form this kind of exclamation by using the word "here" plus the Present Simple of the verb "to be". For example, "Here I am: here you are: here he is" etc.**

HOW DO WE FORM THIS KIND OF EXCLAMATION?/ We form this kind...  
by using the word "here" plus the Present Simple of the verb "to be"

**The following is a complete list of all the persons:**

<b>HERE I AM</b>	<b>tu som (som tu)</b>
<b>HERE YOU ARE</b>	<b>tu si</b>
<b>HERE HE IS</b>	<b>tu je</b>
<b>HERE SHE IS</b>	<b>tu je</b>
<b>HERE IT IS</b>	<b>tu je</b>
<b>HERE WE ARE</b>	<b>tu sme</b>
<b>HERE YOU ARE</b>	<b>tu ste</b>
<b>HERE THEY ARE</b>	<b>tu sú</b>

GIVE ME THE COMPLETE LIST OF ALL THE PERSONS WITH THEIR TRANSLATIONS, PLEASE !/  
Here I am: "...". Here you are: "...".  
Here he is: "...".

**When the subject is not "I, you, he etc.", we put it after the verb and not before it. For example, "Here they are!" - "Here are the students!"**

471 WHEN THE SUBJECT IS NOT "I, YOU, HE ETC.", DO WE PUT IT BEFORE OR AFTER THE VERB ?  
When the subject is not... we put it after the verb

GIVE ME THREE EXAMPLES, PLEASE !/  
Here he is! - Here's John! Here it is! -  
Here's the book! Here they are - Here are the boys!

**STATE**  
stav, štát

**STATEMENT**  
vyhlásenie

**APPLICATION**  
žiadosť

**FORM** tvar, forma

**PASSPORT** cestovný pas

DO YOU PAY TAXES TO THE STATE ?  
Yes, I pay ... or... No, I don't...

IS THIS ROOM IN A GOOD STATE (CONDITION) OR A BAD STATE ?  
This room's in a ... state

WHEN YOU MAKE AN APPLICATION FOR A PASSPORT, WHAT MUST YOU STATE ON THE APPLICATION FORM ?/  
When I make ... I must state my name, my address, my age, the colour of my eyes and hair etc.

472 IF YOU MAKE A FALSE STATEMENT THAT IS AGAINST THE LAW, WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN TO YOU ? If I make ... I might be thrown into prison

**FIGHT**  
bitka, bit' sa

**DRUNK**  
opitý

**MORAL**  
mravný

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN A FIGHT IN THE STREET - BETWEEN TWO DRUNKS FOR EXAMPLE ?

Yes, I've seen ... or ... No, I've never...

WHERE ? WHAT HAPPENED ?/

WHY IS IT SOME PEOPLE WANT TO FIGHT THE MOMENT THEY GET DRUNK ?

Some ... perhaps because, when they are drunk, they can't think correctly and so they lose all moral sense and the little animal that is deep down inside them rises to the top and wants to fight, as is the nature of nearly all animals ... etc.

**MIND**  
mysel'

**BRAIN**  
mozog

**BRAINY**  
múdry

**ABSTRACT**  
abstraktný

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

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "MIND" AND "BRAIN" ?

The difference between "mind" and "brain" is that we use ...

473 IF YOU DECIDE, FOR EXAMPLE, TO GO TO THE CINEMA ONE EVENING, ARE YOU IN THE HABIT OF CHANGING YOUR MIND LATER?/

No, if I decide to ... I'm not in the habit of... or...  
Yes, if I decide ... I'm in the habit...

WHICH GREAT MAN IN HISTORY DO YOU THINK HAD THE BEST BRAIN?

I think ... had the best brain of any great man in history

WHO'S THE BRAINIEST IN YOUR FAMILY? My ... is the brainiest in my family

**CRIMINAL** zločinec

WHAT HAPPENS TO CRIMINALS IF THE POLICE CATCH THEM ?

If the police catch criminals, they throw them into prison

**GUN** zbraň (strelná)

MUST YOU HAVE PERMISSION TO CARRY A GUN OR TO KEEP ONE AT HOME ?/

Yes, you must have ... or... No, you don't need permission ...

**ARREST** zatknúť

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN ANYONE ARRESTED?

Yes, I've seen ... or...  
No, I've never...

WHO ?          WHEN ?      WHY ?

**CIVILIZE** civilizovat'

DO YOU THINK THE WORLD'S MORE CIVILIZED NOWADAYS THAN  
IT WAS IN THE PAST ?

Yes, I think the world's ... or...

No, I don't think ... but I think it's less civilized

#### 474 **LESSON 81**

### **SHORT ANSWERS WITH AUXILIARY VERBS .**

**YES, I DO** áno...

**YES, I AM** áno...

**YES, I HAVE** áno...

**YES, I WILL** áno...

**YES, I WOULD** áno...

**When we ask a question with the auxiliary verb "do" or "did", we can use a short answer without repeating the main verb. For example, "Do you walk to school ?" - "Yes, I do" or "No, I don't".**

**Answer the following questions with just "do" or "did".**

DO PEOPLE USUALLY HAVE TO WORK IN ORDER TO EARN MONEY ?/

Yes, they do

DO YOU LAUGH WHEN YOU SEE AN ACCIDENT ?

No, I don't

DID WE SPEAK TO EACH OTHER LAST LESSON ?

Yes, we did

DID PEOPLE BELIEVE THE WORLD WAS ROUND IN THE OLD DAYS ?

No, they didn't

**We can also use short answers with the other auxiliary verbs "to be; to have; will; would; can; must" etc.**

475 WITH WHAT OTHER AUXILIARY VERBS CAN WE ALSO USE SHORT  
ANSWERS ?/

We can also use ... with ... "to be; to have ..."

CAN YOU GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE !

"Are you Mr. Brown ?"

- "Yes, I am". "Have you got a pen ?" - "Yes, I have" etc.



**Answer the following questions with short answers.**

SHALL WE STILL BE ALIVE IN TWO MINUTES' TIME? Yes, we shall

WOULD YOU NEED ANY MONEY IF YOU WENT TO THE CINEMA AND  
HAD A FREE TICKET ?/ No, I wouldn't

CAN YOU SWIM ? Yes, I can ... or ... No, I can't  
MUST ONE BE VERY CAREFUL WHEN ONE DOES SOMETHING DANGEROUS?  
Yes, one must

**In future, however, I don't want you to use these short forms when answering my questions. I want you always to answer in the long form in order to get more practice in speaking.**

WHY IS IT I DON'T WANT YOU TO ANSWER MY QUESTIONS IN  
FUTURE BY USING THESE SHORT FORMS?/ You don't want... in order for  
us to get more practice in speaking

476 **ROSE** dvíhal, - min. čas „to rise" - vstať, stúpať,

WHAT'S THE PAST OF "RISE" ? The Past... "rose"

WHAT TIME DID YOU RISE THIS MORNING? I rose at... this morning

DID THE SUN RISE EARLY THIS MORNING? Yes, the sun rose ... or...  
No, the sun didn't... but it rose...

**HOW HIGH**  
ako vysoko

**MILE**  
míľa

**POINT (decimal)** <sup>1300</sup>  
čiarka (desatinný systém)

**KILOMETRE** kilometer

**POPULATION** obyvateľstvo

ABOUT HOW HIGH ARE THE WALLS OF THIS ROOM IN FEET ?/ The walls  
of... are about... feet high

ABOUT HOW LONG IS THIS TABLE IN FEET ? This table is about... feet long

IF I AM [5] FEET [11] INCHES TALL, ABOUT HOW TALL DO YOU  
THINK YOU ARE IN FEET AND INCHES? If you are ... I think  
I'm about... feet... inches tall

477 **A mile equals about one point six (1.6) kilometres.**

ABOUT HOW MANY KILOMETRES DOES A MILE EQUAL ?/ A mile equals  
about one point six kilometres

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

ABOUT HOW MANY MILES DOES A KILOMETRE EQUAL? A kilometre equals about point six of a mile

IF A KILOMETRE EQUALS ABOUT POINT SIX (0.6) OF A MILE, HOW FAR IS IT FROM HERE TO THE NEAREST TOWN IN MILES ?/

If a kilometre ... it is about... miles from here to ...  
HOW BIG IS THIS TOWN IN POPULATION ? This town has a population of about...

**FELL** padal - padať, klesať min. čas „to fall"

WHAT'S THE PAST OF "FALL" ? The Past... "fell"

IF YOU FELL FROM THE TOP OF A VERY HIGH BUILDING, WHAT'D HAPPEN ? If I fell... I'd kill myself (or I'd die)

**GLAD** rád, potešený

WOULD YOU BE GLAD TO HEAR THAT YOU HAD FAILED AN EXAM ?/ No, I wouldn't... but I'd be very unhappy

WOULD YOU BE GLAD IF YOU WERE TOLD YOU HAD WON THE FOOTBALL POOLS ? Yes, I'd be glad if I were told ...

478 **SICK** chorý **VOMIT** zvracať

WHAT'S ANOTHER WORD FOR "ILL" ? "Sick" is another...

WHAT'S ANOTHER MEANING OF THE WORD "SICK" BESIDES "ILL" ? "Vomit" is another...

WHAT MAKES PEOPLE SICK (VOMIT) ?/ Certain smells, excessive eating or drinking etc., make people sick (or vomit)

**REPAIR** opraviť

HOW OFTEN DO YOU NEED YOUR SHOES REPAIRED ? I need my shoes repaired about once a ...

**ROOF** strecha

WHAT DO WE CALL THE TOP COVERING OF A HOUSE? We call the top covering of a house "a roof"

**WIND** vietor

WHICH'S THE MAIN WIND FOR THIS PART OF THE WORLD ? The... wind is the main wind for...

**LOT (THE)**  
celok, všetko

**COLON**  
dvojbodka

**TAKE CARE OF**  
starat' sa o

#### 479 DICTATION 45

In the old days,/ people were very much afraid/ of their kings./ It is quite useless/ thinking about what will happen/ if they win;/ simply because they won't win./ My pen is the most useful thing/ that I possess./ Mix some wine with it,/ put in some ice/ and then pour the lot/ into a large glass./ The two countries/ wouldn't even unite/ to protect themselves/ against their common enemy./ He takes great care of his car/ and lets no one use it but himself.

#### LESSON 82

**CAUGHT** chytil  
min. čas „to catch" chytiť, stihnúť

**JUST AS**  
práve ako

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

The paradigm of...  
catch - caught – caught

WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU CAUGHT A COLD?

The last time  
I caught a cold was...

HAVE YOU EVER CAUGHT A TRAIN JUST AS IT WAS LEAVING THE STATION ?/

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

#### DIRECT SPEECH AND INDIRECT SPEECH •

**DIRECT SPEECH :**  
priama reč: **I SAID "THE ROOM IS LARGE"**  
povedal/a som „izba je veľká“

**INDIRECT SPEECH :**  
nepriama reč: **I SAID THAT THE ROOM WAS LARGE**  
povedal/a som, že izba je veľká

480 **REPORT**

hlásiť, informovať,

**REFER**

prisudzovať, odvolávať

**IF... THEN**

ak, či, keby...potom, vtedy, teda

**There are two ways in which we can repeat what someone has said./ We can either give the exact words of the speaker and say, for example, "Mr. Brown said "I like warm weather"." This is called Direct Speech./ Or, we can report what Mr. Brown said, like this: "Mr. Brown said that he liked warm weather." This is called Indirect Speech or Reported Speech./**

WHAT ARE THE TWO WAYS IN WHICH WE CAN REPEAT WHAT SOMEONE HAS SAID ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.

The two ways in which we ... are where we can either give the exact words of the speaker, for example, Mr. Brown said "I like warm weather", or where we can report what the speaker said, for example "Mr Brown said that he liked warm weather"

WHAT DO WE CALL THESE TWO WAYS OF REPEATING WHAT SOMEONE HAS SAID ?/

We call... Direct and Indirect Speech

**At the moment, I am speaking, and I am saying, "The room is large". Now, if I then asked you, "What did I say ?", you would have to answer "You said that the room was large". This is turning Direct Speech into Indirect Speech.**

**When we change Direct Speech into Indirect Speech, we must change the verbs from the Present Tense into the Past Tense. For example; Now, I am saying "The room is large", whilst, "Yesterday, I said that the room was large."/**

481 **If the verbs in the sentence are already in the Past, then they sometimes remain unchanged or are changed into tenses that put them even further into the past. It should also be noticed that the Present Perfect "I have taken" is put into the Past Perfect "I had taken".**

WHAT DO WE DO WITH THE TENSES WHEN WE CHANGE DIRECT SPEECH INTO INDIRECT SPEECH ?- AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

When we change ... we must change the verbs from the Present Tense into the Past Tense, e.g. "The room is large", whilst "Yesterday, I said that the room **was** large"

WHAT DO WE DO TO VERBS THAT ARE ALREADY IN THE PAST TENSE ?/

Verbs that are already in the Past Tense we sometimes leave unchanged, or change into tenses that put them even further into the past

**The important thing to remember is that the past of "shall" is "should", whilst the past of "will" is "would". This use of "should" and "would" is called the Future in the Past, and is used for something said in the past which refers to a future action.**

**For example "John will go to London next year" is a statement that refers to a future action, whilst, "I said that John would go to London next year" is the same future statement put into the past./**

482 WHAT'S THE PAST OF "SHALL"? The Past of... "should"

WHAT'S THE PAST OF "WILL"?

The Past of... "would"

WHAT'S THE FUTURE IN THE PAST, AND WHEN DO WE USE IT?

The Future in the Past is when we use "should" and "would" for "shall" and "will", and we use it for something said in the past which refers to a future action

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

"John will go to London next year" becomes  
"I said that John would go to London next year"

**Right. I will now make some statements and ask you to tell me what I said, which means you will have to change my Direct Speech into Indirect Speech./**

"I AM SPEAKING TO YOU" - WHAT DID I SAY ? You said that you were  
speaking to me

"I HAVE JUST TAKEN THE PEN FROM THE TABLE" - WHAT DID I SAY ?  
You said that you had just taken the pen from the table

"I THINK I SHALL GO TO LONDON TOMORROW" - WHAT DID I SAY ?/  
You said that you thought you would go to London tomorrow

**Notice that, in the last example, the word "shall" in the direct sentence becomes "would" and not "should" in the indirect sentence, because it is put into the second person: "you would".**

483 "I HAD A BOOK IN MY HAND WHEN I CAME INTO THE ROOM AT THE  
BEGINNING OF THE LESSON" - WHAT DID I SAY ?/ You said that you had  
a book in your hand when you came into the  
room at the beginning of the lesson

"IF I WERE A KING, MY WIFE WOULD BE CALLED A QUEEN" -  
WHAT DID I SAY ? You said that if you were a king, your wife  
would be called a queen

**Notice that words like "I, you, he, my, your, his etc." change when Direct Speech becomes Indirect Speech.**

**Notice also that inverted commas are not used for Indirect Speech, and when we use Indirect Speech, we need not use the word "that" if we don't wish to. We can say - "He said the room was large" instead of- "He said that the room was large"./**

DO WE USE INVERTED COMMAS FOR INDIRECT SPEECH ? No, we don't use ...

DO WE NEED TO USE THE WORD "THAT" WHEN WE USE INDIRECT SPEECH ?

No, we don't need to use the word "that" when ...

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

He said that the room was large ... or ...

He said the room was large

484 **FLAT** plochý, rovný

DID PEOPLE IN THE OLD DAYS BELIEVE THE WORLD WAS ROUND ?/

No, people in ... but they believed it was flat

WHICH IS ONE OF THE FLATTEST PARTS OF THIS COUNTRY ?

One of the flattest... is ...

**PITY**

súcit, ľútosť, ľutovať

**WHAT A PITY!**

to je škoda!

**PICNIC**

piknik

**PHRASE**

fráza

WOULD YOU THINK IT WERE A GREAT PITY IF YOU WENT FOR A PICNIC IN THE COUNTRY AND IT RAINED ?/

Yes, I'd think it were a great pity if ...

WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE DO YOU PITY MOST ?

I pity ... most

TRANSLATE THIS PHRASE: "WHAT A PITY !"

**BLOW - BLEW - BLOWN** fúkať, duť – minulý čas – trpný rod

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

The paradigm ...  
blow - blew – blown

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN BLOWN OFF YOUR FEET BY THE WIND ? - IF SO, WHEN ? Yes, I've been ... or ... No, I've never...

EXERCISE 37

485 **LESSON 83**

**CONSIDER** uvažovať, považovať sa

**DECISION** rozhodnutie

WHAT DO YOU CONSIDER TO BE THE WORST THING THAT CAN HAPPEN TO A PERSON ?

I consider the worst thing ... is...  
(to die slowly in great pain etc)

WHY MUST WE CONSIDER CAREFULLY BEFORE MAKING AN IMPORTANT DECISION ?

We must consider carefully before making an important decision because, if we don't consider carefully, we might make a big mistake

**WHATEVER** •  
čokoľvek

**WHENEVER**  
kedykoľvek

**WHEREVER**  
kdekoľvek

**WHOEVER**  
ktokoľvek

**LIMIT**  
limit, obmedzenie

**UNLIMITED**  
neobmedzený

**MOST OF**  
najviac z, zo

**CORRECT** správny

**INCORRECT** / nesprávny

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

486 **WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "WHAT" AND "WHATEVER" ?** The difference between ... is that the word "what" we use in a limited sense, whilst the word "whatever" we use in a more unlimited sense

**IF YOU COULD BUY WHATEVER YOU WANTED, WHAT WOULD YOU BUY AND WHY ?** If I could buy whatever I wanted, I'd buy ... because...

**CAN YOU GO FOR A HOLIDAY WHENEVER YOU LIKE?/** Yes, I can go for...  
or ... No, I can't go...

**WHY NOT ?** Because I have to work or study for most of the year

**IF YOU COULD GO WHEREVER YOU LIKED IN THE WORLD, WHERE'D YOU GO?** If I could go wherever ...I'd go...

**IF YOU COULD MEET WHOEVER YOU WISHED IN THE WORLD, WHOM WOULD YOU PREFER TO MEET ?/** If I could meet whoever I wished ... I'd prefer to...

**In that last sentence, the word "whoever" is really incorrect as it is the object of the sentence and not the subject. Consequently, it ought to be "whomever" and not "whoever". However, we prefer to use "whoever" as it is easier to say, which is why it is more common. Also, "whom would you prefer..." usually becomes "who would you prefer..." in conversation.**

487 **IN THAT LAST SENTENCE, IS THE WORD "WHOMEVER" USED CORRECTLY ?/** No, in that last sentence the word "whoever" is not used correctly

**WHAT OUGHT WE TO USE INSTEAD?** We ought to use "whomever" instead

**WHY ?** Because the word "whoever" is the subject of a sentence, whilst the word "whomever" is the object

**WHY DO WE PREFER TO USE "WHOMEVER" INSTEAD OF "WHOMEVER" ?**  
We prefer to use "whoever" instead of "whomever" because it's easier to say





IF YOU HURT YOURSELF VERY BADLY, WHERE'D YOU BE TAKEN TO?

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

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN ANYONE BADLY HURT IN A ROAD ACCIDENT?

Yes, I've seen ... or ... No, I've never...

WHAT HAPPENED ?

WHAT'S THE WORST YOU'VE EVER BEEN HURT?/

The worst I've ever been hurt was when...

**UNION**

jednota, zväz

**TRADE UNION**

odborová orfganizácia

**ORGANISATION**

organizácia

**PARTICULAR**

konkrétny, určitý

**IN FAVOUR OF**

v prospech (čoho), v priazni

**PAY (WAGES)**

plat, mzda

DO YOU THINK THAT A UNION OF ALL THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD WILL EVER BE POSSIBLE ?

Yes, I think that a union of... will one day be possible ... or ... No, I don't think that a ... will ever be possible

490 WHAT IS A TRADE UNION ?/

A Trade Union is an organisation which protects the workers of a particular industry, and fights to improve their pay and conditions

ARE YOU IN FAVOUR OF TRADES UNIONS?

Yes, I'm in favour of... or...  
No, I'm not in ...

**ROPE** lano, povraz, šnúra

WHAT CAN WE USE ROPE FOR ?

We can use rope for pulling things ... etc.

**COURT** súd, dvor

**LOOK FOR** hľadať

WHERE DO PEOPLE GO WHEN THEY ARE LOOKING FOR JUSTICE ?

People go to the law courts when they ...

**JUDGE** sudca

WOULD YOU LIKE THE JOB OF A JUDGE ?

Yes, I'd like the ... or... No,  
I wouldn't like...

**DICTIONARY 46**

**LATENESS** oneskorenie

When we hurry,/ we are not able to do things/ as well as/ when we take our time./ You can eat/ as much as you like:/ we've got plenty of food./ I haven't eaten so much/ since I was a little boy./ The teacher told the girl's mother/ that he found the girl's school-studies/ were not as good as/ they ought to be./ When we are late/ for an appointment,/ we have to run./ If I lend you some money,/ will you pay it back/ when promised ?/ One should not make important decisions/ without thinking carefully./ They would rather live/ in an agricultural part/ of the country./ He made no apology/ for his lateness.

**DARK - DARKEN •**  
tmavý – stmievať sa

**SHORT - SHORTEN**  
krátky - skrátiť

**WIDE - WIDEN - WIDTH**  
široký – rozširovať – šírka

**LENGTH - LENGTHEN**  
dĺžka - predĺžiť

**STRENGTH - STRENGTHEN**  
sila – zosilniť

**FARMER**  
farmár

**OBVIOUS**  
jasný, samozrejmý

**RHYTHMICAL**  
rytmický

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

HOW DO WE FORM VERBS FROM CERTAIN ADJECTIVES OR NOUNS ?

We form verbs from certain ... by adding the letters "en"

492 GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE!

Dark-darken; short-shorten ... etc.

WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO DARKEN" MEAN ?

The verb "to darken" means  
"to make darker"

IF OUR TROUSERS ARE TOO SHORT, WHAT MUST WE DO TO THEM?/

If our trousers ..., we must lengthen them

WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE BEST WAY TO STRENGTHEN THE  
FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD?

I think the best way to ... is to try to increase understanding between  
them ... and perhaps it is not a bad idea to send the children  
of one country to study for a year in another country

HOW DOES A FARMER FATTEN HIS ANIMALS ?

A farmer fattens ... by giving  
them more and better food, obviously

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORD "OBVIOUS"./

It is obvious from  
what he says that he is not interested in the job

**We form these verbs only from adjectives or nouns of one syllable, and not always then. We don't say, for example, "to smallen" but "to make smaller" - mainly because it doesn't sound very pleasant or rhythmical and is not so easy to say.**

493 HOW MANY SYLLABLES MUST AN ADJECTIVE OR NOUN HAVE IN  
ORDER FOR US TO FORM A VERB FROM IT?/

An adjective or noun must  
have one syllable in order for us...

CAN WE FORM VERBS FROM ALL ADJECTIVES OF ONE SYLLABLE?

No, we can't form verbs...

WHY NOT ? Because they don't always sound pleasant or rhythmical or easy to say

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF A ONE-SYLLABLE ADJECTIVE FROM WHICH WE CAN'T FORM A VERB?/

An example of a ... is small-smallen  
(large - largen: slow - slowen etc.)

**ACHE**

bolest'

**TOOTHACHE**

bolest' zubov

**STOMACH-ACHE**

bolest' žalúdka

**EARACHE**

bolest' ucha

**HEADACHE** bolest' hlavy

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

WHAT IS AN ACHE ? An ache is a continuous ...

WHAT MIGHT YOU GET IF YOU ATE TOO MUCH ? I might get stomach-ache  
if I ate too much

494 DO YOU EVER SUFFER FROM EARACHE ? Yes, I sometimes suffer ... or...  
No, I never...

WHAT KIND OF THINGS GIVE YOU A HEADACHE ?/ The kind of things that  
... are noise, too much work, hot weather etc.

**SHOULD •**

pomocné sloveso kondicionálu

**OUGHT TO**

mal by si

**CONFUSE**

zmiast', popliest'

**Another word we can use instead of "ought to" is "should".**

WHAT IS ANOTHER WORD WE CAN USE INSTEAD OF "OUGHT TO" ?

Another word we can use instead of "ought to" is "should"

SHOULD WE ALWAYS PAY BACK WHAT WE BORROW ? Yes, we should  
always pay...

WHAT SHOULD WE DO BEFORE CROSSING THE ROAD ?/ We should look  
both ways before...

WHY SHOULDN'T CHILDREN THROW STONES AT ONE ANOTHER ?

Children shouldn't throw ... because they might hurt one another very badly

**"Should" has two meanings. For example, "I should study" can mean "I ought to study", or it can be the conditional of the verb "study". For example, "I should study if I had enough time". For this reason we generally prefer to use "would" for the conditional, and say "I would study if I had enough time" and use "should" when we mean "ought to"./**

495 WHAT ARE THE TWO MEANINGS OF "I SHOULD STUDY" ? The two meanings of... are "I ought to study", and the conditional "I should study if..."

TO AVOID CONFUSING THE TWO MEANINGS, WHAT DO WE GENERALLY PREFER TO DO ? To avoid confusing ... we generally prefer to use "would" for the conditional and "should" when we mean "ought to"

<b>ROUGH</b> drsny, hruby	<b>SMOOTH</b> rovný, hladký	<b>SURFACE</b> povrch	<b>SEA-SICK</b> morská choroba
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<b>EDUCATED</b> vzdelaný	<b>UNEDUCATED</b> nevzdelaný	<b>ROUGHLY/</b> skoro, takmer, približne
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IS THE SURFACE OF THIS TABLE ROUGH ? No, the surface ... but it's smooth

WHEN YOU TRAVEL BY BOAT, DO YOU PREFER THE SEA TO BE ROUGH ? No, when I travel... but I prefer it to be smooth, or calm

496 WHY OR WHY NOT ? Because a rough sea makes me feel sea-sick...

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY WE MUST LEARN TO TAKE THE ROUGH WITH THE SMOOTH IN LIFE ? When we say we must... we mean that we must learn to take the ups and downs of life and the bad times with the good times

AT A ROUGH GUESS, HOW MANY PEOPLE WOULD YOU SAY THERE WERE IN SPAIN (OR RUSSIA, OR CHINA ETC) ?/ At a rough guess, I'd say there were ... million...

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY THAT A PERSON HAS ROUGH MANNERS ? When we say ... we mean that he has not been educated in the correct use of manners - but it does not mean he has bad manners

DO YOU LIKE ROUGH WEATHER ? Yes, I like ... or... No, I don't...

WHICH DO YOU THINK IS THE ROUGHEST GAME ONE CAN PLAY ? I think perhaps rugby is the roughest...

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY "A ROUGH PIECE OF WORK" ?/ By "a rough piece of work", we mean work that is not yet finished, or is not complete

<b>GROUND</b> pôda, zem	<b>LEVEL</b> vyrovnaný	<b>UNDERGROUND</b> metro	<b>RAILWAY</b> železnica
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497 **FLOOR (GROUND)** poschodie (prízemie)

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

WHAT DO WE USUALLY MEAN BY THE WORD "GROUND" ? By the word "ground", we ...

ARE THERE ANY SHOPS IN THIS TOWN BUILT BELOW THE LEVEL OF THE GROUND (OR GROUND LEVEL) ? Yes, there are some ... or ... No, there ... aren't any...

WHERE ?

WHEN A TABLE IS NOT LEVEL, WHAT MUST WE DO ? When a ... we must put something under one of its legs

HAS THIS TOWN GOT AN UNDERGROUND RAILWAY ? Yes, this town's got an ... or ... No, this town hasn't got...

DOES IT NEED ONE ? Yes, I think it needs one ... or ... No, I don't think...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

WHAT'S ON THE GROUND FLOOR OF THIS BUILDING?/ There's (or there are) ... on the ground floor of...

IF YOU FELL TO THE GROUND FROM THE TOP OF A VERY HIGH 498 BUILDING, WHAT'D HAPPEN? If I fell... I'd die (or I'd kill myself)

WHERE'S THE FOOTBALL GROUND IN THIS TOWN? The football ground in this town is ...

ARE THERE ANY FLOWERS IN THE GROUNDS OF THIS BUILDING ? Yes, there are some ... or... No, there aren't...

## LESSON 85

### IMPERATIVE (COMPLETE) •

LET ME	GO	nechaj ma / dovoľ mi ísť/odísť
	GO	chod'
LET HIM	GO	nechaj ho odísť, nech ide
LET HER	GO	nech ide
LET IT	GO	nech ide
LET US	GO	chod'me, pod'me
	GO	chod'te
LET THEM	GO	nech idú

WHAT'S THE IMPERATIVE OF THE VERB "TO GO" ? The Imperative ... is "Go !"

**"Go!" is the second person singular and plural of the imperative, meaning "You go!". For all the other persons, we add the word "let". The complete imperative is "Let me go! Go! Let him (her, it) go! Let us go! Go! Let them go!"**

499 WHAT'S THE COMPLETE IMPERATIVE OF THE VERB "TO GO" ?/

The complete Imperative of... is "let me go: go: let him go ..."

**The negative of the imperative we form by using "do not". For example, "Do not let him go! Don't go!" etc.**

HOW DO WE FORM THE NEGATIVE OF THE IMPERATIVE ? We form the negative of the imperative by using "do not"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF THE NEGATIVE THIRD PERSON SINGULAR, PLEASE ! An example of... is "Don't let him open it before Christmas!"

AND AN EXAMPLE OF THE NEGATIVE SECOND PERSON PLURAL./ Don't take it away!

**OVEREAT**  
prejest' sa

**OVERSLEEP**  
zaspat'

**OVERWORK**  
prepracovat' sa

**OVERLOOK**  
prehliadnúť

**OVERCOOK - UNDERCOOK**  
prevarit' - nedovarit'

**OVERPAY – UNDERPAY**  
preplatiť – nedoplatiť

**SO THAT**  
tak že

**THROUGH**  
cez, prostredníctvom

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

WHAT DOES IT SOMETIMES MEAN WHEN WE PUT THE WORD "OVER" BEFORE A VERB? When we put the word "over" before a verb, it sometimes means to...

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE !/ Some examples are "overstay; overlearn..."

**"Over" does not always mean to do something excessively; "overlook", for example, does not mean "to look excessively".**

WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN IF WE OVERATE?

If we overate, we might get stomach-ache

HAVE YOU EVER OVERSLEPT SO THAT YOU'VE BEEN TOO LATE TO GO TO SCHOOL (OR TO WORK) ?/ Yes, I've sometimes ... or ... No, I've never...

WOULD YOU SAY IT WAS DANGEROUS TO OVERWORK ONESELF ? Yes, I'd say it was dangerous to...

WHY ? Because we can make ourselves ill; and some people kill themselves through overwork

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

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY THAT SOMEBODY IS UNDERPAID FOR THE WORK HE DOES ? When we say that... we mean he is worth more money than he receives

501 WHAT ARE THE CONTRARIES OF "TO OVERCOOK" AND "TO OVERPAY" ? The contraries of... are to undercook and to underpay

<b>CHARGE</b> <sup>1350</sup> obviniť, napadnúť účtovať, nabiť, poplatok	<b>SERIOUS</b> vážny	<b>COMMIT</b> spáchať	<b>BATTERY</b> batéria
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**TO MAKE ONE PAY** prikázať niekomu zaplatiť **ELECTRIC** / elektrický

WHAT HAPPENS TO PEOPLE WHO ARE CHARGED BY THE POLICE WITH COMMITTING SERIOUS CRIMES ? 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 put in prison ...

HOW WOULD YOU FEEL IN A BATTLE IF YOU WERE TOLD TO CHARGE THE ENEMY ? If in a battle I were told ... I'd probably feel very afraid ...

WHAT HAPPENS TO SOLDIERS WHO REFUSE TO CHARGE THE ENEMY DURING A BATTLE ?/ Soldiers who refuse to charge the enemy ... are sometimes killed by their own officers

IF YOU HAD TO BE IN CHARGE OF A BIG BUSINESS, WHAT KIND OF BUSINESS WOULD YOU CHOOSE TO BE IN CHARGE OF? If I had to be in ... I'd choose to be...

502 HOW MUCH DID THEY CHARGE YOU (MAKE YOU PAY) FOR YOUR SHOES ?/ They charged me ... for my shoes

**Another use of the word "charge" is in charging a gun or an electric battery.**

WHAT'S ANOTHER USE OF THE WORD "CHARGE"? Another use of the ... is in charging a gun or an electric battery

**CLEAR** čistý, jasný

**AS REGARDS** čo sa týka...

WAS THE SKY CLEAR YESTERDAY ? Yes, the sky ... or... No, the sky wasn't...

CAN YOU MAKE YOURSELF CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD IN ENGLISH ?

Yes, I can make myself clearly understood in English  
(depending, of course, on what I have to say)

AT WHAT TIME OF THE DAY ARE THE STREETS AT THEIR CLEAREST  
AS REGARDS PEOPLE AND CARS ETC?/

The streets are at their clearest  
as ... usually in the evening

WHO CLEARS THE TABLE AFTER A MEAL AT HOME ?

I clear (or my... clears) the table after...

503 **GUEST**  
host'

**HOST/HOYESS**  
hostitel' / hostitel'ka

**INVITE**  
poz(ý)vať

IF YOU INVITED ME TO YOUR HOUSE, WOULD YOU BE MY GUEST OR  
MY HOST/ HOYESS ? If I invited you ...

I'd be your host/hostess

IF YOU COULD PLAY THE HOST TO THREE FAMOUS GUESTS, WHICH  
THREE FAMOUS PEOPLE WOULD YOU CHOOSE?/

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

**RIDDEN** jazdený, vezený - trpný rod slovesa „to ride" - jazdiť

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

The paradigm...  
ride - rode – ridden

HAVE YOU EVER RIDDEN A HORSE ? Yes, I've ridden ... or ... No, I've never...

HAVE YOU EVER RIDDEN A BICYCLE AT NIGHT WITHOUT LIGHTS ?

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

**SEVERE** prísny, krutý, drsný

IF YOU WERE A JUDGE, ON WHAT KIND OF CRIMINAL WOULD YOU  
BE MOST SEVERE ?/

If I were a judge, the kind of criminal  
I'd be most severe on would be...

DO YOU GET VERY SEVERE WINTERS IN YOUR COUNTRY ?

Yes, we get  
very severe ... or ... No, we don't...

504 **BLOW (n)** úder, rana

WHAT DO PEOPLE SAY THEY SEE WHEN THEY RECEIVE A BLOW ON  
THE HEAD ?

People say they see stars when they receive...



**FOR** pretože

MAKE A SENTENCE USING THE WORD "FOR" WITH THE MEANING OF "BECAUSE" I said nothing, for I didn't wish to continue the conversation

**RESPECT** ctíť, vážit' si

WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE DO YOU RESPECT MOST?/

The kind of people  
I respect most are ...

**EMPLOY**  
zamestnať, použiť

**EMPLOYER**  
zamestnávateľ

**EMPLOYEE**  
zamestnanec

WHAT DO WE EMPLOY TO CUT BREAD ?

We employ a knife to cut bread

**A person who gives work to another person is called an "employer", whilst the person who receives the work is called an "employee".**

WHAT DO WE CALL A PERSON WHO EMPLOYS ANOTHER PERSON TO WORK FOR HIM ?

We call a person who ... an "employer"

505 AND WHAT DO WE CALL THE PERSON WHO WORKS FOR HIM ?

We call the person who works for him an "employee"

## **DICTIONARY 47**

All right,/ but the root of the problem/ still remains:/ when a man murders another man,/ ought we to put him in prison/ or kill him ?/ It's difficult to cross the road/ in safety nowadays./ I'm determined to keep studying/ until I can speak English/ really well./ He lay down quietly/ and died./ Customers in a shop/ are called "sir" or "madam";/ and an officer is called "sir"/ by his men./ When we get wet,/ we have to take our clothes off/ and dry them./ In spite of the fact that/ he seems to be quite tall,/ he is only about/ standard height.

## **LESSON 86**

### **DURATION FORM**

### **PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE**

I HAD BEEN WORKING FOR TWO HOURS WHEN HE CAME YESTERDAY

### **PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE**

I HAVE BEEN WORKING FOR TWO HOURS UNTIL NOW

506 **FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE**

I SHALL HAVE BEEN WORKING FOR TWO HOURS WHEN HE COMES TOMORROW

**We form the Past, Present and Future Perfect Progressive Tenses by using the verb "to have" with the word "been" and the Present Participle of the main verb. For example, "I have been working for two hours."/ Another name for these tenses is the "Duration Form"./**

HOW DO WE FORM THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE TENSES ? We form the Past,... by using the verb "to have" with the word "been" and the Present Participle of the main verb

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! "I have been studying for two hours"

WHAT'S ANOTHER NAME FOR THESE TENSES ? Another name ... the Duration Form

**When we only wish to express a continuous action, we use the ordinary Past, Present or Future Progressive Tenses. For example:**

"I was working when he came" .....

"I am working" .....

"I shall be working when he comes" / .....

507 **If, however, we wish to add how long the action has been in progress, we use the Perfect Progressive Tenses. For example:**

**PAST PROGRESSIVE**

I WAS WORKING WHEN HE CAME

**PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE**

I HAD BEEN WORKING FOR TWO HOURS WHEN HE CAME

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ORDINARY PROGRESSIVE TENSES AND THE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE TENSES ?/

The difference between the ... is that we use the ordinary Progressive Tenses when we only wish to express a continuous action, whilst we use the Perfect Progressive Tenses when we wish to add how long the action has been in progress

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

"I was working when he came" becomes  
"I had been working for two hours when he came"

**Consequently, we use the Perfect Progressive Tense for an action that began in the past and is still in progress, and when we wish to say how long the action has been in progress. For example: "I have been working for two hours - and I am still working."**

508 CONSEQUENTLY, WHEN DO WE USE THE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE TENSE ?/

We use the Perfect... for an action that began in the past and is still in progress, and when we wish to say how long the action has been in progress

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

"I have been working for two hours - and I am still working"

HOW LONG HAD YOU BEEN SITTING IN THIS ROOM FOR WHEN I CAME IN ?

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

SINCE WHAT TIME HAD YOU BEEN SITTING IN THIS ROOM WHEN I CAME IN ?/

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

HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN STUDYING ENGLISH FOR?

I've been studying English for ...

SINCE WHEN ?

Since February 1st. 19 ...

HOW LONG WILL YOU HAVE BEEN LIVING IN THIS PLACE FOR WHEN THIS YEAR (OR SEASON) ENDS ?

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

SINCE WHEN ? Since ...

**FLOWN** / lietany, letel - III forma slovesa „to fly"

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

The paradigm...  
fly - flew - flown

509 HAVE YOU EVER FLOWN IN A PLANE?

Yes, I've flown ... or ...No, I've never...

**DRAW** ťahať, kresliť

**RULER** pravítko, vládca

WHAT AM I DOING ?

You're drawing your book along the table (or drawing your chair along the floor)

COULD YOU DRAW A COMPLETELY STRAIGHT LINE WITHOUT THE  
HELP OF A RULER?/ No, I couldn't draw a completely straight line  
without the help of a ruler

ARE YOU GOOD AT DRAWING PICTURES ? Yes, I'm good at... or... No, I'm not...

WHAT KIND OF PICTURES?

WHO WAS THE LAST RULER OF YOUR COUNTRY ? The last ruler  
of my country was...

**EARTH**  
Zem, pôda

**ASTRONOMICAL**  
astronomický

**GEOGRAPHICAL**  
zemepisný

GENERALLY SPEAKING, WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "EARTH"  
AND "WORLD" ? Generally speaking the difference between ... is that  
we use the word "earth" in the astronomical sense, and  
"world" in the geographical sense

510 HOW FAR'S THE EARTH FROM THE SUN?/ The Earth's about 93,000,000  
miles from the sun, or 150,000,000 kilometres

WHAT COLOUR'S THE EARTH AROUND THIS PLACE; AND IS IT RICH  
EARTH ? The earth around this place is ...; and it's...

**BY MEANS OF**  
pomocou

**PUBLIC (adj)**  
verejný

**TRANSPORT**  
doprava

BY WHAT MEANS CAN WE DRAW A STRAIGHT LINE ? We can draw a  
straight line by means of a pen or a pencil and a ruler

BY WHAT MEANS DO YOU COME TO SCHOOL? I come to school by  
(means of a) bus, train, car etc.

WOULD YOU RATHER HAVE YOUR OWN MEANS OF TRANSPORT THAN  
USE PUBLIC TRANSPORT ?/ Yes, I'd rather have ... or ... No,  
I wouldn't rather have ...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

AS A MEANS OF MAKING MONEY, WHAT WOULD YOU SAY WAS THE  
BEST WAY ? As a means of... I'd say the best way was ...

511 **FIGURE** postava, číslica, znak

DO YOU THINK THAT MEN AND WOMEN HAD BETTER FIGURES IN  
THE OLD DAYS THAN THEY HAVE TODAY?/ Yes, I think that... or...  
No, I don't...

WHO DO YOU THINK WAS THE WORST FIGURE IN HISTORY ? I think  
... was the worst...

WHY?

WHO DO YOU THINK WAS THE GREATEST FIGURE IN HISTORY ?

I think ... was the greatest...

HOW MANY FIGURES ARE THERE IN THE NUMBER OF YOUR HOUSE ?/

There are ... figures in the ...

WHAT KIND OF FIGURE AM I DRAWING IN THE AIR WITH MY FINGER ?

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

**ADOPT** osvojiť(si), adoptovať

IF YOU WENT TO LIVE IN ANOTHER COUNTRY, DO YOU THINK YOU WOULD QUICKLY ADOPT THE WAY OF LIVING IN THAT COUNTRY ?

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

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

512 **CRUEL** krutý

WHO DO YOU THINK WAS THE CRUELLEST CHARACTER IN HISTORY ?

I think ... was the cruellest...

**COLLEGE** / stredná / vysoká škola

**UNIVERSITY** univerzita

WHAT'S A COLLEGE?

A college is a kind of school, and also part of a university

**BURN** páliť, horieť

IF YOU PUT A PIECE OF WOOD OR PAPER INTO A FLAME, WHAT HAPPENS TO IT ?

If you put a piece of... it burns

EXERCISE 38

## LESSON 87

**RUN** bežať, hnať

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

The paradigm...  
run - ran - run

WHAT'S THE FURTHEST YOU'VE EVER RUN ? The furthest I've ever run is...

**GROW - GREW – GROWN**  
rásť – minulý čas – trpný rod

**MOST OF ALL**  
predovšetkým

513 WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO GROW" MEAN? The verb "to grow" means"..."  
WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO GROW" ?/ The paradigm...  
grow - grew – grown

AT ABOUT WHAT AGE DOES THE AVERAGE PERSON STOP GROWING  
PHYSICALLY ? The average person stops growing  
physically at about the age of 25

IF YOU GREW TIRED, WHAT'D YOU DO? If I grew tired, I'd go to bed  
and sleep, or sit down and rest

WHAT KIND OF FOOD IS GROWN MOST OF ALL IN THIS PART OF  
THE WORLD ?/ The kind of food that is grown most of all in this  
part of the world is...

**MATTER** záležitosť, vec, materiál

WHAT DOES THE WORD "MATTER" MEAN ? The word "matter" means"..."

WHAT KIND OF MATTER IS THIS BOOK MADE OF ? This book is made of  
paper mater

DO YOU THINK THAT THE POSSIBILITY OF ANOTHER WORLD WAR IS  
A SERIOUS MATTER ?/ Yes, I think that the...

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN POLITICAL MATTERS ? Yes, I'm interested  
in ... or... No, I'm not...

514 WHY OR WHY NOT?

<b><u>TAIL QUESTIONS</u></b> •	<b>TAIL</b> chvost, koniec	<b>EXPECT</b> očakávať	<b>KITCHEN</b> kuchyňa
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**A Tail Question is formed by repeating the auxiliary verb in the main part of the sentence: that is, such words as "shall; should; can; could; do; did; have; had; am; was" etc.**

**If the main part of the sentence is positive, the Tail Question must be negative. If the main part is negative, the Tail must be positive. For example:**

**"You're Mr. Brown, aren't you ?" "You aren't Mr. Brown, are you ?" /**

HOW IS A TAIL QUESTION FORMED ? A Tail Question is formed by repeating  
the auxiliary verb in the main part of the sentence. If the main part  
is positive, the Tail Question must be negative. If the main ...

RIGHT, NOW I WILL GIVE YOU THE MAIN PART OF A SENTENCE AND YOU MUST GIVE ME THE TAIL QUESTION.

HE'S A YOUNG MAN                      Isn't he?

515 HE ISN'T A YOUNG MAN              Is he?

YOU'VE GOT A VERY NICE KITCHEN /      Haven't you ?

YOU HAVEN'T GOT A VERY NICE KITCHEN      Have you ?

YOU CAN SING                              Can't you?

YOU CAN'T SING                              Can you?

HE'LL BE AFRAID                          Won't he ?

HE WON'T BE AFRAID                      Will he ?

THEY WOULD BE HUNGRY                      Wouldn't they ?

THEY WOULDN'T BE HUNGRY                  Would they?

**When a sentence contains no auxiliary verb, the auxiliary verb "do" is used in the Tail Question. For example, "You know how to cook, don't you ?"/**

WHEN A SENTENCE CONTAINS NO AUXILIARY VERB, WHICH VERB DO WE USE IN THE TAIL QUESTION ?

When a sentence ... we use "do" in the Tail Question

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! They come every Thursday, don't they ?

516 **When a Tail Question is in the negative, we expect a positive answer. For example, "You drink coffee, don't you ?" - "Yes, I do." When, on the other hand, it is in the positive, we expect a negative answer. For Example, "You don't drink coffee, do you?" - "No, I don't."**

**The same is true with the Past Tense and other Tenses. For example, "You saw him yesterday, didn't you ?" - "Yes, I did" ... or ..."You didn't see him yesterday, did you ?" - "No, I didn't"./**

WHEN A TAIL QUESTION IS IN THE NEGATIVE, WHAT KIND OF ANSWER DO WE EXPECT ?

When a Tail... we expect a positive answer

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

"He runs very fast, doesn't he ?"  
"Yes, he does"

WHEN, ON THE OTHER HAND, A TAIL QUESTION IS IN THE POSITIVE, WHAT KIND OF ANSWER DO WE EXPECT ?/

When, on the other hand, a Tail... we expect a negative answer

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

"He doesn't run very fast, does he ?"

"No, he doesn't"

(The first person singular of the verb "to be" can have two tail questions -1) I am lucky, am I not? or 2) I am lucky, arenn't I ? )

**PURPOSE** cieľ, účel

FOR WHAT PURPOSE DO PEOPLE WORK? People work in order to earn Money

WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE PURPOSE OF LIVING ? I think the purpose of living is (to be happy and to make others happy etc.)

517 **RIGHT** právo

**LEGAL** zákonný, zákonitý

IF YOU HAD THE RIGHT BY LAW TO DO WHATEVER YOU WISHED,

WHAT'D YOU DO ?/

If I'd the right by ... I'd...

DO WE USUALLY HAVE THE LEGAL RIGHT TO SAY UNPLEASANT THINGS ABOUT OTHER PEOPLE IN PUBLIC, EVEN THOUGH WHAT WE SAY MAY (OR MIGHT) BE TRUE ?

No, we don't usually have the legal right to say ... It depends on what is said

**ONTO** na

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

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "ON" AND "ONTO" ?

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

518 DO YOU THINK YOU COULD JUMP ONTO THE TABLE WITH BOTH YOUR FEET TOGETHER ?

Yes, I think I could ... or ... No, I don't...

HAVE YOU EVER TRIED TO DO IT ? Yes, I've tried ... or ... No, I've never ...

**TIE** (v) zviazať, viazať

**PRISONER** väzeň

HOW DO THEY USUALLY TIE A PRISONER?/

They usually tie a prisoner with his hands behind his back



**ALLOW** dovoliť

DO YOU THINK CHILDREN OUGHT TO BE ALLOWED TO SMOKE AT THE AGE OF FOURTEEN ? Yes, I think children ... or... No, I don't...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

**ELECT** voliť, zvoliť

IN THE OLD DAYS, WAS THE GOVERNMENT OF A COUNTRY GENERALLY ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE ?/ No, in the old days, the government of a country was not elected by the people, but in some cases it was

**POWER** moc, sila

DO YOU THINK THAT ALL THE POWER OF A COUNTRY OUGHT TO BE PUT INTO THE HANDS OF ONE MAN? Yes, I think that all... or... No, I don't think that all...

519 **SILENT** tichý

WHAT'D BE THE DANGER OF HAVING A COMPLETELY SILENT CAR? The danger of having a ... would be that people crossing the road would not hear it coming

**TAKE A BATH** kúpať sa

### **DICTION 48**

They threw themselves down/ under the big piece of wood,/ which stood against the wall,/ to protect themselves/ from the rain./ If they had not done so,/ they would have got/ thoroughly wet./ If we drive carelessly,/ we might have an accident too./ However, we do not need/ to drive too slowly./ It is strange to think/ that from such small beginnings/ we get such a large tree./ He won first prize/ for being the best student/ in his class./ A real gentleman/ is one who speaks/ to a poor man/ with the same manners/ as he speaks to a rich man./ Each member of a royal family/ has a title,/ and, wherever he goes,/ he is often followed by a large crowd./ Some people take mud baths/ for their health.

### **LESSON 88**

**TO HAVE SOMETHING DONE** • mať niečo spravené

**HOMEWORK** domáca úloha

**READY MADE** hotový, konfekčný

**MADE TO MEASURE** spravený na mieru

"To have something done" means that we do not do the thing ourselves, but that somebody else does it for us. For example, "I do not cut my hair myself, but I have it cut for me by the hairdresser."

520 WHAT DOES IT MEAN "TO HAVE SOMETHING DONE" ? " To have something done" means that we don't...

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !/ I don't cut my hair myself, but I have ...

DO YOU CLEAN YOUR SHOES YOURSELF OR DO YOU HAVE THEM CLEANED FOR YOU BY SOMEONE ELSE ? Yes, I clean my shoes myself... or ... No, I don't... but I have them...

DO YOU THINK IT'S BETTER TO BUY CLOTHES READY MADE OR HAVE THEM MADE TO MEASURE ? I think it's better to ...

**Of course, we can use the verb "to get" instead of the verb "to have" if we wish, and say "to get something done"./ And we can also say "to have (or to get) someone to do something"**

WHAT CAN WE USE INSTEAD OF THE VERB "TO HAVE" ? We can use the verb "to get" instead of...

DO YOU (OR DID YOU WHEN YOU WERE AT SCHOOL) GET SOMEONE TO DO YOUR HOMEWORK FOR YOU, OR, AT LEAST, HELP YOU WITH IT ? Yes, I get someone ... or ... No, I don't get...

521 **SAVE = CONSERVE ECONOMISE PROTECT RESCUE**  
štyri významy = uchovať, chrániť šetriť, šporiť chrániť zachrániť

**FALL DOWN** / spadnúť, potknúť sa

**The verb "to save" has four meanings, which are: to conserve; to economise; to protect; and to rescue.**

WHAT ARE THE FOUR MEANINGS OF THE VERB "TO SAVE" ? The four meanings of... are "to conserve ..."

DO YOU EVER SAVE ANY OF YOUR MONEY AND PUT IT IN THE BANK ? Yes, I save some of... or... No, I never save ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

WHAT'S THE BEST WAY TO SAVE TIME WHILST WORKING ?/ The best way to ... is to watch ourselves carefully and try to find the quickest and easiest way of doing the job. Saving each second can very much shorten a job

WHAT DOES AN OLD MAN CARRY TO SAVE HIMSELF FROM FALLING DOWN WHILST WALKING ? An old man carries a walking-stick to save himself ...

WHAT DOES IT MEAN "GOD SAVE THE KING !" ? "God save the King!"  
means "God protect the King!"

522 HOW WOULD YOU TRY TO SAVE SOMEONE'S LIFE IF YOU SAW HIM  
IN DIFFICULTY IN THE SEA ?/ I'd try to save someone's life if I... either by  
swimming to him myself and bringing him safely to  
land, or by running to get help ... etc.

<b>TRADE</b>	<b>TRADESMAN</b>	<b>BAKE</b>	<b>BAKER</b>	<b>BUTCHER</b>	<b>BUILDER</b>
obchod	obchodník	piecť	pekár	mäsiar	staviteľ

WHAT KIND OF THINGS DOES YOUR COUNTRY MAINLY TRADE IN?  
My country mainly trades in ...

**By "a trade" we usually mean a job in which people work mainly with their hands. Some examples of tradesmen are bakers, butchers, builders etc.**

WHAT DO WE USUALLY MEAN BY "A TRADE" ?/ By "a trade" we usually  
mean a...

WHAT'S ONE OF THE BEST-PAID TRADES IN YOUR COUNTRY ? One of  
the best-paid trades in my country is the trade of a ...

523 **CLOSE** (adj) blízky

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "CLOSE" (CLOZ) AND  
"CLOSE" (CLOS) ? The difference between ... is that "close" (cloz) is a verb,  
whilst "close" (clos) is an adjective meaning "near"

WHAT'S THE CLOSEST YOU'VE EVER BEEN TO REAL DANGER?  
The closest I've ever been to real danger was when ...

**EVERY NOW AND AGAIN** občas **NO LONGER/** nie dlhšie

WHAT DOES IT MEAN "EVERY NOW AND AGAIN" ? "Every now and  
again" means...

WHY IS IT A GOOD IDEA TO GIVE ONE'S HOUSE A THOROUGH  
CLEANING FROM TOP TO BOTTOM EVERY NOW AND AGAIN ?  
It's a good idea to give ... because we find things we thought we had  
lost or had forgotten were there. It also gives us an opportunity  
to throw out things that we no longer need

**ISLAND**<sup>1400</sup> ostrov

WHAT'S AN ISLAND? An island is a piece of land completely surrounded by sea

524 **OCEAN** oceán

**INDIAN** Indický

NAME ME AN OCEAN, PLEASE !/

The Indian Ocean

**EXTREME** krajnosť

**TAKE** uchopiť, vziať

ARE YOU THE KIND OF PERSON THAT GOES FROM ONE EXTREME TO THE OTHER, OR DO YOU GENERALLY TAKE THE MIDDLE WAY?

I'm the kind of person who ...

**PRODUCE** vyrobiť

WHAT DOES YOUR COUNTRY PRODUCE ?

My country produces...

**BOAST** chvastať sa

DO YOU LIKE PEOPLE WHO BOAST ? No, I don't like ...

## LESSON 89

**TELL** •  
povedať, rozprávať

**SAY**  
povedať

**ADDITIONAL**  
dodatočný

**INFORM**  
oznámiť

**ORDER**  
objednať

**RELATE**  
rozprávať

**GARDENER**  
záhradník

525 The verbs "to tell" and "to say" mean roughly the same thing, but the verb "to tell" has three additional meanings or uses, which are: "to inform", "to order" and "to relate". For example:

1. "Can you tell me the time, please ?" - or, in other words, "Can you inform me of the time, please?"
2. "Tell that boy to shut up!" - or, in other words, "Order that boy to shut up!"
3. "Tell us a story, please!" - or, "Relate a story to us, please!"/

WHAT ARE THE THREE ADDITIONAL MEANINGS OF THE VERB "TO TELL", BESIDES MEANING THE SAME AS "TO SAY" ? The three additional meanings of... are 1) Inform, 2) Order, 3) Relate

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE !/ 1) Tell me what you've got in your pocket!  
2) Tell him to come here! 3) Tell me exactly what happened!

Another difference between "tell" and "say" is that we generally use "tell" when we speak to somebody, that is, when we tell something to somebody. For example, "I told John that I was hungry"; whilst we use "say" when we are not speaking to anybody in particular, but are just saying something. For example, "I said that I was hungry".

In order to make it a little clearer perhaps: Supposing I am in this room alone and I make the statement "I am thirsty": I am saying that I am thirsty. If, on the other hand, you are in the room with me and I speak to you, making the same statement, I am telling you that I am thirsty./

526 WHAT IS ANOTHER DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "TELL" AND "SAY" ?      Another difference between ... is that we generally use "tell" when we speak to somebody whilst we use "say" when, we are not speaking to anyone in particular

With Direct Speech, we always use the verb "to say". For example, "He said to his friend, "I will see you tomorrow", or, "Be careful!", she said.

We must notice that after "say" we use "to", but not after the word "tell". For example, "He said to me" and "He told me"./

FOR DIRECT SPEECH WHICH VERB DO WE USE - "SAY" OR "TELL" ?  
For Direct Speech we use the verb "say"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !      "Be quiet" I said

DO WE USE THE WORD "TO" AFTER THE VERB "TELL" OR "SAY" ?  
We use the word "to" after the verb "say"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !/      The gardener said to them, "Don't walk on the grass, please!" The gardener told them not to walk on the grass

527 **RISEN** vstávajúci, dvíhaný - III. forma slovesa „to rise" (vstať)

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO RISE" ?      The paradigm ... rise - rose – risen

HAVE YOU EVER RISEN BEFORE THE SUN HAS RISEN ?      Yes, I've sometimes risen ... or... No, I've never...

WHEN AND WHY ?

<b>GAIN</b>	<b>TRANSACTION</b>	<b>PUT RIGHT</b>	<b>DEGREE</b>
získať, vyhrať	obchod, transakcia	napraviť, narovnať, korigovať	stupeň

**We generally use the word "earn" with the meaning of "to receive money for work done", whilst we use the word "gain" for other purposes, such as to gain strength, gain time, gain friends, or to gain money through a business transaction./**

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "TO EARN" AND "TO GAIN" ?

The difference between ... is that we generally use "earn" with the meaning of "to receive money for work done", whilst we use the word "gain" for other purposes ...

IF YOU WERE TO BUY A BUSINESS FOR, SHALL WE SAY, 800,000 POUNDS AND WERE TO SELL IT FOR HALF THAT AMOUNT, WOULD YOU BE GAINING BY DOING SO?/ No, If I were to ...but I'd be losing by doing so

528 HOW MUCH WOULD YOUR LOSS BE ?

My loss'd be 400,000 pounds

DOES YOUR WATCH GENERALLY GAIN OR LOSE TIME, OR DOES IT KEEP PERFECT TIME ?

My watch generally...

WHAT MUST WE DO WHEN OUR WATCHES GAIN OR LOSE TIME ?

When our watches ... we must put them right

WHAT'S THE BEST WAY TO GAIN A FRIEND ?/

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

HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE THE AVERAGE STUDENT TO GAIN A DEGREE AT UNIVERSITY (OR A STUDENT TO GAIN A CERTIFICATE AT THIS SCHOOL)?

It takes the average student about ...to gain...

AS REGARDS LEARNING A LANGUAGE, WOULD YOU GAIN ANYTHING BY GOING TO THE COUNTRY WHERE IT WAS SPOKEN ?/

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

**In the above question, the word "is" could be/used instead of "was".**

WHY ?

Because I'd be able to speak the language every day ...

529 **MARK**  
značka, opraviť

**OUT OF**  
z,zo

**PETROL**  
benzín

**COMPANY**  
spoločnosť

**TRADE-MARK** obchodná značka

ARE THERE ANY MARKS ON THESE WALLS ?

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

WHAT KIND OF MARKS ARE THEY: FOOT-MARKS OR FINGER-MARKS,  
OR BOTH ? They're ...

WHO MARKS YOUR DICTATIONS ?/ I mark my dictations myself

HOW MANY MARKS DID YOU GET IN YOUR LAST ENGLISH EXAM ?  
I got [80] marks out of 100 in my ...

WHICH PETROL COMPANY DO YOU THINK HAS THE BEST  
TRADE-MARK ? I think ... has the best trade-mark

WHY ? ... because it's easy to recognise and remember

<b>BASE</b>	<b>BASIC</b>	<b>BASIS</b>	<b>HAPPINESS</b>
základňa	základný	podklad, základ	šťastie

WHAT PART OF THE BOOK IS THIS?/ It's the bottom, or the base, of the book

530 WHAT DO YOU THINK IS BASICALLY THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN  
YOUR OWN LANGUAGE AND ENGLISH ? (OR BETWEEN ONE NATION  
AND ANOTHER ?) I think that, basically, the difference between ... is that...

WHAT DO YOU CONSIDER TO BE THE BASIS OF A GOOD LIFE?/  
I think that health, happiness ... are the basis of a good life

**INCLUDE** zahrnúť, obsahovať

WHEN YOU STAY AT A HOTEL FOR ONE NIGHT, DOES THE PRICE  
YOU PAY USUALLY INCLUDE BREAKFAST?/ Yes, when you stay at...  
or ... No, when you...

**BRUSH** kefa, štetec

WHAT DO WE USE TO CLEAN OUR SHOES WITH? We use a brush to clean...

**BOX** box (šport)

DO YOU LIKE TO WATCH BOXING ? Yes, I like to ... or ... No, I don't like ...  
WHY OR WHY NOT?

**TYPE** typ, symbol, písať, na stroji

WHAT TYPE OF FILM DO YOU LIKE TO SEE? The type of film I like to see  
is one with a love story ... or ... One with plenty of action ...

531 CAN YOU TYPE ? Yes, I can ... or... No, I can't...

HOW MANY WORDS A MINUTE ? About... words a minute

**PRACTISE** praktizovať, vykonávať, cvičiť

DO YOU EVER PRACTISE YOUR ENGLISH OUTSIDE THE LESSON ?

**GET OUT**  
vystúpiť, vybrať

**STRANGE-LOOKING**  
divne vyzerajúci

**TAKE PRIDE**  
byť hrdý, pýšiť sa

**COPY** (n) opis, kópia

**MICE** myši

### DICTIONARY 49

Some people / have the manners of a pig./ Although he has lain in bed/ for several hours,/ he is still awake./ They did not notice/ the strange-looking house./ When people owe us money,/ we ought really to have a piece of paper/ with their signature on it/ and the amount they owe./ Some servants take great pride/ in their work./ The car ran over some glass,/ and so we had to get out/ and change/ one of the wheels./ Several thousand copies of the book were printed./ If I get the opportunity,/I will buy you one./ What we eat influences/ the way we feel./ The plural of mouse is mice./ He got a bad throat/ through speaking too much./ The English colonies in America/ later developed/ into a large nation.

## 532 LESSON 90

**THERE I AM**

**OCCASION**  
príležitosť

**PHOTOGRAPH**  
fotografia,/ovať

**PHOTO**  
fotografia

**VIDEO**  
video

WHAT'S THE TRANSLATION OF "HERE I AM" ?

The translation of  
"Here I am ?" is "..."

CONSEQUENTLY, WHAT IS THE TRANSLATION OF "THERE I AM" ?

The translation of "There I am" is "..."

GENERALLY, WE CAN'T SAY "THERE I AM", BUT ON WHAT OCCASION  
CAN WE SAY IT ?/

We can say it when we are looking at a photograph of  
ourselves, especially when standing among other people in the photo,  
or when we see ourselves in a film, a video or on T.V.

**The complete list of all the persons is:**

**THERE I AM** tu som, som tu

**THERE YOU ARE** tu si, si tu

**THERE HE IS** tu je, je tu

**THERE SHE IS** tu je, je tu

**THERE IT IS** tu je, je tu

533 **THERE WE ARE** tu sme, sme tu



**THERE YOU ARE** tu ste, ste tu

**THERE THEY ARE** tu sú, sú tu

**MARY** Mária

GIVE ME A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL PERSONS WITH THEIR TRANSLATIONS,  
PLEASE !/ There I am ...: There you are ...

**When the subject is not "I, you, he etc.", we put it after the verb and not before it. For example, "There they are! - There are the students!", exactly the same as with "Here they are! - Here are the students!"**

WHEN THE SUBJECT IS NOT "I, YOU, HE" ETC. DO WE PUT IT BEFORE  
OR AFTER THE VERB ?/ When the subject is not... we put it after the verb

GIVE ME THREE EXAMPLES, PLEASE ! There she is! - There's Mary!  
There it is! - There's the house!  
There they are!-There are the pens!

**PLAN**  
plán, plánovať

**INTERFERE**  
zasahovať

**INTERFERENCE**  
zásah, zasahovanie

534 WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A STREET PLAN OF A TOWN ? By a street plan  
of a town, we mean a map showing the  
streets of the town and their names

DO YOU THINK IT'S A GOOD IDEA FOR CHILDREN TO PLAN THEIR  
FUTURES WHILST STILL AT SCHOOL ?/ Yes, I think it's a ... or... No,  
I don't think...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

DO YOU THINK A CHILD SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO PLAN HIS OWN  
FUTURE WITHOUT THE INTERFERENCE OF HIS PARENTS ? Yes, I think  
a child should ... or ... No, I don't think...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

**SET** ustáliť, vyznačiť, nastaviť, nastavený

WHAT DOES THE WORD "SET" MEAN ?/ The word "set" means"..."

HOW LONG IS THE TIME SET FOR A GAME OF FOOTBALL? The time  
set for ... is an hour and a half: 45 minutes each way

WHAT KIND OF LIFE DO YOU THINK IS BETTER - A LIFE WHERE ONE  
HAS A SET TIME FOR DOING EVERYTHING, SUCH AS EATING,  
SLEEPING ETC., OR A LIFE WHERE ONE DOES THESE THINGS WHEN  
ONE PLEASES ?/ I think a life where one ... is better than a life where one ...

535 WHAT DID I SET DOWN ON THE TABLE WHEN I CAME INTO THE ROOM  
AT THE BEGINNING OF THE LESSON ? You set your book down on...

WHEN OUR WATCHES ARE FAST OR SLOW, WHAT MUST WE DO WITH  
THEM ? When our watches ... set them right

<b>DUTY</b> povinnosť, clo	<b>SOCIETY</b> spoločnosť	<b>TRAFFIC</b> premávka	<b>ON DUTY</b> v službe
<b>OFF DUTY</b> po službe	<b>DRIVER</b> vodič	<b>FINE</b> pokuta, poplatok	<b>HONEST</b> čestný

WHAT DO YOU CONSIDER TO BE THE DUTY A PERSON OWES TO THE  
SOCIETY IN WHICH HE, OR SHE, LIVES?/ I consider the  
duty a person owes to the society in which  
he, or she, lives is to be honest... etc.

WHAT ARE THE DUTIES OF A POLICEMAN? The duties of a policeman  
depend on the country he is in, but generally speaking they are to direct the  
traffic, give people help and information, and catch criminals etc.

536 IF A BUS-DRIVER IS ON DUTY FOR EIGHT HOURS A DAY, HOW LONG  
IS HE OFF DUTY FOR ? If a bus-driver is ... he's off duty for 16 hours

IF YOU WERE TO BRING A FOREIGN CAR INTO THIS COUNTRY, WOULD  
YOU HAVE TO PAY DUTY ON IT ?/ Yes, if I were to bring ... or... No, if I were ...

AND IF YOU DIDN'T PAY, WHAT'D HAPPEN? If I didn't pay, they might  
take the car away from me and make me pay a fine

**VARIOUS** rôzne

WHAT ARE THE VARIOUS WAYS OF LEARNING A LANGUAGE ?  
The various ways of... are at school with a teacher, listening to  
the wireless, watching TV, going to the country where the language is spoken, etc.

**WEIGHT** váha, závažie **EQUAL** (adj) rovný, rovnaký

IS THE WEIGHT OF THESE TWO CHAIRS ABOUT EQUAL ?  
Yes, the weight of...

<b>OPERATE</b> obsluhovať, pracovať	<b>OPERATION</b> operácia	<b>MACHINE /</b> stroj
--	------------------------------	---------------------------

WOULD YOU FIND IT INTERESTING TO OPERATE A FACTORY MACHINE ?  
Yes, I'd find it... or ... No, I wouldn't...

537 WHY OR WHY NOT ?

HAVE YOU EVER HAD AN OPERATION IN HOSPITAL ?      Yes, I've had an ...  
or... No, I've never...

**DESERT**    púšť

WOULD YOU LIKE TO LIVE IN THE DESERT ?      Yes, I'd like ... or... No, I  
wouldn't...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

## LESSON 91

**BY THE TIME** • do času

**BY THIS TIME** do tohto času

Let us suppose that you are not hungry at the moment, but "by the time" you each home after school, you will almost certainly be hungry. It isn't raining at the moment, but it looks like rain, and I think that "by the time" you reach home it ill be raining.

"By the time" means that, somewhere between now and the time you reach home, you will become hungry, or it will start to rain./

GIVE ME A SENTENCE CONTAINING THE WORDS "BY THE TIME".

By the time I am an old man, I shall have lost some of my teeth

538 WHAT DOES "BY THE TIME" MEAN IN THAT SENTENCE ?      "By the time"  
in that sentence means that somewhere between now and the time  
that I have become old, I shall...

BY THE TIME YOU ARE NINETY YEARS OLD, WHAT DO YOU SUPPOSE  
WILL HAVE HAPPENED IN THE WORLD ?/

By the time I'm ninety years  
old, I suppose ...

SHALL WE HAVE FINISHED THIS BOOK BY THIS TIME NEXT YEAR ?

Yes, we shall... If not, we ought to have finished it

**AS WELL AS** • tak isto ako, rovnako dobre

CAN YOU SPEAK ENGLISH AS WELL AS YOU SPEAK YOUR OWN  
LANGUAGE ?

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

DO YOU TAKE ENGLISH LESSONS ON SUNDAY AS WELL AS DURING  
THE WEEK ?/

Yes, I take ... or ... No, I don't take English...

WHAT DOES THAT LAST QUESTION MEAN IN OTHER WORDS ? That last question means, in other words, that, although I take English lessons during the week, do I also take them on Sunday ?

539 **ELDER**  
starší

**ELDEST**  
nejstarší

**THOUGH = ALTHOUGH**  
hoci = hoci

Generally, when speaking about people in the same family, we prefer to use the words "elder" and "eldest" instead of "older" and "oldest", although they mean the same thing. We must note, however, that though we say "Mary and Ann are sisters, with Mary being the elder of the two", we must say "Mary is older than Ann".

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "OLDER" AND "ELDER" ?

There is no real difference between the words "older" and "elder", except that generally, when speaking about people in the same family, we prefer to use the word "elder"

HAVE YOU AN ELDER BROTHER ?

Yes, I've ... or ... No, I haven't...

ARE YOU THE ELDEST CHILD IN YOUR FAMILY? Yes, I'm ... or... No, I'm not...

WHO IS?

**LET** prenajať (sa) komu

**RENT** <sup>1450</sup> prenajať od koho

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "TO LET" AND "TO RENT" ?/

The difference between ... is that "to let" means ... whilst "to rent" means ...

540 SUPPOSING YOU HAD A HOUSE OR A FLAT TO LET, WHAT'D YOU DO

IN ORDER TO LET IT ? Supposing I had ... I'd hang a notice on the front door... etc.

WHAT'S ABOUT THE AVERAGE MONTHLY OR WEEKLY RENT FOR A THREE-ROOMED FLAT IN THIS TOWN ?/

The average ... is about...

HOW MUCH DOES IT COST TO RENT A CAR FOR ONE DAY IN THIS TOWN ?

It costs about... to rent...

**FALLEN** padlý - trpný rod slovesa „to fall" - spadnúť

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

The paradigm ...  
fall - fell - fallen

HAVE YOU EVER FALLEN OUT OF BED WHILST ASLEEP ?/

Yes, I've fallen  
... or... No, I've never...

**CHOSE** vybraný - minulý čas slovesa „to choose" - vybrať

WHAT'S THE PAST OF THE VERB "TO CHOOSE"?

The Past of... is "chose"

WHO CHOSE THE CLOTHES YOU'RE WEARING: DID YOU CHOOSE THEM YOURSELF OR DID SOMEONE ELSE CHOOSE THEM FOR YOU ?

I chose the clothes I'm wearing myself... or...  
Someone else chose the clothes I'm wearing

541 **SUCH A...** •  
taký

**SUCH ... AS**  
takí ako

**INEXPENSIVE**  
lacný (nie drahý)

**SCHOOLBOY**  
žiak

**NON-STOP** neustále, bez prestávky

WHY DO YOU SUPPOSE FOOTBALL IS SUCH A POPULAR GAME ?/

I suppose football is such a popular game because it is a game that anyone can play with great pleasure without being good at it. It is a very inexpensive game. All that is needed is a ball. Consequently, it is a game played by every schoolboy in the world; rich and poor. And it is full of non-stop action

DOES IT SEEM TO YOU SUCH A LONG TIME AGO SINCE YOU WERE A CHILD ?

Yes, it seems ... or... No, it doesn't...

WHAT ARE SUCH BOOKS AS THESE CALLED?

Such books as these are called school books

**PROVIDE**

zadovážiť, obstaráť, zaopatrit'

**PROVIDING**

pod podmienkou, že

**UNIFORM**

uniforma

**GHOST**

duch

DOES A SOLDIER HAVE TO PROVIDE HIS OWN UNIFORM, OR IS IT PROVIDED FOR HIM BY THE GOVERNMENT ?/

A soldier's uniform is provided for him by the government

542 HOW CAN ONE PROVIDE FOR ONE'S CHILDREN ?

One can provide ...  
by saving money and putting it into the bank etc.

IF YOU HAD JUST BOUGHT A HOUSE AND THEN SOMEONE TOLD YOU THAT THERE WAS A GHOST IN IT, WHAT WOULD YOU DO, PROVIDING, OF COURSE, YOU BELIEVED THE PERSON?/

If I had just... providing ... I'd...

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

**STRAIGHT** priamo, rovno

ARE YOU GOING TO GO STRAIGHT HOME AFTER THE LESSON ?

Yes, I'm going ... or ... No, I'm not...

IF YOU CAME TO SOME CROSSROADS WHILST DRIVING A CAR AND INSTEAD OF STOPPING YOU KEPT STRAIGHT ON, WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN ?/

If I came to ... an accident might happen

**CONSIST** skladať sa, obsahovať

ABOUT HOW MANY NEW WORDS DOES THIS BOOK CONSIST OF ?

This book consists of about 500 new words

543 **DANCE** tanec, tancovať

DO YOU GO DANCING VERY MUCH ?

Yes, I go ... or ... No, I don't go ...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

**PLACE** umiestniť

WHY DO WE HAVE TO PLACE AN EGG CAREFULLY ON THE TABLE ?

We have to place ... because it's round and might fall off and break

**COMMENCE** začať, začínať

AT WHAT TIME DOES THE FIRST FILM OF THE DAY COMMENCE AT  
THE CINEMA IN YOUR HOME TOWN ?

The first... commences at about  
... in my home town

### **DICTIONARY 50**

The arrow/ flew through the air/ and hit the tree/ in the middle./ He looked very strange;/ he had fair hair/ but a dark beard./ I do not know/ how much they gave him,/ but it was a large amount./ I cannot go any further;/ I am too tired./ Poor John was not invited/ to Mary's birthday party./ I am sorry,/ but I have already thrown/ your old tie away:/ it was too dirty to keep./ They just could not understand/ the reason for their tiredness./ Some people like living alone,/ others hate it./ In my opinion, he is wrong.

544 **LESSON 92**

**APPEAR**  
objaviť sa

**DISAPPEAR**  
zmiznúť

**APPEARANCE**  
vzhľad

**GET TO KNOW**  
dozvedieť sa

WHAT'S MY HAND DOING ? Your hand is appearing and disappearing  
(from under the table)

DOES IT APPEAR TO YOU THAT PEOPLE IN THE WORLD ARE  
BECOMING HAPPIER OR LESS HAPPY ?

It appears to me that...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

DO YOU JUDGE PEOPLE BY THEIR APPEARANCE OR DO YOU WAIT  
UNTIL YOU GET TO KNOW THEM WELL ?

I judge people by... or... No, I  
wait until I get to ...

WHICH WAY OF JUDGING DO YOU THINK IS FAIRER ?

I think judging by  
getting to know them well is fairer

**DOUBLE** dvojitý, dvojnásobok

IN COLD COUNTRIES WE SOMETIMES FIND DOUBLE GLASS IN  
WINDOWS IN HOUSES; WHY IS THIS?/ This is to help keep the house warm ...

HOW WIDE IS A DOUBLE BED ? A double bed is about double the width  
of a bed for one person - about 4 feet 6 inches

545 WHEN PEOPLE ARE PLAYING CARDS, WHAT DOES THE EXPRESSION  
"DOUBLE OR NOTHING" MEAN ? When people are ... usually means that  
someone has lost a lot of money, and so has decided to play one more game  
"double or nothing". If he loses, he doubles what he has already lost (or owes).  
If he wins, he gets back all that he has already lost (or owes)

WOULD YOU PLAY "DOUBLE OR NOTHING" ?/ Yes, I'd play ... or...  
No, I wouldn't...

<b>TROUBLE</b> nek'ud, starost'	<b>LOOK UP</b> vyh'adat'	<b>TAKE THE TROUBLE</b> dat' si námahu	<b>DICTIONARY</b> slovník
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**MODERN** moderný, súčasný

IS YOUR LIFE FULL OF TROUBLES? Yes, my life's full ...or ...No, my life isn't...

WHAT KIND OF TROUBLES ?

WHEN YOU GET INTO TROUBLE, DO YOU SOMETIMES TELL LIES IN  
ORDER TO GET YOURSELF OUT OF TROUBLE ?/ Yes, when I get... or ... No,  
when I get into ...

WHAT KIND OF TROUBLES DO YOU USUALLY GET INTO ? (OR, DID  
YOU GET INTO WHEN YOU WERE A CHILD ?) The kind of troubles I  
usually...

WHEN YOU ARE READING A BOOK IN YOUR OWN LANGUAGE AND YOU  
SEE A WORD YOU DON'T KNOW THE MEANING OF, DO YOU TAKE THE  
TROUBLE TO LOOK IT UP IN THE DICTIONARY OR DO YOU JUST KEEP  
ON READING ?/ Yes, when I'm reading a book in... or... No,  
when I'm reading... I don't take ...

546 DO DREAMS TROUBLE YOU AT NIGHT ? Yes, dreams trouble ... or ... No,  
dreams don't...

WHAT KIND OF DREAMS ?

WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE TROUBLE WITH MODERN LIFE ? I think  
the trouble with modern life is that...

## CHANGE OF SPELLING WITH COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES •

**FINAL** / konečný

**SPELLING** pravopis, hláskovanie

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

WHEN DO WE DOUBLE THE FINAL CONSONANT OF AN ADJECTIVE IN FORMING ITS COMPARATIVE AND ITS SUPERLATIVE ?/ We double the final ... when it ends in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel

547 GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

Thin - thinner than - the thinnest etc.

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

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN AN ADJECTIVE ENDS IN A CONSONANT PLUS Y ?

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

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

Lucky - luckier than - the luckiest etc.

**DELAY** odložiť, odklad, oneskorenie

**THOUGH** hoci

WHEN YOU HAVE SOMETHING UNPLEASANT TO DO, DO YOU DELAY DOING IT, OR DO YOU DO IT AT ONCE WITHOUT DELAY ?

When I have something ... I delay doing ... or... When I have ... I do it at once without delay

WHICH IS BETTER, **THOUGH**: TO DELAY OR TO DO THINGS AT ONCE WITHOUT DELAY ?

It's usually better to do things at once

WHEN A PUPIL IS LATE FOR A LESSON, WHAT KIND OF THINGS HAVE USUALLY DELAYED HIM ?/

When a pupil is late for a lesson, the kind of things that have usually delayed him are ...

548 **ACROSS**

cez, na druhej strane

**COME ACROSS**

náhodne stretnúť

**FOREST**

les

**LION**

lev

WHAT MUST YOU DO BEFORE YOU WALK ACROSS THE ROAD ?

I must look both ways before ...

WHAT CAN YOU SEE ACROSS THE STREET (ROAD, FIELD ETC.) FROM THIS WINDOW ?

I can see ... across the street from this window



IF YOU CAN'T GET ACROSS A RIVER BY BRIDGE, HOW MUST YOU GET ACROSS ?/ If I can't get... I must get across by boat or by swimming across

IF YOU WERE WALKING IN A FOREST AND SUDDENLY CAME ACROSS A LION, WHAT'D YOU DO ? If I were ... I'd probably run up a tree, although it might be better to stand perfectly still...

**BY**  
pomocou

**WORK**  
fungovať

**TELL**  
povedať, rozprávať

DO THE TRAINS IN THIS COUNTRY WORK BY ELECTRICITY? Yes, the trains in ... or ... No, the trains ...

DO YOU THINK IT'S POSSIBLE TO TELL A PERSON'S CHARACTER JUST BY LOOKING AT HIS FACE? Yes, I think it's ... or ... No, I don't think...

549 **WORKS** stroj, továreň, závod, mechanizmus

WHICH ARE SOME OF THE BIGGEST WORKS IN YOUR COUNTRY, AND IN WHICH TOWNS ARE THEY TO BE FOUND ?/ Some of the biggest... are ... and they are to be found in ...

IF I TOOK OUT THE WORKS OF A WATCH, ALL IN LITTLE PIECES, WOULD YOU BE ABLE TO PUT THE PIECES BACK AGAIN ? No, if you took out the ... I wouldn't be ... or ... Yes, if you took ...

**DEFEND**<sup>1480</sup> brániť

IF SOMEONE SAYS THINGS ABOUT YOU WHICH ARE NOT TRUE, DO YOU THINK IT'S BETTER TO DEFEND YOURSELF OR KEEP QUIET? If someone says ... I think it's better to ...

WHY?

EXERCISE 39

## GRAMMAR QUESTIONS

1) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "STILL" AND "YET" ? The difference ... is that "still" we use for something that is in progress at the moment, whilst we use "yet" for something that has not begun. "Still" we generally use in positive sentences, whilst "yet" we generally use in interrogative and negative sentences

550 2) WHAT ARE THE TWO SUBJUNCTIVES OF THE VERB "TO BE" ?

The two Subjunctives of... are "If I was" and "If I were"

3) WHICH FORM OF THESE TWO SUBJUNCTIVES IS PERHAPS MORE COMMON ?

The second form of these two Subjunctives, "If I were", is perhaps more common

4) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "FOR" AND "SINCE" ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

The difference between ... is that we use the word "for" when we say the period of time, whilst we use the word "since" when we say the time at which the period began

5) WHEN DO WE USE THE PAST PROGRESSIVE ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

We use the Past Progressive for a continuous action that we were doing in the past. For example, "I was speaking English yesterday"

6) WHAT ARE THE THREE USES OF THE PAST PROGRESSIVE ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE! The three uses of... are:-

- 1) When there are two actions in the past, both in progress at the same time. For example, "I was watching TV yesterday whilst my brother was reading a book"
- 2) Where the second action happens whilst the first one is in progress. For example, "I was watching TV when my brother entered the room", and
- 3) When it is not followed by another verb. For example, "We were speaking English during the last lesson"

551 7) WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY A VERB IS IN THE ACTIVE VOICE ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

When we say a verb is in the Active Voice, we mean that the action is done by the subject of the verb. For example, "I cut the bread"

8) WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY A VERB IS IN THE PASSIVE VOICE ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

When we say ... we mean that the action is not done **by** the subject, but is done **to** the subject. For example, "The bread is cut **by** me"

9) CHANGE THIS SENTENCE INTO THE PASSIVE VOICE - "WERE THE TWO MEN DRIVING THE CARS TOO FAST ?"

Were the cars being driven too fast by the two men?

10) WHAT ARE THE TWO CONTRACTED FORMS OF "YOU ARE NOT"?

The two contracted ... are "You aren't" and "You're not"

552 11) WHAT ARE THE SEVEN DIFFERENT USES OF THE FUTURE? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.

The seven different... are:

- 1) Pure Future, e.g. Tomorrow will be Tuesday
- 2) Promise, e.g. If you are a good boy, I will give you some money
- 3) Determination, e.g. My mother says I mustn't go to the cinema this evening, but I **will go**
- 4) Polite Request, e.g. Will you open the window, please?
- 5) Willingness, e.g. Will you open the window, please? - Yes, I will
- 6) Offer of Service, e.g. Shall I open the window for you? and
- 7) Suggestion, e.g. Shall we go for a walk this afternoon?

12) WHAT'S THE PAST OF "LIE IN BED"?

The Past of... is "lay in bed"

13) IN THE SENTENCE "JOHN WASHED THE CAR", WHICH WORD IS THE SUBJECT AND WHICH WORD IS THE OBJECT ?

In the sentence ... the word "John" is the subject and the word "car" is the object

14) IN THE SENTENCE "JOHN WASHED HIMSELF", WHICH WORD IS THE SUBJECT AND WHICH WORD IS THE OBJECT, AND WHAT'S THE PRONOUN "HIMSELF" CALLED ?

In the sentence ... "John" is the subject and the word "himself" is the object, and the pronoun "himself" is called a Reflexive Pronoun

553 15) WHAT ARE THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS?

The Reflexive ... are - myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, oneself, ourselves, yourselves, and themselves

16) WHAT ARE THE TWO PASTS OF "CAN" ?

The two ... are "could" and "was able"

17) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "TO POINT AT" AND "TO POINT OUT" ?

The difference between ... is that we use "to point at" for the action of pointing the finger at an object, whilst "to point out" we use to show, or to indicate, one among many different objects

18) WHAT DO THE WORDS "MAY" AND "MIGHT" EXPRESS?

The words... express a possibility

19) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "MAY" AND "MIGHT" ?

The difference between ... is that we generally use "may" for the Present and "might" for the Past and the Conditional

20) WHEN DO WE USE THE PAST PERFECT TENSE?- AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

We use the Past... when there are two actions in the past, but one action is before the other. For example, "I had studied English before I went to England"

554 21) WHEN DO WE USE THE FUTURE PROGRESSIVE TENSE? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! We use the Future ... for a continuous action in the future. For example, "I shall be working all day tomorrow"

22) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "TRAVEL" AND "JOURNEY" ? The difference between... is that we generally use "travel" as a verb and "journey" as a noun

23) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "REMEMBER" AND "REMIND" ? The difference between ... is that I remember something myself without help, whereas, if I forget something, somebody reminds me of it

24) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "TO" AND "AT" ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE ! The difference between ... is that we generally use "to" when we are moving in the direction of something, or somewhere, and "at" when we are there. For example, "I'm going to the table. Now, I'm at the table"

25) WHAT'S ONE OF THE DIFFICULTIES WITH THE VERB "TO NEED" ? One of the ... is that it is, in fact, two verbs. One is a normal verb, whilst the other is abnormal or defective

555 26) WHAT IS A COMPOSITE WORD? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! A composite word is composed of two words connected with a hyphen. For example, "ash-tray"

27) WHAT DOES A PAST SUBJUNCTIVE CONDITIONAL EXPRESS, AND WHAT IS ITS CONSTRUCTION ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. A Past Subjunctive ... expresses a supposition in the past: something that did not, in fact, happen. Its construction is "If + Past Perfect (Past Subjunctive) + Past Conditional. For example, "If I had seen Mr. Brown yesterday, I would have given him your letter"

28) DO WE GENERALLY USE A SEPARATE TENSE IN ENGLISH FOR THE SUBJUNCTIVE? No, we don't generally use ...

29) WHAT DO WE GENERALLY USE FOR THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE, AND WHAT DO WE USE FOR THE PAST SUBJUNCTIVE ? We generally use the Past Simple for the Present Subjunctive, and the Past Perfect for the Past Subjunctive

30) GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF AN ADVERB FORMED FROM AN ADJECTIVE. An example of... is "bad - badly"

31) HOW DO WE FORM THE POSSESSIVE CASE OF A PLURAL NOUN WHICH ALREADY ENDS IN "S" ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. We form the ... just by adding the apostrophe, but not another "s". For example, "The girls' coats"

556 32) WHAT TENSE DO WE USE AFTER THE VERB "SUPPOSE" ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. We use the Subjunctive Conditional Tense after the verb "suppose". For example, "I suppose we would all die of thirst if there were no water in the world"

33) WHEREABOUTS IN A SENTENCE DO THE WORDS "ALSO, AS WELL" AND "TOO" USUALLY GO ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.

The word "also" usually goes between the subject and the verb, whilst the words "as well", and "too" usually go at the end of the sentence. For example, "He also speaks French"; "He speaks French as well"; "He speaks French too"

34) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "WHO" AND "WHOM" ? - AND GIVE AN EXAMPLE OF EACH. The difference between ... is that the word "who" is the subject of a verb, whilst "whom" is the object. For example, "Who can speak Chinese here ?" "To whom are you giving the book ?"

35) WHAT DO WE GENERALLY SAY INSTEAD OF "TO WHOM ARE YOU SPEAKING" ? Instead of "To whom ..." we generally say "Who are you speaking to ?"

557 36) WHAT'S A GERUND? A gerund is a verbal noun: that is, half a verb and half a noun, and ends in -ing

37) GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF A GERUND AFTER A PREPOSITION. An example ... is "before asking"

38) WHEN DO WE USE THE AUXILIARY VERB "DO" IN A POSITIVE SENTENCE WITH THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE ? We use the ... when we wish to be emphatic

39) WHEN DO WE USUALLY USE THE EMPHATIC "DO" ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. We usually use ... when somebody denies something we know to be true. For example, we might say "Mr. Smith eats a lot" and someone might deny it, and say "No, he doesn't eat a lot", and then we say "Yes, he does eat a lot"

40) WHAT IS ANOTHER USE OF THE EMPHATIC "DO" ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. Another use of... is in an exclamation. For example "I do hate noisy children!"

41) HOW DO WE FORM THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE? We form the ... with the verb "to have" and a past participle

42) WHEN DO WE USE THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. We use the ... for an action that will be finished before a certain time in the future. For example, "Before two o'clock tomorrow, I shall have finished my lunch"

558 43) WITH WHAT AUXILIARY VERBS, BESIDES "DO", CAN WE USE SHORT ANSWERS ? - AND GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES. Besides "do", we can use short answers with the auxiliary verbs - be, can, do, have, may, must, need, ought, shall and will. For example, "Are you Mr. Brown ? Yes I am". "Have you got a pen ? Yes, I have"

44) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH ?  
The difference between ... is that Direct Speech gives the exact words of the speaker, whilst Indirect Speech reports what the speaker said

45) WHAT DO WE DO WITH THE TENSES WHEN WE CHANGE DIRECT SPEECH INTO INDIRECT SPEECH? When we change...we put the tenses into the past

46) WHAT DO WE DO TO VERBS THAT ARE ALREADY IN THE PAST ?  
Verbs that are already in the past remain unchanged, or are put further into the past

47) WHAT'S THE PAST OF "SHALL" AND "WILL"? The Past of "shall" is "should", whilst the Past of "will" is "would"

559 48) WHAT IS THE FUTURE IN THE PAST ? - WHEN DO WE USE IT ?  
- AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. The Future in the Past is the use of "should" and "would" for "shall" and "will", and we use it for something said in the past which refers to a future action. For example, "John will go to London next year" becomes "I said that John would go to London next year"

49) CHANGE THIS SENTENCE INTO INDIRECT SPEECH, PLEASE ! -  
"I THINK I SHALL GO TO LONDON TOMORROW" I thought I should go to London tomorrow

50) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "WHAT" AND "WHATEVER" ?  
The difference between ... is that the word "what" we use in a limited sense, whilst the word "whatever" we use in an unlimited sense

51) IS THE WORD "WHOEVER" USED CORRECTLY IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE ? - "IF YOU COULD MEET WHOEVER YOU WISHED IN THE WORLD, WHOM WOULD YOU PREFER TO MEET ?"  
No, the word "whoever" is not used correctly in that sentence

52) WHY NOT ?  
Because it is the object of the sentence, and should therefore be "whomever"

53) WHAT'S THE COMPLETE IMPERATIVE OF THE VERB "TO TAKE" ?  
The complete imperative of the verb "to take" is - let me take; take; let him take; let her take; let it take; let us take; take; let them take

560 54) HOW DO WE FORM THE NEGATIVE OF THE IMPERATIVE ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.  
We form the negative of the imperative by using "do not". For example, "Don't let him open it before Christmas!"

55) HOW DO WE FORM THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE TENSES ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.

We form the Past, Present and Future Perfect Progressive Tenses by using the verb "to have" with the word "been" and the Present Participle of the main verb. For example, "I have been studying for two hours"

56) WHAT'S ANOTHER NAME FOR THESE TENSES? Another name for these tenses is the Duration Form

57) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ORDINARY PROGRESSIVE TENSE AND THE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE TENSE ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

The difference between ... is that we use the ordinary Progressive Tense when we only wish to express a continuous action, whilst we use the Perfect Progressive Tense when we wish to add how long the action has been in progress.

For example, "I was working when he came" becomes "I had been working for two hours when he came"

58) WHEN DO WE USE THE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE TENSE ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

We use the Perfect Progressive Tense for an action that began in the past and is still in progress, and when we wish to say how long the action has been in progress for. For example, "I have been working for two hours - and I am still working"

59) HOW IS A TAIL QUESTION FORMED ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

A Tail Question is formed by repeating the auxiliary verb in the main part of the sentence. If the main part is positive, the Tail Question must be negative. For example, "He's a young man, isn't he ?"

60) WHEN A SENTENCE CONTAINS NO AUXILIARY VERB, WHICH VERB DO WE USE IN THE TAIL QUESTION ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

When a sentence contains no auxiliary verb, we use "do" in the Tail Question. For example, "They come here every Thursday, don't they?"

61) WHEN A TAIL QUESTION IS IN THE NEGATIVE, WHAT KIND OF ANSWER DO WE EXPECT ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

When a Tail Question is in the negative, the kind of answer we expect is positive. For example, "He runs very fast, doesn't he?" - "Yes, he does"

62) WHEN A TAIL QUESTION IS IN THE POSITIVE, WHAT KIND OF ANSWER DO WE EXPECT ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

When a Tail Question is in the positive, the kind of answer we expect is negative. For example, "He doesn't run very fast, does he?" - "No, he doesn't"

63) WHAT ARE THE THREE ADDITIONAL MEANINGS OF THE VERB "TELL", BESIDES MEANING THE SAME AS "SAY" ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.

The three additional meanings of the verb "tell", besides meaning the same as "say", are - to inform, to order, and to relate  
For example: 1) Tell me what you've got in your pocket?  
2) Tell him to come here, and  
3) Tell me exactly what happened

64) WHAT'S ANOTHER DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "SAY" AND "TELL" ?

Another difference between "say" and "tell" is that we generally use "tell" when we speak to somebody, whilst we use "say" when we are not speaking to anyone in particular

65) FOR DIRECT SPEECH, WHICH VERB DO WE USE - "SAY" OR "TELL"?

For Direct Speech, we use the verb "say"

563 66) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "OLDER" AND "ELDER" ?

There's no real difference in meaning between the words "older" and "elder", except that generally, when speaking about people-in the same family, we prefer to use the word "elder"; and elder can only be used when speaking about people

67) WHEN DO WE DOUBLE THE FINAL CONSONANT OF AN ADJECTIVE IN FORMING ITS COMPARATIVE AND ITS SUPERLATIVE ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

We double the final consonant of an adjective in forming its comparative and its superlative when it ends in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel. For example, - thin - thinner – thinnest

68) WHAT HAPPENS WHEN AN ADJECTIVE ENDS IN A CONSONANT PLUS Y ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

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

## LIST OF TENSES

### PAST PROGRESSIVE

**I was working** -I was not working. Was I working? - Was I not working?

### 564 PAST PERFECT

**I had worked** -I had not worked. Had I worked? - Had I not worked?

### FUTURE PROGRESSIVE

**I shall be working** -I shall not be working. Shall I be working? - Shall I not be working?

### PAST SUBJUNCTIVE

**If I had worked** - If I had not worked.

### FUTURE PERFECT

**I shall have worked** -I shall not have worked. Shall I have worked ? - Shall I not have worked?

### IMPERATIVE

**Let me work!** - Don't let me work !



### **PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE**

**I had been working** -I had not been working. Had I been working ? - Had I not been working ?

### **PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE**

**I have been working** -I have not been working. Have I been working? - Have I not Been working ?

### 565 **FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE**

**I shall have been working** -I shall not have been working. Shall I have been working? - Shall I not have been working ?

## EXERCISES

### EXERCISE 34

1) If you try hard, do you think you will be able to speak English well one day in the future? 2) What is the contraction of "who will"? 3) Make an interrogative sentence using the Present Progressive Tense. 4) Give examples of the three ways of asking a question with the verb "to have"; both in the Present Tense and in the Past Tense. 5) Can we always use these three ways of asking a question with the verb "to have"? 6) What is the use in studying languages? 7) Did you succeed in answering the last question without too much difficulty? 8) What is the Past Tense of "must"? 9) What is the Future Tense of "must"? 10) Are you a complete beginner in English? 11) Make a positive sentence using the Present Progressive. 12) What do we mean by a "heavy sleeper"? 13) What is the difference between the Past Simple and the Present Perfect? 14) Is it right to say "I have seen him yesterday"? - Why or why not? 15) Why can we not count the stars in the sky?

### ANSWERS

1) Yes, if I try hard, I think I will be able to speak English well one day in the future ... or ... No, I do not think that if I try hard, I will ... 2) The contraction of "who will" is "who'll". 3) Are you writing in French? 4) a) Have you a pen? b) Have you got a pen? c) Do you have a pen? and a) Had you a pen last lesson? b) Had you got a pen last lesson? c) Did you have a pen last lesson? 5) No, we cannot always use these three ways of asking a question with the verb "to have". 6) The use in studying languages is to make it possible for us to speak to people from other countries. 7) Yes, I succeeded in answering the last question without too much difficulty ... or ... No, I did not succeed in ... 8) "Must" has no Past Tense, so we use "had to". 9) "Must" has no Future Tense, so we use "shall have to". 10) No, I am not a complete beginner in English, because I began ... ago. 11) You are writing in French. 12) By a "heavy sleeper" we mean a deep sleeper: somebody who does not hear any noises. 13) The Past Simple we use when the action is finished and the time is finished, whilst the Present Perfect we use when the action is finished, but the time is not finished. For example, "I spoke English yesterday" and "I have spoken English today". 14) No, it is not right, because the time (yesterday) is finished. 15) We cannot count the stars in the sky because there are too many of them.

### EXERCISE 35

1) Is your finger thicker than your wrist? 2) What words can we use instead of "large" and "small"? 3) What are the four kinds of paradigms? 4) What are the four different meanings of the word "keep"? 5) What is the difference between "between" and "among"? 6) Give me a sentence using the Future Intention. 7) When do we use the Future Intention? 8) What do we call the small hole in the door? 9) What is the difference between "Mr. Smith has been to Scotland" and "Mr. Smith has gone to Scotland"? 10) Can a bird fly faster than a plane? 11) What is the difference between

"thick" and "fat"? 12) Make an interrogative sentence using the Present Simple. 13) What are the Past Tenses of the verbs "swim" and "lose"? 14) What, generally, is the difference between "each other" and "one another"? 15) Have you been able to speak English all your life? 16) What does the word "whether" mean? 17) What is the difference between these two sentences? - "If it rains, I shall wear my raincoat" and "Whether it rains or not, I shall wear my raincoat? 18) What does the word "great" mean?

## ANSWERS

1) No, my finger is not thicker than my wrist, but it is thinner than my wrist. 2) We can use "big" and "little" instead of the words "large" and "small". 3) The four kinds of paradigms are a) Those that have all three parts different. For example, "see - saw - seen"; b) Those that have only two parts different. For example, "sit - sat - sat" c) Those that have all their parts the same. For example, "cut - cut - cut"; and d) The regular verbs that add "ed" to form their Past and Past Participle. For example, "arrive - arrived - arrived". 4) The four different meanings of the word "keep" are "continue, hold, maintain", and "conserve". 5) The difference between "between" and "among" is that we generally use "between" for two people or things and "among" for more than two people or things. 6) I am going to watch TV this evening. 7) We use the Future Intention when we have the intention of doing something in the future; usually in the very near future. 8) We call the small hole in the door a keyhole. 9) The first sentence means that Mr. Smith has been to Scotland and has returned, whilst the second sentence means Mr. Smith is not here now: he has gone to Scotland. 10) No, a bird cannot fly faster than a plane, but it flies slower than a plane. 11) We use "thick" for things and "fat" for people. 12) Do you speak Chinese? 13) The Past Tenses of the verbs "swim" and "lose" are "swam" and "lost". 14) "Each other" we generally use for two people or things, whilst "one another" we use for more than two people or things. 15) No, I have not been able to speak English all my life, but only for the last ... months. 16) The word "whether" means the same as "if, but we cannot always use it instead of "if. 17) The first sentence means I shall only wear my raincoat if it rains, whereas the second sentence means I shall wear my raincoat if it rains or if it does not rain. 18) The word "great" means large in a physical or a spiritual sense, but we use it more in a spiritual sense.

## EXERCISE 36

1) Have you just begun this exercise? 2) What is the Past of "keep"? 3) Make a positive sentence using the Present Simple. 4) What is the difference between an Open Conditional and a Subjunctive Conditional? - Give an example of each. 5) If you studied more, would you learn more? 6) Put these verbs into the Subjunctive - swim; begin; bring. 7) What is the difference between these two sentences? - "I must study" and "I ought to study"? 8) Is Napoleon still alive? 9) What is the difference between "still" and "yet"? - Give an example of each. 10) Have you finished this exercise yet? 11) Will you still be the same age next year as you are this year? 12) Can we compare Napoleon with Alexander the Great? - Why or why not? 13) Put these Present Simple sentences into the negative interrogative - "I always pay back what I borrow" and "They sometimes refuse

to let people enter". 14) What are the two Subjunctives of the verb "to be"? 15) Put this Past Simple sentence into the negative interrogative - "Her mother reminded her to keep the appointment".

## ANSWERS

1) Yes, I have just begun this exercise. 2) The Past of "keep" is "kept". 3) I speak Japanese. 4) An Open Conditional expresses a probability, whilst a Subjunctive Conditional expresses a supposition. For example, "If I go to London, I will see the Thames" and "If I went to London, I would see the Thames". 5) Yes, if I studied more, I would learn more. 6) Swam: began: brought. 7) "I must study" means that I have no alternative, whilst "I ought to study" means I have an alternative, but I am under a moral obligation to study. 8) No, Napoleon is not still alive, but he is dead. 9) "Still" we use for something that is in progress at the moment, whilst "yet" we use for something that has not begun or happened. 10) No, I have not finished this exercise yet, but I am still doing it. 11) No, I shall not still be the same age next year as I am this year, but I will be one year older. 12) Yes, we can compare Napoleon with Alexander the Great, because they were both soldiers. 13) "Do I not always pay back what I borrow?" and "Do they not sometimes refuse to let people enter?" 14) The two Subjunctives are - "If I was" and "If I were" (with "were" for all persons). 15) "Did her mother not remind her to keep the appointment?"

## EXERCISE 37

1) Are people who live in the country usually in a hurry? 2) What is the difference between "for" and "since"? - and give an example of each. 3) How long have you been in this room for? - Since when? 4) When do we use the Past Progressive? - and give an example. 5) What do we mean when we say a verb is in the Active Voice? - and give an example. 6) What exactly do we say when we apologise to somebody for something? 7) Make a sentence using the Present Perfect in the negative interrogative. 8) What do we mean when we say a verb is in the Passive Voice? 9) How do we form the Passive Voice? - and give an example. 10) Put this sentence into the Passive Voice - "Was the man hitting the dog?" 11) What must we do before crossing the road? 12) When do we use the words "lady" and "gentleman"? - and give an example. 13) What are the seven different uses of the Future Tense? - Give an example of each.

## ANSWERS

1) No, people who live in the country are not usually in a hurry, but they usually take their time. 2) We use "for" when we say the period of time, whilst we use "since" when we say the time at which the period began. For example, "I have lived in this town for three months. Since the 10th of April". 3) I have been in this room for half an hour. Since 5 o'clock. 4) We use the Past Progressive for a continuous action we were doing in the Past. For example "I was speaking to Mr. Brown all yesterday afternoon". 5) When we say a verb is in the Active Voice, we mean that the subject of the sentence does the action. For example, "John pushes George". 6) We say "I'm sorry if I have kept you

waiting". 7) "Have I not given you the money?" 8) When we say a verb is in the Passive Voice, we mean that the subject does not do the action, but receives it. 9) We form the Passive Voice by using the verb "to be" and a Past Participle, and usually follow it with the word "by". For example, "John is pushed by George". 10) "Was the dog being hit by the man?" 11) We must look both ways before crossing the road. 12) We use the words "lady" and "gentleman" when we do not know a person's name. For example, "Who was that gentleman speaking to that lady?" 13) The seven different uses of the Future are - a) Pure Future - Tomorrow will be Tuesday, b) Promise - If you are a good boy, I will give you some money, c) Determination - My mother says I mustn't go to the cinema this evening, but I will go. d) Polite Request - Will you open the window, please? e) Willingness - Will you open the window, please? Yes, I will, f) Offer of Service - Shall I open the window for you? g) Suggestion - Shall we go for a walk this afternoon?

### EXERCISE 38

1) What kind of people use the words "sir" and "madam"? 2) What are the Reflexive Pronouns? 3) Make a sentence using the Future Intention in the interrogative. 4) Make a sentence using the Open Conditional in the negative. 5) Make a sentence using the Subjunctive Tense in the negative. 6) Make a sentence using the Past Progressive Tense in the negative. 7) Make a sentence using the Future Progressive Tense in the interrogative. 8) Make three sentences using the Past Subjunctive Conditional - one in the positive, one in the negative, and one in the interrogative. 9) What is the paradigm of the verb "to lie"? 10) What is the difference between "to point at" and "to point out"? 11) What do the words "may" and "might" express? 12) What is the difference between "may" and "might"? 13) What does the verb "to pay back" mean? 14) What are the three meanings of the word "mad"? 15) Make a sentence using the Past Perfect.

### ANSWERS

1) The kind of people who use "sir" and "madam" are those who work in shops and hotels etc. Also soldiers in the army call their officers "sir", and at school a pupil calls his teacher "sir", "madam" or "miss". 2) The Reflexive Pronouns are "myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, oneself, ourselves, yourselves", and "themselves". 3) Are you going to watch TV this evening? 4) If I do not have enough money, I shall not be able to buy the books. 5) If I did not have enough money, I would not be able to buy the books. 6) I was not reading when my brother came into the room. 7) Will you still be studying English at this time next year? 8) a) If I had gone to London, I would have seen the Thames, b) If I had not gone to London, I would not have seen the Thames, and c) If I had not gone to London, would I have seen the Thames? 9) The paradigm of the verb "to lie" is "lie - lay - lain". 10) "To point at" we use for the act of pointing the finger at an object, whilst "to point out" is to show, or indicate, one among many different objects. 11) "May" and "might" express a possibility. 12) "May" is generally used for the present, and "might" for the Past and the Conditional. 13) The verb "to pay back" means to return money we have borrowed from somebody. 14) Three meanings of the word "mad" are - "lunatic, angry", and "to like very much". 15) Had you studied English before you came to this school?

## EXERCISE 39

1) What is the difference between "father" and "further"? 2) What is the paradigm of "wake up"? 3) When do we use the Past Perfect? - and give an example. 4) What is the paradigm of "to win"? 5) When do we use the Future Progressive Tense? - and give an example. 6) What do the words "hourly, daily, weekly" etc mean? 7) What two words do we use when we ask for permission to do something? - and give an example of each. 8) What are the three ways in which we can use the word "catch"? - and give an example of each. 9) What is the difference between the words "travel" and "journey"? 10) What is the difference between the words "remember" and "remind"? - and give an example of each. 11) What is the difference between the words "to" and "at"? - and give an example of each. 12) What is the difference between the words "soon" and "at once"? 13) What is the difference between these two sentences? - "I am going to London" and "I am going towards London"?

## ANSWERS

1) "Further" means the same as "farther", but it also means "in addition" or "extra". 2) The paradigm of "wake up" is "wake up - woke up - woken up". 3) We use the Past Perfect when there are two actions that are both in the past, but one action is before the other. For example, "I had studied English before I went to England". 4) "Win - won - won". 5) We use the Future Progressive Tense for a continuous action in the future. For example, "I shall be working all day tomorrow". 6) The words "hourly, daily, weekly" etc mean "every hour, every day, every week" etc. 7) We use "may" and "can" when we ask permission to do something. For example, "May I leave the room, please?" or "Can I leave the room, please?" 8) We can use the word "catch" in expressions such as "to catch a ball, catch a train, catch a cold" etc. 9) The words "travel" and "journey" have more-or-less the same meaning, but we generally use "travel" as a verb and "journey" as a noun. 10) The difference between the words "remember" and "remind" is that "I remember something without help", whereas "If I forget something, somebody reminds me of it." In other words, they remember for me. 11) The difference between the words "to" and "at" is that we generally use "to" when we are moving in the direction of something, or somewhere, and "at" when we are there. For example, "I'm going to the table. Now, I'm at the table". 12) "Soon" means "in a short time", whilst "at once" means immediately. 13) The first sentence means that I have the intention of arriving in London, whilst the second sentence means I have the intention of going somewhere between here and London, but not necessarily to London.