

Lesson 1



wonderful	↔	cudowny, wspaniały
cool	↔	fajny, super
page	↔	strona (np. w książce)
false	↔	fałszywy; sztuczny
True or false?	↔	Prawda czy fałsz?
effective	↔	<i>tu</i> : skuteczny
method	↔	metoda



INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
begin	began	begun

- **Hi guys, here we go again! It's wonderful to be here!**
 - Hi, great to see you again, Kevin! It's wonderful to be here! We're ready to start!
- **Aldona, our lesson has just begun. Is it true or false?**
 - Is it true or false? It's true! Our lesson has just begun!
- **In other words, did it begin circa 5 minutes ago?**
 - Yes, it began circa 5 minutes ago.
- **Julio, we have just started DCM Book 3. Is it false?**
 - No, it isn't false, it's true. We've just started DCM Book 3.
- **Is it the first page of Direct Communication Method English 3?**
 - Yes, it's the first page of Direct Communication Method English 3.
- **Tell me, is DCM an effective method?**
 - Well, it is an effective method for people who can study languages.
- **Sharon, how many pages does this book consist of?**
 - Just a moment... This book consists of 300 pages, or even more.
- **Do you think you'll have a lot of fun?**
 - Of course, I think we'll have a lot of fun. English is cool! English is wonderful!
- **By the way, does your boyfriend have a wonderful false beard?**
 - What are you talking about? My boyfriend has a beard now, but it isn't false!
- **Do most people need false teeth when they get old?**
 - Yes, people generally need false teeth when they get old. It's something natural.



push ⇔ pchać
pull ⇔ ciągnąć



INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
come	came	come
push	pushed	pushed
pull	pulled	pulled

- **Eszter, you're here, inside the room. Tell us, please: have you just pushed the door and come into the room?**
 - Yes, I've just pushed the door and come into the room.
- **Sorry? Have you just pulled the door?**
 - No, I haven't pulled the door, I've pushed it!
- **In other words, have you just entered the room?**
 - Exactly, I've just entered the room. That's why I'm here now.
- **Petr, she has locked the door. Is it true?**
 - No, it isn't true, it's false. She hasn't locked the door. She's just closed it.
- **By the way, which of these verbs is irregular: come, push or pull?**
 - The verb *come* is irregular, of course.
- **What are its forms?**
 - The verb forms of *come* are *come, came, come*.



make sure ⇔ upewnić się
turn ⇔ obracać, przekręcać
handle ⇔ klamka, uchwyt, rączka
door handle ⇔ klamka (u drzwi)
knob ⇔ gałka, pokrętło
doorknob ⇔ gałka w drzwiach

- **Petr, can you make sure that the door isn't locked?**
 - Yes, I can, but I don't need to make sure that the door isn't locked. I know it isn't locked, it's closed.
- **How can you make sure that this door is locked?**
 - I can do that by pressing the door handle.
- **Can you turn the door handle?**
 - No, I can't turn the door handle, but I can press or pull it.
- **What about a doorknob?**
 - If there is a doorknob, I have to turn it and the door opens.

- **Tamara, is it really so simple?**
 - Opening a door? Yes, it is, indeed. If it opens, it isn't locked, if it doesn't open, it is locked or broken or whatever.
- **Tell me, are there any knobs on your stereo?**
 - Yes, there are some knobs and buttons on my stereo.
- **By the way, how can you make sure that you understand new words correctly?**
 - Well, I can make sure that I understand new words correctly by asking you or one of my classmates for translation or other kind of help.
- **Julio, you have to push the door to go out – is it true?**
 - No, it isn't true, it's false. I don't have to push the door, I have to pull it to go out.



line-up	⇔	skład
as soon as	⇔	gdy tylko, jak tylko
make sense	⇔	mieć sens
turn round	⇔	odwracać się
call sb's name	⇔	zawołać kogoś

You already know from DCM English 2 that we don't generally use the future tense after *if* and *when* – we use the present tense then. We use the present tense to talk about the future after other words, too: *until*, *before*, *as soon as*.

We will not wait until he comes.
We will start before he comes.
We will ask him a question as soon as he comes.
So, we will talk to him when he comes.
But, we don't know for sure if he comes. We will talk to him if he comes.



INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
quit	quit / quitted	quit / quitted

- **Tamara, the line-up has changed. Am I right?**
 - Yes, you're right. The line-up has changed a little.
- **How has it changed?**
 - Ingo isn't here. I can't see him!
- **Do you think he has quit?**
 - No, I don't think he has quit. Perhaps he'll come here soon.

- **So, will we have to be patient?**
 - Well, yes. I think we'll just have to be patient.
- **Will we wait until he comes?**
 - No, we won't wait until he comes.
- **Petr, does it make any sense to wait for him?**
 - No, it doesn't make any sense to wait for him.
- **Don't we know for sure if he comes?**
 - No, we don't know for sure if he comes. We can go on without him, too.
- **So, will we start before he comes?**
 - Yes, we will start before he comes.

- **Eszter, will you talk to him when he comes here?**
 - Yes, I will talk to him when he comes here.

- **Will you ask him anything as soon as he comes?**
 - Sure, I think I will ask him something as soon as he comes. Do you think he will come?

- **I don't know.**
 - So, I will talk to him if he comes. It makes sense.

- **Sharon, will you turn round if someone calls your name in the street?**
 - No, I won't turn round if someone calls my name in the street.

- **Will you answer Julio's question before he asks you?**
 - No, I won't do that. I'll answer his question as soon as he asks me.



There he is! ⇔ Oto i on!
Here I am! ⇔ Oto jestem!
What's happened? ⇔ Co się stało? (przed chwilą)
What happened? ⇔ Co się stało?

- **Wait, somebody's knocking at the door. Come in, please! The door opens and there he is – Ingo!**
 - And here I am! Hi guys, sorry for being late.

- **That's ok, but what's happened?**
 - What's happened? Nothing has happened! I'm just a little late.

- **Julio, tell us, please, what are the verb forms of the verb *quit*?**
 - The verb forms of the verb *quit* are: *quit, quit/quitted, quit/quitted*.



Where have you been? ⇔ Gdzie byłeś?
Where the heck have you been? ⇔ Gdzie byłeś, do licha?
worry about sb/sth ⇔ martwić się o kogoś / o coś
worried ⇔ zmartwiony, zaniepokojony
we've been worried ⇔ martwiliśmy się
do the right thing ⇔ robić to, co słuszne; postępować właściwie

- **Ingo, where the heck have you been? We've been worried!**
 - I couldn't park my car. I'm ok, you don't need to worry about me!
- **Is it normal and natural that one worries about one's friends?**
 - Yes, it's normal and natural that one worries about one's friends.
- **Have you ever been worried about your friends?**
 - Of course, I've been worried about my friends.
- **Tamara, one more time. Has the line-up changed?**
 - No, it hasn't. We're all together again. Julio and his mum, too.
- **Julio, will you speak English fluently if you study and practise regularly?**
 - Of course, I will speak English fluently if I study and practise regularly.
- **Are you going to do that?**
 - To do what? To study and practise? Of course, I'm going to do that.
- **Have you always done the right thing?**
 - Well, I've always tried to do the right thing.



approach to sth ⇔ podejście do czegoś
approach to doing sth ⇔ podejście do robienia czegoś

**I'm sure you remember this easy rule: after prepositions
we use nouns or gerunds.**

I have breakfast before I go to work. = I have breakfast before going to work.

It's my approach to this issue. = It's my approach to studying languages.

- **Petr, Julio's going to study a lot. Anyway, are you worried that it isn't the best approach to learning languages?**
 - Well, I'm a bit worried that it isn't the best approach to learning languages.
- **So, what do you think is the best approach to speaking English well?**
 - I think the best approach to speaking English well is to study a lot and practise, practise and practise. Practice makes perfect!
- **Sure! You're right! Anyway, has it always been your approach to this issue?**
 - Yes, I think it has always been my approach to this issue.

Lesson 28



would	↔	<i>służy do tworzenia przypuszczeń</i>
What would you do?	↔	Co byś zrobił?
I would read more	↔	czytałbym więcej
it would be nice	↔	byłoby miło
headline	↔	nagłówek (w gazecie)

- **Eszter, let's say you have more time. What would you do then?**
 - I would spend more time with my fiancé.
- **Tamara, what about you?**
 - I would take holiday, go abroad and spend one week in a house by a lake.
- **Petr?**
 - I would take a rest and do something interesting.
- **Would you read more?**
 - Yes, I would read more. Reading is interesting.
- **Has reading always been interesting for you?**
 - Yes, reading has always been interesting for me. I've always liked books, newspapers and anything I could read.
- **Ingo, what about you?**
 - I would read more, too. I would read whole articles, not only headlines.
- **Is it enough to read the headlines to know what the article is about?**
 - No, it isn't always enough to read the headlines to know what the article is about.
- **Is it very probable that you will have more free time?**
 - No, it isn't very probable that I'll have more free time.
- **Ok, the moment of truth has come – will you study more if you have more time?**
 - Sure, I'll study more if I have more time. I promise.
- **But you don't have enough time now.**
 - That's correct. I don't have enough time now.
- **Julio, would it be nice to speak English fluently without making any mistakes?**
 - Sure, it would be nice to speak English fluently without making any mistakes.
- **Let's say, I need your help. Would you help me then?**
 - Yes, I would help you. I'm quite helpful.

- **Would it be easy for you to help me?**
 - I don't know whether it would be easy for me to help you.
- **Will you be happy if I offer you a dose of new vocabulary and a little bit of grammar?**
 - Yes, I'll be happy if you offer us a dose of new vocabulary and a little bit of grammar.



second conditional ⇔ drugi okres (tryb) warunkowy
probability ⇔ prawdopodobieństwo
the probability is that ⇔ istnieje prawdopodobieństwo, że
naked ⇔ goły, nagi

SECOND CONDITIONAL

IF + PAST SIMPLE, WOULD + INFINITIVE

*If I met her tonight, I would be very happy.
I would be very happy if I met her tonight.*

It means that it isn't very probable to meet her. Probably I won't meet her tonight. But if it happened, I would be very happy.

We use the second conditional when we there is only a little probability that something will happen. We imagine an action in the present or future, but we think it will probably not happen.

- **Tamara, what would you do if you met your favourite politician tonight?**
 - Vladimir Putin? Oh, if I met him tonight I would give him a kiss and have a word with him. And then we would have a drink.
- **Is it probable that you'll meet him tonight?**
 - No, it isn't probable that I'll meet him then. I'm not even sure if he is in England now.
- **Ingo, would you be happy if you saw your favourite actress in front of this building?**
 - Yes, I would be happy if I saw my favourite actress in front of this building.
- **Would you greet her if you saw her?**
 - Sure, I would greet her if I saw her. I would say *Hello, how are you?*
- **Do you think you'll become a world-famous musician?**
 - No, I don't think I'll become a world-famous musician. I can't play any instruments.
- **Would you earn a lot if you became a well-known artist?**
 - Sure, I would earn a lot, probably a fortune, if I became a well-known artist.

- **Would you become famous if you walked naked in front of Buckingham Palace?**
 - Of course, I would become famous if I walked naked in front of Buckingham Palace.

- **Sharon, if you had more money, what would you do?**
 - You know the answer... If I had more money, I would buy a new flat, of course.

- **So, would you afford to buy a flat if you won the lottery?**
 - Yes, I would afford to buy a flat if I won the lottery.

- **Julio, what would you do if you suddenly became a very rich man?**
 - If I suddenly became a very rich man, I'd go on holiday together with my mum.

- **Would you continue to work or would you stop working, lie on your couch and laugh at all those who have to work?**
 - I think I would continue to work, although the idea of lying on my couch and laughing at all those who have to work seems very interesting.



jump	↔	skakać; skok
forbid	↔	zabronić
sail	↔	żeglować
sailor	↔	żeglarz
boat	↔	łódź
sheep (pl. sheep)	↔	owca
goat	↔	koza



INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
forbid	forbade	forbidden

- **Petr, would you jump out of the window if I told you to do that?**
 - Yes, I would jump out of the window if you told me to do that.
- **Really? Anyway, would you stop talking if I forbade you to do that?**
 - Yes, I would stop talking if you forbade me to do that. You're the boss here.
- **Come on, stop it! By the way, have you ever forbidden your children to play with their toys?**
 - Yes, I've sometimes forbidden my children to play with their toys.
- **Did your parents forbid you to smoke at the age of 13?**
 - Yes, my parents forbade me to smoke at the age of 13.
- **Would people feel much better if they didn't smoke?**
 - Of course, people would feel much better if they didn't smoke.

- **Sharon, would you go sailing if you had a boat?**
 - Of course, I'd go sailing if I had a boat.
- **Would you sail around the world if you didn't have to go to work?**
 - Sure, I'd sail around the world if I didn't have to go to work.
- **Ingo, would you work as a sailor if you suddenly lost your current job?**
 - Yes, I'd work as a sailor if I suddenly lost my current job. You never know what can happen.
- **Do sailors work on a sheep?**
 - No, not on a sheep, sailors work on a ship!
- **Would you buy a sheep if you felt lonely?**
 - Well, I'd buy an animal if I felt lonely, for example a dog, but not a sheep. Sheep aren't good companions, I think.
- **Do we get milk from sheep?**
 - Yes, we get milk from sheep.
- **Can we get milk from other animals, too?**
 - Sure, we get milk from cows and goats, too.



if I was / if I were ⇔ gdybym był
charity ⇔ pomoc charytatywna
give sth to charity ⇔ przekazać coś na cele charytatywne



If we use the verb *to be* in conditional sentences, it can have the form *were* for all persons. We can use *was* for the first and third person singular, but *were* is much more common in this type of sentences.

if I was / were
if you were
if he / she / it was / were
if we were
if you were
if they were

If I was/were richer, I would go to Spain.

She would get a promotion soon, if she was/were more flexible at work.

- **Julio, if you were a boss, would you give a pay rise to your employees?**
 - Well, if I were a boss, I would give a pay rise to some ambitious employees.

- **Sharon, what would he do if he were a boss?**
 - He would give a pay rise to some ambitious employees if he were a boss.
- **And if you were a world-famous goat, where would you live?**
 - Come on, what a question! Ok, let me answer it! If I were a world-famous goat, I would live in Beverly Hills, in the USA. I think it's a suitable place for goats. Just kidding.
- **Aldona, would your husband go to work if he were ill?**
 - Would my husband go to work if he were ill? No, my husband wouldn't go to work if he were ill.
- **What would he do if he were ill?**
 - If he were ill, he would go to the doctor and stay at home then.
- **Ingo, what would you do if you lost your job?**
 - A difficult question... If I lost my job I would apply for a new one.
- **If you were richer, would you give more money to charity?**
 - Yes, if I were richer, I would give more money to charity.
- **Why do people give money to charity?**
 - I think people give money to charity because they like to help others.
- **Tamara, what would happen to you if every day were the same?**
 - I would get bored if every day were the same.
- **Would you change anything in your life if you had such a possibility?**
 - Yes, I would change a lot of things if I had such a possibility.
- **What would you change?**
 - If I were bored I would make a long journey around the world.
- **Eszter, would you buy a lot of canned food and store it in your cellar if you were afraid of war?**
 - Yes, I'd buy a lot of canned food and store it in my cellar if I was afraid of war.



Your notes: