

# Lesson 1



<b>folks</b>	↔	<i>tu</i> : ludzie, ludziska, moi drodzy
<b>joy</b>	↔	radość
<b>make one's day</b>	↔	poprawić komuś humor
<b>long time no see</b>	↔	kopę lat, dawno się nie widzieliśmy
<b>get started</b>	↔	zaczynać
<b>Let's get started!</b>	↔	Zaczynajmy!

- **Hi folks, long time no see!**
  - Really? Are you serious? We met last week!
- **Sure, it's a great joy to see you again! It really made my day! How are you doing?**
  - We're fine. What a joy to see you, too, Kevin. How are you?
- **I'm fine, too. Sharon, what would you say if you wanted to make my day?**
  - If I wanted to make your day I'd say: *This time I promise to study a lot.*
- **A good joke! I like it very much! I really do! How long have you been studying English?**
  - I've been studying English for about nine months.
- **Really? Is it true? So, when did you come here?**
  - I came here nine months ago. Time flies, huh?
- **Petr, what does the phrase *you made my day* mean?**
  - The phrase *you made my day* means *someone made me happy*.
- **So, if someone makes your day, they make you feel very happy, right?**
  - Right. If someone makes my day, they make me feel very happy.
- **Well, folks, let's get started! Ingo, what do you think?**
  - It's an excellent idea! Let's get started!



<b>kick off</b>	↔	<i>potocznie</i> : zaczynać
<b>chapter</b>	↔	<i>tu</i> : rozdział, etap
<b>make a fresh start</b>	↔	zaczynać od nowa
<b>follow one's heart</b>	↔	podążać za głosem serca
<b>notice</b>	↔	notatka, informacja, ogłoszenie
<b>notice board</b>	↔	tablica ogłoszeń
<b>awesome</b>	↔	super, świetny, niesamowity, boski
<b>I don't have the slightest idea.</b>	↔	Nie mam najmniejszego pojęcia.

- **Tamara, they say, you should follow your heart in order to be happy. Is it true?**
  - Yes, it is. To be happy, you should follow your heart. It's a useful piece of advice.

- **Your job makes you happy, doesn't it?**
  - Yes, it does. I like my job. I've been working there for several years.

- **You have been working hard recently, haven't you?**
  - Yes, I have. I have been working hard recently. I think I'm a little bit tired.

- **Aldona, do the notices on the board in the corridor make you happy?**
  - Do the notices on the board in the corridor make me happy? I don't know whether they make me happy or not. It depends on the information.

- **Have you read them this week?**
  - No, I haven't read them this week. Frankly speaking, I hardly ever read them. Generally, I don't care about them.

- **Ingo, we've just started a new book, haven't we?**
  - Yes, we have. We've just done it.

- **Do we need to make a fresh start?**
  - Well, we need to make a fresh start in a way. It's a brand-new book, isn't it?

- **Sure, it is. Julio, what shall we kick off with?**
  - I don't have the slightest idea what we shall kick off with, but I'm sure you've got an excellent one.

- **Sure, I have. I think we should kick off the new chapter of our English course with a party.**
  - Awesome! It's a great idea. Let's kick off the new chapter of our English course with a party!

- **Aldona, is it the last chapter of this book?**
  - Is it the last chapter of this book? Come on, what are you talking about? It isn't the last chapter. We've just begun! It's the first chapter of this book!

- **You've just bought it, haven't you?**
  - No, I haven't. I bought it some weeks ago. It made my day then.

- **By the way, how long have you been looking for a job?**
  - I've been looking for a job for a very long time.



<b>fail to do sth</b>	↔	nie udawać się, ponosić porażkę
<b>amaze</b>	↔	zadziwiać, zdumiewać, zaskakiwać
<b>amazingly</b>	↔	zdumiewająco, zaskakująco
<b>amazed at sth</b>	↔	zaskoczony, zdumiony czymś

- **Julio, have you just answered my question?**
  - Yes, I've just answered your question.

- **Was it an amazing answer?**
  - I don't know if my answer was amazing. It was a typical, usual, simple answer.

- **If someone says that something is amazing, what do they mean?**
  - If someone says that something is amazing, they mean something is very surprising and it might make them feel pleasure. They may feel surprised, too, of course.

- **Have you ever failed to answer my questions?**
  - Yes, I've failed to answer your questions several times, but I don't give up easily! I don't give up unless it's necessary.

- **Aldona, is there anybody who never fails to amaze you?**
  - Is there anybody who never fails to amaze me? Yes, there is somebody who never fails to amaze me. It's my husband.

- **Is he an amazingly good husband?**
  - Yes, he is an amazingly good husband. I'm amazed at his patience.

- **Can rely on him in every situation?**
  - Sure, I can always rely on him. He earns a lot of money. It's amazing he's so hard-working! I must admit, I like it very much!

- **So, what do you mean when you say that someone amazes you?**
  - When I say that someone amazes me, I mean that they surprise you very much.

- **By the way, are you able to admit you can't do something?**
  - Yes, I am able to admit I can't do something. Well, generally.

- **Tamara, does any of your workmates sometimes fail to understand your instructions?**
  - Yes, some of my workmates sometimes fail to understand my instructions.

- **Is it easy to admit you failed to understand an instruction?**
  - No, it isn't easy to admit you failed to understand an instruction.

- **I'm amazed at your progress. What about you?**
  - Well, thanks. If you're amazed at my progress, then I'm amazed, too.



<b>get down to sth</b>	↔	<i>tu:</i> zabierać się za coś
<b>Let's get down to work!</b>	↔	Bierzmy się do roboty!
<b>Take it easy!</b>	↔	Wyluzuj! Uspokój się! Spokojnie!
<b>right from the start</b>	↔	od samego początku
<b>in the flesh</b>	↔	we własnej osobie
<b>meet / see sb in the flesh</b>	↔	spotkać kogoś we własnej osobie

### Question tags – continuation.

**I'm sure you remember what *question tags* are. We talked about them in DCM Book 3. So, let me remind you the most important thing about them: if the sentence is positive, the question tag is negative. If the sentence is negative, the question tag is positive.**

***She lives here, doesn't she?*** – *Ona tu mieszka, nieprawdaż?*

***He hasn't finished, has he?*** – *On jeszcze nie skończył, prawda?*

**After the imperative (*do it / don't do it etc.*), the tag is usually *will you*:**

*Close the door, will you?* – *Zamknij drzwi, dobrze?*

*Don't be rude, will you?* – *Nie bądź niegrzeczny, dobrze?*

***Let's* has the tag *shall*:**

*Let's go to the cinema, shall we?* – *Chodźmy do kina, dobrze?*

**The tag of *I am* is *aren't I (=am I not?)*:**

*I'm late, aren't I?* – *Jestem spóźniony, prawda?*

**Statements containing words such as *nobody, no (adjective), none, no one, nobody, nothing, hardly, hardly ever, seldom* are negative statements and have a positive tag:**

***No smoking is allowed, is it?*** – *Palenie nie jest dozwolone, prawda?*

***Nothing was repaired, was it?*** – *Nic nie zostało naprawione, prawda?*

***He seldom goes to church, does he?*** – *On rzadko chodzi do kościoła, prawda?*

***She has hardly any money, does she?*** – *Ona prawie nie ma pieniędzy, prawda?*

**The tag of *anyone, anybody, no one, nobody, none, neither* is they:**

***Nobody is ready, are they?*** – *Nikt nie jest gotowy, prawda?*

***Everybody had to wash their hands, didn't they?*** – *Każdy musiał umyć ręce, nieprawdaż?*

***No one will like it, won't they?*** – *Nikomemu się to nie spodoba, prawda?*

- **Tamara, I'm here, aren't I?**

- Sure, you are here. In the flesh. We're here, too. We've come here to study English!

- **I'm talking to you, aren't I?**

- Of course, you're talking to us. You're our language coach. We're talking to one another.

- **We've got a lot of things to learn. Nobody will like it, won't they?**

- Yes, they will. We are here to study! We have been learning interesting things for some months now.

- **Julio, your mum hardly ever comes here, does she?**
  - Well, she used to visit us more often. So, yes, she hardly ever comes here.

- **And now, open your book and make my day, will you?**
  - Sure, no problem. I've just opened my book. What should I do now?

- **Take it easy! I think we should get down to work, shouldn't we?**
  - Our books are open, so we'd better get down to work, hadn't we?

- **Sure, we had. Is it advisable to learn a lot right from the start?**
  - Yes, it's advisable to learn a lot right from the start. It wouldn't make any sense to wait for anything.

- **In other words, let's get down to work, shall we?**
  - Yes, that's a great idea. Let's relax, take it easy and get down to work. In other words, let's start! Let's get started!

- **Ingo, you seldom go to work, do you?**
  - Not really. I go to work five or six times a week, so it's quite often, in my humble opinion.

- **I think we should kick off the new chapter of our English course with a party. How can you say this sentence in a different way?**
  - I can say: Let's kick off the new chapter of our English course with a party, shall we?

- **But nobody is ready to have a party, are they?**
  - Come on, I think everybody is ready to have a party. Nobody is complaining, are they?

- **Anyway, I'm sure you would like to meet your favourite actress in the flesh and invite her to your birthday party, wouldn't you?**
  - Sure I would. So, I would like to meet my favourite actress in the flesh and invite her to my birthday party.



**Your notes:**