

Online tananyag

Interdiszciplináris tudományok

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23. *Angol-alapfok egyesítve = A1*



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Table of Content

UNIT 1.

Grammar

Grammar– Egyszerű jelen idő	6
Grammar: Simple Present	16
Listening: A1	22
Mik is a módbeli segédigék?	24
ESL Polite Expressions – Apology	28
Listening (Rita is talking about ...)	29
Jobs and professions (words)	31
Original Conversation (Having a Hard Time Finding a Job)	34
Reported conversation	35
Simple Past	37
ppt bemutatóanyag – Grammar	44
Unit 1. Reading – Text for reading	51
Unit 1. Reading – Vocabulary: Family	52
Vocabuilder: Driveing and Traffic	56

UNIT 2.

Grammar – Present Continuous

Present Continuous - Folyamatos jelen idő	59
Present Continuous (English)	63
Vocabulary	69
Unit 2. Listening: Education	70
Unit 2 writing Education	74

UNIT 3.

Grammar – Simple Past

Simple Past (English)	76
Simple Past- Egyszerű Múlt Idő 83	
Original Conversation (Having a Hard Time Finding a Job)	89
Reported conversation	90
Jobs and professions	92
Unit 1. Speaking: Jobs and professions	94

UNIT 4.

Grammar – Past Continuous

Past Continuous – Folyamatos múlt idő	97
ppt bemutatóanyag	101
Past Continuous (English)	111
ppt bemutatóanyag	118
Present Perfect (English)	134
Present Perfect Tense	143
The Present Perfect Continuous Tense	145
Megszámlálható és megszámlálhatatlan főnevek	147
ppt bemutatóanyag	152
Conversation Questions: Shopping	164
Words shopping	166

UNIT 5.

Grammar – Present Perfect Continuous

Present Perfect Continuous (English)	169
Unit 5 Writing Travelling	173
Unit 5. Reading: Travelling	174
Asking the way – Vocabulary	178
Word List Accommodation	184
Word List Asking for and Giving Directions	185

UNIT 6.

A jövő idő kifejezésének módjai

A jövő idő kifejezésének módjai	179
Unit 6 Writing Entertainment	191
Written part 1	192
Written part 2	193
Written part 3	194
Unit 6. Speaking: Entertainment	196
Read words	198
Bits and pieces	202

UNIT 7.

Listening Health

Unit 7 Listening Health	224
Speaking	226
Read vocabulary	229
Vocabulary	232

UNIT 8.

Examples

An Example for the Informal letter and Some Useful Information about it	235
Talking about the weather in English	239
Weather words	242
Dressing for the Occasion	244
Clothes	245

UNIT 9.

English Modal Verbs

English Modal Verbs	252
Unit 9. Speaking: Housing	257

UNIT 10.

English Modal Verbs

Grammar	262
Unit 10. Speaking: Meals and services	263

UNIT 11.

Services

Unit 11. Listening: Services	266
Shopping WORD LIST	269
Unit 11 Reading Services	272
Unit 11. Speaking	273

UNIT 12.***Listening: Daily routine***

Unit 12. Listening: Daily routine	276
Unit 12. Reading: Daily routine and housework	278
Daily habits and housework	279
ppt bemutatóanyag 1.	281
ppt bemutatóanyag 2.	288
ppt bemutatóanyag 3.	292

UNIT 13.***Conditional Sentences in English***

ppt bemutatóanyag	302
Sports in Britain Reading and listening text	309
Talking About Sports in English: Do, Play, or Go?	311
Learning with pictures – Sports	313
Vocabulary: Sport	320
Phone conversation	326
A melléknév fokozása	328
Egyetértés és egyet nem értés	332
Behind the Bar	335
Prepositions are short words	340
Asking the way - Questions and answers	345

UNIT 1.

Grammar

Grammar

Az egyszerű jelen idő alakja:

Az állító mondat: első helyen az alany áll, vagyis aki végzi a cselekményt, vagy amivel történik egy dolog.

I like tennis.

Ha az alany egyes szám harmadik személyű pl. (she, your mother, the dog stb.) akkor az igénken ezt jelezniünk kell. Hogyan? Úgy, hogy az igéhez egy „s” -t biggyesztünk.

Ez a gyakorlatban így néz ki:

She likes tennis.

Your mother likes cooking.

The dog bites everybody who visits them.

(Ebben a mondatban azért van a “visit” ige után is “s”, mert az “everybody” úgy viselkedik, mint egy E.sz. 3.sz. névmás, vagyis az “everybody, anybody, somebody, something, everything” után, mindig egyes számú egyeztetés jár.Pl. Everybody helps me. Is anybody here?)

A tagadás:

Ha nem egyes szám harmadik személyű a mondatunk, akkor viszonylag egyszerű dolgunk van. A „DO” segédigével tagadunk. Persze úgy, hogy a „not” szócskát is beszúrjuk.

I do not like tennis.

Ennek gyakorlatiasabb, a hétköznapi életben használt formája a „don’t „összevonás.

I don’t like tennis.

Igen ám, de mi történik az E.sz.3.sz-ű mondatokkal? Ezek a tagadásban is másképp viselkednek. Nem a „do” hanem a „does” lesz a tagadáshoz használt segédige. Ha ez mind nem elég, meg kell azt is jegyezni, hogy az ige viszont még egyszer már nem kapja meg a „s” jelzést. Itt is létezik összevont alak, ez a „DOESN’T”.

She does not like tennis.

She doesn’t like tennis.

Your mother doesn’t like cooking.

A kérdés:

A kérdés kétféle lehet: eldöntendő (igen vagy nem rá a válasz) és kiegészítendő (kérdőszavas kérdésekre, több szóban válaszolunk)

Ismét, ha nem E.sz.3. személyben van a mondatunk, a „DO” varázsszóval kérdezzünk. Úgy, hogy ha eldöntendő a kérdés, akkor először jön a „do” utána a személy, őt követi az ige. Pl.

Do you like tennis?

Do you speak English? (a sokszor hallott kérdés)

Ha kérdés kiegészítendő, akkor első helyen a kérdőszó áll, azt követi a „DO” majd a személy és az ige.

Where do you play tennis?

Why do you play tennis?

What do they play?

Jöjjön a mumus! A logika ugyanaz, csak a „DOES”-t használjuk, a „DO” helyett, és ne feledjük, az igéhez már nem kapcsolunk „s”-t.

Eldöntendő kérdés:

Does she read a lot?

Does your brother study well?

Does Mary love John?

Kiegészítendő kérdés:

How does your brother go to work?

Why does she hate me so much?

How does Mary want to do it?

A kérdésekkel kapcsolatban még egy megjegyzés:

Ha az alanyra kérdezzük rá, pl. Ki ír minden nap levelet neked? Akkor a „do” és does” segédigéket nem használjuk. Helyette „magyarosan” gondolkodunk.

Who live on the third floor? Kik laknak a harmadikon?

Who helps you with your work? Ki segít a munkádban?

AZ EGYSZERŰ JELEN IDŐT AKKOR HASZNÁLJUK, HA:

rutinszerű, szokásos, ismétlődő cselekvésekről beszélünk. Maga a cselekvés lehet hobbi, szokás (pl. Minden reggel kávézom.), napirend, egy időhöz rögzített esemény (pl. menetrend), ami gyakran megtörténik.

Jellemző

határozói: always (mindig), usually (rendszerint), often (gyakran), normally, regularly (rendszeresen), sometimes (néha), every day, never, generally (általában).

Például:

I normally wear jeans.

– tényekről és állapotokról beszélünk.

I go to school. (Iskolába járok.)

California is in America.

The train leaves every morning at 6 AM. (A vonat minden nap reggel 6-kor indul)

– A Present Simple-t használjuk még akkor, amikor arról beszélünk, mi történik, vagy mi nem történik most. De! Ezt csak azoknál az igéknél alkalmazzuk, amiket nem lehet folyamatos jelen időbe (Present Continuous) tenni.

I am here now.

She is not here now.

He needs help right now.

He does not need help now.

He has his passport in his hand.

Do you have your passport with you?

Viccesen ezeket az igéket „feketelistás” igéknek nevezték el (Király 1998). Azért vannak feketelistán, mert a cselekvés, amit a személy éppen végez, az nem látható.

ILYENEK AZ ABSZTRAKT IGÉK:

to be (lenni), to want, to cost (kerül vm-be), to seem (tűnik), to need (kell, szüksége van), to care (gondoskodik, törődik), to contain (tartalmaz), to owe (tartozik vk-nek vm-nek), to exist (létezik)...

BIRTOKLÁST KIFEJEZŐ IGÉK: POSSESSION VERBS

to possess (birtokol), to own (birtokol), to belong (tartozik vk-hez vm-hez)...

ÉRZELMEKET KIFEJEZŐ IGÉK: EMOTION VERBS

to like, to love, to hate, to dislike, to fear (fél), to envy (irigyel), to mind (bán vm- t, törődik vm-vel)...

Examples:

– He is needing help now. **Nem helyesli! Not Correct!!!**

– He needs help now. **Helyes -Correct**

– He is wanting a drink now. **Nem helyes!!! Not Correct!!!**

– He wants a drink now. **Helyes -Correct Vegyes igék - Mixed verbs**

Ezeknek az igéknek több jelentésük is van. Valójában minden jelentés egy önálló igét jelent. Néhány jelentés úgy használható, mint egy normális ige (vagyis van folyamatos és egyszerű alakja is) néhány esetben pedig csak az egyszerű jelen idejű alak alkalmazható.

VEGYES IGÉK -MIXED VERBS

to appear (tűnik), to feel (érez), to have, to hear, to look, to see, to weigh (nyom súlyt)...

to appear:

– Donna **appears** confused. Non-Continuous Verb (zavartnak tűnik – itt nem alkalmazható a folyamatos jelen idő)

DONNA SEEMS CONFUSED.

– My favorite singer **is appearing** at the jazz club tonight. Normal Verb (az énekes fellép- itt alkalmazható)

MY FAVORITE SINGER IS GIVING A PERFORMANCE AT THE JAZZ CLUB TONIGHT.

to have:

– I **have** a dollar now. Non-Continuous Verb (birtokol, van neki egy dollárja- itt nem alkalmazható)

I POSSESS A DOLLAR.

– I **am having** fun now. Normal Verb (a have fun egy “normális ige, nincs köze a birtokláshoz- itt ezért alkalmazható a folyamatos jelen idő)

I AM EXPERIENCING FUN NOW.

to hear:

– *She **hears** the music.* Non-Continuous Verb (hallja a zenét a fülével, mert nem süket)

SHE HEARS THE MUSIC WITH HER EARS.

– *She **is hearing** voices.* Normal Verb (hangokat hall, amit mások nem)

SHE HEARS SOMETHING OTHERS CANNOT HEAR. SHE IS HEARING VOICES IN HER MIND.

to look:

– *Nancy **looks** tired.* Non-Continuous Verb (Nancy fáradtnak néz ki/tűnik)

SHE SEEMS TIRED.

– *Farah **is looking** at the pictures.* Normal Verb (Farah nézi a képet)

SHE IS LOOKING WITH HER EYES.

to miss:

– *John **misses** Sally.* Non-Continuous Verb (Johnnak hiányzik Sally)

HE IS SAD BECAUSE SHE IS NOT THERE.

– *Debbie **is missing** her favorite TV program.* Normal Verb (Debbie kihagyja, elmulasztja a kedvenc műsorát, mert pl. nincs otthon)

SHE IS NOT THERE TO SEE HER FAVORITE PROGRAM.

to see:

– *I **see** her.* Non-Continuous Verb (Látom őt, mert van szemem)

I SEE HER WITH MY EYES.

– *I **am seeing** the doctor.* Normal Verb (Meglátogatom az orvosomat, elmegyek hozzá)

I AM VISITING OR CONSULTING WITH A DOCTOR. (ALSO USED WITH DENTIST AND LAWYER.)

– *I **am seeing** her.* Normal Verb (Látogatom őt, mert kapcsolatban vagyunk)

I AM HAVING A RELATIONSHIP WITH HER.

– *He **is seeing** ghosts at night.* Normal Verb (Olyan eset, mint a hallásnál: szellemeket lát, amit mások nem.)

HE SEES SOMETHING OTHERS CANNOT SEE. FOR EXAMPLE GHOSTS, AURA, A VISION OF THE FUTURE, ETC.

to smell:

– *The coffee **smells** good.* Non-Continuous Verb (A kávénak jó illata van)

THE COFFEE HAS A GOOD SMELL.

– *I **am smelling** the flowers.* Normal Verb (Szagolom/beszippantom a virágok illatát.)

I AM SNIFFING THE FLOWERS TO SEE WHAT THEIR SMELL IS LIKE.

to taste:

– *The coffee **tastes** good.* Non-Continuous Verb (A kávénak jó íze van.)

THE COFFEE HAS A GOOD TASTE.

– *I **am tasting** the cake.* Normal Verb (Megkóstolom, kóstolgom a tortát)

I AM TRYING THE CAKE TO SEE WHAT IT TASTES LIKE.

to think:

– *He **thinks** the test is easy.* Non-Continuous Verb (A tesztet könnyűnek találja)

HE CONSIDERS THE TEST TO BE EASY.

– *She **is thinking** about the question.* Normal Verb (Gondolkodik a kérdésen)

SHE IS PONDERING THE QUESTION, GOING OVER IT IN HER MIND.

to weigh:

– *The table **weighs** a lot.* Non-Continuous Verb (Az asztal nehéz.)

THE TABLE IS HEAVY.

– *She **is weighing** herself.* Normal Verb (Leméri magát.)

SHE IS DETERMINING HER WEIGHT.

NÉHÁNY IGE VÉGKÉPP ÖSSZEZAVARHAT:

to be:

– Joe **is** American. Non-Continuous Verb (Joe amerikai.)

JOE IS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

– Joe **is being** very American. Normal Verb (Joe nagyon úgy viselkedik, mint egy amerikai)

JOE IS BEHAVING LIKE A STEREOTYPICAL AMERICAN.

– Joe **is being** very rude. Normal Verb (Joe ma valahogy nagyon durva, közönséges. Általában nem ilyen)

JOE IS BEHAVING VERY RUDELY. USUALLY HE IS NOT RUDE.

– Joe **is being** very formal. Normal Verb (Joe nagyon hivatalos. Általában nem ilyen)

JOE IS BEHAVING VERY FORMALLY. USUALLY HE IS NOT FORMAL.

Figyelem! A „to be” folyamatos alakja ebben a formában nem gyakori. Általában akkor használjuk, ha a személy átmenetileg furcsán viselkedik.

to feel:

– The massage **feels** great. Non-Continuous Verb (A masszázs jól esik.)

THE MASSAGE HAS A PLEASING FEELING.

– I **don't feel** well today. Sometimes used as Non-Continuous Verb (Nem érzem jól magam, kicsit rosszul vagyok.)

I AM A LITTLE SICK.

I am not feeling well today. Sometimes used as Normal Verb (Na, itt van az az eset, amikor látszólag nem érthető a különbség. Mara djunk annyiban, hogy nincs különösebb eltérés a két használat között.) I AM A LITTLE SICK.

Grammar: Simple Present

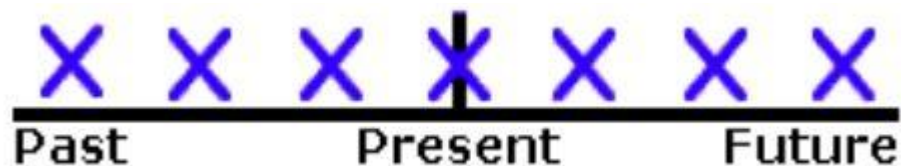
FORM

[VERB] + s/es in third person

Examples:

- You speak English.
- Do you speak English?
- You do not speak English.

USE 1 REPEATED ACTIONS



Use the Simple Present to express the idea that an action is repeated or usual. The action can be a habit, a hobby, a daily event, a scheduled event or something that often happens. It can also be something a person often forgets or usually does not do.

Examples:

I **play** tennis.

She does not play **tennis**.

Does he **play** tennis?

The train **leaves** every morning at 8 AM.

The train **does not leave** at 9 AM.

When **does** the train usually **leave**?

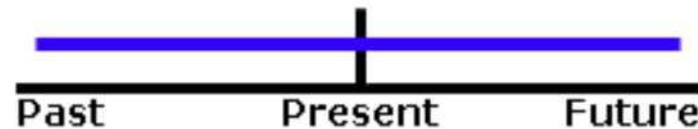
She always **forgets** her purse.

He never **forgets** his wallet.

Every twelve months, the Earth **circles** the Sun.

Does the Sun **circle** the Earth?

USE 2 FACTS OR GENERALIZATIONS



The Simple Present can also indicate the speaker believes that a fact was true before, is true now, and will be true in the future. It is not important if the *speaker is correct about the fact*. It is also used to make generalizations about people or things.

Examples:

Cats **like** milk.

Birds **do not like** milk.

Do pigs **like** milk?

California **is** in America.

California **is not** in the United Kingdom.

Windows **are** made of glass.

Windows **are not** made of wood.

New York is a small city.

It is not important that this fact is untrue.

USE 3 SCHEDULED EVENTS IN THE NEAR FUTURE



Speakers occasionally use Simple Present to talk about scheduled events in the near future. This is most commonly done when talking about public transportation, but it can be used with other scheduled events as well.

Examples:

The train **leaves** tonight at 6 PM.

The bus does not arrive at 11 AM, it **arrives** at 11 PM. it arrives at 11 PM. When **do** we **board** the plane?

The party **starts** at 8 o'clock.

When **does** class begin tomorrow?

USE 4 Now (Non-CONTINUOUS VERBS)



Speakers sometimes use the Simple Present to express the idea that an action is happening or is not happening now. This can only be done with Non- Continuous Verbs and certain Mixed Verbs.

Examples:

- I **am** here now.
- She **is not** here now.
- He **needs** help right now.
- He **does not need** help now.
- He **has** his passport in his hand.
- **Do you have** your passport with you?

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

- You **only** speak English.
- Do you **only** speak English?

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Examples:

- Once a week, Tom **cleans** the car. ACTIVE
- Once a week, the car **is cleaned** by Tom. PASSIVE

Listening: A1

resource: www.oupe.es



(<http://quotes.viralcreek.com>)

What makes a best friend?

This is what some of our readers said ...

My name's Katie and I'm from New York. My best friend is in my class, so I see her every day. It's not a problem because we never argue! I like her because she's interesting AND she always listens to me. I always tell her my secrets and other personal information and I KNOW she doesn't tell other people.

I'm Sarah and I'm from London. My best friend lives on the other side of town, so we don't meet often. She isn't perfect because she doesn't always listen to me. She can also be a bit boring because she doesn't like going out. I usually go to her house on Saturdays and sometimes stay until Sunday. She's funny though and we have a lot in common. For a start, we like the same singers and bands.

I'm Mandisa and I'm from Cape Town in South Africa. I've got a really special best friend. We go to the same basketball club, that's how I know him. He's friendly and knows a lot of people, but he's really kind and always has time for me. He's also very clever and often comes round to my house and helps me with my maths.

Vocabulary:

- always (mindig)
- because (mert)
- best (legjobb)
- boring (unalmas)
- for a start (kezdésnek)
- interesting (érdekes)
- other (más, másik)
- never (soha)
- personal (személyes)
- reader (olvasó)
- secret (titok)
- some (néhány)
- sometimes (néha)
- to argue (veszekedni, vitatkozni)
- to come around (eljönni valakihez)
- to have a lot in common (sok közös dolguk van együtt)
- to listen to (hallgatni)
- to make (készíteni)
- to stay (maradni)
- to tell (mesélni, mondani)

Mik is a módbeli segédigék?

A segédigék olyan igék, amelyek merőben másként viselkednek, mint közönséges társaik.

ÍME NÉHÁNY FONTOS KÜLÖNBSÉG:

1. *A segédigék nem veszik fel az „s” ragot Esz. 3. személyben.*

Példák:

He can speak Chinese. (Tud kínaiul.)

She should be here by 8. (8-ra itt kéne lennie.)

2. *A „not” szócskát használjuk tagadáskor.*

Példák:

She should not be late. Nem kéne késnie.

They might not come to the party. Lehet, hogy nem jönnek a partira.

3. Sok olyan segédige van, amit nem tudunk jövő és múlt időbe tenni.

A leggyakoribb segédigék:

Segédige	Jelentései	Példák, magyarázatok
CAN	képesség, megengedés, valószínűség	They can swim. You can go in. (Bemehet.) He can be at home now. (Lehet, hogy most otthon van.)
COULD	alapvetően a „can” múlt ideje kérdésben udvarias kérés, felszólítás jövő idejű lehetőség kifejezése	I could park here yesterday. Tegnap itt parkolhattam. Could I have a cup of tea? It could rain. Lehet, hogy esni fog.
MAY	lehet kérdő mondatban megengedésre vonatkozó udvarias kérést jelent	I may visit you. Lehet, hogy meglátogatlak. May I take your pen? Elvehetem a tollát?
MIGHT	lehet, de a bizonytalanság erősebb, mint a „may”-nél	He might go there. Lehet, hogy odamegy.
MUST	határozott szükségesség (meg kell vm-t csinálni) általában belső kényszerre	He must go home. Haza kell mennie.

Segédige	Jelentései	Példák, magyarázatok
OUGHT TO	a „should”-dal megegyező értelmű és erősségű, de objektív, külső késztetés hatására szükségessé váló cselekvést jelöl	I ought to study, but I don't want to. Tanulnom kellene, de nem akarok.
SHALL	Kérdésben használjuk mostanság leginkább lsd. a példát.	Shall I open the window? Kinyissam az ablakot?
SHOULD	szubjektív szükségesség, tanácsadás kifejezése, a magyarban a „kéne, kellene” szóval fordítj	He should go home. Haza kellene mennie.
WILL	szándék, akarat,	A „will”-t ismerhetjük a jövő idő kifejezéséből. Udvarias kérdésekben: Will you do it for me, please?
WOULD	akarat, szándék kifejezésére udvarias, feltételes értelemben, hasonlóan a magyar „-na, -ne” ragozású igéhez	I would like to go there. Oda szeretnék menni.
NEED, NEED TO	kell – általános szükségesség	I need to earn a lot of money.

Ezzel itt nem ér véget a kaland. Említettem már, hogy a segédigéket nem igazán rugalmasan lehet múlt és jövő időbe tenni, sőt tagadásukkor néhány esetben ajelentésük is megváltozhat. Jöjjön néhány példa, amit nem árt megjegyezni.

I must go home. Ha ezt a mondatot tagadom, akkor a mondat jelentése megváltozik, mert a mustn't tiltást fejez ki.

I mustn't go home. Nem mehetek haza. (mert tilos) Hogyan tudjuk azt mondani, hogy nem kell valamit csinálni?

I don't have to go home. Ez a mondat áll a legközelebb a célunkhoz. Nem kell haza mennem.

I don't need to go home. Nem kell, nem szükséges haza mennem.

I needn't go home.

Tehát, a **HAVE TO** az, amit minden igeidőben használni tudunk és a jelentése megegyezik a **kell**, illetve tagadás esetén a **nem kell** kifejezésekkel. Bővebben majd később.

Másik ilyen varázslónk és megmentőnk a **BE ABLE TO**, amit a **can** különféle formáinak kiváltására használhatunk. Míg múlt időben működik az:

I could swim when I was five, addig bonyolultabb igeidőkben csak a **be able to** segít.

How long have you been able to swim? Mióta tudsz úszni?

Ez alkalommal maradjunk ennyiben, majd folytatjuk ...

ESL Polite Expressions - Apology

Learn how to apologize using polite expressions.

Video Lesson guide.

In this video you are going to learn English (ESL,EFL) Vocabulary and expressions related to polite expressions.

How to study with the video

Click play to begin. Listen and repeat what you hear. Follow the videos closely.

Repeat video for clarity.

Just keep a dictionary nearby in case you still can't understand some expressions. Or use our dictionary links.

Vocabulary: modal verbs for asking questions, can, may, please etc.

Communication focus: Can, I help you?

Grammar focus: modal verbs, **can**, **may** etc. Your own ESL Youtube.

(Forrás: <http://www.englishmedialab.com/higherlevels/polite%20expressions/polite%20expressions.html>)

Rita is talking about the job she's been doing for two years:

I'm a nurse. I work in a hospital. It's shift--work. I sometimes work in the daytime, sometimes at night. I quite often work at the weekends. I've only one day free during the week. I wish I had more free time, but it's all right. My colleagues are nice and friendly, but the money I earn is not enough to make ends meet. I like looking after the patients but it is very tiring, you know. I don't think I'll be working here long, especially if I want to have a family. I'd like to do something different. But I don't know what. It's not easy to find a decent job nowadays – a job that suits me, you know, designing or modeling. Or perhaps something in tourism or working for a big multi company as a secretary. That's what I've always longed for. I'm said to be talented at meeting and dealing with people.

SOME USEFUL QUESTIONS YOU CAN ASK:

Where do you work?

Do you enjoy working there?

How long have you been working in your present job?

Have you had any special training for the job you are doing?

Do you work full--time or part--time?

What time do you start and finish work every day?

How do you normally spend the day at work?

Is your salary reasonable for the work you are doing?

Do you find your work easy or tiring?

What sort of people do you work with?

How do you get on with your boss?

Do you have any breaks during your day's work?

Have you got good prospects for promotion?

MORE ADVANCED:

What do you consider the most important thing about a job?

Is it good to change your job frequently?

Is it easy for young people to get good jobs in Hungary these days?

What would you consider to be an interesting job if you could start all over again?

What are some of the effects of the rat race in modern society? How can you avoid it? What should the government do to help the unemployed?

Do women have equal career opportunities as men?

Nowadays we can hear quite a lot about aging societies. What can be the consequences of this phenomenon?

Jobs and professions

qualification	képzettség, végzettség
occupation	foglalkozás
profession	hivatás
to work/ make a living as a ...	m-ként keresi a kenyerét
post	poszt
career	karrier
white/blue collar worker	fizikai/szellemi munkás
brainwork	szellemi munka
employee, employer	alkalmazott, munkáltató
department	osztály
manual work	kézzel végzett, fizikai munka
menial work	unalmas, fárasztó munka
skilled or unskilled worker	szakképzett, szakképzetlen
to be self- employed	magánvállalkozó
to be a freelance	szabadúszó
entrepreneur	vállalkozó

to run sy's own business	saját vállalkozását vezeti
capital funds	alaptőke
to set up a business enterprise	vállalkozásba kezd
private/public sector	magán/közfőera
to pay tax	adót fizet
earning	kereset
hourly rate/wages	órabér
premium payment	pótlék
net salary	nettó kereset
gross salary	bruttó kereset
deduction	levonás
income tax	jövedelemadó
annual income	éves jövedelem
superannuation contribution	nyugdíjjárulék
wage-earners and salary-earners	bérből és fizetésből élők
Commencing/starting salary	kezdőfizetés
subsidy	állami támogatás
bank account	bankszámla
poverty line	létminimum

to purchase	vásárol
reserve	tartalék
unemployed	munkanélküli
unemployment benefit	munkanélküli segély
to join the dole queue	sorbanáll segélyért, csatlakozik a segélyen lévőkhöz
branch	ágazat
craft union	szakmai szakszervezet
better terms of employment	jobb munkafeltételek

Having a Hard Time Finding a Job

Original Conversation

Mark: Hi Peter! How are you doing these days?

Peter: Oh, Hi Mark. I'm not doing very well, actually.

Mark: I'm sorry to hear that. What seems to be the problem?

Peter: ... you know I've been looking for work. I can't seem to find a job.

Mark: That's too bad. Why did you leave your last job?

Peter: Well, my boss treated me badly, and I didn't like my chances of advancing in the company.

Mark: That makes sense. A job without opportunities AND a difficult boss isn't very attractive.

Peter: Exactly! So, anyway, I decided to quit and find a new job. I sent out my resume to more than twenty companies. Unfortunately, I've only had two interviews so far.

Mark: Have you tried looking online for a job?

Peter: Yes, but so many of the jobs require moving to another city. I don't want to do that.

Mark: I can understand that. How about going to some of those networking groups?

Peter: I haven't tried those. What are they?

Mark: They're groups of people who are also looking for work. They help each other discover new opportunities.

Peter: That sounds great. I'll definitely try some of those.

Mark: I'm glad to hear that. So, what are you doing here?

Peter: Oh, I'm shopping for a new suit. I want to make the best impression possible at my job interviews!

Mark: There you go. That's the spirit. I'm sure things will look up for you soon.

Peter: Yes, you're probably right. I hope so!

REPORTED CONVERSATION

Mark: I saw Peter today.

Susan: How's he doing?

Mark: Not too well, I'm afraid.

Susan: Why's that?

Mark: He told me had been looking for work, but hadn't found a job.

Susan: That surprises me. Was he fired or did he quit his last job?

Mark: He told me his boss had treated him badly. He also said he didn't like his chances of advancing in the company.

Susan: Quitting doesn't sound like a very wise decision to me.

Mark: That's true. But he's been working hard at finding a new job.

Susan: What's he done?

Mark: He said he had sent out his resumes to more than twenty companies. Unfortunately, he told me that only two had called him for an interview.

Susan: That's tough.

Mark: Tell me about it. However, I gave him some advice and I hope it helps.

Susan: What did you suggest?

Mark: I suggested joining a networking group.

Susan: That's a great idea.

Mark: Yes, well, he told me he would try a few groups.

Susan: Where did you see him?

Mark: I saw him at the mall. He told me he was shopping for a new suit.

Susan: What?! Buying new clothes and no work!

Mark: No, no. He said he wanted to make the best impression possible at his job interviews.

Susan: Oh, that makes sense.

(Forrás: http://esl.about.com/od/intermediatereading/a/d_report.htm)

Simple Past

FORM

[VERB+ed] or **irregular verbs**

Examples:

- You **called** Debbie.
- **Did** you **call** Debbie?
- You **did not call** Debbie.

Complete List of Simple Past Forms

USE 1 COMPLETED ACTION IN THE PAST



Use the Simple Past to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past. Sometimes, the speaker may not actually mention the specific time, but they do have one specific time in mind.

Examples:

- I **saw** a movie yesterday.
- I **didn't see** a play yesterday.
- Last year, I **traveled** to Japan.
- Last year, I **didn't travel** to Korea.
- **Did you have** dinner last night?
- She **washed** her car.
- He **didn't wash** his car.

USE 2 A SERIES OF COMPLETED ACTIONS



We use the Simple Past to list a series of completed actions in the past. These actions happen 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and so on.

Examples:

- I **finished** work, **walked** to the beach, and **found** a nice place to swim.
- He **arrived** from the airport at 8:00, **checked** into the hotel at 9:00, and **met** the others at 10:00.
- **Did** you **add** flour, **pour** in the milk, and then **add** the eggs?

USE 3 DURATION IN PAST



The Simple Past can be used with a duration which starts and stops in the past. A duration is a longer action often indicated by expressions such as: for two years, for five minutes, all day, all year, etc.

Examples:

- I lived in Brazil for two years.
- Shauna studied Japanese for five years.
- They sat at the beach all day.
- They did not stay at the party the entire time.
- We talked on the phone for thirty minutes.

- A: How long did you wait for them?
- B: We waited for one hour.

USE 4 HABITS IN THE PAST



The Simple Past can also be used to describe a habit which stopped in the past. It can have the same meaning as „used to.” To make it clear that we are talking about a habit, we often add expressions such as: always, often, usually, never, when I was a child, when I was younger, etc.

Examples:

- I **studied** French when I was a child.
- He **played** the violin.
- He **didn't** play the piano.
- **Did** you play a musical instrument when you were a kid?
- She **worked** at the movie theater after school.
- They never **went** to school, they always **skipped** class.

USE 5 PAST FACTS OR GENERALIZATIONS



The Simple Past can also be used to describe past facts or generalizations which are no longer true. As in USE 4 above, this use of the Simple Past is quite similar to the expression „used to.”

Examples:

- She **was** shy as a child, but now she is very outgoing.
- He **didn't like** tomatoes before.
- **Did you live** in Texas when you **were** a kid?
- People **paid** much more to make cell phone calls in the past.

IMPORTANT When-Clauses Happen First

Clauses are groups of words which have meaning but are often not complete sentences. Some clauses begin with the word „when” such as „when I dropped my pen...” or „when class began...” These clauses are called when-clauses, and they are very important. The examples below contain when-clauses.

Examples:

- **When I paid her one dollar,** she answered my question.
- She answered my question **when I paid her one dollar.**

When-clauses are important because they always happen first when both clauses are in the Simple Past. Both of the examples above mean the same thing: first, I paid her one dollar, and then, she answered my question. It is not important whether „when I paid her one dollar” is at the beginning of the sentence or at the end of the sentence. However, the example below has a different meaning. First, she answered my question, and then, I paid her one dollar.

Example:

- I paid her one dollar **when she answered my question.**

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

- You **just** called Debbie.
- Did you **just** call Debbie?

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Examples:

- Tom **repaired** the car. *ACTIVE*
- The car **was repaired** by Tom. *PASSIVE*

(forrás: <http://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/simplepast.html>)

Mielőtt a “Listening” feladatba belevágsz (nem lesz nehéz), íme néhány hasznos szó a feladathoz:

display – áru kiállítása

product – termék

purpose – cél

thoroughly – alaposan

ppt bemutatóanyag – Grammar



DUNAÚJVÁROSI EGYETEM
UNIVERSITY OF DUNAÚJVÁROS



Present Simple Tense

A1

Made by Orsolya Bartal
University of Dunaújváros
HASÍT



ONLINE STUDIUM
www.onlinestudium.hu

Az Egyszerű Jelen idő: Használata- Usage

- Az egyszerű jelen időt akkor használjuk, ha:
- rutinszerű, szokásos, ismétlődő cselekvésekről beszélünk. Maga a cselekvés lehet hobbi, szokás (eg. I drink coffee every morning.- Minden reggel kávézom.), napirend, egy időhöz rögzített esemény (pl. menetrend), ami gyakran megtörténik.
- tényekről és állapotokról beszélünk eg.: The train leaves every morning at 6 AM.(A vonat minden nap reggel 6-kor indul.)



Jellemző Időhatározó szavai

– Time adverbials

- Jellemző határozói: always (mindig), usually (rendszerint), often (gyakran), normally, regularly (rendszeresen), sometimes (néha), every day, never, generally (általában), on weekdays (hétköznaponként), at the weekends (hétvegenként)
- Eg. : I normally wear jeans. – Általában farmert viselek.
- Eg.: She usually goes to work on foot. (Általában gyalog megy munkába.)



Az Egyszerű jelen szórendje – Word order

- + 😊 + V1(s=E/3)

Eg.: She likes music very much.

- - 😊 + do/does not + V1

Eg. She doesn't like cheese.

- ? Do/Does + 😊 + V1...?

Eg. Do you have a brother or a sister?



„Feketelistás” igék I.



A Present Simple-t használjuk még akkor, amikor arról beszélünk mi történik, vagy mi nem történik most. De! Ezt csak azoknál az igéknél alkalmazzuk, amiket nem lehet folyamatos jelen időbe (Present Continuous) tenni.

- I am here now. She is not here now. He needs help right now. He does not need help now. He has his passport in his hand. Do you have your passport with you?

„Feketelistás” igék II.



- Ilyenek az absztrakt igék:
to be (lenni), to want, to cost (kerül vm-be), to seem (tűnik), to need (kell, szüksége van), to care (gondoskodik, törődik), to contain (tartalmaz), to owe (tartozik vk-nek vmnek), to exist (létezik)...
- Birtoklást kifejező igék: Possession Verbs
to possess (birtokol), to own (birtokol), to belong (tartozik vk-hez vm-hez)...
- Érzelmeket kifejező igék - Emotion Verbs to like, to love, to hate, to dislike, to fear (fél), to envy (irigyel), to mind (bán vmt, törődik vm-vel)...



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Thank you for your attention



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Unit 1. Reading – Text for reading

I come from quite a large family. I have got three elder sisters and a younger brother. My sisters are married, my brother is single. I'm married, I have got two children. My son is two years old and my daughter is twelve. I met my wife fifteen years ago and we got married in 2006. She is a very good teacher, her students adore her. She is so understanding and caring.

Funnily enough, everyone is a bit overweight in my family. Well, my mother is a brilliant cook... I love my parents! We get on well with each other, but sometimes we quarrel about unimportant things. All things considered, I can always turn to them for help and advice.

I don't get on very well with my sisters though, because they like giving orders to me and still treat me like a little boy. I have got four nephews and two nieces.

All in all, I'm satisfied with my life.

Unit 1. Reading – Vocabulary: Family

first/Christian name	keresztnév
family name	családi név
close/distant relatives	közeli/távoli rokonok
parents	szülők
to get on well/badly	jól/rosszul jön ki vk-vel
an only child	egyke
twins	ikrek
younger brother/sister	öccs/húg
elder brother/sister	bátyú/nővér
mother-in-law	anyós
father-in-law	após
cousin	unokatestvér
aunt	nagynéni
uncle	nagybácsi
grandparents	nagyszülők
to be alive	életben van
single	egyedülálló
married	házas
to get married	összeházasodni
to get divorced	elválni
bachelor	agglegény
to go out with somebody (sy)	járni vk-vel
to co-habit with sy	együtt élni vk-vel (házasság előtt)
to split up	szakítani
a spouse	házastárs
wedding	esküvő
honeymoon	mézesetek
one/single parent family	egyszülős család
to be pregnant	terhes
to be on maternity leave	GYES-en lenni
to bring up children	gyerekeket nevelni
adult/grown up	felnőtt
middle- aged	középkorú
elderly person	idős ember
pensioner	nyugdíjas
to live /get by on 50. 000 a month	50 ezerből élni



to be unemployed	munkanélküli
family budget	családi kassza/költségvetés
income	bevétel
outgoings	kiadások
understanding	megértő
caring	gondoskodó
cute	aranyos
to quarrel	veszekedni
to argue about something (sg)	vitatkozni
to discuss	megvitatni
breadwinner	kenyérkereső
to trust	megbízni vk-ben
to respect	tisztelni
to obey	engedelmeskedni
reliable	megbízható
to treat	kezelní vk-t
to give orders	parancsolgatni
to turn to somebody (sy) for advice	tanácsért fordulni vk-hez

breakfast	reggeli
to have breakfast	reggelizni
lunch	ebéd
elevenes	tízórai
dinner/ supper	vacsora
to consist of	áll vm-ből
course	fogás
pork	disznóhús
beef	marhahús
veal	borjúhús
duck	kacsa
poultry	szárnyas
turkey	pulyka
dish	étel
lentil	lencse
green peas	zöldborsó
beans	bab
soup	leves
noodles	kifőtt tészta
pancake	palacsinta
national dish	nemzeti étel
chicken paprika with sour cream	csirkepaprikás
sour cream	tejföl
stuffed cabbage	töltött káposzta
left-over	maradék
cold cuts	hideg felvágottak
to be on a slimming diet	fogyókúrázik
cream	tejszín
cooking oil	étolaj
spices	fűszerek
spicy	fűszeres
greasy	zsíros
to prepare	elkészíteni
basic dishes	alap ételek
to be good at sth	jó valamiben
vegetable sauce	főzelék
to bake	sütni
to fry	zsírban sütni

to grill	grillezni
to mix	összekever
to stuff	megtölt
to lay the table	megterít
to enter sg	belép valahová
empty	üres
to order the dishes	megrendeli az ételeket
to ask for the bill	kéri a számlát
tip	borravaló
wrapped	becsomagolt
enclosed in pastry	tésztában
to remain	marad
at a reasonable price	megfizethető áron
to suck	szív
a straw	szívószál
lap	öl (testrész)
to lick	nyal
tongue	nyelv
a saucer	csészealj
to cover	befed
tablecloth	asztalterítő

Vocabuilder: Driving and Traffic

passenger (n.) – a person who is *not* driving; the side of a car opposite the driver

Luckily there were no passengers on the bus when it got into an accident.

seatbelt (n.) – a safety belt in cars that protects drivers and passengers

I always ask passengers in my car to wear their seatbelts.

carpool (n.) – a group of people who ride (to work, etc.) in the same car to save money

We started a carpool at my company so we can protect the environment while saving money.

lane (n.) – a single “path” in the road (large highways often have several lanes on each side)

In the US, the right lane is for slower drivers, and the left lane is for passing.

Some highways have a special “carpool lane” for cars with 2 or more people.

speed limit (n.) – the fastest speed that you are allowed to drive on a road

The speed limit on this highway is 65 miles per hour.

residential area (n.) – an area with many houses where many people live

In residential areas, the speed limit is 25 miles per hour.

fine (n.) – money that you have to pay if you are caught breaking a law

I have to pay a \$100 fine because I was caught speeding in a residential area.

parking space (n.) – a place where you can park a single car

parking lot (n.) – an area with many parking spaces

When you go to the grocery store, you can park in their parking lot. There are usually many parking spaces available.

traffic jam (n.) – when too many cars are on the road and the traffic stops moving

I was late to work because there was a traffic jam on the highway.

pedestrian (n.) – a person who is walking (on a sidewalk, or across a street, for example)

You must be careful when you're driving in the city because there are many pedestrians.

intersection (n.) – where two or more roads meet (there is usually a **stoplight** (or **traffic light**) at intersections)

You must be careful when you're driving in the city because there are many pedestrians.

crosswalk (US) / zebra crossing (UK) – the white stripes at intersections where pedestrians cross the road

Pedestrians must use the crosswalk when crossing the street. Otherwise, they may get a fine.

UNIT 2.

Grammar – Present Continuous

Present Continuous - Folyamatos jelen idő

Formája: [a m/is/a re + ING]

Állító mondat: A „to be” létige ragozott formája (I’m, you’re, he’s, we’re, they’re stb.) ezután jön az ige, amelyhez egy „ING” ragot teszünk.

You are watching TV. (You’re watching...)

He is playing the guitar. (He’s playing ...)

We are watching TV. (We’re watching...)

Tagadó mondat: A „not” szócskával tagadunk, melyet leginkább összevont alakjában használunk (I’m not, you aren’t, he isn’t, she isn’t, we aren’t, they aren’t stb.)
Az ige még mindig „ING”-es.

We aren’t watching TV. (We are not watching ...) They aren’t working now. I’m not talking to you.

Kérdés: A fordított szórend elve működik, felcseréljük az alanyt, az „am, is, are” alakokkal.

Are you watching TV?

Is Emma sleeping?

Are they listening to you?

Ha kiegészítendő, vagyis kérdőszavas a kérdésünk, akkor is él ez a szabály, csak a szórend: Kérdőszó, „am, is, are” alany.

Why is she running so fast?

What is she doing there?

Where is your dad going?

A folyamatos jelen időt akkor használjuk ha: A cselekvés éppen most történik, (now, at this moment, at the moment)

You are learning English now.

You are not swimming now.

Are you sleeping?

I am sitting.

I am not standing.

Is he sitting or standing?

They are reading their books.

They are not watching television.

What are you doing?

Why aren't you doing your homework?

– Ha a cselekvés mostanában zajlik, de lehet, hogy épp ebben a pillanatban nem. Ilyen az, ha házat építünk, vagy tanulunk autót vezetni.

I'm learning English.

I am reading the book I'm Sawyer.

I am not reading any books right now.

Are you working on any special projects at work?

Aren't you teaching at the university now?

– Közeljövőben megtörténő vagy meg nem történő cselekvésről beszélünk.

I am meeting some friends after work.

I am not going to the party tonight.

Is he visiting his parents next weekend?

Isn't he coming with us tonight?

– Valami idegesítő dologra utalunk, ami állandóan és folytonosan megtörténik. Ilyenkor azért az „always” vagy a „constantly” szavakat beszúrjuk, hogy a hallgató „vegye a lapot”.

She is always coming to class late.

He is constantly talking. I wish he would shut up.

I don't like them because they are always complaining.

Ne felejtjük el a folyamatos jelen időbe nem tehető igéket! Ezekről az előző leckében már volt szó.

She is loving this chocolate ice cream. **Not Correct**

She loves this chocolate ice cream. **Correct**

A határozók elhelyezése:

Figyeljük meg az *always, only, never, ever, still, just* helyét a mondatokban.

You are *si/7/* watching TV.

Are you *si/7/* watching TV?

Present Continuous

FORM

[am/is/are + present participle]

Examples:

- You **are watching** TV.
- **Are you watching** TV?
- You **are not watching** TV.

Complete List of Present Continuous Forms

USE 1 Now



Use the Present Continuous with Normál Verbs to express the idea that something is happening now, at this very moment. It can also be used to show that something is not happening now.

Examples:

You **are learning** English now.

You **are not swimming** now.

Are you sleeping?

I am sitting.

I am not standing.

Is he **sitting or standing?**

They **are reading** their books.

They **are not watching** television.

What **are you doing?**

Why **aren't you doing** your homework?

USE 2 LONGER ACTIONS IN PROGRESS NOW



In English, “now” can mean: this second, today, this month, this year, this century, and so on.

Sometimes, we use the Present Continuous to say that we are in the process of doing a longer action which is in progress; however, we might not be doing it at this exact second.

Examples: (AN of these sentences can be said while eating dinner in a restaurant.)

I am studying to become a doctor.

I am not studying to become a dentist.

I am reading the book *Tom Sawyer*.

I am not reading any books right now.

Are you **working** on any special projects at work?

Aren't you **teaching** at the university now?

USE 3 NEAR FUTURE



Sometimes, speakers use the Present Continuous to indicate that something will or will not happen in the near future.

Examples:

- I **am meeting** some friends after work.
- I **am not going** to the party tonight.
- **Is he visiting** his parents next weekend?
- **Isn't he coming** with us tonight?

USE 4 REPETITION AND IRRITATION WITH “ALWAYS”



The Present Continuous with words such as “always” or “constantly” expresses the idea that something irritating or shocking often happens. Notice that the meaning is like Simple Present, but with negative emotion. Remember to put the words “always” or “constantly” between “be” and “verb+ing.”

Examples:

- She **is always coming** to class late.
- He **is constantly talking**. I wish he would shut up.
- I don't like them because they **are always complaining**.

REMEMBER Non-Continuous Verbs/ Mixed Verbs

It is important to remember that Non-Continuous Verbs cannot be used in any continuous tenses.

Also, certain non-continuous meanings for Mixed Verbs cannot be used in continuous tenses. Instead of using Present Continuous with these verbs, you must use Simple Present.

Examples:

- She **is loving** this chocolate ice cream. Not Correct
- She **loves** this chocolate ice cream. Correct

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

- You are **still** watching TV.
- Are you **still** watching TV?

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Examples:

Right now, Tom **is writing** the letter. *Active*

Right now, the letter **is being written** by Tom. *Passive*

Vocabulary:

average (átlagos)
because (mert)
between (között)
boarding school (bentlakásos iskola)
boss (főnök)
break (szünet)
chemistry (kémia)
diningroom (étkező)
half (fél)
important (fontos)
language (nyelv)
nun (nővér, apáca)
physics (fizika)
priest (pap)
research (kutatás)
school canteen (menza)
subject (tantárgy)
such as (úgy, mint)
to call (hívni, nevezni)
to finish (befejezni)
to prefer (előnyben részesíteni)
to run (futni, működtetni)
to start (elkezdeni)
well-qualified (jólképzett)
uniform (egyenruha)

Unit 2. Listening: Education

resource: www.5percangol.hu



(<http://szeged.hu/hirek/16518-oktatas-az-elefant-rak-rendet-a-porcelanboltban.html>)

Children in Hungary start school at the age of 6 and are supposed to attend school until the age of 16, two years earlier than coming of age, that is to say turning 18. The majority of children go to state schools, there are few private schools – some of them offer alternative educational methods – and boarding schools are not popular. Before starting school, children are required to attend nursery school, which is very convenient for working parents.

All pupils start at elementary school (1st to 8th form) and after 4th form they can decide whether to stay or transfer to an eight-form grammar school. This possibility is offered again after 6th form as a transfer to a six-form grammar school, and many talented and academically advanced children take this opportunity. When pupils finish elementary school, they can enrol into vocational schools, where they are taught practical skills needed to perform a particular job, like carpentry, gardening, etc. These schools give a trade certificate but pupils are not prepared for the school-leaving exam that is required to enter higher education. If someone would like to learn a trade and enrol into higher education afterwards, the best choice for them is the secondary vocational school offering tuition in both practical and academic skills.

VOCABULARY:

again (újra)
alternative – alternatív
boarding school - bentlakásos iskola
convenient (kényelmes)
educational method - oktatási módszer
elementary/ primary school - általános iskola
grammar school – gimnázium
majority of (többsége)
minority of (kisebb része)
nursery (óvoda)
popular (népszerű)
pupil (tanuló)
possibility (lehetőség)
state school - állami iskola
talented - tehetséges
to attend (iskolába járni)
to come of age - nagykorúvá válni
to offer (felajánlani)
to transfer (váltani)
vocational school – szakképzőiskola
trade certificate - szakképesítés bizonyítvány
school-leaving exam - érettségi vizsga
higher education - felsőoktatás
secondary vocational school - szakközépiskola
subject - tantárgy
compulsory - kötelező
entrance requirement - felvételi követelmény
to be in force - érvényben van
division - felosztás
doctoral degree - doktori fokozat

Education

to behave	viselkedni
behaviour	magatartás
to accept	elfogad
rule	szabály
crime	bűn, bűncselekmény
drug	drog
contract	szerződés
excuse	mentség, kifogás
to discuss	megvitat
headmaster, headmistress	igazgató
primary school	általános iskola
secondary school	középiskola
grammar school	gimnázium
college	főiskola
university	egyetem
to apply for admission to ...	felvételizik vh-va
to leave school	elvégez iskolát
leaving exam	érettségi
tuition fee	tandíj
to go on to higher education	felsőoktatási intézménybe megy tanulni
standard of education	az oktatás színvonala
requirement	követelmény
to fulfil the requirements	teljesíti a követelményeket
boring lessons	unalmas órák
to be good/bad at something	jó/rossz vm-ben
to be specialised in	vm-re specializálódik
to do well at school	jól tanul
to get good/bad grades	jó/rossz jegyeket kap
to lag behind	hátul kullog
to misbehave	rosszul viselkedik
to be expelled from school	kizárni az iskolából
cheeky	szemtelen

to talk back	visszabeszél
to take pleasure in	örömet leli valamiben
to swot	magol
eager beaver	stréber
to learn sg by heart	kívülről megtanul vm-t
hard-working	szorgalmas
effort	szorgalom
demanding	megeőltető
discipline	fegyelem
just	igazságos
impartial	elfogulatlan
to favour sy	kivételezik v. kívül
to impart knowledge	átadja a tudását
to pass an exam	levizsgázik
to fail an exam	megbukik

Unit 2 writing Education

Write about your school or education in 50 words. Follow the text in the reading, the listening or the speaking part of this unit. Use the vocabulary you have learnt.

(Írjon 50 szavas kis fogalmazást, leírást az iskolájáról, tanulmányairól. Használja a tanult szavakat és kifejezéseket, valamint a Reading, Listening és Speaking részek szövegeit.)

UNIT 3.

Grammar – Simple Past

Simple Past

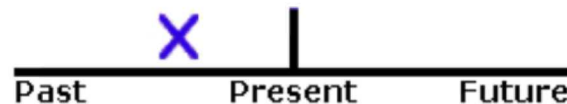
FORM

[VERB+ed] or irregular verbs Examples:

- You **called** Debbie.
- **Did** you **call** Debbie?
- You **did not call** Debbie.

Complete List of Simple Past Forms

USE 1 COMPLETED ACTION IN THE PAST



Use the Simple Past to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past. Sometimes, the speaker may not actually mention the specific time, but they do have one specific time in mind.

Examples:

I **saw** a movie yesterday.

I **didn't see** a play yesterday.

Last year, I **traveled** to Japán.

Last year, I **didn't travel** to Korea.

Did you **have** dinner last night?

She **washed** her car.

He **didn't wash** his car.

USE 2 A SERIES OF COMPLETED ACTIONS



We use the Simple Pást to list a series of completed actions in the pást. These actions happen 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and so on.

Examples:

- I **finished** work, **walked** to the beach, and **found** a nice place to swim.
- He **arrived** from the airport at 8:00, **checked** into the hotel at 9:00, and **met** the others at 10:00.
- **Did** you **add** flour, **pour** in the milk, and then **add** the eggs?

USE 3 DURATION IN PAST



The Simple Past can be used with a duration which starts and stops in the past. A duration is a longer action often indicated by expressions such as: for two years, for five minutes, all day, all year, etc.

Examples:

- I lived in Brazil for two years.
- Shauna studied Japanese for five years.
- They sat at the beach all day.

They did not stay at the party the entire time.

We talked on the phone for thirty minutes.

A: How long did you wait for them? B: We waited for one hour.

USE 4 HABITS IN THE PAST



The Simple Past can also be used to describe a habit which stopped in the past. It can have the same meaning as “used to.” To make it clear that we are talking about a habit, we often add expressions such as: always, often, usually, never, when I was a child, when I was younger, etc.

Examples:

I studied French when I was a child.

He played the violin.

He didn't play the piano.

Did you play a musical instrument when you were a kid?

She worked at the movie theater after school.

They never went to school, they always skipped class.

USE 5 PAST FACTS OR GENERALIZATIONS



The Simple Past can also be used to describe past facts or generalizations which are no longer true. As in USE 4 above, this use of the Simple Past is quite similar to the expression “used to.”

Examples:

- She **was** shy as a child, but now she is very outgoing.
- He **didn't like** tomatoes before.
- **Did you live** in Texas when you **were** a kid?
- People **paid** much more to make cell phone calls in the past.

IMPORTANT When-Clauses Happen First

Clauses are groups of words which have meaning but are often not complete sentences. Some clauses begin with the word “when” such as “when I dropped my pen...” or “when class began...” These clauses are called when-clauses, and they are very important. The examples below contain when-clauses.

Examples:

- **When I paid her one dollar**, she answered my question.
- She answered my question **when I paid her one dollar**.

When-clauses are important because they always happen first when both clauses are in the Simple Past. Both of the examples above mean the same thing: first, I paid her one dollar, and then, she answered my question. It is not important whether “when I paid her one dollar” is at the beginning of the sentence or at the end of the sentence. However, the example below has a different meaning. First, she answered my question, and then, I paid her one dollar.

Example:

- I paid her one dollar **when she answered my question**.

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

- You **just** called Debbie.
- Did you **just** call Debbie?

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Examples:

- Tom **repaired** the car. *Active*
- The car **was repaired** by Tom. *Passive*

(forrás: <http://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/simplepast.html>)

Simple Past- Egyszerű Múlt Idő

Az egyszerű múlt idő szerintem egy tényleg egyszerűen megérthető és használható igeidő, eltekintve attól az egyszerű tényről, hogy a rendhagyó igék múlt idejű alakját be kell bifelezni.

Formája:

Állító mondat:

Az igehez egy -ed végződést adunk, de a rendhagyó igék múlt idejű alakját külön meg kell tanulni.

Tagadás:

A „did+not” vagyis „didn’t” szócskával tagadunk. Vigyázni kell, hogy tagadáskor az igét már nem kell múlt időbe tenni, mert a „did” úgyis jelzi az ige idejét.

Kérdés:

A kérdést is a did-del oldjuk meg. Ne felejtsük a sorrendet! Eldöntendő kérdés esetén did+alany+ ige stb.

Kérdőszavas kérdés esetén ugyanez, csak a kérdőszó az első helyre kerül.

Példák:

- I helped Debbie.
- Did you help Debbie?
- You did not help Debbie.
- Why didn’t you help her?

Használata:

AZ EGYSZERŰ JELEN IDŐT AKKOR HASZNÁLJUK, HA:

– a cselekvés a múltban kezdődött és fejeződött be és ennek meg is van az időpontja. Néha előfordul, hogy a beszélő nem mondja ki a cselekvés idejét, de azért azt ő nagyon jól tudja.

Példák:

- I **saw** a movie yesterday.
- I **didn't see** a play yesterday.
- Last year, I **traveled** to Japan.
- Last year, I **didn't travel** to Korea. DUNAÚJVÁROSI EGYETEM
- **Did you have** dinner last night?
- She **washed** her car.
- **He didn't wash** his car.

- a cselekmények egymást követték a múltban.

Példák:

– I **finished** work, **walked** to the beach, and **found** a nice place to swim.

– He **arrived** from the airport at 8:00, **checked** into the hotel at 9:00, and **met** the others at 10:00.

– **Did** you **add** flour, **pour** in the milk, and then **add** the eggs? (ezenél a tevékenységeknél az a fontos, hogy egymás után követték egymást)

– azt akarjuk kifejezni, hogy a cselekvés egy hosszabb időtartamon keresztül történt (szigorúan a múltban, vagyis akkor kezdődött és akkor ért véget). Ezt az időtartamot olyan kifejezések is jelzik, mint: fortwo years (két éven keresztül), forfive minutes, all day (egész nap), all year, stb.

Példák:

I **lived** in Brazil fortwo years.

Shauna **studied** Japanese for five years.

They **sat** at the beach all day.

They **did not stay** at the party the entire time (nem voltak végig a partin).

We **talked** on the phone for thirty minutes.

A: How long **did** you **wait** forthem?

B: We **waited** for one hour.

múltbéli szokásokat fejezünk ki. Ugyanúgy, mint a „used to” kifejezéssel. Fontos, hogy ez a „szokás” csak a múltra igaz. Azért, hogy a hallgatónk ezt megértse, gyakran használjuk az : aiways, often, usually, never, when I was a child, when I was younger, stb. szavakkal. A „used to” -ról annyit illik tudni, hogy tagadása „didn’t use to” és kifejezetten arra utal, hogy hajdanán valaha csináltam, vagy nem csináltam valamit, de ez már nincs így. (pld. I used to smoke= Valaha dohányoztam, de már nem.)

Példák:

- I **studied** French when I was a child.
- He **played** the violin.
- He **didn't play** the piano.
- **Did you play** a musical instrument when you were a kid?
- She **worked** at the movie theater after school.
- They never **went** to school, they always **skipped** class.
- múltbéli tényeket vagy általánosításokat akarunk kifejezni, amelyek már nem igazak (ez hasonló a fenti magyarázathoz).

Példák:

- She **was** shy as a child, but now she is very outgoing.
- He **didn't like** tomatoes before.
- **Did you live** in Texas when you **were** a kid?
- People **paid** much more to make cell phone calls in the past.

Az időhatározók elhelyezéséről néhány példa erejéig: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Példák:

- You **just** called Debbie.
- Did you **just** call Debbie?

A LÉTIGE HASZNÁLATA

Nem beszéltünk arról, mi van, ha a létigét kell múlt időbe tennünk. Az alábbi táblázat megmutatja ezt. Tudod, én voltam, te voltál stb. DUNAÚJVÁROSI EGYETEM

Jelen	Múlt	Múlt -tagadás	Múlt -kérdés	Wh - kérdés
I am/ I'm	I was	I wasn't	Was I...	Why was I
You are	You were	You weren't	Were you ...	Where were you...
She/He/It is	She was	She wasn't	Was she...	Where was she
We are	We were	We weren't	Were we ...	How were we ...
You are	You were	You weren't	Were you ...	How were you...
They are	They were	They weren't	Were they	What were they

Példák:

- They were here yesterday and wanted to see you.
- She wasn't kind at all.
- Were you talented at music, when you were a child?
- Where were they on holiday last year?

Having a Hard Time Finding a Job

Original Conversation

Mark: Hi Péter! How are you doing these days?

Péter: Oh, Hi Mark. I'm not doing very well, actually.

Mark: I'm sorry to hear that. What seems to be the problem?

Péter:... you know I've been looking for work. I can't seem to find a job.

Mark: That's too bad. Why did you leave your last job?

Péter: Well, my boss treated me badly, and I didn't like my chances of advancing in the company.

Mark: That makes sense. A job without opportunities AND a difficult boss isn't very attractive.

Péter: Exactly! So, anyway, I decided to quit and find a new job. I sent out my resume to more than twenty companies. Unfortunately, I've only had two interviews so far.

Mark: Have you tried looking online for a job?

Péter: Yes, but so many of the jobs require moving to another city. I don't want to do that.

Mark: I can understand that. How about going to some of those networking groups?

Péter: I haven't tried those. What are they?

Mark: They're groups of people who are also looking for work. They help each other discover new opportunities.

Péter: That sounds great. I'll definitely try some of those.

Mark: I'm glad to hear that. So, what are you doing here?

Péter: Oh, I'm shopping for a new suit. I want to make the best impression possible at my job interviews!

Mark: There you go. That's the spirit. I'm sure things will look up for you soon.

Péter: Yes, you're probably right. I hope so!

REPORTED CONVERSATION

Mark: I saw Péter today.

Susan: How's he doing?

Mark: Not too well, I'm afraid.

Susan: Why's that?

Mark: He told me had been looking for work, but hadn't found a job.

Susan: That surprises me. Was he fired or did he quit his last job?

Mark: He told me his boss had treated him badly. He also said he didn't like his chances of advancing in the company.

Susan: Quitting doesn't sound like a very wise decision to me.

Mark: That's true. But he's been working hard at finding a new job.

Susan: What's he done?

Mark: He said he had sent out his resumes to more than twenty companies. Unfortunately, he told me that only two had called him for an interview.

Susan: That's tough.

Mark: Teli me about it. However, I gave him some advice and I hope it helps.

Susan: What did you suggest?

Mark: I suggested joining a networking group.

Susan: That's a great idea.

Mark: Yes, well, he told me he would try a few groups.

Susan: Where did you see him?

Mark: I saw him at the mail. He told me he was shopping for a new suit.

Susan: What?! Buying new clothes and no work!

Mark: No, no. He said he wanted to make the best impression possible at his job interviews.

Susan: Oh, that makes sense.

Jobs and professions

qualification	képzettség, végzettség
occupation	foglalkozás
profession	hivatás
to work/ make a living as a ...	m-ként keresi a kenyerét
post	poszt
career	karrier
white/blue collar worker	fizikai/szellemi munkás
brainwork	szellemi munka
employee, employer	alkalmazott, munkáltató
department	osztály
manuál work	kézzel végzett, fizikai munka
menial work	unalmas, fárasztó munka
skilled or unskilled worker	szakképzett, szakképzetlen
to be self- employed	magánvállalkozó
to be a freelance	szabadúszó
entrepreneur	vállalkozó
to run sy's own business	saját vállalkozását vezeti
capital funds	alaptőke
to set up a business enterprise	vállalkozásba kezd
private/public sector	magán/közfisza
to pay tax	adót fizet
earning	kereset
hourly rate/wages	órabér
prémium payment	pótlék
net salary	nettó kereset
gross salary	bruttó kereset
deduction	levonás
income tax	jövedelemadó

annual income	éves jövedelem
superannuation contribution	nyugdíjjárulék
wage-earners and salary-earners	bérből és fizetésből élők
Commencing/starting salary	kezdőfizetés
subsidy	állami támogatás
bank account	bankszámla
poverty line	létfminimum
to purchase	vásárol
reserve	tartalék
unemployed	munkanélküli
unemployment benefit	munkanélküli segély
to join the dole queue	sorbanáll segélyért, csatlakozik a segélyen lévőkhöz
branch	ágazat
craft union	szakmai szakszervezet
better terms of employment	jobb munkafeltételek

Unit 1. Speaking: Jobs and professions



(szocialiskepzes.com/amit-az-apolo-kepzesrol-tudni-erdemes/)

Rita is talking about the job she's been doing for two years: I'm a nurse. I work in a hospital. It's shiftwork.

I sometimes work in the daytime, sometimes at night. I quite often work at the weekends. I've only one day free during the week. I wish I had more free time, but it's all right. My colleagues are nice and friendly, but the money I earn is not enough. I like looking after the patients but it is very tiring, you know. I don't think I'll be working here long, especially if I want to have a family. I'd like to do something different. But I don't know what. Perhaps something in tourism or working for a big multi company as a secretary. That's what I have always wanted to do. I think I am talented at meeting and dealing with people.

Some questions to Rita. Try to answer them if you were Rita. Then try to answer about yourself.

Where do you work?

Do you enjoy working there?

How long have you been working in your present job?

Do you work full-time or part-time?

Are you satisfied with your salary?

Do you find your job interesting?

How do you get with your colleagues?

Would you like to go on with this job?

Would you like any change?

UNIT 4.

Grammar – Past Continuous

Past Continuous – Folyamatos múlt idő

Formája: was/were + ige ING-es alakja

Példák:

- You were studying when she called. (Épp tanultál amikor ő hívott.)
- Were you studying when she called?
- You were not studying when she called.

A folyamatos múlt időt akkor használjuk, ha azt akarjuk kifejezni, hogy egy hosszan tartó cselekvést egy másik (rövidebb), félbeszakít. A rövidebb cselekvést ilyenkor egyszerű múlt idővel fejezzük ki. Úgy szoktam ezt érzékeltetni, hogy a magyar igekötős igék pl. belépett, felnevetett, becsengetett stb. kerülnek egyszerű múlt időbe.

Példák:

- I was watching TV when she called.
- When the phone rang, she was writing a letter.
- While we were having the picnic, it started to rain.
- What were you doing when the earthquake started?
- I was listening to my iPod, so I didn't hear the fire alarm.
- While John was sleeping last night, someone stole his car.
- While I was writing the email, the computer suddenly went off.

- A: What were you doing when you broke your leg?
- B: I was snowboarding.

Ha a múlt egy adott időpontjában éppen csináltam valamit, akkor is a folyamatos múlt időt használom.

Példák:

- Last night at 6 PM, I was eating dinner.
- At midnight, we were still driving through the desert.
- Yesterday at this time, I was sitting at my desk at work.

Fontos!

Az alábbi mondatokban az egyszerű múlt idő és a folyamatos múlt idő használatának jelentésbeli különbségeit érzékelheted.

Példák:

- Last night at 6 PM, I ate dinner.
 (I started eating at 6 PM. Vagyis, 6-kor kezdtem el enni.)
- Last night at 6 PM, I was eating dinner.
 (I started earlier; and at 6 PM, I was in the process of eating dinner. Értsd: már korábban elkezdtem, szóval 6-kor már bőven ettem.)

Amikor két cselekvés egyidejűleg, párhuzamosan zajlik. Általában egy mondatban szerepel a két dolog. A „while”-t itt előszeretettel alkalmazzuk.

Példák:

- I was studying while he was making dinner. Amíg én tanultam, ő vacsorát készített.
- While Ellen was reading, Tim was watching television.
- Were you listening while he was talking?
- I wasn't paying attention while I was writing the letter, so I made several mistakes.
- What were you doing while you were waiting?
- Thomas wasn't working, and I wasn't working either
- They were eating dinner, discussing their plans, and having a good time.

Hangulati hatáskeltésként gyakran használjuk a folyamatos múlt időt. Figyeld meg:

Példák:

- When I walked into the office, several people were busily typing, some were talking on the phones, the boss was yelling directions, and customers were waiting to be helped. One customer was yelling at a secretary and waving his hands. Others were complaining to each other about the bad service.
- Amikor beléptem az irodába, jónéhány ember szorgosan gépelt, néhányan telefonon beszéltek, a főnök ordítva parancsolgatott, és vevők várták, hogy valaki kiszolgálja őket. Egy vevő a titkárnővel ordított, kezeivel hadonászva. Mások a rossz kiszolgálásra panaszkodtak.

Ez most ismerős lesz: ha a folyamatos múltat összevegyítjük egy kis “always” vagy “constantly” szavakkal akkor azt fejezhetjük ki, hogy valami nagyon irritált vagy sokkolt minket hajdanán.

Példák:

- She was always coming to class late
- He was constantly talking. He annoyed (idegesített) everyone.
- I didn't like them because they were always complaining (panaszkodtak).

Hát, ennyi. Jöhetnek a feladatok.

ppt bemutatóanyag



DUNAÚJVÁROSI EGYETEM
UNIVERSITY OF DUNAÚJVÁROS



Unit 4.1: Past Continuous - Folyamatos múlt idő

University of Dunaújváros
HASÍT



ONLINE STUDIUM
www.onlinestudium.hu

Formája: was/were + ige ING-es alakja

Példák:

- ••••••••• You **were studying** when she called. Épp tanultál amikor ő hívott.
- ••••••••• **Were you studying** when she called?
- ••••••••• You **were not studying** when she called.

A folyamatos múlt időt akkor használjuk, ha azt akarjuk kifejezni, hogy egy hosszan tartó cselekvést egy másik (rövidebb), félbeszakít. A rövidebb cselekvést ilyenkor egyszerű múlt idővel fejezzük ki. Úgy szoktam ezt érzékeltetni, hogy a magyar igekötős igék pl. belépett, felnevetett, becsengetett stb. kerülnek egyszerű múlt időbe.

Példák:

- I **was watching** TV when she called.
- When the phone rang, she **was writing** a letter.
- While we **were having** the picnic, it started to rain.
- What **were you doing** when the earthquake started?
- I **was listening** to my iPod, so I didn't hear the fire alarm.
- While John **was sleeping** last night, someone stole his car.
- While I **was writing** the email, the computer suddenly went off.
- A: What **were you doing** when you broke your leg?
B: I was snowboarding.

Ha a múlt egy adott időpontjában éppen csináltam valamit, akkor is a folyamatos múlt időt használom.

Példák:

- Last night at 6 PM, I **was eating** dinner.
- At midnight, we **were still driving** through the desert.
- Yesterday at this time, I **was sitting** at my desk at work.

Fontos!

Az alábbi mondatokban az egyszerű múlt idő és a folyamatos múlt idő használatának jelentésbeli különbségeit érzékelheted.

Példák:

- Last night at 6 PM, I **ate** dinner.

(I started eating at 6 PM. Vagyis, 6-kor kezdtem el enni.)

- Last night at 6 PM, I **was eating** dinner.

(I started earlier; and at 6 PM, I was in the process of eating dinner. Értsd: már korábban elkezdtem, szóval 6-kor már bőven ettem.)

Amikor két cselekvés egyidejűleg, párhuzamosan zajlik. Általában egy mondatban szerepel a két dolog. A „while”-t itt előszeretettel alkalmazzuk.

Példák:

- I **was studying** while he **was making** dinner. Amíg én tanultam, ő vacsorát készített.
- While Ellen **was reading**, Tim **was watching** television.
- Were **you** listening **while he** was talking?
- I **wasn't paying** attention while I **was writing** the letter, so I made several mistakes.
- What **were** you **doing** while you **were waiting**?
- Thomas **wasn't working**, and I **wasn't working** either.
- They **were eating** dinner, **discussing** their plans, and **having** a good time.

Hangulati hatáskeltésként gyakran használjuk a folyamatos múlt időt. Figyeld meg:

Példa:

- €€€€€€€€ When I walked into the office, several people **were** busily **typing**, some **were talking** on the phones, the boss **was yelling** directions, and customers **were waiting** to be helped. One customer **was yelling** at a secretary and **waving** his hands. Others **were complaining** to each other about the bad service.
- €€€€€€€€ Amikor beléptem az irodába, jónéhány ember szorgosan gépelt, néhányan telefonon beszéltek, a főnök ordítva parancsolgatott, és vevők várták, hogy valaki kiszolgálja őket. Egy vevő a titkárnővel ordított, kezeivel hadonászva. Mások a rossz kiszolgálásra panaszkodtak.

Ez most ismerős lesz: ha a folyamatos múltat összevegyítjük egy kis "always" vagy "constantly" szavakkal akkor azt fejezhetjük ki, hogy valami nagyon irritált vagy sokkolt minket hajdanán.

Pédák:

€€€€€€€€ **She was always coming to class late.**

•€€€€€€€€ He **was constantly talking**. He annoyed (idegesített) everyone.

•€€€€€€€€ I didn't like them because they **were always complaining** (panaszkodtak).

Hát, ennyi. Jöhetnek a feladatok.



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Past Continuous

FORM

[was/were + present participle]

Examples:

- You **were studying** when she called.
- **Were you studying** when she called?
- You **were not studying** when she called.

Complete List of Past Continuous Forms

USE 1 INTERRUPTED ACTION IN THE PAST



Use the Past Continuous to indicate that a longer action in the past was interrupted. The interruption is usually a shorter action in the Simple Past. Remember this can be a real interruption or just an interruption in time.

Examples:

I was watching TV when she called.

When the phone rang, she was writing a letter.

While we were having the picnic, it started to rain.

What were you doing when the earthquake started?

I was listening to my iPod, so I didn't hear the fire alarm.

You were not listening to me when I told you to turn the oven off.

While John was sleeping last night, someone stole his car.

Sammy was waiting for us when we got off the plane.

While I was writing the email, the computer suddenly went off.

A: What were you doing when you broke your leg?

B: I was snowboarding.

USE 2 SPECIFIC TIME AS AN INTERRUPTION



In USE 1, described above, the Past Continuous is interrupted by a shorter action in the Simple Past. However, you can also use a specific time as an interruption.

Examples:

- Last night at 6 PM, I **was eating** dinner.
- At midnight, we **were still driving** through the desert.
- Yesterday at this time, I **was sitting** at my desk at work.

IMPORTANT

In the Simple Past, a specific time is used to show when an action began or finished. In the Past Continuous, a specific time only interrupts the action.

Examples:

– Last night at 6 PM, I **ate** dinner.

/ *started eating at 6 PM.*

– Last night at 6 PM, I **was eating** dinner.

/ *started earlier; and at 6 PM, I was in the process of eating dinner.*

USE 3 PARALLEL ACTIONS



When you use the Past Continuous with two actions in the same sentence, it expresses the idea that both actions were happening at the same time. The actions are parallel.

Examples:

I **was studying** while he **was making** dinner.

While Ellen **was reading**, Tim **was watching** television.

Were you **listening** while he **was talking**?

I wasn't paying attention while I was writing the letter, so I made several mistakes.

What were you doing while you were waiting?

Thomas wasn't working, and I wasn't working either.

They were eating dinner, discussing their plans, and having a good time.

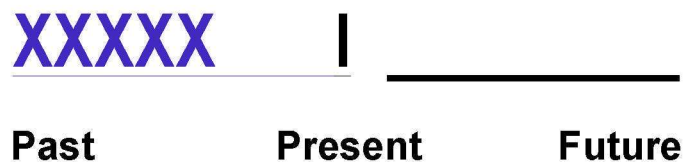
USE 4 ATMOSPHERE

In English, we often use a series of parallel actions to describe the atmosphere at a particular time in the past.

Example:

– When I walked into the office, several people were busily typing, some were talking on the phones, the boss was yelling directions, and customers were waiting to be helped. One customer was yelling at a secretary and waving his hands. Others were complaining to each other about the bad service.

USE 5 REPETITION AND IRRITATION WITH “ALWAYS”



The Past Continuous with words such as “always” or “constantly” expresses the idea that something irritating or shocking often happened in the past. The concept is very similar to the expression “used to” but with negative emotion. Remember to put the words “always” or “constantly” between “be” and “verb+ing.”

Examples:

- She **was always coming** to class late.
- He **was constantly talking**. He annoyed everyone.
- I didn't like them because they **were always complaining**.

While vs. When

Clauses are groups of words which have meaning, but are often not complete sentences. Some clauses begin with the word “when” such as “when she called” or “when it bit me.” Other clauses begin with “while” such as “while she was sleeping” and “while he was surfing.” When you talk about things in the past, “when” is most often followed by the verb tense Simple Past, whereas “while” is usually followed by Past Continuous. “While” expresses the idea of “during that time.” Study the examples below. They have similar meanings, but they emphasize different parts of the sentence.

Examples:

- I **was studying** when she called.
- **While I was studying**, she called.

REMEMBER Non-Continuous Verbs / Mixed Verbs

It is important to remember that **Non-Continuous Verbs** cannot be used in any continuous tenses. Also, certain non-continuous meanings for **Mixed Verbs** cannot be used in continuous tenses. Instead of using Past Continuous with these verbs, you must use **Simple Past**.

Examples:

- Jane **was being** at my house when you arrived. Not Correct
- Jane **was** at my house when you arrived. Correct

AD VERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

- You *were* **just** studying when she called.
- Were you **just** studying when she called?

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Examples:

- The salesman **was helping** the customer when the thief came into the store. Active
- The customer **was being helped** by the salesman when the thief came into the store. Passive

ppt bemutatóanyag



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Unit 4.1: Past Continuous

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HASÍT



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FORM

[was/were + present participle]

Examples:

- You **were studying** when she called.
- **Were** you **studying** when she called?
- You **were not studying** when she called.

USE 1 Interrupted Action in the Past



Use the Past Continuous to indicate that a longer action in the past was interrupted. The interruption is usually a shorter action in the Simple Past. Remember this can be a real interruption or just an interruption in time.

Examples:

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- While I **was writing** the email, the computer suddenly went off.
- A: What **were** you **doing** when you broke your leg?
- B: I **was snowboarding**.

USE 2 Specific Time as an Interruption



In USE 1, described above, the Past Continuous is interrupted by a shorter action in the Simple Past. However, you can also use a specific time as an interruption.

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- Last night at 6 PM, I **was eating** dinner.
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- Yesterday at this time, I **was sitting** at my desk at work.

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I started eating at 6 PM.

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I started earlier; and at 6 PM, I was in the process of eating dinner.

USE 3 Parallel Actions



When you use the Past Continuous with two actions in the same sentence, it expresses the idea that both actions were happening at the same time. The actions are parallel.

Examples:

- I **was studying** while he **was making** dinner.
- While Ellen **was reading**, Tim **was watching** television.
- **Were** you **listening** while he **was talking**?
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USE 4 Atmosphere

In English, we often use a series of parallel actions to describe the atmosphere at a particular time in the past.

Example:

- When I walked into the office, several people **were** busily **typing**, some **were talking** on the phones, the boss **was yelling** directions, and customers **were waiting** to be helped. One customer **was yelling** at a secretary and **waving** his hands. Others **were complaining** to each other about the bad service.

USE 5 Repetition and Irritation with "Always"



The Past Continuous with words such as "always" or "constantly" expresses the idea that something irritating or shocking often happened in the past. The concept is very similar to the expression "used to" but with negative emotion. Remember to put the words "always" or "constantly" between "be" and "verb+ing."

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Examples:

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- **While I was studying**, she called.

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Examples:

- Jane **was being** at my house when you arrived. *Not Correct*
- Jane **was** at my house when you arrived. *Correct*

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

- You were **just** studying when she called.
- Were you **just** studying when she called?_

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Examples:

- The salesman **was helping** the customer when the thief came into the store. *Active*
- The customer **was being helped** by the salesman when the thief came into the store. *Passive*



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Present Perfect

FORM

[has/have + past participle]

Examples:

- You **have seen** that movie many times.
- **Have you seen** that movie many times?
- You **have not seen** that movie many times.

Complete List of Present Perfect Forms

USE 1 Unspecified Time Before Now



We use the Present Perfect to say that an action happened at an unspecified time before now. The exact time is not important. You CANNOT use the Present Perfect with specific time expressions such as: yesterday, one year ago, last week, when I was a child, when I lived in Japan, at that moment, that day, one day, etc. We CAN use the Present Perfect with unspecific expressions such as: ever, never, once, many times, several times, before, so far, already, yet, etc.

Examples:

- I **have seen** that movie twenty times.
- I think I **have met** him once before.
- There **have been** many earthquakes in California.
- People **have traveled** to the Moon.
- People **have not traveled** to Mars.
- **Have you read** the book yet?
- Nobody **has ever climbed** that mountain.
- A: **Has** there ever **been** a war in the United States?
B: Yes, there **has been** a war in the United States.

HOW DO YOU ACTUALLY USE THE PRESENT PERFECT?

The concept of “unspecified time” can be very confusing to English learners. It is best to associate Present Perfect with the following topics:

TOPIC 1 Experience

You can use the Present Perfect to describe your experience. It is like saying, "I have the experience of..." You can also use this tense to say that you have never had a certain experience. The Present Perfect is NOT used to describe a specific event.

Examples:

– I **have been** to France.

THIS SENTENCE MEANS THAT YOU HAVE HAD THE EXPERIENCE OF BEING IN FRANCE.
MAYBE YOU HAVE BEEN THERE ONCE, OR SEVERAL TIMES.

– I **have been** to France **three times**.

YOU CAN ADD THE NUMBER OF TIMES AT THE END OF THE SENTENCE.

– I **have never been** to France.

THIS SENTENCE MEANS THAT YOU HAVE NOT HAD THE EXPERIENCE OF GOING TO FRANCE.

– I think I **have seen** that movie before.

– He **has never traveled** by train.

– Joan **has studied** two foreign languages.

– A: **Have** you ever **met** him?

B: No, I **have not met** him.

TOPIC 2 Change Over Time

We often use the Present Perfect to talk about change that has happened over a period of time.

Examples:

- You **have grown** since the last time I saw you.
- The government **has become** more interested in arts education.
- Japanese **has become** one of the most popular courses at the university since the Asian studies program was established.
- My English **has** really **improved** since I moved to Australia.

TOPIC 3 Accomplishments

We often use the Present Perfect to list the accomplishments of individuals and humanity. You cannot mention a specific time.

Examples:

- Man **has walked** on the Moon.
- Our son **has learned** how to read.
- Doctors **have cured** many deadly diseases.
- Scientists **have split** the atom.

TOPIC 4 An Uncompleted Action You Are Expecting

We often use the Present Perfect to say that an action which we expected has not happened. Using the Present Perfect suggests that we are still waiting for the action to happen.

Examples:

- James **has not finished** his homework yet.
- Susan **hasn't mastered** Japanese, but she can communicate.
- Bill **has still not arrived**.
- The rain **hasn't stopped**.

TOPIC 5 Multiple Actions at Different Times

We also use the Present Perfect to talk about several different actions which have occurred in the past at different times. Present Perfect suggests the process is not complete and more actions are possible.

Examples:

- The army **has attacked** that city five times.
- I **have had** four quizzes and five tests so far this semester.
- We **have had** many major problems while working on this project.
- She **has talked** to several specialists about her problem, but nobody knows why she is sick.

TIME EXPRESSIONS WITH PRESENT PERFECT

When we use the Present Perfect it means that something has happened at some point in our lives before now. Remember, the exact time the action happened is not important.



Sometimes, we want to limit the time we are looking in for an experience. We can do this with expressions such as: in the last week, in the last year, this week, this month, so far, up to now, etc.



Examples:

- Have you been to Mexico in the last year?
- I have seen that movie six times in the last month.

- They **have had** three tests in the last week.
- She graduated from university less than three years ago. She **has worked** for three different companies so far.
- My car **has broken** down three times this week.

NOTICE

“Last year” and “in the last year” are very different in meaning. “Last year” means the year before now, and it is considered a specific time which requires **Simple Past**. “In the last year” means from 365 days ago until now. It is not considered a specific time, so it requires **Present Perfect**.

Examples:

- I **went** to Mexico last year.

I WENT TO MEXICO IN THE CALENDAR YEAR BEFORE THIS ONE.

- I **have been** to Mexico in the last year.

I HAVE BEEN TO MEXICO AT LEAST ONCE AT SOME POINT BETWEEN 365 DAYS AGO AND NOW.

USE 2 Duration From the Past Until Now (Non-Continuous Verbs)



With **Non-Continuous Verbs** and non-continuous uses of **Mixed Verbs**, we use the Present Perfect to show that something started in the past and has continued up until now. “For five minutes,” “for two weeks,” and “since Tuesday” are all durations which can be used with the Present Perfect.

Examples:

- I **have had** a cold for two weeks.
- She **has been** in England for six months.
- Mary **has loved** chocolate since she was a little girl.

Although the above use of Present Perfect is normally limited to Non-Continuous Verbs and non-continuous uses of Mixed Verbs, the words “live,” “work,” “teach,” and “study” are sometimes used in this way even though they are NOT Non-Continuous Verbs.

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

- You have **only** seen that movie one time.
- Have you **only** seen that movie one time?

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Examples:

- Many tourists **have visited** that castle. ACTIVE
- That castle **has been visited** by many tourists. PASSIVE

Present Perfect Tense

Képzése: to have + főige 3. alakja.

HASZNÁLATA:

– Amikor a cselekvés a múltban kezdődött és még most is tart; illetve a jelenben látszik az eredménye. Fontos, hogy nem arra vagyunk kíváncsiak mikor is történt a dolog a múltban (mert akkor múlt időt használnánk), hanem az eredményre, ami kihat a jelenre.

Example:

I have broken my arm. Eltörtem a kezem. (Íme itt a gipsz.)

You've spoilt it. Ezt elrontottad.

– Amikor valaminek a megtörténte vagyunk kíváncsiak. Pl. Megtettél-e már valamit?

Example:

Have you sent the letter? Elküldted már a levelet?

– Amikor valami a múltban nem történt meg, de fennáll a lehetősége, hogy még megtörténik. Ezek azok a típusú mondatok, mint: “Láttál-e már falon pókot?”

Example:

Have you ever seen the sea? Láttad már a tengert? (Még lehet, hogy láthatod valamikor.)

– Hasonlítsuk össze a két mondatot:

My grandma has never seen the sea. (Nagyi még nem látta a tengert, de még láthatja.)

My grandma never saw the sea. (Szegény nagyi már nem él, nem látta soha a tengert.)

– Olyan múlt idejű kijelentéseknél, amelyeknél az already - már, yet még, lately - mostanában, recently - minap kifejezések szerepelnek.

Example:

I have already told you this. Ezt már mondtam neked.

– Ha az éppen most, épp a mai napon, éppen ezen a héten, éppen ebben a hónapban stb. fejeződött be a cselekmény.

Example:

I have just written the letter. Éppen most írtam meg a levelet.

She hasn't turned up this morning. Ma reggel még nem jelent meg.

– A leggyakrabban előforduló határozószók: this week, these days, for a long time, since, ever.

– Kérdésekben gyakran használjuk a How long...? Since when? Mióta?- kérdőszókat.

Example:

How long have you been married? Mióta vagytok házasok?

Since when have you known about this? Mióta tudsz erről?

- Azt, hogy mikor használjuk a „since” és mikor a „for” szavakat az határozza meg, hogy egy konkrét időpont óta zajlik a cselekmény, vagy egy időtartam óta.

Example:

I haven't seen you for three years.

I haven't talked to her for a long time.

I haven't seen him since Christmas.

I haven't spoken English since I failed (ez itt múlt idő!) the exam. Azóta nem beszéltem angolul, hogy megbuktam a vizsgán.

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Képzése: have been + ige -ing form-ja.

HASZNÁLATA:

- Ez az igeidő olyan cselekvést fejez ki, amely a múltban kezdődött és a jelenben is tart, s az eltelt időben a cselekvés folyamatosan zajlott. Jobban kiemeli a cselekvés folyamatosságát.

Example:

It has been snowing since midnight. Éjfél óta havazik.

I have been writing this letter for half an hour. Fél órája írom ezt a levelet.

- A magyar egyszerűen jelen időnek fordítja a múltban kezdődő és a jelenben is tartó vagy éppen most befejeződött állapotot.

Example:

We have been living here for a year. Egy éve élünk itt.

– Összetett igék esetében a Present Perfect Tense használata a helyénvaló! Pl. to be married - házasnak lenni.

Example:

We have been married for 5 years. (Öt éve vagyunk házasok).

Megszámlálható és megszámlálhatatlan főnevek

Az angol nyelvben megkülönböztetünk megszámlálható és megszámlálhatatlan főneveket. Azért fontos, hogy tudjuk egy főnévről, hogy melyik csoportba tartozik, mert a mondatban az egyeztetéseknél (is vagy are) ez lényeges.

I. A MEGSZÁMLÁLHATATLAN FŐNEVEKRE JELLEMZŐ:

1. Többnyire egyes számban fordulnak elő. A határozatlan névelő 'a'/'an' nem használatos előttük, mivel nem tudjuk azt mondani, hogy „egy bors”. Honnan lehet tudni, hogy egy főnév megszámlálhatatlan? Általában megszámlálhatatlan főnevek:

- kis méretükből adódóan nem megszámlálható dolgok: rice, pepper, salt
- anyagok nevei: water, metal–fém
- elvont fogalmak: health–egészség, love–szerelem, happiness–boldogság
- csoportokban élő állatok nevei: fish–hal, sheep–bárány
- gyűjtőnevek: luggage–poggyász, people–emberek
- vannak rendhagyó, csak egy alakban használatos főnevek news–hír What's the news? Mi újság? jeans– farmer (ezt többes számmal egyeztetjük)

Ezek a főnevek a következőképpen tehetők többes számba: piece(s) of...pair(s) of, slice(s) of, packet(s) of, bar(s) of,

Példák:

- 2 pieces of bread;
- 3 pieces of sheep,
- 2 pairs of jeans,
- 3 bars of chocolate, two pieces of information,
- 3 pieces of furniture (bútor)

2. A megszámlálhatatlan főnevek elé kerülhetnek az alábbi mennyiségjelzők: much–sok (általában kérdésben és tagadásban), a lot of– lots of– sok (állító mondatban), a little – (egy) kevés, little – kevés, some – egy kis, némi (állító mondatban) any–néhány (kérdésben, tagadásban).

II. MEGSZÁMLÁLHATÓ FŐNEVEK:

1. Ezeknek a főneveknek egyes és többes számú alakjuk is létezik.

car– cars;
orange– oranges;
bottle – bottles

2. A megszámlálható főnevek elé kerülhetnek az alábbi mennyiségjelzők:

many (sok),
(a) few (egy néhány),
few (kevés),
a lot of, lots of,
some (néhány), any

Egyes főnevek lehetnek megszámlálhatók és megszámlálhatatlanok is, ám jelentésük ebben az esetben eltér:

cold – hideg a cold – influenza, megfázás

country – vidék a country – ország

experience –tapasztalat, élmény experiences–élmények

damage–kár damages –kártérítés

III. VIZSGÁLJUK MEG A „SOMÉ” ÉS „ANY” HASZNÁLATÁT. ANY / SOMÉ:

+ There is some milk in the fridge. (megszámlálhatatlan + Egyes szám!)

There are some eggs in the fridge. (megszámlálható + Többes szám!)

– There isn't any milk in the fridge.

There aren't any eggs in the fridge.

? Is there any milk in the fridge?

Are there any eggs in the fridge?

A „some” mindig állító mondatban fordul elő, míg az „any” kérdő- és tagadómondatban. Az „any” ha állító mondatban szerepel, jelentése „akármi, akármelyik, bármi, bármelyik”.

A „some” olyan esetben fordul elő kérdő mondatban, amikor igenlő választ várunk a kérdésünkre pl. Would you like some coffee? vagy Could I have some more bread? Ja, és ha megszámlálható főnév előtt „some” áll, még sincs többes számban, akkor a szerkezet fordítása „egy bizonyos”, „valamiféle” pl. Some Mr. Smith wants to talk to you. He gave me some book. (Valmiféle könyvet adott.)

IV. A MUCH, MANY, LITTLE, FEW, A LOT OF, LOTS OF HASZNÁLATA.

1. A „sok” kifejezése

a much (megszámlálhatatlan) / many (megszámlálható) általában kérdésekben és tagadó mondatokban használatos

I don't have much money. Nincs sok pénzem. Were there many people? Sokan voltak?

a lot of, lots of– sok; általában állító mondatokban használatos, megszámlálható és megszámlálhatatlan főneveknél egyaránt (a két alak nem hordoz magában semmilyen jelentésbeli különbséget). He has a lot of friends. I have lots of time.

2. A „kevés” kifejezése:

little (megszámlálhatatlan) / few (megszámlálható) – kevés

a little (megszámlálhatatlan) / a few (megszámlálható) – egy kevés Hasonlítsuk össze az alábbi mondatokat:

I have few friends. Only one or two. – Kevés barátom van, csak egy vagy kettő.

I have a few friends. We always have great fun together. Van egy néhány barátom. Mindig jól szórakozunk együtt.

I have little money. I can't buy this pizza. – Kevés pénzem van, nem tudok pizzát venni.

I have a little money. Let's eat a pizza. – Van egy kis pénzem, együnk egy pizzát!

Sok: Kevés:

+ I have a lot of books. + I have few books.

– I don't have many books. – I don't have few books.

? Do you have many books? ? Do you have few books?

Sok: Kevés:

+ I have a lot of / lots of milk. + I have little milk. – I don't have much milk. – I don't have little milk. ? Do you have much milk? ? Do you have little milk?

Minden elismerésem azoknak, akik ezt végig tudták követni. Az alapozó szakaszban egyszer át kell esni a megszámlálható és megszámlálhatatlan főneveken, meg ami velük jár. Én személy szerint nem igazán szeretem tanítani, mert sokakat megrémiszt. Térjünk át a feladatokra, azokon keresztül világosabb lesz minden, remélem.

ppt bemutatóanyag



DUNAÚJVÁROSI EGYETEM
UNIVERSITY OF DUNAÚJVÁROS



Unit 4.1: Megszámlálható és megszámlálhatatlan főnevek

University of Dunaújváros
HASÍT



ONLINE STUDIUM
www.onlinestudium.hu

I. A megszámlálhatatlan főnevekre jellemző:

1.
 - Többnyire egyes számban fordulnak elő. A határozatlan névelő 'a'/'an' nem használatos előttük, mivel nem tudjuk azt mondani, hogy „egy bors”. Honnan lehet tudni, hogy egy főnév megszámlálhatatlan? Általában megszámlálhatatlan főnevek:
 - kis méretükből adódóan nem megszámlálható dolgok: rice, pepper, salt
 - anyagok nevei: water, metal-fém
 - elvont fogalmak: health-egészség, love-szerelem, happiness-boldogság
 - csoportokban élő állatok nevei: fish-hal, sheep-bárány
 - gyűjtőnevek: luggage-poggyász, people-emberek
 - vannak rendhagyó, csak egy alakban használatos főnevek news-hír What's the news? Mi újság? jeans- farmer (ezt többes számmal egyeztetjük)

Ezek a főnevek a következőképpen tehetők
többes számba: piece(s) of...pair(s) of, slice
(s) of, packet(s) of, bar(s) of,

Példák: 2 pieces of bread; 3 pieces of sheep,
2 pairs of jeans, 3 bars of chocolate, two
pieces of information, 3 pieces of furniture
(bútor)

- A megszámlálhatatlan főnevek elé kerülhetnek az alábbi mennyiségjelzők: much- sok (általában kérdésben és tagadásban), a lot of- lots of- sok (állító mondatban), a little - (egy) kevés, little - kevés, some- egy kis, némi (állító mondatban) any-néhány (kérdésben, tagadásban).

II. Megszámlálható főnevek:

- 1. Ezeknek a főneveknek egyes és többes számú alakjuk is létezik. car- cars; orange- oranges; bottle- bottles
- 2. A megszámlálható főnevek elé kerülhetnek az alábbi mennyiségjelzők: many (sok), (a) few (egy néhány), few (kevés), a lots of, lots of, some (néhány), any

Egyes főnevek lehetnek megszámmlálhatók és megszámmlálhatatlanok is, ám jelentésük ebben az esetben eltér:

- cold – hideg; a cold - influenza, megfázás; country – vidék; a country - ország
- experience -tapasztalat, élmény; experiences-élmények
- damage-kár; damages -kártérítés

III. Vizsgáljuk meg a „some” és „any” használatát.

- Any / Some:
- + There is some milk in the fridge.
(megszámlálhatatlan + Egyes szám !)
- There are some eggs in the fridge. (megszámlálható
+ Többes szám !)
- - There isn't any milk in the fridge.
- There aren't any eggs in the fridge.
- ? Is there any milk in the fridge?
- Are there any eggs in the fridge?

- A „some” mindig állító mondatban fordul elő, míg az „any” kérdő- és tagadómondatban. Az „any” ha állító mondatban szerepel, jelentése „akármilyen, akármelyik, bármi, bármelyik”.
- A „some” olyan esetben fordul elő kérdő mondatban, amikor igenlő választ várunk a kérdésünkre pl. Would you like some coffee? vagy Could I have some more bread? Ja, és ha megszámlálható főnév előtt „some” áll, még sincs többes számban, akkor a szerkezet fordítása „egy bizonyos”, „valamiféle” pl. Some Mr. Smith wants to talk to you. He gave me some book. (Valamiféle könyvet adott.)

IV. A much, many, little, few, a lot of, lots of használata.

1. A „sok” kifejezése

- a much (megszámlálhatatlan) / many (megszámlálható) általában kérdésekben és tagadó mondatokban használatos
- I don't have much money. Nincs sok pénzem. Were there many people? Sokan voltak?
- a lot of, lots of-sok: általában állító mondatokban használatos, megszámlálható és megszámlálhatatlan főneveknél egyaránt (a két alak nem hordoz magában semmilyen jelentésbeli különbséget). He has a lot of friends. I have a lots of time.

2. A „kevés” kifejezése:

- little (megszámlálhatatlan) / few (megszámlálható) - kevés a little (megszámlálhatatlan) / a few (megszámlálható) - egy kevés Hasonlítsuk össze az alábbi mondatokat:
- I have few friends. Only one or two. - Kevés barátom van, csak egy vagy kettő.
- I have a few friends. We always have great fun together. Van egy néhány barátom. Mindig jól szórakozunk együtt.
- I have little money. I can't buy this pizza. - Kevés pénzem van, nem tudok pizzát venni.
- I have a little money. Let's eat a pizza. -Van egy kis pénzem, együnk egy pizzát

Sok: Kevés:

+ I have a lot of books. + I have few books.

-1 don't have many books. -1 don't have few books.

? Do you have many books? ? Do you have few books?

Sok: Kevés:

+ I have a lot of / lots of milk. + I have little milk. -1 don't have much milk.

-1 don't have little milk. ? Do you have much milk? ? Do you have little milk?

Minden elismerésem azoknak, akik ezt végig tudták követni. Az alapozó szakaszban egyszer át kell esni a megszámlálható és megszámlálhatatlan főneveken, meg ami velük jár. Én személy szerint nem igazán szeretem tanítani, mert sokakat megrémiszt. Térjünk át a feladatokra, azokon keresztül világosabb lesz minden, remélem.



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ONLINE STUDIUM
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Conversation Questions: Shopping

Conversation Questions: Shopping	
What was the last thing you bought for yourself? Where did you buy it? Why did you buy it?	Do you enjoy shopping? How often do you go shopping? How much time do you spend each time you go?
What was the last thing you bought for someone else? Where did you buy it? Why did you buy it?	When you buy something, do you read the label? Why or why not?
What's your favorite place to shop? Why?	Are you a price conscious shopper? What is your opinion of discount stores?
Have you ever been to an outlet store? If you have, where was it and what did you think? If not, would you like to shop at one? Why or why not?	What stores have you shopped at in _____? What store did you like best and what store did you like least? Why?

Are thrift stores popular in your country? Do you enjoy shopping at thrift stores?	How important is good customer service when you are shopping?
Do you compare prices at different stores when you shop?	How important is it for you to be up to date with the latest fashions?
Is it important for you to own designer clothes? Why or why not?	What kind of clothes do you like best? Do you have a favorite type of fabric? Are a lot of your clothes one color or pattern?

Words shopping

to go shopping	vásárolni megy
to buy sg	vesz valamit
basic food	alapvető élelem
dairy products	tejtermékek
groceries	fűszeráru
sweets	édességek
basket	kosár
trolley	bevásárlókocsi
to fill	megtölt
to join the queue	beáll a sorba
cash desk	pénztár
stationer's	papírbolt
kitchenware	konyhafelszerelés
chemist's	gyógyszertár
glassware	üvegáru
electrical store	műszaki áruház
ladies' wear	női divatáru
department store	áruház
men's wear	férfi divatáru
leather goods	bőrárak
toiletries	piperezerek
jewellery	ékszerek
haberdashery	rövidáru
underwear	alsóruházat
electrical appliances	műszaki berendezések
to buy sg on hire purchase	részletre vásárol
shrinkproof	mérettartó (nem megy össze)
water proof	vízálló
crease resistant	nem gyűrődő
to try on	felpróbál
It fits you.	Jó a méret.
It suits you.	Jól áll, illik hozzád.
shop window	kirakat

fitting room	próbafülke
complaint (make a complaint about)	panasz, panaszt tesz
advertisement	hírdetés, reklám
a good bargain	jó vétel
to track	nyomon követ
opinion, in my opinion...	vélemény, véleményem szerint...
size	méret
sense of style	stílusérzék
consumer	fogyasztó
to decide to do sth ..., decision	el dönt, elhatároz vm-t, döntés
to gain insight	betekintést nyer
value	érték
quality	minőség

UNIT 5.

Grammar – Present Perfect Continuous

Present Perfect Continuous

FORM

[has/have + been + present participle]

Examples:

- You **have been waiting** here for two hours.
- **Have you been waiting** here for two hours?
- You **have not been waiting** here for two hours

Complete List of Present Perfect Continuous Forms

USE 1 DURATION FROM THE PAST UNTIL NOW



We use the Present Perfect Continuous to show that something started in the past and has continued up until now. “For five minutes,” “for two weeks,” and “since Tuesday” are all durations which can be used with the Present Perfect Continuous.

Examples:

They **have been talking** for the last hour

She **has been working** at that company for three years.

What **have you been doing** for the last 30 minutes?

James **has been teaching** at the university since June.

We **have been waiting** here for over two hours!

Why **has** Nancy **not been taking** her medicine for the last three days?

USE 2 RECENTLY, LATELY



You can also use the Present Perfect Continuous WITHOUT a duration such as “for two weeks.” Without the duration, the tense has a more general meaning of “lately.” We often use the words “lately” or “recently” to emphasize this meaning.

Examples:

Recently, I **have been feeling** really tired.

She **has been watching** too much television lately.

Have you been exercising lately?

Mary **has been feeling** a little depressed.

Lisa **has not been practicing** her English

What **have you been doing**?

IMPORTANT

Remember that the Present Perfect Continuous has the meaning of “lately” or “recently.” If you use the Present Perfect Continuous in a question such as “Have you been feeling alright?”, it can suggest that the person looks sick or unhealthy. A question such as “Have you been smoking?” can suggest that you smell the smoke on the person. Using this tense in a question suggests you can see, smell, hear or feel the results of the action. It is possible to insult someone by using this tense incorrectly.

REMEMBER Non-Continuous Verbs/ Mixed Verbs

It is important to remember that **Non-Continuous Verbs** cannot be used in any continuous tenses. Also, certain non-continuous meanings for **Mixed Verbs** cannot be used in continuous tenses. Instead of using Present Perfect Continuous with these verbs, you must use **Present Perfect**.

Examples:

- Sam **has been having** his car for two years. **Not Correct**
- Sam **has had** his car for two years. **Correct**

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

- You have **only** been waiting here for one hour.
- Have you **only** been waiting here for one hour?

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Examples:

- Recently, John **has been doing** the work. *ACTIVE*
- Recently, the work **has been being done** by John. *PASSIVE*

NOTE: Present Perfect Continuous is less commonly used in its passive form.

Unit 5 Writing Travelling

Your homework is related to a holiday advertisement. Read this advertisement and write a short letter to the owner and book the apartment.

The Old Bull Pen

Key Features:

- pet friendly
- Car parking on site
- Pub within 1 mile

This charming holiday apartment sits in the pretty village of Cubert, which is perfectly situated to enjoy the charms of Cornwall, only minutes from the beautiful sandy beach and dunes at Holywell Ray and the Cornish Coastal Path. Cubert is close to the resorts and villages of

Ask if:

- there are neighbours, as you want to relax and you need a peaceful and quiet place
- you need a special driving license if you want to rent a car
- your grandma, who is in a wheelchair, can have an access to every part of the house
- the last two weeks of July would be available.

Unit 5. Reading: Travelling

Modern life is impossible without travelling. To understand how true this is, you only have to go to a railway station, a port or an airport. There you will see hundreds of people hurrying to catch a train, a ship or a plane, all wanting to go somewhere and to get there as quickly as possible.

Of course the fastest way of travelling is by plane. With a modern airline you can now travel in one day to places which it took a month or more to get to a hundred years ago. All you have to do is to ring up the airline booking office, and they will send your ticket to your home or you can order your tickets through the internet. You can go to the airport in a bus, getting there just in time to hand in your luggage and board the plane. The seats on the plane are comfortable, and you can sit and read, look out of the window, or sleep until you arrive at your airport. You can have breakfast in Moscow, lunch in London, Paris or Berlin, or dinner in New York on the same day.

Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it also has its advantages. You can see the country you are travelling through, and not only the clouds as when you are flying. Modern trains have very comfortable seats in all passenger carriages, and there are sleeping-cars and dining-cars which make even the longest journey enjoyable.

Some people prefer to travel by ship when possible. There are large liners, holiday ships and river boats on board which you can visit different countries or parts of your own country. Ships are not so fast as trains, but a sea voyage or a river trip is a very pleasant way of spending a holiday.

Many people like to travel by car. The advantages of this way of spending a holiday are that you can make your own time-table, you don't have to buy a ticket, and you are not afraid you will miss your train. Besides, you can travel three or four hundred miles a day, just as you like. And then you can stop wherever you wish - where there is something interesting to see, at a good restaurant where you can enjoy a good meal, or at a hotel to spend the night. That is why travelling by car is popular for pleasure trips, while people usually take a train or plane when they are travelling on business!

Travelling

Modern life is impossible without travelling. To understand how true this is, you only have to go to a railway station, a port or an airport. There you will see hundreds of people hurrying to catch a train, a ship or a plane, all wanting to go somewhere and to get there as quickly as possible. Of course the fastest way of travelling is by plane. With a modern airline you can now travel in one day to places which it took a month or more to get to a hundred years ago. All you have to do is to ring up the airline booking office, and they will send your ticket to your home or you can order your tickets through the internet. You can go to the airport in a bus, getting there just in time to hand in your luggage and board the plane. The seats on the plane are comfortable, and you can sit and read, look out of the window, or sleep until you arrive at your airport. You can have breakfast in Moscow, lunch in London, Paris or Berlin, or dinner in New York on the same day.

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Travelling

way of transport	közlekedési mód
carriage	vasúti kocsi
crowded	zsúfolt
noisy	zajos
to travel on business	üzleti ügyben utazik
rail travel	vasúton történő utazás
punctual	pontos
cheap fare	olcsó menetjegy
facing the engine	menetiránnyal szemben
back to the engine	menetiránynak háttal
non-smoking compartment	nem dohányzó fülke
booking-office	jegyiroda
seat by the window	ablak melletti ülés
second-class compartment	másodosztályú fülke
waiting room	váróterem
to queue	sorban állni
choice	választék
passenger train	személyvonat
through train	közvetlen vonat
stop at every single station	minden egyes állomáson megáll
to be afraid of	fél valamitől
air fare	repülőjegy
to board a plane	felszáll a gépre
to check in	bejelentkezik
to weigh	megmér
boarding card	beszállókártya
departure lounge	tranzitváróterem
flight	járat
to announce	bejelent
sightseeing tour	városnéző kirándulás
in the country	vidéken
beach	strand




to lie in the sun	napozni
travel agency	utazási iroda
to offer	ajánl
necessary documents	szükséges iratok
individual tour	egyéni kirándulás
to arrange	elrendez
accomodation	szállás
to pack	pakolni
foreign currency	valuta
visa	vízum
customs	vámvizsgálat
to fill in a document	kitölt nyomtatványt
camping site	camping
guest house	vendégház





Asking the way - Vocabulary

Picture	English sentence
	Go straight on Elm Street.
	Go along Elm Street.
	Go down Elm Street.
	Follow Elm Street for 200 metres.
	Follow Elm Street until you get to the church.
	Turn left into Oxford Street.
	Turn right into Oxford Street.
	Take the first turning on the right.
	Go past the pet shop.

	<p>Go along the river.</p>
	<p>Go over the bridge.</p>

	Go through the park.
	Go towards the church.
	Go up the hill.
	Go down the hill.
	Cross Oxford Street.
	The bookshop is opposite the church.

	The bookshop is between the church and the pet shop.
	The bookshop is on/at the corner.
	The bookshop is in front of the church.

	<p>The bookshop is behind the church.</p>
	<p>The bookshop is next to the church.</p>
	<p>The bookshop is beside the church.</p>
	<p>The bookshop is near the church.</p>

Useful words:

>

	car park parking lot (AE)
	crossroads
	roundabout
	traffic lights

(forrás: http://www.english-hilfen.de/en/words/asking_the_way_vocabulary.htm)

Word List Accomodation

accommodation [əˈkɒməˈdeɪʃ(ə)n]

dormitory [ˈdɔːmɪt(ə)rɪ]

double room [ˈdʌb(ə)l ru:m]

family room

twin [twɪn] room

single [ˈsɪŋɡ(ə)l] room

double bed

youth hostel [juːθ ˈhɒst(ə)l]

bunk bed [ˈbʌŋk bed]

fill in a form

reception [rɪˈsepʃ(ə)n]

receptionist [rɪˈsepʃ(ə)nɪst]

key [ki:]

book in advance [ədˈvɑːns]

B&B [biː ənd bi:]

vacancies [ˈveɪk(ə)nsɪːs]

no vacancies

arrival date / date of arrival [əˈraɪv(ə)l]

departure date / date of departure [dɪˈpɑːtʃə]

room service

air conditioning [ɛː kənˈdɪʃ(ə)nɪŋ]

make a reservation / book a room

request more information

complete / fill in the form

staff [staːf]

cancel a booking

Hotel

Word List

Asking for and Giving Directions

How do I get to ...?

What's the best way to ...?

Where is ...?

Go straight on (until you come to ...).

Turn back./Go back.

Turn left/right (into ...-street).

Go along ...

Cross ...

Take the first/second road on the left/right

It's on the left/right.

straight [streɪt] on

opposite [ˈɒpəzɪt]

near [nɪə]

next to

between [bi'twi:n]

at the end (of)

on/at the corner

behind [bi'hænd]

in front of

(just) around the corner

traffic lights

crossroads, junction [ˈkɒskɹəʊðs]

signpost ['saɪnpəʊst]

Restaurant

Restaurant

eating out
bill (The bill please.)
bottle ['bɒt(ə)l]
dessert [dɪ'zɜ:t]
drink [drɪŋk]
hungry ['hʌŋɡri]
thirsty ['θɜ:sti]
menu ['menju:]
order (Are you ready to order?)
restaurant ['rɛst(ə)rɒnt]
set meal
table (A table for two please.)
guest [ɡɛst]
waiter [weɪtə], waitress [weɪtrɪs]
Here you go.
tip (Shall we tip the waiter?)

UNIT 6.
A jövő idő kifejezésének módjai

A jövő idő kifejezésének módjai

A jövőt a magyarban többféleképp fejezhetjük ki: *‘meg fogom csinálni’, ‘holnap megcsinálom’, ‘megcsinálom majd’.*

Az angolban sincs egyetlen kizárólagos jövő idő, amely minden jövőre vonatkozó utalásban szerepelne vagy akár szerepeltetne. Hagyományosan a **will** (és **shall**) segédigével alkotott szerkezeteket szokás jövő időnek tekinteni, ez azonban megtévesztő beállítás, mivel a jövőidejűségnek távolról sem a **will** (és az **I** illetve **We** esetében: **shall**) az egyetlen kifejező eszköze. Ugyanakkor e két segédige a jövőn kívül számos egyéb dolgot is kifejez. Éppen ezért sem őket, sem a későbbiekben bemutatott többi, jövőre utaló szerkezetet nem nevezzük ki a JÖVŐ IDŐnek, hanem úgy tekintünk rájuk, mint a jövőbeli cselekvések/történések egy-egy lehetséges kifejezési eszközére.

Az egyes lehetőségek egymással csak részben cserélhetők fel: nincs olyan jövőkifejezés, amely minden esetben használható lenne.

Még egy megjegyzés: régebben az **I shall, we shall** szerkezet kötelező érvénnyel bírt, ma már ezt lazábban kezelik és különösen a hétköznapi nyelvben már leginkább az **I will, we will** szerkezetek fordulnak elő.

Az egyszerű jövő időt (Simple Future) akkor használjuk:

– amikor a beszéd pillanatában találom ki, hogy valamit meg fogok csinálni (OK/ all right/I think...).

Példák:

OK, I'll buy it.

I think I'll do it.

– amikor fenyegetek (threat), ígérek (promise) vagy felajánlok valamit (offer)

Példák:

I'll be frank with you. Őszinte leszek hozzád.

Too many people will get hurt. Túl sok ember fog megsérülni/megsértődni.

I won't interrupt again. Nem foglak félbeszakítani.

You won't ever leave me, will you? Soha nem fogsz elhagyni, ugye?

I'll give it to them when they visit us.

– amikor megjósolok valamit a jövőre nézve (probably, I'm sure, I think, I expect...)

Példák:

You'll probably like her. Valószínűleg kedvelni fogod.

I'm sure he will come.

A „to be going to” szerkezetet akkor használjuk:

– amikor olyan dologról beszélünk, amiről már elhatároztuk, hogy meg fogjuk csinálni, vagyis szándékunkban áll megtenni (intention-szándék).

Példák:

I'm going to leave her. El fogom hagyni.

I'm not going to to apologize for what I'm doing. Nem fogok (nem áll szándékomban) bocsánatot kérni azért, amit csinálok.

– amikor megjósolunk valamit az alapján, hogy a „tünetei” (symptoms) már láthatók.

Példák:

Look at those clouds; it's going to rain.

He doesn't learn at all; he's going to fail the exam.

Unit 6 Writing Entertainment

Write about your favourite free time activities in 50–80 words. Use the words and expressions learnt in this unit.

There is an example given for you from a young fellow:

„Hi guys!

In my free time I really like to draw, jump on / off the couch, and I also like spinning on the carpet on one knee. It's fun because if you spin VERY fast, you will just get thrown somewhere. Like you're flying! And I like making vids on my YouTube channel, and sharing what I like to do, just like I'm sharing now. I really enjoy playing Sims, cause you can create your own world in Sims! I like to watch vids about bronze, bulls, and cakes (which is why I have this kind of name). I also like this app called iMovie, where you can make your own movies. I have a plush named Hedgy. And his last name is Hog. So he is a Hedgy Hog basically. Hedgy is the main actor of all of my movies. And do you know why I hang out with a plush so much? Cause he goes with me to school for about a month! Not that long, but it's enough to be a friend with a plush hedgehog. Me and Hedgy like eating pizza, cotton candy, and lemonade (We really like the pizza from Pizza Garden. The pizza there is fresh, italian, and it's REAL!). When I grow up, I wanna make a book called "Diary Of Hedgy" and a book called "Lamp Diary". And I'm planning to make a YouTube channel for Hedgy. Please reply if you like doing the same things I like to do! Ok, bye guys! (My fingers are SUPER tired of all of this writing!)" (BronzeBullCake)

source: <http://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org>

Written part 1

I don't have much spare time - one or two hours a day. That is not enough for anything. I'm too busy at school and too busy at home, as well. When I have some free time I watch my favourite TV programmes - cartoons (quite funny isn't it?) quiz-games, series. Unfortunately, I very seldom read books. They bore me. I don't read newspapers, either you know politics and things like that. I read magazines instead. I love tabloids! I like reading about famous people and their lives, especially enjoy gossips. I usually go out at the weekends. I like going to the cinema. I always see the latest hits. If there is a good film on, I watch it even three times.

I have many friends who I often go out with. We dance or just sit at a table and talk about different things; school, friends, life etc. Of course, my mum is not happy when I go out, so we often have a row over these matters.

Some useful questions:

What do you like doing in your spare/free time?

Are you very busy during the week?

Have you got any hobbies?

Which do you prefer: films or music; reading or playing computer games?

Written part 2

At the cinema you can see a lot of different kinds of films: mainly western/adventure films, thrillers/horror films, detective stories, science fiction, romantic films, love stories, cartoons etc. I prefer love stories or films about everyday life to thrillers and spine-chilling horror stories.

I quite often watch video films or DVDs and I am a regular customer at the video hire shop. I enjoy action films the most because they are usually well done and give you a lot of excitement.

Answer the following questions:

Do you like going to the cinema?

What's on at the cinema?

Are the tickets very expensive?

What film did you see last?

Were there advertisements before the film?

Did you enjoy the film?

Who are your favourite cinema actors and actresses, why?

What films do they play in?

Written part 3

OUR THEATRE

We have a very beautiful theatre in our town. It is in the city centre. It is a modern building of glass and shining metal, and it was built 5 years ago. Our theatre shows dramas, tragedies and comedies, and sometimes an opera or a balet.

When you go in, you see the box-office, where we buy tickets. Then, if you go up the broad staircase, you see the cloak-room, where we leave our coats and hats when we go to see a show. Opposite the cloak-room you can see the entrances to the orchestra stalls in the lowest part of the hall. The boxes and the dress-circle are on the next floor, and higher up you come to the balconies.

Shows start at 19.00. When the spectators have taken off their coats and hats in the cloak-room, they go and take their seats in the hall. In front of them is the place where the orchestra sits, and above that is the stage.

The curtain rises when the third bell has rung: the lights in the hall go out, and the play begins.

When the actors and actresses play their parts well, the spectators applaud.

Between the acts of the play there are intervals during which the spectators walk in the foyer or go to the buffet. As they walk or eat, they discuss the play and the actors and actresses, dancers or singers.

You hear them say, "I really did enjoy that act." "The performance was splendid."

When the curtain falls to a storm applause after the last act, the spectators rise from their seats and go to get their coats and hats. You can see that they have enjoyed every minute of the performance.

Answer the questions:

What do they show in the theatre? (Miket mutatnak be a ebben a színházban)

Where do people buy theatre tickets?

Where are the stalls in the hall?

How do spectators express their satisfaction with the play?

What do people do during the intervals?

Unit 6. Speaking: Entertainment

PICTURE DESCRIPTION



1. The following questions are for brainstorming. Read them and try to answer them.

Do you like going to the cinema or to the theatre?

How often do you go there?

What did you see last time?

Could you tell the story of the film / play in a few words?

Do you prefer going to the cinema or watching DVDs at home?

2. Read the following possible picture description and then try to tell an own one.

Watching films is an exciting activity to relax for many people nowadays. After a hard-working day it can be very good and enjoyable. I like watching films. Although I have many film DVDs at home, I still prefer watching films at cinemas.

The most important reason, why I feel like watching films at cinemas, is the bigger screen and modern sound system I can enjoy there. I have a TV which can play my DVDs, but I do not have enough money to buy a really good system of projector and loudspeakers which is sold with an extremely high price at stores. Even if I could afford it, I still would not feel as satisfied as in a cinema, because I know that cinemas always invest much money in developing the quality of their films, so the images and sound in cinemas are usually perfect, and I do not think that anyone can easily get such quality in his home.

Besides a higher quality of the films, the second reason is that I can take this as an opportunity to go out and get out of the comfort zone of my house. After an exhausting week with a lot of stress that I had come through, time for resting is really invaluable for me. So I always wait for weekends to relax, at night, I want to go out and breathe the cool breeze of the night, and I often go to the cinema to watch. This is also a chance for me to get out of my house and enjoy a new wider space, interact with people and be more positive.

Additionally, the third reason for my statement is that in the cinema I can watch the film with lots of people. Of course, I can invite my friends to my house to watch a film with me, but I still do not think it is a great idea, because nowhere can we find as many people watching the same movie as in a cinema. Moreover, when watching film in a cinema, one can laugh, cry and even be scared about the films with people all around him, he can talk freely with others about the film and the characters, which makes the films even more interesting and more attracting than at home.

So, I can tell that watching films in cinemas is preferred than watching them at home because of the above reasons. Nowadays, cinemas are trying to improve the quality of their films, the technology is developing to make the viewers feel as real as possible.

(<http://tgg-accounting.com/allowable-vs-unallowable-entertainment-costs-for-gov-contracts/>)

Read words

season ticket	bérlet
performance	előadás
play	színdarab
exciting	izgalmas
acting	a színészek játéka
perfect	tökéletes
boring	unalmas
enjoyable	élvezetes
splendid	ragyogó
shining metal	csillogó fém
box-office	jegypénztár
broad	széles
staircase	lépcső
cloak-room	ruhatár
entrance	bejárat
orchestra	zenekar
famous	híres
in the end	végül
stalls	zsöllye, földszinti ülés
box	páholy

dress-circle	első emeleti páholy
balcony	erkély
gallery	karzat
programme booklet	programfüzet
to go out	kialszik
curtain	függöny
to appear	megjelenik
stage	színpad
interval	szünet
buffet	büfé
part	szerep
successful (kiejtés!)	sikeres
excellent	kiváló
popular	népszerű
adventure film	kalandfilm
thriller	rém történet
science fiction	tudományos-fantasztikus
cartoon	rajzfilm
to switch on	bekapcsol
serial	sorozat

documentary	dokumentumfilm
quiz	rejtvényműsor
newsreel	filmhíradó
feature film	főfilm, játékfilm
to subscribe to a newspaper	előfizet újságra
local daily	helyi napilap
serious paper	komoly lap
national	országos
Radio and TV times	Rádió és TV újság
weekly	hetilap
sensational paper	bulvárlap
party	párt

monthly	havilap
journal	folyóirat
to deal with	foglalkozik vm-vel
home politics	belpolitika
international news	nemzetközi hírek
advertisement	hírdetés
gossip column	pletykarovat
sports news	sporthírek
fiction	szépirodalom
short story	novella
poem	vers
book on history	történelmi könyv
nature	természet
novel	regény
easy to read	könnyen olvasható
at a sitting	egyszerre
style	stílus
autobiography	önéletrajz
tale	mese
adventure	kaland
hero	hős

Bits and pieces

Stacey Stone by Roy Apps

Reviewed by Chelsea Arnold

Characters: Stacey, Ed, Joanne, Nat & Mat

My best part was at the end when Stacey realizes that she had made a big mistake by thinking that a rat was a girls boyfriend and even got the police involved.

I didn't have a worst part.

The story shortened:

Stacey first day back at school and her best friend has left, so a different girl copies everything stacey does. They both sign up for writing a newspaper. Stacey does a problem page and that's where she gets a problem from a girl called Zoe. It says that her dad caught her with brad in her bedroom. He was nibbling her ear and Zoe's dad said if he sees him in the house again he is going to put him in a sack with bricks chuck him in the river! So stacey gets lots of important people involved like the police and says that there is a murder going to happen. Then stacey finds out that brad is a rat and she feels really stupid. She gets sacked then gets let in again and never makes a really bad mistake again.

Fairy Stories Bumper Collection by Shirley Barber

Reviewed by Holly Cook

Fairy Stories Bumper Collection is my all time favourite book because it has 8 fantastic must-read-right-now stories called The Enchanted Woods, The Tooth fairy, Rainbow Magic, Bedtime Stories, The Mermaid Princess, The Seventh Unicorn and A Visit To Fairyland. It also has 19 poems that are fantastic as well! My favourite poem is The Fairy's Tree.



Thief by Malorie Blackman

Reviewed by Lindsey Hall From Preston Fulwood

This book is the best book ever its about a girl called Lydia. One day a girl in her class called her a thief because the sports cup had gone missing and is found in lydia's locker. Did kim put it there or not? U can find out by reading this book.



I would give it a big nine out of ten.

Amelia Jane Is Naughty Again! by Enid Blyton

Reviewed by Catherine From Sydney, Australia

Amelia Jane is a very naughty doll who scribbles on walls, plays postman, climbs up a tree and writes a letter with ink. This is a very good book but it doesn't beat the Lord of the Rings. She loves playing pranks on the other toys but the toys always find a way to get their own back. Enid Blyton is a really good story teller she has written many more books these are a few I also enjoy, Amelia Jane Again, Amelia Jane gets into trouble, the tale of Cluck and Clopper, the tale of flop and Whiskers, the newspaper dog and the Mouse and the Squirrel.



Superfudge Written by Judy Blume

Reviewed by Alice

This book is a humorous book. I liked the book very much and would like to recommend it everybody. I would give it a 8 out of 10 because it didn't have any pictures.



Fudge-A-Mania Written by Judy Blume

Reviewed by Helen

I think this is a good book. Other people should read it. It is funny and interesting. It never has any sad parts. My favourite part is when Fudge gets stuck in a roll away bed. I think it is one of the best books Judy Blume has ever written.

I would give this book 9 out of 10



Flat Stanley by Jeff Brown

Reviewed by Samuel Larkin from Tonbridge

I like this book because a board falls down on Stanley. Now every one calls him flat Stanley. It is a good book to read.

I would give it 10/10 it is only £4.99. This book is cool.



Trail Mates by Bonnie Bryant

Reviewed by Louise scott-Deane From Wollongong

Trail Mates is one of my favourite Saddle Club books.

It is a great story about three girls who are horse crazy called, Steve, Carole and Lisa. When Carole is out on a ride with some tourists she meets a boy called

Scott. Scott follows Carole any place she goes. It is time for the Saddle Club to take this into their hands.



Little House in the Woods by Mary Cane

Reviewed by Toni Barry From Northampton England

Little house in the woods is a touching story about a family in America in 1856. It shows how people celebrated christmas in the olden days

All Shacked up by Kate Cann

Reviewed by Sophie Ward From England (Birmingham)

I think the book All Shacked up is brill as you can't guess what's gonna come up next. Every good book needs unexpected ending .

It's about a boy and girl who live in a flat together and hate each other but in the end get together. Its so unexpected as the boy is totally wrapped up with another girl so you would never would have guessed it

Moondial by Anne Casey

Reviewed by Rachel From Kent

I love this book ! Its all about this girl and she has to go and stay at her aunties house over the summer . She goes to the church over the road and starts seeing all these old fashioned people in pale ghostly figures and she feels cold . She then sees a sundial and touches it and ends up in their world . she has loads of adventures and its almost as gripping as Harry Potter! I would Strongly Recommend it .

Find it in your local library or bookshop now !



The Big Football Collection By Rob Childs

A book review by David Challis

I think Rob Childs is great and so is this book - three fantastic footy stories. It would be available to any footy fan.



Chris and Andrew Weston have a lot of fun from saving penalties to being a mascot. But my rating is 10/10!

The Mouse and the Motorcycle Written by Beverly Cleary

Reviewed by Adam

The Mouse and the Motorcycle is about a talking mouse with a toy motorcycle that he can actually ride! He has to hold up his tail so that it won't get caught in the spokes. I like the book because the mouse is cute. In the story, the mouse also is in danger of getting sucked up by a vacuum cleaner. He also has to escape maids, and mousetraps.

I would give this book 9 out of 10



Sadako and the thousand paper cranes by Eleanor Coerr

Reviewed by Brittany From Australia

This book is about a little girl and when she was just 2 years old an atom bomb was dropped in Japan. 10 years later found out that she had Leukaemia (the atom bomb disease) I really enjoyed this book.

Fairy Stories by Michael Coleman

Reviewed by Aisling McGovern From Dublin, Ireland

Don't think just because its fairy tails its boring its not!! It has all the gruesome left in. Hansel and Gretel is written in a script form. It's really really funny.

Did you know Snowdrop's (snow white) evil stepmother gave her a corset that almost killed her? It is really good and I hate fairy tales.

The B.F.G by Roald Dahl

Reviewed by Rosie Pratley from Kent

This book is great because it's all about a giant who lives in giant country and catches dreams with Sophie. 9 other giants every night eat human beings. It's a great book I would give it 10 out of 10. So buy it now.



The BFG Written by Roald Dahl

Reviewed by Christopher

The BFG is one of the best and funniest books I have ever read. In it, a girl named Sophie wakes up during "witching hour". In the distance, she

sees a tall dark figure. As it comes closer, she sees it is something she thought didn't exist; a GIANT! But Sophie not only sees him, HE sees HER. She under the covers in her bed, but still she is carried away with the giant to be sizzled like a rasher of bacon, or so she thought. But when she gets there, she discovers he is a Big Friendly Giant who blows dreams into sleeping children's rooms. There are also nine other giants who eat people. So begins a wild adventure to save the children around the world from them. Sophie, with the help of the BFG, "whiz poppers", "snoozecumbers", and the queen of England, she saves the world from devastation.

I would give this book 10 out of 10

[Charlie and the Chocolate Factory by Roald Dahl](#)

[Reviewed by Lucie Heath From Scotland](#)

Both of the books on Charlie and his adventures with Mr Wonka are superb!!!! Especially this one. There are lots of twists in the story and quite a few funny moments. It is for children ages 7 up to the age of 14, but you have to be prepared to sit down and read because once you've read the story you just have to read the second one. All the stories by Roald Dahl are great this is just one of them. To sum it up it is a must read story and it is brilliant in all ways

[Chicken Little by Walt Disney](#)

[Reviewed by Ross .T.](#)

I like Chicken Little because it is funny when Fish surfs out of the window on a panel. I would say 10/10 for this book. It has a happy ending. At the moment you can get this book free on the internet with a McDonald's voucher. My gran really likes it.



[Children of Winter by Berlie Doherty](#)

[Reviewed by Helen Berry](#)

Catherine Tebbet and her family go walking. A storm starts. Everyone bar dad shelters in the barn. Then mum goes to find dad, she goes to grandmas who has the plaque. Go back in time. Will they survive?



[The Gruffalo by Julia Donaldson](#)

[Reviewed by Jessica Maters from Tonbridge](#)

I like this book because a mouse takes a stroll through a dark wood and he meets a fox. The fox invites him in but the fox really wants to eat him and the mouse knows that so he says I am having tea with a Gruffalo. If you want to know more, go and buy it because I give it 10/10!

Hamster in a Hamper by Lucy Daniels

Reviewed by Holly Wright

James is given the class hamster to look after for the summer holidays. Mandy and James are delighted until someone vandalises James' garden and steals the poor hamster. I like it because it is exciting and you will wonder what will happen next. In the end they find the poor hamster just before they go back to school. I would give this book 10/10. If you have not got it yet go and get it - it's only £4.00.



Donkey on the Doorstep by Lucy Daniels.

A book review by Rachel Gamage.

I like Lucy Daniels' books because she makes them exciting. I would give it 10/10.

You must read her books they're the best!!!!



Bad Dreams by Anne Fine

Reviewed by Hanna Marie Spiller from Kent

I think this book is really cool and a book that all book worms should pick up and read. I borrowed my copy from my local library and wished that it was my book. Just by looking at the cover it makes you really want to read it.



For the front cover 10 out of 10 and for the whole book I would give 9 out of 10 :)

Misery Guts by Morris Gleitzman

Reviewed by Edwina 11 years old Roxbourne Middle School , Harrow

I love this book -not! The book drones on and on and on about a boy called Keith-who's a total loser! I found it BORING!!! I've already fallen asleep.....zzzzzzzzzzzzzzz. In my opinion, don't waste your time

reading it! The author needs to improve his language to make it more exciting. The plot isn't really that bad, it's just that it doesn't grab your attention from the start.

Pokemon Junior by S.H Heller.

Reviewed by Taylor.

I like this book because enemies Pikachu and Meawth get tied up together.

I say 10/10 and 9 stars!

It is the #5 a special one. If you get it I hope you enjoy it.

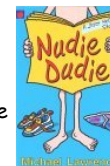
Nudie Dudie by Michael Lawrence

Reviewed by Harry & Alex in Kent.

This book is about a boy called Jiggy who suddenly appears in the nude in public. We like it because Jiggy appears in the nude in public.

On the front cover they are naked. It is a good book for boys.

10 out of 10.



A Little Love Song by Michelle Magorian

Reviewed by Dominica From England

From the author of the best-selling Goodnight Mr Tom and Back home comes this spectacularly touching book above true love. A Little Love song can grip you as soon as you turn the front page. It's a moving, warm and an unputdownable read as it portrays the joy of first love and warning readers about the risk of pregnancy. It is of a a seventeen year old girl named Rose who is in the shadow of her elder, prettier sister Diana. Because of the war, they have both been sent out of harm's way, to a sleepy little seaside town. There they experience a whole trigger of events and a whole life times worth, and before she knows it, Rose unearths a love, a love she thought she never could have had. When she falls in love her self...Read this book to find out what happens. I can guarantee it will stay in your list of fave books forever. Definitally one of the best books i've ever read! I'd give it a 10 out of 10 for everything... Enjoy!



Goodnight Mr. Tom by Michelle Magorian

Reviewed by Natalie From Northern Ireland

This book is fantastic, although it didn't have any pictures you could visualise what it would look like in your head. There was a mixture of funny and sad emotions in the book and the thing that i think is best about the book is that it made a point of showing how the war also effect those who were not fighting! Overall this is the best book i have read in a long, long time.



This book will give all other authors a run for their money as this book is absolutely brilliant!!

I would rate this book 9 out of 10 due to the lack of pictures!

Goodnight Mr Tom by Michelle Magorian

Reviewed by Beth Smythe From Leigh-on-sea, Essex

This book will be the top of your list. It is about a little boy called Willy who got sent to a man with no social life because his wife died a few years before. As they live together, Willy breaks out of his shyness and Tom his mourning. But Willy has to go home again to his crazy mother who beats him.

I'm not saying anymore you will have to buy It!

But trust me its worth it!

Jane Blonde by Jill Marshall

Reviewed by Nirsiya, 10 years old Roxbourne Middle School, Harrow

This is a book about a girl who is not an normal girl. One day she meets a person who turns her life upside down. As a result of this meeting, Jane becomes the best ever spylet in the world of spies (a spylet means the child of two spies). The book is gripping to read. There are fun bits and sad bits. This, in my opinion, is the world's best book. It is so fun to read. You just can't miss a word of the book. The book tells you the inside thoughts of Janey Brown and how she copes with being a spy. I recommend this book to children.

Pokemon Junior by Bill Michaels.

Reviewed by Jai and Ryan

It is a great book because it is exciting!

It's exciting because it's Bulbasaur's bad day.
We think it is 10 out of 10.
It's got lots of trap's in it.

[Anne of Green Gables by Lucy Maude Montgomery](#)

[Reviewed by Jane Shirley From Sydney Australia](#)

Anne of Green Gables is placed among the most mind capturing and addictive book in my vast selection of books I accommodate in my personal library. Montgomery uses delightful and descriptive passages all through out the book, but still keeping it to a limit, unlike other books namely the Harry Potter series currently available and no doubt Harry Potter successors, which are yet to be written. Montgomery's books including Anne of Green Gables allow you to capture the atmosphere of the scene and the delightful disposition of the characters. Though characters in the book go through good times and bad, you remain part of the plot and a friend of the characters as much as ever.

[The Worst Witch Written by Jill Murphy](#)

[Reviewed by Caroline](#)

The worst Witch is about a girl named Mildred. She is the worst witch in the school! But somehow, even with all the trouble she's made she pulls off a spell that will never be forgotten. I loved this book! And you will too, so pick it up and read it!!!!

I would give this book 10 out of 10



[Eragon by Christopher Paolini](#)

[Reviewed by Karishma, 11 years old Roxbourne Middle School, Harrow](#)

This is a book about a young farm boy named Eragon who finds a mysterious blue stone. The stone hatches into a magnificent dragon. He knows that he must keep it to himself. Eragon doesn't know the consequences which lie ahead...this is a fantastic book, I would whole heartedly recommend it!

[The party weekend by Francine Pascal](#)

[Reviewed by Alyssa Houston From New South Wales](#)

The party weekend is a great book about these two twins named Jessica

and Elizabeth and there older brother steven. Their parents are going away and they get this mean baby sitter and they were going to have a party on that weekend and i can` t tell you any more because if you are going to read it i will spoil it for you

Simone's website by Helena Pielichaty

Reviewed by Iona From Sheffield

This book is about a girl called Simone (S) and her friend Antony (Ant) Ant is in hospital as his appendix exploded (so says S) and S and Ant keep in contact through e-mail . Later on in the story S and Ant with a few more friends have to design an e-mail and well you will have to find out the rest when and if you read this fantastic book .
10/10 !!!!!

Fairy Treasure by Gwyneth Rees.

Reviewed by Lillian A, Class 4S/B

I really like this book because it is a fantasy. It is about an ordinary girl called Connie who doesn't like books but who has to go and live with her auntie and uncle who love them. By the end of the story the girl enjoys books too. One day Connie goes to the library and meets a fairy who has lost a ring. They search for it together. I like this book because it is for my age group (8-9yrs) and because it is an adventure story with a happy ending. I would recommend this book. 10/10.



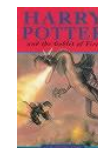
Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire by J.K Rowling

Reviewed by Emalie From Australia

Harry Potter and the goblet of fire is the best book I`ve ever read.

To be honest I couldn` t put it down. There`s more surprises on every page.

I`d give this book a 10/10. I don` t recommend it for children under the age of 8. Thank you for your time.



Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban by J.K Rowling

Reviewed by Emma Wyeth From Merstham Surrey

This book is amazing and I would recommend it to anyone of any age. It is a very thrilling story and you never know what is



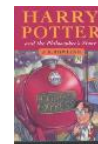
coming next. Whenever she gives you the answer to a mystery, you never seem to have got it right! I have read this book 4 times or more, I have lost count but I couldn't put it down. I think she is a brilliant Author and can't wait for the movie to come out.

Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone by J.K. Rowling.

Reviewed by Ameerah ullah from Milton Keynes, England

I enjoyed this book and I have seen the movie.

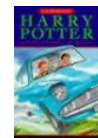
It is all about Harry Potter's first year in Hogwarts (school of witchcraft and wizardry). I would give it a 9 out of 10. I would recommend it to other people



Harry Potter & the Chamber of Secrets Written by J.K. Rowling

Reviewed by Michael

I read the best book called Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets! It is the sequel to Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone. J.K. Rowling, the author, is very descriptive and mysterious and keeps you on the edge of your seat throughout the whole story. It's the best fantasy book I've ever read. I normally don't like fantasies, but this one is one that everyone should read. You walk away from it feeling like you're Harry Potter, off to save the world with magic! I also am usually scared of witches and things like that, but this one's so much fun and you know it's not true, but you still feel excited. Rowling does a great job not giving away the answers to the mysteries. After you find the solution to problems, you are so surprised! I would give this book a 10 out of 10.



The Bug who went KA-CHOO! by Dr. Seuss

Reviewed by Ross Piper

A funny book about a bug who sneezes and causes catastrophes. My favourite part is when his sneeze sinks a boat. I like all of Dr. Seuss Stories. Here is one of them 'Green eggs and ham'. I give this book a 10/10 rating. 4 to 6 in ages.



Green Eggs and Ham By Dr. Seuss

Reviewed by Shiv.

This is a funny book about a cat called The Cat In The Hat and his son.
His son persuades his dad to eat Green Eggs and Ham.
I like all Dr. Seuss books here are some of them:
The Bug Who Went KA-CHOO
To Think That I Saw It On Mulbury Street.
I rate this book 10 out of 10.



[Horrid Henry Gets Rich Quick by Francesca Simon](#)

[Reviewed by Emma](#)

Horrid Henry is very naughty and always saying if he was king he would...

I like this book because my sister always says you are just like Horrid Henry. I have got some of the Horrid Henry books but my favourite one is Horrid Henry Gets Rich Quick, but I would give all of them 10 out of 10.



[Horrid Henry's Underpants by Francesca Simon](#)

[Reviewed by Harry Kitchen from Kent](#)

I like this book because Horrid Henry gets knickers with hearts on them! He puts them at the back of his pants draw and then puts them on for school. This book is the best book ever - 10 out of 10. It is only £4.99! Get one, you would love it.



[Horrid Henry and the Mega Mean Time Machine by Francesca Simon](#)

[Review by Callum Burton](#)

Horrid Henry is excellent. It's about a boy called Henry. I would give it 10 out of 10. Go and buy it now, it is only £4.99.



[Horrid Henry And The Bogey Babysitter by Francesca Simon](#)

[Reviewed by Jade](#)

I like this book because Horrid Henry is cheeky like me. He does jokes to everyone. I would give this book 100/100!

[A Series of Unfortunate Events 2 By Lemony Snicket](#)

Reviewed by Thomas Cox

This book is really humorous. The main part is where count Olaf tries to get the children's money. The most weird part is where count Olaf pretends to be a snake scientist assistant. I will give this book 10 stars although you need to read a lot of pages.

[Owl Babies by Martin Waddell](#)

Reviewed by Nina Francis.

The characters are Sarah and Percy and Bill. I like it because their mum will come back. I give it 10 out of 10. Bill always says "I want my mummy!". This is a child's book you must read it. This book is the best!!!!

[Pokemon: Night in the Haunted Tower by Tracey West](#)

Reviewed by Ben Anderson aged 7

Ash goes on an exciting journey to Saffron city and battles the gym leader but loses. He loses because Sabrina, the gym leader, uses telekinesis, which controls Pokemon.

Team Rocket go to a tower with ghost Pokemon in it and as soon as they see the Pokemon they run away. Ash, Brock and Misty enter the tower and go into a dark room, some candles flicker and then turn on, then they saw a table ready for dinner with no-one sitting at it. Then the ghost Pokemon slowly appear. Ash tries to catch a ghost Pokemon but he realises that all they want is just some friends.

I give this book a 10/10 rating because Ash keeps trying to win the gym battle but fails and believes in his Pokemon.

[Charlotte's Web by E.B White](#)

Reviewed by Nicola Buxton

I think Charlotte's Web is a great book. It's all about a spider who lives in a farm. It's a fantastic book because there are happy moments, sad moments and I care about the characters. It's a funny, cool and exciting book to read. It is for all ages. I give it a 10/10 and if you don't have it go to the shops and buy it.



Chinese Cinderella by Adeline Yen Mah**Reviewed by Melody Robert From Cramlington**

I think this is a very touching story which will touch your heart. Adeline Yen Mah wrote a very touching Auto-Biography of her life. I would recommend it to anyone. It must of been very painful as she was blamed for the death of her mother.

Bad Girls by Jacqueline Wilson**Reviewed by Lorena From Scotland**

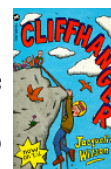
Bad Girls is one of my favourite Jacqueline Wilson books. Its quite touching and for any girl who just lllloovvveesss reading! Its about a girl who gets bullied at school and her mum loses her job and stuff. But then she meets this girl called Tania and everything changes..... I would give this book 9/10 and **** (Four Stars)
I also recommend Girls out late, The Illustrated Mum, the Bed and Breakfast star and Double Act.

Bad Girls by Jacqueline Wilson**Reviewed by Chloe-Jay Godden From Brighton**

I just luv this book it's one of my favourites by Jacqueline wilson I just so think Jacqueline Wilson is cool i like her other books Like Double Act, Bed and Breakfast star, Suitcase Kid and The Dare Game But Bad girls is the best it's about this girl called Mandy and she gets bullied at school and stuff i will give this book a excellent rating of 10/10 and ***** and (FIVE STARS)

Cliff hanger by Jacqueline Wilson**Reviewed by Samantha Atkins From New Zealand**

Cliff Hanger is a really good book it is about a boy who goes to a sporting camp type thing and he is no good at sports and he hates it but in the end he turns out to love the camp and he gets a girlfriend called kelly it is a really good book and you should read it whenever you get the chance too!!!!!!!!!!

**Double Act by Jacqueline Wilson****Reviewed by Cara Grogan From C.O Tyrone**

This is a book about two twins. One of the two is very

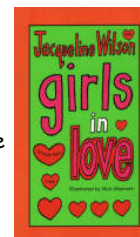


smart her name is Garnet and the other Ruby. There is very few people who can tell them apart. When they were babies their mother died. And a few years on there dad meets up with a woman named Rose. The twins hate her so does gran. Ruby & Garnet LOVE their gran so much, but one day they had to leave her they were so annoyed. The story goes on but I'll leave u 2 find out! I would give the book a definite 10 out of 10. I would advise u 2 read it because its action-packed and exiting!!

[Girls in love by Jacqueline Wilson](#)

[Reviewed by Oroma From Nigeria](#)

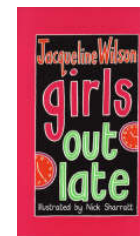
I think that this book is brilliant it really tackles the problems of teenagers. Jacqueline Wilson writes like she is a teenager so you can really relate to the characters and start to think they are real. This is one of the best books I have ever read along with her other book called Girls out late



[Girls out late by Jacqueline Wilson](#)

[Reviewed by Lottie From Peterborough](#)

WOW! This book is a fantastic read especially seeing as it is in a trilogy! i most have read all the books at least five times each! i just wish that Wilson would right some books like this for older readers :)



[Girls out late by Jacqueline Wilson](#)

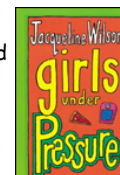
[Reviewed by Jarry](#)

I got this book last year and after i had read it once i couldn't stop. i must have read it at least 50 times. Jacqueline Wilson is my fave author i nearly have all her books. This is my fave book because its about three girls and their are all best friends and they get into a lot of trouble like me.

[Girls under Pressure by Jacqueline Wilson](#)

[Reviewed by Katie From West Yorkshire](#)

Ilove girls under pressure because us girls are under pressure! we always have to be skinny and good looking! and that's exactly what Ellie thinks (the main character). she



becomes bulimic and very depressed because she thinks she is fat. soon she realises that she is been silly because one of her old friends really shows her what she is been like and what she will end up like read this story its ace 10/10
katie buck,13,bradford

[Girls under pressure by Jacqueline Wilson](#)

[Reviewed by Sarah Hind From Leamington spa](#)

I really like this book because it has a lot of problems children from 11 and up will or might experience and it will help us to get through them.

[How to survive summer camp by Jacqueline Wilson](#)

[Reviewed by Nikki From Scotland](#)

I thought this book was great it is about a girl called stella that is made to go to summer camp, but she can't swim and when she got there her mum said she didn't want to she could stay out of the water and the man promised that she wouldn't get made to go in the pool BUT SHE DID!



[How to survive at summer camp by Jacqueline Wilson](#)

[Reviewed Jean From Scotland](#)

This book is ace! It is one of the best books I've ever read! It's about a girl called Stella who is sent to Summer camp because her mum is going on her honeymoon. Stella hates summer camp and there are two girls called Karen and Louise who are mean to Stella because she had ALL HER HAIR CUT OFF and she didn't wear designer clothes. Stella makes friends some girls called Marzipan, Rosemary and Janie and a boy called Alan. I'd give it 10/10.

[How to survive at summer camp by Jacqueline Wilson](#)

[Reviewed Zara From Hampshire](#)

How to survive at summer camp it is about a little girl called Stella and she goes to summer camp and there's a girl and she is called Stella bauldy. I Like it because of the real life situations that you could find yourself in one day.

Secrets by Jacqueline Wilson**Reviewed by Louise Taylor**

Jacqueline Wilson's "Secrets" is one of the best books I've ever read. I love the way she really gets into the characters head. How she makes the opposites of the two girls lifestyles so apparent. Absolutely brilliant.

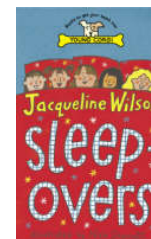
**Secrets by Jacqueline Wilson****Reviewed by siobbhan From Glasgow**

This book called secrets is one of my favourites by Jacqueline Wilson. It is about these two girls called Treasure and India who lead very different lives. Treasure goes to a public school and India goes to a private school.

Treasure lives with her gran and India lives with her mum and dad. The rest of this book is about how Treasure and India meet and how their friendship becomes very close. All in this book is the best I have ever read and I truly would recommend this to everyone.

Sleep-overs by Jacqueline Wilson**Reviewed by Ellie-mae From Horsford**

This book is fab it's a real girly, girl book. It is a real shiner and I would recommend it to any one. It is about a group of girls and for their birthdays they have a sleep-over. But Daisy is scared that when it's her sleep-over every one will laugh at her disabled sister.

**The Cat Mummy by Jacqueline Wilson****Reviewed by Amy Pullinger From Lancing (Brighton) UK**

I think that The Cat Mummy is a brilliant book all my friends have read it and we swap book reviews but we all think the same IT IS BRILLIANT!!!!

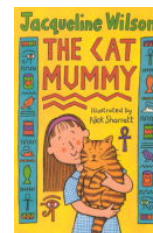
And if I could email Jacqueline Wilson I would ask her where she gets all the inspiration from because I need to get an "A+" in story writing.

Overall my review on her books is please write more I have no more to read!

The Cat Mummy by Jacqueline Wilson

Reviewed by Vikki Lane From Worcester

The story is very good. It is about a girl who has a cat called Mable and it dies and she gets another cat from her best mate called baby.



The Cat Mummy by Jacqueline Wilson

Reviewed by Danielle From England

I got the cat mummy from school. I would give it 100 out of 100.

It's about a girl called Verity who loses her cat (called Mabel) and well well you'll have to just read the book to find out if Verity finds Mabel.

The Cat Mummy by Jacqueline Wilson

Reviewed by Wegdan from Egypt

i think this book is great and i would like to write to Jacqueline wilson by e-mail

The Illustrated Mum by Jacqueline Wilson

Reviewed by Ruth from Somerset

This book is gr8! any bookies will love this story 2 bits. i like it because it is full of surprises- a true j. w. book- and u never know what happens next. it is about a girl called dolphin who lives in a flat with her sister, star, and her mum, marigold. she is teased at school about her name, but has one friend called oliver. star is reunited with her long lost father who takes her away to live with him and his girlfriend. then... well that would spoil the surprise! i'll leave u 2 find out what happens...



The Illustrated Mum by Jacqueline Wilson

Reviewed by Lucy M

I think this book is the best book Jacqueline Wilson has wrote I really like Marigold, Dolphin and Micheal!!!!

The illustrated mum by Jacqueline Wilson

Gemma Perkins From Feltham

I have only just started this book but I think it is excellent. I would

really recommend this book to other people my age (10). It is about a Mum that is illustrated with tatoos and things on her to illustrated. I am doing about auto/biography at school and I am doing about Jacqueline Wilson because I love her so much!

The Illustrated Mum by Jacqueline Wilson

Reviewed by Bethany Marsh From East Morton (England)

I thought that the book was really good and it only has a few pictures in but i could picture it in my mind. Marigold (the Illustrated mum) kept on getting loads of tattoos. Marigold has two daughters called Star and dolphin. And the father of the 2 girls came and took star away to live with him and his girlfriend but did she enjoy it, you read it and find out.

I would give the cover picture 10 out of 10 and the story definitely 10 out of 10!

The Lottie Project By Jacqueline Wilson

A book review by Abigail Hams

The Lottie Project is fantastic because it has a smooth beginning then a big event and then it goes all smooth again for the ending.

The book is for all ages. You have to read it because it is spectacular.

I would give the book 10/10 I hope you do to.

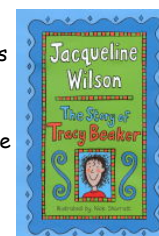
Quickly buy it now or they will probably run out.



The story of Tracy Beaker by Jacqueline Wilson

Reviewed by Aliye From London

I think that every book-reading fan should stop by the bookshop and pick up this book. it had me in hysterics by the first few chapters! it's about a girl called tracy beaker who lives in a foster home with other children. all she wants is for her mum to come back and take her to her proper home. but that will not happen to poor tracy. instead, a lady writer called cam comes to interview the kids at the home and she starts to like tracy. after a while, tracy likes cam too and in the end... well you'll



find out what happens in the end if you buy this fantastic book!!

[The story of Tracy Beaker by Jacqueline Wilson](#)

[Reviewed by Ella and Jack](#)

I like the book because she is naughty and silly.

Her favourite food is crisps and she always thinks her mum is coming to pick her up.

[Tracy Beaker by Jacqueline Wilson](#)

[Reviewed by Emma Jones](#)

This is a FAB book.Its about a girl called Tracy Beaker who is in a children's home. All she wants is her mum to pick her up one day.But instead a writer called Cam gets to like Tracy and Tracy gets to like her too. Justine, tracy's worst enemy tries to take Tracy's best friend away from her. Well that's all for now. If you would like to know more about the book you should go to the shops right now - it is only £5 - a bargain!



[Tracy Beaker by Jacqueline Wilson](#)

[Reviewed by Celine H From England](#)

This is a book about Tracy Beaker how wants her mum to pick her up one day but instead a Writer called Cam starts to like Tracy and Tracy starts to like her too. Tracy was in a children's home. First aunty Peggy picks Tracy up then Ted and Julie. Peter one of Tracy's friends keeps on wetting the bed.

Justine is Tracy's worst enemy.She tries to take Tracy's best friend away from her.That was my FAVE book from Jacqueline Wilson. If you want to know more get the book now.

from an all time Jacqueline wilson fan,
Aliy Arif. 10 years old.

[Twin Trouble by Jacqueline Wilson](#)

[Reviewed by laura From Mexbrough](#)

I really love this book it really catches my mind. I love

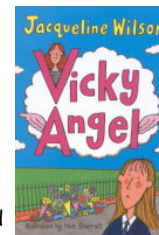


Jacqueline Wilson she is just ace i would love for her autograph in one of my books.

Vicky Angel by Jacqueline Wilson

Reviewed by Danielle Lindfield From Horsham

I thought that Vicky Angel is fab. Its about a girl (Vicky) who tragically dies because she gets hit by a car. Her best friend Jade is so worried because Vicky becomes a ghost! I would rate this book 10/10. If you haven't read this book and decide to I hope you enjoy it



Vicky angel by Jacqueline Wilson

Reviewed by Emma blackmore From Brighton

I think Vicky Angel was a very emotional book to read. It's about a girl that gets knocked down by a lorry and even though she's dead , she still has a good time leaving jade distraught and unhappy she decides that she wants a bit of fun but I am not telling what else is going to happen

(forrás: <http://resources.woodlands-junior.kent.sch.uk/books/index.html>)

UNIT 7.

Listening Health

Unit 7 Listening Health

source: <http://www.manythings.org/voa/health/4072.html> (Extract)



(<http://www.newsl30.com/>)

Do you think getting cold can give you a cold? Is it bad to drink milk when you have a cold? Can chicken soup cure a cold?

Ranit Mishori is a family medicine doctor at Georgetown University Medical Center in Washington. She says colds are more common in winter, but not because of low temperatures. The cold weather just means people stay inside more.

People tend to congregate and be together and the way the common cold virus is transmitted from one person to another is through handshakes, through sneezing, or coughing on one another.” Adults generally get two to three colds a year. Children are likely to catch four or five. Dr. Mishori says some people mistakenly believe they can become resistant to colds.

There are about two hundred different viruses that cause the common cold. People think that once you get infected one time you develop immunity for the rest of your life. This is wrong.” There is still no cure for the common cold. But Dr. Mishori says there are ways to feel better sooner.

So if you get a cold and on day one and you start taking about two grams of vitamin C a day, there is evidence that it might shorten the number of days that you will be suffering with these symptoms.” She says honey can also help. Dr. Mishori says honey seems to be especially effective in children with colds. But the Agriculture Department says never to feed honey to babies less than one year old. It says even honey in prepared foods may contain substances that can make babies very sick.

Some people believe in treating a cold with chicken soup. Does it work? Chicken soup has antiinflammatory properties, so it helps reduce the duration of the cold but also it helps clear the mucus.” Mucus is the sticky substance that can make you cough and have trouble breathing during a cold.

Have you ever heard the old saying “feed a cold, starve a fever”? Dr. Mishori says this is not necessarily a good guideline to follow. She says if you have a cold but do not feel hungry, then don’t eat.

But you have to drink a lot and you can drink water or you can drink tea - anything that gets fluids into your body. That’s very important.”

Speaking

Sometimes you don't feel very well, but you're not really ill. Here are some common expressions that you can use to describe general „aches and pains” and some useful „sympathetic” responses.

GENERAL ACHES AND PAINS

„I feel a bit under the weather.”

„I'm not feeling very well.” / „I don't feel very well.”

„I'm not feeling a hundred percent.”

„I think I'm going down with a cold. I've got a sore throat.” (Other cold symptoms are a runny nose, or feeling a bit „achy”.)

„I've got a slight headache.”

Remember: pronounced „ake” as in „cake”.

Other parts of your body which you can combine with „ache”: toothache, stomach ache and backache. For all other parts of your body, say „I've got a pain in...”

„I'm not sleeping very well at the moment.”

„I feel a little faint.”

„I feel a bit dizzy.” (when your head is spinning)

„I've got a nagging pain in my shoulder.” (nagging = a pain that won't go away)

„I’ve got a splitting headache -I hope it’s not a migraine.”

Note

You can use the verb „feel” in both the present simple and the present continuous to talk about your current health. The present continuous suggests a more temporary feeling, but there’s not much difference between the two forms in meaning.

„I don’t feel very well” = „I’m not feeling very well.”

SYMPATHETIC RESPONSES

„I’m sorry to hear that.”

„Actually, you don’t look very well.”

„You look a little pale.”

„Maybe you’re going down with something. There’s a bug going around.”

„Maybe you should go home and get some rest.”

„Why don’t you go home and have a lie-down.”

„Is there anything I can do?”

„Shall I get you an aspirin?”

MILD ILLNESS

„I have a bit of a stomach bug.”

„I think I’ve got a bit of a temperature.”

„I have a touch of (the) flu.” (Flu = influenza)

„I’ve got a nasty cough.” (pronounced „coff”)

Note

With most mild illnesses, we use „a” as an article: a cold, a cough, a stomach bug. However, we say „flu” or „the f l u ” : „He’s got flu” / „He’s got the flu”.

With serious illnesses, we generally don’t use an article at all.

„She’s got cancer”, „He picked up Hepatitis”, „Thousands of people used to die from cholera / typhoid”.

More speaking help

Over on www.englishspeakingonline.com we’ve got some speaking exercises for you to practise your fluency. (You can listen to the conversations, record your part, then compare.)

In [minor irritations](#) you can practise talking about minor health problems, and in [describing symptoms to a doctor](#) you can practise talking about medical symptoms.

Read vocabulary

ILLNESSES	BETEGSÉGEK
splitting headache	hasogató fejfájás
to sneeze	tüsszög
to cough (pronunciation!)	köhög
to shiver with cold	didereg, fázik
epidemic	járvány
to feel dizzy	szédül
to faint	elájul
inflamed	gyulladt
swollen	duzzadt
toothache	fogfájás
hay fever	szénanátha
food poisoning	ételmérgezés
indigestion	gyomorrontás
nervous breakdown	idegösszeroppanás
fatigue	fáradtság
small-pox	himlő
heart disease	szívbetegség
cancer	rák
fatal disease	halálos betegség
mumps	mumpsz
rash/spot	kiütés

rash/spot	kiütés
chicken pox	bárányhimlő
to vomit	hányni
to bruise one's skin	felhorzsolja a bőrét
serious wound	súlyos sérülés, seb
to sprain one's ankle	kificamítja a bokáját
washed out/ run down	kimerült
to feel seedy	gyengén van
off colour	sápadt
insomnia	álmatlanság
hollow tooth	lyukas fog
TREATMENT	KEZELÉS
prevention	megelőzés
to cure	gyógyítani
G.P.	körzeti orvos
to strip to the waist	derékig levetkőzik
to feel one's pulse	megméri a pulzusát
blood test	vérvizsgálat
to prescribe a treatment	kezelést ír elő
to make out a prescription for	receptet felír vm-re
to put sy on the sick-list	betegállományba vesz
medical certificate	orvosi igazolás
to recover	felgyógyul

to drill	fúr
to stop/fill one's tooth	betömi a fogát
to extract	kihúz
to combat sg	leküzd valamit
to be operated on for sg.	megoperál
in plaster	begipszelve

Vocabulary

breathing – légzés

common – szokásos, gyakori

cure – gyógymód

generally – általában

guideline – irányvonal, útmutató

effective – hatékony

evidence – nyilvánvaló, egyértelmű

fever – láz

fluid – folyadék

necessarily – szükségszerűen

sticky – ragadós

substance – anyag, elegy

to believe – hinni

to feed – etetni

to get/catch a cold – megfázni

to starve – éhezni

to transmit – átadni, megfertőzni

UNIT 8.

Examples

An Example for the Informal letter and Some Useful Information about it

Dear Peter,

I am writing to you in connection with my arrival to you. I am arriving at Waterloo Station, at 10.55 a.m. next Saturday, July 5th. Can you meet me?

I'm sure you will be able to recognize me if you look at the photo I have recently sent to you. I am going to wear red jeans, white T-shirt and a hat. I am wearing glasses as well. I am going to wear my hair in pony tails.

I hope your family is all right and we can see each other soon.

I am looking forward to meeting you.

Bye for now,

Zsuzsa

SOME USEFUL INFORMATION ABOUT WRITING AN INFORMAL LETTER IN ENGLISH.

- Greeting should be on the left hand side corner and put comma after it (comma can be left out too)

Dear Judy(,)

.....

- In your introduction start with a set phrase (as in the example above: / am writing to you...) and refer to some earlier information and reason you are writing.

Below you can see some examples:

„/ have just received your letter and I am writing at once...”

„I’m sorry it has taken me so long to reply to your last letter but...”

„I was very sorry to hear...”

„Thank you very much for your letter. It is lovely to hear about what has going on with you.”

„ The reason I am writing is that...”

- The body of the letter should be 6-8 lines at elementary level (A2), 15-20 lines intermediate level (B2).

– Close the letter with any of the below mentioned set phrases according to your letter:

„I am looking forward to hearing from you soon.”

„I do hope to see you soon.”

„Say hello to...from me.”

„Do write me soon and tell me about yourself.”

„Bye for now. Take care and write me soon.”

– Saying goodbye in an informal letter:

„Love/Lots of love,”

„Yours/Yours ever,”

„All the best/ Best regards/Best wishes,”

– Signature. Leave out one line after saying goodbye and sign it a little bit to the right side below it.

– P.S. If you have left out something from your letter, you can write your sentences in short after P.S.

Letter

Írj egy levelet angol ismerősödnek arról, hogy vettél egy ruhát amit vissza kellett vinned a boltba, mert kimostad és összement. Ecseteld részletesen, hol vetted, drága volt -e, hogy nézett ki a ruha és milyen volt veled az eladó (kedves vagy udvariatlan) és végül hogyan végződött a történet.

EXAMPLE OF AN INFORMAL LETTER

2nd May

Dear John(,)

Thanks for your last letter and the nice photos.....

.....
Sorry, but I have to finish.

Hope to hear from you again.

*Take care,
Peter*

tips:

- the date: top right hand corner (day/month-BE - or month/day-AE)
- comma after name not necessary, but begin after that with a CAPITAL letter
- ending: Take care, Cheers, Yours, Love, then a comma and your name

Talking about the weather in English

It's true! British people often start a conversation with strangers and friends by talking about the weather. As weather is a neutral topic of conversation, it's usually safe to use it to strike up a conversation - at the bus stop, in a shop, or with a neighbour over the garden fence.

SOME EXAMPLES OF CONVERSATION STARTERS IN ENGLISH

"Lovely day, isn't it!"

"Bit nippy today."

"What strange weather we're having!"

"It doesn't look like it's going to stop raining today."

ATTITUDE TO WEATHER

Although British people like to complain about bad weather, they generally put a brave face on it.

If someone complains about too much rain, you might hear:

"Never mind - it's good for the garden."

If someone complains that it's too hot, you could hear:

"At least my tomatoes will be happy."

If the conversation has been about general bad weather, perhaps someone will say:

“Well, I’ve heard it’s worse in the west. They’ve had terrible flooding.”

PREDICTING THE WEATHER

We can make predictions about the weather, using a range of forms - not just the “will” or “going to” form:

“I think it’ll clear up later.”

“It’s going to rain by the looks of it.”

“We’re in for frost tonight.”

“They’re expecting snow in the north.”

“I hear that showers are coming our way.”

HUMAN ATTRIBUTES

We also attribute human features to the weather, almost as if the weather can decide what to do:

“The sun’s trying to come out.” “It’s been trying to rain all morning.” “It’s finally decided to rain.”

UNDERSTANDING THE FORECAST

Many British people are keen gardeners, and they keep a close eye on the weather forecast. Here are some of the weather features which can worry gardeners:

a hard frost

blizzard / galeforce conditions

hailstones

prolonged rain

blustery wind

a drought

Here are some English words for more temperate conditions which gardeners like:

mild weather

sunny spells

light drizzle

Weather words

temperature	hőmérséklet
degree	fok
bright	ragyogó
clear	tiszta
sunny	napos
mild	enyhe
lovely	szép
changeable	változékony
unsteady	változékony
unpleasant	kellemetlen
nasty	kellemetlen, rossz
awful	szörnyű
wretched	vacak
rainy	esős
windy	szeles
foggy	ködös
cloudy	felhős
misty	ködös
humid	nyirkos, párás
damp	nedves, nyirkos
brisk	friss
It's drizzling.	Szemerkél.
It's thundering and lightning.	Dörög és villámlik.
It's only a shower.	Csak egy zápor.
heavy rainstorm	nagy vihar esővel
to melt	elolvad
to awaken	felébred
leaf (Tsz. leaves)	levél (levelek)
to bloom	virágzik
to become yellow	megsárgul
to fall, fell, fallen	leesik
to harvest	betakarít
It is frosty.	Fagy.

slippery	csúszós
to be half frozen	félíg meg van fagyva
to freeze, froze, frozen	megfagy
wet	nedves
to complain about	panaszkodik vm-re
nippy weather	csípős idő
strange	furcsa különös
flood	áradás
blizzard	hóvihar
drought (Pronunciation!)	szárazság (kiejtést ellenőrizni!)
hailstone	jégeső
blustery wind	szélvihar

Dressing for the Occasion

When invited to a formal/business function there is nothing worse than discovering you've dressed incorrectly. If you receive an invitation that gives no indication of dress requirements, telephone your host and ask. The following will guide you on formal wear.

Semi-formal	
Men	Women
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good quality dark suit. • White shirt, dark tie. • Dark socks and black shoes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ballet or cocktail-length dress.
Formal	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuxedo preferred - Dark suit acceptable in some situations. Ask your host. • Do not wear tails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long dress
Black Tie	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuxedo (dinner jacket). • White dress shirt, cuff links and studs • Cummerbund (wide silk belt) • Black silk socks • Black patent leather shoes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long dress • Sheer stockings • Peau-de-soie pumps (i.e., heavy silk or silk-like material shoes) dyed to match dress or evening sandals
White Tie	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tails • White wing shirt, cuff links and studs • White bow tie • White cummerbund or white vest • White gloves (optional) • Black silk socks • Black patent leather shoes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long dress • Sheer hose • Peau-de-soie pumps dyed to match dress or evening sandals • Long, white gloves

Play it safe. For the men colourful ties and cummerbunds are not businesslike.

For the ladies low-cut, slinky, sexy dresses are not suitable for business functions.

Clothes

Men's Clothing



A black suit



A tie



A cotton shirt



A scarf



A black leather belt



A red dress



A skirt



A woman's leather belt



A white blouse



A knitted scarf

Uni-sex clothing



A jacket



Socks



A raincoat



A sweater



A t-shirt



Blue jeans



A cap



Gloves



A sweatshirt) with a hood = a hoodie



Shorts

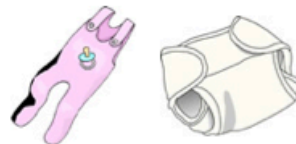


Mittens



A jumper/ pullover

Baby Clothes



romper suit(s) nappy (nappies)

Holiday/Leisure Clothes



swimming
trunk(s)

bikini(s)

swimsuit(s)
swimming
costume(s)
bathing
costume(s)

Nightwear



nightdress(es)
nightie(s)

pyjama(s)

dressing
gown(s)

Ladies underwear (Lingerie)



bra(s)

pant(s)
knicker(s)



stocking(s)



tight(s)

Uni-Sex



vest(s)

Footwear



shoe(s)

sandal(s)

boot(s)

Underwear

Men's



boxers



Y-fronts



wellington(s)



slipper(s)



sock(s)

UNIT 9.

English Modal Verbs

English Modal Verbs

Modal verbs are a type of auxiliary verb which express the mood of another verb. They are used to express ideas such as possibility, prediction, speculation, deduction and necessity.

Modal	Concept	Example
Can	Ability: Permission: Offers :	Julie can swim. Can I come with you? ('May' is also used.) Can I help you?
Could	Possibility: Past ability : Permission : Requests :	That story could be true - who knows! Charlie could swim when he was four years old. Could I use your phone please? Could you tell me the way to the station please?
May	Possibility : Permission :	The President may come to our offices if the meeting finishes before 5 pm. May I borrow your dictionary?

Might	<p>Slight possibility :</p> <p>Past form of 'may' in reported speech.</p>	<p>We might win a prize but I doubt it.</p> <p>The President said he might come.</p>
Should	<p>Advice :</p> <p>Logical deduction :</p>	<p>You should take an umbrella in case it rains.</p> <p>I've revised so I should be ready for the test.</p>
Ought to	<p>Advice :</p> <p>Logical deduction :</p>	<p>You ought to write to your grandmother.</p> <p>30 € ought to be enough for</p>

		the taxi.
Shall	<p>Offers/suggestions with 'I' and 'we'</p>	<p>Shall I order a taxi?</p> <p>Shall we begin the meeting now?</p>
Will	<p>Future tense auxiliary:</p> <p>Invitations/offers :</p>	<p>Tomorrow I will be in New York.</p> <p>Will you join us for coffee?</p> <p>Won't you come in?</p>

Here are some useful phrases to make and accept invitations in English.

Inviting

Invitations are often structured into three parts: asking the person if they're free, saying what the event is, then inviting the person to attend.

For example:

“What are you doing next Saturday? We're having some people over for a meal. Would you like to come?”

“Have you got anything on for this evening? A couple of us are going to the pub after work if you'd like to come.” (to have something on = to have an arrangement)

OTHER WAYS TO MAKE AN INVITATION:

“Are you free next Thursday?”

“Are you doing anything next weekend?”

“Would you be interested in coming to the cinema with me tonight?”

“How do you fancy going out for a meal at the weekend?”

“Do you fancy coming to the cinema with us on Tuesday?”

“Would you like to join Sally and I for a bité to eat after work?”

ACCEPTING

If your invitation starts with a phrase like:

“Would you like to...”

You can reply:

“I’d love to, thanks.”

“That’s very kind of you, thanks.”

“That sounds lovely, thanks.”

If the invitation begins:

Do you fancy coming to the cinema tonight?

You can accept with:

“What a great idea, thanks.”

“Sure! What’s on?”

“Yeah, why not!” (this can sound a little unenthusiastic, so use it with good friends.)

Declining

“Would you like to come over for dinner on Saturday?”

“That’s very kind of you, but actually I’m doing something else on Saturday.”

“Well, I’d love to, but I’m already going out to the cinema.”

“I’m really sorry, but I’ve got something else on.”

“I really don’t think I can - I’ve planned to go away that weekend.”

Speaking Tip

It’s important to be polite when you decline an invitation. We normally give a reason why we can’t do something and say we’re sorry that we can’t accept the invitation.

Unit 9. Speaking: Housing



(<http://www.independent.co.uk>)

VOCABULARY:

according to – valami szerint

affection – ragaszkodás,

szeretet comfort – kényelem

hall – előtér, előszoba

important – fontos

middle – közép

paddy field – rizsföld

proud - büszke

security – biztonság

to belong to – tartozni valamihez

to consider – fontolóra venni,

elgondolkodni valamin

to offer- felajánlani

to share – osztozni, osztani

to spend - eltölteni

Housing

housing estate	lakótelep
house with a garden	kertesház
two-room flat	kétszobás lakás
block of flats	tömbház
detached house	különálló kétszintes ház
freehold flat	öröklakás
study	dolgozó szoba
pantry	kamra
square metre	négyzetméter
living room	nappali
bedroom	háló
kitchen	konyha
dining room	étkező
bathroom	fürdőszoba
desk	íróasztal
standard lamp	állólámpa
dining table	étkezőasztal
dresser	tálaló
sink	mosogató
gas/electric cooker	gáz/villany tűzhely
to face	néz valahová
curtain	függöny
carpet	szőnyeg
rug	kis szőnyeg
furniture (nincs többesszáma!)	bútor
settee	kanapé
bath-tub	fürdőkád
hot and cold running water	hideg, meleg folyóvíz
washbasin	mosdó
mirror	tükör
toothpaste	fogkrém
toothbrush	fogkefe
body lotion	testápoló
towel rack	törölközőtartó
attic	padlásszoba
store-room	raktár
cellar	pince

ornament	díszítés
ceramics	kerámia
china	porcelán
candlestick	gyertyatartó
ashtray	hamutálca
Hi-Fi tower	hi-fi torony
floor heating	padlófűtés
electric heater	villanykályha
central heating	központi fűtés
fireplace	kandalló
tile	csempe, járólap
lino	műpadló
floor board	padló
wall-to-wall carpet	padlószőnyeg
terraced house	sorház
semi-detached house	társasház
bungalow	különálló egyszintes ház
closet	szekrény
blanket	pokróc
pillow	párna
sheet	lepedő
plunger	pumpa
faucet/tap	csap

UNIT 10.

English Modal Verbs

Grammar

When several adjectives modify the same noun, there is a particular order they must follow in English. Certain adjectives come before others. (Not all have to be used in the same sentence.)

See the chart below

Quantifier	Article, Possession, Demonstrative	Number Sequence	Quality Size	Shape	Color	Origin	Material
Some of	the, a, an,	three	wonderful	round	red	Japanese	metal
All of	this, that	second	clean	square	yellow	Italian	ceramic
Both	my, his	next	large	flat	black	French	wood

Examples:

Some of the hungry gentlemen

The last great civilization

Ten big round metal rings

The beautiful Japanese ceramic vase

Either of the small green apples

My three lovely daughters

An interesting wooden statue

The third red plastic container

Unit 10. Speaking: Meals and services



(source: <http://easvenglishsos.blogspot.hu>)

Choose the correct answer. There is only one possibility.

Take-away food

More and more people buy food from a 'take-away' and eat it at home. This is quicker than cooking a meal and cheaper than eating in a restaurant. The most common take-away foods in Britain are fish and chips, hamburgers, and Chinese foods.

This fish is fried in oil. The chips are cooked in oil, too. The fish frier supplies his customers with a ready-cooked meal at midday and in the evening. They can either take it home wrapped in paper, or eat it in the shop. He may also serve fried sausages with chips and hot meat pies - a pie is made of meat enclosed in pastry.

Coffee bars

Coffee bars, Wimpy bars, tea shops, snack bars and cafeterias of department stores are popular meeting places for young people. It is possible to have a snack or even to dance in some bars, but no alcoholic drinks are sold.

Restaurants

Inexpensive restaurants known as 'Fish and Chip Shops' are something of a national institutions in the U.K. remaining open until about 11p.m., they are ideal for motorists on a long journey. Foreign visitors to the U.K. are often surprised to see the large number of Chinese restaurants - at least one in every town. These restaurants offer good food at reasonable prices and are very popular.

Self-service restaurants

They offer a big choice of dishes on the counters, you just have to take a tray with cutlery, glasses and serviettes. You can pay at the cash-desk. You need to clear your table.

UNIT 11.

Services

Unit 11. Listening: Services



(<http://www.weddingmapper.com>)

source: <http://www.excellentesl4u.com/esl-eating-out-reading.html>

Extract: What a British Person Should Know When Eating Out in America

Eating out may be a simple thing, but for British people who have just come to America, it could be an experience full of surprises. Here are five main differences a Brit should pay attention to when eating out in a restaurant in America.

Ordering Drinks: The first thing a waiter would ask when you sit down in an American restaurant is whether you would like bottled or tap water. If you choose bottled, you will then be asked whether you would prefer still or sparkling. Soon, the water you ordered will be brought to you. Coffee and soft drinks will also be gladly refilled. The waiter will ask if you want another coffee or coke. In Britain, water and soft drinks must be requested and they are not free.

The Service: Waiters in American restaurants are more pleasant and attentive. They are always chatty and often come to your table during the meal to refill drinks and check everything is okay. In England, waiters are less likely to frequently check on customers. If you need something, you can raise your hand and waive at the waiter or else, you will be left alone for hours.

The Menu: In an American restaurant, picky eaters can customize the menu to suit their exact preferences. You can order salad but without tomato or with a special dressing to accommodate your diet. There is a friendly atmosphere that encourages you to have exactly what you want and satisfy your appetite. On the other hand, people in England tend to order a meal with all the options that come with it. It is less common for them to complain about the food or have the waiter send dishes back to the kitchen. **Picking up the Bill:** In America, a waiter will bring you the bill even though you have not asked for it. This would be seen as very impolite by British customers, as it implies that they are being hurried out of the restaurant.

Tipping: Tipping in England is optional. You will tip if you are satisfied with the meal and service, which is generally about 10%. If you are dissatisfied, you do not need to tip and this is quite common. In America, a tip of 15–20% is generally mandatory. For American waiters, tipping is the main source of their income. Even if the service is bad you should still tip, but it makes sense to give a smaller tip.

Vocabulary:

- attentive – figyelmes
- bill – számla
- bottle – üveg, palack
- dissatisfied – elégedetlen
- experience – tapasztalat
- full of – tele
- gladly – örömmel
- mandatory – kötelező, szükséges

- optional – válsztható, tetszőleges
- picky – válogatós
- sparkling water – szénsavas víz
- still water – szénsavmentes víz
- surprise – meglepetés
- to accomodate – illeszkedni
- to complain about – reklamálni, panaszkodni
- to encourage – bátorítani
- to imply – ráutalni, magában foglalni
- to order – rendelni
- to pay attention – figyelni
- to refill – újratölteni, utántölteni
- to request – kérni, kívánni
- waiter – pincér
- waive – intés

Shopping

WORD LIST

Shop Assistant

Can I help you?
What can I do for you?

Are you being served [sd\vd] ?
Sorry, we don't sell stamps.

Anything else? ['eniúin els]
It's on offer.

Buy two for the price [prAis] of one.
How much / many would you like?
What size do you take?

Sorry, we are out of bread [bred].

Would another colour ['kAld] do?
Would you like to try it on?
The fitting room is over there.

The dress suits [suits, sju:ts] you very well.
Pay at the cash desk / till, please.
I'll take this to the cash desk / till for you.
Here you are. / Here you go.
You're welcome.

That's 20 euros/euro altogether [oɪltdʒedd].
You don't happen to have any change [tfeɪncʰ], do you?
Here's your change.

Customer

I need ...

I'd like a bottle [ˈbuːtl] of milk, please.

Have you got souvenirs [suɪvdˈnɪd] ?

Do you sell stamps?

Where can I buy post cards?

Where can I get a film for my camera?

Where can I find newspapers?

Are these bottles returnable [nˈtdɪnɪbl] ?

It doesn't fit me.

It doesn't suit [suɪt, sjuːt] me.

I don't like it.

It's too small / big / wide / tight [taɪt] /expensive [ɪkˈspensɪv] .

I'm size ...

Have you got this in another [dˈnʌðə] size / colour?

May I try this on, please?

Where can I try this on, please?

How much is it?

That's all.

Where is the cash desk / till?

Could I get a receipt [risfct], please?

Could I get a (plastic) bag, please?

(I'm afraid/Sorry) I don't have any change [tfeincfe]?

Do you accept [dk'sept] credit cards?

Unit 11 Reading Services

Read the four texts about going to restaurants. Then do the reading comprehension task. Good luck!

1. The last time I went to a restaurant was about 2 months ago. My wife and I wanted to celebrate our wedding anniversary with a good meal so we went to an expensive Italian restaurant in downtown Lisbon. We both had pasta to start and for the main course my wife ordered a steak and I chose fish. For dessert we both ate chocolate cake topped with fresh cream. Delicious!

2. I went to a restaurant yesterday evening with my sister's children. It wasn't very expensive and the menu was very limited. We all had a burger and French fries, and drank cola. It wasn't very good.

3. My boyfriend loves spicy food so this restaurant was perfect. The waiters were all really friendly and polite, and they played traditional sitar music which was very relaxing. The menu offered vegetarian dishes as well as meat dishes served with rice and a sauce - it depended on how hot you wanted it! I chose a mild beef curry but my boyfriend had a lamb 'vindaloo' - he also drank 2 liters of water!!

4. My class at the university went there last weekend. It's a very popular type of restaurant in my country. It generally offers one type of food (a kind of bread with cheese and tomato sauce) which you then choose what ingredients to add on top of it. I asked for olives and mushrooms on mine and my classmates each had something different so we could taste a piece of each person's meal.

(source: <http://www.esl-lounge.com>)

Unit 11. Speaking



(<https://alpenglowdentists.com/locations/dentist-sandy/>)

In this picture you can see a dental surgery with three people there. They are smiling and are looking happy. There are a dentist and his assistant and in the middle there is a patient, a young lady. They are taking a photo.

Your teeth are an important part of your smile, and they also help you chew foods like crunchy apples or yummy pizza. Brushing and flossing are important, but you also need to visit your dentist regularly to keep your teeth strong and healthy. The dentist is a doctor who is specially trained to care for teeth. When you visit for a checkup, your dentist will look at your teeth and gums to check for any problems. The dentist also wants to make sure your teeth are developing properly as you grow. It's important to visit your dentist every 6 months to make sure you're taking good care of your teeth and that your teeth and gums are healthy.

When you visit the dentist after your name is called in the waiting room, you'll go into an exam room and sit down in a big, comfortable chair. The chair will have a place to rest your head and lots of room for you to stretch out your legs. Next to the chair there may be a little sink with a cup that you can use to rinse out your mouth as your teeth are being cleaned. During the exam, your teeth will be cleaned, flossed, and checked.

VOCABULARY:

- assistant – asszisztens
- checkup – ellenőrzés
- dental surgery – fogorvosi rendelő
- floss – fogselyem
- healthy – egészséges
- gum – íny
- middle– közép
- part of – része valaminek
- smile – mosoly
- to care – gondozni, gondoskodni
- to rinse out – kiöblíteni
- to stretch out – kinyújtani
- to take a photo – fényképet készíteni
- to train – képezni
- waiting room – váró

UNIT 12.

Listening: Daily routine

Unit 12. Listening: Daily routine



(www.kaposvarmost.hu)

source: <http://www.familylife.com>

Who Does the Housework?

As I look back on my childhood, it is obvious that my mother was a firm believer in the value of household chores. My sister, Dee Dee, and I cleaned up the kitchen every night after dinner. We were assigned weekly tasks—like dusting and vacuuming—to be completed on Saturdays. We were expected to make up our beds and keep our bedrooms clean. And then Mom found other seasonal chores to give us—weeding, raking leaves, sweeping the deck, and more.

As a child do you think I shared my mother's belief in the value of chores? Of course not! I grumbled and complained and whined. But I did them.

In fact, I still help with housework. And for that my wife, Merry, is very grateful ... to my mom. I've heard her say many times to friends, "I'm fortunate that my husband had a mom who made him work around the house."

Does that make me unusual? I don't think so. One recent survey released by the Council for Contemporary Families found that men's contributions in the home had increased almost threefold in the last four decades.

Despite this, the question of "Who does the housework?" is a big issue in many marriages today. For years surveys have shown that wives typically do much more of the housework than husbands, even when both are employed full-time.

Unit 12. Reading: Daily routine and housework

THE BEST AND THE WORST

Joe Sanders has the most beautiful garden in our town. Nearly everybody enters for 'The Nicest Garden Competition' each year, but Joe wins every time. Bill Frith's garden is larger than Joe's. Bill works harder than Joe and grows more flowers and vegetables, but Joe's garden is more interesting. He has made neat paths and has built a wooden bridge over a pool. I like gardens, too, and I always win a little prize for the worst garden in the town! (L.G. Alexander, Practice and Progress)

WORDS:

enter – indul, benevez
competition – verseny
path – ösvény, út
grow – termeszt
prize - díj

Daily habits and housework

to wake, woke, woken	felébred
to wake sy	felébreszt valakit
to oversleep, overslept, overslept	elalszik
to get, got, got up	felkel
to wash himself	mosakszik
to dry himself with a towel	törülközik
to dress up	felöltözik
to get dressed	felöltözik
to get undressed	levetkőzik
to put on his clothes	felveszi a ruháját
to take off his clothes	leveszi a ruháját
to change his clothes	átöltözik
to comb	fésülködik
to clean his teeth	fogat mos
to make up her face	kisminkel
to leave, left, left for work/school	munkába/iskolába indul
to make an appointment with sy	időpontot beszél meg vkivel
housework	házimunka
habit	szokás
household	háztartás
to make order	rendet rak
to do the flat	kítakarít
clean	tiszta
dirty	koszos
messy	rendetlen
to dust the furniture	bútort töröl
to Hoover/vacuum the carpet	porszívózik
to sweep, swept, swept	söpör
to wash the floor	felmos
waste-paper bin	szemétkosár
to wash up	mosogat

to dry the dishes	törölget
washing	mosás
washing powder	mosópor
washing machine	automata mosógép
fridge	hűtő
freezer	fagyasztó
iron (kijtés!)	vasaló
to iron	vasal
spade	ásó
to dig, dug, dug	ás
to hoe	kapál
to rake	gereblyéz
lawnmower	fűnyíró
to water the grass	meglocsolja a fűvet
flower bed	virágágyás
to relax	lazít, pihen
to arrange the furniture	elrendezi a bútorokat
broom	seprű
bucket	vödör

ppt bemutatóanyag 1.

What is a typical day like for a child in England ?

Hi, my name is Craig. I am English because I was born in England, but I am also British because England is part of Great Britain and is in the UK.



I am English



I am British too

I live in a typical English family. I have a father, mother and a sister and we all live together in our house in a town in the south east corner of England. At the back of our house we have our **garden** where I play with my sister.



My house



My garden

My family has a car, a computer, a colour telly with dvd, a washing machine, dishwasher and a cat. Mum and dad both have mobile phones and I am hoping to get one soon.

My family has a car, a computer, a colour telly with dvd, a washing machine, dishwasher and a cat. Mum and dad both have mobile phones and I am hoping to get one soon.



Car



Computer



Telly



Washing Machine

The day starts at about **7 o'clock** when Dad and mum get up. My sister and I usually watch **telly** in our **pyjamas** (night clothes) until breakfast. We have breakfast at 8 o' clock. I like to eat **Rice Krispies** (cereal) and jam on toast. I also drink a



glass of milk. My mum usually only has toast, a glass of orange juice and a cup of coffee. Dad likes to have a fried breakfast consisting of baked beans, bacon, tomatoes, mushrooms, two eggs and a sausage (see photo below) .



Dad's breakfast

After breakfast, my sister and I, put on our school uniform. I wear grey trousers, a white shirt and a blue sweat shirt.



My school uniform



A bus

We all leave the house by 8.30. **Dad goes to work.** He works with computers. Mum, my sister and I walk to school. My mum then catches a **bus** to her work place. She works in a different school as a learning support assistant.

I take a **packed lunch** to school, which contains things like sandwiches, fruit and a bag of crisps. Sometimes my friends and I swap our food.

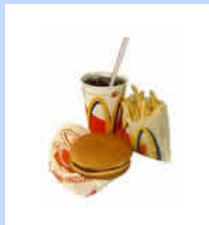


Sandwiches and crisps

My favourite subjects at school are science and history. My favourite topic in history is learning about the ancient Egyptians. I also enjoy PE (Physical Education) lessons - we play football, netball, cricket and sometimes we go cross-

country running.

Mum picks up from school at 3:15. Sometimes we go down town to the shops and, if we are really lucky, mum will buy us a **McDonalds** Happy Meal. However, most days we will go straight home and my sister and I watch the telly, play on our Wii, or play on the computer.



A fish finger with
peas and chips

Dad usually gets home about 6 o'clock. We eat together at about 6.30. My favourite meal a **fish finger with peas and chips**. I also like pizza which we have very often.

I have to help mum wash up (wash the dishes) when I have eaten. I also have to tidy my bedroom.

In the evenings, I usually do my homework before watching more telly. Mum helps me with my homework. My family likes to watch Eastenders, and Coronation Street (English soap operas).

I am a Cub Scout and my sister is a Brownie. On Mondays, I go to cubs whilst my sister goes to Brownies. I also go to Karate on Thursdays and my sister goes to Ballet on Wednesdays.



© Mandy Barrow
Cubs Scouts (cubs)



Camp

I love cubs especially when we go **camping** (see picture) . I like building fires and cooking on them. It is good fun sleeping in the tents too. We usually go camping about twice a year.

I enjoy playing on my computer and skate boarding. I have a pet rabbit called Sooty. I bet you can guess what colour it is? Black of course.



My pet rabbit called Sooty

Every Saturday, my family and I, go into town to the open **market**. People sell vegetables, clothes, toys, posters, and nearly anything else out on the street. Mum buys her fruit and vegetables there. I enjoy just wandering looking at all the things for sale, hoping my parents will buy me something. Sometimes I am lucky.



I love my family very much.

Written by Craig aged 10 years

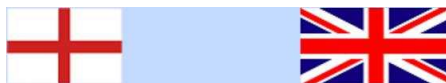
(forrás: <http://resources.woodlands-junior.kent.sch.uk/customs/questions/family.html>)

ppt bemutatóanyag 2.

Unit 12. Listening: Daily routine

What is a typical day like for a child in England ?

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I am English

I am British too

I live in a typical English family. I have a father, mother and a sister and we all live together in our house in a town in the south east corner of England. At the back of our house we have our **garden** where I play with my sister.



My house



My garden

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Car



Computer



Telly



Washing Machine

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Dad's breakfast

After breakfast, my sister and I, put on our school uniform. I wear grey trousers, a white shirt and a blue sweat shirt.



We all leave the house by 8.30. **Dad goes to work**. He works with computers. Mum, my sister and I walk to school. My mum then catches a **bus** to her work place. She works in a different school as a learning support assistant.

I take a packed lunch to

school, which contains things like sandwiches, fruit and a bag of crisps. Sometimes my friends and I swap our food.



My favourite subjects at school are science and history. My favourite topic in history is learning about the ancient Egyptians. I also enjoy PE (Physical Education) lessons - we play football, netball, cricket and sometimes we go cross country running.

Mum picks up from school at 3:15. Sometimes we go down town to the shops and, if we are really lucky, mum will buy us a **McDonalds** Happy Meal. However, most days we will go straight home and my sister and I watch the telly, play on our Wii, or play on the computer.

Dad usually gets home about 6 o'clock. We eat together at about 6.30. My favourite meal a **fish finger with peas** and **chips**. I also like pizza which we have very often.



A fish finger with
peas and chips

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Camp

whilst my sister goes to Brownies. I also go to Karate on Thursdays and my sister goes to Ballet on



Cubs Scouts (cubs)

Wednesdays.

I love cubs especially when we go **camping** (see picture). I like building fires and cooking on them. It is good fun sleeping in the tents too. We usually go camping about twice a year.

I enjoy playing on my computer and skate boarding. I have a pet rabbit called Sooty. I bet you can guess what colour it is? Black of course.

Every Saturday, my family and I, go into town to the open **market**. People sell vegetables, clothes, toys, posters, and nearly anything else out on the street. Mum buys her fruit and vegetables there. I enjoy just wandering looking at all the things for sale, hoping my parents will buy me something. Sometimes I am lucky.

I love my family very much.

Written by Craig aged 10 years

(forrás:<http://resources.woodlandsjunior.kent.sch.uk/customs/questions/family.html>)

ppt bemutatóanyag 3.



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Unit 12. Delexical verbs

Made by Orsolya Bartal
University of Dunaújváros
HASIT



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Delexical Verbs in General

- We often use common verbs like *have* and *take* with nouns like a shower, a drink:

Eg. I took a shower. = I showered.

She had a drink. = She drank something.

- We call these delexical verbs because the important part of the meaning is taken out of the verb and put into the noun.
- We often put adjectives in front of the noun:

Eg. I took a cold shower.

She had a nice, refreshing drink.

- The verbs used most frequently in this way are: *have* , *take* , *make* , *give*

have

- Have:

Food and drink: a meal, breakfast, lunch, dinner, a snack, a cup of tea

Talking: a chat, a conversation, a discussion, a talk

Washing: a bath, a shower, a wash, a scrub

Resting: a break, a holiday, a rest

Disagreeing: an argument, a dispute, a fight, a quarrel

Eg. I had a good dinner before I went to bed.

We had a long talk about the plan.

- We also use have with nouns formed from verbs:

Eg. I think you should have a look at this.

She had a bite of the meat.

take

- We use take with:

Washing: a bath, a shower, a wash

Resting: a break, a holiday, a rest

I always take a cold shower in the morning.

You look tired. You need to take a break.

- and with these words:

Eg. We took hundreds of photographs on holiday.

Jane always takes a lot of trouble with her homework.

give

- We use give with:

Noises: a cry, a laugh, a scream, a shout, a whistle

Facial expressions: a smile, a grin, a look, a glance

Hitting: a kick, a punch, a slap, a push, a knock, a blow

Affectionate actions: a hug, a kiss, a stroke

Talking: some advice, an answer, some information, an interview,

a lecture, some news, a report, a speech, a talk, a warning

Eg. She gave a loud laugh.

John gave a happy smile.

make

- We use make with:

Talking and sounds: a comment, an enquiry, a noise, a point, a promise, a sound, a speech, a suggestion

Plans: arrangements, a choice, a decision, a plan, plans, an appointment, a date

Eg. Try not to make a noise.

They made arrangements to meet the next day.

go

- We use go with –ing verbs for common activities:

Eg. We usually go walking at the weekend.
He goes running every evening after supper.
Mum's out. She's gone shopping.

- We use go for a with verbs to do with moving:
a jog a ride a swim a run a stroll a walk

Eg. I want to get out of here. Let's go for a walk.
He's gone for a ride on his bike.

do

- We use do the with –ing nouns to do with work, especially work in the house:

Eg. It's your turn to do the cooking.

You do the washing up and I'll do the drying.

- and with other nouns to do with work:

Eg. I need to do a few jobs around the house.

I can't come out this evening. I have a lot of work to do.

- We use do with nouns when it is obvious what the action is:

Eg. I'll have to do my hair before we go out. = I'll have to brush my hair.

Have you done your teeth? = Have you cleaned your teeth?



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Thank you for your
attention.

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UNIT 13.
Conditional Sentences in
English

ppt bemutatóanyag



DUNAÚJVÁROSI EGYETEM
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Unit 13: Conditional Sentences in English

Made by Orsolya Bartal
University of Dunaújváros
DUE HASIT

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Conditional Type 1

If + Simple Present, will+ V1

- Eg. If it **is** fine, we **will go** to the mountains.
(Ha szép idő lesz, elmegyünk a hegyekbe.)

Usage: Jelen idejű feltétel. A cselekvés vagy esemény bekövetkezik a feltétel teljesülésekor.

Conditional Type 2

- **If+ Simple Past, would + V1**
- Eg. If he **had** a lot of money, he **would buy** a new car.
(Ha sok pénze lenne, venne egy új autót.)

Usage: Lehetséges feltétel. A cselekvés vagy esemény a feltétel teljesülése esetén megtörténhet. (-na, -ne, -ná, -né)

If I were you....

- Eg. If I **were** you, I wouldn't sell this house.
(*Ha a helyedben lennék* nem adnám el ezt a házat.)

Megkövesedett szerkezet, a köznyelv is általában a *were* alakot használja.

Bits and pieces I.

- A tagmondatok sorrendje felcserélhető.
Eg. She will be angry if you are late again.



- **Figyelem!** Az IF kezdetű mellékmondatban nem használhatjuk a *will/would* alakokat!
- Ha az If... van elöl, a két tagmondat közé vesszőt teszünk.
Eg. If it is hot, we will go to the beach.

Bits and pieces II.

- Unless = if not (hacsak nem...)

Eg: We will go to the mountains unless it rains.
(Elmegyünk a hegyekbe hacsak nem esik.)



- A will/ would segédige helyettesíthető más segédigével
pl. can/could/shall/might/may stb.

Eg: If I didn't have any other plans, I could come with you.



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Thank you for your attention.

Good luck to your further studies.



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Sports in Britain

Reading and listening text



There are quite a number of sports, which are said to have been invented in Britain. For example, cricket, soccer, rugby, tennis, squash, table tennis, badminton, canoeing and snooker. Even the first rules for sports such as boxing, golf, hockey, yachting and horse-racing all **originated** from Britain.

Now if you were British, the sports you would **prefer** to take part in and not watch would be angling, snooker and darts.

LET'S JUST HAVE A QUICK LOOK AT A FEW TYPES OF SPORTS:

Football – is a game, which is played in two teams, each **consisting** of 11 players.

A round ball is kicked up and down the playing field and each team tries to kick the ball into the other team's **goal**.

Football began as a contest between neighbouring villages and in those days there was absolutely no limit to the amount of players per side and no rules. They could do what they wanted! In 1863 the Football Association thought up the first set of rules and in 1888 12 clubs got together and put together the first Football League.

In 1966 England won the World Cup.

Rugby – a form of football, which is played with an oval ball and can be carried or kicked. It is played in two teams, each consisting of 13 or 15 players, depending on whether they are playing “Rugby League” or “Rugby Union”. The aim of the game is to try to put the ball over the other team’s line.

Rugby and football became two separate sports when the Football Association said only the **goalkeeper** was allowed to hold the ball.

Cricket – a very famous and absolutely English game! The first form of cricket was played 250 years ago.

The rules are very complicated, but it is a game, which is played on a field with 11 players in each team. The **aim** of the game is to score as many “runs” (which are points) by hitting a hard leather-covered ball with a wooden bat and running between two sets of upright wooden sticks, which are called “**stumps**”. At the same time the other team tries to throw the players out by bowling them out, catching them out or running them out.

A game of cricket can last all afternoon if it is played on the village green. However, at international level it can last 5 days.

Tennis – is a game for 2 to 4 players – **either** two people ‘**singles**’ or between two couples ‘**doubles**’. The aim of the game is to hit the ball backwards and forwards over the net and make it land in your **opponents** court. A game of tennis is called a match. The game is played on a specially marked court, which can be grass, asphalt, clay etc.

Tennis was originally called “sphairistike”! The first **tournament** was held in the London **suburb** of Wimbledon in 1877. Wimbledon is still the world’s most famous tennis event.

(forrás: <http://www.kico4u.de/english/topicotw/sport.htm>)

Talking About Sports in English: Do, Play, or Go?



You might love doing sport or watching it on TV, but can you talk about it in English?

A common mistake when talking about sport in English is to use the verb 'practice'. The most common verbs we use to talk about sport in English are 'go', 'do' and 'play'. So, how do you know which verb to use? There are some simple rules we can follow:

GO:

Use 'go' with sports that end in -ing.

For example: go swimming, go running, go skiing, go cycling

PLAY:

Use 'play' with team sports. These sports usually need a ball or something similar to play (a puck for hockey, a shuttlecock for badminton etc.).

For example: play football, play tennis, play volleyball, play golf

DO:

Use 'do' for sports you do individually and not in a team. We use 'do' to talk about martial arts, sport and exercise.










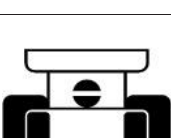
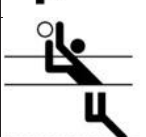



For example: do exercise, do aerobics, do athletics Here is a chart with some of the most common sports and the verb they use:















Got it? Let's Practice!















DO	GO	PLAY
exercise	swimming	football
athletics	running	tennis
yoga	cycling	volleyball
karate	skiing	badminton
judo	jogging	golf
sport	dancing	cricket
tai chi	snowboarding	basketball















Got it? Let's Practice!















Learning with pictures – Sports










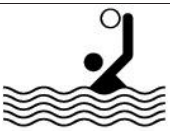




	aerobics		billiards
	archery		bowling
	badminton		boxing
	baseball		canoeing
	basketball		car racing
	beach volleyball		chess
	biathlon		climbing

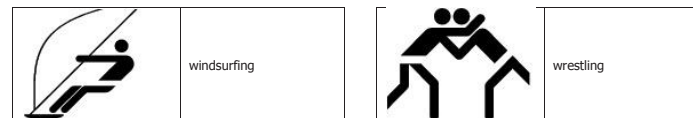
	cricket		dog-sledging
	cross-country skiing (also: langlauf)		downhill
	curling		fencing
	cycling		figure skating
	dancing		figure skating (pairs)
	darts		fishing
	diving		fist ball

	gliding		hiking
	golf		hockey
	gymnastics		hurdle race
	handball		ice hockey
	hang gliding		ice skating
	high diving		in-line skating
	high jump		jogging

	judo		parachuting
	karate		pole-vaulting
	long jump		polo
	motorbike sports		riding
	Nordic combine		rowing
	Nordic walking		rugby
	orienteering		sailing

	shooting		soccer
	shot put		speed skating
	skateboarding		squash
	ski jumping		surfing
	ski-bob		swimming
	slalom		table tennis
	snowboarding		taekwondo

	tennis		tug of war
	the discus		volleyball
	the hammer		walking
	the javelin		water gymnastics
	tobogganing		water polo
	triathlon		waterski
	triple jump		weight lifting



(forrás:

[http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/words/sports pictures.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/words/sports%20pictures.htm) [http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/words/sports pictures1.htm](http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/words/sports%20pictures1.htm))

Vocabulary: Sport

GENERAL

applause
beginner
centre-forward (football: striker)
Champion
championship
competition
contestant defeat
defender
disqualify
entry fee
fan
final
finish
finish line
football
field
forward (football: striker)
free kick
free ticket
game, match
goal
goalkeeper
golf course
gymnasium
Olympic Games

penalty
Penalty
player
pool
prize
Ready, steady, go!
On your marks, get set, go!
record (world record)
referee,
umpire
result
rider
rule
score
set
spectator
sportsman (pl. sportsmen)
sportswoman (pl. sportswomen)
stádium
start
stopwatch
success
supporter
ticket
to beat (a team)
to commit a foul t
o lose
to take a break
to take part
to take place

to win
to win a medal
tournament
track
trainer, coach
trainers
victory
whistle
winner
world record

Vocabulary: Sport

Kinds of sport

Archery
Athletics (BE)
Track and Field (AE)
Billiards
Bobsleigh
Bowling
Boxing
Canoe
Canoe Slalom
Chess
Climbing
Cross Country Skiing (XC Skiing)
Cycling
Dancing
Darts
Discus
Downhill Skiing
Endurance course
Fencing Figure
Skating
Fishing
Formula 1
Giant Slalom
Gliding
Gymnastics
Hammer Throwing

Hang-gliding High
Diving High jump
Hiking
Horse Racing
Hunting Hurdle
Race
Ice Hockey
Javelin
Jogging
Kayak
long distance run
Long jump Luge
Modern Pentathlon
Motorsports
Mountaineering
Netball
Nordic Combined
Orienteering
Paintball
Parachuting
Pole Vault
Relay Race
Rhythmic Gymnastics
Riding, Equestrian
Rope Skipping
Rowing
run the 100 metres
Running Sailing
Shooting Shot put
Skateboarding Skating
Ski Jumping Skiing
Snowboarding Soccer,
Football Speed Skating

Football Speed Skating
Sprint Surfing
Swimming, Aquatics
Synchronized Swimming
Table Tennis
tug-of-war
Walking
Water Polo
Waterski
Weight Lifting
Windsurfing
Wrestling

Phone

(company). Good morning.
 ... (company). Good afternoon.
 ... (company). How can I help you?
 I'm afraid you have dialled the wrong number.
 Who would you like to speak to?
 What does it concern, please?
 Would you mind telling me what you're calling about? Hold the line, I'll put you through.
 I'll pass you over to ... (department).
 ... is speaking on another line.
 ... isn't in (yet).
 ... is away on business.
 ... is on holiday (this week).
 ... is out for lunch.
 I'm afraid, ... is not available at the moment.
 ... will be back any minute.
 I'm sorry, but the line is engaged.
 There's no reply.
 If you hold the line, I'll try again.
 Would you like to hold?
 Could you try again later / tomorrow?
 Can I take a message?
 Would you like to leave a message for ...?
 If you give me your phone number, ... will call you back. Could I have your name, please?
 Could I help you? / Maybe I can help you?
 This is ... (company), ... (name) speaking.
 Sorry, I must have dialled the wrong number.
 Could I speak to . , please?
 Am I speaking to . ?
 Could you put me through to . , please?
 It's about .
 I'm calling about ...
 Could you please tell . I phoned?
 Could you give . a message, please?
 Could you ask . to call me back?
 Do you know when ... will be back?
 Will ... be in the office tomorrow?

I'll try again later / tomorrow.
Maybe you could help me?

My English isn't very good.
The line is bad.
I can hardly hear you.
I didn't get that.
Could you speak more slowly, please?
Could you speak louder, please?
Could you repeat that, please?
Could you spell that, please?
Sorry? / Pardon?

A melléknév fokozása

A mellékneveknek van alap, közép és felsőfokuk.

ALAPFOK

Az alapfok képzése viszonylag egyszerű, az „as...as” illetve a „so...as” szerkezetekkel történik.

Pl. She is as beautiful as her mother. (Ő olyan szép, mint az anyja.)

A „so... as” kapcsolatot leginkább tagadásban használjuk.

Pl. She is not so beautiful as her mother. (Ő nem olyan szép, mint az anyja.)

Az alapfokú összehasonlításoknál gyakran használjuk a „like” szót is.

Pl. You're eating like a pig. (Úgy eszel, mint egy disznó.)

KÖZÉPFOK

A közép fok képzése már egy kicsit összetettebb, elsősorban a kivételeknek köszönhetően. Az általános szabály az, hogy az egyszótagú és kétszótagú melléknevek -er toldalékot kapnak. Ha össze is akarunk hasonlítani két dolgot, akkor a „than” szócskával tesszük ezt.

Pl. My sister talks faster than me/I. (A testvérem gyorsabban beszél, mint én.)

A rövid, egy szótagból álló melléknevek helyesírásáról annyit kell tudnunk, hogy ha a szóvégi mássalhangzó előtt magánhangzó áll, akkor a szóvégi mássalhangzó megkettőződik pl.
hot-hotter,
fat-fatter.

Ha az egy- vagy kétszótagú melléknév „y”-ra végződik, akkor megint azt kell megnéznünk, milyen hang van az „y” előtt. Ha mássalhangzó, akkor az „y”-ból „i” lesz pl.
easy-easier,
healthy-healthier,
happy-happier.

Azonban ha a melléknév nem tartozik a fent említett kitételek közé (vagyis többszótagú) vagy határozószó, akkor a „more” szócskával képezzük a közép fokát.
Pl. She is more beautiful than her mother. (Ő szebb, mint az anyja.)
If you could speak more quietly (ez itt a határozószó), I'd be very grateful.
(Nagyon hálás lennék, ha csendesebben beszélnél.)

FELSŐFOK

A felsőfokban a the névelő kötelező, utána jön a melléknév felsőfoka amit vagy az -est toldalékkal (természetesen azoknál a mellékneveknél, ahol a közép fokban -er van), vagy a most szócskával (ahol a közép fokban more volt) képzünk.

Pl. He is the fattest man, I've ever seen. (Ő a legkövérebb férfi, akit valaha láttam.)
She is the most beautiful woman. (Ő a legszebb nő.)

KÉPZÉSI KIVÉTELEK:

little-less- the least
bad-worse-the worst
good-better-the best
well-better-the best
many/much-more- the most
ill-worse-the worst
far-farther/further(további)-the farthest/furthest
near-nearer-the nearest/next
old-older/elder-the oldest/eldest (pl.elder brother)

late- later/the latter (utóbbi)-the latest/last

Pl. be late= késni kifejezés középfoka be more late

the latter= az utóbbi (ellentéte: the former=az előbbi)

latest= legutóbbi (csak időre használatos) pl. his latest record

last= utolsó

the next= a következő, a next jelentése határozószóként lehet még: utána,

legközelebb. What shall we do next?

a most szó a the nélkül nem felsőfokot jelöl hanem „roppant” vagy „módfelett” jelentéssel bír: pl. Kate was a most annoying female (Kate roppant bosszantó nőszemély volt.)

Ha a mondatban a valaminek/valakiknek a többségéről van szó, akkor a most ismételt csak a the nélkül szerepel: pl. Most men like beer. (A férfiak többsége szereti a sört.)

Utolsó megjegyzésünk: ha azt akarjuk kifejezni, hogy valami

Sokkal több, kevesebb stb. akkor a much more, much less, a lot fewer (sokkal kevesebb, tudod, ha a főnév megszámlálható) a lot more kifejezéseket használjuk.

Zárásként néhány jópofa mondat:

I'm not as normal as I appear. (Nem vagyok olyan normális, amilyennek tűnök.)

There is nothing as quiet as a goldfish. Semmi sem olyan csendes, mint egy aranyhal.

He doesn't snore as loudly as you you do. Nem horkol annyira, mint te.

I've never been happier than I am now. Soha nem voltam boldogabb, mint most. (különösen én, hogy idáig elolvastad a magyarázatokat)

I'm stronger, faster and more intelligent than him. (No comment...)

Are things going to be better or worse? Jobban vagy rosszabbul fognak menni a dolgok?

The sooner the better. Minél előbb, annál jobb.
You're my oldest friend.
She was wearing the shortest skirt I've ever seen.
You know best. Te tudod a legjobban.

Egyetértés és egyet nem értés

Az angolban egy elhangzott kijelentéssel kapcsolatos visszaválaszolásra külön mondatszerkezet használatos.

EGYETÉRTÉS:

Kijelentő mondatra

Szerkezet: „so” + segédige+ alany

Példák:

He likes swimming.

So do I.

He can swim.

So can I. (fordításuk az „Én, te, ő, stb. ... is” mondattal történik.

Tagadó mondatra

Szerkezet: „nor/neither” + segédige+alany

Példák:

He doesn't like swimming.

Nor does she.

He can't swim.

Neither can you. (fordítása az „Én, te, ő, stb. ... sem” mondattal történik.

EGYET NEM ÉRTÉS:

Kijelentő mondatra

Szerkezet: „no” 3 alany+ segédige tagadott formája

Példák:

He likes swimming.

No, I don't, (fordítása a „De én, te, ő, stb. ...nem” vagy „Én, te, ő, stb ... viszont nem” mondattal történik.

Tagadó mondatra

Szerkezet: „yes” + alany+ segédige

Példák:

He can't swim.

Yes, they can. (fordítása a „De én, te, ő, stb. ... igen” vagy „Én, te, ő, stb viszont igen” mondattal történik.

Behind the Bar

Tending bar requires special skills, such as learning special recipes, measuring, mixing and serving drinks, and chatting with guests. No matter which country you are working in, you are sure to come across English patrons who want a cold drink. Study the lists and expressions bartenders use. Then read the dialogue and check your understanding.

GLASSWARE

brandy snifter	
half litre/litre	a glass container for serving house wine
highball glass	a tall straight glass
martini glass	
mug	a cup or glass with a handle used for hot beverages
pint glass	20 oz glass for draft
pitcher/jug	approximately 60 oz container for draft or water
rock glass/tumbler	short glass for mixed drinks
shot glass	1 oz glass for shots and shooters
sleeve	12 oz glass for draft
wine glass	

CLASSIC COCKTAILS

There are many different ways to prepare classic cocktails. Every bar or restaurant has rules about how much alcohol to put in a cocktail and how to build it. The following recipes do not contain specific amounts. Use them to learn the names of the cocktails, liquors, and mixes.

Black Russian vodka, coffee liqueur, on ice (for a white russian-add milk)

Black Russian	vodka, coffee liqueur, on ice (for a white russian-add milk)
Bloody Mary	vodka, tomato juice, tobasco sauce, Worcestershire sauce, salt, pepper, celery salt, slice celery, on ice
Cosmopolitan	vodka, orange liqueur, cranberry juice, lime, on ice
Daquiri	light rum, lime juice, sugar, blended with ice (for a strawberry daquiri use strawberry mix or syrup)
Long Island Iced Tea	vodka, gin, rum, orange liqueur, lemon juice, cola, on ice
Margarita	tequila, lime, salt, blended with ice
Martini	gin, dry vermouth, (garnish with olive)
Pina Colada	rum, coconut milk, pineapple juice, blended with ice
Screwdriver	vodka and orange juice, on ice
Tom Collins	gin, lemon juice, sugar, soda water, on ice

COMMON LIQUOR

Gin	clear alcohol flavoured with juniper berries
Liqueur	various sweet alcohols
Rum	clear alcohol made from sugar cane, origin Caribbean
Vodka	clear alcohol made from grain or potato, origin Russia
Whisky (Rye in Canada)	light brown alcohol made from grain, origin Scotland
Tequila	golden or clear alcohol, origin Mexico

BEER AND COOLERS

Domestic	beer from country that bar is located in
Local	beer brewed nearby
Cans	beer served in a tin
Bottles	beer served in glass bottle
Draft	beer on tap
Keg	beer in a large barrel
Ciders	alcoholic drink from apples or other fruit
Coolers	premixed and bottled alcoholic drinks

SAMPLE CONVERSATION

Bartender: Hi there. What can I get for you?

Guest: I need something cold.

Bartender: You've come to the right place.

Guest: Do you have any specials on?

Bartender: We have highballs on for half price.

Guest: Sorry, I meant for beer.

Bartender: Our beer special tonight is a pitcher of local draft with a half dozen wings for \$12.99.

Guest: I guess I should have brought a friend. I think I'll just have a Heineken for now.

Bartender: Sure, would you like that on tap or in a can?

Guest: Do you have it in a bottle?

Bartender: No, I'm afraid we don't.

Guest: That's okay. I'll take a pint.

Bartender: A pint of Heineken coming up.

Guest: Actually, you better just make it a sleeve.

Bartender: Sure. And should I start you a tab?

Guest: No, I'm driving. How much do I owe you?

Bartender: \$5.25.

Guest: Here's 6. Keep the change.

Bartender: Thank you.

Prepositions are short words

(on, in, to) that usually stand in front of nouns (sometimes also in front of gerund verbs).

Even advanced learners of English find prepositions difficult, as a 1:1 translation is usually not possible. One preposition in your native language might have several translations depending on the situation.

There are hardly any rules as to when to use which preposition. The only way to learn prepositions is looking them up in a dictionary, reading a lot in English (literature) and learning useful phrases off by heart (study tips).

The following table contains rules for some of the most frequently used prepositions in English:

PREPOSITIONS – TIME

English	Usage	Example
• on	days of the week	on Monday
• in	months / seasons time of day year after a certain period of time (<i>when?</i>)	in August / in winter in the morning in 2006 in an hour
• at	for <i>night</i> for <i>weekend</i> a certain point of time (<i>when?</i>)	at night at the weekend at half past nine
• since	from a certain point of time (past till now)	since 1980
• for	over a certain period of time (past till now)	for 2 years
• ago	a certain time in the past	2 years ago
• before	earlier than a certain point of time	before 2004
• to	telling the time	ten to six (5:50)

English	Usage	Example
• past	telling the time	ten past six (6:10)
• to / till / until	marking the beginning and end of a period of time	from Monday to/till Friday
• till / until	in the sense of <i>how long something is going to last</i>	He is on holiday until Friday.
• by	in the sense of <i>at the latest</i> up to a certain time	I will be back by 6 o'clock. By 11 o'clock, I had read five pages.

PREPOSITIONS – PLACE (POSITION AND DIRECTION)

English	Usage	Example
• in	room, building, street, town, country book, paper etc. car, taxi picture, world	in the kitchen, in London in the book in the car, in a taxi in the picture, in the world
• at	meaning <i>next to, by an object</i> for <i>table</i> for events place where you are to do something typical (watch a film, study, work)	at the door, at the station at the table at a concert, at the party at the cinema, at school, at work
• on	attached for a place with a river being on a surface for a certain side (left, right) for a floor in a house for public transport	the picture on the wall London lies on the Thames. on the table on the left on the first floor on the bus, on a plane

English	Usage	Example
	for <i>television, radio</i>	on TV, on the radio
• by, next to, beside	left or right of somebody or something	Jane is standing by / next to / beside the car.
• under	on the ground, lower than (or covered by) something else	the bag is under the table
• below	lower than something else but above ground	the fish are below the surface
• over	covered by something else meaning <i>more than</i> getting to the other side (also <i>across</i>) overcoming an obstacle	put a jacket over your shirt over 16 years of age walk over the bridge climb over the wall
• above	higher than something else, but not directly over it	a path above the lake
• across	getting to the other side (also <i>over</i>) getting to the other side	walk across the bridge swim across the lake
• through	something with limits on top, bottom and the sides	drive through the tunnel
• to	movement to person or building movement to a place or country for <i>bed</i>	go to the cinema go to London / Ireland go to bed
• into	enter a room / a building	go into the kitchen / the house
• towards	movement in the direction of something (but not directly to it)	go 5 steps towards the house
• onto	movement to the top of something	jump onto the table
• from	in the sense of <i>where from</i>	a flower from the garden

OTHER IMPORTANT PREPOSITIONS

English	Usage	Example
• from	who gave it	a present from Jane
• of	who/what does it belong to what does it show	a page of the book the picture of a palace
• by	who made it	a book by Mark Twain
• on	walking or riding on horseback entering a public transport vehicle	on foot, on horseback get on the bus
• in	entering a car / Taxi	get in the car
• off	leaving a public transport vehicle	get off the train
• out of	leaving a car / Taxi	get out of the taxi
• by	rise or fall of something travelling (other than walking or horseriding)	prices have risen by 10 percent by car, by bus
• at	for age	she learned Russian at 45
• about	for topics, meaning <i>what about</i>	we were talking about you

Asking the way - Questions and answers

Useful phrases:

Excuse me, could you tell me the way to the station, please?

Excuse me, I'm looking for the town hall.

How far is it from the church to the station?

Is it far from the church to the station?

It takes about 10 minutes by bus.

It's a 10-minute walk.

The church is within walking distance.

What's the best way to the station?

Where is the nearest bus stop?

Where is the next bus stop?

You can't miss it.

(forrás: http://www.englisch--hilfen.de/en/words/asking_the_way_questions.htm)