


Lekcja 1

1  Wysłuchaj nagrania, a następnie przeczytaj dialog.

Clara: Hi, Kate, Ron told me that your grandchild has been born. Congratulations on the new arrival!

Kate: Thank you, Clara! That's kind of you.

Clara: How is your daughter doing?

Kate: Lisa is tired but happy. The baby is well, too.

Clara: I'm glad to hear that. Is it a boy or a girl?

Kate: It's a girl. Monica.

Clara: That's a nice name. Are Lisa and John going to baptise her?

Kate: Yes, they are.

Clare: Have they got all the necessary baby equipment?

Kate: Yes, everything is prepared. They bought a cradle, plenty of clothes and toys... They're only lacking a pram.

Clare: Oh, maybe I'll ask Sarah if she can lend them hers.

Kate: That would be great! By the way, how is your daughter?

Clare: Oh, Sarah's fine. She's working in a bank currently. Lisa's on maternity leave now, isn't she?

Kate: Yes, she is. But she's starting her online studies soon.

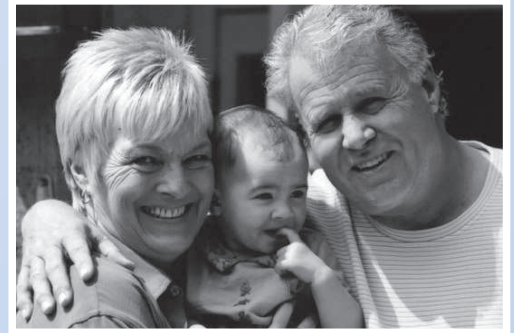
Clare: Brave girl. And how are you?

Kate: Oh, I'm helping Lisa a lot with the baby. I'm a happy grandmother!

Clare: Can I speak to Lisa for a moment? I'd like to congratulate her.

Kate: I'm afraid she's busy. She's feeding the baby at the moment. Maybe you'd like to drop by tomorrow?

Clare: I'd love to! All right then, I'm finishing now. See you tomorrow!



Słowniczek:

grandchild – wnuk, wnuczka

That's kind of you. – To miłe z twojej strony.

Congratulations on the new arrival! – Gratulacje z okazji narodzin dziecka!

I'm glad to hear that.

– Miło mi to słyszeć.

to baptise – chrzcić

necessary – konieczny

equipment – wyposażenie

cradle – kołyska

plenty of – mnóstwo

They're only lacking...

– Brakuje im tylko...

pram – wózek dziecięcy

maternity leave – urlop macierzyński

online studies – studia online

brave – dzielny

to congratulate – gratulować

busy – zajęty

to feed – karmić

to drop by – wpadać (do kogoś)

Zapamiętaj!

W języku angielskim występuje tendencja, aby używać skróconych form czasownika **to be**.

I am helping Lisa a lot.

→ **I'm** helping Lisa a lot.

That is a nice name.

→ **That's** a nice name.

Sarah is fine.

→ **Sarah's** fine.

They are only lacking a pram.

→ **They're** only lacking a pram.

To samo dotyczy przeczeń.

She **is not** happy.

→ She **isn't** happy.

They **are not** working.

→ They **aren't** working.

I **do not** understand.

→ I **don't** understand.

He **does not** speak English.

→ He **doesn't** speak English.

Lekcja 2

Stopniowanie przymiotników

Z reguły, aby utworzyć stopień wyższy (**comparative**) przymiotnika (**adjective**) dodajemy do niego końcówkę **-er**. Aby utworzyć stopień najwyższy (**superlative**) dodajemy do przymiotnika końcówkę **-est** i poprzedzamy go przedimkiem **the**.

adjective	comparative	superlative
old	older	the oldest
young	younger	the youngest

Gdy przymiotnik kończy się na literę **-e**, dodajemy odpowiednio końcówkę **-r** i **-st**.

adjective	comparative	superlative
nice	nicer	the nicest
close	closer	the closest

Gdy przymiotnik kończy się na spółgłoskę poprzedzoną krótką samogłoską, podwajamy spółgłoskę i dodajemy końcówki **-er** i **-est**.

adjective	comparative	superlative
big	bigger	the biggest
slim	slimmer	the slimmest

Ćwiczenie 1

Uzupełnij tabelkę.

adjective	comparative	superlative
long		
easy		
fit		
warm		
expensive		
sunny		

Ćwiczenie 2

Uzupełnij tekst tworząc stopień wyższy lub najwyższy od przymiotników podanych w nawiasie.

Are you tired of the city's stress? Do you want to live (1) (slow) for a while and feel (2) (relaxed)? Then you should try a few days out in the country. A great place to go for a country break is Castle Combe which is called "(3) (pretty) village in England". Indeed, situated in a valley and surrounded by beautiful gardens, it's probably (4) (lovely) place in the County of Wiltshire. The 4-star Manor House Hotel is one of (5) (fine) British country hotels. Built in the 14th century it's also one of (6) (old). If you're looking for something (7) (cheap) you can try one of the bed and breakfast inns.