

Temat 1 : Szyk wyrazów w zdaniu.

W odróżnieniu od polskiego, język angielski jest językiem pozycyjnym, to znaczy, że znaczenie zdania zależy od położenia wyrazów:

The dog bit John. – Pies ugryzł Jaśka.

John bit the dog – Jasiak ugryzł psa.

Ogólną zasadą kolejności wyrazów przedstawia tabelka

6	1	2	3	4	5	6
WHEN?	WHO? WHICH? WHAT?	ACTION	WHO? WHICH? WHAT?	HOW?	WHERE?	WHEN?
Last week	I	went			to the theatre.	
	We	had	a very good seat.			
	The play	was	very interesting.			
	I	didn't enjoy	it.			
	A young man and a young woman	were sitting			behind me.	
	They	were talking		loudly.		

Ćwiczenie 1

Proszę ułożyć wyrazy w odpowiednim porządku.

1. The film/ I/ enjoyed/ yesterday.
2. the news/ listened to I carefully.
3. well / the man/ the piano / played.
4. games / played / yesterday / in their room / the children / quietly.
5. quietly / the door / he / opened.
6. before lunch / the letter / in his office / quickly / he /read
7. the little boy / an apple / this morning / ate / greedily / in the kitchen

Jeżeli chodzi o dopełnienia , to miejsce występuje przed czasem:

Tom walks to work (place) every morning(time)

We arrived at the airport early.

I'm going to Paris on Monday.

Przysłówki częstotliwości występują w zdaniu przed czasownikiem głównym. Wyjątkiem są formy „be”.

Tom always goes to work by car.

You are never on time.

Jeżeli orzeczenie składa się z kilku wyrazów, zazwyczaj stawiamy je po pierwszym wyrazie.

I can never remember his name.

Ann doesn't usually smoke.

Ćwiczenie 2

Proszę wstawić w odpowiednie miejsce wyraz podany w nawiasie.

1. Have you been arrested? (ever)
2. I don't have to work on Sundays. (usually)
3. Does Tom sing when he is in the bath?(always)
4. I was joking.(only)

Ćwiczenie 3

Proszę zdecydować, czy podane zdania są poprawne. Jeżeli nie, proszę je skorygować.

1. Jim doesn't like very much tennis.
2. Ann drives every day her car to work.
3. Maria speaks very well English.
4. After eating quickly my dinner, I went out.
5. You watch all the time tv.
6. Jim smokes about 12 cigarettes every day.
7. When I heard the alarm, I got immediately out of bed.
8. Did you learn a lot of things at school today?
9. He won easily the game.
10. I closed the door quietly.
11. Every Friday I go to the bank.
12. Opposite the park they are building a new hotel.

Temat 2

Tips for travellers – reading

Proszę przeczytać tekst i przyporządkować każdej jego części właściwy tytuł.

A.	Keep in touch with your family.
B.	Try not to look completely lost.
C.	Make the necessary preparations before you leave home.
D.	When in Rome, do as the Romans do.
E.	Avoid night transport.
F.	Travel in the company of friends.
G.	Keep important things and information in a safe place.
H.	Don't talk to strangers.
I.	Take a first-aid kit.
J.	Mind your luggage.

4.1.

If you prepare well for the journey, you will enjoy it more and your trip will be safer. It's advisable to take out travel insurance, and you need to make sure you have special insurance if you're thinking of doing any dangerous sports such as diving, rock-climbing or skiing. Get a good guidebook so that you get to know your destination before you even enter the departure lounge. Take a phrasebook that you can use in emergencies.

4.2.

Take a small number of painkillers, plasters, etc. If possible, take double the supply of any medicine you need, just in case. If you need to use hypodermic needles, e.g. for insulin, take a note from your doctor explaining why you have them.

4.3.

Never carry packages or anything else through customs for other people. Always pack your own baggage and watch it at all times. The fines for possession of drugs in some countries can include long prison sentences or even death. Don't carry a lot of luggage and you will be more independent.

4.4.

Know where you are going and what you are doing and walk with confidence. Plan your daily route, study the map before going out, become familiar with the foreign currency before you have to use it. Once in the street, use a pocket-sized guidebook to avoid looking like a tourist. Make sure when you go out that you know how to get back (some guesthouses can give you cards that show you how to get back). Try to arrive in an unfamiliar city during daylight hours.

4.5.

At night roads are more dangerous and there is more crime on buses and trains, so try not to travel then. If you are using a car, park it in a garage or a busy area. Never sleep in your car – it's one of the most dangerous (and often illegal) ways to get your rest.

4.6.

If you find yourself attracting too much attention, especially from men, never let them know that you speak the language. So if you're asked "Are you English?" say "No, French" and walk away. You could also wear a wedding ring and carry a picture of your "husband" too. Another useful trick is to sit next to women on local transport, or even follow them closely if you're in a market or a busy street.

4.7.

Try to behave as much like a local resident as possible. Learn local traditions and customs and try to respect them. In many countries it is difficult for both men and women to understand the freedom western women are allowed. Watch how other women dress, then follow their example, e.g. don't sunbathe topless if every other woman around you is covered up.

4.8.

Take care of your valuables. Carry just one credit card and photocopies of important documents. Carry money in two places, your bag and a money belt, so if the worst happens, you still have some money left. It is a good idea to e-mail all your details, like passport number, name of embassy, visa, etc., to your own e-mail address, so if you lose anything, you can visit an Internet café, log in, and get your details.

4.9.

Keep your family and friends informed of your plans and phone home regularly. Texting (SMS) is one of the cheapest ways of communicating. Ask friends to recommend hotels with a central, safe location. But most importantly have a great trip!