

POÓR ZSUZSÁNNÁ
HARANGOZÓ HAJNALKA

Secrets

2

TANKÖNYV





POÓR ZSUZSÁNNA • HARANGOZÓ HAJNALKA



Secrets **2**



TANKÖNYV

ANGOL NYELVKÖNYVSOROZAT
ÁLTALÁNOS ISKOLÁSOKNAK

ESZTERHÁZY KÁROLY EGYETEM
OKTATÁSKUTATÓ ÉS FEJLESZTŐ INTÉZET



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Kedves Gyerekek!

Örömmel köszöntünk Benneteket az angol nyelv titkait feltáró nyelvkönyvsorozatunk második tankönyvével. Reményeinkhez mértén már sikerült megszerettetnünk Veletek azt a csodálatos, izgalmas világot, amelyet felfedezhettek egy idegen nyelv ismerete által.

Ebben a kötetben a nyelv titkain túl azoknak az embereknek a világába is betekintést nyerhettek, akik anyanyelvükként az angolt használják.

Mint az előző részben, idén is

- énekelhettek, játszhattok társaitokkal,
- beszélgethettek, barátkozhattok hasonló korú külföldi gyerekekkel.

A tananyag főszereplői a már jól ismert angol fiú, Rick, és a magyar iskoláslány, Réka. Az ő életük története, levelezésükön keresztül tudhattok meg egyre többet és többet az őket körülvevő világról. A szereplők mindennapjain keresztül átélhetitek egy Angliában élő, Veletek egykorú fiú nyári élményeit, iskolai hétköznapijait, kedvenc szabadidős tevékenységeit. Újra találkozhattok Beckyvel, Rick barátjával, aki a tinidivat világába kalauzol el Benneteket. Összehasonlíthatjátok a vidéki és a városi élet hétköznapijait, és közösen álmodozhattok Rickkel és Rékával a felnőtt életéről. Mindemellett szeretnénk Veletek olyan varázslatos helyeket is megismertetni a következő oldalakon, ahol mi már jártunk, és úgy gondoltuk, érdekes lehet számotokra.

Az egyes fejezetek felépítése hasonló a Secrets 1 tankönyvéhez. Minden fejezet (*Unit*) címe mellett találhattok egy összefoglaló részt, amelyben azt láthatjátok, miről tanultok, olvastok majd. A feladatok előtti kiemelt, piros fülecskék azokat a készségeiteket jelölik, amelyeket fejlesztik az adott feladatok. A *Unit*-ok végén található *Minisecrets of English* rész a főbb nyelvi jelenségeket foglalja össze. Ezeknek a titkoknak a megfejtését, elmélyítését segítik a könyv végén és a munkafüzetben található *Minisecrets* oldalak is. Ezek a részek támogatnak majd Benneteket akkor is, ha néhány óráról hiányoztatok, de nem szeretnétek lemaradni a többiektől.

Szívből reméljük, hogy Számotokra is élvezetes lesz a közös munka, sok játék, érdekes tevékenység. Ne feledjétek: ha már egyszer megszereztétek, felderítettétek a titkokat, igyekezzetek megtartani azokat! Vár Rátok sok-sok külföldi jóbarát, akik segítenek majd ebben, ha bátran használjátok mindazt a tudást, amit az angolórákon megszereztetek.

Élvezetes, izgalmas tanévet kívánunk!
Zsuzsa néni és Hajni néni

Kedves Anyukák, Apukák, Nagymamák, Nagypapák!

Mi, szerzők, arra törekedtünk, hogy gyermekeik, unokáik nyelvelsajátítása minél élményszerűbb legyen; mindemellett arra is, hogy használható nyelvtudás birtokába jussanak. Az otthoni munkát szeretnénk segíteni a Minisecrets magyarázó, további gyakorlásra ösztönző oldalaival. Reméljük, az Önök tetszését is elnyeri néhány közös tevékenység, s közben korábbi, nyelvtanulással kapcsolatos élményeik is felelevenednek.

A szerzők

A könyvben és a munkafüzetben található jelek magyarázata



– hanganyag



– nyelvtani magyarázat, összehasonlítás az anyanyelvvel



– gyakorlásra ösztönző játékos feladat



– receptív szókincs

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Key competences

1. Communication in the mother tongue
5. Learning to learn

2. Communication in the foreign language
6. Interpersonal and civic competences



SKILLS AND COMPETENCES IN FOCUS	CULTURE CROSS-CURRICULAR LINKS
Listening Speaking Reading Writing Learning to learn: Making a survey Project work • Designing and creating Ability to cooperate Mathematical competences Intercultural competences 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.	Shopping in England – Chain stores and big department stores <i>Maths</i> <i>Music</i>
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HOW ARE YOU?

Introduction

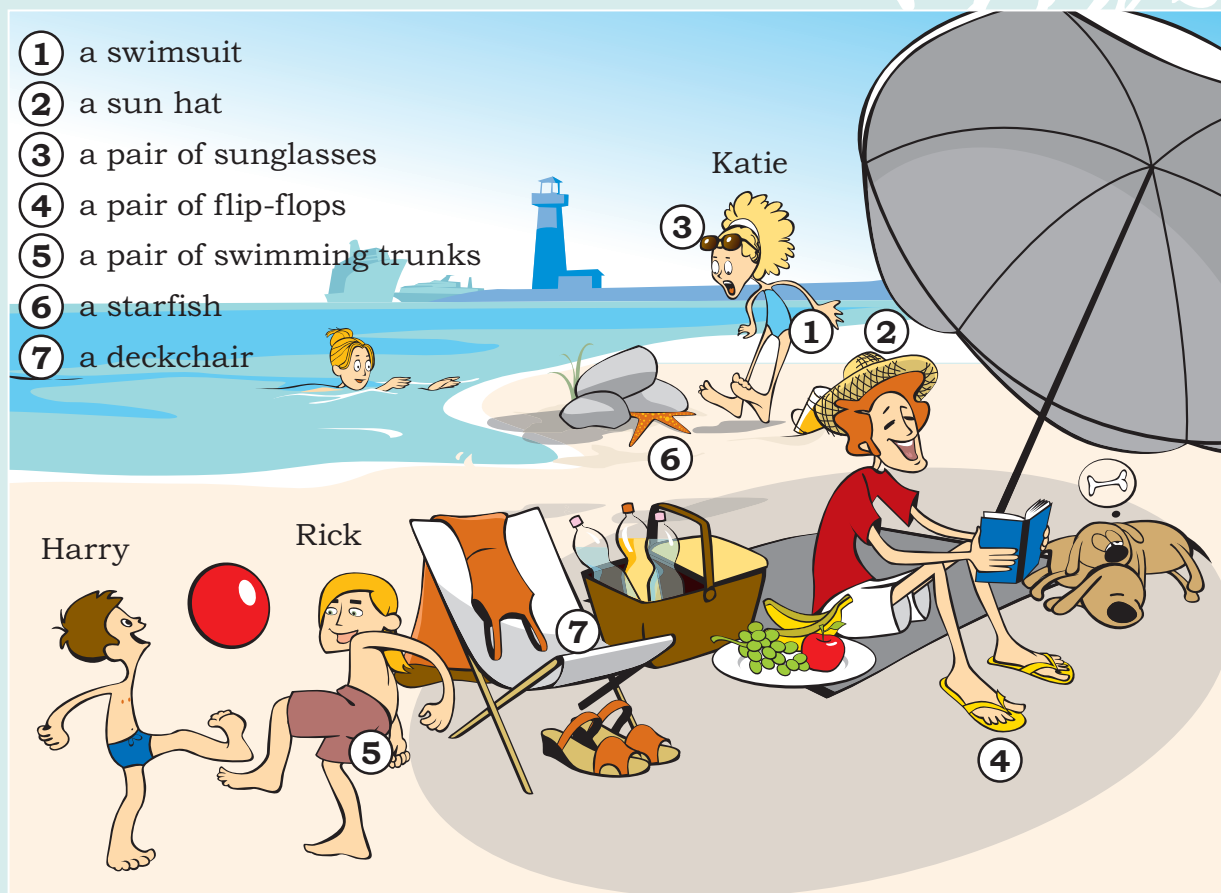
- Talking about people and their things
- be and have got
- Whose...? Genitive 's
- Talking about a picture
- Where...? There is/are...
- Jurassic Coast Walk

Listening • Song

2  1. HOW ARE YOU? • Sing and mime.

Communication • Talking about people and their things

3  2. BY THE SEA • Listen, point and repeat.



3. GAME I SPY... • Play in pairs.

-  I spy with my little eye something yellow.
-  No, it isn't.
-  Yes, it is.

-  Is it a sun hat?
-  Is it a pair of flip-flops?

4. GUESS AND MATCH • Read and find in the picture.

① I'm hungry.

② She is scared.

③ It is funny.

④ "We are sleepy."

⑤ They are happy.

- ⑤ Rick and Harry
- Rocky
- Dad's book
- Katie
- the dogs

And what about you?
Are you tired?

Listening and speaking • Practising vocabulary and revising structures

4

5. RICK'S FAMILY • Look at the picture in Exercise 2. Listen and find. Then point and talk in pairs.

This is Katie.
She is near the water.
She is scared.

This is...
She/He is...



These two boys are
Rick and Harry.
They are on the beach.
They are happy.

These are... and...
They are...



6. WHOSE CLOTHES? • Find and talk in pairs.

☞ I think these are Rick's swimming trunks.

☞ And this is Katie's swimsuit.



Introduction

Communication • Talking about a picture

5 7. BY THE LAKE • Listen and find.



8. GAME GUESS WHERE? • Think of an object in the picture and play in groups.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| ☞ Is it near the tent? | ☞ Yes, it is. |
| ☞ Is it on the table? | ☞ No, it isn't. |
| ☞ Is it under the table? | ☞ Yes, it is. |
| ☞ Is it a beach ball? | ☞ Yes, it is. |

Reading and speaking • Practising vocabulary and revising structures

9. TRUE OR FALSE? • Read and find.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Réka's family is on holiday . | ☐ There are some flowers near the tent. |
| ☐ They are in the mountains. | ☐ There is a bike behind the tent. |
| ☐ There are lots of trees by the lake . | ☐ There is some fruit on the table. |
| ☐ There is a small tent under the trees. | ☐ It is sunny and hot. |

10. OBJECTS • Talk about the picture in Exercise 7.

VOCAB CHEST		
a boat	a new swimsuit	
some fruit	a tent	a good book
a fishing rod		four bikes
a beach ball	a sun hat	a basket

Grandma has got a good book.
Mum hasn't got a fishing rod.
They have got a basket.
They haven't got a sun umbrella.

11. WHAT'S DIFFERENT? • Talk about Rick's and Réka's holiday in two groups.

Rick's dad has got a funny book.

The boys have got a football.

It's sunny.

Rick is on the beach.

There are some big boats on the water.

Réka is by the lake.

Réka's dad has got a fishing rod.

It isn't sunny.

There is a small boat on the water.

Réka hasn't got a football.

Learning to learn • Risk-taking: forming new words

12. GUESS THE WORDS • Think and say.



sun

+

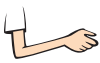


hat

=



sunhat



arm

+



chair

=



armchair



head

+



scarf

=



headscarf



sun

+



glasses

=



sunglasses



cloud

+



snowball

=



snow



water

+



park

=



water park

Be careful. It doesn't always work.

Put your mirror here.

armchair
snowball
headscarf
water park
sunglasses

Introduction

Culture • View on another world

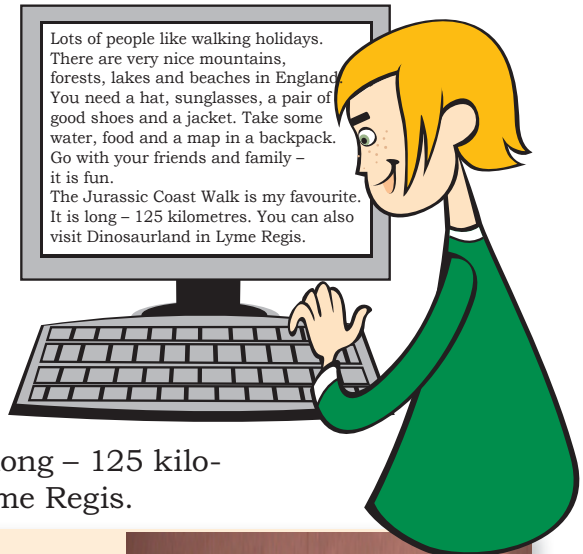
6 13. PLACES TO VISIT IN ENGLAND •

Listen and read.

Lots of people like walking holidays. There are very nice mountains, forests, lakes and beaches in England.

You **need** a hat, sunglasses, a pair of good shoes and a jacket. Take some water, food and a **map** in a **backpack**. Go with your friends and family – it is **fun**.

The Jurassic Coast Walk is my favourite. It is long – 125 kilometres. You can **also** visit Dinosaurland in Lyme Regis.



Dinosaurland

Coombe Street
Lyme Regis, Dorset,
DT7 3PY, England
+44 01297 443541,
www.dinosaurland.co.uk

Open from 10 am to 5 pm.

Admission:

Adults £5.00
Children (5 to 16) £4.00
Family ticket £16.00.

Fossil Museum



Check the website for things you can buy at the museum shop.

EXTRA TASK • Play in pairs and act out a shopping dialogue.



A dinosaur
money box
£6



A toy dino
£6.50

- ☺ Good morning.
- ☹ Good morning. Can I help you?
- ☺ Can I have ..., please?
- ☹ Yes, of course.
- ☺ How much is it?
- ☹ It's ...
- ☺ OK.
- ☹ Here you are.

Project work • Doing research and creating a poster

14. FAVOURITE SUMMER ACTIVITIES IN HUNGARY • Work in groups or pairs.
Find information about a holiday place and draw a poster.

Unit 1

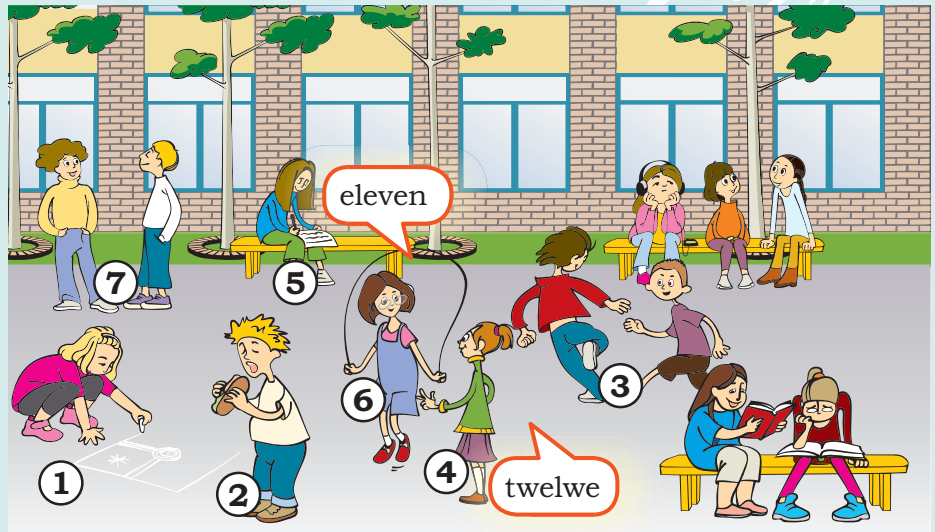
- Talking about likes and dislikes
- Weekdays and school subjects
- Ongoing actions
- Talking about prohibition
- Schools in England

Communication • Talking about favourites

7 1. IN THE SCHOOL PLAYGROUND •

Listen and find.

- ① draw
- ② eat
- ③ play tag
- ④ count
- ⑤ write
- ⑥ skip
- ⑦ stand



2. CHAIN GAME • Make sentence chains about the picture.

- ① We like listening to music in the school playground.
- ② We like listening to music and playing tag in the school playground.
- ③ We like listening to music, playing tag and skipping in the school playground.

3. TOP-5 ACTIVITIES • Talk to your classmates.

VOCAB CHEST	TOP 5 ACTIVITIES
walk	1.
sing	2.
relax	3.
sit under the trees	4.
read	5.
talk to friends	
play on the swing/slide	
/see-saw	
ride a bike/scooter	

Do you like...?

Yes, I do.

No, I don't.

EXTRA TASK: GUESS • Is it true (✓) or false (✗)?

Réka likes talking to her English friend very much. ☐

Turn to Exercise 5 to check.

Unit

1

Vocabulary • Days of the week and school subjects

8



4. RÉKA'S TIMETABLE • Listen, point and repeat.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|--------------|----------|
| ① Maths | ④ PE and Games | ⑦ Music | ⑩ Crafts |
| ② Science | ⑤ English | ⑧ Literature | ⑪ ICT |
| ③ Grammar | ⑥ History | ⑨ Drama | ⑫ Art |

PE: Physical Education

ICT: Information and Communication Technology

5. RÉKA'S FAVOURITE LESSONS • Read and guess. Then check your work in Réka's timetable.

Réka likes English. She has got some English friends. She likes talking to Becky on the Internet very much and she likes writing emails to Rick. She likes singing English songs and reading about England. She likes **learning** about animals too. She and her friends like playing basketball and handball.

6. WHAT ABOUT YOU? • Talk in small groups.

- ① My favourite **school subject** is Art because I like drawing very much.
- ② My favourite school subject is PE and Games. I like playing **ball games** with my friends.
- ③ My favourite subjects are History and Crafts.

Listening and speaking • Introducing new structure

9 7. IN CLASS • Listen, point and repeat.



We are in the **gym**. We are playing.

We are in the Maths classroom.
Our teacher is writing on the
blackboard. We are counting.



We are in the ICT classroom.
We are playing computer games.



We are in the English language
classroom. We are talking, drawing
and writing.

8. MIME GAME • Write the names of the school subjects on small cards. Put the cards in a box. Pick a card and mime.

Are you drawing?

No, I'm not.

Are you acting in a play?

Yes, I am. I'm in
a Drama class.

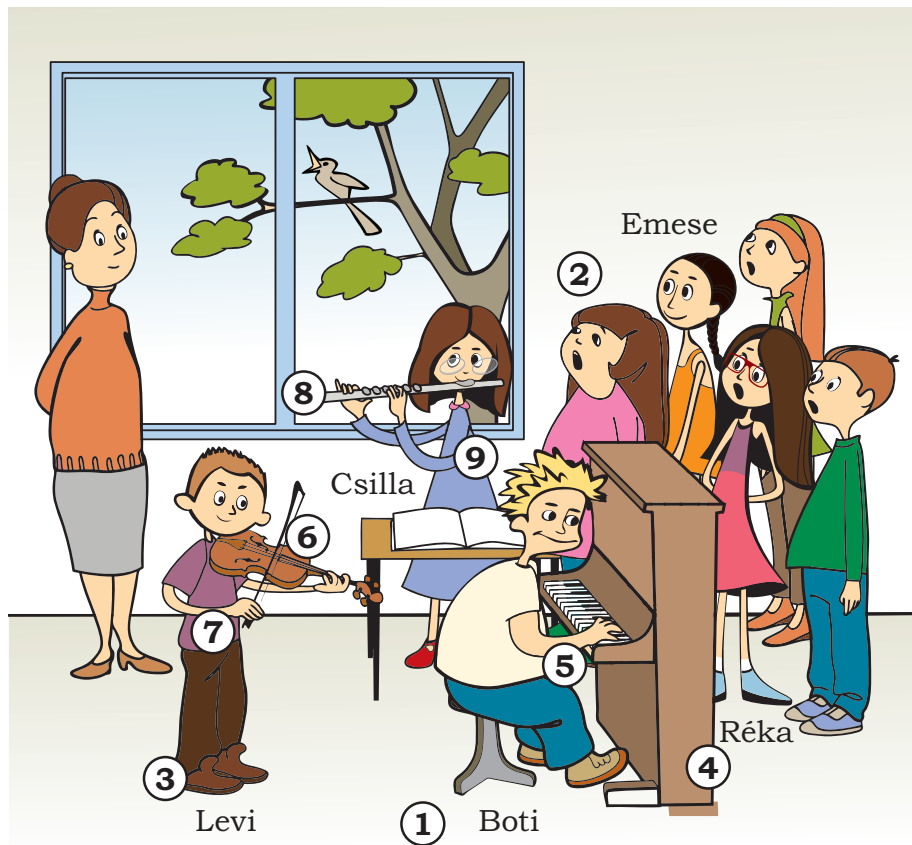
Unit 1

Listening and reading • Practising structure

10

9. THE SCHOOL BAND • Listen, point and repeat.

- ① a band
- ② a singer
- ③ a musician
- ④ a piano
- ⑤ play the piano
- ⑥ a violin
- ⑦ play the violin
- ⑧ a flute
- ⑨ play the flute



10. TRUE OR FALSE? • Read and correct the false information.

The school has got a band. It isn't big but it is very good. There are some fantastic musicians and singers in the band. The children are in the music classroom now. They are singing and playing music. Réka and Emese are singing. Levi is playing the violin. Boti is playing the piano and Csilla is playing the flute. The teacher is standing next to the window and listening to the children. A little bird is sitting in the tree. It is singing too.

- ☞ Some children are singing.
- ☞ Réka and Emese are playing the violin.
- ☞ Réka is standing.
- ☞ Levi is singing.
- ☞ Yes, they are.
- ☞ No, they aren't. They are singing.
- ☞ Yes, she is.
- ☞ No, he isn't. He is playing the violin.

Boti is playing the violin.

Csilla is playing the flute.

The teacher is sitting next to the window.

She is listening to the children.

A little bird is flying.

It is singing.

The children are relaxing.

Listening • Song

11. WE ARE THE MUSIC MAKERS • Listen and number. Then sing.

☐ piano

☐ harmonica

☐ violin

☐ big bass drum

Communication • Talking about prohibition

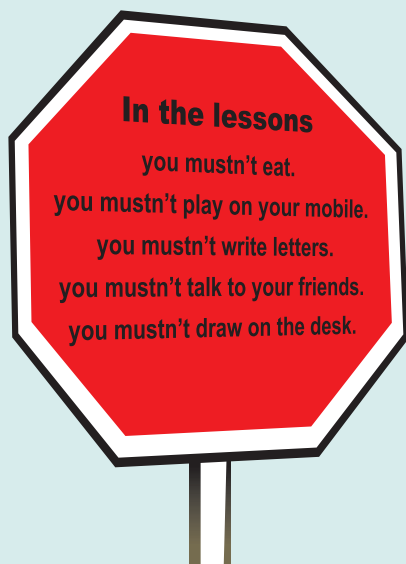
12. YOU MUSTN'T DO THAT! •

Talk about the children. Then listen.

Where are the children?

What are they doing?

What is the teacher doing?



Learning to learn • Co-operation in pairs (expanding vocabulary)

13. MEMORY GAME • Make a set of cards and play a memory game in pairs. Check the meanings in a dictionary.

VOCAB CHEST

get
have
learn
skip
text
talk
make
wear

a snack
by heart
a mistake
wet
a lesson
a uniform
a message
on the phone

get wet
have a snack
learn by heart
skip a lesson
text a message
talk on the phone
make a mistake
wear a uniform

Put your mirror here.



Unit 1

Culture • View on another world

13 14. SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND •

Listen and read.

This is my timetable.
My favourite lessons
are History and Science.
I like Geography too but
I don't like Art.

RICK	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Registration 09.00–09.05					
09.05–10.45	Music	Maths	Maths	Maths	Assembly
	Maths	Music	Assembly 10.30–10.45		Maths
Break 10.45–11.00					
11.00–12.00	Literacy	Literacy	Literacy	Literacy	Literacy
12.00–12.30	ICT	Extended Writing	Extended Writing	Extended Writing	Extended Writing
Lunch 12.30–13.30					
13.30–14.00	Guided Reading	Guided Reading	Guided Reading	Science	Guided Reading
14.00–15.00	PE	Geography	History		Art and Design
15.00–15.30	Science	RE	ICT	PE	



We are having an assembly in the school hall.
We aren't wearing our school uniform now
– it's Sports Day today. The head teacher is
talking and we are listening.

**Is his school life different from yours?
Talk about it with your English teacher.**

Learn more about an English school:
<http://www.ashckschool.org>. Click on Learning Zone
to find some interesting ICT, History and Science games.

Project work • Taking photos and creating a poster

15. OUR SCHOOL • Work in groups. Take some photos of your school and lessons, make a poster
and then talk about it.

MINISECRETS OF ENGLISH



Is it jumping?
No, it isn't.
Is it running?
Yes, it is.



She is
writing.



He is
reading.



Hello Rick. What **are** you doing?
Hi Becky. We **are** playing in the garden.
Are you playing with Rocky?
No, I'm not. I'm playing a board game with grandpa.
My sister and my brother **aren't** playing. They **are**
making bread with grandma.



What are we/you/they doing?

What is he/she/it doing?

Unit

2

LEISURE TIME

- Telling the time
- Actions
- Talking about free-time activities (regular actions)
- Sport
- Sharing information
- Sports clubs in England

Communication • Telling the time

14 1. WHAT'S THE TIME? • Listen and repeat.



It's 5 o'clock.



It's **quarter past** 5.



It's **half past** 5.



It's **quarter to** 6.



It's 6 o'clock.

15 2. DIALOGUES • Read and match. Then listen and check your work.



- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>① ☹ Excuse me. What's the time?
 ☹ It's 5 o'clock.
 ☹ Thank you.
 ☹ You're welcome.</p> | <p>③ ☹ Becky, what's the time?
 ☹ It's half past 10.
 ☹ Oh no! I've got two more exercises to do.</p> |
| <p>② ☹ Sprichst du Deutsch?
 <i>¿Hablas español?</i>
 ☹ Nem értem...
 ☹ Do you speak English?
 ☹ Yes, a bit.
 ☹ What's the time?
 ☹ It's ... quarter past ... 3.</p> | <p>④ ☹ Rick, what's the time?
 ☹ It's quarter to 5.
 ☹ Oh, it's late. The match starts at 6 o'clock. Let's go home.
 ☹ OK, come on.</p> |
| | <p>⑤ ☹ Rick, it's quarter past 8.
 ☹ Oh mum ...
 ☹ Come on, it's time to get up!</p> |

3. ROLEPLAY • Choose a dialogue from Exercise 2. Act out in pairs.

EXTRA TASK: GUESS • Is it true (✓) or false (✗)?

Peter is in the park at half past 6. ☐

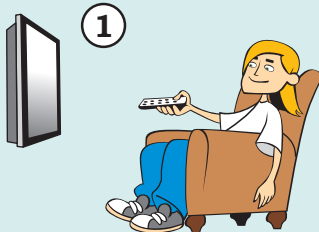
Turn to Exercise 4 to check.

Unit 2

Vocabulary • Actions

16 4. FREE-TIME ACTIVITIES • Listen, point and repeat.

- 1 watch TV
- 2 play cards
- 3 play the guitar
- 4 play chess
- 5 take photos
- 6 walk the dog
- 7 meet friends
- 8 collect shells
- 9 go hiking
- 10 go skiing

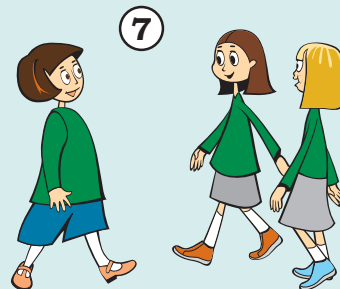
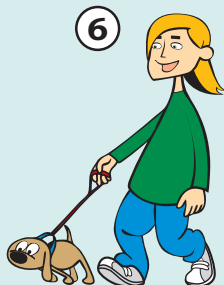
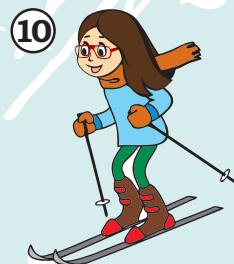


Becky

Janet



Peter

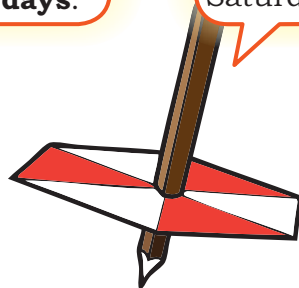


5. GAME WHAT DO YOU DO IN YOUR FREE TIME? • Make two spinners and play in pairs.

Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday



You play chess
on **Saturdays**.



No, I don't play chess on
Saturdays. I watch TV and relax.

play cards
play chess
take photos
meet friends
go hiking
walk the dog

Listening • Chant

17 6. IN MY HOLIDAYS • Listen and number.

play my flute ☐

draw ☐

fly my kite ☐

cook our lunch ☐

ride my bike ☐

ride a horse ☐

go to the zoo ☐

have lots of fun ☐

Reading and writing • Practising structure

7. WHOSE OBJECTS? • Read and find.



VOCAB CHEST

goggles



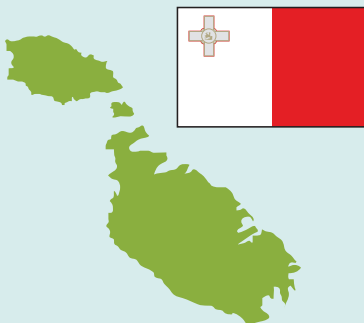
skis



a snorkel



ice skates



Dear Friend,

I'm from Malta, my name is Beppe.

In my holidays I often go to the beach with my family. I like the sea. We swim **a lot** and sometimes **go snorkelling**. In the morning we go boating on the sea. In the evening my younger brother and I collect shells and **pebbles** on the beach.

Write **about** your holiday.

Bye,
Beppe

Jadwiga is from Poland.
In her winter holidays she often goes to the mountains with her family. She likes the mountains very much. They climb a lot and often go hiking. In the morning they go skiing and **ice skating**. In the evening she goes sledging with her sister.



8. WHAT DOES SHE/HE OFTEN DO? • Talk about Beppe and Jadwiga.

Jadwiga **goes** to the mountains with her family.
She **likes** winter sports.
She **likes** the mountains.
She **climbs** a lot.
She often **goes** hiking.
She ...

Beppe **goes** to the beach with his family.
He **likes** ...
He **swims** and ...

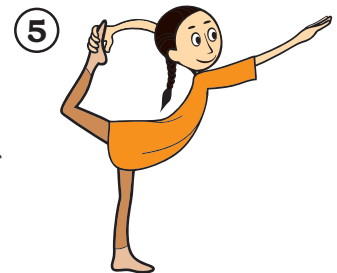
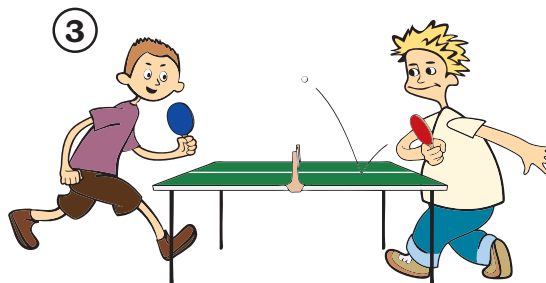
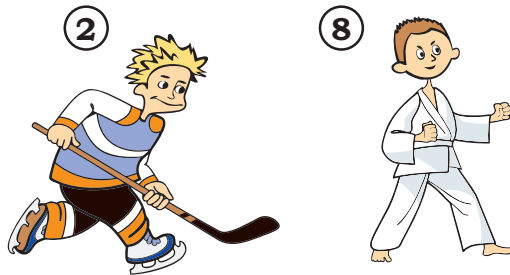
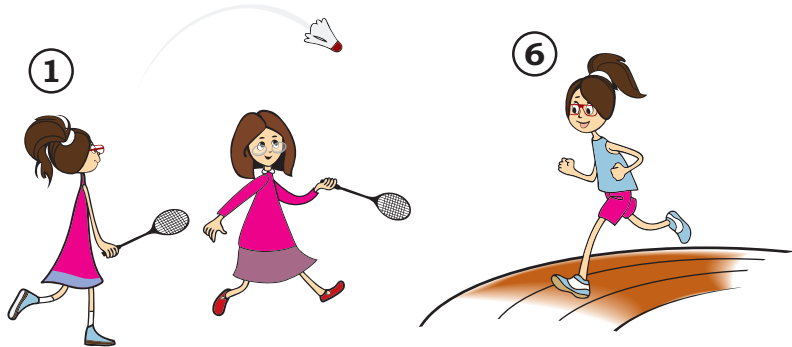
EXTRA TASK • Answer Beppe's letter. You can send it to his school:

Unit 2

Vocabulary • Sport

18 9. DO OR PLAY A SPORT? • Listen, point and repeat.

- ① play badminton
- ② play ice hockey
- ③ play table tennis
- ④ play water polo
- ⑤ do yoga
- ⑥ do athletics
- ⑦ do gymnastics
- ⑧ do martial arts (do judo)



Listening and speaking • Practising vocabulary and structure

19 10. WHAT DO THEY DO IN THEIR FREE TIME? • Listen and find the differences.

- ☐ Réka and Csilla play water polo.
- ☐ No, they don't play water sports. They play badminton.
- ☐ Csilla and Emese do gymnastics.
- ☐ Yes, they do.
- ☐ Levi does yoga.
- ☐ No, he doesn't do yoga. He does martial arts.
- ☐ Boti plays water polo.
- ☐ Yes, he does.

Communication • Sharing information

20 11. AN INTERVIEW • Listen and find the extra words.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☞ What do you do in your free time? | 9 I often read funny books and some-times play cards with my friends. |
| ☞ What's your favourite hobby? | 9 I like listening to rock music. |
| ☞ Do you play a musical instrument ? | 9 No, I don't. |
| ☞ Do you do any sports? | 9 Yes, I do. I play table tennis and I do judo. |
| ☞ How often do you play table tennis? | 9 On Fridays. |
| ☞ Where do you play? | 9 In the sports club. |
| ☞ Does your friend go with you? | 9 Yes, he often does. |
| ☞ When do you go there? | 9 After school. |
| ☞ Do the children do other sports at your school? | 9 Yes, they do. They play soccer . It's a very popular sport. |

EXTRA TASK • What sports do people play in Britain? Find information on: www.projectbritain.com/sport.html

12. WHAT ABOUT YOU? • Talk in pairs.

Learning to learn • Using reference material: using a dictionary

13. WHAT IS IT? → WHAT DO YOU DO IN YOUR FREE TIME?

- Use your dictionary to find action words.

snorkel → *go snorkelling* *wall climbing* → *climb a wall*

VOCAB CHEST	
WHAT IS IT?	WHAT DO YOU DO...?
a pair of rollerblades	
sledge	
a pair of skis	
breakfast	
horse	
picnic	
a pair of ice skates	
music	

gnibaldrellor og
gnigbels og
go skiing
tsat breakfast
ride a horse
have a picnic
go ice skating
make music

Put your mirror here.

EXTRA TASK • Use the words in Exercise 13 to make a word search for your classmates.

Unit 2

Culture • View on another world

21

14. SPORTS CLUBS IN ENGLAND

- Read and answer the questions.



What does
his mum do at 11 am
on Wednesday?
Where do they go
to play ball games?
When do they go there?

Where does Rick go
on Saturday at 2 pm?
What does Rick's dad play on
Friday
at 9.30 pm?



Project work • Designing and presenting a flyer

15. OUR SPORTS CLUB • Work in groups or pairs. Design the flyer of a sports club. Then tell your class about it. Organise a display and choose your favourite club(s).

MINISECRETS OF ENGLISH

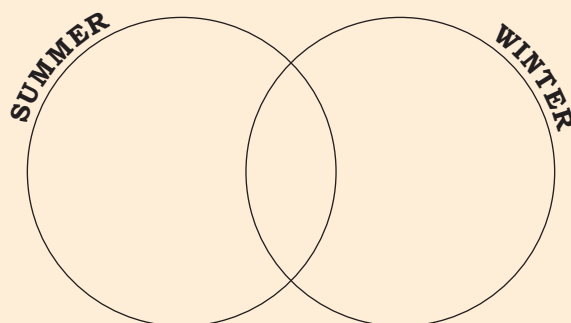
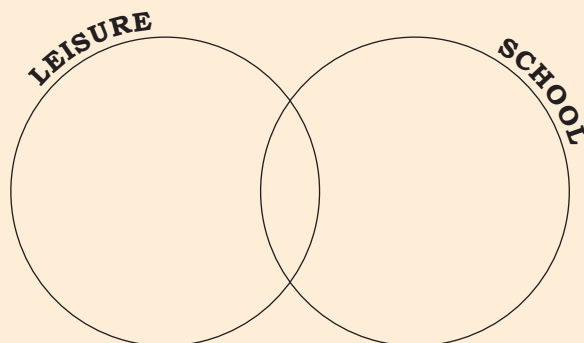
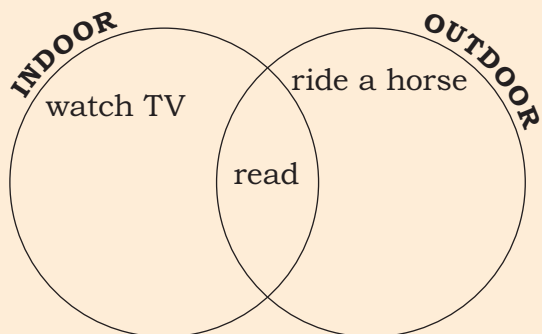
What does he/she/it do?
What do I/we/you/they do?
Reka always writes emails to Rick.
She **doesn't** write by snail mail.
Rick often reads his emails.
Does he often write to Reka?
Yes, he **does**.
But he **doesn't** talk to her.

My friends often go to the swimming pool. What **do** they do? They play water polo. I **don't**. I just watch the game. I **do** judo on Fridays.

REVISION 1

Vocabulary • Revising vocabulary (actions)

1. GROUPING ACTIONS • Work in small groups. Draw the circles in your exercise book. Find action words (verbs) in Units 1-2 and complete the circles.



Listening and speaking • Revising structure

22 **2. WHAT ARE THEY DOING?** • Listen and find the photo. Then talk about the other picture.



3. WHICH PHOTO? • Work in pairs. Choose a photo and talk about it. Ask your friend to find it.

EXTRA TASK • Turn to Unit 1. Talk or write about the picture in Exercise 1.

Communication • Talking about your day (expanding vocabulary and revising structure)

4. GAME WHAT DO YOU DO EVERY DAY? •

Play a board game in groups. Write and speak about your day.

I get up at half past 6.
I have a shower in the bathroom. I get dressed ...



5. WHAT ABOUT YOUR FRIEND? • Talk in pairs.

What time do you get up?
Do you have a shower in the morning?
Where do you get dressed?
What do you have for breakfast?
Do you have lunch at home?
What do you do in the afternoon?

I get up at
Yes, I do./No, I don't.
I get dressed in the
I eat ... and drink
Yes, I do./No, I don't.
I often ...

Unit 3

AT A PARTY

- Party invitations
- Countable/uncountable nouns
- Adjectives (colours and patterns)
- some/any
- Asking for and offering food
- A barbecue party

Communication • Party invitations

23 1. PARTIES • Listen, read and find. Then talk about the parties.



What time does
the picnic start?
At 12 pm.

RSVP (French): Répondez, s'il vous plaît → in English: Please, reply.

24 2. A PHONE CALL • Listen and read.

Janet Hello Becky, it's Janet.
Becky Hi Janet.
Janet Thank you **for** the invitation to your party.
Becky It's on March (the) third. Can you come?
Janet Yes, of course. **I'm free** on Saturday.
Becky Great. See you on Saturday.
Janet Yeah, **see you**.

3. ROLEPLAY • Phone Tim, Peter and Linda.

EXTRA TASK: GUESS • Who do you think is helping mum in the kitchen?

Tim ☐ Linda ☐ Becky ☐ Peter ☐

VOCAB CHEST

1st = first
2nd = second
3rd = third
4th = fourth
5th = fifth
6th = sixth
7th = seventh
8th = eighth
9th = ninth
10th = tenth

Turn to Exercise 4 to check.

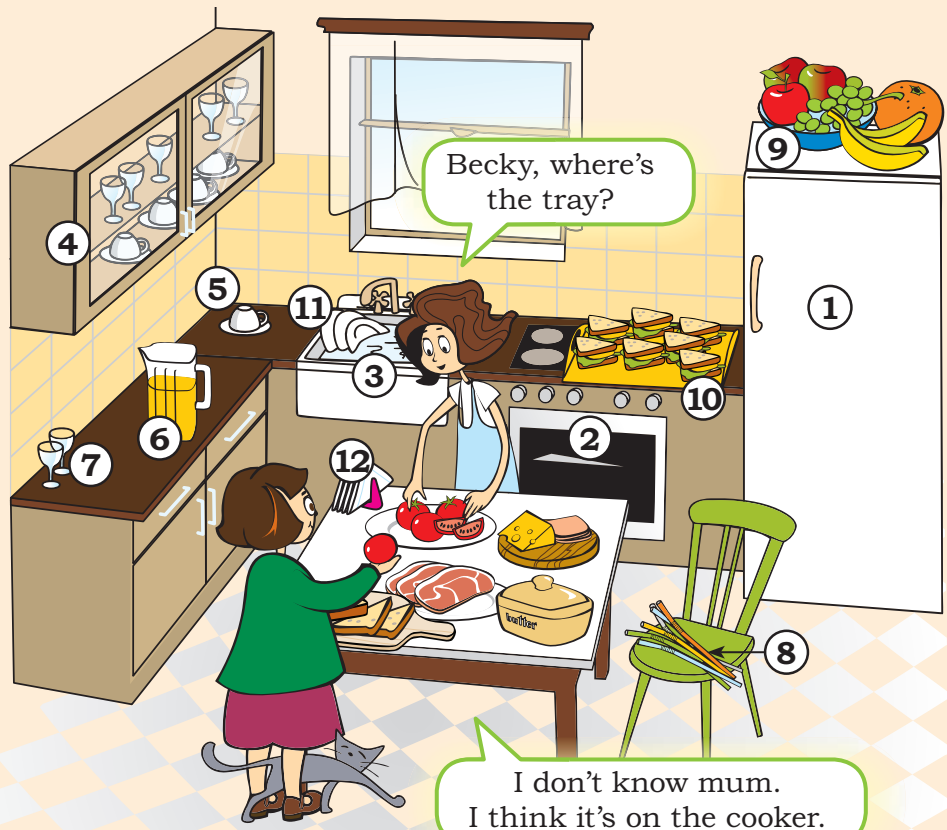
Unit 3

Vocabulary • In the kitchen

25 4. BEFORE THE PARTY • Listen, point and repeat. Then talk in pairs.

- 1 Where's the ...? 2 I think it's on/in the ...
 3 Where are the ...? 4 I think they're on/in the ...

- 1 a fridge
- 2 a cooker
- 3 a sink
- 4 a cupboard
- 5 a cup
- 6 a jug
- 7 a glass
- 8 a straw
- 9 a bowl
- 10 a tray
- 11 a plate
- 12 a napkin



5. GAME WHERE ARE THE STRAWS? • Play in small groups.

Are they in the cupboard?

Are they on the plates?

No, they aren't.

6. TRUE OR FALSE? • Read. Find the true information and correct the false sentences.

*There isn't any juice on the table. There is some on the cupboard.
There aren't any straws in the jug. There are some on the chair.*

- ☐ There is some fruit in the kitchen.
- ☐ There are some apples in the bowl.
- ☐ There is some juice on the table.
- ☐ There are some straws in the jug.
- ☐ There is some lemonade in the jug.
- ☐ There are some plates on the fridge.
- ☐ There is some water in the glasses.
- ☐ There are some grapes in the bowl.
- ☐ There is some cheese in the sandwiches.
- ☐ There are some tomatoes on the tray.

7. GAME SENTENCE BUILDING • Play with three friends. Choose a card each:

- There is some ...
- There isn't any ...
- There are some ...
- There aren't any ...

Make up sentences about the picture in Exercise 4. Then swap cards and go on playing.



SENTENCE CHEST			
There is some	There isn't any	There are some	There aren't any
fruit	lemonade	orange juice	eggs
honey	chocolate	bread	glasses
ham	fish	cheese	plates
marmalade	butter	toast	dogs
milk	salad	water	cups
			baskets
			toys
			bananas
			napkins
			cornflakes
			tomatoes
			flowers
			sandwiches
			boys
			straws
			rolls

Can you think of more sentences?

EXTRA TASK

- Write about the picture in Exercise 4 in your exercise book.

Before the party

*There is a table in the kitchen. There is some food on it: some bread, butter ... and there are some tomatoes ... There aren't any ...
Mum is making some sandwiches ...*

Unit

3

Vocabulary • Adjectives (colours and patterns)

26 8. GUESTS • Listen. Then talk about the children.

- ① striped
- ② checked
- ③ polka-dot
- ④ plain
- ⑤ patterned
- ⑥ light blue
- ⑦ dark blue
- ⑧ a pair of slippers
- ⑨ pyjamas
- ⑩ a birthday cake
- ⑪ a candle
- ⑫ a present



9. PRESENTS • Point and talk in pairs.

- 🗣️ I think this is a present from Janet.
- 🗣️ Why?
- 🗣️ Because it's polka-dot, **just like** her pyjamas.
- 🗣️ Yeah. I think **you're** right.

Listening • Song

27 10. HAPPY BIRTHDAY • Match the cards with the presents. Then sing a song.

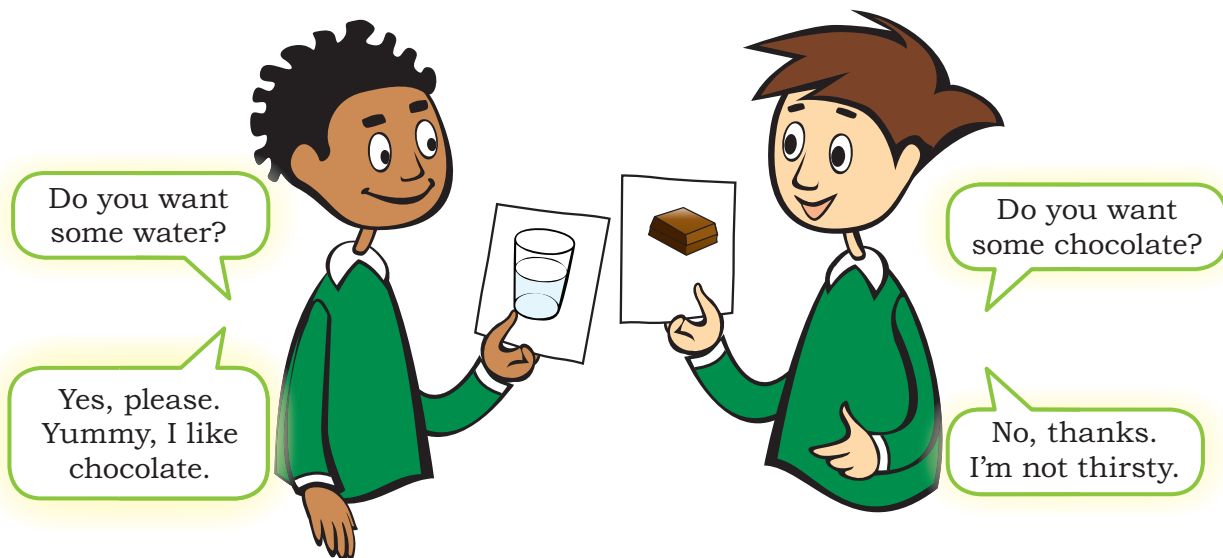


Communication • Asking for food; offering food

28 11. ARE YOU HUNGRY AND THIRSTY? • Listen and read.

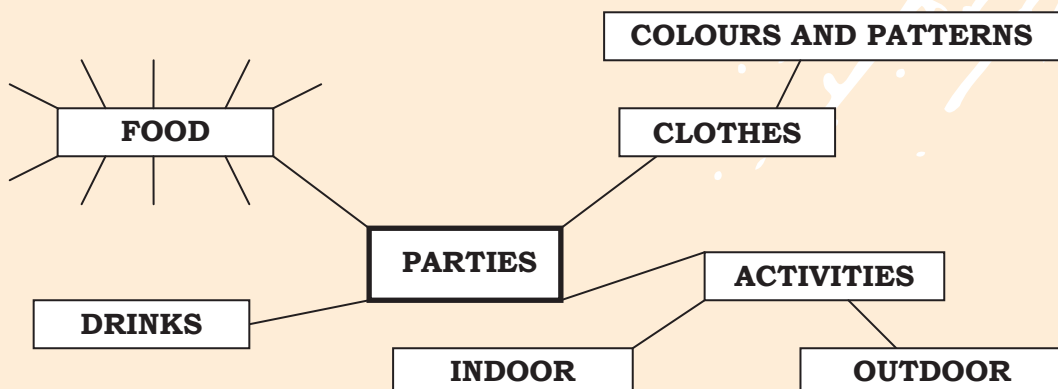
Mum Are there any sandwiches left?
 Becky No, there aren't any on the tray.
 Mum Is there any juice left?
 Becky Yes, there is some. Do you want some?
 Mum Yes, please.
 Becky Here you are.
 Mum Thank you, Honey. Do you want some grapes?
 Becky No, thank you. Can I have an apple?
 Mum Yes, here you are.

12. WHAT ABOUT YOU? • Draw some pictures of food. Then talk in pairs.



Learning to learn • Consolidating vocabulary: organising words

13. WORD WEB • Work on your own. Copy this web. Complete it with words from Units 1-3. Put all the webs on the blackboard and compare them.



EXTRA TASK • Work in pairs and make sentences with your words.

Unit

3

Culture • View on another world

29 14. A BARBECUE PARTY •

Listen and read. Answer the questions.

When is Rick's party?
 What time does it start?
 What is his address?
 What's his phone number?



People in England often have BBQ (barbeque or barbecue) parties in their gardens. Parents make the food and **kids** help or play around.

Try this classic game for a barbecue party:

Egg and Spoon Race

You need:

- a big garden
- some **spoons**
- some **hard-boiled eggs**

Line up the **participants** with eggs in spoons. Start the **race**. The first to cross the finish line **without dropping** the egg is the winner. Eat all the eggs after the race is **over**.

Find some BBQ recipes for your parents on www.barbecue-party.com

Project work • Planning (sharing tasks)

15. YOUR PARTY • Plan a class party: design an invitation poster and decorate the classroom. Bring some food or make some together. Play some music and some English games. Enjoy the party!

MINISECRETS OF ENGLISH



What's in your lunch box?
 There is **some** apple juice.
 Is there **any** cheese?
 No, there isn't. There is a ham sandwich. There isn't **any** cheese in it.
 Are there **any** grapes?
 Yes, there are **some** but there aren't **any** bananas.

Unit

4

GOING OUT

- Accepting and refusing invitation
- Films
- Ordinal numbers
- Making suggestions; agreeing or disagreeing
- me, him, her, us, you, them
- In the aquatheatre

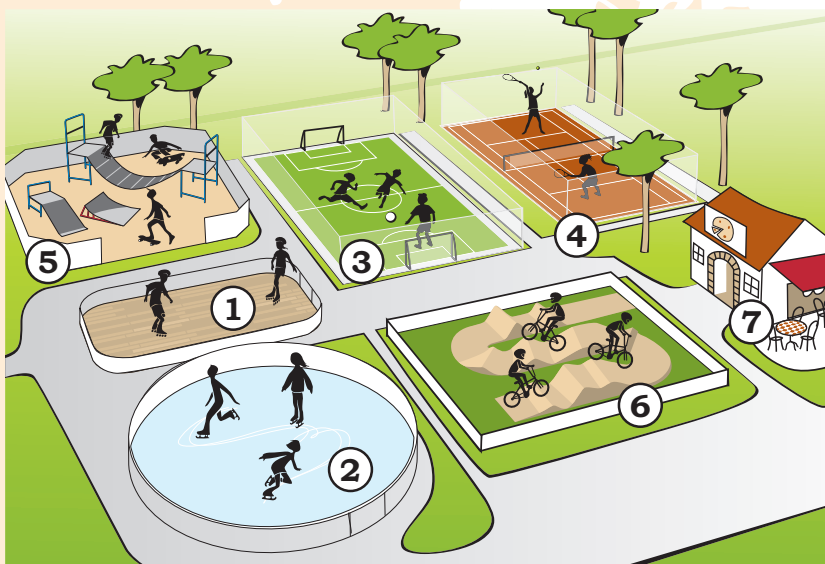
Communication • Accepting and refusing invitation

30

1. PLACES TO GO TO •

Listen and find.

- ① a roller rink
- ② an ice rink
- ③ a football pitch
- ④ a tennis court
- ⑤ a skateboard park
- ⑥ a BMX track
- ⑦ a pizzeria



2. Listen again. Read and find the differences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 🗣️ Do you want to play football with me? | 🗣️ Do you want to come to the swimming pool? |
| 🗣️ Yes, great! | 🗣️ I'm sorry but I'm busy . |
| 🗣️ OK, let's go to the football pitch together. | |
| 🗣️ Would you like to watch the skateboarders? | 🗣️ Are you hungry? Let's have some pizza. |
| 🗣️ Yes, I'd love to! | 🗣️ Not really... Come to the tennis court to meet my friends. Then we can go to the pizzeria together . |
| 🗣️ OK, let's go to the skateboard park. There's a new BMX track too. | |

3. ROLEPLAY • Roll the dice to find a place. Then talk in pairs.

- ① theatre ② ice-cream bar ③ cinema ④ zoo ⑤ beach ⑥ roller rink

EXTRA TASK: GUESS • Guess the next topic. These words can help you:

screen, ticket, popcorn, dark, film

Turn to Exercises 4 and 5 to check.

Unit 4

Vocabulary • Films

31 4. WHAT'S ON SCREEN? • Listen, find and repeat. Then talk about the films in pairs.

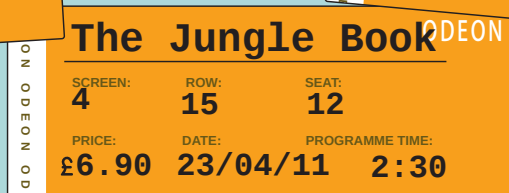
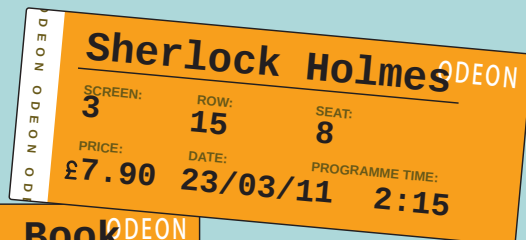
- 1 What's on at quarter past 5 on screen 5?
- 2 *Shrek Forever After*.
- 3 What kind of film is it?
- 4 It's an animated comedy.
- 5 I like comedies. Let's go and buy the tickets.

- 1 a comedy film
- 2 an adventure film
- 3 an animated film
- 4 an action film
- 5 a musical
- 6 a documentary
- 7 a romance
- 8 a crime story
- 9 a science-fiction film (sci-fi)
- 10 a fantasy film

What's on screen?

Films	Programme Time				Screen
<i>Shrek Forever After</i> – animated comedy (U)	10.30	2.30	5.15	–	5
<i>Toy Story 3</i> – animated adventure (U)	10.15	2.15	5.00	–	1
<i>The Karate Kid</i> – action (PG)	10.30	2.30	–	–	2
<i>The Jungle Book</i> – musical (U)	10.30	2.30	5.15	–	4
<i>March of the Penguins</i> – documentary (U)	10.45	–	–	–	3
<i>Dear John</i> – romance (12A)				7.30	4
<i>Sherlock Holmes</i> – crime (12A)	–	2.15	5.00	7.45	3
<i>Predators</i> – science-fiction (15)	–	–	–	7.45	4
<i>Avatar</i> – fantasy (12A)	–	–	5.15	7.45	2

32 5. TICKETS • Listen and find the tickets.



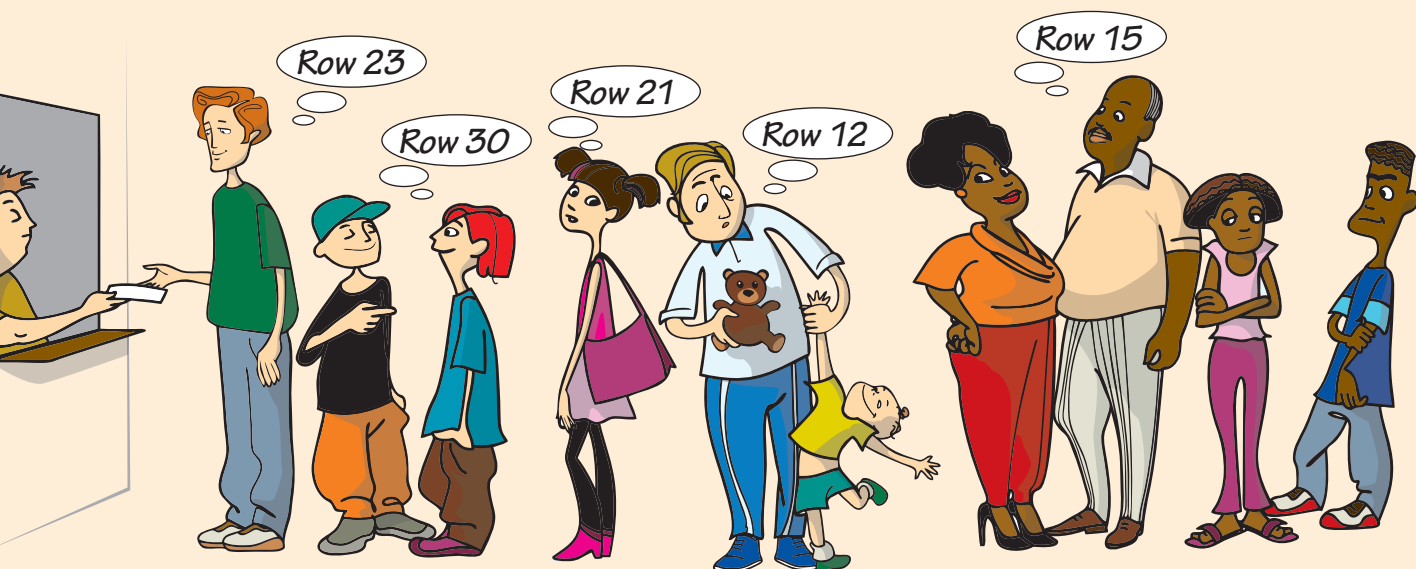
Listening and speaking • Practising vocabulary and function

33 6. AT THE TICKET OFFICE • Listen and find. Then talk.

11th – eleventh
12th – twelfth
13th – thirteenth
14th – fourteenth
15th – fifteenth

16th – sixteenth
17th – seventeenth
18th – eighteenth
19th – nineteenth
20th – twentieth

21st – twenty-first
22nd – twenty-second
23rd – twenty-third
24th – twenty-fourth
30th – thirtieth



7. GAME TELL THE TRUTH • Play in two groups. Write 6 false sentences about the people at the ticket window. Then close your books. Read out your sentences to the other group. If they correct the false information, they get a point. Who is the winner?

- 1 The first person is wearing a striped T-shirt.
- 2 No. He is wearing a plain, dark green T-shirt.

VOCAB CHEST

a person, people
a man, men
a woman, women

34 8. WHO IS TALKING? • Look at the picture in Exercise 6. Listen, read and find. Then act out.

- 1 I'd like two tickets for *Toy Story 3*, please.
- 2 Where would you like to sit?
- 3 In the 12th or 13th row.
- 4 12th row, seats 15 and 16. Here you are.
- 5 How much are the tickets?
- 6 £12.
- 7 Thank you.

Unit 4

Communication • Making suggestions; agreeing or disagreeing

35 9. ARE YOU FREE ON SATURDAY? • Listen and read.

Rick Are you free on Saturday?

Peter Yes, what shall we do?

Rick Come with us to the **Science Museum**. There is a special **exhibition** about **space**. And dad has got 6 free tickets to the 3D cinema.

Peter Good idea. What's on?

Rick Lots of **exciting** films about space, animals and **nature**. I'd like to watch *Fly Me to the Moon*.

Peter What kind of film is it?

Rick It's an animated story about three **flies** as they **join** the Apollo 11 **mission** for an **incredible** space **journey**.

Peter **Sounds great**. Let's go.

You can find more information about the London Science Museum here: www.sciencemuseum.org.uk

10. WHAT ABOUT YOU? • Look at the posters and talk about the films in pairs.



Are you free on ...?
Yes, what shall we do?
Let's go to the cinema.

Good idea. What's on?
A good/exciting/new ...
Sounds great.
I like ...
Well, I don't know ...
I don't like ...



Reading and speaking • Introducing and practising new structure

11. CAN YOU FIND THEM? • Read and find the people in the book.

*"Can you see **me**? I'm on the beach.*

I'm playing football with my brother.

*Yes. I'm Rick. You can see **me** and my brother (**us**) on page 8."*

Find **it**. It is a small box. There is some food in it.

Look at **her**. She is making sandwiches with her mum in the kitchen.

Find **him**. He is tall and thin. He is wearing dark clothes. He has got a black hat.

"Look at **us**. We are playing badminton."

Find **them**. They are sitting on the carpet.

They are wearing pyjamas and birthday hats.

VOCAB CHEST

I → me

you → you

he → him

she → her

it → it

we → us

you → you

they → them

EXTRA TASK • Work in groups. Write similar sentences for your classmates.

Listening • Song

36 12. RED RIVER VALLEY • Listen and underline what you hear. Then sing.

From this valley they say you/they are going
They/We will miss your bright eyes and sweet smile
For I/they say you are taking the sunshine
That has brightened our pathways awhile

Come and sit by my side, if you love me/her
Do not hasten to bid him/me adieu
Just remember the Red River Valley
And the cowboy who loved you/them so true



The Red River is in North America.

Learning to learn • Memorising word order

13. GAME GOSSIPING • Play in three groups. Choose one of these sentences for your group:

1. Do you want to play football with me?

2. The head teacher has got 6 tickets to the 3D cinema.

3. Let's watch an exciting film about nature on Friday afternoon.

The first player whispers the sentence to the second player. The second player passes on the message with one change to it. Each player changes a word in the sentence. The last player writes his/her version on the blackboard. Is it very different from the first one?

Do you want to play football with me?

Do you want to play water polo with me?

Do you want to play water polo with us?

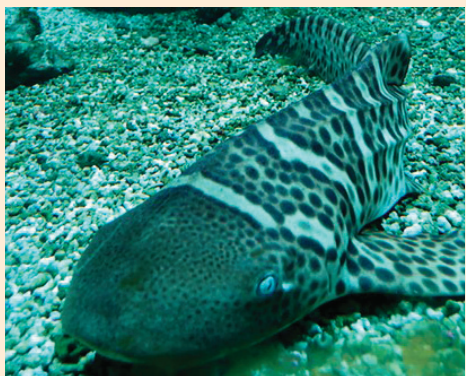
Do you want to watch water polo with us?

Unit 4

Culture • View on another world

37 14. A SPECIAL THEATRE IN ENGLAND • Listen, read and find the names of the sharks.

In the **aquatheatre** near Liverpool (England) you can watch **underwater shows**. The **divers tell** you about the incredible **creatures** of the seas and oceans. There are more than 400 fish there!
Are you scared of sharks?



Bamboo sharks are small – only about 90 centimetres long. They aren't **dangerous**. Look at this baby.

Do you want to learn more about this aquatheatre near Liverpool in England?
Find more information at
www.blueplanetaquarium.com

No? Great! Here you can see 15 different kinds of sharks (there are 390 kinds in the **world!**)

Young *zebra sharks* have got black and white **stripes**. Adults have got yellow **skin** with black **spots**. They are about 2 metres long.

Source: www.shark-side-of-life.com



Project work • Using the Internet to find information and recording an interview

15. A SPECIAL SHOW IN HUNGARY • Work in pairs. Find information about a horse show in Hungary then record an interview about it.

Where is the place?

When can you see riding shows there?

When is it open for **training**?

MINISECRETS OF ENGLISH

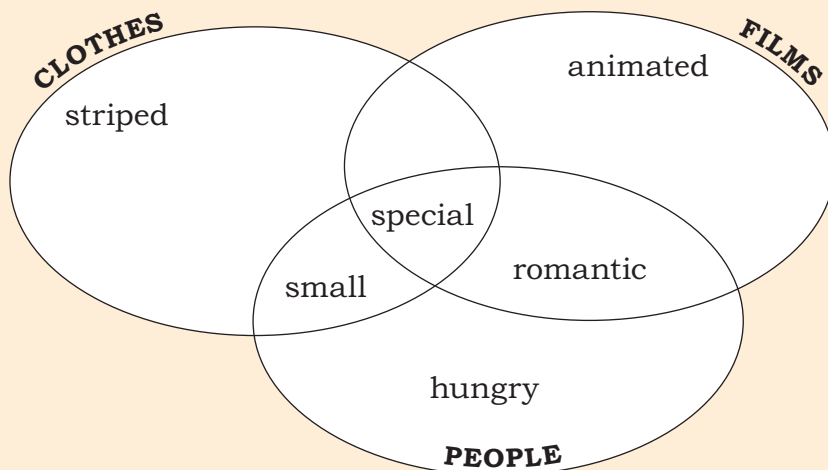
Do you think
she loves **you**?

I have got lots of friends. I like **them**. Peter
is my best friend. I often visit **him** or he
comes to see **me**. And Janet ... she is clever
and nice ... I love **her**. (But it's a secret. Nobody
knows **it**.) Peter wants to invite **us** (Janet and me!)
to his pool party. Exciting, isn't it?

REVISION 2

Vocabulary • Revising vocabulary (adjectives)

1. GROUPING ADJECTIVES • Work in small groups. Draw the circles in your exercise book. Find more adjectives in Units 3-4 and complete the circles.

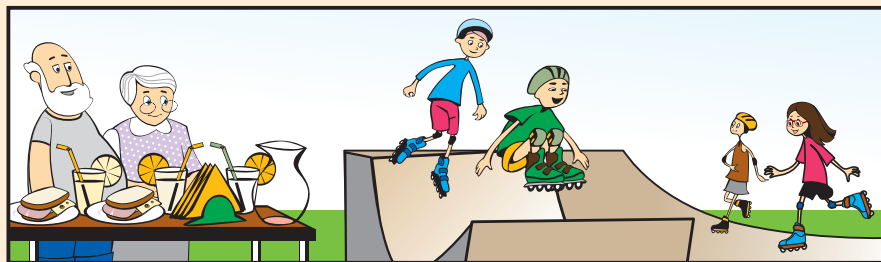


VOCAB CHEST

animated
striped
small
romantic
special
hungry
exciting
patterned
busy
dangerous
incredible

Listening and speaking • Revising structure

38 **2. WHAT CAN YOU SEE?** • Listen and choose the picture. Then talk about the other picture.



EXTRA TASK • Copy the table and write words about the pictures.

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
<i>some kids</i>	<i>some juice</i>

3. SENTENCE GAME • Play in two teams. Choose a picture for your team and take turns to say sentences about it. Which team has got more sentences at the end of the game?

There is some juice in grandma's glass.
There are some boys on the football pitch.

There isn't any juice in the jug.
I can't see any animals in the picture.

Communication • Talking about people; offering food

4. GAME LET'S PARTY • Play a board game in groups. Use your food cards to offer food at the party. (Unit 3 Exercise 12).

6. a straw	7. 	8. <i>Find her:</i> She is wearing a checked T-shirt.	9. 
5. 	① Use a coin and move on the board.  heads = 1 forward  tails = 2 forward ② Squares 2, 8, 12, 14 and 16 – read and find the children. If you say more about them, you can have another turn. ③ Collect the things to lay the table. ④ When you have got a plate, a napkin, a glass and an ice-cream bowl, go to the table through the door (1.). ⑤ Pick food cards and offer some food to each other. <i>Do you want some...?</i> FOOD CARDS		10. a glass
4. 			11. 
3. a plate			12. <i>Find me:</i> I'm wearing a polka-dot T-shirt.
2. <i>Find him:</i> He is wearing a checked T-shirt.			13. an ice cream bowl
1.  START 	16. <i>Find them:</i> They are wearing striped T-shirts.	15. a napkin	14. <i>Find us:</i> We are wearing plain T-shirts.

5. A NEW GAME • Make new rules and play again.

Unit 5

- Shopping for clothes
- Shops
- Asking for things and offering goods
- Numbers 31-100
- that/those
- Shopping in England

Communication • Talking about clothes

39 1. IN THE WARDROBE • Listen, point and repeat. Then answer.

What is Becky doing?

- ① leather
- ② denim
- ③ tartan
- ④ cotton
- ⑤ a suit
- ⑥ woollen
- ⑦ a flowery shawl



2. GAME • Play in pairs.

There's a school party today.
What shall I wear?

How about that flowery skirt
and that striped blouse?

Oh no! These aren't
too fashionable!

OK. Let's go
shopping then!

EXTRA TASK: GUESS • Can you find these shops in a shopping mall? Tick (✓).

a clothes shop ☐

a toy shop ☐

a pet shop ☐

a book shop ☐

Turn to Exercise 3 to check.

Unit 5

Vocabulary • Shops

40 3. SHOPS • Listen, point and repeat.

- ① a sweet shop
- ② a chemist's
- ③ a stationer's
- ④ a florist's
- ⑤ a jeweller's
- ⑥ a music shop
- ⑦ a health and beauty shop
- ⑧ a sports shop
- ⑨ a bank
- ⑩ an escalator



4. GAME I SPY... • Play in groups.

I spy with my little eye
something beginning
with M.

Is it the music shop?

Yes, it is. **Well done.**

Listening • Song

41 5. SHALL I BUY... • Listen and number. Then sing.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ We can find a cheaper one. | ☐ No, don't buy it. No, no, no. |
| ☐ How much is it? How much is it? | ☐ Eighty pounds an elephant. |
| ☐ Shall I buy an elephant? | ☐ Come on Joe. |

Reading • Finding information

6. THE BLUEWATER SHOPPING CENTRE • Read and find.

There is a **large** shopping **mall** in England.

It is called Bluewater. This is its logo:

There are about 300 shops and about 30 million visitors **every year**.

There are two **floors** in the building: the **upper** mall and the **lower** mall.

It is open **every day of the week**.

Opening hours are:

Monday to Friday: 10.00 am – 9.00 pm.

On Saturdays: 9.00 am – 9.00 pm.

On Sundays: 11.00 am – 5.00 pm.



There aren't only shops but lots of restaurants and cafés too, and a cinema with 3D films. This is a fun place for children too! They can learn to **drive** cars inside the mall if they are over the age 11, and 150 cm in **height**.

<http://www.woodlands-junior.kent.sch.uk/customs/questions/shops.htm>

True (✓) or false (X)?

☐ There is a bear in the shopping centre's logo.

☐ They play 3D films in the cinema.

☐ There are about 100 shops in the mall.

☐ You can eat in the mall too.

☐ You can go shopping there on Sundays too.

☐ Children don't like the shopping centre.

If you want to know more about young drivers go to www.youngdriver.eu

Can children drive in your country? Where?

Listening and speaking • Asking for things and offering goods

42 7. BEING POLITE • Listen. Then act out.

In the clothes shop

Shop assistant Can I help you?

Becky I am looking for this dress in purple.

Shop assistant I'm sorry we haven't got that in a different colour.

Becky Have you got these jeans in pink?

Shop assistant I think we have got those ...

Let me see ... Here you are!

Becky Thank you! Where can I **try** them **on**?

Shop assistant In the **changing room over there**.

Unit 5

8. GAME • Play with different words.

this-that

☺ Excuse me, have you got this scarf in blue?

☹ I'm sorry, we haven't got that/those in a different colour.

☺ It's OK. No problem.

these-those

Excuse me, have you got these shoes in black?

Reading and speaking • Practising new vocabulary

43 9. HOW MUCH IS IT? • Listen, read and then act out.

Becky Look. What do you think?

Janet I think it's **too long**.

Becky No, it isn't. It's fashionable. I like it very much. Let's go to the **cashier** and pay.

Shop Assistant Next please.

Becky How much is it?

Shop Assistant It's 7 pounds 50 pence.

Becky Can I pay **in cash**?

Shop Assistant Yes, **certainly**.

Have you got any **change**?

Becky **I'm afraid** I haven't.

I only have a ten pound note.

Shop Assistant That's OK. Here is your change.

Becky Thank you. Goodbye.



Look at the pictures: these are the notes and coins in England. Compare them with the Hungarian coins and notes.

EXTRA TASK • Write new dialogues and act them out.

SENTENCE CHEST

Does it suit me?

It's too long/short.

It's too loose/tight.

How much are these?

Have you got any change?

I'm afraid ...

Can I pay in cash/by credit card?

Yes, certainly.

Here's your change.

10. ROLEPLAY • Act out in pairs.

thirty forty fifty sixty seventy eighty ninety a hundred

☺ Look how much money I have got. I've got a



and a



☹ That's thirty pounds. Are you **saving up**?

☺ Not really. I want to **spend** my **money**.

☹ Let's go shopping.

Speaking and writing • Asking for and giving information

11. WHAT ABOUT THE SHOPS IN YOUR CITY? • Match the questions with the answers. Talk in pairs.

1. Is there a shopping mall near your home?

2. Do you often go there?

3. Where do you buy food?

4. Where do you buy your clothes?

5. Where do you buy your CDs?
- A) In the clothes shop.

B) Yes, I do.

C) Yes, there is.

D) In the music shop.

E) In the supermarket.
- ☐

☐

☐

☐

☐

Now write about your shopping habits. I often go to the ... I usually buy ... there. I never go to the ... My mum buys ... at the ...

Learning to learn • Making a survey

12. BEING FASHION-CONSCIOUS • What is fashionable in your class? Write, read and talk.

MY CLASS

Boys:

blue

colours

.....

striped

denim

jeans

.....

Girls:

purple

patterns

.....

flowery

silk

mini-skirts

.....

Fashionable colours for the boys are blue and ...

They like denim and ...

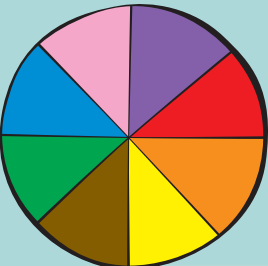
Their favourite patterns are ...

Girls like ...

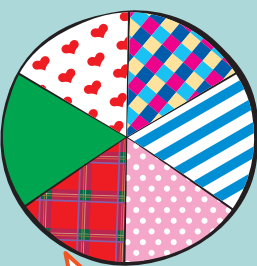
Project work • Designing and creating

13. A FASHION DESIGNER • Work in groups. Make 3 spinners. Play, draw and write.

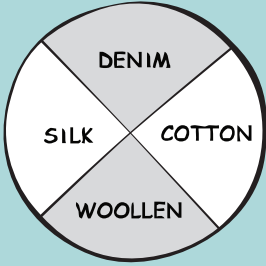
Write down the months and design a fashion calendar for your class in groups. Talk about it.



This is our new fashion calendar.



Our January model is wearing a blue and green, striped cotton shirt and a plain woollen skirt.



Unit 5

Culture • View on another world

44 14. SHOPPING IN ENGLAND • Listen and read about English people's favourite hobby. What is different?

English people love shopping. It is one of their favourite **activities**. The main shopping street in lots of towns is called the High Street.

There are different **chain shops**, **department stores**, and supermarkets in England. People

often go to Sainsbury's or to Tesco's or Safeway supermarkets to buy food.

They go to Marks and Spencer or Debenhams to buy clothes, or to Boots to buy **toiletries**. At WHSmith and at Woolworths, you can buy CDs and DVDs. There is a famous department store in London called Harrod's, which every tourist wants to visit. You can find very **cheap** and very **expensive** things there too.



15. WHAT and WHERE? • Find the information in the text.

What is one of the favourite activities in England?

What can you buy at Safeway supermarkets?

Where do English people buy their clothes?

Where can you buy toiletries in England?

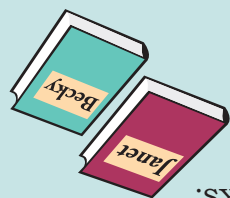
What is the name of the famous department store in London?

If you want to read more about shops in England go to <http://www.projectbritain.com/shops/main/index.html>

And what about your country?

Have you got these shops in your home town?

MINISECRETS OF ENGLISH



These are the girls' books.

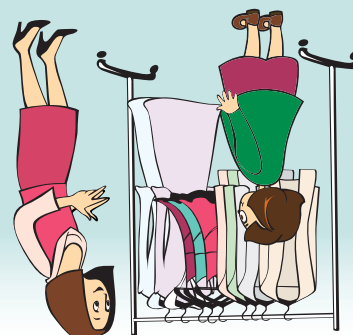
This is Mum's cardigan.



These are Becky's jeans.



Shop assistant Can I help you?
Becky I am looking for this dress in purple.
Shop assistant I'm sorry we haven't got that in a different colour.
Becky Have you got these jeans in pink?
Shop assistant I think we have got those...



Unit

6

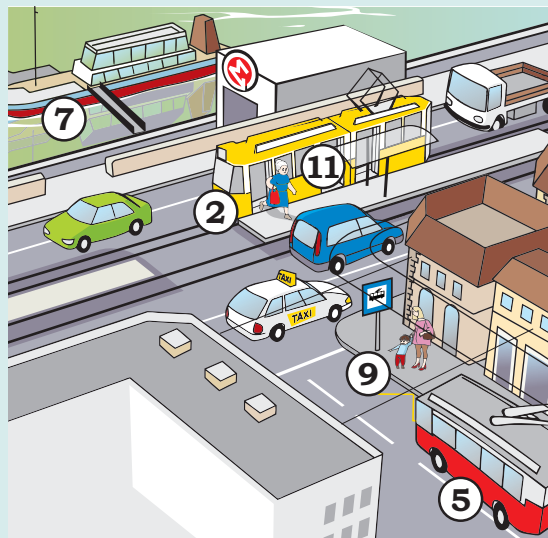
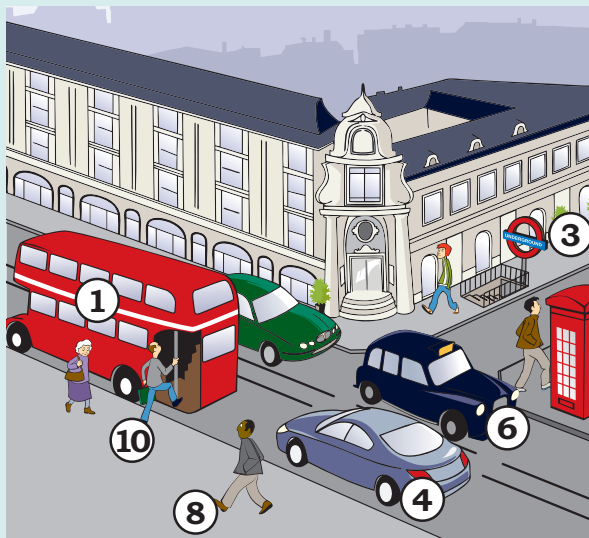
TRANSPORT

- Transport
- Talking about frequency: How often?
- The countryside
- Talking about future plans: going to
- Canal boats in England

Communication • Talking about transport

45 1. HOW DO YOU GO TO SCHOOL? • Listen, point and repeat.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| ① by bus (doubledecker) | ④ by car | ⑦ by ship | ⑩ get on |
| ② by tram | ⑤ by trolleybus | ⑧ on foot | ⑪ get off |
| ③ by underground (tube) | ⑥ by taxi (cab) | ⑨ a stop | |



Rick Can we take the bus to school today?

Peter It's too slow. Let's take the tram.

Rick OK. Let's go to the stop.

2. HOW OFTEN? • Talk in pairs. Change the words.

- ☺ How often do you travel by bus?
- ☺ I go to school by bus **every day**. And you?
- ☺ I *usually* go to school by tram, but *sometimes* I go by bus.

Use:

<i>never</i>	every day
<i>sometimes</i>	at weekends
<i>often</i>	in the mornings
<i>always</i>	

EXTRA TASK: GUESS • What is the song in Exercise 3 about? Tick (✓).

a girl ☐ a man ☐ an animal ☐ the school ☐

Turn to Exercise 3 to check.

Unit 6

Listening • Song

46 3. MY BONNIE IS OVER THE OCEAN • Listen and write in the missing words. Then sing.

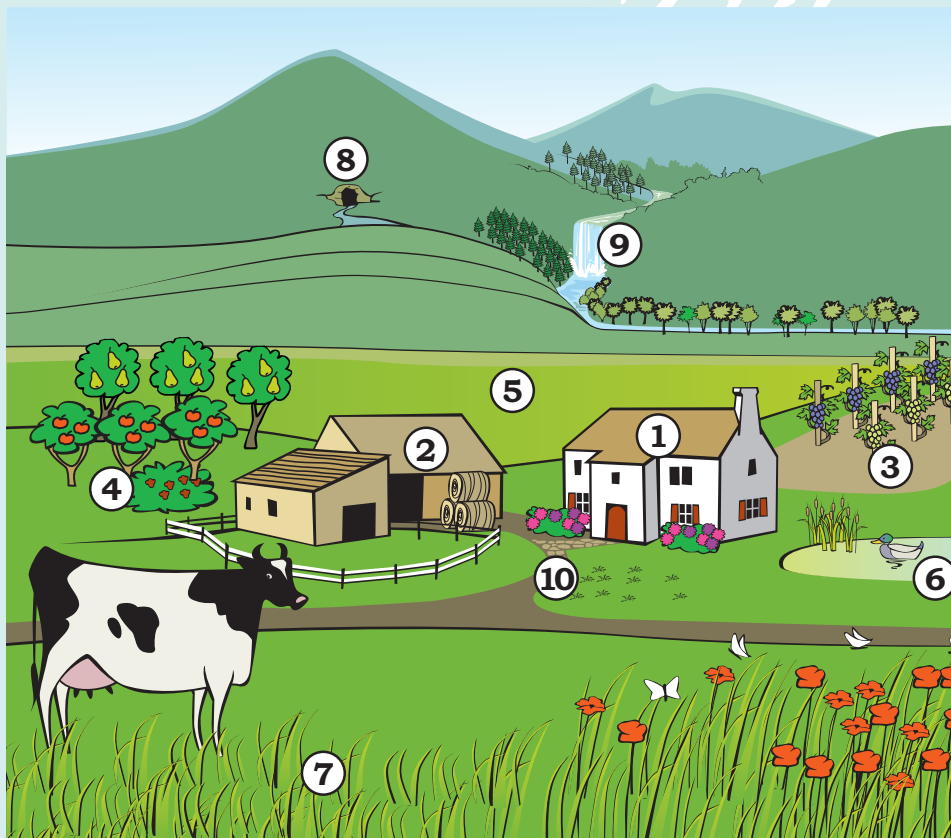
My bonnie is over the ,
 My bonnie is over the ,
 My bonnie is over the , O bring back my bonnie to me!

Here is some help: ----- Put your mirror here.
 ocsaw' 26a

Vocabulary • The countryside

47 4. THE COUNTRYSIDE • Listen, point and repeat.

- ① a farm house
- ② a stable
- ③ a vineyard
- ④ an orchard
- ⑤ a field
- ⑥ a pond
- ⑦ grass
- ⑧ a cave
- ⑨ a waterfall
- ⑩ a path



5. GAME I SPY... • Play in groups.

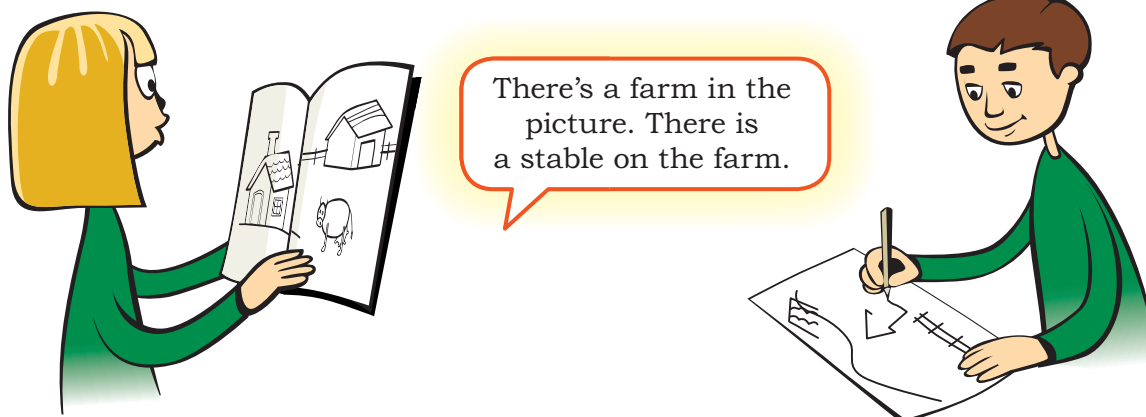
I spy with my little
 eye something
 beginning with P.

Pond.

That's right. Your turn.

Speaking and listening • Describing pictures

6. PICTURE DICTATION • Draw a countryside picture. Use the new words.



SENTENCE/VOCAB CHEST

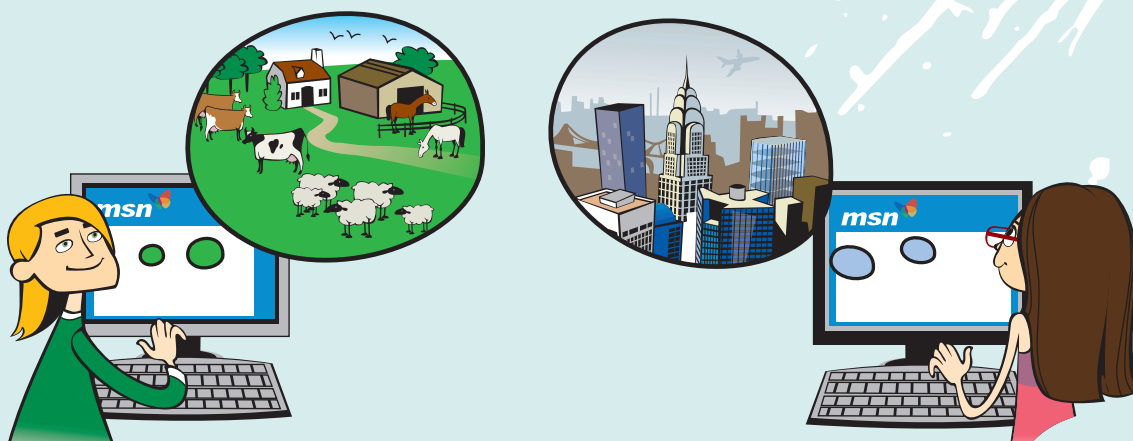
There is ...
on the right
in the middle

There are ...
on the left
in front of

You can see ...
behind
next to

Listening, reading and speaking • Introducing and practising new structure

48 7. CITY LIFE OR COUNTRY LIFE? • Listen. What's different?



Rick: I like living in the country. My parents are going to buy some farm animals soon. I love horses. Do you like horse-riding? I am going to learn horse-riding at weekends. When I **grow up** I am going to live on a farm with my family and I am going to **keep** animals too: horses, **cows** and **sheep** on the farm. I am not going to go to the city very often. I am going to be a farmer!

8. WHAT ABOUT YOU? • Make a list and talk.

Where are you going to live? What are you going to do there?

Unit 6

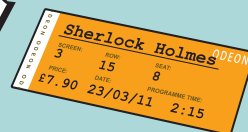
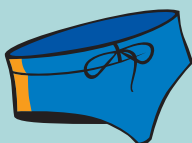
Learning to learn • Keeping the rules when playing together

9. BOARD GAME • Play with a friend.

START							
I'm going to go shopping next Monday.							
1. meet my friends	2. watch a football match	3. have a party	4. → go forward 5 spaces	5. go to Jamaica	6. sing karaoke	7. play the piano	8. take a bus to school
next week, next month							9. play board games
17. ← go forward 3 spaces	16. write an email	15. go on a holiday	14. watch a film	13. ☺ free	12. → go back 6 spaces	11. read an English book	10. listen to music
18. go shopping	this evening						
19. eat lunch	20. go to the cinema	21. ☺ free	22. ← go back 4 spaces	23. go swimming	24. ride a horse	25. help my mum	26. → go forward 7 spaces
next summer, next year							27. ☺ free
35. → go back 12 spaces	34. relax in the garden	33. eat grapes	32. buy my friend a present	31. climb mountains	30. ☺ free	29. play in the park	28. → go back 5 spaces
FINISH							
Rules: Roll a dice, move on and make sentences. Use the words in the bubbles.							

10. WHAT IS RICK GOING TO DO AT THE WEEKEND?

He is going to...



Reading and writing • Finding information

11. A WEEKEND IN SCOTLAND • Read and answer.

Dear Reka,

I am going to **spend** the weekend with my grandma and grandpa. They live in a small town in Scotland. We have got **lots of plans for the weekend**. We are going to go swimming, and my grandpa is going to take us to the cinema. Do you often go to the cinema with your family? My grandma often reads history books, so we are going to study for my History test together. When I am at my grandparents' house, I always talk to my friends on the Internet in the evenings. I am going to do it too. Do you often talk to your friends **via** Skype? I like spending time with my grandparents, because they aren't **old-fashioned at all**.

How about your grandparents?

Bye for now, Rick



Where is Rick going to spend the weekend?

What are they going to do?

Write Réka's answer in your exercise book. Then read it out.

Communication • Asking about frequency

12. HOW OFTEN? • Write sentences in your exercise book.

How often do you ride a bike/play football/
help your mother/go to the cinema?

Here are some words to help you:

VOCAB CHEST

never, sometimes,
often, usually, always,
at weekends, on weekdays,
on Saturdays,
every afternoon

13. FIND THE PICTURES • Work in pairs. Match the questions with the pictures and talk.

How often does Greg go swimming?

How often does Réka ride her bike?

How often does Rick play football?

How often do Janet and Becky play board games?

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Greg							
Réka							
Rick							
Janet and Becky							

Unit 6

Culture • View on another world

49 14. CANAL BOATS IN ENGLAND • Listen, read and find the differences.

Canal boat holidays are very popular in England. People often spend a few days on **narrow** boats. The boats travel on the **canals**. These boats are very long and thin, but there is **enough room** for a family inside. A small boat has only got a bedroom, a bathroom and a kitchen inside. This **means of transport** is very slow and quiet. The people who choose these holidays like travelling in the **peaceful** countryside. There are also people who live in these boats!



Would you like to know more about these boats? Go to: <http://www.canalholidays.com/>

Project work • Doing research and creating a poster

15. PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN OUR CITY • Have you got any special means of transport in your city or country? Make a poster and talk about it in groups.

Do you know these words?

cogwheel railway

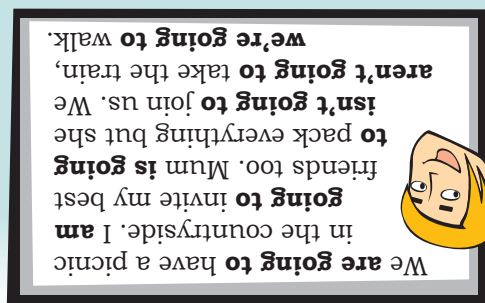
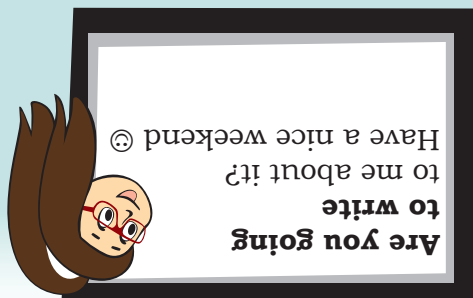
chairlift

suburban train

EXTRA TASK • Write sentences with the help of the sentence chest .

SENTENCE CHEST	
1. The suburban train is	very fast/slow/quiet/noisy.
2. This means of transport is	very popular in Hungary.
3. It runs	in the city/from the suburbs/around the hills/through villages.
4. People ride it	at the weekends/on holidays/every day/ in the city/in the country.
5. The people who choose this means of transport	like travelling on trains/haven't got cars/live in the countryside.

MINISECRETS OF ENGLISH



REVISION 3

Vocabulary • Revising vocabulary (shops, clothes, patterns)

1. IN THE MALL • Work in groups. Write words about shops. Then pass on the lists and complete them.



2. WHERE ARE THEY GOING? • Look at the picture, find the shops and talk.



"I want some flowers."

She is going to the florist's.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| ①  | "I want some perfume." | ☐ sports shop |
| ②  | "I want a pair of trainers." | ☐ sweet shop |
| ③   | "We want a CD." | ☐ health and beauty shop |
| ④  | "I want a new exercise book for English." | ☐ escalator |
| ⑤  | "I want some chocolate." | ☐ jeweller's |
| ⑥  | "I want some vitamin C." | ☐ stationer's |
| ⑦  | "I want a gold necklace for my mother's birthday." | ☐ bank |
| ⑧  | "I want to get to the upper mall." | ☐ music shop |
| ⑨  | "I want a new shawl." | ☐ chemist's |
| ⑩  | "I want some money." | ☐ clothes shop |

Reading • Revising structure

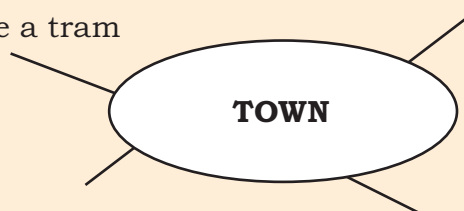
3. MEMORY CHECK • Look at the picture for 30 seconds. Cover the picture and read. Find the false (X) information.

Becky: “It is a Saturday afternoon. We are doing some shopping today. Hurray! But where is my mum? I am lost. I am looking **inside** the mall. There is a sweet-shop, a clothes shop, a music shop and a sports shop on the right, a health and beauty shop, a jeweller’s, a chemist’s on the left. There is a woman in front of the sweet shop. She is wearing a black leather skirt and a red blouse. She isn’t my mum. Another woman is going into the chemist’s. She is wearing a red and white tartan skirt, and a white pullover. She isn’t my mum. I can see a woman in a denim dress. She is coming **out of** the health and beauty shop. That’s my mum! She is looking for me. Mum!!! I’m here!!!”

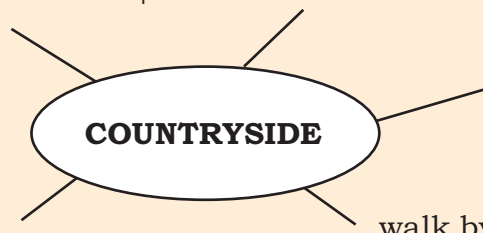
Communication • Talking about regular actions and plans

4. MIND-MAPPING • Collect action words then talk in pairs.

take a tram



COUNTRYSIDE



walk by the pond

How often do you go to a town?
What can you see there?
What do you usually do there?

How often do you go to the countryside?
What can you see there?
What do you usually do there?

5. NEXT SATURDAY • Work in pairs. Choose a word from Exercise 4. and write sentences.

- We **often walk** in the countryside **on Saturdays**.
- We are **going to walk** by the pond **next Saturday**.

VOCAB CHEST

sometimes	this evening
often	next Monday
always	next week
in the mornings	next month
every day	next summer
at weekends	next year

EXTRA TASK •

Write sentences in your exercise book.

I	am	going to	live abroad.
You	are		be happy.
He/She/It	is		live a healthy life.
We	are		meet a famous person.
You	are		travel to England.
They	are		get a pet.

Unit 7

TRAVELLING

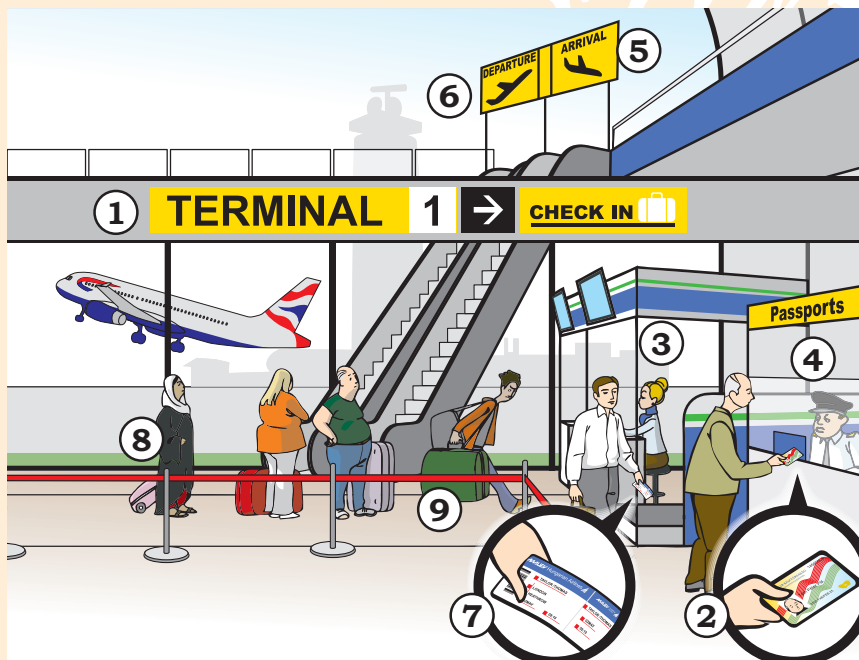
- Travelling
- Adjectives
- Countries in Europe
- Comparison of adjectives
- Giving opinions
- Gulliver's Travels

Communication • Describing a picture

50 1. AT THE AIRPORT • Listen and repeat.

- 1 a terminal
- 2 an identity card
- 3 check-in
- 4 passport control
- 5 arrival
- 6 departure
- 7 a boarding pass
- 8 a passenger
- 9 luggage

Who are talking?
Find them in the picture.



Act it out.

- Good morning. Can I have your passport, please?
- Here you are.
- Where are you going?
- I am visiting my friend in Dublin.
- That's all right. **Have a safe flight.** Goodbye.
- Thank you. Bye.

Listening • Song

51 2. IT'S A LONG WAY TO TIPPERARY • Listen, tick then sing.

Which words can you hear?

long ☐ short ☐ river ☐ go ☐ girl ☐

EXTRA TASK: GUESS WHO? GUESS WHAT? • Who is ...? What is ...?

long short tall small

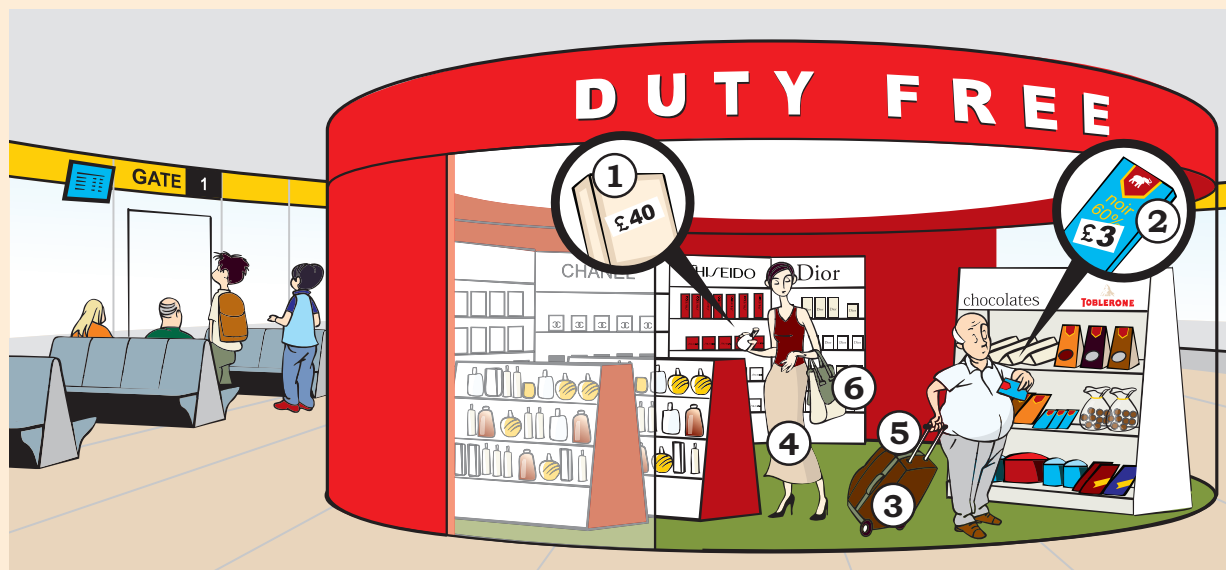
Turn to Exercise 4 to check.

Unit 7

Vocabulary • Adjectives

52 3. WHO IS STRONGER? • Listen, point and repeat.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| ① expensive – more expensive | tall – taller |
| ② cheap – cheaper | short – shorter |
| ③ heavy – heavier | small – smaller |
| ④ long – longer | old – older |
| ⑤ large – larger | young – younger |
| ⑥ light – lighter | strong – stronger |



53 4. ODD ONE OUT • Find the opposites and the odd one out. Then listen and check.

EXPENSIVE	CHEAP	HEAVY
OLD	YOUNG	LIGHT
STRONG	TALL	SHORT
SMALL	LONG	LARGE

Do you know its opposite? ----- Put your mirror here.
Use your mirror to find out. MEVK

5. CHAIN GAME • Write the words on pieces of paper and play in groups.

Timi is taller than Blanka.



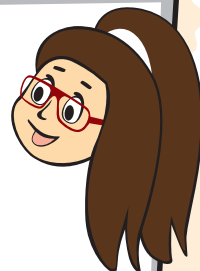
Zsolt is taller than Imi.

54 **6. IN THE COUNTRYSIDE** • Listen and read. Then answer the questions.

Hi Rick,

I am glad to hear about your weekend at your grandparents' house. My mother's parents live in the countryside in Hungary. When I am with them, I always eat more, and spend more time in the nature. I feel stronger and heavier when I **get home** ☺. My grandmother's youngest sister likes rollerblading. Can you **imagine** it? She is more **talented** than me. I like going to my grandma's for longer than **just** a weekend. My father's parents live **abroad**.
I sometimes visit them too. We are going to spend a week with them soon.

Bye for now,
Réka



Where do Réka's grandparents live?

They live in ...

What does Réka do when she is with them?

She always ...

How does she feel when she gets home?

She feels ...

What does her grandmother's youngest sister like doing?

She likes ...

Does Réka like shorter or longer holidays at her grandma's?

She likes ...

Where do her father's parents live?

Her father's parents live ...

How often do they visit them?

They ...

Write your answers in your exercise book.

7. CLASS SURVEY • Work in groups.

Who is the youngest?

Who is the tallest?

Who is the funniest?

Who is the most talented?

Tell the class about your survey.

I think ...

the youngest is ...

the tallest is ...

the funniest is ...

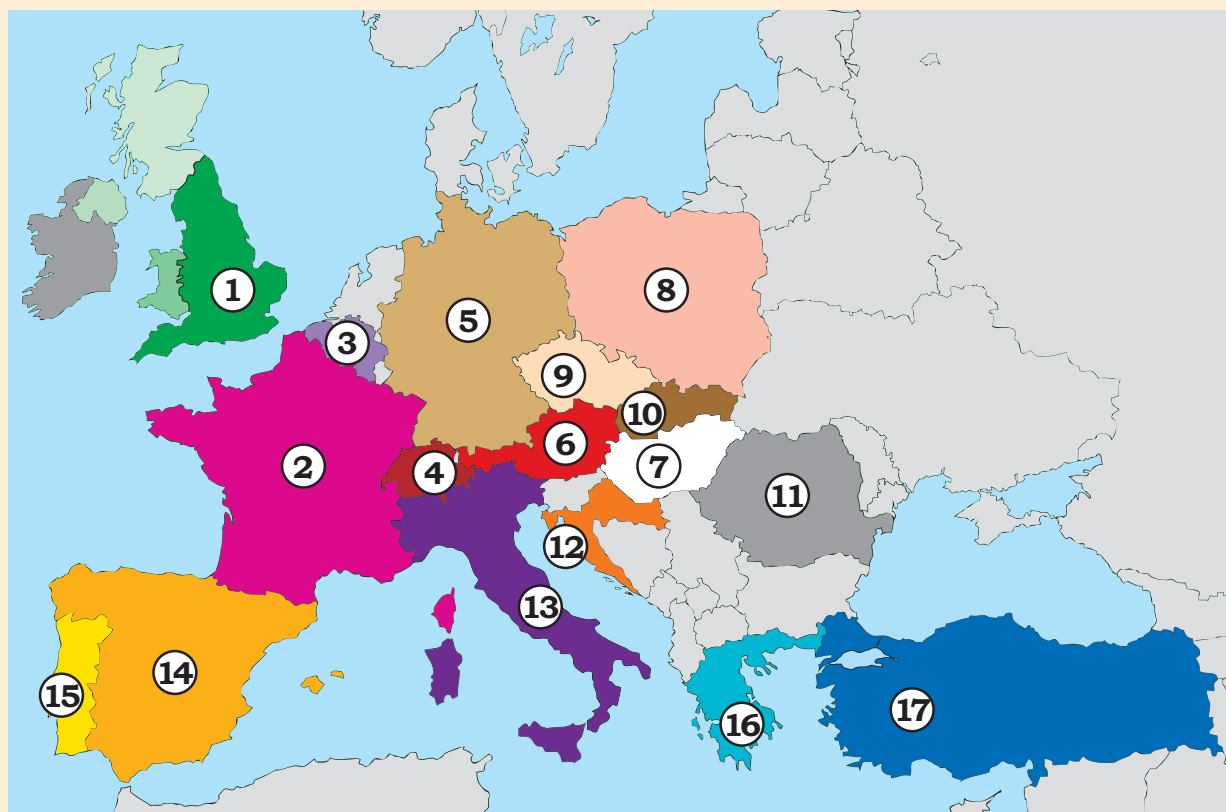
the most talented is ... in the class.

8. MY HAPPIEST HOLIDAY • Let's imagine that you are on holiday. It is the happiest one in your life. Write about it. Draw or cut out pictures to illustrate your work.

Unit 7

Vocabulary • Countries in Europe

55 9. COUNTRIES • Listen, point and repeat.

① the United Kingdom ② France ③ Belgium ④ Switzerland ⑤ Germany ⑥ Austria ⑦ Hungary ⑧ Poland ⑨ the Czech Republic ⑩ Slovakia ⑪ Romania ⑫ Croatia ⑬ Italy ⑭ Spain ⑮ Portugal ⑯ Greece ⑰ Turkey 

Listening and speaking • Practising vocabulary

56 10. WHO AM I? • Listen and number. Then check.

Poland's **neighbour** ☐Belgium's neighbour ☐Germany's neighbour ☐Austria's neighbour ☐Spain's neighbour ☐Hungary's neighbour ☐

neighbour = bə'smaɪə

Now play in pairs.

Communication • Asking for and giving an opinion

11. LIFE IN GERMANY • Read the email and decide: true (✓) or false (✗).

Dear Rick,

Hurray! We are in Germany now, at my father's parents' house. I like it here very much. We usually travel by car. It's quicker by intercity train, but **more comfortable** by car. In my opinion, everything is more expensive here than in Hungary. I am sure they **care** more **about** their **environment**, because the streets are much cleaner. They use cars more, and **public transport** less.

Bye, Réka



1. Réka is at her grandparents' house.
2. It is more comfortable to travel to Germany by intercity train.
3. People care more about their environment in Hungary.
4. People in Hungary use public transport less.

☐
☐
☐
☐

Project work • Learning from each other

12. WHAT ABOUT OTHER COUNTRIES? • Work in groups and write sentences about other countries you know. Read out the sentences and make the others guess.

In my opinion, people are more relaxed in this country than in Hungary.

Yes, it is.



Is it Italy?

Use these words and expressions.

VOCAB CHEST		SENTENCE CHEST
vehicles	warm	I think ...
weather	strong	I'm sure ...
people	busy	I feel that ...
nice	sleepy	In my opinion ...
cold	relaxed	What do you think ...?

13. GAME • What do you think of schools in England and in your country? Play in two groups. Each sentence scores one.

Find other topics to play more.

Unit 7

Culture • View on another world

57 14. GULLIVER'S TRAVELS • Read and find the words.

Dear Friend,

I am reading a very exciting book now. Its title is: Gulliver's Travels. Do you know it? I am going to tell you about the book a little bit more on my blog.

Come and visit www.ricksblog.uk.



The book is about an Englishman called Gulliver who travels by ship and **gets shipwrecked**. In the first **part**, he **arrives** in Lilliput where the people are very small. When the Lilliput people find him, they give him food and drink, but do not let him **move**. They **chain** Gulliver to a huge (very big) **cart** and fifteen horses **pull** it to the city. The tiny (very small) people do not understand what Gulliver **says** and he does not understand them **either**. The man is very clever and he finds out that there is a **war** in Lilliput. Those who wear **high-heeled** shoes do not want any **changes** in their country. The **Emperor** and the people who wear **low-heeled** shoes want changes. Their other **enemies** are the people from the Island of Blefuscu. Would you like to know more about the story? I am going to read it and write more about it on my blog.

Learning to learn • Finding words

15. WHO ...? • Find the missing words on Rick's blog.

..... gets shipwrecked.

..... travels by ship.

..... arrives in Lilliput.

..... finds out about a war.

..... does not understand what the people say.

..... find Gulliver.

..... give food and drink.

..... wear low/high-heeled shoes.

..... chain Gulliver to a cart.

MINISECRETS OF ENGLISH

In Lilliput, the tallest and the strongest man is Gulliver. He helps the smallest people in the world to fight against the people from the Island of Blefuscu.

In Lilliput, the people are smaller than my feet. They have got horses and a big cart. The cart and fifteen horses are lighter than a jar of jam. Their houses aren't taller than my knees. Their streets aren't longer than my arms. This is a very interesting and strange country.

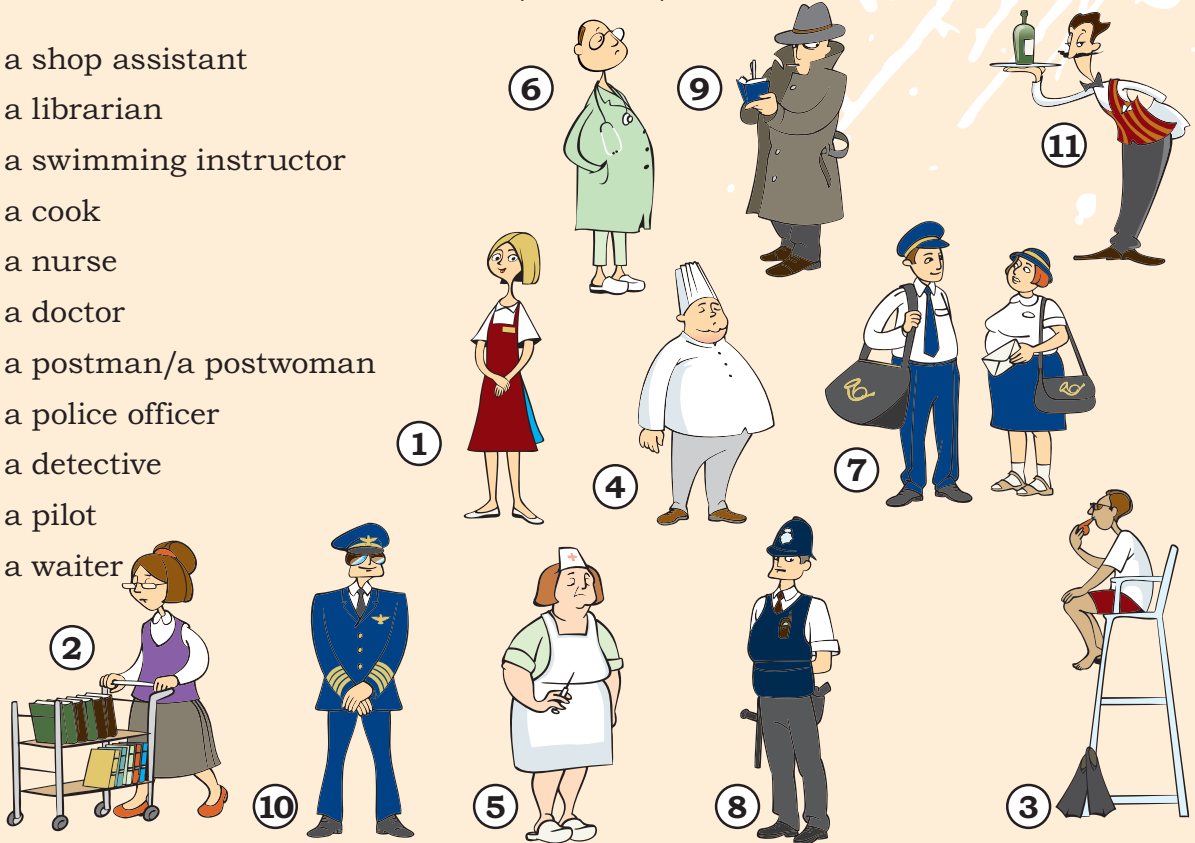
Unit 8

- Jobs /workplaces
- Asking for and sharing information
- Describing a picture
- Interrogative forms
- was/were
- Interesting jobs in the UK

Communication • Talking about jobs

58 1. WHAT IS HIS/HER JOB? • Listen, point and repeat.

- ① a shop assistant
- ② a librarian
- ③ a swimming instructor
- ④ a cook
- ⑤ a nurse
- ⑥ a doctor
- ⑦ a postman/a postwoman
- ⑧ a police officer
- ⑨ a detective
- ⑩ a pilot
- ⑪ a waiter



59 2. WHAT DO YOU DO FOR A LIVING? • Listen and guess. Then play in pairs.

1. What do you do for a living?
2. I serve hungry people every day.
3. You are a waiter!
4. Yes, I am.

VOCAB CHEST

sell clothes cook lunch lend books
 help the doctor cure people
 serve hungry people deliver letters
 catch criminals fly aeroplanes

EXTRA TASK: FIND OUT • Where does Rick's father work?

in a hospital ☐ in a shop ☐ in a restaurant ☐ in a hotel ☐

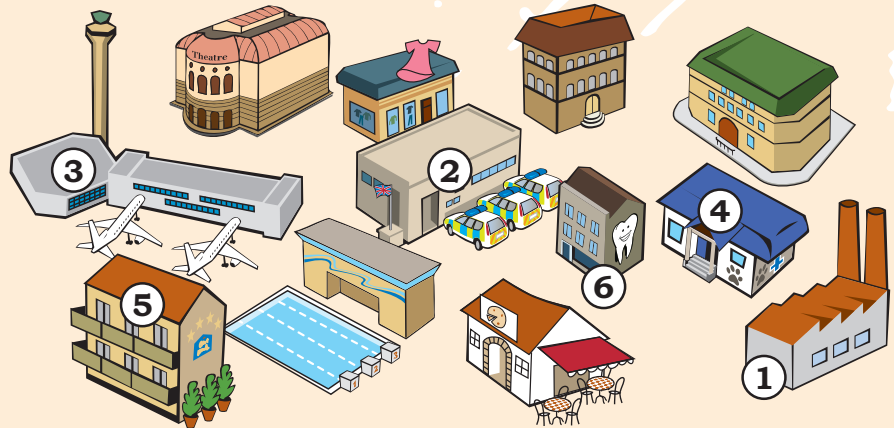
Listen to Exercise 3 to check.

Unit 8

Vocabulary • Workplaces

60 3. WORKPLACES • Listen, point and repeat.

- ① a factory
- ② a police station
- ③ an airport
- ④ a veterinary clinic
- ⑤ a hotel
- ⑥ a dental surgery



Look at the people in Exercise 1. Work in pairs and say where they work.

4. GAME WHAT AM I GOING TO BE? • Choose a job from Exercise 1. Play in pairs. Ask each other and find out.

Are you going to work in a ...?

Are you going to be a ...?

Yes, I am.

Are you going to cure/help/deliver ...?

No, I am not.

Listening • Song

61 5. COCKLES AND MUSSELS • Listen and knock when you find the differences. Then sing.

In London's fair city
Where women are so pretty
'Twas there I first met with
Dear Molly Malone.

She drove a wheelbarrow
Through cities broad and narrow
Crying "Cockles and Mussels,
Alive, alive o"



Put your mirror here.

mussejs = kek kəgʲlʲo

cockjes = szɪkəgʲlʲo

ʃɪrmonɟer = mʲɪsəkʲotʲs\mʲɪsɪrɪs

62 **6. MY FAVOURITE PIECE OF ART** • Listen and read. Then answer the question.

What can you see?
What are they doing?

Who can you see? **Where are they?**
What do you think of the picture?

Dear Rick,

You can see a very famous Hungarian **painting** here.
Its title is: The Feszty **Panorama**. It is not the whole picture, only a small part of it. The painting is 120 meters long and 15 meters tall. You can see the **ancient** Hungarian people, and their **leaders** in the picture. They are coming to the **Carpathian Basin** on horses and with their **cattle**. They are in the fields, but **in the background** you can see hills too. I think it is a **marvellous** piece of art. I like it very much, because I can learn a lot about our history when I am looking at it.

Would you like to learn more about it? Visit: www.opusztaszer.hu
I hope, that you are going to visit me one day and we can see it together.

Bye for now,
Réka



7. PICTURE DESCRIPTION • Look at The Feszty Panorama and collect more words about the picture in your exercise book. Then work in pairs and use the words in sentences.

VOCAB CHEST

I can see ...
There is/are ... in the picture
They are standing/sleeping.
I think ... /Maybe ...
I like/I don't like it, because ...

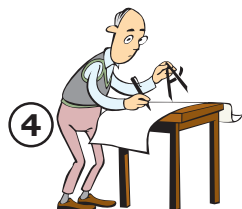
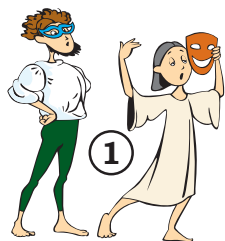
EXTRA TASK: DISPLAY • Bring paintings and set up a display in groups. Talk about the paintings.

Unit 8

Vocabulary • Jobs 2

63 8. MORE JOBS • Listen, point and repeat.

- ① an actor/actress
- ② a dentist
- ③ a film director
- ④ an engineer
- ⑤ a manager
- ⑥ a musician
- ⑦ a photographer
- ⑧ a vet
- ⑨ a farmer



64 9. WHO AM I? • Work in groups. Take turns. Ask questions and answer.

- 🐸 Do you like animals?
- 👂 Yes, I do.
- 🐸 Can you cure sick animals?
- 👂 Yes, I can.
- 🐸 Do you wear white clothes?
- 👂 Yes, I do.
- 🐸 Are you a vet?
- 👂 Yes, I am.

SENTENCE CHEST

Do you like painting/acting/
drawing/playing music/
taking photos ...?

Yes, I do./
No, I don't.

Can you teach/paint/draw/
play the guitar ...?

Yes, I can./
No, I cannot.

Have you got a camera/
students/a guitar ...?

Yes, I have./
No, I haven't.

Are you an/a actor/artist/
teacher ...?

Yes, I am./
No, I'm not.

Culture • Proverbs

65 10. PROVERB • Listen and write the jobs.

Look at the picture. Say the English proverb.
How do you say it in Hungarian?

~~~~~  
Zok pársz kősz elvessz a gyereket.

Talk about the meaning of the proverb in  
the Hungarian Literature lesson, too.



## Communication • Talking and writing about famous people

### 66 11. A FAMOUS PERSON • Listen and write.

*His name was  
Oscar Wilde.  
He was a famous writer.  
He was from Ireland.*



**Name:**  
Oscar Wilde  
**Job:** writer  
**Country:**  
Ireland

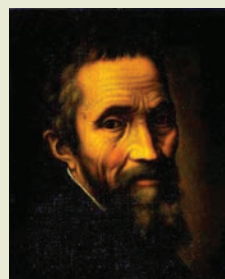
**Name:**  
Louis De Funès  
**Job:** actor  
**Country:**  
France



**Name:**  
Czinka Panna  
**Job:** musician  
**Country:**  
Hungary



**Name:**  
Michelangelo  
Buonarroti  
**Job:** artist  
**Country:**  
Italy



### 12. MATCHING GAME • Work in pairs. Match the famous people with their jobs. Write sentences in your exercise book.

Miguel de Cervantes



Sherlock Holmes



Semmelweis Ignác



Otto Lilienthal



Lino Ventura



Leonardo da Vinci



Montgolfier brothers



Cziffra György



#### VOCAB CHEST

writer  
artist

detective  
actor

musician  
engineer

pilot  
doctor

#### In my dream I was a famous person.

- ☐ Were you a writer?    ☐ Yes, I was.    ☐ Were you a pilot?    ☐ No, I wasn't.  
☐ Were you from Spain?    ☐ Yes, I was.    ☐ Were you a detective?    ☐ Yes, I was.  
☐ Then you were ...    ☐ Then you were ...

**EXTRA TASK • GAME I WAS FAMOUS** • Work in groups. Choose a famous person from the list and mime his/her job.

# Unit 8

## Learning to learn • Working together on a project

**13. FAMOUS HUNGARIANS** • Find an old Hungarian musician, writer, actor or artist. Make a poster and write about him or her. Illustrate your work with pictures.

## Culture • View on another world

**67** **14. INTERESTING JOBS** • Read and decide: true (✓) or false (✗).



Feeding **ravens** in the Tower of London

There is a very **exciting** job in England. The man who does it is the Raven Master. He works in the Tower of London, and every day he **takes care of** and watches the ravens. There are always at least 6 ravens, which can't leave the Tower. Why not? Because the legend says **once** they do, the kingdom **falls**. Only the Raven Master can give food to the ravens. Visitors mustn't touch and mustn't feed them. Every day they get **raw meat** and biscuits made from **blood**. The ravens sometimes get a special **treat**, which is a **whole** rabbit.

The Raven Master works in the capital of England. ☐

He watches rabbits every day. ☐

There are always five ravens in the Tower. ☐

Visitors can also feed the black birds. ☐

The Raven Master gives the birds raw meat every day. ☐

**Do you know any interesting jobs in your country?**

### 15. WHAT DO YOUR PARENTS DO?

- Talk about your family members' jobs.
- Use a dictionary if you need help.

#### SENTENCE CHEST

My mother/father is a ...

She/he works in a ...

She cures/helps/designs/  
talks to/teaches ...

## MINISECRETS OF ENGLISH



I like reading very much. Now I'm reading a book by Jules Verne. He **was** a famous French writer. I like his story "Around the World in 80 Days." It's about Phileas Fogg's travels. He **was** in Europe but he **wasn't** in Hungary. He and his friends **were** also in America, Asia and Africa. **Were** they in Australia? I don't remember.



# REVISION 4

## Vocabulary • Revising vocabulary

**1. AT THE AIRPORT** • Look at the picture in Unit 7 Exercise 1 for 2 minutes.

**a) Work in pairs. Check your partner's memory.**

- ☞ Is there any luggage in the picture?
- ☞ Yes, there is. I think it is on the left.
- ☞ That's right.
- ☞ Are there 8 passengers in the picture?
- ☞ No, there aren't. I think there are only 5 passengers in the picture.
- ☞ I'm sorry, you are wrong. There are 6 passengers in the picture.

### VOCABULARY CHEST

|               |                  |               |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| ARRIVAL sign  | path             | escalator     |
| identity card | passport control |               |
| bird          | car              | boarding pass |
| passenger     | terminal         |               |

**b) Write true and false sentences about the picture in your exercise book. Test the others.**

There are ... in the middle.

There isn't any ... in the picture.

There is a ... on the left.

There aren't any ... in the picture.

**2. FIND THE PAIRS** •

Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and talk.

*Ms Williams is taller than Becky.*

tall

warm

fast

heavy

old

small



**3. WHERE ARE THEY FROM?** • Read and find out.



I live in Western Europe. My country's neighbours are: Belgium, Spain, Switzerland. Our flag is blue, red and white.



I live in Central Europe. My country's neighbours are: Poland, Austria and Belgium. Our flag is black, red and yellow.



I also live in Central Europe. My country's neighbours are: Switzerland, Austria and Croatia. Our flag is green, white and red.

**Turn to Unit 7 Exercise 10 and play more with a friend.**

Learning to learn • Doing research in the library

4. FAMOUS PEOPLE • Do the quiz. Search for the answers in books.

- 1. Munkácsy Mihály was a famous Hungarian painter. He lived in ...  
a) Hungary                      b) Spain                      c) France
- 2. Pierre and Marie Curie were famous scientists. They worked in ...  
a) Austria                      b) France                      c) Italy
- 3. Tony Curtis was a famous actor. He was born in ...  
a) Hungary                      b) the United Kingdom                      c) the USA
- 4. John Lennon was a famous singer. He lived in ...  
a) the United Kingdom                      b) Poland                      c) Switzerland
- 5. William Tierney and Adam Clark were famous engineers. They were born in ...  
a) the USA                      b) Belgium                      c) the United Kingdom

EXTRA TASK • Design a similar quiz to your class.

5. INTERVIEW • Talk in pairs.

- |                                            |                        |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| What do you do?                            | I'm a ...              |
| What is your father's job?                 | He is a ...            |
| What does he do?                           | He ...                 |
| What is your mother's job?                 | She is a ...           |
| What does she do in her profession?        | She ...                |
| What are you going to do when you grow up? | I am going to be a ... |

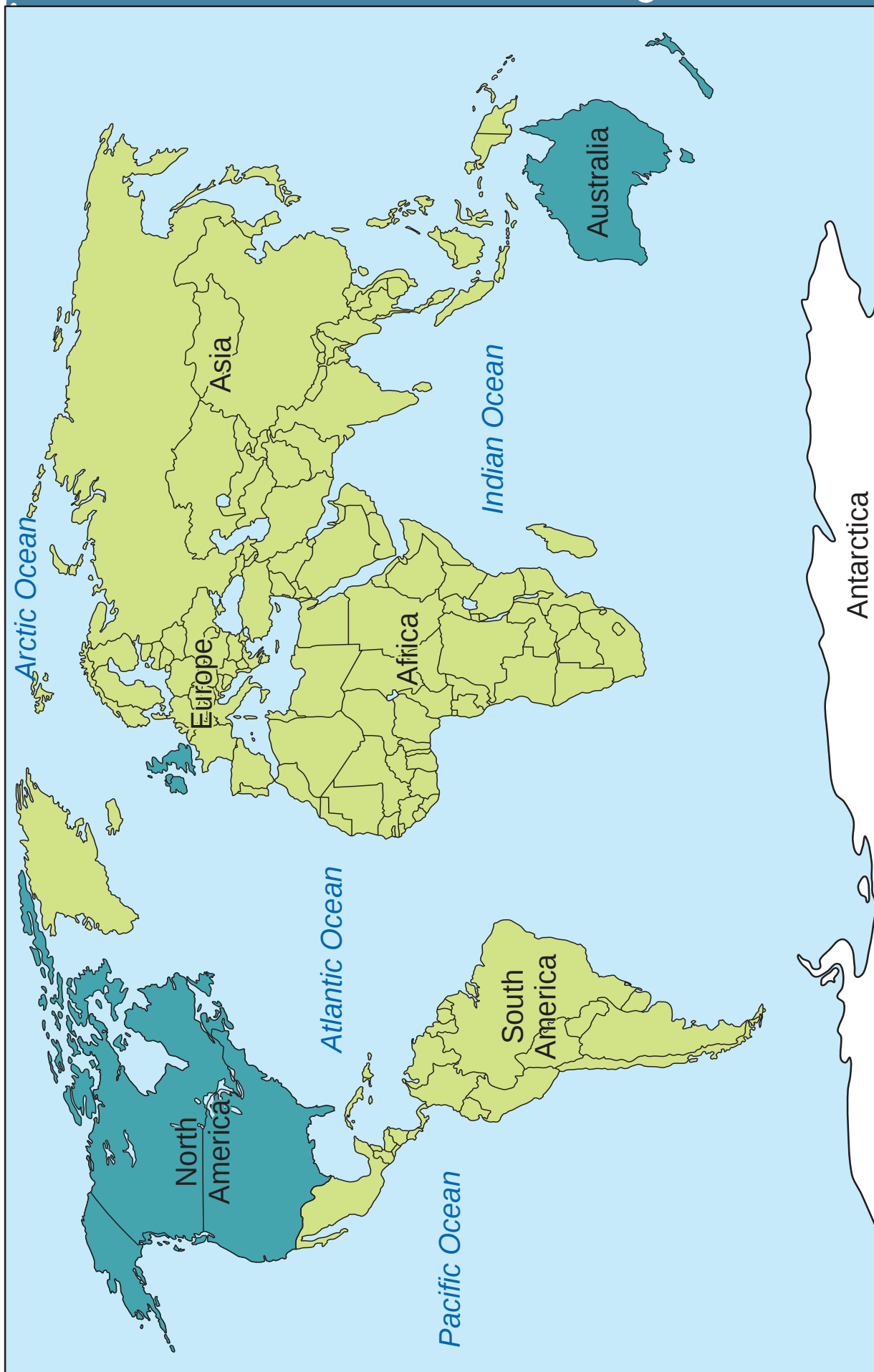
EXTRA TASK • Find a word for each sentence. Work in your exercise book.

- My grandpa is ... than my father.
- Her fingers are ... than his fingers.
- This pen is ... than that pencil.
- His mother is ... than your mother.
- You are ... than me.

|          |
|----------|
| taller   |
| stronger |
| younger  |
| lighter  |
| longer   |

|                 |           |               |
|-----------------|-----------|---------------|
| This pullover   | is<br>are | the cheapest. |
| That hill       |           | the highest.  |
| Those children  |           | the youngest. |
| These bags      |           | the lightest. |
| My baby brother |           | the longest.  |

Form sentences with the help of this table.



1. THE LARGEST ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES • Talk about these countries.

The USA is bigger than the United Kingdom and Australia.  
It is smaller than Canada.  
Canberra is the smallest capital city (of the four).

| Official name of the country | United States of America (USA)                                                                          | Canada                                                                                                   | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK)                                                                                                   | Commonwealth of Australia                                                                                                                                                  |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Capital city                 | Washington D.C.<br>(599,657 people)                                                                     | Ottawa<br>(812,129 people)                                                                               | London<br>(7.5 million people)                                                                                                                              | Canberra<br>(345,257 people)                                                                                                                                               |
| Size                         | 9,529,063 km²                                                                                           | 9,970,610 km²                                                                                            | 244,101 km²                                                                                                                                                 | 7.7 million km²                                                                                                                                                            |
| Population                   | 281.4 million                                                                                           | 29.1 million                                                                                             | 60 million                                                                                                                                                  | 21 million                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Borders                      | Canada (north),<br>Atlantic Ocean (east),<br>Mexico and Gulf of Mexico (south),<br>Pacific Ocean (west) | Arctic Ocean (north),<br>Atlantic Ocean (east),<br>USA (south),<br>USA (Alaska),<br>Pacific Ocean (west) | Republic of Ireland,<br>Atlantic Ocean (west),<br>North Sea (north and east),<br>English Channel (south),<br>Irish Sea (west, but east of Northern Ireland) | no direct borders;<br>Timor Sea and Arafura Sea (northwest), Great Barrier Reef, Pacific Ocean (northeast and east), Tasman Sea (southeast), Indian Ocean (south and west) |
| Currency                     | US Dollar (\$)                                                                                          | Canadian Dollar (C\$)                                                                                    | Pound Sterling (£)                                                                                                                                          | Australian Dollar (A\$)                                                                                                                                                    |
| Official language(s)         | English                                                                                                 | English, French                                                                                          | English                                                                                                                                                     | English                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Interesting facts            | The United States is the fourth largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada, and China).         | Canada is the second largest country in the world (after Russia).                                        | Great Britain comprises England, Wales, and Scotland. The United Kingdom also includes Northern Ireland.                                                    | Australia is not only a country but also the smallest continent.                                                                                                           |

## 2. WHICH COUNTRY? • Match the names, flags and maps.

1. the USA



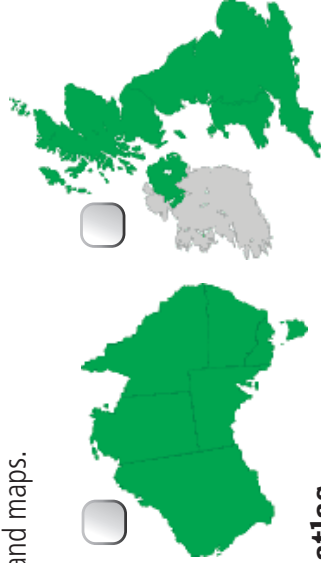
2. Canada

3. the UK



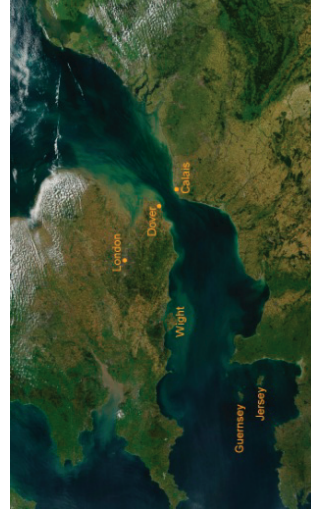
4. Australia

**Find these countries in your Geography atlas.**



## 3. QUIZ • Underline the best answers. Use the table in Exercise 1 and your atlas to help you.

1. **The** Great Barrier Reef is northeast/southeast of Australia. It is the largest **living structure** on **Earth**.
2. There are **tropical** rainforests in some parts of Australia. /There aren't any rainforests in Australia.
3. The biggest cities in Australia are in the middle of the continent/by the sea.
4. The Niagara Falls in Canada/the USA are really two big waterfalls.
5. Canada is/isn't the second largest country in the world.
6. The capital city of Canada is bigger/smaller than the capital city of the USA.
7. Death Valley is in the USA/Canada. It is the hottest place in North America.
8. The English Channel is south/west of the UK, between England and France.



# Appendix 2

## Culture • View on the world

### 1. THE UNITED KINGDOM • Read and find the information on different parts of the UK.

The name United Kingdom refers to the union of four separate countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The rose is the symbol of England.



St. George's Cross of England  
**England**

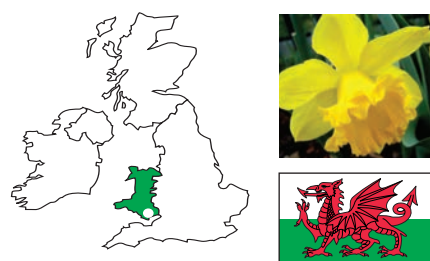
The thistle is the symbol of Scotland.



St. Andrew's Cross of Scotland  
**Scotland**



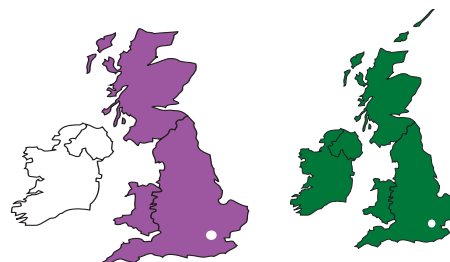
**UK**



**Wales**

The daffodil is the symbol of Wales.

The Red Dragon of Wales



**Great Britain**

**British Isles**

The clover is the symbol of Ireland.

St. Patrick's Cross of Ireland



- ⑦ There are lots of old castles in Wales and Scotland.
- ④ Loch Ness is the home of the **legendary** Nessie, the water monster.
- ② Scotland's **best-known** food is haggis, a sheep's stomach **stuffed with** meat and **oats**.
- ⑤ Wales is a **hilly** country.
- ③ **Bagpipes** are Scottish musical instruments.
- ⑧ Welsh stories are about dragons, **giants, witches, knights** and **goblins**.
- ⑥ There are nice valleys and rivers there.
- ⑪ Ireland has lots of stories about **elves** – they are called little people.
- ① The highest **peak** is Ben Nevis.
- ⑨ Northern Ireland has mountains, forests, lakes and **seaside resorts**.
- ⑩ Irish music and **folk dances** are well-known all over the world.

## 2. LONDON AND ITS MOST FAMOUS SIGHTS • Match the picture and the information about famous places in London.

London is the capital city of the United Kingdom. There are lots of beautiful old buildings and huge green parks there. Its river is the Thames. **Get on a sight-seeing** doubledecker bus and visit the most famous places.



It is a giant Ferris wheel by the Thames. From the top you can see the whole city of London.

It has got two houses – the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

The Tower of London stands near the **well-known** Tower Bridge. The Yeomen warders tell you a lot about the history of the building and the history of the UK. You can see the **Crown Jewels** in the Tower.

It is the clock **tower** of the Houses of Parliament. Its bell, Big Ben, is huge – 13.5 tonnes.

It is the home of the Royal Family. You can see the famous **ceremony** of the **Changing of the Guard** in front of the **palace** every day.

It is the **coronation** church. It is not far from the parliament.

St. Paul's Cathedral is in the heart of London. Its **Whispering Gallery** is famous for its **echoes**.



## Project work • Finding information on the Internet and in the library

### 3. Work in four groups. • Choose a part of the UK and prepare a poster about it.

# Minisecrets of English

## Introduction



Örülünk, hogy ismét itt vagytok velünk, és az új tanévben együtt fejthetjük meg az angol nyelv újabb titkait.

Ugye sikerült megőriznetek mindazokat, amelyekre az előző év folyamán fényt derítettünk? Így indulásként fel tudnátok eleveníteni néhány technikát, amelyek hozzájárultak ahhoz, hogy megtarthassátok a megszerzett tudást?



Gyűjtsetek párokban feladattípusokat a Secrets 1 könyvből, amelyek segítségével egyszerűbben, játékosabban tudtátok elsajátítani az angol nyelvet!

Most már készen álltok az új titkok felfedésére? Íme az első:

### A: Whose? • Kié? Kinek a (ruhája)? Kiknek a (ruhái)?

A: Whose clothes are these? = Kiknek a ruhái ezek?

B: These are Rick's swimming trunks and this is **Réka's** swimsuit. =  
Ez Rick úszónadrágja és ez Réka úszódressze .

A: Whose swimsuit is this? = Kinek az úszódressze ez?

B: This is Réka's swimsuit. = Ez Réka úszódressze.



A fenti példák két fontos dolgot is elárulnak nekünk. Az egyik a kérdőszó használata. Figyeld csak meg: látsz-e különbséget, ha egy embernek, vagy ha többnek a ruháira kérdezünk rá?

Az angol nyelv nem tesz különbséget a *kinek*, illetve a *kiknek* kérdőszavak között. Egy szóval jelöljük: *WHOSE?*



Tudnál még kérdőszavakat felsorolni? Segítségül eláruljuk, hogy több közülük *WH*-val kezdődik. Vedd elő a tükrödet a megoldáshoz!

WHOSE WHO'S WHOSE HOW MANY



Még egy érdekes dolgot megfigyelhetsz a fenti példamondatoknál! Az „apostrophe” jelet már a SECRETS 1 könyvben megismerhettük. Ott két szó összevonására használtuk. Itt egy új szerepével találkozhatunk. Ha egy név és egy tárgy, dolog között találhatjuk az 's-t, akkor biztosak lehetünk abban, hogy ez birtokviszonyt jelöl, tehát valakinek a valamijéről van szó a mondatban.



Gyűjtsetek össze egy dobozba az osztálytársaitoktól különböző tárgyakat. Egy kiszámolóval válasszátok ki azt a tanulót, aki kivesz a dobozból egy tárgyat, és felteszi az alábbi kérdést: *Whose (pencil) is this?* Akié a ceruza, válaszoljon: *It is my pencil.* A húzó erősítse ezt meg: *It is Panni's pencil.* Most Pannin a sor, hogy kivegyen a dobozból egy tárgyat.

**WELL DONE!**

**Enjoy English and KEEP THE SECRET!**

## Unit 1

### A: Present Continuous Tense • Folyamatos jelenidő kifejezése



Ahhoz, hogy egy újabb titkot megfejtethessünk, egy játékra ösztönzünk téged!  
Felkészültél?

Mondd kérlek angolul:

Szeretek olvasni.

Ha segítségre van szükséged, vedd elő a tükrödöt!

I like reading.

Most kérdezd:

Szeretsz olvasni?

Hogyan is hangzik ez angolul?

Do you like reading?

Válaszolj is a kérdésre!

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.



Kérdezzétek egymást párban, vagy láncban, más-más cselekvéssel.



Amikor valakit kedvenc foglalatosságáról kérdezel, vagy a sajátodról beszélsz, egy olyan cselekvést említesz, amely rád, az életedre általában igaz.

Most figyelj meg a következő párbeszédet:

Becky: Hello Rick. What **are** you **doing**? = Heló Rick. Mit csinálsz?

Rick: Hi Becky. We **are** **playing** in the garden. = Szia Becky. A kertben játszunk.

Becky: **Are** you **playing** with Rocky? = Rockyval játszol?

Rick: No, I **'m** not. I **'m** **playing** a board game with grandpa. =

Nem. A nagypapámmal társasozunk.

My sister and my brother **aren't** **playing**. = A testvéreim nem játszanak.

They **are** **making** bread with grandma. = Kenyeret készítenek nagyival.



Milyen cselekvéseket említenek a párbeszédben Beckyék? Használd a tükröd a helyes válaszok ellenőrzéséhez!

milyenek a cselekvések

milyenek a cselekvések

milyenek a cselekvések

Mikor zajlanak ezek a cselekvések?

A beszélgetés során történt cselekvésekről beszélj.

Hogyan kérdezzük meg mit csinál valaki éppen?

What are you doing?

Hogyan válaszolunk?

I **am** **hissling** a **posiq&ime**.

Keresd meg azt a mondatot a párbeszédben, ami rákérdez egy bizonyos cselekvés végzésére!

**are** **lon** **hissling** **wit** **koskly**

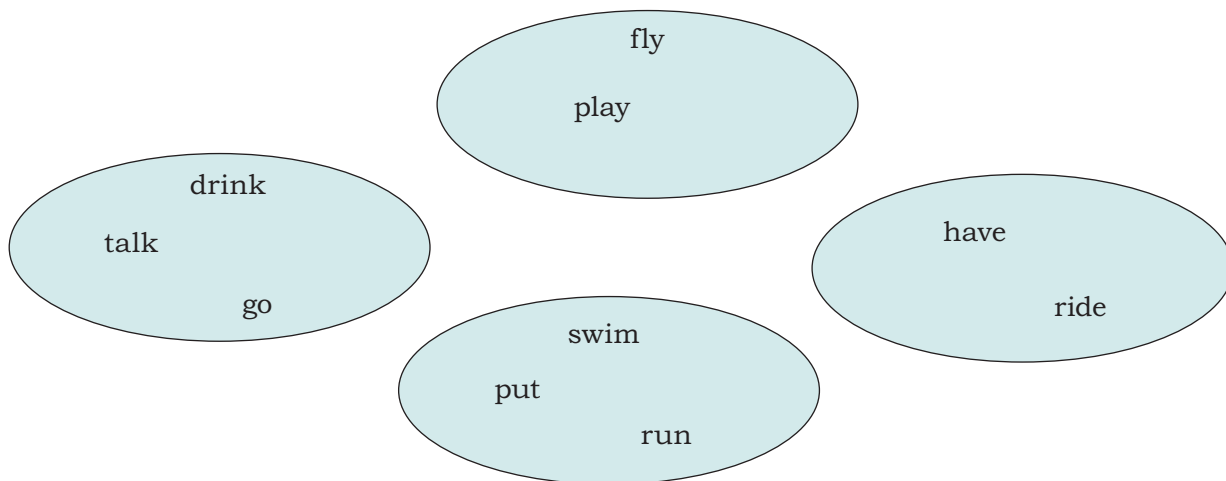
Figyeld meg, hogyan kérdezőnk az angol nyelvben! Mely szavak cserélnek helyet?

I **am** ... **Are** you ...?



Játsszunk egyet, mielőtt elárulunk nektek egy újabb titkot! Gyűjtsetek cselekvést kifejező szavakat a füzetetekbe! A szavakat egymás alá íjátok! Próbáljuk meg minden szóhoz hozzáilleszteni az *-ing* végződést! Sikerült?

Íme egy újabb titok: Nézd meg az alábbi csoportokat! Milyen közös vonást találsz bennük?



☀ Nézd csak, így képezzük *-ing*-es alakjaikat!

A) drink + ing = drinking

walk + ing = walking

go + ing = going

B) swim + ing = sw**im**ing

run + ing = ru**nn**ing

put + ing = pu**tt**ing

C) ha**v**e + ing = hav**ing**

ride**e** + ing = rid**ing**

D) fly + ing = fly**ing**

play + ing = play**ing**

Általában, ha mássalhangzóra végződik egy szó, csak hozzáillesztjük az *-ing* végződést, vannak azonban kivételek. Egytagú szavaknál (B) az utolsó mássalhangzó megkettőződik. Azoknál a szavaknál, amelyek *e*-re végződnek (C) az „*e*” végződés elvész. Az *y*-ra végződő szavaknál (D) az *y* nem változik.

Még egy titok: a *love* és *like* szavakat soha nem tesszük folyamatos jelenidőbe! Szerintetek miért? Segít a tüköröd.

hogly kedvelek vagy szereted valakit.

Érzelmeidet fejezned ki, nem lehet csak a beszélő pillanatára vonatkozó!

Ez a táblázat segít eligazodni a mondatok szerkesztésénél:

|                          | Kijelentés                            | Tagadás                                  | Kérdés                                | Rövid válasz                                               |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>I</b>                 | I <b>am</b> play <b>ing</b> .         | I' <b>m not</b> play <b>ing</b> .        | <b>Am</b> I play <b>ing</b> ?         | Yes, I <b>am</b> .<br>No, I' <b>m not</b> .                |
| <b>you</b>               | You <b>are</b> play <b>ing</b> .      | You <b>aren't</b> play <b>ing</b> .      | <b>Are</b> you play <b>ing</b> ?      | Yes, you <b>are</b> .<br>No, you <b>aren't</b> .           |
| <b>he<br/>she<br/>it</b> | He/she/it <b>is</b> play <b>ing</b> . | He/she/it <b>isn't</b> play <b>ing</b> . | <b>Is</b> he/she/it play <b>ing</b> ? | Yes, he/she/it <b>is</b> .<br>No, he/she/it <b>isn't</b> . |
| <b>we</b>                | We <b>are</b> play <b>ing</b> .       | We <b>aren't</b> play <b>ing</b> .       | <b>Are</b> we play <b>ing</b> ?       | Yes, we <b>are</b> .<br>No, we <b>aren't</b> .             |
| <b>you</b>               | You <b>are</b> play <b>ing</b> .      | You <b>aren't</b> play <b>ing</b> .      | <b>Are</b> you play <b>ing</b> ?      | Yes, you <b>are</b> .<br>No, you <b>aren't</b> .           |
| <b>they</b>              | They <b>are</b> play <b>ing</b> .     | They <b>aren't</b> play <b>ing</b> .     | <b>Are</b> they play <b>ing</b> ?     | Yes, they <b>are</b> .<br>No, they <b>aren't</b> .         |

Rövidítések:

I am not = I'm not

you are not = you aren't

he/she/it is not = he/she/it isn't

we are not = we aren't

they are not = they aren't

**WELL DONE!**  
**Enjoy English and KEEP THE SECRET!**

## Unit 2

**A: Simple Present Tense: What do they do? • Egyszerű jelen idő: Mit csinálnak általában?**

My friends *often* **go** to the swimming pool. = A barátaim gyakran járnak uszodába.

What **do** they **do**? They **play** water polo. = Mit csinálnak? Vízilabdáznak.

I **don't**. I **watch** the game. = Én nem. Én a játékot nézem.

I **do** judo *on Fridays*. = Én judóra járok péntekenként.

☀ Egy, a magyar nyelvtől teljesen eltérő nyelvtani formát szeretnénk megismertetni veletek. Ez a forma olyan cselekvések kifejezésére szolgál, amelyek a jelenben történnek, zajlanak és általános érvényűek. Ez azt jelenti, hogy *napi, heti, havi, éves rendszerességgel* végezzük őket, esetleg *soha, ritkán, gyakran, általában* vagy *mindig*.

A titok az, hogy ha ezeket a kulcsszavakat megjegyeztétek, soha nem fogjátok elfelejteni ennek az igeidőnek a használatát.

Figyeld meg a fenti példákban a használatát. Melyek ezek közül a kijelentő mondatok? Használd a tükröd a megoldás ellenőrzéséhez!

I do judo on Fridays.  
They play water polo.  
My friends often go to the swimming pool.

Kik végzik itt a cselekvést?

A barátaim és én.



Gyűjtsetek a táblára olyan cselekvéseket, amelyeket a csoportotok, osztályotok tagjai végeznek, napi, heti rendszerességgel, és mondjatok mondatokat a cselekvésekkel.

Ügyelj arra, hogy a mondatban a megfelelő helyre kerüljenek az időhatározók! Segítségként elkezdjük nektek a mondatokat:

I **often** ...

We **often** ...

You **often** ...

They **often** ...

vagy

I ... **on Fridays/Thursdays.**

We ... **on Wednesdays.**

You ... **on Tuesdays/ Mondays.**

They ... **on Saturdays/Sundays.**

Az *often* időhatározó szó, azt árulja el nekünk, hogy valaki gyakran végez egy cselekvést.



Tegyétek sorba az alábbi időhatározó szavakat!

sometimes

never

always

often

usually

rarely

Ellenőrizzétek a megoldást a tükör segítségével!

never

usually

sometimes

often

usually

always

☀ Most keresd meg azt a mondatot, amely tagadást fejez ki, és figyeld meg, mely szó segítségével képezzük a tagadást!

I don't (bágy wáterboj)

Elárulunk egy újabb titkot: **do not = don't.**



A már összegyűjtött cselekvéseket használva most mondjatok tagadó mondatokat!

I don't ... You don't ... We don't ... They don't ...

☀ Most egy kérdést keressetek a példamondatok között! Melyik szó segít a kérdésfeltevésben?

What is a do  
What do they do?

A *what* kérdőszó után található *do* szócskát segédigének nevezzük.



Most a hét napjait hívjuk segítségül, és úgy kérdezzessétek egymást!

What do you do

on Mondays/Tuesdays/Wednesdays/Thursdays/Fridays/Saturdays/Sundays?

**B: Simple Present Tense: What does he/she/it do? • Egyszerű jelen idő: Mit csinál általában?**

Réka *always* writes e-mails to Rick. = Réka mindig e-mailez Ricknek.

She **doesn't write** by snail mail. = Ő nem a hagyományos postát használja.

Rick *often* reads his e-mails. = Rick gyakran olvassa az e-mailjeit.

**Does** he often write to Réka? = Gyakran ír Rékának?

Yes, he **does**. = Igen.

But he **doesn't** talk to her. = De nem beszélget vele.

☀ Már megtanultuk, gyakoroltuk, hogy hogyan használjuk az egyszerű jelen időt kijelentések, tagadások, kérdések esetében. Most arra szeretném felhívni a figyelmed, hogy egy bizonyos esetben a cselekvést jelentő szó módosul, 's' végződést kap.



A fenti példáknál keresd meg azokat a cselekvést kifejező szavakat, amelyek 's' végződést kaptak! Sikerült megtalálnod őket?

mit csinálunk



Ha a 'does' segédsvunkat is megtaláltad, nem baj, de ne feledd, hogy itt csak segítségül hívtuk kérdés és tagadás kifejezéséhez, nem cselekvést jelöl!



Tudnál még cselekvést kifejező szavakat mondani? Lapozz vissza a tankönyved eddig tanult oldalaihoz, ha segítségre van szükséged!

Az alábbi időhatározók segítségével írd mondatokat a füzetedbe!

She often ... never usually sometimes

He always ...



Volt olyan szó, ahol elakadtál az 's' végződés csatolásánál? A *do*, a *go* szavaknál mit figyelhetnél meg?

-es végződést kaptak



Még egy lényeges dolgot meg kell említenünk itt. Figyeld meg az alábbi példát és a kiemelt szavakat:

She **doesn't write** by snail mail.

Mi történt a cselekvést jelentő szóval, mikor tagadást fejeztünk ki?

átadtuk az 's' végződést



Jegyezd meg jól! Az egyszerű jelen idejű egyes szám 3. személyű (ő) tagadó, illetve kérdő alaknál az 's' végződés átkerül a 'do' segédszóra.

Az alábbi táblázat segít összegezni az eddig tanultakat:

|                                      | Kijelentés                 | Tagadás                        | Kérdés                      | Rövid válasz                                                   |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>I</b>                             | I play.                    | I <b>don't</b> play.           | <b>Do</b> I play?           | Yes, I <b>do</b> .<br>No, I <b>don't</b> .                     |
| <b>you</b>                           | You play.                  | You <b>don't</b> play.         | <b>Do</b> you play?         | Yes, you <b>do</b> .<br>No, you <b>don't</b> .                 |
| <b>he</b><br><b>she</b><br><b>it</b> | He/she/it plays <b>s</b> . | He/she/it <b>doesn't</b> play. | <b>Does</b> he/she/it play? | Yes, he/she/it <b>does</b> .<br>No, he/she/it <b>doesn't</b> . |
| <b>we</b>                            | We play.                   | We <b>don't</b> play.          | <b>Do</b> we play?          | Yes, we <b>do</b> .<br>No, we <b>don't</b> .                   |
| <b>you</b>                           | You play.                  | You <b>don't</b> play.         | <b>Do</b> you play?         | Yes, you <b>do</b> .<br>No, you <b>don't</b> .                 |
| <b>they</b>                          | They play.                 | They <b>don't</b> play.        | <b>Do</b> they play?        | Yes, they <b>do</b> .<br>No, they <b>don't</b> .               |

**WELL DONE!**

**Enjoy English and KEEP THE SECRET!**

## Unit 3

## A: Some and any • Valamennyi

A: What's in your lunch box? = Mi van az ebéd tartó dobozodban?

B: There is **some** apple juice. = Van benne almale.

☀️ Ismét egy újabb titok, ami azért érdekes, mert anyanyelvünkben másként jelenik meg. A legjobb példa ennek szemléltetésére, ha ételekről beszélünk, kérdezzük.

Egy kis kitérő: tudod-e, mi az a „lunch box”? Angliában és Amerikában a gyerekek nem mindig esznek meleg ételt ebédre. Amit Ti tízóraiaként fogyasztotok, az angol és amerikai gyerekek kis műanyag dobozban viszik magukkal az iskolába, és eszik meg ebédre. Általában szendvicset, gyümölcsöt, csokoládét és dobozos italt tartalmaz a dobozuk. Meleg ételt ezek a gyerekek vacsorára esznek, amikor az egész család már otthon van.

Figyeld meg most a fenti példát! Ennél a példánál fontos megfigyelnünk azt is, hogy megszámolható vagy megszámolhatatlan-e az az étel, amiről beszélünk. (Emlékeztetőül: megszámolható: amiről elmondhatjuk, hogy egy, kettő, több van belőle, megszámolhatatlan: ha valamilyen mértékegység, űrmérték segítségével számoljuk meg.)

A fenti példában említett ital megszámolható, vagy megszámolhatatlan? Miért? Segítségül használd a tükrödet!

## megszámolhatóan



Ti hol tartjátok az uzsonnákat? Gyűjtsetek néhány ételfélét, amit tízóraiaként szoktatok hozni. Kérdezzétek egymást a fenti példa alapján. Ha otthon szeretnétek játszani, nyissátok ki a hűtőt, és nézzétek meg, milyen ételek vannak benne.

☀️ A következő példánál kérdésként jelenik meg az étel neve. Először azt állapítsátok meg, hogy megszámolható vagy megszámolhatatlan-e az említett étel.

## megszámolhatóan

A: Is there **any** cheese? = Van sajt is?

B: No, there isn't. There is a ham sandwich. =

Nem, az nincs. Van benne sonkás szendvics.

☀️ Most hasonlítsátok össze, miben különbözik az előző példa a mostanitól? Azt elárulom, hogy az étel előtti szó minden esetben azt jelenti: valamennyi.

## megfigyelt a szó alakja: kijelentésnél „some”, kérdésnél „any”



Nézzétek meg az alábbi mondatot:

There isn't **any** cheese in it. = Sajt az nincs.

Miben különbözik ez az előbbiektől? A helyes válasz megadásában segít a tükröd.

## itt mindig szerepel

Miben hasonlít?

## itt mindig, mint a kérdésnél, az „any” szó szerepel

☀ Foglaljuk össze mi az a titok, amire ebben a fejezetben rábukkantunk!

kérdésnél és tagadásnál „any” az angol nyelvben.  
Megszámlálhatatlan tonnevek előtt a „valamennyi” szó kijelentő mondatokban: „some”

☀ Az utolsó példánkban miben különböznek a mondatok a fentiekthől?

megszámlálható az étel

Miben hasonló?

nél és tagadásnál „any” az angol nyelvben.  
Megszámlálható tonnevek előtt a „valamennyi” szó kijelentő mondatokban: „some”, kérdés-

A: Are there **any** grapes? = Van benne szőlő?

B: Yes, there are **some** but there aren't **any** bananas. =

Az van valamennyi, de banán nincs.



Játsszunk egyet! Képzeljünk el egy hűtőt, amit mindenféle finom ételekkel rak tele az osztály/csoport. A hűtő egy papírlap legyen, amire az első ember ráír egy ételt, majd behajtja, hogy a következő tanuló ne lássa, mit írt. Így megy ez addig, amíg mindenki nem írt egy ételt a osztály/csoport elképzelt hűtőjébe. Ha elkészültetek, a tanárotok vagy egy vállalkozó társatok „nyissa ki” a hűtőt. Az osztály/ csoport tagjai kérdezzessék őt addig, amíg minden ételt ki nem találtak. Ha egy ételről már tudják, hogy biztosan van, írják le a füzetükbe: *There is some ... Vagy There are some ...*

☀ Ezek a táblázatok segíthetnek a későbbiekben eligazodnod a titkok világában!

| kérdés                       | kijelentés                    | tagadás                         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Are there <b>any</b> apples? | There are <b>some</b> apples. | There aren't <b>any</b> apples. |

| kérdés                      | kijelentés                   | tagadás                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Is there <b>any</b> cheese? | There is <b>some</b> cheese. | There isn't <b>any</b> cheese. |

**WELL DONE!**  
**Enjoy English and KEEP THE SECRET!**

## Unit 4

### A: személyes névmás tárgyi alakja

Rick:

I have got lots of friends. I like **them**. = Sok barátom van. Kedvelem őket.

Peter is my best friend. = Péter a legjobb barátom.

I often visit **him** or he comes to see **me**. =

Gyakran meglátogatom őt, vagy ő jön hozzám látogatóba.

And Janet ... she is clever and nice ... I love **her**. =

és Janet... Ő okos és kedves. Szeretem őt.

(But it's a secret. Nobody knows **it**.) = (De ez titok. Senki nem tudja.)

Peter wants to invite **us** (Janet and me!) to his pool party. =

Péter meg akar hívni minket (Janetet és engem!) a medencés bulijára.

Exciting, isn't it? = Izgalmas, ugye?

Réka:

Do you think she loves **you**? = Gondolod, hogy ő is szeret téged?

Ahhoz, hogy ezt a titkot megértsétek, ismételjétek át a személyes névmásokat.

Egy dobozban helyezzétek el a személyes névmásokat, külön papírdarabokra írva. Szóljon egy kis zene, amíg körbeadjátok a dobozt. Amikor a tanárotok leállítja a zenét, az, akinél a doboz megállt, húzzon egy papírdarabot, és mondjon egy mondatot az adott személyes névmással.

☀ Ebben a fejezetben a személyes névmások tárgyas alakját fedezzük fel közösen. Megtalálod-e a fenti példában a személyes névmások párját? (Ha ügyes vagy, nem lesed a lenti táblázatot!)

🧐 Írjátok ki külön papírokra azokat a cselekvést jelentő szavakat, amelyek után a fenti példában a személyes névmás tárgyas formája szerepel. Szóljon ismét a zene, majd ha megáll, a kihúzott szóval mondjatok mondatokat, más-más tárgyas alakot fűzve hozzá.

☀ Ez a táblázat segíthet a későbbiekben eligazodnod a titkok világában!

|                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>I</b> = én          | <b>me</b> = engem      |
| <b>you</b> = te        | <b>you</b> = téged     |
| <b>he, she, it</b> = ő | <b>him/her/it</b> = őt |
| <b>we</b> = mi         | <b>us</b> = minket     |
| <b>you</b> = ti        | <b>you</b> = titeket   |
| <b>they</b> = ők       | <b>them</b> = őket     |

**WELL DONE!**

**Enjoy English and KEEP THE SECRET!**

## Unit 5

**A: This or that? These or those? • Ez vagy az? Ezek vagy azok?**

*Shop assistant:* Can I help you? = *Eladó:* Segíthetek?

*Becky:* I am looking for **this dress** in purple. = *Becky:* Ezt a ruhát keresem lilában.

*Shop assistant:* I'm sorry we haven't got **that** in a different colour. =

*Eladó:* Sajnálom, az nekünk nincs más színben.

☀ Egy nagyon egyszerű, könnyen megjegyezhető titokhoz érkeztünk. Amikor rámutatunk dolgokra, anyanyelvünkön is különbséget teszünk a közeli és a távoli dolgok között. Ugyanígy történik az angol nyelv esetében is.

A fenti példa alapján megtalálod, melyik a közeli dologra mutató szó, és melyik a távolira?

**this** = közeli, **that** = távoli

Ez természetesen akkor igaz, ha egy dologról beszélünk.



Nevezetek meg közeli és távoli dolgokat az osztályteremben! Mondjátok a dolgok színét is!



Nézzük meg most, mi történik, ha több dologról beszélünk. Megtaláljátok a példamondatokban az előbbi mutatószavak párját?

*Becky:* Have you got **these jeans** in pink? = *Becky:* Ez a farmer van rózsaszínben?

*Shop assistant:* I think we have got **those**... = *Eladó:* Azt hiszem az van...

Let me see... Here You are! = Lássuk csak... Tessék!

this – these, that – those

Egy kis kitérő: ugye még emlékeztek, hogy a nadrág, a farmernadrág, a sort többes számú ruhadarab? Úgy tanultuk őket valamikor, hogy „a pair of trousers”, „a pair of jeans”, „a pair of shorts”. Ennél a példánál elhagytuk az „egy pár” szerkezetet, és csak a többes számú alakot használtuk.



Keressetek olyan dolgokat, tárgyakat, személyeket a teremben, amelyekre, akikre valamilyen közös jellemzőt tudtok mondani. Közeli és távoli dolgokat is találjátok! Játshattok csoportban is, versenyezve, ki tud több helyes mondatot mondani.

## B: possessive 's • Birtokviszonyt jelölő 's

These are Becky's jeans. = Ez Becky farmerja.

This is Mum's cardigan. = Ez anyu kardigánja.

These are the girls' books. = Ezek a lányok könyvei.



A birtokviszony kifejezését már megtanultuk személyes névmások használatával. De hogyan tudjuk ezt megtenni akkor, ha személyes névmás helyett főnevek állnak a mondatban?

Figyeld meg a fenti mondatokat, és próbáld megfejtetni, miben különböznek ezek a mondatok egymástól?

a harmadikban valakinek a tulajdona

a második mondatban valakinek a tulajdona

az első mondatban valakinek a tulajdona szerepelnek

Miben hasonlítanak?

Mindenhol van aposztróf



Valóban. Ha jó megfigyelő voltál, az első és a második mondatban a birtokviszony kifejezésére az 's (aposztróf s) jelölést használtuk, és mindegy volt, hogy egy vagy több dolga, tárgya, ruhája van-e az illetőnek.

A harmadik mondatban is megjelent az aposztróf, azonban mivel a többes szám „s” jele megjelent már az aposztróf előtt, utána már nem tettük ki.



Gyűjtsetek tárgyakat az osztály/csoport tagjaitól egy dobozba! Próbáljátok megjegyezni, melyik tárgy kié. Játshattok egy bemelegítő játékot oly módon, hogy egyenként kiveszitek a tárgyakat és kérdeztitek: *Whose pen is this?* Akié, az válaszol: *That is my pen.* A következő körben az, akié a tárgy, nem szólalhat meg, csak a többiek: *That is Fanni's pen.*

**WELL DONE!**  
**Enjoy English and KEEP THE SECRET!**

## Unit 6

## Expressing future plans with 'going to' • Jövő idejű tervek kifejezése a 'going to'-val

Rick:

We **are going to** have a picnic in the countryside. = Piknikezni fogunk vidéken.I **am going to** invite my best friends too. =

Meg fogom hívni a legjobb barátaimat is.

Mum **is going to** pack everything but she **isn't going to** join us. =

Anyukám fog mindent bepakolni, de ő nem jön velünk.

We **aren't going to** take the train, we **'re going to** walk. =

Nem vonattal megyünk, gyalogolni fogunk.

Réka:

**Are you going to** write to me about it? = Írsz majd róla nekem?

Have a nice weekend ☺ = Jó hétvégét!



Ha idáig eljutottatok velünk a titkok megfejtésében, mostanra már ügyesen meséltek a jelenben zajló cselekvésekről, történeésekről. Itt az ideje, hogy beavassunk benneteket a „jövő titkaiba” is. Mint a fejezet címe is mutatja, ebben a részben megtanultuk, hogyan beszélhetünk jövőbeni terveinkről.

Figyelem! Nagyon hasonlít ez a forma a folyamatos jelen időre, azonban össze nem téveszthető a kettő! A fenti példa, és a már meglévő ismereteid alapján dönts el, hogy az alábbi két példa közül melyik a folyamatos jelen idejű cselekvés!

1. I am going home now.

2. I am going to go home, when I finish school.

Az első példa.



Miben különbözik a két mondat egymástól? Mindkettő ugyanúgy kezdődik, azonban az „ing”-es alak után más következik.

A jövő idejű tervek elmondásánál egy újabb ige (cselekvés) következik.

Mi lehet ebben, a második példában az „I am going to..” jelentése?

Szándékozom valamit csinálni!



Ne feledjétek azonban: attól, hogy szándékotokban áll, szeretnétek valamit csinálni, még nem biztos, hogy valóban be is fog következni, amit tervezel.



Gyűjtsetek cselekvést jelentő szavakat (a továbbiakban: igéket), és tegyétek egy dobozba őket. Húzzatok felváltva, és mondjatok igaz állításokat a tanítás utáni jövőbeni terveitekről.

I am not going to play football after school.

I am going to swim after school.

Ez a táblázat segíthet a későbbiekben eligazodnod a titkok világában!

|                 | Kijelentés                         | Tagadás                           | Kérdés                                    | Rövid válasz                                               |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| I               | I <b>am going to</b> play.         | I <b>am not going to</b> play.    | <b>Am</b> I <b>going to</b> play?         | Yes, I <b>am</b> .<br>No, I <b>am not</b> .                |
| you             | You <b>are going to</b> play.      | You <b>aren't going to</b> play.  | <b>Are</b> you <b>going to</b> play?      | Yes, you <b>are</b> .<br>No, you <b>aren't</b> .           |
| he<br>she<br>it | He/she/it <b>is going to</b> play. | He/she/it <b>doesn't</b> play.    | <b>Is</b> he/she/it <b>going to</b> play? | Yes, he/she/it <b>is</b> .<br>No, he/she/it <b>isn't</b> . |
| we              | We <b>are going to</b> play.       | We <b>aren't going to</b> play.   | <b>Are</b> we <b>going to</b> play?       | Yes, we <b>are</b> .<br>No, we <b>aren't</b> .             |
| you             | You <b>are going to</b> play.      | You <b>aren't going to</b> play.  | <b>Are</b> you <b>going to</b> play?      | Yes, you <b>are</b> .<br>No, you <b>aren't</b> .           |
| they            | They <b>are going to</b> play.     | They <b>aren't going to</b> play. | <b>Are</b> they <b>going to</b> play?     | Yes, they <b>are</b> .<br>No, they <b>aren't</b> .         |

**WELL DONE!**  
**Enjoy English and KEEP THE SECRET!**

## Unit 7

### A: Adjectives: • Melléknevek fokozása: közép fok

In Lilliput the people are **smaller than** my feet. =

Lilliputban az emberek kisebbek, mint a lábfejem.

They have got horses, and a big cart. =

Vannak lovaik és egy nagy szekerük.

The car and fifteen horses are **lighter than** a jar of jam. =

A kocsis és tizenöt ló könnyebb, mint egy csupor dzsem.

Their houses aren't **taller than** my knees. =

A házak nem magasabbak, mint a térdem.

Their streets aren't **longer than** my arms. =

Az utcák nem hosszabbak, mint a karjaim.

This is a very interesting and strange country. =

Ez egy nagyon érdekes és furcsa ország.



Már nagyon sok melléknevet megtanultunk az elmúlt két év során. Gyűjtsünk össze belőlük egy párat! Íme néhány példa:

nagyobb    új    erősebb    álmosabb    meglepettebb    tall    weaker    pig



Most nézzük meg, hogyan képezzük ezek közép fokát: hogyan mondjuk, hogy valaki boldogabb, idősebb, erősebb, álmosabb, meglepettebb, magasabb, nagyobb vagy gyengébb mint valaki más?

happy – **happier**    strong – **stronger**    tall – **taller**

old – **older**    sleepy – **sleepier**    weak – **weaker**

big – **bigger**

surprised – **more** surprised

Észreveszel a fokozott alakok között valamilyen különbséget? Hányféle szabályt tudnál felállítani?

*Megyet.*

Be tudod fejezni a mondatokat?

☀ Egytagú melléknevek középfokát úgy képezzük, hogy ...

*a szó végére "-er" végződést teszünk.*

☀ Ha az utolsó mássalhangzó előtt egy magánhangzó van, a képzett alakban az utolsó mássalhangzó ...

*megkettőződik.*

☀ Az „y”-ra végződő melléknevek esetében a középfok képzésekor ...

*az „-y” „-i”-re változik.*

☀ Többtagú melléknevek középfokát úgy képezzük, hogy ...

*a szó ele a „more” szócskát illesztjük.*



Gyűjtsétek össze azoknak a tárgyaknak a nevét a teremben, amelyeket össze tudtok hasonlítani! Használjátok a már tanult mutató névmásokat is az összehasonlításakor. Egy példát megfejtettek a tükrötök segítségével.

*These plants are greener than those plants.*

## B: Superlatives • Melléknevek fokozása: felsőfok

In Lilliput **the tallest** and **the strongest** man is Gulliver. =

Lilliputban a legmagasabb és a legerősebb ember Gulliver.

He helps **the smallest** people in the world to fight. =

Ő segít a világ legkisebb embereinek harcolni.

☀ A mellékneveknek azonban nem csak a középfokát kell ismernünk ahhoz, hogy színebben, választékosabban tudjuk kifejezni magunkat egy idegen nyelven. Ennél a résznél már azt is megtanuljuk, hogyan mondjuk azt, ha valaki a legboldogabb, legidősebb, legerősebb, legálmosabb, legmeglepettebb, legmagasabb, legnagyobb vagy a leggyengébb.

happy – **the happiest**

strong – **the strongest**

tall – **the tallest**

old – **the oldest**

sleepy – **the sleepiest**

weak – **the weakest**

big – **the biggest**

surprised – **the most** surprised

Be tudod itt is fejezni a mondatokat?

☀ Egytagú melléknevek felsőfokát úgy képezzük, hogy ...

*a szó elejére tesszük a „the”, a végére az „-est” végződést.*

 Ha az utolsó mássalhangzó előtt egy magánhangzó van, a képzett alakban az utolsó mássalhangzó ...

megkétfőzödik.

 Az „-y”-ra végződő melléknevek esetében a felsőfok képzésekor ...

az „-ly”-re változik.

 Többtagú melléknevek felsőfokát úgy képezzük, hogy ...

a szó ele a „the most” szavakat illesztjük.



Az előbbieken összehasonlított tárgyak, személyek közül nevezzétek meg a legnagyobbat, a legmagasabbat, a legidősebbet, a legkisebbet, a legalacsonyabbat.

**WELL DONE!**  
**Enjoy English and KEEP THE SECRET!**

## Unit 8

### A: Was/were • Voltam/voltunk

He **was** a famous French writer. = Ő híres francia író volt.

He **was** in Europe but he **wasn't** in Hungary. =

Ő volt Európában, de nem volt Magyarországon.

He and his friends **were** also in America, Asia and Africa. =

Ő és a barátai jártak Amerikában, Ázsiában és Afrikában is.

**Were** they in Australia? I don't remember. =

Voltak Ausztráliában is? Nem emlékszem.

 A Secrets tankönyvcsalád második kötetének utolsó titkához érkeztünk. Ennek a titoknak a birtokában már nemcsak a jelenről és a jövőbeni terveinkről, hanem múltunkról is beszélni tudunk majd. Igaz, ebben a részben még nem cselekvésekről beszélünk a múltban, csupán a létige múlt idejű alakjaival ismerkedünk meg. Ennek segítségével elmondhatod, hol voltál múlt hétvégén, tegnap, három hete, tavaly nyáron, esetleg hogyan érezted magad akkor.

Hogyan is mondjuk ezeket az időhatározókat angolul?

last weekend   yesterday   three weeks ago   last summer

 Nagyon könnyű dolgunk van, hiszen azt, hogy hogyan érezzük magunkat, már nagyon régen el tudjuk mondani. Ebből a szerkezetből építkezünk a múlt idő képzésénél is:

I am happy.   –   I was happy.

Hogy hol vagyunk éppen, azt is el tudjuk már mondani. Hasonlóképpen épül fel a múlt idejű mondatunk is:

We are at school.   –   We were at school yesterday.



Kérdezzétek egymást párokban a tegnapi napról, a hétvégéről, a tavaly nyárról! Segít a tükröd!

Where were you yesterday / last weekend / last summer? .. I was at / in ...

☀ Ez a táblázat segíthet a későbbiekben eligazodnod a titkok világában!

|                          | Kijelentés           | Tagadás                 | Kérdés                | Rövid válasz                                                 |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>I</b>                 | I <b>was</b>         | I <b>wasn't</b>         | <b>was I?</b>         | Yes, I <b>was</b> .<br>No, I <b>wasn't</b> .                 |
| <b>you</b>               | you <b>were</b>      | you <b>weren't</b>      | <b>were you?</b>      | Yes, you <b>were</b> .<br>No, you <b>weren't</b> .           |
| <b>he<br/>she<br/>it</b> | he/she/it <b>was</b> | he/she/it <b>wasn't</b> | <b>was he/she/it?</b> | Yes, he/she/it <b>was</b> .<br>No, he/she/it <b>wasn't</b> . |
| <b>we</b>                | we <b>were</b>       | we <b>weren't</b>       | <b>were we?</b>       | Yes, we <b>were</b> .<br>No, we <b>weren't</b> .             |
| <b>you</b>               | you <b>were</b>      | you <b>weren't</b>      | <b>were you?</b>      | Yes, you <b>were</b> .<br>No, you <b>weren't</b> .           |
| <b>they</b>              | they <b>were</b>     | they <b>weren't</b>     | <b>were they?</b>     | Yes, they <b>were</b> .<br>No, they <b>weren't</b> .         |

**WELL DONE!**

Már rengeteget tudunk az angol nyelvről, de jócskán várnak még ránk megfeyteni való *titkok*! Remélem, szívesen velünk tartotok a Secrets tankönyvcsalád többi részében is! Addig se felejtsetek el:

**Enjoy English and KEEP THE SECRET!**

# Dictionary

## Unit 1–8

GB = British English (brit angol)

US = American English (amerikai angol)

### A

|                        |                                  |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| abroad [ə'brɔ:d]       | külföld, külföldön,<br>külföldre |
| action film            | akciófilm                        |
| activity [æk'tɪvɪti]   | tevékenység                      |
| actor ['æktə]          | színész                          |
| actress ['æktɪs]       | színésznő                        |
| adventure film         | kalandfilm                       |
| aeroplane ['eərəpleɪn] | repülőgép                        |
| airport ['eəpɔ:t]      | repülőtér                        |
| also ['ɔ:lsəʊ]         | is, szintén                      |
| animated film          | animációs film                   |
| arrival [ə'raɪvl]      | érkezés                          |
| arrive [ə'raɪv]        | megérkezik                       |
| Art [ɑ:t]              | rajz (tantárgy)                  |
| Austria ['ɒstriə]      | Ausztria                         |
| * adult [æ'dʌlt]       | felnőtt                          |
| * ancient ['eɪnʃənt]   | ősi, régi                        |
| * armchair [ɑ:mtʃeə]   | karosszék                        |

### B

|                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| backpack ['bækpæk]     | hátizsák          |
| ball game              | labdajáték        |
| band [bænd]            | zenekar, együttes |
| bank [bæŋk]            | bank              |
| beach ball             | strandlabda       |
| Belgium ['beldʒəm]     | Belgium           |
| birthday ['bɜ:θdeɪ]    | születésnap       |
| blackboard ['blækbɔ:d] | (iskolai) tábla   |
| BMX track              | BMX pálya         |
| boarding pass          | beszállókártya    |
| bowl [bəʊl]            | tál               |
| brush teeth            | fogat mos         |
| bus [bʌs]              | busz              |
| busy ['bɪzi]           | elfoglalt         |
| buy [baɪ]              | vesz valamit      |
| * bagpipe ['bæɡpaɪp]   | skót duda         |
| * best-known           | a legismertebb    |
| * big bass drum        | üstdob            |
| * blood [blʌd]         | vér               |

### C

|                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| cab (US) [kæb] | taxi                 |
| cake [keɪk]    | torta                |
| canal [kə'næl] | (hajózható) csatorna |
| canal boat     | lakóhajó*            |

\* hosszú, keskeny csónak, amelyet Angliában, a csatornákon használtak eredetileg teherhordásra, szállításra

|                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| candle ['kændl]          | gyertya                    |
| capital city             | főváros                    |
| care about               | törődik valakivel          |
| cash [kæʃ]               | készpénz                   |
| cashier [kæʃ'ɪə]         | pénztáros                  |
| catch [kætʃ]             | elkap, elfog               |
| cave [keɪv]              | barlang                    |
| chain shop               | üzletlánc tagja            |
| chairlift ['tʃeərlɪft]   | libegő                     |
| change [tʃeɪndʒ]         | aprópénz; változás         |
| changing room            | próbafülke                 |
| cheap [tʃi:p]            | olcsó                      |
| checked [tʃekd]          | kockás                     |
| check-in                 | utasfelvétel               |
| chemist's ['kemists]     | gyógyszertár               |
| collect [kə'lekt]        | gyűjt                      |
| come out of              | kijön valahonnan           |
| comedy film              | vígjáték                   |
| comfortable ['kʌmfətəbl] | kényelmes                  |
| continent ['kɒntɪnənt]   | földrész                   |
| cook [kʊk]               | szakács; főz               |
| cooker ['kʊkə]           | tűzhely                    |
| cotton ['kɒtn]           | pamut (anyag)              |
| count [kaʊnt]            | számol                     |
| country ['kʌntri]        | ország                     |
| countryside ['kʌntɪsaɪd] | vidék                      |
| cow [kaʊ]                | tehén                      |
| Crafts [kraʊts]          | technika (tantárgy)        |
| creature ['kri:tʃə]      | lény                       |
| crime story              | bűnügyi történet,<br>krimi |
| criminal ['krɪmɪnl]      | bűnöző                     |
| Croatia [kraʊ'eɪʃə]      | Horvátország               |
| cup [kʌp]                | csésze                     |
| cupboard ['kʌbəd]        | polcos szekrény            |
| cure [kjʊə]              | gyógyít                    |
| * cardigan ['ka:dɪɡən]   | kardigán                   |
| * cart [kɑ:t]            | kocsi, szekér              |
| * cattle ['kætl]         | szarvasmarha               |
| * ceremony ['serəməni]   | szertartás                 |
| * chain [tʃeɪn]          | odaláncol                  |
| * chat [tʃæt]            | cseveg, beszélget          |
| * clover ['klɒvə]        | lóhere                     |
| * cog-wheel railway      | fogaskerekű vasút          |
| * coronation church      | koronázó templom           |
| * cucumber ['kju:kʌmbə]  | uborka                     |

### D

|                         |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| dangerous ['deɪndʒərəs] | veszélyes |
| dark [dɑ:k]             | sötét     |
| deckchair ['dektʃeə]    | nyugágy   |

delicious [dɪ'liʃəs]  
 deliver [dɪ'lɪvə]  
 denim ['denɪm]  
 dental surgery  
 dentist ['dentɪst]  
 department store  
 departure [dɪ'pɑ:tʃə]  
 detective [dɪ'tektɪv]  
 do athletics  
 do gymnastics  
 do judo  
 do martial arts  
 do the homework  
 do yoga  
 doctor ['dɒktə]  
 documentary  
 [ˌdɒkjʊ'mentəri]  
 doubledecker bus  
 Drama ['drɑ:mə]

draw [drɔ:]  
 drive [draɪv]  
 \* daffodil ['dæfədɪl]  
 \* diver ['daɪvə]  
 \* drop [drɒp]

## E

east [i:st]  
 eat [i:t]  
 eighth [eɪtθ]  
 eighty ['eɪti]  
 eleventh [ɪ'levnθ]  
 engineer [ˌendʒɪ'nɪə]  
 English ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ]  
 environment [ɪn'vaɪərənmənt]  
 escalator ['eskəleɪtə]  
 exciting [ɪk'saɪtɪŋ]  
 exhibition [eksɪ'bɪʃn]  
 expensive [ɪk'spensɪv]  
 \* Earth [ɜ:θ]  
 \* echo, -es ['ekəʊ]  
 \* elf, elves [elf]  
 \* emperor ['empərə]  
 \* enemy ['enəmi]  
 \* English speaking country

## F

factory ['fæktəri]  
 fantasy film  
 farm [fɑ:m]  
 farmer ['fɑ:mə]  
 fashionable ['fæʃənəbl]  
 field [fi:ld]

izletes  
 kézbesít  
 farmer (anyag)  
 fogorvosi rendelő  
 fogorvos  
 áruház  
 indulás  
 nyomozó  
 atletizál  
 tornázik  
 cselgáncsozik  
 küzdősportot űz  
 házi feladatot készít  
 jógázik  
 orvos  
 dokumentumfilm

emeletes busz  
 színjátszás  
 (tantárgy)  
 rajzol  
 vezet  
 sárga nárcisz  
 bűvár  
 elejt

kelet  
 eszik  
 nyolcadik  
 nyolcvan  
 tizenegyedik  
 mérnök  
 angol  
 környezet  
 mozgólépcső  
 izgalmas  
 kiállítás  
 drága, költséges  
 a Föld  
 visszhang  
 törpe  
 császár  
 ellenség  
 olyan ország, ahol  
 az angol nyelvet  
 anyanyelvként  
 beszélnek

gyár  
 fantáziafilm  
 tanya, gazdaság  
 földműves  
 divatos  
 mező; szántóföld

fifteenth [ˌfɪf'ti:nθ]  
 fifth [fɪfθ]  
 fifty ['fɪfti]  
 film director  
 first [fɜ:st]  
 fishing rod  
 flip-flops ['flɪpfloʊps]  
 floor [flɔ:]  
 florist's ['flɒrɪst]  
 flowery ['flaʊəri]  
 flute [flu:t]  
 football pitch  
 forty ['fɔ:ti]  
 fourteenth [fɔ:'ti:nθ]  
 fourth [fɔ:θ]  
 France [frɑ:ns]  
 free [fri:]  
 Friday ['fraɪdeɪ]  
 fridge [frɪdʒ]  
 fun [fʌn]  
 \* fall [fɔ:l]  
 \* fashion-conscious  
 \* fashion designer  
 \* fight against  
 \* fly [flaɪ]  
 \* folk dance

## G

Germany ['dʒə:məni]  
 get dressed  
 get home  
 get off  
 get on  
 get wet  
 glass [glɑ:s]  
 go hiking  
 go ice skating  
 go rollerblading  
 go skiing  
 go snorkelling  
 Grammar ['græmə]  
 grass [grɑ:s]  
 Greece [gri:s]  
 grow up  
 guest [gest]  
 gym [dʒɪm]  
 \* get a special treat  
 \* get shipwrecked  
 \* giant ['dʒaɪənt]  
 \* goblin ['gɒblɪn]  
 \* goggles ['gɒɡlɪz]

## H

hard-boiled egg

tizenötödik  
 ötödik  
 ötven  
 filmrendező  
 első  
 horgászbot  
 strandpapucs  
 emelet  
 virágbolt  
 virágmintás  
 fuvola  
 focipálya  
 negyven  
 tizenegyedik  
 negyedik  
 Franciaország  
 ingyenes  
 péntek  
 hűtőszekrény  
 móka  
 összeomlik  
 divatrajongó  
 divattervező  
 küzd valami ellen  
 légy  
 néptánc

Németország  
 felöltözik  
 hazajut  
 leszáll (járnőről)  
 felszáll (járműre)  
 megázik  
 pohár  
 túrázik, kirándul  
 korcsolyázik  
 görkorcsolyázik  
 síel  
 bűvárkodik  
 nyelvtan (tantárgy)  
 fű  
 Görögország  
 felnőtt  
 vendég  
 tornaterem  
 különleges  
 ellátásban részesül  
 hajótörést szenved  
 óriás; óriási  
 kobold  
 bűvárszemüveg

keménytojás

have a bath  
have a picnic  
have a shower  
have a snack  
have breakfast  
have dinner  
have fun  
have lunch  
head teacher  
health and beauty shop  
heavy ['hevi]  
History ['hɪstəri]

hotel [həʊ'təl]  
How often?  
hundred ['hʌndrəd]  
\* harmonica [hɑ:manɪkə]  
\* heads [hedz]  
\* headscarf [hedska:f]  
\* height [haɪt]  
\* high-heeled shoes  
\* hilly [hɪli]

**I**  
ice rink  
ice skates  
ICT  
identity card  
imagine [ɪ'mædʒɪn]  
incredible [ɪn'kredəbl]  
Italy ['ɪtəli]

**J**  
jetty ['dʒeti]  
jeweller's ['dʒu:ələz]  
job [dʒɒb]  
join [dʒɔɪn]  
journey ['dʒɜ:ni]  
\* jar [dʒɑ:]

**K**  
keep animals  
kid [kɪd]  
\* knight [naɪt]

**L**  
lake [leɪk]  
large ['la:dʒ]  
learn [lɜ:n]  
learn by heart  
leather ['leðə]  
lend [lend]  
less [les]  
lesson ['lesn]  
librarian [,laɪ'breəriən]

fürdik  
piknikezik  
zuhanyozik  
eszik egy falatot  
reggelizik  
vacsorázik  
jól szórakozik  
ebédel  
iskolaigazgató  
szépségápolási bolt  
nehéz (súlyra)  
történelem  
(tantárgy)  
szálloda  
Milyen gyakran?  
száz  
harmonika  
fej (pénzérme oldala)  
kendő  
magasság  
magas sarkú cipő  
dombos

korcsolyapálya  
korcsolya  
informatika  
személyi igazolvány  
elképzel  
hihetetlen  
Olaszország

stég  
ékszerész  
foglalkozás  
csatlakozik  
utazás  
befőttesüveg

állatokat tart  
gyerek  
lovag

tó  
hatalmas  
tanul  
kívülről megtanul  
bőr (anyag)  
kölcsönad  
kevesebb  
tanóra  
könyvtáros

light [laɪt]  
Literature ['lɪtrətʃə]  
loose [lu:s]  
luggage ['lʌɡɪdʒ]  
\* legendary ['ledʒəndəri]  
\* lettuce ['letɪs]  
\* line up  
\* lower mall  
  
\* low-heeled shoes

**M**  
make a mistake  
make music  
man, men [mæn, men]  
manager ['mænɪdʒə]  
map [mæp]  
marvellous ['mɑ:vləs]  
Maths [mæθs]

means of transport  
meet friends  
message ['mesɪdʒ]  
Monday ['mʌndeɪ]  
more [mɔ:]  
move [mu:v]  
Music ['mju:zɪk]  
music shop  
musical ['mju:zɪkl]  
musical instrument  
musician [mju:'zɪʃn]  
\* mission ['mɪʃn]

**N**  
napkin ['næpkɪn]  
narrow ['nærəʊ]  
nature ['neɪtʃə]  
need [ni:d]  
  
neighbour ['neɪbə]  
never ['nevə]  
next [nekst]  
nineteenth [ˌnaɪn'ti:nθ]  
ninety ['naɪntɪ]  
ninth ['naɪnθ]  
north [nɔ:θ]  
nurse [nɜ:s]

**O**  
often ['ɒfn]  
old-fashioned  
orchard ['ɔ:tʃəd]  
over there  
\* olive ['ɒlɪv]  
\* once [wʌns]

könnyű; világos  
irodalom (tantárgy)  
bő  
poggyász  
legendás  
fejessaláta  
felsorakozik  
bevásárlóközpont  
alsó szintje  
lapos sarkú cipő

hibázik  
zenél  
férfi, férfiak  
igazgató  
térkép  
csodálatos  
matematika  
(tantárgy)  
jármű  
barátokkal találkozik  
üzenet  
hétfő  
több  
mozog  
éneke-zene (tantárgy)  
hangszerbolt  
zenés film, musical  
hangszer  
zenész  
küldetés

szalvéta  
szűk  
természet  
szüksége van  
valamire  
szomszéd  
soha  
következő  
tizenkilencedik  
kilencven  
kilencedik  
észak  
ápoló

gyakran  
régimódi, divatjamúlt  
gyümölcsös kert  
amott  
olívabogyó  
egyszer

\* onion ['ʌnjən]

**P**

painter ['peɪntə]

painting ['peɪntɪŋ]

panorama [pə'nə:rɑ:mə]

part [pɑ:t]

passenger ['pæsɪndʒə]

passport control

path [pɑ:θ]

patterned ['pætənd]

pay [peɪ]

PE and Games

pebble [pebl]

person, people ['pɜ:sn, 'pi:pl]

photographer [fə'tʌgrəfə]

piano [pi'ænəʊ]

pilot ['paɪlət]

pizzeria [pi:tʃə'ri:ə]

plain [pleɪn]

plan [plæn]

plate [plateɪ]

play badminton

play cards

play chess

play ice hockey

play soccer

play table tennis

play tag

play the flute

play the guitar

play the piano

play water polo

Poland ['pəʊlənd]

police officer

police station

polka-dot

pond [pɒnd]

popular (with) ['pɒpjələ]

Portugal ['pɔ:tʃuɡl]

postman, postmen

['pəʊstmən, 'pəʊstmen]

postwoman, postwomen

['pəʊstwʊmən, 'pəʊstwɪmɪn]

present ['preznt]

programme ['prəʊgræm]

public transport

pyjamas [pɪ'dʒɑ:məz]

\* palace ['pæləs]

\* participant [pɑ:'tɪsɪpənt]

\* peaceful ['pi:sfʊl]

\* peak [pi:k]

\* piece of art

\* proverb ['prɒvɜ:b]

\* print [prɪnt]

vöröshagyma

festő

festmény

körkép

rész

utas

útleveél-ellenörzés

ösvény

mintás

fizet

testnevelés (tantárgy)

kavics

személy, emberek

fényképész

zongora

pilóta

pizzéria

egyszínű, minta

nélküli

terv

tányér

tollasozik

kártyázik

sakkozik

jégghokizik

focizik

pingpongozik

fogócskázik

furolázik

gitározik

zongorázik

vízilabdázik

Lengyelország

rendőr

rendőrség

pöttyös

tavacska

népszerű

Portugália

postás (férfi)

postás (nő)

ajándék

műsor

tömegközlekedés

pizsama

palota

résztevő

békés

hegycsúcs

művészeti alkotás

közhmondás

nyomtat

\* pull [pul]

**R**

relaxed [rɪ'læksd]

ride a horse

roller rink

romance [rəʊ'mæns]

Romania [ru:'meɪniə]

row [rəʊ]

\* race [reis]

\* raven ['reɪvn]

\* raw meat

\* romantic [rəʊ'mæntɪk]

\* rose [rəʊz]

**S**

Saturday ['sætədeɪ]

save up

school assembly

school hall

school subject

Science ['saɪəns]

science museum

science-fiction film (a sci-fi)

scientist ['saɪəntɪst]

screen [skri:n]

seat [si:t]

second ['sekənd]

sell [sel]

serve [sɜ:v]

seventeenth [sevn'ti:nθ]

seventh ['sevn]

seventy ['sevnti]

shawl [ʃɔ:l]

sheep [ʃi:p]

shell [ʃel]

ship [ʃɪp]

shop assistant

shopping centre (GB)

shopping mall (US)

silk [sɪlk]

singer [sɪŋgə]

sink [sɪnk]

sixteenth [sɪks'ti:nθ]

sixth [sɪksθ]

sixty ['sɪks'ti]

skateboard park

skin [skɪn]

skip [skɪp]

skip a lesson

slippers ['slɪpəz]

húz

nyugodt

lovagol

görcsolyapálya

romantikus film

Románia

sor (pl. ülések sora)

verseny

holló

nyers hús

romantikus

rózsa

szombat

megtakarít, félretesz

(pénzt)

iskolagyűlés

iskolai előadóterem/

aula

tantárgy

természetismeret

(tantárgy)

természettudományi

múzeum

tudományos-

fantasztikus film

tudós

képernyő

ülés

második

elad

kiszolgál

tizenhetedik

hetedik

hetven

sál, stóla

bárány

kagyló

hajó

bolti eladó

bevásárlóközpont

bevásárlóközpont

selyem

énekes

mosdókagyló

tizenhatodik

hatodik

hatvan

gördeszkapálya

bőr (emberé)

ugrál, szökdecsl

lóg az óráról

papucs

Slovakia [sləu'vɑ:kɪə]  
 sometimes ['sʌmtaɪms]  
 soon [su:n]  
 south [sauθ]  
 space [speɪs]  
 Spain [speɪn]  
 spend money  
 spend time  
 spoon [spu:n]  
 sports shop  
 spot [spɒt]  
 stable ['steɪbl]  
 stand [stænd]  
 starfish ['stɑ:fɪʃ]  
 stationer's ['steɪʃənəz]  
 stop [stɒp]

straw [strɔ:]  
 stripe [straɪp]  
 striped [straɪpt]  
 suit [su:t]

Sunday ['sʌndeɪ]  
 sun hat  
 sunglasses  
 sweet shop  
 swimming instructor  
 swimming trunks  
 swimsuit  
 Switzerland ['swɪtsələnd]  
 \* say [sei]  
 \* seaside resort

\* sightseeing ['saɪtsi:ŋ]  
 \* skiis [ski:s]  
 \* snorkel ['snɔ:kɪl]  
 \* snowball ['snəʊbɔ:l]  
 \* structure ['strʌktʃə]  
 \* stuffed with meat  
 and oats  
 \* suburbs ['sʌbɜ:bz]  
 \* symbol ['sɪbəl]

## T

take a bus  
 take photos  
 talented  
 talk on the phone  
 tartan ['tɑ:tən]  
 taxi (GB) ['tæksi]  
 teenager [ti:neɪdʒə]  
 tell [tel]  
 tennis court  
 tent [tent]

Szlovákia  
 néha  
 hamarosan  
 dél  
 űr  
 Spanyolország  
 pénz költ  
 időt tölt  
 kanál  
 sportbolt  
 fölt  
 istálló  
 áll  
 tengeri csillag  
 papírbolt  
 megálló (busz,  
 villamos)  
 szívószál  
 csík  
 csíkos  
 illik hozzá, jól áll  
 (ruha)

vasárnap  
 szalmakalap  
 napszemüveg  
 édességbolt  
 úszómester  
 úszónadrág  
 úszódressz  
 Svájc  
 mond  
 tengerparti  
 üdülöhely  
 városnézés  
 sítalpak  
 búvárpipa  
 hógolyó  
 szerkezet  
 hússal és zabbal  
 töltött  
 külváros  
 jelkép

buszra száll  
 fényképez  
 tehetséges  
 telefonon beszél  
 skótkockás  
 taxi  
 tinédzser  
 mond  
 tenispálya  
 sátor

tenth [tenθ]  
 terminal ['tɜ:mɪnɪl]  
 text a message  
 the Carpathian Basin  
 the Czech Republic  
 the Tube  
 the United Kingdom  
 third [θɜ:d]  
 thirteenth [θɜ:'ti:nθ]  
 thirtieth ['θɜ:tiəθ]  
 thirty ['θɜ:ti]  
 Thursday ['θɜ:zdeɪ]  
 ticket ['tɪkɪt]  
 ticket office  
 tight [taɪt]  
 timetable ['taɪmteɪbl]  
 together [tə'geðə]  
 toiletries ['tɔɪlətrɪz]  
 towel ['tauəl]  
 tower ['taʊə]  
 tram [træm]  
 transport [træns'pɔ:t]  
 travel ['trævl]  
 tray [treɪ]  
 trolleybus ['trɒlɪbʌs]  
 try on  
 Tuesday ['tju:zdeɪ]  
 Turkey ['tɜ:ki]  
 twelfth [twelfθ]  
 twentieth ['twentiəθ]  
 \* tails [teɪlz]  
 \* take care of

\* tell the truth  
 \* thistle ['θɪsl]  
 \* training ['treɪnɪŋ]  
 \* tropical ['trɒpɪkəl]

## U

underground [ʌndə'graʊnd] metró  
 underwater [ʌndə'wɔ:tə] vízalatti  
 uniform ['ju:nɪfɔ:m] egyenruha  
 usually ['ju:ʒuəli] általában  
 \* upper mall bevásárlóközpont  
 felső szintje

## V

valley ['væli]  
 vehicle ['viəkl]  
 vet [vet]  
 veterinary clinic  
 vineyard ['vɪnjəd]

tizedik  
 csatlakozópont/  
 végállomás  
 (légitársaságé)  
 SMS-t ír  
 Kárpát-medence  
 Cseh Köztársaság  
 a londoni metró  
 Egyesült Királyság  
 harmadik  
 tizenharmadik  
 harmincadik  
 harminc  
 csütörtök  
 jegy  
 jegypénztár  
 szűk  
 órarend  
 együtt  
 piperecikkek  
 törölköző  
 torony  
 villamos  
 közlekedés  
 utazik  
 tálcá  
 trolibusz  
 felpróbál  
 kedd  
 Törökország  
 tizenkettedik  
 huszadik  
 írás (pénzérme oldala)  
 vigyáz valakire,  
 valamire  
 igazat mond  
 bogáncs  
 edzés  
 trópusi

violin [vaɪə'lin]

## W

waiter ['weɪtə]

walk the dog

want [wɒnt]

watch TV

waterfall ['wɔ:təfɔ:l]

wear [weə]

Wednesday ['wenzdeɪ]

west [west]

What? [wɒt]

What time?

When? [wen]

hegedű

pincér

kutyát sétáltat

akar

tévét néz

vizesés

hord, visel (ruhát)

szerda

nyugat

Mi?

Hánykor?

Mikor?

Where? [weə]

Who? [hu:]

Why? [waɪ]

woman, women

[ˈwʊmən, ˈwɪmɪn]

woollen ['wʊlən]

world [wɜ:ld]

write [raɪt]

\* war [wɔ:]

\* well-known

\* whole [həʊl]

\* witch [wɪtʃ]

\* without [wɪˈðaʊt]

Hol?

Ki?

Miért?

nő, nők

gyapjú

világ

ír

háború

jól ismert

egész

boszorkány

nélkül

## EVERYDAY ENGLISH

### Introduction

Go **with** your family – it is fun.

### Unit 1

You mustn't do that!

### Unit 2

It's quarter **past** 5.

It's half **past** 5.

It's quarter **to** 6.

You're welcome.

I've got two more exercises to do.

It's late.

The match starts **at** 6 o'clock.

Do you speak English?

Yes, a bit.

What do you do **in** your free time?

We swim a lot.

Write **about** your holiday.

Do you play a musical instrument?

I just watch the game.

### Unit 3

You're invited **to** a party.

Thank you **for** the invitation **to** your party.

It's **on** March (the) third.

Can you come?

Yes, of course. I'm free **on** Saturday.

Great. See you on Saturday.

It's polka-dot, just like her pyjamas.

I think you're right.

Happy birthday, have a great day!

Many happy returns of the day!

Time to celebrate!

May all your wishes come true!

Is there any juice left?

Do you want some?

Menj el a családdal – jól fogjátok érezni magatokat!

Ezt nem teheted!

Negyed 6 van.

Fél hat van.

Háromnegyed 6 van.

Szívesen.

Még két feladatomban van hátra.

Késő van.

A meccs hamar kezdődik.

Beszélsz angolul?

Igen, egy kicsit.

Mit szoktál csinálni szabadidődben?

Sokat úszunk.

Írj a nyaralásodról!

Játszol valamilyen hangszeren?

Csak nézni szoktam a játékot.

Meghívást kaptál egy bulira.

Köszönöm, hogy meghívtál a buliba.

Március harmadikán van.

El tudsz jönni?

Természetesen. Ráérek szombaton.

Nagyszerű. Viszlát szombaton.

Pöttyös, mint a pizsamája.

Szerintem igazad van.

Boldog születésnapot, legyen pompás napod!

Sok boldog születésnapot!

Itt az ünneplés ideje.

Minden kívánságod váljon valóra!

Maradt gyümölcsle?

Kérsz egy kicsit?



Are there any sandwiches left?  
Do you want some?  
Yes, please.  
Thank you, Honey.  
The race is over.

#### Unit 4

Do you want to come **to** the swimming pool?  
I'm sorry but I'm busy.  
Would you like to watch the skateboarders?  
Yes, I'd love to!  
Not really...  
What's **on** screen?  
Where would you like to sit?  
What shall we do?  
Sounds great.

#### Revision 2

Use a coin and move on the board.  
You can have another turn.

#### Unit 5

Well done.  
What shall I wear?  
How about that striped blouse?  
Do you often talk to your friends **via** Skype?  
I like spending time **with** my grandparents.  
We can find a cheaper one.  
Don't buy it.  
It's called Bluewater.  
It is open every day of the week.  
Can children drive in your country?  
I am looking **for** this dress **in** purple.  
I'm sorry we haven't got that **in** a different colour.  
Where can I try it **on**?  
It's too long.  
Next please.  
Have you got any change?  
I only have a ten pound note.  
Here is your change.  
Does it suit me?  
I'm afraid ...  
Can I pay **in** cash?  
Can I pay **by** credit card?  
Yes, certainly.  
Are you saving **up**?

#### Unit 6

Go forward 5 spaces.  
Go back 3 spaces.  
Roll a dice.  
Can we take the bus **to** school today?  
How often do you travel **by** bus?  
Do you go to school **on** foot?  
We have got lots of plans **for** the weekend.

Maradt szendvics?  
Kérsz néhányat?  
Igen, kérek szépen.  
Köszönöm, Édesem.  
Vége a versenynek.

El akarsz jönni az uszodába?  
Sajnálom, de nem érek rá.  
Szeretnéd megnézni a deszkásokat?  
Szeretném.  
Nem nagyon.  
Mit adnak a moziban?  
Hol szeretne ülni?  
Mit tegyünk/csináljunk?  
Jól hangzik!

Egy érme segítségével haladj a táblán!  
Még egyszer te jössz!

Ügyes vagy.  
Mit vegyek fel?  
Mit szólsz ahhoz a csíkos blúzhoz?  
Gyakran beszélsz a barátaiddal Skype-on?  
Szeretek a nagyszüleimmel lenni.  
Találunk olcsóbbat.  
Ne vedd meg ezt!  
Bluewaternek hívják.  
A hét minden napján nyitva van.  
Nálatok vezethetnek a gyerekek?  
Ugyanilyen ruhát szeretnék lila színben.  
Sajnálom, nincs más színben.  
Hol próbálhatom fel?  
Ez túl hosszú.  
Kérem a következőt!  
Van aprópénze?  
Csak egy tízfontos bankjegyem van.  
Tessék, a visszajáró.  
Jól áll?  
Attól tartok ...  
Fizethetek készpénzzel?  
Fizethetek hitelkártyával?  
Természetesen igen.  
Spórolsz? Gyűjtesz valamire?

Lépj előre 5 mezőt!  
Lépj vissza 3 mezőt!  
Dobj a dobókockával.  
Mehetünk ma busszal az iskolába?  
Milyen gyakran utazol busszal?  
Gyalog jársz iskolába?  
Sok tervünk van a hétvégére.

They aren't old-fashioned at all.

There is enough room **for** a family inside.

Bye **for** now.

Egyáltalán nem régimódiak.

Elég hely van benne egy család számára.

Viszlát!

### Unit 7

Have a safe flight.

I'm sure...

I feel that...

**In** my opinion...

What do you think...?

He does not understand them either.

Let's imagine that you are on holiday.

It's the happiest one in your life.

Jó utat!

Biztos vagyok benne...

Úgy érzem...

Véleményem szerint...

Mit gondolsz?

Ő sem érti őket.

Képzeld el, hogy nyaralsz!

Ez a legboldogabb nyaralás az életedben.

### Unit 8

What is his/her job?

What do you do **for** a living?

**on** the left

**in** the middle

**on** the right

**in** the foreground

**in** the background

**on** the top

**at** the bottom

Mi a foglalkozása?

Mivel keresi a kenyerét?

a bal oldalon

középen

a jobb oldalon

az előtérben

a háttérben

a tetején

az alján

### Revision 4

He was born **in**...

...-ban született.

## PROPER NOUNS

### LONDON – APPENDIX

Big Ben

Buckingham Palace

London Eye

St. Paul's Cathedral

the Changing of the Guard

the Crown Jewels

the House of Commons

the House of Lords

the Houses of Parliament

the Royal Family

the Tower of London

the Whispering Gallery

Tower Bridge

Westminster Abbey

Yeomen warders

Big Ben (a Parlament óratornya, valójában a harang neve)

Buckingham-palota (a királyi palota)

a londoni óriáskerék

Szent Pál székesegyház

őrségváltás (a királyi palota előtt)

a koronaékszerek (a londoni Towerben)

az alsóház az angol parlamentben

a felsőház az angol parlamentben

a Parlament épülete

a királyi család

a londoni Tower (erőd a Temze partján, jelenleg múzeum)

a suttogó galléria (a Szent Pál székesegyházban)

Tower-híd

Westminsteri apátság

a londoni Tower őrei

### OTHER PROPER NOUNS – APPENDIX

Death Valley

the English Channel

the Great Barrier Reef

the Niagara Falls

Halál-völgy (az Egyesült Államokban)

La Manche csatorna (Franciaország és a Brit-szigetek között)

Nagy-korallzátony (Ausztrália észak-keleti partján)

a Niagara-vízesés (Kanadában)