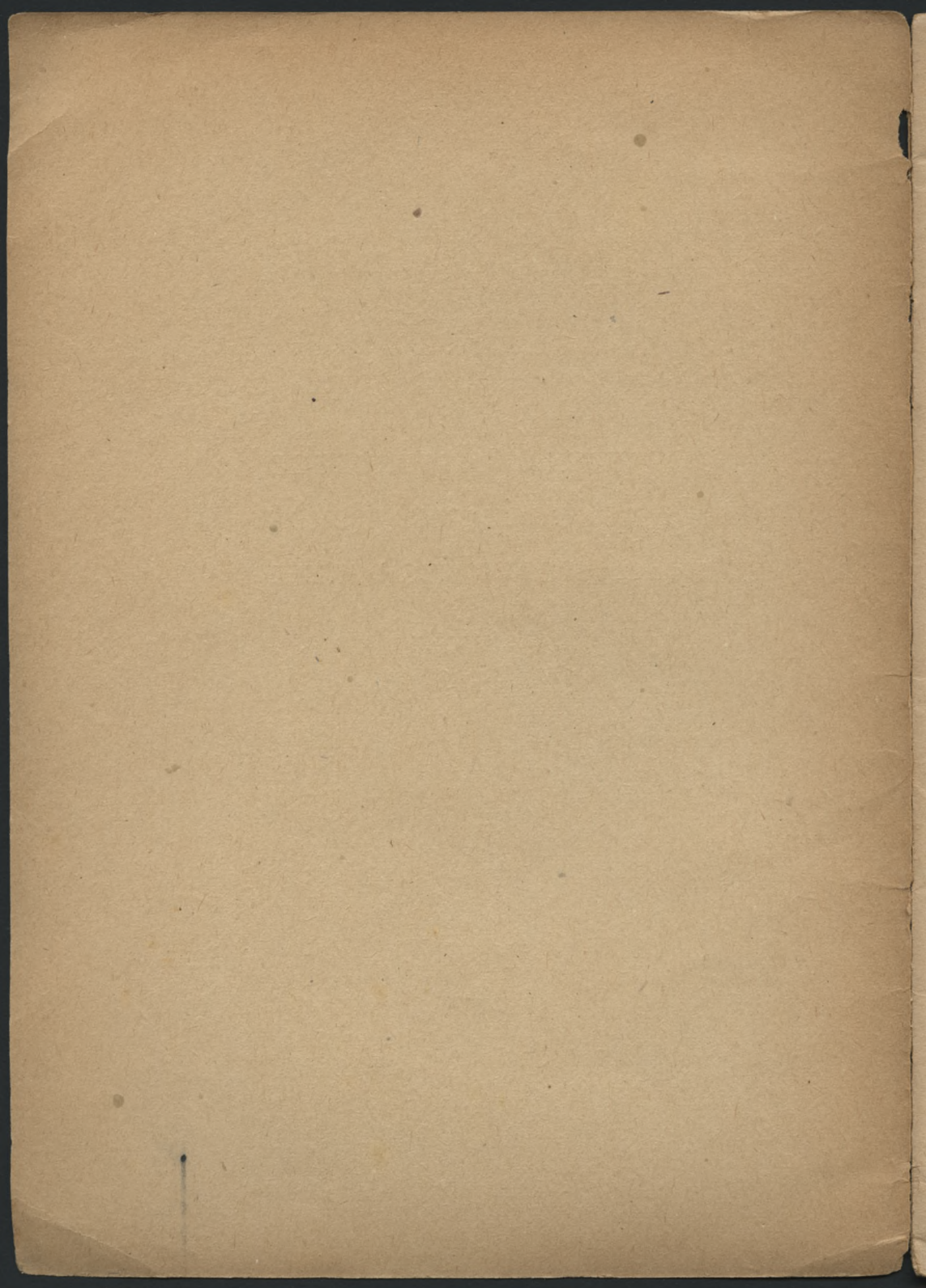


TRZYDZIESCI
LEKCYJ

JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO
DLA POCZĄTKUJĄCYCH
OPRACOWANYCH PRZEZ
X.F.M.

13



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LEKCJA XXV

Washington and the Corporal.

During the American War, the captain of a little band of soldiers was giving orders to those under him to raise a heavy beam to the top of some military works which they were repairing. The weight was almost beyond their power to raise, and the voice of the superintendent was often heard shouting, "Heave away! There it goes! Heave, ho!"

An officer, not in military costume, was passing, and asked the superintendent why he did not give a little help. The latter, astonished, turning round with all the pomp of an emperor, said, "Sir, I am a corporal".

"You are, are you?", replied the officer; I was not aware of that, and taking off his hat, he bowed, saying, "I beg your pardon, Corporal".

Upon this he dismounted, and pulled together with the other men till the sweat stood in drops on his forehead. And when the beam was raised, turning to the little great man, he said:

"Corporal, when you have another such job, and have not men enough, send for your Commander-in-chief", and I shall gladly come to you a second time". The corporal was thunder-struck. It was Washington.

Washington (<i>to'szyngten</i>)	— pierwszy prezydent Ameryki
corporal (<i>ko/rl'porel</i>)	— kapral
during (<i>dju'ring</i>)	— podczas
American War	— wojna Ameryki o niepodległość.
band (<i>bend</i>)	— grupa
heavy (<i>he'wi</i>)	— ciężki
beam (<i>bim</i>)	— kłoda
military (<i>my'lyteri</i>)	— wojskowy
works (<i>te/r/ks</i>)	— w liczbie mnogiej: urządzenie, okopy, szanice
weight (<i>tejt</i>)	— ciężar
beyond (<i>bi'jand</i>)	— ponad
power (<i>pa'te/rl</i>)	— siła, moc
superintendent (<i>superynten'dynt</i>)	— nadzorca, dozorca
to heave (<i>hijw</i>)	— podnieść, dźwignąć

ho! (<i>ho!</i>)	— wykrzyknik
costume (<i>kas'tjum</i>)	— kostium, mundur
astonished (<i>esta'nysz</i>)	— zdziwiony
pomp (<i>pamp</i>)	— pompa
emperor (<i>em'perer</i>) 2 ostatnie e jak ö	— cesarz, panujący
to be aware (<i>ele/r/')</i>	— wiedzieć, być przekonany
to bow (<i>ba!</i>)	— skłonić się
to dismount (<i>dysma'nt</i>)	— zejść z konia, zejść, zstąpić
to pull (<i>pól</i>)	— ciągnąć
sweat (<i>slet</i>)	— pot
drop (<i>drop</i>)	— kropla
forehead (<i>fo/r/'hed</i> albo <i>fo/r/'yd</i>)	— czoło
Commander-in-chief (<i>koman'de/r/ yn czif</i>) amer. <i>komen'de/r</i> . .	— głównodowodzący
thunder-struck (<i>than'de/r/ strak</i>)	— rażony piorunem

GRAMATYKA

Imiesłów — Participle (*pa/r/'tysypl*)

Present Participle

helping
giving
blowing

Perfect Participle

helped
given
blown

Imiesłów czasu teraźniejszego oznacza czynność jeszcze trwającą i zawsze kończy się na: *ing*.

Imiesłów czasu przeszłego (perfect) kończy się różnie, zależnie, od czasownika, i oznacza czynność zakończoną.

Ogólnie możemy powiedzieć, że imiesłów ma charakter albo przymiotnikowy albo orzeczeniowy.

1. Imiesłów może spełniać rolę przymiotnika n.p. *an interesting book, unknown seas*. Interesująca książka, nieznanne morza.

a) Imiesłów bez żadnych dalszych określeń zawsze poprzedza rzeczownik. *Through the howling wind we heard the voice of our captain.*

(to howl -ball = wyć) Wśród wyjącego wiatru słyszeliśmy głos naszego kapitana.

b) Imiesłów mający dalsze określenia następuje po rzeczowniku. In came a big man dressed in blue.

2. Imiesłów orzeczeniowy określa okoliczności, w których dokonuje się czynność.

On the platform of the station people move along in a single file always keeping to the right. Na peronie stacji ludzie posuwają się naprzód zawsze trzymając się prawej strony.

The captain being absent, no one knew what to do. (dosł) Kapitan będąc nieobecny, nikt nie wiedział co robić.

Zastanów się nad następującymi zdaniami i odróżnij, gdzie jest gerundium a gdzie imiesłów.

1. Ruth and her brother were fond of feeding the fowls.
2. Every morning the girl spent an hour feeding the fowls and collecting the eggs.
3. She tried to make herself useful by watering the flowers in the flower garden.
4. She was proud of keeping the footpaths in order.
5. In some fields the children saw the men cutting and binding the corn.
6. In other fields the cutting and binding of the corn was done by machines.
7. The children had never seen machines cutting the corn.
8. Both the children liked riding to town with Mr. Brown.
9. The milking of cows was done by Mrs. Brown.

to feed (<i>fid</i>)	— żywić
fowls (<i>fałz</i>)	— ptactwo, drób
to collect (<i>kale'kt</i>)	— zbierać
useful (<i>ju's'fel</i>)	— użyteczny
to water (<i>to'te/ri</i>)	— podlewać, nawadniać
footpath (<i>fót'peth</i>)	— ścieżka
to bind (<i>bajnd</i>)	— wiązać
machine (<i>meszi'jn</i>)	— maszyna
to milk	— doić

Economy Wasted

A tourist was stranded in Norway with only enough money in his pocket to pay his passage back to England. Thinking the matter over, he decided that as it was only a two day's journey he could easily dispense with food. So he went on board the steamer and bought a ticket.

He closed his ear to the sound of the lunch bell and when dinner time came he refused the invitation to accompany a fellow traveler to the saloon on the ground that he did not feel well.

The next morning he skipped breakfast by pretending to oversleep himself, and at lunch time he again managed to keep out of the way. At dinner time, however, the pangs of hunger overcame the scruples of conscience, for he was so hungry that he could have eaten leather.

"I'm going to feed" said he, "even if they throw me overboard afterwards. I might as well drown as starve". At the dinner table he ate ravenously everything put in front of him. Filled to repletion he felt braced up for the coming row.

"Bring me the bill", he said to the steward.

"The bill, sir?" said the latter.

"Yes" answered the traveller.

"There isn't any bill" was the reply. "On this ship meals are included in the passage money."

Columbus and the Egg

One day, when Columbus had returned from his first voyage of discovery, a dinner was given in his honour. Some of the guests were jealous of his popularity, and one said with a sneer, "I cannot see that you have done anything so wonderful. Any sailor could have sailed across the ocean as you did".

Without a word Columbus got up and took an egg from a dish. He handed it to the speaker and said quietly, "Stand it on end".

The man took the egg, tried to do what Columbus had told him, and failed. He then passed it to his neighbour. He too failed. It passed around the table, and everyone tried. But no one could make the egg stand on end.

When it had come back to Columbus, he tapped one end lightly on the table. This was just enough to flatten it a little, and the egg stood upright. "Anyone can do it after he has been shown how" he said smiling.

economy (*iko'nomi*)

amer. *ika'nami*

to waste (*lejsi*)

— oszczędność

— stracić, trwonić, niszczyć

tourist (tu'ryst)	— turysta
to strand (strend)	— utknąć okrętem przy brzegu
Norway (no/r'lej)	— Norwegia
passage (pe'sydz)	— przejście, przejazd
to dispense (dyspe'ns)	— obyć się, uwolnić od czego
on board	— na pokład
steamer (sti'melr/)	— parowiec
to refuse (refju'z)	— odmówić
to accompany (ekam'peni)	— towarzyszyć
fellow (fe'loł)	— towarzysz
traveler albo traveller	— podróżnik
(tre'wele/r/)	
saloon (selu'in)	— salon, sala (w Ameryce: oberża, miejsce sprzedaży wódki, piwa.)
on the ground	— na podstawie, z powodu
to skip (skjyp)	— skakać, opuścić
to pretend (prite'nd)	— udawać
to manage (me'nydz)	— kierować
he managed to keep out of the way	— udało mu się trzymać z dala.
pang (peng)	— męczarnia, ból
hunger (han'ge/r/)	— głód
to overcome (oł'we/r/kam)	— przezwyciężyć
scruple (skru'pl)	— wyrzut, skrupuł
conscience (kan'sienc)	— sumienie
leather (le'dbe/r/)	— skóra
to feed (fid)	— żywić, karmić, jeść
overboard (oł'we'r/bo/r/d)	— poza pokład okrętu
to starve (sta/r/w)	— głodować, umrzeć z głodu
ravenously (rej'wenesli)	— żarłocznie
to brace up (brejs)	— spiąć, wzmocnić
repletion (rypli'szen)	— napełnienie, przepelnienie
row (roł)	— awantura, widowisko
steward (stu'le/r/d) e jak niem.ö	— ekonom, kucharz, szafarz na okręcie
to include (ynklu'ld)	— zawierać
Columbus (Kalam'bes)	— Kolumb
voyage (wo'jedz)	— podróż
discovery (dyska'weri)	— odkrycie
guest (giest)	— gość

jealous (dzie'lys)	— zazdrosny
popularity (popjule'ryti)	— popularność
amer. papjule'ryti	
sneer (snijr)	— szyderczy uśmiech
dish (dysz)	— półmisek
wonderful (łan'de/r/fól)	— zadziwiający, cudowny
speaker (spi'ke/r/l)	— mówca
to hand	— podać
quietly (kła'jytli)	— spokojnie
to fail (fejl)	— nie zdołać, nie udać się
end (end)	— koniec
to tap (tep)	— uderzyć lekko
to flatten (fle'tn)	— spłaszczyc
upright (ap'rajt)	— prosto

Tłumaczenie angielskie do lekcji 23

1. My friends expected me to bring them a present.
2. The teacher did not want the children to stay too long out-doors.
3. I expect this book to be easy.
4. We saw him drive off with his car.
5. We made him count the money again.
6. The officer observed the French ships come on.
7. He felt his heart beat.
8. Nelson heard his sailors shout: "Victory".
9. The doctor expected Nelson to die soon.
10. The English think Nelson to be their great admiral.

The Philosopher and the Ferryman

One day a philosopher was crossing a river in a small boat.

During the passage he said to the ferryman, "Do you know anything about arithmetic?"

"Oh, no" said the ferryman, "I don't know anything about it".

"I am very sorry for you" said the philosopher, "for a quarter of your life is lost".

A little later the philosopher asked the ferryman a second question, "Do you know anything about geometry?"

"Oh, no" said the ferryman, "I have never heard anything about it".

"I am very sorry for you" said the philosopher, "for a second quarter of your life is lost".

After a short pause the philosopher asked the ferryman a third question, "Do you know anything about astronomy?"

"Oh, no" answered the ferryman as before, "I have never heard anything about it".

"I am very sorry for you" said the philosopher, "for a third quarter of your life is lost".

At this moment the boat ran on a rock. The ferryman sprang up and said "Can you swim?"

"Oh, no" said the philosopher, "I can't".

"I am very sorry for you then", said the ferryman, "your whole life is lost, for the boat is sinking".

philosopher (<i>fylo'zofe/rɫ</i>)	— filozof
amer. <i>fyła'zefe/rɫ</i>	
ferryman (<i>fe'rimen</i>)	— przewoźnik
arithmetic (<i>eryth'metyk</i>)	— arytmetyka
quarter (<i>kłɔ/rɫ'te/rɫ</i>)	— ćwierć, jedna czwarta
geometry (<i>dzi-o'metri</i>)	— geometria
pause (<i>poz</i>)	— pauza, przerwa
astronomy (<i>estro'nomi</i>)	— astronomia
amer. <i>estra'nemi</i>	
rock (<i>rok</i>) amer. <i>rak</i>	— skała, kamień
to run on a rock	— najechać na skałę
whole (<i>bołl</i>)	— cały
to sink (<i>syńk</i>)	— tonąć

LEKCJA XXVI

The Monroe Doctrine

In the first years of the 19th century, while the National Road was pushed westward. Mexico and several South American countries had declared themselves republics, independent of Spain. The Czar of Russia and most of the European kings looked with a jealous eye upon republics. The Czar then held Russian America (now Alaska) and was endeavouring to get possession of more territory, further south, on the Pacific coast. He with other European rulers, formed an alliance to force the new American nations to bow their heads again under the old despotic yoke of Spain from which they had just freed themselves. President Monroe cried: "Hands off".

In his message to Congress in 1823 he declared:

1. That the United States would deny the right to any European power to plant any new colonies on the American continent.
2. That we were resolved not to meddle with the affairs of the nations of the Old World.
3. That we were equally determined that they should not in any way meddle with the affairs of the New World.

That declaration is called the Monroe Doctrine. It means that we consider that "America is for Americans". We stand on the right of different nations on both the American Continents, North and South, to manage their own affairs in their own way, without interference from Europe.

Monroe (<i>manroł'</i>)	— jeden z prezydentów Stanów Zjednoczonych.
doctrine (<i>dak'tryn</i>)	— doktryna, zbiór zasad
century (<i>sen'czeri</i>)	— wiek, stulecie
national (<i>ne'szynel</i>)	— narodowy
road (<i>rołd</i>)	— droga, szosa
push (<i>pósz</i>)	— pchać
westward (<i>łest'łe/r/d</i>)	— na zachód
Mexico (<i>me'ksykoł</i>)	— Meksyk
several (<i>se'werel</i>)	— kilka
South America	— Południowa Ameryka
to declare (<i>dikle/r/ł'</i>)	— oświadczyć

republic (ripa'blyk)	— republika
independent (yndipen'dent)	— niezależny
Spain (spejn)	— Hiszpania
Czar (ca'rl)	— car
king (k'jyng)	— król
Alaska (eles'ka)	— Alaska
to endeavour (ende'we/r/)	— usiłować
possession (peze'szen)	— posiadłość, posiadanie
territory (te'rytori)	— obszar
coast (kołst)	— brzeg morza
ruler (ru'le/r/) e jak niem.ö	— rządzący, władca
alliance (ela'jync)	— przymierze, alians
yoke (jołk)	— jarzmo
president (pre'zydent)	— prezydent
hands off!	— ręce precz!
message (me'sydż)	— orędzie, depesza
Congress (kon'gres)	— kongres
amer. kan'gres	
deny (dynaj')	— odmówić
continent (kon'tynent)	— kontynent
amer. kan'tynent	
to resolve (rizo'lw)	— postanowić, zdecydować
to meddle (me'dl)	— mieszać się
affair (efe'rl')	— sprawa
Old World	— stary świat (Europa)
interference (ynte/r/fi'rync)	— mieszanie się, wtrącanie się

GRAMATYKA

1. Rzeczowniki, złożone z dwóch lub więcej wyrazów, tworzą liczbę mnogą przez dodanie "s" do głównego wyrazu n. p. maid-servant, maid-servants służące; looker-on, lookers-on = widzowie.

2. Niektóre rzeczowniki występują tylko w liczbie pojedynczej, chociaż mają znaczenie również liczby mnogiej: business = interes, interesy; furniture = meble; strength = siła, siły; progress = postęp, postępy etc.

3. Niektóre rzeczowniki są używane tylko w liczbie mnogiej: ashes = popiół; contents = zawartość; goods = dobra, towary; Middle-ages = Średniowiecze; oats = owies; thanks = podziękowanie, dzięki; tidings = wiadomość; wages = zarobek; trousers = spodnie; scissors = nożyce; spectacles = okulary; tongs = obcęgi.

Słowo: *people* = ludzie, ma znaczenie liczby mnogiej i używa się bez rodzajnika i bez "s".

Jednak: *the people* = naród, *the peoples* = narody.

4. Jeżeli części ciała lub jakieś przedmioty odnoszą się do więcej osób, wówczas stawia się je w liczbie mnogiej (w przeciwieństwie do języka polskiego).

Two hundred soldiers lost their *lives*. Dwieście żołnierzy straciło życie.

He drank our *healths*. On wypił nasze zdrowie.

Zwróć uwagę na słowa drukowane kursywą.

Sophy was a fresh-looking young person, especially as she wore no big *spectacles* like so many journalists.

With her brown *hair* she looked quite young.

She had grown up on a Canadian farm, where her parents led simple *lives*.

She found the *means* to get away from home.

She wrote articles for the newspapers, and though she got no *riches* by it, she was forced to widen her knowledge.

She made good *progress*.

People were very fond of her articles.

Politics were especially interesting to her.

She took much *pains* to get a good style.

One day the *news* came to her that her aunt had left her 2000 dollars.

Thanks to this sum of money she could go to Europe.

On the boat train she got much good *advice*.

In London she took cheap quarters, the *furniture* of which was very simple.

To get to her room she had to go up very narrow *stairs*.

The *terms* for this room were eight pounds a week.

At first the mistress was very distrustful, but at last she shook *hands* with Sophy.

Sophy (*soł'fi*)

fresh-looking

person (*pe/r/sn*)

spectacles (*spek'tekels*)

journalist (*dzie/r/nelyst*)

grow up

means (*minz*)

riches (*ryczes*)

to widen (*taj'dn*)

— Zofia

— wyglądająca świeżo

— osoba

— okulary

— redaktor, żurnalista

— wyrósć, wychować się

— środek (*i*)

— bogactwo

— rozszerzyć

knowledge (<i>no'ledż</i>)	— wiedza, wiadomość
amer. na'lydż	
pains (<i>pejnz</i>)	— trud
style (<i>stajl</i>)	— styl
sum (<i>sam</i>)	— suma
boat (<i>bołt</i>)	— okręt
boat train	— pociąg mający połączenie z okrętem
quarters (<i>kło/rl'te/r/z</i>)	— kwatera
stairs (<i>ste/r/z</i>)	— schody
terms (<i>te/r/mz</i>)	— warunek, cena
mistress (<i>mys'trys</i>)	— pani (domu), właścicielka
distrustful (<i>dystrast'fel</i>)	— niedowierzający, nieufny

Rozmowa. At Table

Mrs. Graham: We are having clear soup in your honour, Kate. We don't have soup as a rule.

Mr. Graham (to the maid): Some bread, please, Mary. Thank you. Pass me the salt, please, Edward. Well, Kate, what do you think of our English food?

Kate: I like your roast meat and your puddings very much. But it seems strange to have potatoes and vegetables plain boiled, and to eat so many kinds of pickles and sharp sauces.

Mrs. Graham: Cookery in England is much simpler than on the Continent. Do you like our pies and tarts?

Kate: Yes I do. At home we only have sweets on Sundays and holidays. But we have soup every day.

Edward: Do you all drink water as we do?

Kate: No. My parents sometimes drink beer or wine. We children drink nothing for dinner — we have dinner when you have lunch — and have soup or cocoa for supper.

Mrs. Graham (to the maid): Put the potatoe pie before Master Edward. Mr. Graham will carve the cold mutton. Give me the vegetable marrow.

Mr. Graham: May I help you to some mutton, Kate?

Kate: Yes, please. Oh, that's far too much, — only just a tiny piece; thank you.

Mrs. Graham: Mary, hand Mr. Graham the fruit, please.

Mr. Graham: I'll just have an apple. We will not linger over our meal to-day, as I have a treat in store for you. I have ordered a motor-car for two o'clock, and I am going to take you all out in it for a picnic tea.

clear soup (<i>kli/r/ sup</i>)	— rosół
Kate (<i>kiejt</i>)	— skrót dla: Katarzyna
as a rule	— z reguły
salt (<i>solt</i>)	— sól
Edward (<i>ed'le/r/d</i>)	— Edward
roast (<i>rolst</i>)	— upiec (mięso)
pudding (<i>pu'ding</i>) w Ameryce	— budyn
spotyka się też: <i>pa'ding</i>	
strange (<i>streńdz</i>)	— dziwny
plain (<i>plejn</i>)	— równy, prosty
to boil (<i>bojl</i>)	— gotować
pickle (<i>pykl</i>)	— kwaśny ogórek (kiszony)
sharp (<i>szarp</i>)	— ostry
sauce (<i>soos</i>)	— sos
cookery (<i>kó'keri</i>)	— gotowanie (w znac. przenośnym kuchnia)
pie (<i>paj</i>)	— pasztet, tort, ciasto przekła- dane owocami.
tart (<i>ta/r/t</i>)	— ciasto, tort
beer (<i>bi/r/</i>)	— piwo
cocoa (<i>koł'koł</i>)	— kakao
potatoe pie (<i>petej'toł paj</i>)	— opiekane, duszone ziemniaki
carve (<i>ka/r/w</i>)	— krajać, rzeźbić
marrow (<i>me'roł</i>)	— szpik, mlecz pacierzowy
vegetable marrow	— owalna dynia
linger (<i>lyn'džel/r/</i>) e jak niem. <i>ö</i>	— zatrzymywać się, ociągać
treat (<i>trit</i>)	— częstowanie, uczta — tutaj niespodzianka
in store	— w zapasie
picnic (<i>pyk'nyk</i>)	— wycieczka

He couldn't stand it any longer

Two ladies in a car disputed concerning the window, and at last called the conductor as referee.

"If this window is open" one declared, "I shall catch cold and will probably die".

"If this window is shut" the other announced, "I shall certainly suffocate"
The two glared at each other.

The conductor was at a loss, but he welcomed the words of a man with a red nose who sat near.

These were: "First open the window, conductor. That will kill one. Next shut it. That will kill the other. Then we can have peace".

Proverbs and Sayings

1. Out of the frying-pan into the fire.
Z patelni w ogień. (Z deszczu pod rynnę).
2. Make hay while the sun shines.
Rób siano, gdy słońce świeci. (Kuj żelazo, póki gorące.)
3. A good name is better than riches.
Dobra sława lepsza niż bogactwo.
4. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
Ptak w ręku więcej wart niż dwa w krzaku.
5. No gains without pains.
Niema zysków bez trudów (bólów). (Bez pracy niema kołaczy.)

He couldn't stand it to dispute (<i>dyspiut'</i>) referee (<i>refri'</i>)	— nie mógł znieść (wytrzymać) — spierać się, rozprawiać — sędzia polubowny, ten który godzi innych.
to catch cold probably (<i>pro'bebli</i>) amer. <i>pra'bebli</i>	— przeziębic się — prawdopodobnie, pewnie
to shut (<i>szat</i>) announce (<i>enał'nc</i>) to suffocate (<i>sa'folkiejt</i>) to glare (<i>gle/rł</i>)	— zamknąć — ogłosić, oznajmić — udusić się — wpatrywać się, spoglądać ze złością
to be at a loss	— być w kłopotcie, nie wiedzieć rado
frying-pan (<i>fra'ing pen</i>) bush (<i>busz</i>) gain (<i>giejn</i>)	— patelnia — krzak — zysk

Rozwiązanie ćwiczenia z lekcji 24

1. The enemy was frightened by the news of the coming of our army.
2. He likes studying languages.

3. He was praised for studying in his spare time.
4. He spoiled his eyes by studying too much.
5. The Polish Government made laws against exporting certain articles to Germany.

Little Mary's First Day at School

It was little Mary's first day at school.

"What is your name" asked the teacher.

"Please ma'am, my name is Mary Smith", answered the little girl promptly.

"And what is your father's name" was the teacher's second question.

"John Smith", answered Mary.

"Where do you live", was the third question of the teacher.

"And how old are you my dear girlie?" was the next question.

"Please, ma'am, I was six last birthday."

"And how old do you think I am?" asked the teacher.

"Please, ma'am, I don't know", said Mary, "I can only count up to fifty."

promptly (*prom'tli*)

amer. *pram'tli*

girlie (*gy'r/li*)

birthday (*be/r/'thdej*)

count (*kałnt*)

up to

— prędko, skoro, natychmias⁴

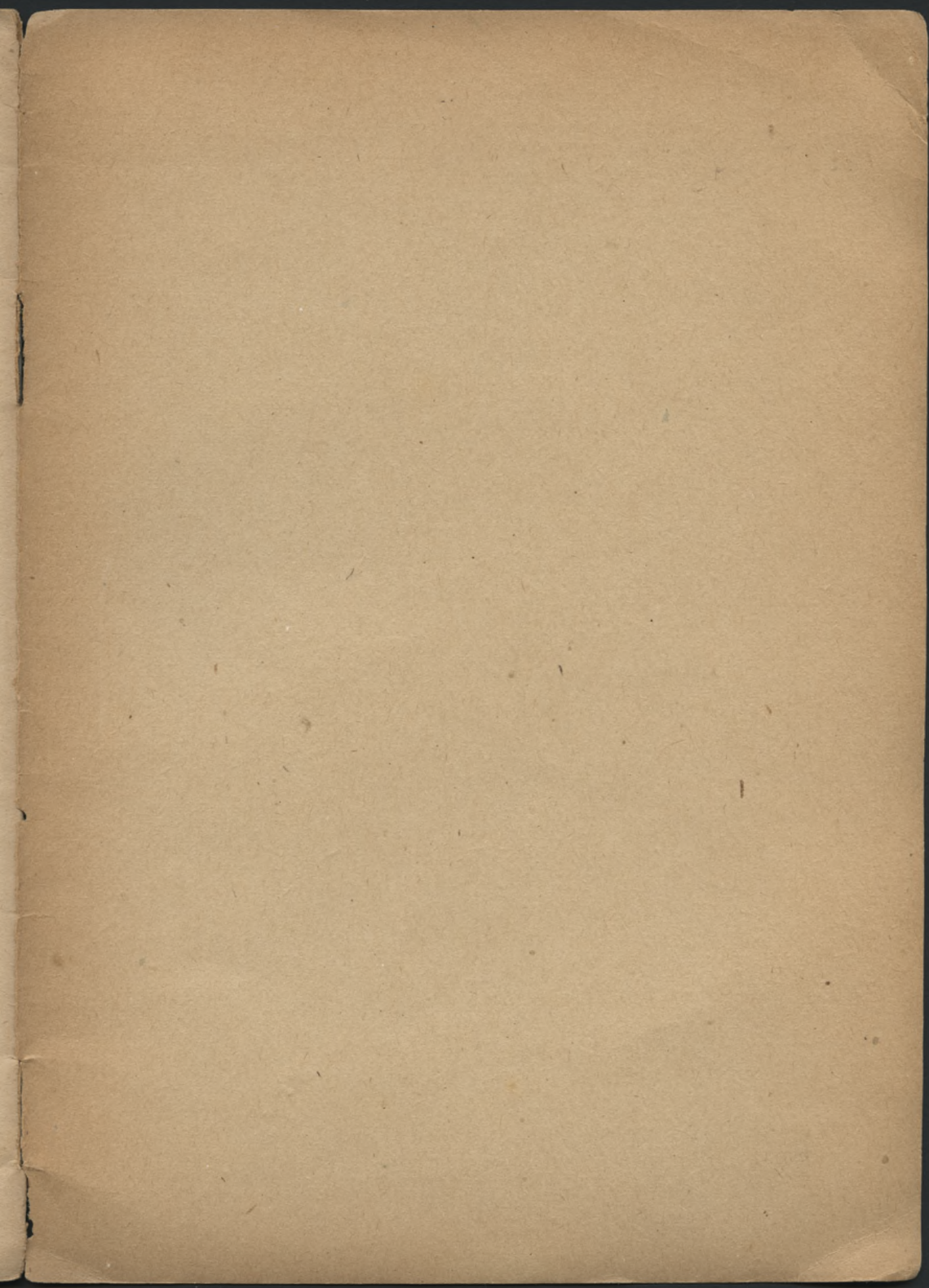
— zdrobniale od: girl
dziewczynka

— urodziny

— liczyć, rachować

— aż do





Arch. Emigracji

Biblioteka

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