

Odcinek nr 93 - Do you feel like taking a shower?

Nowe słownictwo:

Sorry for being late - Przepraszam za spóźnienie

to wait in line (AmE) - stać w kolejce

to queue up (BrE) - stać w kolejce

to need to - potrzebować, musieć (w sensie potrzebować)

to buy - kupować

apples - jabłka

few - mało (niewystarczająco, rzeczowniki policzalne)

fewer - mniej (rzeczowniki policzalne)

the fewest - najmniej (rzeczowniki policzalne)

to feel like - mieć ochotę na

to take a shower (AmE), **to have a shower** (BrE) - wziąć prysznic

to take a bath (AmE), **to have a bath** (BrE) - wziąć kąpiel

wash - myć, prać

exercises - ćwiczenia

Hi, Paweł! Hi, Mistrzu Językowy!

Hey, everyone!

Paweł! I'm sorry za spóźnienie.

You can just say 'Sorry, I'm late' or 'Sorry for being late'.

Dear listener, say: Przepraszam za spóźnienie



Sorry I'm late

Or: Sorry for being late.

What happened?

I just had to wait in a long... How do I say 'kolejka' in English?

You can say either 'wait in line' in the States or just 'to queue up' in the UK.

Dear listener, say: Czekałem w kolejce przez długi czas.



I had to wait in line for a long time.

Great! Or I queued up for a long time.

By the way, Paweł, how do I say 'must' w przeszłości lub w przyszłości?

Stosuje się wtedy 'have to'. Czyli 'I had to' in the past, or 'I will have to' in the future.

I see.

Actually, 'must' can also be used when talking about the future.

For example, I must go to the doctor.

It can mean both 'muszę iść do lekarza', lub 'będę musiała pójść do lekarza'.

I get it!

Dear listener, say: Ta 8-latka będzie musiała iść do domu za 20 min.



This 8-year-old girl will have to go home in 20 minutes.

Nie musiałam dużo ćwiczyć, aby dobrze tańczyć.



I didn't have to practice a lot to dance well.

Oo. And one more thing. English speakers use 'need to' more happily. 'More happily', czyli chętniej. To wyraża nie tyle obowiązek, przymus, co ważność danej sprawy, potrzebę wykonania czegoś.

Dear listener, say: Muszę udoskonalić swój angielski, aby rozmawiać z native speakerami.



I need to improve my English to talk with native speakers.

Great. So, Sonia... What did you buy?

Buy? Chcesz mi zrobić 'bye', 'bye'?

Nie, haha. 'To buy' means 'kupić', and yeah, it's pronounced in the same way as 'bye', czyli 'pa'.

Haha. Well... I couldn't find everything...

Paweł, what is the English word for 'jabłka'?

Apples.

Dear listener, please, repeat after me: apple.



Apple.

So yeah, in the shop there were less apples than I wanted to buy...

I see... There were FEWER apples.

You can count apples, right?

Oh, I see. I get it.

So, few - mało, fewer - mniej, the fewest - najmniej?

Exactly. 'Few', 'fewer', 'the fewest', 'a few' are used with the things you can count.

'Little', 'less', 'the least, and 'a little' are used with the things you cannot count.

I see. And what's the difference between 'few' and 'a few'.

'Few' means that there is not enough of something. Jest tak mało, że nie wystarczy.

'A few' - trochę, wystarczająco.

Cool!

But you don't need to practice it. It's not very common to use neither 'few' nor 'little'.

Let me show you something. Dear listener, please, translate: Mam mało wody.



I have little water.

Or: I don't have much water.

Zaprzeczenie z 'much' i 'many' is more natural.

Ok. Cool. Got it! Thanks, Paweł!

Sure. Sonia, I gotta go.

Me too! It's so hot and sunny today that mam ochotę wziąć prysznic, żeby się odświeżyć.

You can say: I feel like taking a shower. 'I feel like' to 'mam ochotę na coś'.

Dear listener, say: Mam ochotę przyrządzić coś z jabłkami.



I feel like cooking something with apples.

Great!

Czyli wziąć prysznic to 'take a shower'. Right?

Yeah. The British would rather say 'to have a shower', czyli 'mieć prysznic'.

And how do I say 'wziąć kąpiel'?

Dear listener, and how would you say 'wanna'?



A bath

Yeah. A bath means both 'wanna' and 'kąpiel'.

Dear listener, and now try to say: Później wezmę albo kąpiel, albo prysznic.



Later, I'll take either a bath or a shower.

Or: Later, I'll have either a bath or a shower. Excellent!

Ok. Czyli take/have a shower or a bath!

Paweł, and how do I say 'umyc się'?

'To wash' means 'myć' lub 'prać'.

A 'się'?

Haha. I should hurry up, Sonia. Powinienem się pospieszyć. I'll explain that to you next time. Fine?

Sure thing!

Dear listener, remember to do exercises from our native speaker regularly!

'Exercises, czyli 'ćwiczenia'. Be active to improve your English!

Yeah, it helps a lot!

See ya soon!

Se ya!