

Glossary

Grammar & Vocabulary **Booster**

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STUDENT'S BOOK

B2



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Key to Phonetic Symbols

Vowels & Diphthongs

/ɑ:/ calm, heart, far

/æ/ act, mass

/aɪ/ drive, cry

/aɪə/ fire, tyre

/aʊ/ out, down

/aʊə/ flour, sour

/e/ met, lend, pen

/eɪ/ say, weight

/eə/ fair, care

/ɪ/ fit, win

/i:/ feed, me

/ɪə/ near, beard

/ʊ/ lot, spot

/əʊ/ note, coat

/ɔ:/ claw, author

/ɔɪ/ boy, joint

/ʊ/ could, stood

/u:/ you, use

/ʊə/ lure, pure

/ɜ:/ turn, third

/ʌ/ fund, must

/ə/ the first vowel in *about*

/ɪ/ the second vowel in *very*

/u/ the second vowel in *actual*

Consonants

/b/ bed, rub

/d/ done, red

/f/ fit, if

/g/ good, dog

/h/ hat, horse

/j/ yellow, you

/k/ king, pick

/l/ lip, bill

/m/ mat, ram

/n/ not, tin

/p/ pay, lip

/r/ run, read

/s/ soon, bus

/t/ talk, bet

/v/ van, love

/w/ win, wool

/x/ loch

/z/ zoo, buzz

/ʃ/ ship, wish

/ʒ/ measure, leisure

/ŋ/ sing, working

/tʃ/ cheap, witch

/θ/ thin, myth

/ð/ then, bathe

/dʒ/ joy, bridge

Word stress is shown by primary stress and secondary stress: *entertainment* /ˈentəˈteɪnmənt/

Abbreviations

abbrev = abbreviation (skrótowa nazwa)

adj = adjective (przymiotnik)

adv = adverb (przysłówek)

conj = conjunction (spójnik)

idm = idiom (idiom)

n = noun (rzeczownik)

phr = phrase (wyrażenie)

phr v = phrasal verb (czasownik złożony)

pl n = plural noun (rzeczownik w liczbie mnogiej)

pp = past participle (imiesłów czasu przeszłego)

prep = preposition (przyimek)

pron = pronoun (zaimek)

sb = somebody (ktoś)

sth = something (coś)

v = verb (czasownik)

UNIT 1

GRAMMAR (pp. 4-13)

PRESENT TENSES (pp. 4-5)

- 1.1 **permanent** /pəˈmənənt/ (adj) = lasting forever / stały, trwały
e.g. The exhibit is a **permanent** feature at the gallery that won't be removed.
Der.: permanence (n)
Opp.: temporary
- 1.2 **state** /steɪt/ (n) = the condition of sb/sth at a particular time / stan
e.g. Joan is in a **state** of panic because she can't find her passport.
Der.: statement (n)
- 1.3 **repeated** /rɪˈpiːtɪd/ (adj) = happening again and again / powtarzający się
e.g. Angela couldn't finish what she was saying because Tim's **repeated** interruptions just wouldn't stop.
- 1.4 **habitual** /həˈbɪtʃuəl/ (adj) = regular / zwyczajowy, typowy
e.g. Rita always enjoys her **habitual** cup of tea before going to work each morning.
- 1.5 **frequency** /ˈfriːkwənsi/ (n) = the rate at which sth happens / częstotliwość
e.g. Since the new police station opened, the **frequency** of crime in town has dropped; it's much rarer than it used to be.
- 1.6 **law of nature** /lɔː əv ˈneɪtʃə/ (n) = a scientific fact / prawo natury
e.g. Isaac Newton discovered one of the most fundamental **laws of nature**, gravity.
- 1.7 **rise** /raɪz/ (v) = (of the sun) to go up / wschodzić (o słońcu)
e.g. The sun **ris**es in the east and sets in the west.
Der.: arise (v)
Opp.: set
- 1.8 **dramatic narrative** (phr) = the speech in a film, play or book that describes events in an exciting and interesting way / narracja dramatyczna (rodzaj narracji w filmie, sztuce lub książce)
e.g. The witness gave a **dramatic narrative** of all of the events that occurred during the robbery.
- 1.9 **reference** /ˈrefərəns/ (n) = the act of mentioning sth / odniesienie
e.g. Sean made **reference** to the dangers posed by climate change in his essay.
- 1.10 **exclamatory** /eksˈklæmətəri/ (adj) = (of language) expressing surprise, fear, pain, etc suddenly / wykrzyknikowy (np. o zdaniu)
e.g. Tim's frequent gasps and **exclamatory** comments showed how shocked he was at what was happening.
- 1.11 **temporary** /tempərəri/ (adj) = not lasting for a long time / tymczasowy
e.g. Arthur's job is just **temporary**; his contract will finish in two months from now.
Opp.: permanent
- 1.12 **developing** /dɪˈveləpɪŋ/ (adj) = becoming more advanced / rozwijający się
e.g. Biotechnology is a rapidly **developing** field of science, and new discoveries are being made every day.
- 1.13 **annoyance** /əˈnɔɪəns/ (n) = irritation / irytacja, rozdrażnienie
e.g. Much to the passengers' **annoyance**, the bus was more than an hour late again.
- 1.14 **criticism** /ˈkrɪtɪsɪzəm/ (n) = the act of saying negative things about sb/sth / krytyka
e.g. Despite receiving harsh **criticism** when it first opened, the restaurant went on to become hugely popular.
- 1.15 **fixed arrangement** (phr) = a set plan / ustalony plan, zobowiązanie
e.g. Erica can't come for lunch tomorrow; she has a **fixed arrangement** that she can't change.
- 1.16 **dye** /daɪ/ (v) = to change the colour of sth using a special product / farbować (np. włosy)
e.g. Angela **d**yed her blonde hair dark brown.
- 1.17 **evidence** /ˈeɪdɪəns/ (n) = proof / dowód
e.g. The judge said that the accused was free to go on account of there not being enough **evidence** to convict her.
- 1.18 **stated** /steɪtɪd/ (adj) = clearly mentioned / określony, ustalony
e.g. The train is to leave at the **stated** time of 4 o'clock.
- 1.19 **visible** /ˈvɪzəbəl/ (adj) = that can be seen / widoczny
e.g. The forest fires along the side of the mountain were **visible** from miles away.
Der.: visibility (n)
Opp.: invisible
- 1.20 **anger** /æŋɡə/ (n) = a strong feeling of displeasure directed towards sb/sth / złość, gniew
e.g. Hannah was unable to hide her **anger** when she found out that James had broken her laptop.
Der.: angry (adj)
- 1.21 **irritation** /ɪˈrɪteɪʃən/ (n) = annoyance / irytacja, rozdrażnienie
e.g. Peter's **irritation** and frustration were rapidly increasing as Ted was arguing with him.
- 1.22 **duration** /dʒʊˈreɪʃən/ (n) = the length of time sth takes / czas trwania
e.g. The **duration** of the writing exam is one hour and fifteen minutes.

UNIT 1

- 1.23 **involuntary** /ɪnˈvɒləntəri/ (adj) = done unconsciously / mimowolny
e.g. *Things like smell and taste are **involuntary** senses that we have no control over.*
Opp.: voluntary
- 1.24 **adore** /əˈdɔː/ (v) = to love sb very much / uwielbiać, bardzo lubić
e.g. *Emilia **adores** her grandmother; she's her favourite relative.*
Der.: adorable (adj)
- 1.25 **detest** /dɪˈtest/ (v) = to hate sb/sth very much / nienawidzić
e.g. *Sarah **detests** any form of cruelty to animals; she can't stand people who mistreat their pets.*
Der.: detestable (adj)
- 1.26 **suppose** /səˈpəʊz/ (v) = to think that sth is true / przypuszczać, zakładać
e.g. *I haven't seen Jeff but I **suppose** he must be at the gym; he usually goes there at this time of day.*
Der.: supposedly (adv), supposition (n)
- 1.27 **belong (to sb)** /brɪˈlɒŋ/ (v) = to be sb's possession / należeć (do kogoś)
e.g. *We don't know who this dog, which was wandering the streets, **belonged to**.*
Der.: belongings (pl n)
- 1.28 **concern (sb)** /kənˈsɜːn/ (v) = to worry sb / niepokoić (kogoś)
e.g. *The icy roads **concerned** Michael so much that he decided not to drive to work.*
Der.: unconcerned (adj)
- 1.29 **depend (on sth)** /dɪˈpend/ (v) = to be determined by sth / zależeć (od czegoś)
e.g. *What Mark wears **will depend** on the weather; if it's cold, he'll put on his jumper but if it's hot, he'll wear a T-shirt.*
Der.: dependant (n), dependency (n), dependence (n), dependable (adj)
- 1.30 **possess (sth)** /pəˈzes/ (v) = to own sth / posiadać, mieć (coś)
e.g. *Eric **doesn't possess** a summer house, but would love to have one.*
Der.: possession (n), possessor (n), possessive (adj)
- 1.31 **deliberate** /dɪˈlɪbəreɪt/ (adj) = intentional / celowy, zamierzony
e.g. *The young vandal caused **deliberate** damage to the building; it wasn't an accident.*
Opp.: unintentional
- 1.32 **flavour** /ˈfleɪvə/ (n) = the particular taste that a food has / smak (jedzenia)
e.g. *Many people don't like the taste of anchovies because they find the **flavour** too strong.*
- 1.33 **texture** /ˈtekstʃə/ (n) = how a substance feels / konsystencja (np. jedzenia)
e.g. *Gary stirred the sauce until it had a thick, creamy **texture**.*

- 1.34 **go off** /ˌɡəʊ ˈɒf/ (phr v) = (of a food or liquid) to go bad / zepsuć się (o jedzeniu)
e.g. *Rachel threw out the milk because it **had gone off** and smelt bad.*
- 1.35 **consider** /kənˈsɪdə/ (v) = to think about sth carefully / rozważyć
e.g. *Laura told her boss that she needed some time to **consider** the new job offer before she decided what to do.*
Der.: considerate (adj), considerable (adj), consideration (n)
- 1.36 **view (sth)** /vjuː/ (v) = to look at sth / oglądać, widzieć (coś)
e.g. *Paula decided not to rent the apartment which she **viewed** yesterday because it was too small for her.*
Der.: viewer (n)

EXERCISE 1 (p. 5)

- 1.37 **stew** /stjuː/ (n) = a dish made up of meat and vegetables cooked slowly in a liquid / gulasz, potrawka (z mięsa i warzyw)
e.g. *Margaret stirred the lamb **stew**, which was cooking slowly on the stove, every now and then.*
- 1.38 **spice** /spaɪs/ (n) = a dried substance that comes from a plant and is used for adding flavour to food / przyprawa
e.g. *Indian cuisine is famous for its use of different **spices** such as turmeric, cumin and coriander.*
Der.: spicy (adj)
- 1.39 **bland** /blænd/ (adj) = lacking flavour / mdły, nijaki (o smaku)
e.g. *Lucy found the food at the restaurant to be **bland** and very tasteless.*
Der.: blandness (n)
- 1.40 **radiator** /ˈreɪdɪeɪtə/ (n) = a heater / grzejnik
e.g. *It was so cold that Mary turned on the **radiator** for a while to warm up the room.*

EXERCISE 5 (p. 6)

- 1.41 **flatmate** /ˈflætmeɪt/ (n) = sb who you share a flat with / współlokator/współlokatorka
e.g. *When Sarah was at college, she shared an apartment with three other **flatmates**.*
- 1.42 **make a mess** (phr) = to leave dirty or scattered things around / robić bałagan
e.g. *Mary's cat knocked over a vase and **made a mess**; there were flowers and water all over the carpet.*
- 1.43 **at least** (phr) = not less than / co najmniej
e.g. *Bill spent **at least** twenty pounds on his lunch, if not more!*
Opp.: at (the) most

- 1.44 **improve** /ɪm'pru:v/ (v) = to become better /
poprawiać się, polepszać się
*e.g. Peter's French **has** really **improved** ever since he started taking classes.*
Der.: improvement (n)

PAST TENSES (p. 7)

- 1.45 **imply** /ɪm'plai/ (v) = to say sth indirectly / sugerować, dawać do zrozumienia
*e.g. The politician took offence when the reporter **implied** that she wasn't telling the truth.*
Der.: implication (n)
- 1.46 **in progress** (phr) = still happening and not finished / w trakcie, w toku
*e.g. The meeting is currently **in progress** but will finish in two hours.*
- 1.47 **interrupt** /ɪntə'rʌpt/ (v) = to stop sb/sth from continuing / przerywać, przeszkadzać
*e.g. Ursula's speech **was interrupted** by a question from a reporter that she had to answer.*
Der.: interruption (n), uninterrupted (adj)
- 1.48 **simultaneous** /sɪməl'teɪniəs/ (adj) = happening at the same time / jednoczesny
*e.g. Helen couldn't concentrate on her music because two **simultaneous** songs were playing at the same time.*
- 1.49 **background** /'bækgraʊnd/ (adj) = serving to provide additional information about the conditions and the setting of a story / drugoplanowy (np. opis tła wydarzeń)
*e.g. The writer gave a **background** description of the weather and the setting of his story.*

EXERCISE 7 (p. 7)

- 1.50 **save up** /ˌseɪv 'ʌp/ (phr v) = to put money aside for sth in the future / oszczędzać (pieniądze)
*e.g. Charlie **is saving up** money in order to buy a new games console.*
- 1.51 **put by** /ˌpʊt 'baɪ/ (phr v) = to keep an amount of money separate from the rest / odkładać (pieniądze)
*e.g. Nicole **puts by** twenty pounds a week from the money she earns for her savings.*
- 1.52 **deposit** /dɪ'pɒzɪt/ (n) = a sum of money given as the first payment on sth / zaliczka
*e.g. Tom and Kate have put down a large **deposit** on a house, so they'll pay less to the bank every month.*
- 1.53 **acre** /eɪkə/ (n) = a unit of land equal to 4,047 square metres / akr (jednostka powierzchni równa około 4000 metrów kwadratowych)
*e.g. Emilia bought an **acre** of land in the countryside in order to build a house on it.*

- 1.54 **interior** /ɪn'tɪəriə/ (n) = the inside of a building / wewnątrz (budynku)
*e.g. Although the house looks small from the outside, the **interior** is quite large.*
Opp.: exterior
- 1.55 **absolute** /æbsəlu:t/ (adj) = complete / całkowity, zupełny
*e.g. Ingrid has an **absolute** terror of flying; she's totally afraid of planes.*

EXERCISE 8 (p. 7)

- 1.56 **departure** /dɪ'pɑ:tʃə/ (n) = the action of leaving a place / wyjazd
*e.g. Finally, our day of **departure** had arrived, and we were going away on holiday!*
Opp.: arrival
- 1.57 **load** /ləʊd/ (v) = to pack things into a vehicle / zapakować (rzeczy do pojazdu)
*e.g. Tim **loaded** the car with everything they needed for their day out at the seaside.*
Opp.: unload
- 1.58 **set off** /set 'ɒf/ (phr v) = to depart on a journey / wyruszyć (w podróż)
*e.g. Paul **set off** from the house on his bike trip just after sunrise.*
- 1.59 **boot** /bu:t/ (n) = a covered space at the back of a car for storing items in / bagażnik
*e.g. Make sure you close the **boot** of the car after you finish loading the shopping.*
- 1.60 **fall out (of sth)** /fɔ:l 'aʊt/ (phr v) = to drop out (of sth) / wypadać (z czegoś)
*e.g. Paul's phone **fell out** of his pocket when he was running to catch the bus, and hit the floor.*

EXERCISE 9 (p. 8)

- 1.61 **coincidence** /kəʊ'ɪnsɪdəns/ (n) = an occasion when two or more things happen at the same time in an unexpected way / zbieg okoliczności
*e.g. It was a complete **coincidence** that Joe was working at the event on the same day as Anna.*
Der.: coincidental (adj)
- 1.62 **bump into (sb)** /bʌmp ɪntə/ (phr v) = to meet sb unexpectedly / wpaść (na kogoś), spotkać (kogoś) niespodziewanie
*e.g. Steven couldn't believe it when he **bumped into** his cousin while they were both on holiday in Majorca.*
- 1.63 **retire** /rɪ'taɪə/ (v) = to stop working, usually after the age of sixty-five / przejść na emeryturę
*e.g. Mary had been a teacher for forty years before she **retired** at the age of sixty-five.*
Der.: retirement (n)

UNIT 1

- 1.64 **be accustomed to (sth/doing sth)** (phr) = to be familiar with sth/doing sth / być przyzwyczajonym do (czegoś/robienia czegoś)
*e.g. Now that Ian lives in London he **is accustomed to** taking the tube to work every day.*

PAST TENSES (USED TO-BE/GET USED TO- WOULD-WAS GOING TO) (p. 8)

- 1.65 **get accustomed to (sth/doing sth)** (phr) = to become familiar with sth/doing sth / przyzwyczaić się do (czegoś/robienia czegoś)
*e.g. It took Ben a few months to **get accustomed to** how cold it was in Canada.*
- 1.66 **be in the habit of (doing sth)** (phr) = to usually do sth / mieć nawyk (robienia czegoś)
*e.g. Robin **is in the habit of** helping others, and always tries to be as useful as he can.*
- 1.67 **get in the habit of (doing sth)** (phr) = to become used to doing sth / przyzwyczaić się do (robienia czegoś)
*e.g. Nessa's doctor told her that she should try to **get in the habit of** taking a walk at least five times a week.*

EXERCISE 10 (p. 9)

- 1.68 **intention** /ɪn'tenʃən/ (n) = a plan to do sth / plan, zamiar
*e.g. It was Julie's **intention** to go to the supermarket today but she didn't have time.*
Der.: intentional (adj)
- 1.69 **change one's mind** (phr) = to decide not to do sth that was planned / zmienić zdanie
*e.g. Wendy was going to go to the cinema, but she **changed her mind** at the last minute and decided not to go.*

EXERCISE 11 (p. 9)

- 1.70 **throw one's arms around sb** (phr) = to wrap one's arms around sb / przytulić kogoś
*e.g. Sally was so excited to see Paul that she **threw her arms around** him and gave him a huge hug.*
- 1.71 **stare (at sb)** /steə/ (v) = to look at sb/sth for a long time / gapić się (na kogoś)
*e.g. Oliver was so impressed by the painting that he stood **staring** at it for ages.*
- 1.72 **to someone's horror** (phr) = to someone's dismay / ku czyjemuś przerażeniu
*e.g. Ellen realised **to her horror** that her laptop had been stolen.*
- 1.73 **mistake (sb for sb else)** /mɪ'steɪk/ (v) = to identify sb incorrectly / pomylić (kogoś z kimś innym)
*e.g. Rita was really embarrassed when she **mistook** a stranger for her sister.*
Der.: mistakenly (adv), unmistakable (adj)

PAST TENSES (TIME WORDS) (p. 9)

- 1.74 **precede (sth)** /prɪ'si:d/ (v) = to come before sth / poprzedzać (coś)
*e.g. A two-hour seminar at 11 a.m. **will precede** lunch which takes place in the dining hall at 1 p.m.*
Der.: precedent (n), unprecedented (adj)
- 1.75 **contracted** /kən'træktɪd/ (adj) = (in grammar) of two words made smaller and joined together / ściągnięty, skrócony (o formie gramatycznej)
*e.g. The **contracted** form of 'cannot' is 'can't'.*

EXERCISE 12 (p. 9)

- 1.76 **plumber** /'plʌmə/ (n) = sb whose job is to fix pipes, taps, etc / hydraulik
*e.g. Eric got a **plumber** in to fix the leaking pipe under the sink.*

FUTURE TENSES (pp. 10-12)

- 1.77 **on-the-spot decision** (phr) = a choice that is made about sth at the moment of speaking / natychmiastowa decyzja
*e.g. Mark looked at the problem and made an **on-the-spot decision**.*
- 1.78 **prediction** /prɪ'dɪkʃən/ (n) = a statement about what will happen in the future / przewidywanie
*e.g. Fran looked at the dark sky and made a **prediction** that the weather would get worse later that afternoon.*
- 1.79 **request** /rɪ'kwest/ (n) = the act of asking for sth / prośba
*e.g. The girls spoke to Mr Jones and made a **request** for some extra hours at work.*
- 1.80 **inevitably** /ɪn'evɪtəbli/ (adv) = naturally; unavoidably / nieuchronnie
*e.g. When it's cloudy, it's pretty certain that it will **inevitably** rain later in the day.*
- 1.81 **emigrate** /emɪ'ɡreɪt/ (v) = to move to another country permanently / wyemigrować, wyjechać z kraju
*e.g. Mr Katsuhara **emigrated** to Europe from Japan when he was a child and never went back.*
Der.: emigration (n), emigrant (n)
Opp.: immigrate
- 1.82 **be on the verge of doing sth** (phr) = to be on the brink of doing sth / być bliskim zrobienia czegoś
*e.g. The scientists **are on the verge of** making their breakthrough; it will happen any day now!*
- 1.83 **be about to do sth** (phr) = to be close to doing sth / mieć właśnie coś zrobić
*e.g. We **are about to** go out; can I call you back later?*
- 1.84 **be on the point of doing sth** (phr) = to be about to do sth / zamierzać coś zrobić lada moment
*e.g. Jack **was on the point of** giving up when he finally worked out how to win the game.*

- 1.85 **be due to do sth** (phr) = to be expected to do sth at a certain time in the future / mieć coś zrobić
e.g. The plane **is due to land** at seven o'clock this evening.
- 1.86 **in case (sth happens)** (phr) = in the event (sth happens) / na wypadek (gdyby coś się wydarzyło)
e.g. Have some coffee ready **in case** Jeff and Alice drop by later.
- 1.87 **suppose/supposing** /sə'pəʊz/sə'pəʊzɪŋ/ (conj) = if / jeśli, przypuszczając, że
e.g. **Suppose** you met a celebrity, what would you do?
- 1.88 **on condition that** (phr) = provided that / pod warunkiem, że
e.g. You can borrow my car **on condition that** you drive carefully.
- 1.89 **appoint (sb to sth)** /ə'pɔɪnt/ (v) = to give sb an official role or position / mianować, powołać (kogoś na jakieś stanowisko)
e.g. The panel agreed to **appoint** Mr Smith to the position of chairman.
Der.: appointment (n)

EXERCISE 17 (p. 12)

- 1.90 **substantial** /səb'stænʃəl/ (adj) = significant / znaczny, spory
e.g. The store is offering **substantial** discounts of up to fifty percent off during its summer sales.
Opp.: insubstantial
- 1.91 **discount** /dɪskaʊnt/ (n) = a reduction in the price of sth / zniżka, rabat
e.g. If you use the special offer, you can get a **discount** of ten pounds from the regular price.
- 1.92 **ladieswear** /leɪdɪzweə/ (n) = women's clothing / odzież damska
e.g. You can find dresses and other **ladieswear** on the fifth floor of the department store.
- 1.93 **come across (sth)** /kʌm əkrɒs/ (phr v) = to find sth by chance / natknąć się na (coś), znaleźć (coś) przypadkiem
e.g. While I was cleaning the attic, I **came across** some old photo albums.
- 1.94 **bargain** /bɑːɡɪn/ (n) = a good price / okazja cenowa
e.g. This new phone was a **bargain**; I got it for an amazing price!
- 1.95 **menswear** /menzweə/ (n) = men's clothing / odzież męska
e.g. Suits, ties and other **menswear** are located at the back of the store.
- 1.96 **range** /reɪndʒ/ (n) = a variety of different things / asortyment, wybór
e.g. The clothes shop has a huge **range** of different products; you can find anything there!

- 1.97 **measure (sth) out** /meʒər 'aʊt/ (phr v) = to calculate amounts exactly / odmierzyć (coś)
e.g. Frank used a spoon to **measure out** how much flour he needed for his recipe.
- 1.98 **portion** /'pɔːʃən/ (n) = an individual serving of food / porcja
e.g. Lindsay served a small **portion** of pasta to Lewis because he wasn't very hungry.
Der.: proportion (n)
- 1.99 **guarantee** /gə'rentiː/ (v) = to promise that sth will happen / gwarantować
e.g. The diet plan **guarantees** that you will lose weight quickly; that's a promise!

EXERCISE 18 (p. 12)

- 1.100 **tolerate (sth)** /tə'ləreɪt/ (v) = to put up with (sth) / tolerować (coś)
e.g. Professor Stephens will not **tolerate** late arrivals to his class; it's something he refuses to accept.
Der.: tolerance (n), tolerable (adj), tolerant (adj)
- 1.101 **disobedience** /dɪsə'biːdɪəns/ (n) = the act of refusing to follow a law, command, order, etc / nieposłuszeństwo
e.g. Any **disobedience** or refusal to follow the rules will be punished by the school.
Opp.: obedience
- 1.102 **turn (sth) down** /tɜːn 'daʊn/ (phr v) = to reject sth / odrzucić (coś)
e.g. Karen **turned down** the offer to work at the new company because she liked her current job.

REVISION 1 (p. 13)

- 1.103 **put on weight** (phr) = to become heavier / przybrać na wadze, przytyć
e.g. Rob **put on weight** and gained five kilos because he stopped exercising.
Opp.: lose weight

VOCABULARY – PEOPLE (pp. 14-15)

EXERCISE 1 (p. 14)

- 1.104 **beard** /bɪəd/ (n) = the hair that grows on the face of men / broda
e.g. Kevin has a thick **beard** that covers his chin and upper lip.
Der.: beardless (adj)
- 1.105 **easy-going** /iːzi 'ɡəʊɪŋ/ (adj) = relaxed / wyluzowany, spokojny
e.g. Rebecca is a very **easy-going** person; she never gets stressed or worried and is always calm.
Opp.: uptight

UNIT 1

- 1.106 **cheerful** /tʃɪəfəl/ (adj) = positive / wesoły, radosny
e.g. Bob is a **cheerful** man who is super positive and always smiles.
Der.: cheerfulness (n)
- 1.107 **freckles** /ˈfreɪkəlz/ (pl n) = the small spots on the skin, usually on the face / piegi
e.g. Angela has lots of little **freckles** on her skin, especially on her cheeks.
- 1.108 **introverted** /ˈɪntroʊvɜːtɪd/ (adj) = shy / introwertyczny, nieśmiały
e.g. Most **introverted** people don't like big social gatherings and prefer to keep to themselves.
Opp.: extroverted
- 1.109 **shaved head** (phr) = having all the hair removed from your head / ogolona głowa
e.g. Paul doesn't have any hair; he has a **shaved head**.
- 1.110 **extroverted** /ˈekstrəvɜːtɪd/ (adj) = outgoing / ekstrawertyczny, towarzyski
e.g. **Extroverted** people like Sam love talking to everyone and being the heart of the party.
Opp.: introverted

EXERCISE 2 (p. 14)

- 1.111 **expressive** /ɪkˈspresɪv/ (adj) = showing what you feel / ekspresyjny, pełen wyrazu
e.g. Peter has a very **expressive** face that always shows his feelings.
Opp.: inexpressive
- 1.112 **plump** /plʌmp/ (adj) = slightly overweight / puszysty, pulchny
e.g. Jason is a **plump** man with a small tummy and a round face.
Der.: plumpness (n)
- 1.113 **bald** /bɔːld/ (adj) = not having any hair / łysy
e.g. Mr Williams is **bald**; he lost his hair as he got older.
Der.: baldness (n)
- 1.114 **wrinkles** /ˈrɪŋkəlz/ (pl n) = small lines on the skin of the face / zmarszczki
e.g. My gran has lots of **wrinkles** by her eyes because she laughs and smiles a lot.
- 1.115 **shoulder-length** /ˈʃəʊldə ˌleŋθ/ (adj) = (of hair) reaching the shoulders / sięgające do ramion (o włosach)
e.g. Jane's **shoulder-length** hair isn't that long but covers her ears.
- 1.116 **elegant** /ˈeləɡənt/ (adj) = sophisticated / elegancki
e.g. Jane is an **elegant** woman who always wears very stylish clothes.
Der.: elegance (n)
- 1.117 **skinny** /ˈskɪni/ (adj) = very thin / chudy, bardzo szczupły
e.g. Kurt is a slim **skinny** man with very little muscle.

- 1.118 **of medium build** (phr) = having a standard body shape that is not muscular or thin / standardowej budowy ciała
e.g. Rick is **of medium build**; he isn't particularly muscular.

EXERCISE 3 (p. 14)

- 1.119 **energetic** /ˌenədʒetɪk/ (adj) = very lively / energiczny
e.g. Richard is a very **energetic** boy; he's always running around and never sits still.
- 1.120 **narrow** /ˈnæroʊ/ (adj) = (of facial features) thin / wąski (np. o nosie)
e.g. Angela has a very **narrow** nose that isn't wide at all.
- 1.121 **bushy** /ˈbuʃi/ (adj) = (of eyebrows) having a lot of dense hair / krzaczasty (o brwiach)
e.g. Rena's dad has thick **bushy** eyebrows that cover his brow.
- 1.122 **pale complexion** (phr) = light skin / jasna karnacja
e.g. Erika has such a **pale complexion** that her skin looks as white as ivory.
- 1.123 **tanned complexion** (phr) = skin that has been darkened by the sun / opalona cera
e.g. Rob loves sunbathing and has a very golden-brown **tanned complexion**.

EXERCISE 4 (p. 14)

- 1.124 **optimistic** /ˌɒptɪˈmɪstɪk/ (adj) = cheerful and positive / optymistyczny
e.g. Wendy is an **optimistic** person who always looks on the bright side of things.
Opp.: pessimistic
- 1.125 **modest** /ˈmɒdɪst/ (adj) = not wanting to boast about yourself or your achievements / skromny
e.g. Even though Scott has just won the football championship, he is **modest** and doesn't like to brag about it.
Der.: modesty (n)
- 1.126 **talkative** /ˈtɔːkətɪv/ (adj) = chatty / rozmowny
e.g. Lucy and Ted are both very **talkative** and love chatting to people that they meet.
Opp.: quiet
- 1.127 **hard-working** /ˈhɑːd ˈwɜːkɪŋ/ (adj) = willing to put a lot of effort into what you are doing / pracowity
e.g. My uncle is a **hard-working** man who puts a lot of energy into his job and never complains.

- 1.128 **gentle** /dʒentəl/ (adj) = calm and kind / spokojny, delikatny
e.g. Bobby is a **gentle** boy who is always very sweet and caring to animals.
Der.: gentleman (n)
- 1.129 **mean** /mi:n/ (adj) = nasty / skąpy
e.g. You shouldn't be **mean** or cruel to other people; be kind to others.
Der.: meanness (n)
- 1.130 **arrogant** /'ærəgənt/ (adj) = believing that you are better than others / arogancki
e.g. She's a proud **arrogant** woman who thinks she's above everyone else in the company.
Der.: arrogance (n)
- 1.131 **organised** /'ɔ:gənəɪzd/ (adj) = keeping things in good order; being prepared for things / zorganizowany
e.g. Steph is very **organised**; she knows exactly where all her things are in her room and arranges them very precisely.
Opp.: disorganised
- 1.132 **aggressive** /ə'gresɪv/ (adj) = forceful; violent / agresywny
e.g. Wes doesn't like Andy; he finds him very **aggressive** and hostile.
Der.: aggressiveness (n)
- 1.133 **honest** /'ɒnɪst/ (adj) = always telling the truth / szczery
e.g. Henry is an **honest** boy who never lies to his parents.
Der.: honesty (n)
Opp.: dishonest
- 1.134 **lazy** /'leɪzi/ (adj) = not wanting to work or do anything / leniwy
e.g. Don't bother to ask Sam for help; he's really **lazy** and he won't want to get off the sofa.
Der.: laziness (n)

EXERCISE 5 (p. 14)

- 1.135 **easy-going** /i:zi 'gəʊɪŋ/ (adj) = relaxed and unbothered by anything / wyluzowany, zrelaksowany
e.g. Tim is a very **easy-going** person; he never gets stressed or worried about anything!
Opp.: uptight
- 1.136 **bad-tempered** /bæd 'tempəd/ (adj) = moody and irritable / wybuchowy, szybko się irytujący
e.g. Fiona is always **bad-tempered**; I've never seen anyone get annoyed so easily!
Opp.: good-tempered
- 1.137 **enthusiastic** /ɪnθju:zi'æstɪk/ (adj) = keen / entuzjastyczny
e.g. Todd is an **enthusiastic** person who always does things with lots of energy and excitement.
- 1.138 **caring** /'keərɪŋ/ (adj) = thinking about and helping others / opiekuńczy, troskliwy
e.g. Irene is a **caring** girl who always supports her friends and puts others before herself.
Opp.: uncaring
- 1.139 **spoilt** /spɔɪlt/ (adj) = being given everything that you want and behaving badly as a result / rozpieszczony
e.g. Kelly is so **spoilt**; her parents never say 'no' and she makes demands all the time!
- 1.140 **indifferent** /ɪn'dɪfərənt/ (adj) = being uninterested in things or people / obojętny
e.g. Don't expect Terry to care about what's happening; he's very **indifferent** to the problems of others.
Der.: indifference (n)
- 1.141 **creative** /kri'eɪtɪv/ (adj) = having a lot of artistic skill; being able to find new ways of doing sth / kreatywny
e.g. Jason is a very **creative** person who has a natural talent for painting and art.
Der.: creativity (n)
- 1.142 **outgoing** /'aʊtɡəʊɪŋ/ (adj) = being very friendly and sociable / towarzyski
e.g. Colin's kids are very **outgoing** and love socialising with people.
- 1.143 **ambitious** /æm'bɪʃəs/ (adj) = wanting to be successful and achieve things / ambitny
e.g. Ricky is a really **ambitious** man who wants to own his own company by the time he's thirty.
- 1.144 **chatty** /tʃæti/ (adj) = talkative / gadatliwy, rozmowny
e.g. Erika is a very **chatty** person who loves talking to people as much as she can.
- 1.145 **immature** /ɪmætʃʊə/ (adj) = childish / niedojrzały, dziecinny
e.g. Nick is too **immature** for his age; he behaves like a child and never acts responsibly.
Der.: immaturity (n)
Opp.: mature
- 1.146 **reserved** /rɪ'zɜ:vəd/ (adj) = unwilling to show emotion or talk about your feelings / powściągliwy, skryty
e.g. Victor is so **reserved** that you never really know how he truly feels.
Opp.: unreserved
- 1.147 **bossy** /'bɒsi/ (adj) = demanding and controlling / władczy, apodyktyczny
e.g. Laura's a **bossy** person who always tries to take things over whenever she gets involved in something.
Der.: bossiness (n)

WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED (p. 15)

- 1.148 **do one's best** (phr) = to give sth your upmost effort / dać z siebie wszystko
e.g. *Even though Jules lost the match, he **did his best** and was pleased that he'd given it his all.*
- 1.149 **do one's worst** (phr) = to do the most unpleasant thing that you can / pokazać, na co kogoś stać (w negatywnym sensie)
e.g. *Ellen wasn't afraid of Jim and dared him to **do his worst**; she was ready for it.*
- 1.150 **do damage to sth** (phr) = to cause harm to sth / wyrządzić czemuś szkodę
e.g. *The crash **did damage to** the side of Anthony's car, leaving a huge dent.*
- 1.151 **do one's duty** (phr) = to do what is expected of you / wykonać swój obowiązek
e.g. *Even though it was difficult, Mark was determined to **do his duty** and help defend his country.*
- 1.152 **do an experiment** (phr) = to try sth in order to see if it works, or if an idea is correct / wykonać eksperyment
e.g. *Jim had a theory about what was happening, so he **did an experiment** to check if he was right.*
- 1.153 **do sb a favour** (phr) = to help sb by doing sth for them / wyświadczyć komuś przysługę
e.g. *Nina **did Jane a favour** by collecting the clothes from the dry cleaner's for her.*
- 1.154 **do good** (phr) = be helpful / czynić dobro
e.g. *Using renewable energy **does good** to the environment because it doesn't cause much pollution.*
- 1.155 **do one's hair** (phr) = to fix/style one's hair / układać włosy, czesać się
e.g. *Angela used the blowdryer to **do her hair** before she went out to the party.*
- 1.156 **do harm** (phr) = to cause problems or damage to sb/sth / szkodzić (komuś/czemuś)
e.g. *You shouldn't drop litter; it **does harm** to the environment and damages wildlife.*
- 1.157 **do sth for a living** (phr) = to have an occupation/job / wykonywać coś jako swoją pracę zarobkową
e.g. *If you don't **do something for a living**, you won't be able to earn any money.*
- 1.158 **do miracles (for sth)** (phr) = make sth very good happen / czynić cuda (dla czegoś)
e.g. *A vegetarian diet **does miracles** for your health; it's really great!*
- 1.159 **do research** (phr) = to study sth / studiować coś dokładnie, prowadzić badania naukowe
e.g. *Harry **is doing research** at the moment for his history essay by looking for information on ancient Greece.*
- 1.160 **do right** (phr) = to behave or act correctly; to follow a moral option / zachowywać się właściwie; podejmować moralnie poprawne działania
e.g. *Larry joined the police force because he wanted to **do right** and help people in society.*
- 1.161 **do wrong** (phr) = to behave or act incorrectly; to follow an immoral option / postępować źle; podejmować moralnie niepoprawne działania
e.g. *You mustn't **do wrong** or act badly; you should always do the right thing.*
- 1.162 **do (sb) a service** (phr) = to help sb by committing a good act / przysłużyć się (komuś)
e.g. *Naomi really **did us a service** by looking after the kids last night; it helped a lot!*
- 1.163 **do a good turn** (phr) = to do a kind act for sb / wyświadczyć komuś przysługę
e.g. *Gavin decided to **do a good turn** by helping Mrs Lewis with her garden.*
- 1.164 **do a translation** (phr) = to reproduce sth in a different language from which it was spoken/written / dokonać tłumaczenia
e.g. *Luke **did a translation** of the Italian text into English.*
- 1.165 **do wonders** (phr) = to help a great deal / czynić cuda
e.g. *Getting some exercise can **do wonders** for well-being and make you much fitter.*
- 1.166 **make allowances for sb/sth** (phr) = to not judge sb/sth too harshly and overlook certain flaws / okazać wyrozumiałość wobec kogoś/czegoś
e.g. *Jack **made allowances for** Tina's rude behaviour because she had been having a bad day.*
- 1.167 **make an acquaintance** (phr) = to get to know sb / zawierać znajomość
e.g. *Janet **made an acquaintance** yesterday when she went to a party; her name is Karen.*
- 1.168 **make amends for (sth)** (phr) = to make up for sth / wynagradzać (coś)
e.g. *Kevin **made amends for** forgetting their wedding anniversary by booking a trip to Rome.*
- 1.169 **make an arrangement** (phr) = to agree to do sth / zaplanować coś
e.g. *Jack **made an arrangement** with the company to deliver his furniture the following week.*
- 1.170 **make (sb) a bargain** (phr) = to offer sth to sb at a good price / dać (komuś) korzystną cenę
e.g. *The shop owner **made Eric a bargain** by offering him the product half-price.*
- 1.171 **make the best of (sth)** (phr) = to do the best that you can with a bad situation / zrobić, co tylko można (w złej sytuacji)
e.g. *Although it was raining, the boys decided to **make the best of** things and go out after all.*
- 1.172 **make certain** (phr) = to make sure of sth / upewnić się
e.g. *I think that the oven is off, but I'll go to the kitchen to look and **make certain**.*

- 1.173 **make a deal with sb** (phr) = to agree to sth with sb based on both of you doing sth /zawrzeć z kimś umowę
e.g. Elliot **made a deal with Jane** to feed her cat if she agreed to help him when he needed something.
- 1.174 **make a decision** (phr) = to decide to do sth / podjąć decyzję
e.g. After giving things a lot of thought, Lucy finally **made a decision** and chose where to go on holiday.
- 1.175 **make a discovery** (phr) = to find sth important for the first time / dokonać odkrycia
e.g. The scientist **made a discovery** that changed technology forever, when he noticed the unexpected results of his experiment.
- 1.176 **make an effort** (phr) = to attempt to do sth / podejmować wysiłek, starać się (coś zrobić)
e.g. Although the outcome wasn't amazing, Ben **made an effort** to cook everyone dinner.
- 1.177 **make ends meet** (phr) = to earn money in order to live / wiązać koniec z końcem
e.g. Ricky works very hard every month to **make ends meet** and put food on the table for his family.
- 1.178 **make an excuse** (phr) = to justify sth by giving a reason for not doing what you were supposed to do / usprawiedliwiać się
e.g. When Tilly asked Jeff why he hadn't done the laundry, he **made an excuse** about having to go out.
- 1.179 **make a fuss** (phr) = to make a big issue out of sth that isn't usually important / robić z czegoś awanturę, robić duży hałas o nic
e.g. Amanda **made a fuss** about not having enough cakes even though it didn't really matter.
- 1.180 **make a fortune** (phr) = to earn a lot of money / zbić fortunę, zarobić dużo pieniędzy
e.g. The company **made a fortune** selling computers overseas, and now they are the wealthiest firm in the country.
- 1.181 **make haste** (phr) = to hurry up / spieszyć się
e.g. Erika told Jody to **make haste** or they would miss their flight.
- 1.182 **make fun of (sb/sth)** (phr) = to tease sb; to mock sth / naśmiewać się, nabijać się (z kogoś/czegoś)
e.g. The fans from the other team **made fun of** our player and laughed loudly after he missed an easy shot.
- 1.183 **make a fool of sb** (phr) = to make sb look stupid / robić z kogoś głupka
e.g. The team's mistake **made a fool of** Mr Smith when he couldn't explain the problem to the client.
- 1.184 **make an impression** (phr) = to influence sb/sth often when first meeting sb or doing sth / zrobić/wywrzeć wrażenie
e.g. Daryl really **made an impression** when he introduced himself to the group; everyone was very impressed with him.
- 1.185 **make improvements** (phr) = to make sth better than it was / dokonywać ulepszeń, robić poprawki
e.g. Although the car was all right, Ted **made improvements** to the engine so it would run better.
- 1.186 **make a nuisance (of yourself)** (phr) = to irritate people by behaving in an impolite way / naprzykrzać się, być problemem dla innych
e.g. Richard really **made a nuisance** of himself by asking all those irritating questions at the meeting.
- 1.187 **make peace** (phr) = to agree to stop fighting / zawrzeć pokój
e.g. After years of war, the two countries agreed to stop fighting and **make peace**.
- 1.188 **make a profit** (phr) = to earn money after covering your expenses / osiągać zysk
e.g. The company finally **made a profit** after months of financial losses and difficult trading conditions.
- 1.189 **make progress** (phr) = to move forward with sth / robić postępy
e.g. After hitting a setback, Tim finally **made progress** and took a step closer to his goal.
- 1.190 **make sure** (phr) = to make certain of sth / upewnić się
e.g. Lindsay thought she had enough time, but decided to check her watch just to **make sure**.
- 1.191 **make a translation** (phr) = to reproduce sth in a different language from which it was spoken/written / robić tłumaczenie
e.g. The company paid a translator to **make a translation** of their brochure into different foreign languages.
- 1.192 **make trouble** (phr) = to create problems / robić/stwarzać problemy
e.g. The angry man started shouting and **making trouble** inside the shop.
- 1.193 **make a will** (phr) = to produce a document that states what you want to happen after your death / sporządzać testament
e.g. Mr Jones **made a will** so everyone in the family would know his wishes if something bad should happen to him.

ENGLISH IN USE (pp. 16-17)

WORD FORMATION (p. 16)

- 1.194 **critic** /kɪtɪk/ (n) = sb who is paid to review sth / krytyk (np. filmowy)
e.g. The **critic** didn't like the film, so he gave it a very bad review in the newspaper.
Der.: critical (adj), criticise (v)

UNIT 1

- 1.195 **enthusiast** /ɪnˈθjuːziæst/ (n) = sb who is interested in sth, such as a hobby / entuzjasta
e.g. *Ted is a film **enthusiast**; he's a massive fan of science fiction films.*
Der.: enthusiastic (adj)
- 1.196 **autobiography** /ˌɔːtəbaɪˈɒɡrəfi/ (n) = a book based on sb's life story and written by the same person / autobiografia
e.g. *The book was an **autobiography** and featured all of the key events in the politician's life.*
Der.: autobiographical (adj)
- 1.197 **childish** /tʃaɪldɪʃ/ (adj) = immature / dziecinny, infantylny
e.g. *Denny can be very **childish** and behave terribly if he doesn't get what he wants.*
- 1.198 **effective** /ɪfektɪv/ (adj) = successful / skuteczny, efektywny
e.g. *The new cleaning product is very **effective**; it gets rid of lots of stubborn stains.*
Der.: effectiveness (n)
Opp.: ineffective
- 1.199 **nerve** /nɜːv/ (n) = the courage needed to do sth / odwaga, czelność
e.g. *Tom wasn't sure if he would have the **nerve** to be able to confront Jack, but in the end he found the guts to say 'no'.*
Der.: nervous (adj)

OPEN CLOZE (p. 17)

- 1.200 **foundation** /faʊnˈdeɪʃən/ (n) = an organisation set up to support/do sth / fundacja (charytatywna)
e.g. *The charitable **foundation** builds schools for children in Africa.*
- 1.201 **tribe** /traɪb/ (n) = an organised group of people who share a culture and language / plemię
e.g. *The region has many **tribes** with their own unique cultures and dialects.*
Der.: tribal (adj)
- 1.202 **raise** /reɪz/ (v) = to care for people/animals until they are fully grown / wychowywać (dziecko), hodować (zwierzę)
e.g. *The farmer **raises** cows on his land from calves to adults.*
- 1.203 **cattle** /kætəl/ (n) = a large group of cows kept for farming / bydło
e.g. *The farm has two hundred **cattle** that they use for producing milk.*
- 1.204 **become aware of sth** (phr) = to realise sth / uświadomić sobie coś
e.g. *Henry's teachers **became aware of** his singing talent after he performed at a school concert.*
- 1.205 **pursue a career** (phr) = to try to get a job in a specific industry / podążać ścieżką kariery, rozwijać karierę
e.g. *After studying journalism at university, Mick decided to **pursue a career** at a major newspaper.*

- 1.206 **federation** /fedə'reɪʃən/ (n) = an organised group responsible for promoting sport / federacja, związek (sportowy)
e.g. *The sports **federation** in Tim's country helps to promote martial arts across the nation.*
- 1.207 **cross-country** /krɒs 'kʌntri/ (adj) = from one side of a country to the other / przełajowy (np. bieg)
e.g. *The **cross-country** race starts at the east coast and moves across forests and mountain ranges.*
- 1.208 **found** /faʊnd/ (v) = to begin an organisation, charity or colony / zakładać (np. organizację)
e.g. *The charity **was founded** by local residents in 1975, and has now grown to be the biggest in the area.*
- 1.209 **conflict** /kɒnflɪkt/ (n) = war / konflikt
e.g. *The **conflict** in the country has led to fighting between the government and rebels.*
- 1.210 **rival** /raɪvəl/ (adj) = competing against other people or groups in the same region / rywalizujący
e.g. *The **rival** tribes in the area have been fighting for the city for the last ten years.*
Der.: rivalry (n)
- 1.211 **lay down the weapons** (idm) = to stop fighting / złożyć broń, przerwać wojnę
e.g. *The two armies agreed to **lay down their weapons** and finally end the war.*
- 1.212 **significant** /sɪɡnɪfɪkənt/ (adj) = important; substantial / znaczący
e.g. *The new government policy has had a **significant** impact on business and has seen the economy rapidly improving.*
Der.: significance (n)
Opp.: insignificant
- 1.213 **impact (on sth)** /ɪmpækt/ (n) = a strong influence on sth / wpływ (na coś)
e.g. *The media attention has had a substantial **impact** on the charity; many more people are donating now.*
- 1.214 **access** /ækses/ (n) = the ability to use or experience sth / dostęp (do czegoś)
e.g. *The new school has given **access** to education for all children in the region.*
Der.: accessible (adj)

MULTIPLE CHOICE (p. 17)

- 1.215 **decisive** /dɪ'saɪsɪv/ (adj) = able to act quickly and confidently / stanowczy, zdecydowany
e.g. *Terry is a **decisive** person who moves fast and grabs opportunities when they arise.*
Opp.: indecisive

UNIT 2

GRAMMAR (pp. 18-25)

EXERCISE 2 (p. 18)

- 2.1 **misplace (sth)** /ˈmɪsˈpleɪs/ (v) = to forget where sth is and lose it as a result / zawieruszyć, zapodziać (coś)
e.g. Jon wasn't able to find his phone; he seems to **have misplaced** it somewhere.
Der.: misplacement (n)
- 2.2 **admit (sb to a place)** /ədˈmɪt/ (v) = to allow sb to enter a place / wpuścić (kogoś do jakiegoś miejsca)
e.g. You can only **be admitted** to the event if you have a ticket that allows entry.
Der.: admission (n), admissible (adj), admittance (n)
- 2.3 **sheer** /ʃɪə/ (adj) = nothing other than that / czysty, istny
e.g. What Paul just said to us was **sheer** nonsense; I've never heard something so completely wrong.
- 2.4 **award (sb sth)** /əˈwɔːd/ (v) = to present sth to sb as a prize / przyznać (komuś coś, np. nagrodę)
e.g. Ted's school **awarded** him with a certificate for being the best student in his class.
- 2.5 **literature** /ˈlɪtərətʃə/ (n) = novels, poetry, etc / literatura
e.g. Erika's favourite work of **literature** is Charles Dickens' famous book 'Oliver Twist'.

(TO-) INFINITIVE/-ING FORM – PARTICIPLES (p. 19)

- 2.6 **purpose** /ˈpɜːpəs/ (n) = the reason for sth happening or existing / zastosowanie
e.g. The **purpose** of a cycle helmet is to protect a rider from injury if they fall off their bike.
Der.: purposeful (adj), purposeless (adj)
- 2.7 **recover** /rɪˈkʌvə/ (v) = to get better from an illness / wyzdorzeć, dojść do siebie (po chorobie)
e.g. After some rest, Agatha finally **recovered** from her cold and felt much better.
Der.: recovery (n)
- 2.8 **expect** /ɪkˈspekt/ (v) = to believe that sth will happen / spodziewać się, oczekiwać (że coś się wydarzy)
e.g. Rick **expects** that Jane will come to the café today because she usually does on Thursdays.
Der.: expectation (n), expectant (adj)
- 2.9 **delighted** /dɪˈlaɪtɪd/ (adj) = very happy / zachwycony
e.g. Tim is **delighted** with his new car; he absolutely loves it!
- 2.10 **construction** /kənˈstrʌkʃən/ (n) = the way in which words are arranged in sentences / tu: konstrukcja gramatyczna
e.g. You can use **constructions** like 'too' and 'enough' with the to-infinitive in a sentence.
- 2.11 **go round** /ˌɡəʊ ˈraʊnd/ (phr v) = (of food, etc) to be enough for everyone / wystarczyć (np. o jedzeniu)
e.g. You can take a big slice of cake if you want; there's enough to **go round**.
- 2.12 **unsatisfactory** /ʌnˌsætɪsˈfæktəri/ (adj) = unacceptable / niesatysfakcjonujący, niezadowolający
e.g. Peter wasn't happy with the meal; the food was very **unsatisfactory** and quite disappointing.
Opp.: satisfactory
- 2.13 **to tell you the truth** (phr) = to be honest / prawdę mówiąc
e.g. It seems like a nice town at first, but **to tell you the truth**, it's not actually that great.
- 2.14 **to be honest** (phr) = to be truthful / szczerze mówiąc
e.g. This laptop is OK but, **to be honest**, I prefer my old one; it is much better.
- 2.15 **omit (sth)** /əˈmɪt/ (v) = to not include sth in sth / pominąć (coś)
e.g. Martin decided to **omit** complex vocabulary from his article and not include many technical terms.
Der.: omission (n)
- 2.16 **anticipate** /ænˈtɪsɪpeɪt/ (v) = to expect sth to happen / spodziewać się, oczekiwać (że coś się wydarzy)
e.g. The company **anticipates** that profits will rise this year thanks to increased numbers of customers.
Der.: anticipation (n), anticipatory (adj)
- 2.17 **appreciate** /əˈpriːʃɪeɪt/ (v) = to value sb/sth / doceniać (kogoś/coś)
e.g. Demi really **appreciates** her sister and always tells her how important she is to her.
Der.: appreciation (n), appreciative (adj)
- 2.18 **avoid** /əˈvɔɪd/ (v) = to stay away from sth/sb / unikać (kogoś/czegoś)
e.g. Luke **is avoiding** Terry; he doesn't want to see him after their argument.
- 2.19 **excuse** /ɪkˈskjuːs/ (v) = to forgive sb/sth / wybaczyć (komuś/czemuś)
e.g. Mary **excused** John's outburst and forgave him for being rude.
Der.: excusable (adj)
- 2.20 **involve** /ɪnˈvɒlv/ (v) = to include sth as part of sth else / wymagać, wiązać się (z czymś)
e.g. The research project **involves** collecting data from surveys and interviews.
Der.: involvement (n)
- 2.21 **object (to sth)** /əbˈdʒekt/ (v) = to oppose sth or show dislike towards it / sprzeciwić się (czemuś)
e.g. Laura **objected** to being told that her report hadn't been good enough; she'd worked really hard on it.
Der.: objection (n), objective (adj/n), objectionable (adj)

UNIT 2

- 2.22 **postpone** /pəʊst'pəʊn/ (v) = to not do sth immediately / odłożyć, przełożyć (na później)
e.g. *The team had to **postpone** the match and move it to the following week because of bad weather.*
Der.: postponement (n)
- 2.23 **prevent** /pri'vent/ (v) = to stop sth from happening / zapobiegać
e.g. *You should brush your teeth twice a day to **prevent** gum disease and keep your teeth healthy.*
Der.: prevention (n), preventive (adj)
- 2.24 **quit** /kwɪt/ (v) = to give up or stop doing sth / przestać (coś robić), rzucać (coś, np. pracę)
e.g. *The training schedule at the gym was too hard, so Jane decided to **quit** and try something else.*
Der.: quitter (n)
- 2.25 **recollect** /ˌrekə'lekt/ (v) = to remember sth / przypominać (sobie coś)
e.g. *The girl seemed to know me but I **don't recollect** ever having met her; she wasn't familiar at all!*
Der.: recollection (n)
- 2.26 **resent** /rɪ'zent/ (v) = to feel bitter about sb/sth because you consider them unfair / czuć się urażonym, oburzać się
e.g. *Fiona **resents** people saying that she doesn't deserve her job; she's very qualified and earned everything that she has.*
Der.: resentful (adj), resentment (n)
- 2.27 **resist** /rɪ'zɪst/ (v) = to stop yourself from doing sth that you know you shouldn't / opierać się (zrobieniu czegoś)
e.g. *Eric **resisted** the urge to eat some cake because he wanted to keep his diet.*
Der.: resistance (n), resistant (adj), resistible (adj)
- 2.28 **it's no use** (phr) = it's pointless / to nie ma sensu
e.g. ***It's no use** arguing with Bob; he'll never accept that he is wrong.*
- 2.29 **it's (not) worth** (phr) = it's (not) advisable to do sth / to (nie) jest warte, to się (nie) opłaca
e.g. *To be honest, **it's not worth** selling your car; you won't get much money for it anyway.*
- 2.30 **what's the use of** (phr) = why bother / jaki jest sens
e.g. ***What's the use of** wearing a hood under an umbrella? The umbrella will already keep your head dry.*
- 2.31 **can't help** (phr) = to be unable to stop doing sth / nie móc nic na coś poradzić, nie móc przestać (czegoś robić)
e.g. *I love chocolate so much that whenever I find some, I **can't help** eating it.*
- 2.32 **there's no point (in)** (phr) = it's a waste of time / nie ma sensu (czegoś robić)
e.g. ***There's no point** in cooking; Frank has already ordered food to be delivered.*

- 2.33 **can't stand** (phr) = to hate sb/sth / nie móc znieść, nie cierpieć (kogoś/czegoś)
e.g. *Janice **can't stand** Lewis; she finds him very rude and unpleasant.*
- 2.34 **in addition to** (phr) = as well as / oprócz (czegoś)
e.g. ***In addition to** a new car, Owen also has a motorbike.*
- 2.35 **have a hard/difficult time** (phr) = to encounter difficulty / mieć trudności/kłopoty
e.g. *We should help Jim with the bill; **he's having a hard time** ever since he lost his job.*
- 2.36 **incomplete** /ˌɪnkəm'pli:t/ (adj) = not finished / niedokończony
e.g. *Helen's house is still **incomplete**; she hasn't finished all the building work yet.*
Opp.: complete

EXERCISE 4 (p. 20)

- 2.37 **have a good excuse for** (phr) = to have a valid reason for (not) doing sth / mieć dobry powód, aby (coś zrobić / czegoś nie zrobić)
e.g. *I hope you **have a good excuse for** not doing your homework yet; I'd love to hear the reason.*

EXERCISE 5 (p. 20)

- 2.38 **sophisticated** /sə'fɪstɪkeɪtɪd/ (adj) = elegant / tu: elegancki
e.g. *Dennis is a very **sophisticated** man who always wears smart suits and behaves in a classy manner.*
Opp.: unsophisticated
- 2.39 **await (sb)** /ə'weɪt/ (v) = to be waiting for sb / oczekiwać (kogoś)
e.g. *The company **is awaiting** Mr Richard tomorrow morning.*
- 2.40 **grand** /grænd/ (adj) = impressive / okazały, wielki
e.g. *The huge hotel was **grand** and looked very expensive.*
- 2.41 **enchanted** /ɪn'tʃɑːntɪd/ (adj) = delighted / oczarowany, zauroczony
e.g. *The stunning scenery will leave visitors **enchanted** by its incredible beauty.*
Opp.: disenchanted
- 2.42 **trade** /treɪd/ (n) = the activity of buying and selling products / handel
e.g. ***Trade** in the country has increased since it started exporting and importing goods to and from Europe.*
Der.: trader (n)
- 2.43 **pace** /peɪs/ (n) = the speed at which sth happens / tempo
e.g. *The **pace** of growth in the country was very slow after it isolated itself from its trading partners.*
- 2.44 **literally** /lɪtərəli/ (adv) = actually / dosłownie
e.g. *The theatre was packed; there were **literally** no empty seats.*

- 2.45 **convenience store** /kən'vi:niəns ,stɔ:/ (n) = a mini market usually open 24 hours a day / minimarket, niewielki sklep z podstawowymi artykułami
e.g. Scott went to the **convenience store** to buy some groceries for the weekend.
- 2.46 **vibrant** /vaɪbrənt/ (adj) = lively / żywy, ekscytujący
e.g. The city has a buzzing **vibrant** atmosphere, full of energy and life.
Der.: vibrancy (n)

EXERCISE 6 (p. 21)

- 2.47 **turn out** (phr) = to happen, usually in an unexpected way / okazać się
e.g. I thought I would meet Jim after work but, as it **turned out**, I met Jason instead.
- 2.48 **priority** /praɪ'ɒti/ (n) = sth that is the most important thing to do / priorytet
e.g. Finding a job is a **priority** for Tom right now; he really needs to start earning money.
Der.: prioritise (v)
- 2.49 **suburb** /sʌbɜ:b/ (n) = an area of housing on the outskirts of a town or city / przedmieście
e.g. Rebecca's house in the **suburbs** is about half an hour away from the city centre.
Der.: suburban (adj)
- 2.50 **live off (sth)** /lɪv ɒf/ (phr v) = to use sth to provide you with food or money / żyć (z czegoś)
e.g. Eric **lives off** the land by growing his own fruit and vegetables.

EXERCISE 7 (p. 21)

- 2.51 **drill** /drɪl/ (v) = to make holes in a surface with a power tool / wiercić
e.g. The builder **drilled** some holes in the wall so he could insert screws.

VERBS TAKING TO-INFINITIVE OR -ING FORM WITHOUT A CHANGE IN MEANING (p. 21)

- 2.52 **permit (sb to do sth)** /pə'mɪt/ (v) = to allow sb to do sth / pozwalać (komuś coś zrobić)
e.g. Fred **permitted** Jack to borrow his tablet after the younger boy had asked nicely.
Der.: permission (n), permissive (adj), permissible (adj)
- 2.53 **require (sb to do sth)** /rɪ'kwaɪə/ (v) = to order sb to do sth / wymagać (od kogoś zrobienia czegoś)
e.g. Completing this project **requires** you to do a lot of extra hours.
Der.: requirement (n)

- 2.54 **encourage (sb to do sth)** /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/ (v) = to make sb feel better and give them confidence to do sth / zachęcać (kogoś do zrobienia czegoś)
e.g. Scott's talk **encouraged** Simon not to lose hope, and continue working hard towards his goals.
Der.: encouragement (n)
Opp.: discourage

EXERCISE 8 (p. 21)

- 2.55 **in advance** (phr) = before a specific time / z wyprzedzeniem
e.g. Helen booked tickets for the show **in advance** so she wouldn't have to queue at the box office.
- 2.56 **renew** /rɪ'nju:/ (v) = to replace sth with a new version, or extend the validity of sth / odnowić, przedłużyć ważność (np. dokumentu)
e.g. Bob had to **renew** his passport and get a new one before he went on holiday.
Der.: renewal (n), renewable (adj)
- 2.57 **vacate** /və'keɪt/ (v) = to leave a place / opuszczać, zwalniać (np. pokój)
e.g. Vicky has to **vacate** her hotel room before twelve o'clock and check out at reception.
Der.: vacation (n), evacuate (v), vacant (adj)

TO-INFINITIVE OR -ING FORM (p. 22)

- 2.58 **have second thoughts** (phr) = to reconsider sth and change your opinion / mieć wątpliwości
e.g. After Rob sold his car, he started **having second thoughts** and wondered if he'd made the right decision.
- 2.59 **misbehave** /mɪsbɪ'heɪv/ (v) = to act badly or rudely / źle się zachowywać
e.g. The children were punished for **misbehaving** and being very naughty.
Der.: misbehaviour (n)
Opp.: behave
- 2.60 **instead of** /ɪn'sted əv/ (prep) = in place of / zamiast
e.g. Denise decided to have tea **instead of** coffee this morning.
- 2.61 **attempt (to do sth)** /ə'tempt/ (v) = to try to do sth / próbować (coś zrobić)
e.g. Lindsay **attempted** to lift the large suitcase but it was too heavy for her, so she had to put it down.
- 2.62 **cut down (on sth)** /kʌt 'daʊn/ (phr v) = to reduce the amount of sth / ograniczyć (coś)
e.g. Since Vicky was on a diet, she decided to **cut down on** sweets and eat much less sugary food.
- 2.63 **cease (sth)** /si:s/ (v) = to stop sth / przerwać (coś)
e.g. The soldiers were told to **cease** fire and retreat to the mountains.
Der.: incessant (adj), unceasing (adj)
- 2.64 **cut in (on sb)** /kʌt 'ɪn/ (phr v) = to interrupt sb / wejść (komuś) w słowo
e.g. Harry **cut in** while Jim was speaking and started talking over him.

UNIT 2

- 2.65 **inconvenience** /ɪnkən'vi:niəns/ (n) = a state that causes problems or difficulties / kłopot, niedogodność
e.g. The power cut was a real **inconvenience**, which created lots of problems for people in the building.
Opp.: convenience
- 2.66 **hesitate (to do sth)** /hezɪteɪt/ (v) = to delay doing sth out of fear or doubt / wahać się (coś zrobić)
e.g. Ben **hesitated** for a moment before calling Norman because he felt anxious about what he might say.
Der.: hesitant (adj), hesitation (n)
- 2.67 **be stung** /bi 'stʌŋ/ (v) = to be bitten by an insect or wounded by a plant or animal / być ugryzionym, ukąszonym (przez owada)
e.g. Mike **was stung** by a wasp and was left with a burning pain on his arm.

EXERCISE 9 (p. 22)

- 2.68 **filthy** /fɪlθi/ (adj) = very dirty / bardzo brudny
e.g. The house was a terrible mess; Linda had never seen it so **filthy** before.
- 2.69 **spoil (sth)** /spɔɪl/ (v) = to ruin sth / zepsuć, zrujnować (coś)
e.g. Kim didn't want to **spoil** Jane's plans, so she agreed to do whatever her sister wanted.
Der.: spoiler (n), spoilage (n), spoilt (adj)

EXERCISE 10 (p. 23)

- 2.70 **put (sth) off** /ˌpʊt 'ɒf/ (phr v) = to delay sth / odłożyć (coś), przełożyć (coś) na później
e.g. Norman **put off** cooking dinner because he was tired and wanted to relax for a little while.
- 2.71 **tune** /tju:n/ (n) = a piece of music or melody / melodia
e.g. The song is Fran's favourite **tune**; she loves listening to it.
Der.: tuner (n)
- 2.72 **perfect (sth)** /pə'fekt/ (v) = to practise sth until it is flawless / doskonalić (coś)
e.g. Jason spent years **perfecting** his painting technique and making it the best it could be.
Der.: perfection (n)

EXERCISE 11 (p. 23)

- 2.73 **reliable** /rɪ'laɪəbəl/ (adj) = trustworthy and likely to do a good job / solidny, godny zaufania
e.g. Wendy is the most **reliable** worker we have; she always does a great job.
Der.: reliability (n)
Opp.: unreliable
- 2.74 **otherwise** /ˌʌðəwaɪz/ (adv) = or else / w przeciwnym wypadku/razie
e.g. I'll take the fish out of the freezer now, **otherwise** it won't be defrosted in time for me to cook it later.

EXERCISE 12 (p. 24)

- 2.75 **a dream come true** (phr) = sth that you have desired has finally happened / spełnienie marzeń
e.g. Being in Santorini is **a dream come true**; I've wanted to visit the island for years!
- 2.76 **breathtaking view** (phr) = remarkable scenery / widok zapierający dech w piersiach
e.g. The top of the mountain has a **breathtaking view** of the entire valley; you can see for miles!
- 2.77 **unspoilt** /ˌʌn'spɔɪlt/ (adj) = (of a place) undamaged / tu: zachowany w naturalnym stanie (o miejscu)
e.g. The white sand beach was an **unspoilt** paradise, with no signs of human activity anywhere.
- 2.78 **provide (sb with sth)** /prə'vaɪd/ (v) = to give sb sth / zapewnić (komuś coś)
e.g. The training course **provided** Jim with all the skills that he needed for his job.
Der.: provider (n), provision (n/v)
- 2.79 **force (sb to do sth)** /fɔ:s/ (v) = to compel sb to do sth / zmusić (kogoś do zrobienia czegoś)
e.g. The bad weather and rain **forced** Gloria to go inside even though she didn't want to.
Der.: forceful (adj), forcible (adj)

PARTICIPLES (p. 24)

- 2.80 **lecture** /'lektʃə/ (n) = a talk given to students by a professor / wykład
e.g. The students have a history **lecture** at two o'clock with Professor Jones.
Der.: lecturer (n)

EXERCISE 13 (p. 24)

- 2.81 **attitude** /æ'tɪtju:d/ (n) = an opinion or way of behaving as a result of this / postawa, charakterek
e.g. Will has a terrible **attitude**; he's really rude and behaves very badly.
Der.: attitudinal (adj)
- 2.82 **turn up** /tɜ:n 'ʌp/ (phr v) = to arrive at a place / pojawić się, zjawić się
e.g. It was five o'clock when Matt finally **turned up** two hours late.

REVISION 2 (p. 25)

- 2.83 **mistreat (sb/sth)** /mɪs'tri:t/ (v) = to act badly or cruelly towards sb/sth / znęcać się, źle traktować (kogoś/coś)
e.g. The charity rescues animals that **are mistreated** and abused by their owners.
Der.: mistreatment (n)
- 2.84 **sell out** /sel 'aʊt/ (phr v) = (of tickets) there are no more left / wyprzedać się (o biletach)
e.g. The tickets **all sold out** within half an hour; we don't have any seats at the event left at all!

- 2.85 **starve** /sta:v/ (v) = to be very hungry / umierać z głodu
e.g. *Do we have any food? I'm **starving** because I haven't eaten anything all day.*
Der.: starvation (n)
- 2.86 **blunt** /blʌnt/ (adj) = not sharp / tępy (np. o nożu)
e.g. *The knife wouldn't cut the food because the blade was **blunt** and didn't have a sharp edge.*
Der.: bluntness (n)
Opp.: sharp
- 2.87 **sharpen** /ʃa:pən/ (v) = to give sth a point or thin edge / temperować (np. ołówek), naostrzyć (np. nóż)
e.g. *Lucy **sharpened** her pencil to give it a sharp point for writing.*
Der.: sharpener (n)
- 2.88 **excessive** /ik'sesɪv/ (adj) = above a required amount or limit / nadmierny
e.g. *The man was given a speeding ticket for driving at an **excessive** speed, well above 50 mph.*

VOCABULARY – TRAVEL & TOURISM (pp. 26-27)

EXERCISE 2 (p. 26)

- 2.89 **hitchhike** /hɪtʃhaɪk/ (v) = to ride in sb else's vehicle with them / jechać autostopem
e.g. *Jerry didn't have any money for a bus, so he decided to **hitchhike** and get a lift instead.*
Der.: hitchhiker (n)
- 2.90 **track** /træk/ (n) = a pair of long metal bars on which trains travel / tor kolejowy
e.g. *The **track** that runs alongside the river carries trains to the city centre.*
- 2.91 **courette** /ku:'ʃet/ (n) = a folding bed inside a train carriage or boat / kuszetka
e.g. *The night train has **courettes** for passengers to pull down and sleep on.*
- 2.92 **dock** /dɒk/ (n) = an area of water in a port that is used by boats to unload cargo / dok (miejsce postoju statków)
e.g. *There are lots of ships in the **dock** at the moment loading goods.*

EXERCISE 4 (p. 26)

- 2.93 **city break** /sɪti breɪk/ (n) = a short holiday in a city / krótki wyjazd turystyczny do dużego miasta
e.g. *Emma decided to go on a short **city break** to Paris for the weekend.*

EXERCISE 5 (p. 26)

- 2.94 **fully-booked** /fʊli 'bʊkt/ (adj) = sold out / całkowicie zarezerwowany, wyprzedany
e.g. *Henry couldn't find a ticket to Berlin; all the flights were **fully-booked**.*

- 2.95 **reservation** /reza'veɪʃən/ (n) = a service, seat, table or room that is held for you / rezerwacja (np. pokoju, miejsca)
e.g. *Tom and Laura have a **reservation** at a nice restaurant in town; they booked the table last week.*

EXERCISE 7 (p. 27)

- 2.96 **corruption** /kə'rʌpʃən/ (n) = illegal or immoral behaviour by people in authority / korupcja
e.g. *The widespread **corruption** by politicians caused them to lose the trust of voters.*
- 2.97 **ransom** /rænsəm/ (n) = an amount of money demanded in order to return sb who has been kept against their will / okup
e.g. *The kidnappers demanded a **ransom** of three million dollars in order to return the man to his family.*

WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED (p. 27)

- 2.98 **drive (sth)** /draɪv/ (v) = to control a motor vehicle such as a car / kierować (pojazdem)
e.g. *Frank **drove** his car down Smith Street and stopped outside the supermarket.*
Der.: driver (n)
- 2.99 **ride (sth)** /raɪd/ (v) = 1) to sit on a bike or a horse and control its movement; 2) to sit in a vehicle, such as a bus, while it travels / jeździć na czymś (np. na rowerze); jechać jako pasażer (np. autobusem)
e.g. *1) Mandy loves going fast when she **rides** her bike in the park. 2) Karen usually reads the paper while she **rides** the bus to work.*
Der.: rider (n)
- 2.100 **sail (sth)** /seɪl/ (v) = to control a boat or ship and make it move across the water / płynąć (np. statkiem)
e.g. *The family was looking forward to **sailing** their yacht around the Greek islands in the summer.*
Der.: sailor (n)

ENGLISH IN USE (pp. 28-29)

KEY-WORD TRANSFORMATIONS (p. 28)

- 2.101 **suspect** /sʌspekt/ (n) = sb who the police believe committed a crime / podejrzany
e.g. *The man is a **suspect** in the case because witnesses told the police that they saw him near the scene of the crime.*
Der.: suspicion (n), suspicious (adj)
- 2.102 **rush hour** /rʌʃ aʊə/ (n) = the busiest period to travel on the road or by public transport / godzina szczytu
e.g. *Mary avoids driving to work during **rush hour** and she prefers to travel by train.*

WORD FORMATION (p. 28)

- 2.103 **breath** /breθ/ (n) = the air that you put in and out of your lungs / wdech
e.g. Erika took a deep **breath** through her mouth before she dived under the water.
Der.: breathless (adj)
- 2.104 **dominance** /dɒmɪnəns/ (n) = the quality of sth being the most powerful thing over others / przewaga
e.g. The company had total **dominance** over the industry last year; no one else sold more products than them.
- 2.105 **figure (sth) out** /fɪgər 'aʊt/ (phr v) = to work sth out / zrozumieć (coś), znaleźć rozwiązanie (np. problemu)
e.g. Julie spoke to her friend so that they could **figure out** together how to solve the problem.
- 2.106 **wealth** /welθ/ (n) = a large amount of money that sb has / bogactwo, majątek
e.g. The businessman has a lot of **wealth**; he's earned millions.
Der.: wealthy (adj)
- 2.107 **relevance (to sth)** /reləvəns/ (n) = connection (with sth) / związek (z czymś)
e.g. Amy's point, while interesting, didn't really have any **relevance** to the discussion and was rather random.
Opp.: irrelevance
- 2.108 **worth** /wɜːθ/ (n) = the value that sb/sth has / wartość (posiadanej rzeczy)
e.g. The **worth** of Tom's new car is thirty thousand pounds, but he bought it for much less.
Der.: worthy (adj), worthless (adj), worthwhile (adj)
- 2.109 **value** /'væljuː/ (n) = how useful sb/sth is / wartość, przydatność
e.g. Marge is of great **value** to the company; she's really helpful and a great team player.
Der.: valuable (adj), valueless (adj), invaluable (adj), evaluate (v)
- 2.110 **refreshed** /rɪ'freʃt/ (adj) = rested and energetic / wypoczęty
e.g. After a good night's sleep, Bobby felt **refreshed** and ready for the new day.

MULTIPLE CHOICE (p. 29)

- 2.111 **gist** /dʒɪst/ (n) = the basic meaning of sth / sedno, istota sprawy
e.g. Although Janet didn't hear everything that Dennis said, she got the **gist** and knew roughly what he wanted.
- 2.112 **including** /ɪn'klʊdɪŋ/ (prep) = not excepting / w tym, łącznie z
e.g. The price of the hotel room is fifty pounds **including** breakfast and dinner.
Opp.: excluding

- 2.113 **resident** /rezɪdənt/ (n) = sb who lives in a place / mieszkaniec, rezydent
e.g. Most **residents** in the area have lived in this place for many years.
Der.: residence (n), residential (adj)
- 2.114 **affect** /ə'fekt/ (v) = to have an impact on sth / oddziaływać na, mieć wpływ na (coś)
e.g. The recent hot weather **has affected** the area causing severe droughts.
Der.: affection (n), affectionate (adj)
- 2.115 **surrounding** /sə'raʊndɪŋ/ (adj) = being all around sth / okoliczny, otaczający
e.g. Rick often walks in the **surrounding** hills that circle his village.
- 2.116 **landmark** /lændmɑːk/ (n) = a building or place that is famous and easy to recognise / charakterystyczny obiekt, punkt orientacyjny
e.g. The Eiffel Tower is the most famous **landmark** in the whole of Paris.
- 2.117 **factor** /fæktə/ (n) = an important fact that influences sth / czynnik
e.g. The excellent price was a big **factor** that made Tony choose the hotel for his holiday.
- 2.118 **accessible** /ək'sesəbəl/ (adj) = easy to use or get to / dostępny, osiągalny
e.g. Budget airlines have made travel **accessible** to millions of people thanks to their low cost.
Der.: accessibility (n)
Opp.: inaccessible
- 2.119 **drop (sb) off** /drɒp 'ɒf/ (phr v) = to take sb to a place in your car and leave them there / podzucić / podwieźć (kogoś)
e.g. The boat **dropped off** passengers at the harbour and will collect them again in the afternoon.
- 2.120 **fed up** /fed 'ʌp/ (adj) = annoyed or bored / rozdrażniony, mający dość
e.g. Scott is **fed up** with his delayed flight; he's been waiting for three hours.
- 2.121 **globe** /gləʊb/ (n) = the planet / świat, kula ziemiska
e.g. The company has stores all over the **globe** in hundreds of different countries.
Der.: global (adj), globalisation (n)
- 2.122 **focus (on sth)** /fəʊkəs/ (v) = to concentrate on sth / skupić się (na czymś)
e.g. Peter found it difficult to **focus** on his work because he was tired; he couldn't think clearly at all.
Der.: focal (adj)
- 2.123 **decline** /drɪ'klaɪn/ (v) = to get worse / pogorszyć się
e.g. The quality of the service **has declined** in recent years; it's not as good as it used to be.
- 2.124 **worsen (sth)** /wɜːsən/ (v) = to make sth worse / pogorszyć (coś)
e.g. Tourism can **worsen** the quality of life of the locals.
Opp.: improve

- 2.125 **expand** /ɪk'spænd/ (v) = to become larger / powiększyć się
e.g. The city **has expanded** a great deal, and is now much bigger than it was ten years ago.
Der.: expansion (n), expandable (adj)
Opp.: contract
- 2.126 **weaken** /'wi:kən/ (v) = to become less strong / słabnąć
e.g. The fence **has weakened** a lot since the storm; I'm sure it will fall down soon.
Opp.: strengthen
- 2.127 **vacant** /'veɪkənt/ (adj) = available / wolny
e.g. I put my bag on the **vacant** seat next to me on the bus.
Der.: vacancy (n)
- 2.128 **peak season** (phr) = the busiest time period / szczyt sezonu
e.g. Prices of hotel rooms in the islands are too high during **peak season**.
- 2.129 **restless** /'restləs/ (adj) = unable to stay still and being full of energy / niespokojny
e.g. The boys were **restless** and wouldn't stay in their chairs; they kept asking permission to go out in the garden and play.
Der.: restlessness (n)
- 2.130 **appeal (to sb)** /ə'pi:l/ (v) = to interest sb / podobać się (komuś)
e.g. The thought of going camping really **appeals** to Colin; he'd love to try it.

WORD FORMATION (p. 29)

- 2.131 **insurance premium** /ɪn'ʃʊərəns ,pri:miəm/ (n) = the amount of money paid to protect your belongings from damage or theft / składka ubezpieczeniowa
e.g. Richard doesn't regret insuring his possessions against damage, but his **insurance premium** has gone up by fifty pounds this year.
- 2.132 **investment** /ɪn'vestmənt/ (n) = the act of putting effort or money into sth to achieve a result / inwestycja
e.g. Paying for medical insurance is a good **investment** in your health that will reap a lot of rewards later.
- 2.133 **healthcare** /'helθkeə/ (n) = the provision of medical treatment / opieka zdrowotna/medyczna
e.g. Dean's company offer **healthcare** as part of their benefits package, so he doesn't have to worry about hospital bills.
- 2.134 **bother (with sth)** /'bɒðə/ (v) = to worry about sth that you have to do / przejmować się, martwić się (czymś)
e.g. Ella didn't **bother** with travel insurance because she thought she didn't need it.
Der.: bothersome (adj)

- 2.135 **caution** /kə:'ʃən/ (n) = great care / ostrożność, rozwaga
e.g. You should use **caution** when working with dangerous chemicals so that you won't have an accident.
Der.: cautious (adj)

UNIT 3

GRAMMAR (pp. 30-35)

MODAL VERBS (pp. 30-31)

- 3.1 **single** /'sɪŋɡəl/ (adj) = only one / jeden, pojedynczy
e.g. Mike only took a **single** portion of food; he didn't take another serving after the first one.
Der.: singular (adj/n)
- 3.2 **possibility** /pə'sə'bɪləti/ (n) = a chance that sth might occur / możliwość, prawdopodobieństwo
e.g. Although there's a **possibility** that we'll see Ted at the event, I doubt that it will happen; Martin said he's unlikely to attend.
- 3.3 **likely** /'laɪkli/ (adj) = probable / prawdopodobny
e.g. I think it's **likely** to rain today; look at all the clouds in the sky.
Der.: likelihood (n)
Opp.: unlikely
- 3.4 **probability** /prə'bə'bɪləti/ (n) = the level of likelihood that sth might occur / prawdopodobieństwo
e.g. There's a high **probability** that I'll go to Berlin for work next week; I'd say it's about an eighty percent chance.
- 3.5 **assumption** /ə'sʌmpʃən/ (n) = sth that you believe without proof / przypuszczenie, założenie
e.g. Laura made an **assumption** about Tim's character before she had even met him, based totally on the area he was from.
- 3.6 **permission** /pə'mɪʃən/ (n) = the agreement to allow sb to do sth / pozwolenie, przyzwolenie
e.g. Rebecca gave her sister **permission** to borrow her clothes and wear them to the party.
- 3.7 **excuse (sb from sth)** /ɪk'skju:z/ (v) = to give sb permission not to do sth / zwalniać (kogoś od robienia czegoś)
e.g. The teacher **excused** Henry from doing the project and allowed him to do something else instead.
Der.: excusable (adj)
- 3.8 **necessity** /nə'sesəti/ (n) = the need to have or do sth / konieczność, potrzeba
e.g. There is a real **necessity** to conserve water this year; it's become essential due to the drought.
Der.: necessitate (v)

UNIT 3

- 3.9 **be obliged (to do sth)** /bi ə'blaɪdʒd/ (v) = to feel that you have to do sth / być zobowiązanym (do zrobienia czegoś)
e.g. *Although Jim didn't want to do the chores, he **was obliged** to help as it was the right thing to do.*
- 3.10 **dismiss (sb)** /dɪs'mɪs/ (v) = to fire sb from their job / zwolnić (kogoś z pracy)
e.g. *Rob **was dismissed** from his job as he was always late.*
Der.: dismissal (n), dismissive (adj)
- 3.11 **absence** /æbsəns/ (n) = the fact of sth not existing or being required / brak
e.g. *The **absence** of evidence meant that there wasn't enough information to prove that the man had committed the crime.*
Opp.: presence
- 3.12 **keep to (sth)** /ki:p tə/ (phr v) = to obey what a law or agreement demands / trzymać się (czegoś), przestrzegać (czegoś, np. nakazu)
e.g. *Don't go too fast; please **keep to** the speed limit!*
- 3.13 **obligation** /ɒblɪ'geɪʃən/ (n) = the fact that you must do sth / zobowiązanie, obowiązek
e.g. *As a security guard, Henry had an **obligation** to protect customers; it was his duty.*
- 3.14 **request** /rɪ'kwest/ (n) = the act of asking for sth / prośba
e.g. *Jenny made a **request** to the radio station to play her favourite song.*
- 3.15 **prohibition** /prəʊhɪ'bɪʃən/ (n) = the act of not allowing sth to happen / zakaz
e.g. *The council enforces the **prohibition** of parking outside the town hall; you'll get a ticket if you park here.*
- 3.16 **forbidden** /fə'bɪdən/ (adj) = not allowed / zabroniony, zakazany
e.g. *You can't drop litter in the park; it's **forbidden**!*
Opp.: permitted
- 3.17 **duty** /dju:ti/ (n) = a strong obligation to do sth / obowiązek
e.g. *Enforcing the law is the **duty** of all police officers.*
- 3.18 **treat (sb)** /tri:t/ (v) = to behave towards sb in a certain way / traktować (kogoś)
e.g. *Demi is a good boss; she always **treats** her staff very well.*
Der.: treatment (n), mistreat (v)

EXERCISE 2 (p. 32)

- 3.19 **familiarise (sb with sth)** /fə'mɪliəraɪz/ (v) = to make sb aware of sth / zaznajamić (kogoś z czymś)
e.g. *The manager used the meeting to **familiarise** the staff with the new company policy so that they would know what to do.*
Der.: familiarisation (n)

- 3.20 **supply (sb with sth)** /sə'plaɪ/ (v) = to provide (sb with sth) / zaopatrzyć (kogoś w coś)
e.g. *The company **supplies** all workers with a uniform that must be worn at work.*
Der.: supplier (n)
- 3.21 **except** /ɪk'sept/ (prep) = apart from / oprócz, poza
e.g. *You can go anywhere you want **except** the flower garden; please keep away from it.*
Der.: exception (n), exceptional (adj)
- 3.22 **premises** /'premɪsɪz/ (pl n) = the building owned by a company / tu: budynek, w którym mieści się firma
e.g. *There are five hundred workers on the **premises**; it's a huge factory.*
- 3.23 **last but not least** (phr) = although mentioned last, it is equally important / ostatni, ale nie mniej ważny
e.g. ***Last but not least**, remember to wear masks at all times in the factory; it's extremely important.*
- 3.24 **supervisor** /su:pəvaɪzə/ (n) = sb who oversees your work / osoba nadzorująca, kierownik
e.g. *Ann's **supervisor** makes sure that she does her tasks correctly, as she's only just joined the company.*
Der.: supervisory (adj)
- 3.25 **sort (sth) out** /sɔ:t 'aʊt/ (phr v) = to take care of a problem in order to solve it / rozwiązywać (np. problem), uporządkowywać (np. sprawy)
e.g. *If you've got a problem, you should talk to Tony to **sort** things **out**; I'm sure he'll be happy to help.*

EXERCISE 4 (p. 33)

- 3.26 **give (sth) up** /gɪv 'ʌp/ (phr v) = to stop doing sth / przestać (coś) robić, rzucić (coś)
e.g. *Fiona has decided to **give up** smoking because it's very bad for health.*
- 3.27 **take part in sth** (phr) = to join people in an activity or event / brać w czymś udział
e.g. *Victor couldn't **take part in** the sports day because he had twisted his ankle.*

EXPRESSIONS SIMILAR TO MODAL VERBS (p. 34)

- 3.28 **be supposed to do sth** (phr) = to be expected to do sth / mieć coś zrobić, być zobowiązanym coś zrobić (zrobienie tego jest oczekiwane)
e.g. *You **are supposed to** gift-wrap all customer purchases; it's company policy.*
- 3.29 **be to do sth** (phr) = to be told that you must do sth / musieć coś zrobić (zobowiązanie lub nakaz)
e.g. *You **are to** report to the manager's office immediately; he wants to see you.*
- 3.30 **obey (sth)** /əu'beɪ/ (v) = to do sth as you have been ordered or told / przestrzegać (czegoś), postępować zgodnie (z czymś)
e.g. *The soldiers **obeyed** orders from their commander and quickly marched towards the base.*
Der.: obedient (adj), obedience (n)
Opp.: disobey

EXERCISE 6 (p. 34)

- 3.31 **valuable** /ˈvæljuəbəl/ (adj) = (of an item) expensive / wartościowy, cenny (o rzeczy)
e.g. The **valuable** ring cost one thousand pounds.
Opp.: valueless, worthless
- 3.32 **footbridge** /ˈfʊtbrɪdʒ/ (n) = a raised walkway over a train track, river or road / kładka dla pieszych
e.g. Pedestrians can use the **footbridge** to safely cross the motorway.
- 3.33 **fine** /faɪn/ (n) = an amount of money paid as a punishment / mandat
e.g. Colin parked illegally and had to pay a **fine** of fifty pounds to the council.

REVISION 3 (p. 35)

- 3.34 **underage** /ˌʌndəˈreɪdʒ/ (adj) = younger than the minimum age required for an activity / niepełnoletni, małoletni
e.g. Robin couldn't compete in the adult tournament because he was **underage**; he had to be at least eighteen.
- 3.35 **spread** /spred/ (v) = to cover a place quickly / rozprzestrzeniać się (np. o ogniu)
e.g. The fire **spread** through the area at a terrifying pace because of the strong winds.
- 3.36 **give (sth) away** /ɡɪv əˈweɪ/ (phr v) = to offer sth that you don't want to sb else / oddawać (coś) za darmo, rozdawać (coś)
e.g. Robin **gave** his bike **away** to his neighbour because he no longer needed it.
- 3.37 **turn (sth) down** /ˌtɜːn ˈdaʊn/ (phr v) = to reduce the level of sth, such as a radio, heater or oven / ściszać (coś), zmniejszać (np. temperaturę)
e.g. I think the cake is going to burn; can you **turn down** the oven so it's not so hot?
Opp.: turn (sth) up
- 3.38 **volume** /ˈvɒljʊm/ (n) = the level of sound / głośność
e.g. The **volume** of the TV is very low; can you make it louder please?
Der.: voluminous (adj)
- 3.39 **succeed (in doing sth)** /səkˈsiːd/ (v) = to manage to do what you intended to / odnieść sukces (w czymś)
e.g. Rosa **succeeded** in passing her English exams with A.
Der.: success (n), successful (adj)
Opp.: fail
- 3.40 **get hurt** (phr) = to become injured / zranić się
e.g. Martin **got hurt** falling off his bike; he has a deep cut on his knee.
- 3.41 **go to the trouble to do sth** (phr) = to make an effort to do a task / podjąć trud, aby coś zrobić
e.g. Jeff **went to the trouble to** bake Jane a pie even though she hadn't asked.

VOCABULARY – FOOD (pp. 36-37)

EXERCISE 1 (p. 36)

- 3.42 **boiled** /bɔɪld/ (adj) = cooked in hot water / gotowany
e.g. The secret to perfect **boiled** eggs is to cook them in hot water for three minutes.
- 3.43 **poached** /pəʊtʃt/ (adj) = cooked gently in warm water / gotowany w delikatny, nieintensywny sposób
e.g. Sandy cooked **poached** fish in her saucepan using plenty of warm water.
- 3.44 **scrambled eggs** /skræmbəld ˈegz/ (n) = (of eggs) mixed together and fried / jajecznica
e.g. To make your **scrambled eggs** fluffy, be sure to add a little milk while you whisk them in the pan.
- 3.45 **fried** /fraɪd/ (adj) = cooked in hot oil / smażony
e.g. Ellen loves crispy **fried** bacon straight from the frying pan.
- 3.46 **roasted** /rəʊstɪd/ (adj) = cooked in the oven / pieczony w piekarniku (np. o mięsie)
e.g. The **roasted** chicken had been cooked perfectly in the oven and wasn't dry at all.
- 3.47 **steamed** /stiːmd/ (adj) = cooked in hot water vapour / gotowany na parze
e.g. **Steamed** vegetables are very healthy because they aren't cooked in any oil or fat, just a little water.
- 3.48 **baked** /beɪkt/ (adj) = (of bread, potatoes, etc) cooked in an oven / pieczony w piekarniku (np. o chlebie, ziemniakach)
e.g. **Baked** potatoes are very easy to cook: just wrap them in tin foil and place them in the oven; you don't need oil or anything else.

EXERCISE 2 (p. 36)

- 3.49 **carton** /kɑːtən/ (n) = a cardboard container used for food or drink / karton, pudełko
e.g. Ben opened the **carton** of milk by cutting the edge of the card with scissors.
- 3.50 **loaf** /ləʊf/ (n) = a whole piece of bread / bochenek
e.g. Martine took a **loaf** of bread from the cupboard and cut some slices with a sharp knife.
- 3.51 **bunch** /bʌntʃ/ (n) = a group of fruit / kiść (owoców)
e.g. Buy a **bunch** of bananas; we need at least six.
- 3.52 **can** /kæn/ (n) = a metal container used for storing drinks / puszka
e.g. Emily drank a **can** of cola at lunchtime because she was thirsty.
- 3.53 **bar** /bɑː/ (n) = food made into a long rectangular shape / tabliczka (np. czekolady)
e.g. Tina broke the **bar** of chocolate into small pieces so that she could share it with her friends.

UNIT 3

EXERCISE 3 (p. 36)

- 3.54 **garlic** /ˈɡɑːlɪk/ (n) = a plant similar to an onion with a very strong taste / czosnek
e.g. Rick always uses **garlic** to add flavour to his food, although not everyone likes the strong taste.
Der.: garlicky (adj)
- 3.55 **plum** /plʌm/ (n) = a small, round, purple fruit which contains a hard stone like a seed / śliwka
e.g. Fruits such as **plums** and peaches have large stones in the centre.
- 3.56 **kiwi** /kiːwiː/ (n) = a small fruit with a hairy brown skin and bright green flesh / kiwi
e.g. You have to remove the skin from a **kiwi** before eating it.
- 3.57 **dairy product** /ˈdeəri ˌprɒdʌkt/ (n) = any food made from milk / produkt mleczny
e.g. **Dairy products**, such as cheese and yoghurt, are very popular.
- 3.58 **poultry** /ˈpəʊltri/ (n) = the meat of chickens, turkeys and ducks / drób
e.g. Chicken is Anna's favourite **poultry** to cook on Sundays.
- 3.59 **seafood** /ˈsiːfuːd/ (n) = sea animals such as fish and those with shells that can be eaten / owoce morza
e.g. Derrick likes fish but his favourite **seafood** is lobster.
- 3.60 **crab** /kræb/ (n) = a sea creature with a shell and large claws / krab
e.g. Nick loves eating cooked **crab** from the shell.
- 3.61 **cod** /kɒd/ (n) = a large fish with white meat / dorsz
e.g. **Cod** is a very popular fish used in British fish and chips; its soft white meat is delicious.

EXERCISE 4 (p. 36)

- 3.62 **sour** /saʊə/ (adj) = having an unpleasant sharp taste / kwaśny
e.g. The food was too **sour** for Mark, so he tried putting some sugar to make it sweeter.
Der.: sourness (n)
Opp.: sweet
- 3.63 **bitter** /ˈbɪtə/ (adj) = having a strong and unpleasant taste that is not sweet / gorzki
e.g. Bella couldn't eat the fruit because it was unripe and had a sharp **bitter** taste.
Der.: bitterness (n)
Opp.: sweet
- 3.64 **creamy** /ˈkriːmi/ (adj) = having a thick liquid-like texture / kremowy (o konsystencji np. sosu)
e.g. The sauce was very thick and **creamy** and stuck to Andrew's spoon.
- 3.65 **spicy** /ˈspaɪsi/ (adj) = (of food) having a pleasantly hot taste / ostry, pikantny (o jedzeniu)
e.g. If you don't like very hot food, you should stay away from **spicy** curries with lots of pepper and spices.

- 3.66 **salty** /ˈsɔːlti/ (adj) = having a lot of salt / słony
e.g. Unlike sugary snacks, **salty** treats like crisps and nuts aren't sweet at all.
- 3.67 **sweet** /swiːt/ (adj) = having a sugary taste / słodki
e.g. Even though this chocolate is sugar-free, it's still very **sweet**.
Der.: sweetness (n), sweeten (v), sweetener (n)
- 3.68 **greasy** /ˈɡriːsi/ (adj) = having a lot of oil / tłusty
e.g. **Greasy** food, such as fried meat, has a lot of excess oil.
Der.: greasiness (n)
- 3.69 **pickled onion** (phr) = a bulb-like vegetable that has been kept in vinegar / marynowana cebula
e.g. Kim opened the jar and took a **pickled onion** out of the vinegar to have in her sandwich.
- 3.70 **crisps** /ˈkrɪspz/ (pl n) = cut and fried sliced potatoes sold in small bags / czipсы
e.g. Potato snacks such as **crisps** are a great treat to have at lunch time.

EXERCISE 5 (p. 36)

- 3.71 **mashed** /mæʃt/ (adj) = (of potatoes) crushed / tłuczony (o ziemniakach)
e.g. You need a large bowl when making **mashed** potatoes so that you can mix and crush them together easily.
- 3.72 **stale** /steɪl/ (adj) = not fresh / czerstwy, nieświeży
e.g. The **stale** bread had been left out for too long and had gone bad.
Der.: staleness (n)
Opp.: fresh
- 3.73 **freshly squeezed** (phr) = recently crushed by hand in order to extract juice / świeżo wyciskany
e.g. Rick makes a glass of **freshly squeezed** orange juice every morning from the fruit in his garden.

EXERCISE 6 (p. 36)

- 3.74 **side order** /ˈsaɪd ˌɔːdə/ (n) = an extra dish that accompanies a main course / dodatek do dania głównego
e.g. Billy has a steak with a **side order** of roast potatoes.
- 3.75 **balanced diet** (phr) = a mixture of healthy foods / zbilansowana dieta
e.g. It's important to eat a **balanced diet** with lots of fruit and vegetables.
- 3.76 **nutrient** /ˈnjuːtriənt/ (n) = a substance that plants and animals need in order to live / składnik odżywczy
e.g. Food contains lots of essential **nutrients** that we need to grow.
- 3.77 **grated** /ˈɡreɪtɪd/ (adj) = (of cheese, chocolate, etc) ground into small pieces / tarty (np. o serze, czekoladzie)
e.g. Peter took some finely **grated** cheese and sprinkled it over his pasta.

- 3.78 **desert** /ˈdezət/ (n) = a large area of sand with no plants / pustynia
e.g. *The Sahara is a **desert** famous for its huge sand dunes and high temperatures.*
Der.: desertify (v), desertification (n)
- 3.79 **dessert** /ˈdɪzɜ:t/ (n) = a sweet eaten after dinner / deser
e.g. *Angela's favourite **dessert** is chocolate cake.*
- 3.80 **packed lunch** /ˈpækt ˈlʌntʃ/ (n) = a meal kept in a small container to be eaten around midday / jedzenie w pudełku
e.g. *Frank's **packed lunch** included sandwiches, a packet of crisps and some sliced fruit.*

EXERCISE 7 (p. 37)

- 3.81 **attic** /ˈætɪk/ (n) = the space at the top of a building directly under the roof / poddasze, strych
e.g. *Jack uses his **attic** under the roof as a storage space for old clothes and possessions.*
- 3.82 **daffodil** /ˈdæfədɪl/ (n) = a plant with a yellow flower shaped like a bell / żonkil
e.g. ***Daffodils** grow all over England and you can often see their yellow flowers in spring.*
- 3.83 **flood** /flʌd/ (n) = a large amount of water that has covered the ground / powódź
e.g. *The **flood** covered the ground floor of Mike's house, and the water was getting higher and higher.*

EXERCISE 8 (p. 37)

- 3.84 **brand** /brænd/ (n) = a type of product made by a specific company / marka (produktu)
e.g. *Mrs Jones only ever buys one **brand** of toothpaste; she doesn't like dental health products from any other company.*

WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED (p. 37)

- 3.85 **refuse** /rɪˈfju:z/ (v) = to not agree to do or accept sth / odmawiać, nie zgadzać się
e.g. *Scott had to turn Tim down and **refuse** his invitation because he wasn't available for the party.*
Der.: refusal (n)
Opp.: accept
- 3.86 **deny** /dɪˈnaɪ/ (v) = to say that sth is not true, or to not admit sth / zaprzeczać
e.g. *Hank **denied** having said what Julian claimed, and refused to admit anything.*
Der.: denial (n), undeniable (adj)
- 3.87 **accusation** /ˌækjəˈzeɪʃən/ (n) = a claim that sb has done sth wrong / oskarżenie, zarzut
e.g. *The woman made an **accusation** that the man had stolen her purse, even though he denied it.*

- 3.88 **false** /fəʊls/ (adj) = 1) untrue; 2) fake / nieprawdziwy; sztuczny (np. o zębie)
e.g. 1) *The claim that Lawrence broke the rules was totally **false** and inaccurate.* 2) *Mr Williams has a **false** tooth made from gold.*
Der.: falsehood (n), falsify (v)
- 3.89 **artificial** /ˌɑ:tɪfɪʃəl/ (adj) = man-made / sztuczny
e.g. *The **artificial** flowers are made out of soft silk and other fabric.*
Opp.: natural
- 3.90 **clean** /kli:n/ (adj) = spotless; not dirty / czysty
e.g. *James has such a **clean** house because he regularly mops the floors and dusts the furniture.*
Der.: cleaner (n), cleanse (v), cleanliness (n)
Opp.: dirty
- 3.91 **clear** /kliə/ (adj) = 1) easy to hear, see or read; 2) (of the sky) not cloudy / wyraźny; bezchmurny, czysty (o niebie)
e.g. 1) *Wendy has a strong **clear** voice that can be easily understood.* 2) *There's a beautiful **clear** sky today without a cloud in sight.*
Der.: clarify (v), clearance (n)
- 3.92 **conscience** /kɒnʃəns/ (n) = your ability to judge if your actions are just or unjust / sumienie
e.g. *Norman could never break the law; his **conscience** would never allow him to do something immoral.*
Der.: conscious (adj), consciousness (n)

ENGLISH IN USE (pp. 38-39)

KEY-WORD TRANSFORMATIONS (p. 38)

- 3.93 **collapse** /kəˈlæps/ (v) = to fall down suddenly / zawalić się (np. o budynku)
e.g. *During the earthquake, a lot of buildings **collapsed**; very few are still standing.*
Der.: collapsible (adj)
- 3.94 **on purpose** (phr) = deliberately / celowo, umyślnie
e.g. *Paul took his brother's biscuit **on purpose**; he knew it wasn't his.*

WORD FORMATION (p. 38)

- 3.95 **fluent** /flu:ənt/ (adj) = being able to speak a foreign language very well / biegły, płynny (w posługiwaniu się językiem obcym)
e.g. *Sally is **fluent** in French; she can speak the language excellently.*
Der.: fluency (n)
- 3.96 **convenient** /kənˈvi:niənt/ (adj) = easy to use and suitable for your needs / wygodny, praktyczny
e.g. *It's very **convenient** that there's a supermarket so close to my house; I can get anything I need easily.*
Der.: convenience (n)
Opp.: inconvenient

UNIT 3

- 3.97 **conscious** /kənʃəs/ (adj) = awake / przytomny, świadomy
e.g. After the accident, Amy wasn't awake at first, but now she is **conscious** and aware of what has happened and where she is.
Der.: consciousness (n)
Opp.: unconscious
- 3.98 **major** /meɪdʒə/ (adj) = very important / ważny, główny
e.g. Fishing is a **major** source of income; the town makes most of its money from the industry.
Der.: majority (n)
Opp.: minor
- 3.99 **cruel** /kruːəl/ (adj) = mean / okrutny
e.g. You mustn't be **cruel** or nasty to other children; always be kind and friendly!
Der.: cruelty (n)
Opp.: kind
- 3.100 **steadily** /stedəli/ (adv) = slowly and gradually / stopniowo
e.g. Prices have been increasing **steadily** over the last few months at a solid pace.
Opp.: unsteadily
- 3.101 **efficient** /ɪfɪjənt/ (adj) = (of a machine) operating in a good manner and without waste / wydajny (o urządzeniu)
e.g. The machine is very **efficient** and uses very little power while running at its best.
Der.: efficiency (n)
Opp.: inefficient
- 3.102 **aware** /ə'weə/ (adj) = knowing that sth exists / świadomy
e.g. Ted's **aware** of the problem; he's already spoken to Jeff about it.
Der.: awareness (n)
Opp.: unaware
- 3.103 **loyal** /lɔɪəl/ (adj) = supporting sb/sth no matter what / lojalny
e.g. Alan is a **loyal** friend who always stands by Martin whatever happens.
Der.: loyalty (n)
Opp.: disloyal
- 3.104 **abundant** /ə'bʌndənt/ (adj) = plentiful / obfity, bogaty
e.g. Resources in the area are **abundant**; there are more than enough supplies for everyone in the town.
Der.: abundance (n)
Opp.: scarce

WORD FORMATION (p. 39)

- 3.105 **combine** /kəm'baɪn/ (v) = to put two or more things together / łączyć, połączyć
e.g. Alex **combined** the different ingredients in one bowl to make her special dish.
Der.: combination (n)

- 3.106 **gain (sth)** /geɪn/ (v) = to manage to obtain sth / zdobyć (coś)
e.g. Vicky **gained** lots of experience while working in Spain that helped her open her own business.
Der.: gainful (adj)
- 3.107 **document (sth)** /dɒkjumənt/ (v) = to record sth / dokumentować (coś)
e.g. Terry **documented** his experiences overseas in a small notebook where he made notes every day.
Der.: documentary (n)
- 3.108 **campaign** /kæm'peɪn/ (n) = an organised activity with a specific goal / tu: wydarzenie zorganizowane w konkretnym celu
e.g. The chef organised a **campaign** to teach children how to learn to cook.
- 3.109 **ban (sth)** /bæn/ (v) = to forbid sth / zakazać (czegoś)
e.g. The school **banned** mobile phones on school premises and told students to leave them at home.
- 3.110 **nutritional** /njuː'trɪʃənəl/ (adj) = relating to the substances we take in / odżywczy
e.g. **Nutritional** meals, such as home-cooked food, have lots of health benefits.

OPEN CLOZE (p. 39)

- 3.111 **consumption** /kən'sʌmpʃən/ (n) = the act of eating and drinking sth / konsumpcja
e.g. Millions of items are produced each year by the food industry for **consumption**, but not everything gets eaten.
- 3.112 **approximately** /ə'prɒksɪmətli/ (adv) = roughly / około, w przybliżeniu
e.g. I don't have the exact figure but **approximately** 1.3 million tonnes of food gets thrown away every year.
Opp.: exactly
- 3.113 **out-of-date** /aʊt əv 'deɪt/ (adj) = (of food) stale / przeterminowany (o żywności)
e.g. **Out-of-date** food shouldn't be eaten as it's unsafe for consumption.
- 3.114 **leftover** /'leftəʊvəz/ (adj) = (of food) remaining / resztki (żywności)
e.g. Scott put the **leftover** food in the fridge to eat for lunch tomorrow.
- 3.115 **use-by date** /juːz baɪ 'deɪt/ (n) = the date which sth must be used by / termin przydatności do spożycia
e.g. The bread has a **use-by date** of March 12th, so you must eat it before then.
- 3.116 **natural resources** /nætʃərəl rɪ'zɔːsɪz/ (pl n) = minerals, coal, wood, etc / zasoby naturalne
e.g. The area has lots of **natural resources** such as minerals that can be mined for use.
- 3.117 **process (sth)** /prəʊses/ (v) = to turn sth into sth else so that it can be used / przetwarzać (coś)
e.g. Materials are **processed** into products that people can use.
Der.: processor (n), procession (n)

- 3.118 **package (sth)** /ˈpækɪdʒ/ (v) = to put products into containers for sale / pakować (coś)
e.g. The factory **packages** the items so that they can be sent to supermarkets.
- 3.119 **landfill** /ˈlændfɪl/ (n) = the place where rubbish is buried in the ground / wysypisko śmieci
e.g. Most household waste is sent to the **landfill** to be disposed of.
- 3.120 **break down** /breɪk ˈdaʊn/ (phr v) = to decompose / rozkładać się (np. o śmieciach)
e.g. Plastic waste takes hundreds of years to **break down** and crumble.
- 3.121 **greenhouse gases** /ˈɡriːnhaʊs ˈɡæzɪz/ (pl n) = fumes such as carbon dioxide that fill the atmosphere and cause damage to the environment / gazy cieplarniane
e.g. **Greenhouse gases** from human activity fill the atmosphere and contribute to global warming.
- 3.122 **contribute (to sth)** /kənˈtrɪbjʊːt/ (v) = to be a cause for sth to happen / przyczyniać się (do czegoś)
e.g. Plastic pollution **contributes** to animal extinction by increasing harm to land and sea life.
Der.: contribution (n), contributory (adj), contributor (n)
- 3.123 **ethical** /eθɪkəl/ (adj) = relating to morality / etyczny
e.g. The company uses **ethical** practices, such as reducing plastic waste, to help the environment.
- 3.124 **fortunate** /ˈfɔːtʃənət/ (adj) = lucky / mający szczęście
e.g. We should spare a thought for those people who are a lot less **fortunate** and live in poverty.
Opp.: unfortunate
- 3.125 **malnourished** /ˌmælˈnaʊrɪʃt/ (adj) = being in bad health due to lack of food or nutrients / niedożywiony
e.g. People in the area are **malnourished** because they don't have access to enough food.
- 3.126 **distribute (sth)** /dɪˈstrɪbjʊːt/ (v) = to give out things to people / rozdawać (coś)
e.g. The charity **distributes** food to warzones to help starving people.
Der.: distribution (n), distributor (n), distributive (adj)
- 3.127 **evenly** /iːvənli/ (adv) = equally / równo
e.g. The food was divided **evenly** so that everyone would have the same amount to eat.
Opp.: unevenly
- 3.128 **stick to (sth)** /stɪk tə/ (phr v) = to decide to do sth and not change the plan / trzymać się (czegoś)
e.g. Elliot set himself a diet plan and decided to **stick to** it so that he would reach his target of losing weight.
- 3.129 **wonky** /ˈwɒŋki/ (adj) = not straight or even / chwiejny (np. stół)
e.g. The table wasn't straight; it was crooked and rather **wonky**.
- 3.130 **discard (sth)** /dɪsˈkɑːd/ (v) = to throw sth away / wyrzucać (coś), pozbywać się (czegoś)
e.g. Supermarkets often **discard** food that has gone bad.
- 3.131 **food scraps** (phr) = small remaining of food to be discarded / resztki jedzenia
e.g. Small **food scraps**, such as peels or shells, should be cleared from plates before they are washed.
- 3.132 **peel** /piːl/ (n) = the skin from a fruit or vegetable that is discarded before eating / skórka, łupina
e.g. When he finished eating his apple, Jack threw the **peel** into the rubbish.
- 3.133 **egg shell** /eg ˈʃel/ (n) = the hard covering of eggs that are discarded before cooking or eating / skorupka jajka
e.g. When you crack eggs, make sure you don't get any **egg shells** in your bowl.
- 3.134 **compost** /kəmˈpɒst/ (n) = decaying plant material that is collected for use in the soil to help plants grow / kompost
e.g. You can turn old food into **compost** to use in your garden.
- 3.135 **nutrient-rich** /ˈnjuːtriənt ˈrɪtʃ/ (adj) = high in substances needed for growth / bogaty w składniki odżywcze
e.g. **Nutrient-rich** soil helps plants grow quickly and strongly as it contains all the minerals they need.
- 3.136 **soil** /sɔɪl/ (n) = earth for growing plants in / gleba
e.g. Rob planted his seeds in some **soil** so they would grow into plants.

UNIT 4

GRAMMAR (pp. 40-47)

ORDER OF ADJECTIVES (p. 40)

- 4.1 **alike** /əˈlaɪk/ (adj) = similar / podobny, taki sam
e.g. Ben and his brother look **alike**; they are almost identical.
- 4.2 **ashamed** /əˈʃeɪmd/ (adj) = feeling bad about sth wrong that you have done / zawstydzony, zakłopotany
e.g. Rick is **ashamed** that he spoke so badly to Jude; he's very embarrassed now.
- 4.3 **content** /kənˈtent/ (adj) = pleased / zadowolony
e.g. Hannah is **content** with her job and very happy with how things are.
Der.: contentment (n)

UNIT 4

- 4.4 **derive (sth from sth else)** /dɪˈraɪv/ (v) = to get sth from sth else / czerpać (coś z czegoś)
e.g. Erika **derives** great pleasure from helping at the charity; it really makes her happy.
Der.: derivative (n)
- 4.5 **metaphorically** /ˌmetəˈfɒrɪkəli/ (adv) = using expressions that describe things or people by referring to sth else with similar qualities / metaforycznie
e.g. Jason wasn't speaking literally but **metaphorically** when he said that Jim was as strong as a bull.
Opp.: literally
- 4.6 **silky** /ˈsɪlki/ (adj) = being soft like silk / jedwabisty
e.g. Anna's new shampoo gives her very **silky** hair; it's really smooth and shiny.
- 4.7 **silk** /sɪlk/ (adj) = being made of soft smooth fabric / jedwabny
e.g. Thomas loves wearing his white **silk** scarf because it's so soft to the touch.
Der.: silky (adj)
- 4.8 **stony** /ˈstəʊni/ (adj) = having an expression that shows no kindness / kamienny (np. wyraz twarzy)
e.g. Elliot's **stony** expression made him seem cold; he always looked so distant and unsympathetic.
- 4.9 **stone** /stəʊn/ (adj) = made of a hard material found in the ground / kamienisty
e.g. The village is full of beautiful **stone** cottages built from material gathered from the area.
Der.: stony (adj)
- 4.10 **golden** /ˈɡəʊldən/ (adj) = having the colour of a yellow precious metal / złoty, złocisty (o kolorze)
e.g. Kevin has long **golden** hair that is bright blonde.
- 4.11 **gold** /ɡəʊld/ (adj) = made of a yellow precious metal / złoty (wykonany ze złota)
e.g. Tom has a beautiful **gold** watch; it's twenty-four carat.
Der.: golden (adj)
- 4.12 **feathery** /ˈfeðəri/ (adj) = soft and delicate / lekki jak piórko, miękki jak puch
e.g. The tree was covered with soft **feathery** leaves that blew in the wind gently.
- 4.13 **feather** /ˈfeðə/ (adj) = made of soft light things found on the wings and bodies of birds / wykonany z pierza
e.g. Robin uses a fluffy **feather** duster to clean all of his furniture.
Der.: feathery (adj)
- 4.14 **metallic** /məˈtæliːk/ (adj) = having the appearance of a hard material such as steel or iron / metaliczny (o kolorze)
e.g. Jim's new car is painted a strong **metallic** colour that shines like silver.
- 4.15 **metal** /ˈmetəl/ (adj) = made of a hard material such as steel or iron / metalowy
e.g. The **metal** chairs in the office are made of stainless steel.
Der.: metallic (adj)
- 4.16 **leathery** /ˈleðəri/ (adj) = having the appearance or feel of tanned animal skin used in shoes and clothes / skórzasty
e.g. Jack has **leathery** hands that are worn and very rough because of working in the fields all day.
- 4.17 **leather** /ˈleðə/ (adj) = (of clothes, shoes, etc) made of tanned animal skin / skórzany (np. o ubraniach, butach)
e.g. Tina loves her brown **leather** handbag; the material is very thick and durable.
- 4.18 **leaden** /ˈledən/ (adj) = (of the body, etc) having an unpleasant feeling / ociężały (np. o ciele)
e.g. Fiona had a **leaden** sensation that left her feeling very uncomfortable and sad.
- 4.19 **lead** /led/ (adj) = made of a soft grey metal / ołowiany
e.g. The old house has **lead** pipes that will need to be replaced with a safer metal such as copper.
Der.: leaden (adj)
- 4.20 **steely** /ˈstiːli/ (adj) = strong and determined / stalowy (np. wzrok)
e.g. Bridget gave them a **steely** look to show that she wasn't going to give up.
- 4.21 **framework** /ˈfreɪmwɜːk/ (n) = a solid structure that serves to support a structure / struktura, szkielet
e.g. The metal shelter is constructed around a solid **framework** built of steel.

EXERCISE 2 (p. 40)

- 4.22 **oak** /əʊk/ (adj) = made of a hard wood / dębowy
e.g. The **oak** table is very sturdy because the wood is very strong.
- 4.23 **woollen** /ˈwʊlən/ (adj) = made of a soft material that comes from sheep / wełniany
e.g. Eric always wears a thick **woollen** jumper in the winter because it is soft and warm.
- 4.24 **lace** /leɪs/ (adj) = made of thin decorative cloth / koronkowy
e.g. Vicky's beautiful **lace** dress is made of very fine fabric with intricate patterns.

EXERCISE 3 (p. 41)

- 4.25 **smooth** /smu:ð/ (adj) = not rough / gładki
e.g. The **smooth** marble material was flat and didn't have any lumps or marks at all.
Der.: smoothie (n)
Opp.: rough
- 4.26 **candlestick** /kændəlstɪk/ (n) = a metal object that holds sticks of wax used for burning / świecznik
e.g. The dining table had amazing gold **candlesticks** that lit up the room.

EXERCISE 4 (p. 41)

- 4.27 **furnish** /fɜːnɪʃ/ (v) = to put furniture and other equipment into an empty house / meblować, urządzać (np. dom)
e.g. Martin **furnished** his home with beautiful furniture and lovely carpets.
Der.: furniture (n)
- 4.28 **linen** /lɪnən/ (adj) = made of a rough strong fabric / lniany
e.g. **Linen** clothes are popular in summer because the fabric keeps you cool.
- 4.29 **flower-patterned** /flaʊə ˌpætənd/ (adj) = (of fabric) decorated with pictures of blooms / kwiecisty, w kwiaty (np. o tkaninie)
e.g. Tina has **flower-patterned** curtains covered with beautiful pictures of roses.
- 4.30 **charming** /tʃɑːmɪŋ/ (adj) = very pleasant / uroczy, czarujący
e.g. Denise is a **charming** lady; always chic and polite.
- 4.31 **fiction** /fɪkʃən/ (adj) = relating to imaginary works of literature / fikcyjny
e.g. The novelist is a **fiction** writer and produces incredible fantasy stories.
Der.: fictional (adj), fictitious (adj)
- 4.32 **patio** /pætiəʊ/ (n) = a tiled floored area in a garden without a roof / patio, taras
e.g. During the summer, Giles loves to sit outside on his **patio** and enjoy the sun.

EXERCISE 5 (p. 41)

- 4.33 **subscribe** /səb'skraɪb/ (v) = to regularly pay money in order to receive a product or service / prenumerować (np. czasopismo)
e.g. Jullian **subscribed** to the magazine so he could get a copy delivered to his house every month.
Der.: subscription (n), subscriber (n)

ADVERBS WITH TWO FORMS AND DIFFERENCES IN MEANING (p. 42)

- 4.34 **deep** /di:p/ (adv) = a long way down / głęboko
e.g. The shipwreck lay **deep** in the ocean; it had sunk to two hundred metres.
Der.: depth (n)

- 4.35 **deeply** /di:pli/ (adv) = greatly / głęboko, ogromnie
e.g. Jane found Tom's comment **deeply** upsetting; it bothered her all day.
- 4.36 **direct** /də'rekt/ (adv) = by the shortest route / bezpośrednio
e.g. Ben's train went **direct** to the main terminal; it didn't stop anywhere else.
Der.: direction (n), directive (adj/n), director (n)
- 4.37 **directly** /də'rektli/ (adv) = immediately / prosto
e.g. I'll come **directly** to Mr Smith's office when I arrive; I won't go to my desk first.
- 4.38 **easy** /i:zi/ (adv) = gently and slowly / spokojnie, powoli
e.g. **Easy** on the brake; you don't need to push it so hard!
- 4.39 **easily** /i:zəli/ (adv) = without difficulty / z łatwością, bez trudu
e.g. Laura can speak French **easily**; she's very talented at languages.
- 4.40 **free** /fri:/ (adv) = without cost / bezpłatnie, za darmo
e.g. People over 65 travel **free** on public transport; they don't have to pay anything.
Der.: freedom (n)
- 4.41 **freely** /fri:li/ (adv) = willingly / dobrowolnie
e.g. Sandra **freely** offered to work late; she was happy to help.
- 4.42 **full** /fʊl/ (adv) = very / tu: doskonałe
e.g. Henry knew **full** well what he had to do; no one had to explain anything to him.
- 4.43 **fully** /fʊli/ (adv) = completely / całkowicie
e.g. The company is **fully** aware of what needs to be done; we've studied the situation carefully.
- 4.44 **hard** /hɑ:d/ (adv) = intently; with effort / ciężko, z całych sił
e.g. Jules worked **hard** on her project; it took her four hours.
Der.: harden (v)
- 4.45 **hardly** /hɑ:dli/ (adv) = scarcely / ledwo, ledwie
e.g. We **hardly** had time to take a rest before we got the call to leave and meet Cathy.
- 4.46 **high** /haɪ/ (adv) = at/to a high level / wysoko
e.g. The explorer climbed **high** to the peak of the mountain.
Der.: height (n), heighten (v)
- 4.47 **highly** /haɪli/ (adv) = very much / bardzo, wielce
e.g. Hank's **highly** respected in the office; everyone values his work.
- 4.48 **last** /lɑ:st/ (adv) = after all others / ostatni
e.g. Mindy didn't win a medal because she finished **last** in the race.
Opp.: first

UNIT 4

- 4.49 **lastly** /ˈlɑːstli/ (adv) = finally / wreszcie, w ostatniej kolejności
e.g. **Lastly**, before we leave, I would like to thank Jack for all his help on the project.
Opp.: firstly
- 4.50 **late** /leɪt/ (adv) = not early / późno
e.g. Endy came **late** to the meeting and missed the first half hour of the discussion.
Der.: lateness
- 4.51 **lately** /ˈleɪtli/ (adv) = recently / ostatnio
e.g. We haven't seen Robert **lately**; I think he's been travelling this month.
- 4.52 **near** /nɪə/ (adv) = close / blisko, obok
e.g. Maria asked to sit **near** a window because she was hot.
Der.: nearby (adj/adv)
- 4.53 **nearly** /ˈnɪəli/ (adv) = almost, not completely / prawie
e.g. She's **nearly** finished reviewing her essay whose submission is due tomorrow.
- 4.54 **pretty** /ˈprɪti/ (adv) = fairly / raczej, prawie
e.g. Ian is **pretty** sure that he will be free tomorrow but he needs to check.
- 4.55 **prettily** /ˈprɪtli/ (adv) = in an attractive way / ładnie
e.g. Laura writes **prettily**; she has beautiful handwriting.
- 4.56 **short** /ʃɔːt/ (adv) = before an arranged time or place / krótko
e.g. Norman worked hard but fell **short** of his goal, missing his deadline very narrowly.
Der.: shorten (v), shortage (n)
- 4.57 **shortly** /ˈʃɔːtli/ (adv) = soon / wkrótce, niebawem
e.g. Mrs Jones will be with you **shortly**; she just has to finish something.
- 4.58 **sure** /ʃʊə/ (adv) = certainly / pewnie, oczywiście
e.g. The boys **sure** are hungry! They've eaten two portions of chicken each.
- 4.59 **surely** /ˈʃʊəli/ (adv) = without a doubt (despite some disagreement) / z pewnością, na pewno
e.g. You'll **surely** need an umbrella; it's going to rain later.
- 4.60 **wide** /waɪd/ (adv) = off-target / nie trafiając do celu, chybiając
e.g. The player took a shot but unfortunately the ball went **wide** and he missed.
Der.: width (n), widen (v)
- 4.61 **widely** /ˈwaɪdli/ (adv) = to a large extent / powszechnie, szeroko
e.g. English is **widely** spoken on the Greek islands by a lot of people.
- 4.62 **wrong** /rɒŋ/ (adv) = incorrectly / błędnie
e.g. Janice's password didn't work because she typed it **wrong**.
Der.: wrongful (adj)
Opp.: right

- 4.63 **wrongly** /ˈrɒŋli/ (adv) = unjustly / niesłusznie, niewłaściwie
e.g. The man was **wrongly** accused of the crime when he hadn't done anything.
Opp.: rightly

QUITE – RATHER – FAIRLY – PRETTY (p. 42)

- 4.64 **favourable** /ˈfeɪvərəbəl/ (adj) = positive / przychylny, pozytywny
e.g. Fred received lots of **favourable** comments about his work saying how good it was.
Opp.: unfavourable
- 4.65 **dreadful** /ˈdredfəl/ (adj) = terrible / okropny
e.g. The weather was **dreadful**; it wouldn't stop raining all week!
- 4.66 **extraordinary** /ɪkˈstrɔːdnəri/ (adj) = incredible / niezwykle, wyjątkowy
e.g. Wendy is an **extraordinary** athlete; I've never seen a runner so talented!
- 4.67 **unfavourable** /ʌnˈfeɪvərəbəl/ (adj) = negative / nieprzychylny, niekorzystny
e.g. The response to the presentation was quite **unfavourable**; I don't think people liked it.
Opp.: favourable

EXERCISE 9 (p. 43)

- 4.68 **migrate** /maɪˈɡreɪt/ (v) = (of birds) to travel to a new area when seasons change / migrować, wędrować (np. o ptakach)
e.g. Birds in the area **migrate** every year to spend the winter in warmer areas.
Der.: migratory (adj), migration (n), emigrate (v), immigrate (v)
- 4.69 **thoroughly** /θəˈrɒli/ (adv) = in a careful way / gruntownie, dokładnie
e.g. Mr Norris prepared his material **thoroughly** before the presentation so that he'd have everything he might need.
- 4.70 **remote** /rɪˈməʊt/ (adj) = isolated / odległy
e.g. Tony lives in a **remote** village miles away from any towns or cities.
Der.: remoteness
- 4.71 **imprison** /ɪmˈprɪzən/ (v) = to detain sb for breaking the law as a punishment / uwięzić, wsadzić do więzienia
e.g. The criminal **was imprisoned** for five years for stealing cars.
Der.: imprisonment (n)
- 4.72 **shrinking** /ˈʃrɪŋkɪŋ/ (adj) = becoming smaller / kurczący się, malejący
e.g. The **shrinking** market means that there are fewer and fewer opportunities to sell a house.
Opp.: growing, expanding

REGULAR COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE FORMS (p. 44)

- 4.73 **shallow** /'ʃæləʊ/ (adj) = not deep / płytki
e.g. The sea in the area is very **shallow**; it's only a few metres deep.
Der.: shallowness (n)
Opp.: deep

EXERCISE 11 (p. 45)

- 4.74 **hospitable** /'hɒspɪtəbəl/ (adj) = friendly towards guests / gościnnie
e.g. Ted's family were very **hospitable** when I visited them; they took great care of me.
Opp.: inhospitable
- 4.75 **arrangements** /ə'rendʒmənts/ (pl n) = plans / plany
e.g. Gina didn't have to do anything, Fred handled all the travel **arrangements** for her.
- 4.76 **opportunity** /ɒpə'tju:nəti/ (n) = a chance / okazja, możliwość
e.g. It's amazing to have the **opportunity** to study abroad while you are at university.
Der.: opportunist (n), opportunism (n)
- 4.77 **tailor-made** /teɪlə'meɪd/ (adj) = specially arranged or produced for sb / dostosowany do wymagań, wykonany na zamówienie
e.g. Mr and Mrs Smith booked a **tailor-made** tour of the area that focused on the specific things they wanted to see.
- 4.78 **intimate** /'ɪntɪmət/ (adj) = (of surroundings) private and romantic / intymny, prywatny (np. o otoczeniu)
e.g. The couple decided to stay at a pretty, little, **intimate** hotel in the centre of Paris.
Der.: intimacy (n)
- 4.79 **unique** /ju:'ni:k/ (adj) = not like anything else / wyjątkowy
e.g. The **unique** restaurant is one of a kind; there's nothing else like it in the city.
Der.: uniqueness (n)

EXERCISE 12 (p. 45)

- 4.80 **enable (sb to do sth)** /'neɪbəl/ (v) = to allow sb to do sth / umożliwiać (komuś zrobienie czegoś)
e.g. The new train service **enables** commuters to travel to London in less than 20 minutes.

EXERCISE 14 (p. 45)

- 4.81 **route** /ru:t/ (n) = a direction to a specific place / trasa
e.g. Beth told the man that the best **route** to the station was to walk down King Street.
Der.: routine (n), router (n)

EXERCISE 15 (p. 46)

- 4.82 **tolerant** /'tɒlərənt/ (adj) = willing to accept ideas or behaviour / tolerancyjny
e.g. Vincent is a **tolerant** man who always respects the opinions of others, even if he doesn't agree with them.
Der.: tolerance (n)
Opp.: intolerant
- 4.83 **self-employed** /self ɪm'plɔɪd/ (adj) = running your own business / pracujący na własny rachunek, samozatrudniony
e.g. Dean is **self-employed**; he doesn't have a boss or supervisor.

REVISION 4 (p. 47)

- 4.84 **chance** /tʃɑ:ns/ (n) = a possibility / możliwość, szansa
e.g. There's a **chance** that we might go out for dinner but it depends on how Jim feels.
- 4.85 **challenging** /tʃælɪndʒɪŋ/ (adj) = difficult / wymagający, trudny
e.g. Marie finds the book that she is reading quite **challenging**; the topic is hard to understand.
- 4.86 **leisurely** /'leɪʒəli/ (adj) = happening in a relaxed way / powolny, spokojny
e.g. Travis took a slow **leisurely** stroll along the river to relax after work.

VOCABULARY – HOUSES & HOMES (pp. 48-49)

EXERCISE 2 (p. 48)

- 4.87 **detached house** /dɪ'tætʃt 'haʊs/ (n) = a single home with its own exterior walls / dom wolnostojący
e.g. Rob lives in a **detached house** surrounded by a front and back garden.
- 4.88 **mansion** /'mænfən/ (n) = a large country house / posiadłość
e.g. The huge **mansion** is on a country estate that has a hundred acres of land.
- 4.89 **terraced house** /terəst 'haʊs/ (n) = a home in a row of houses that are built with shared connecting walls / dom szeregowy, szeregowka
e.g. The street is lined with long rows of pretty **terraced houses**.
- 4.90 **semi-detached house** /semi dɪ'tætʃt 'haʊs/ (n) = a house that has a single shared wall with one other home / bliźniak (dom połączony z innym)
e.g. Fin's **semi-detached house** is joined to his neighbour but they have their own separate gardens.

UNIT 4

EXERCISE 3 (p. 48)

- 4.91 **cramped** /kræmpt/ (adj) = not having much room / ciasny
e.g. *The hotel room wasn't spacious at all; it was very **cramped** inside.*
Opp.: spacious
- 4.92 **messy** /mesi/ (adj) = untidy / zabałaganiony, brudny
e.g. *Jeff's room was **messy** because he hadn't cleaned it for days.*

EXERCISE 4 (p. 48)

- 4.93 **built-in** /bɪlt 'ɪn/ (adj) = permanently connected or attached to sth else / wbudowany
e.g. *The kitchen cupboard has a **built-in** dishwasher inside.*
- 4.94 **mattress** /mætrəs/ (n) = the soft part of a bed that you sleep on / materac
e.g. *The **mattress** in the bed was so comfortable; I slept really well.*
- 4.95 **central heating** /sentrəl 'hi:tɪŋ/ (n) = a system in a building that uses hot air or water to produce warmth / centralne ogrzewanie
e.g. *It was cold this morning, so Ted decided to turn on the **central heating** to warm up the house.*

EXERCISE 6 (p. 49)

- 4.96 **trip (over sth)** /trɪp/ (v) = to fall over sth / potknąć się (o coś)
e.g. *Bill **tripped** over some cables on the floor and fell on his hands.*
- 4.97 **lace** /leɪs/ (n) = a cord that is used to tie shoes / sznurówka
e.g. *Vicky stopped for a moment to tie her **laces** because her shoes had come undone.*
- 4.98 **attendance** /ə'tendəns/ (n) = the number of people at a place or event / frekwencja
e.g. ***Attendance** at cinemas has fallen as more people are choosing to watch films at home.*
- 4.99 **strike** /straɪk/ (n) = the act of refusing to work in order to achieve a goal / strajk
e.g. *The workers walked out of the factory and went on **strike** to protest over their salary.*

EXERCISE 8 (p. 49)

- 4.100 **like two peas in a pod** (idm) = being very similar / jak dwie kropki wody
e.g. *Sarah and her twin sister are **like two peas in a pod**; they are so alike!*

ENGLISH IN USE (pp. 50-51)

KEY-WORD TRANSFORMATIONS (p. 50)

- 4.101 **disrespectful** /dɪsrɪ'spektfəl/ (adj) = not showing courtesy or regard for sb / lekceważący, niegrzeczny
e.g. *Derrick's behaviour was so **disrespectful**; he was very rude to Mr Williams.*
Opp.: respectful
- 4.102 **tenant** /tenənt/ (n) = sb who rents a home or building / lokator
e.g. *The **tenants** in the building pay their landlord rent every month.*
Der.: tenancy (n)

WORD FORMATION (p. 50)

- 4.103 **weary** /wɪəri/ (adj) = very tired / znużony, zmęczony
e.g. *Mike felt **weary** because he had been working for hours.*
- 4.104 **weepy** /wi:pi/ (adj) = wanting to cry / płaczliwy
e.g. *Even though Angela was feeling sad and **weepy**, she didn't cry.*
- 4.105 **frantic** /fræntɪk/ (adj) = busy / w pośpiechu
e.g. *Richard has been **frantic** all day; he hasn't stopped doing things round the house for even a moment.*
Der.: frantically (adv)
- 4.106 **irritable** /ɪrɪtəbəl/ (adj) = becoming angry easily / drażliwy, rozdrażniony
e.g. *You should be careful when you talk to Mick; he's very **irritable** and today he is likely to get annoyed.*
Der.: irritably (adv), irritability (n)
- 4.107 **sensible** /sensəbəl/ (adj) = showing good judgement / rozsądny
e.g. *Naomi is a **sensible** girl who always makes good decisions and doesn't act rashly.*
Der.: sensibly (adv), sensibility (n)

OPEN CLOZE (p. 51)

- 4.108 **fictional** /fɪkʃənəl/ (adj) = not real; imaginary / fikcyjny, zmyślony
e.g. *The legend of Atlantis is based on a **fictional** city that didn't really exist.*
Opp.: factual
- 4.109 **colony** /kələni/ (n) = an area somewhere far away controlled by people from another country / kolonia (obszar znajdujący się pod kontrolą innego państwa)
e.g. *Hong Kong was a British **colony** for many years before it was returned to China.*
Der.: colonise (v), colonist (n)

- 4.110 **habitable** /ˈhæbɪtəbəl/ (adj) = able to be lived in / mieszkalny, nadający się do zamieszkania
e.g. *The mountains are not **habitable**; it's too cold to settle there.*
Opp.: inhabitable
- 4.111 **adapt (to sth)** /əˈdæpt/ (v) = to change in order to get used to sth / adaptować/przystosowywać się (do czegoś)
e.g. *Early European settlers in Australia had to **adapt** to the hot weather and get used to the high temperatures.*
Der.: adaptation (n), adaptable (adj)
- 4.112 **challenge** /tʃælɪndʒ/ (n) = a difficulty / wyzwanie
e.g. *When Hank opened his business, he faced lots of **challenges** like high rents and low sales figures.*
- 4.113 **immense** /ɪˈmens/ (adj) = high in level or degree / ogromny, olbrzymi
e.g. *The **immense** workload meant that Andy took days to complete his project.*
Der.: immensity (n)
- 4.114 **pop up** /ˌpɒp ˈʌp/ (phr v) = to happen or start to exist suddenly / pojawiać się (zwykle w dużej ilości)
e.g. *Lots of coffee shops **have popped up** in our neighbourhood recently; they're everywhere!*
- 4.115 **floating** /ˈflaʊtɪŋ/ (adj) = sitting on the surface of water / unoszący się na wodzie
e.g. *In some countries, you can find **floating** houses in the sea that have rooms below the waves.*
- 4.116 **beneath** /brɪniːθ/ (prep) = below sth / pod, poniżej
e.g. *The submarine moved **beneath** the waves when it dived into deep water.*
- 4.117 **residential** /ˌreziˈdɛnʃəl/ (adj) = (of an area) consisting of homes / mieszkalny (np. o terenie)
e.g. *The **residential** street only has apartments; there are no offices there.*
- 4.118 **make way for sth** (phr) = to provide room for sth else / zrobić (czemuś) miejsce
e.g. *The old buildings were demolished to **make way** for the new factory.*
- MULTIPLE CHOICE (p. 51)**
- 4.119 **sustainable** /səˈsteɪnəbəl/ (adj) = causing little environmental impact / nienaruszający równowagi ekologicznej, zrównoważony
e.g. *The building is **sustainable** because it has a low carbon footprint and doesn't waste energy.*
Der.: sustainability (n)
Opp.: unsustainable
- 4.120 **function** /ˈfʌŋkʃən/ (v) = to operate / funkcjonować, działać
e.g. *The computer **isn't functioning** properly; it's running very slowly.*
Der.: functional (adj)
Opp.: malfunction
- 4.121 **ensure** /ɪnˈʃʊə/ (v) = to guarantee / zapewniać, zagwarantować
e.g. *Erika spoke to Bill to **ensure** that he knew about the changes to the team before they started the project.*
- 4.122 **put a strain on sth** (phr) = to cause sth to become overused or have problems / przeciążyć coś
e.g. *The increase in passengers **has put a strain on** the airport causing large delays and issues.*
- 4.123 **be intended (to do sth)** /bi ɪnˈtendɪd/ (v) = to be expected to do sth / być przewidzianym/zaplanowanym (by zrealizować jakiś cel)
e.g. *The road **is intended** to reduce rush hour traffic by offering an alternative route to commuters.*
- 4.124 **impact** /ɪmpækt/ (n) = an effect / wpływ
e.g. *The **impact** of more cars on the environment is a large increase in emissions.*
- 4.125 **urban** /ˈɜːbən/ (adj) = of a city / miejski
e.g. ***Urban** housing in city centres offers homes for all of the community.*
Der.: suburban (adj), urbanise (v)
Opp.: rural
- 4.126 **implement** /ɪmˈplɪmənt/ (v) = to begin using sth / wdrażać (w życie), implementować
e.g. *The mayor **has implemented** a new system that offers bicycles to all residents.*
Der.: implementation (n)
- 4.127 **adjust** /əˈdʒʌst/ (v) = to change sth slightly / regulować, dostosowywać (np. głośność)
e.g. *Jill **adjusted** the volume to make the TV louder.*
Der.: adjustment (n), adjustable (adj)
- 4.128 **commute** /kəˈmjuːt/ (v) = to regularly travel to a city centre for work / dojeżdżać (np. do pracy)
e.g. *Many workers **commute** into town from neighbouring areas.*
Der.: commuter (n)
- 4.129 **shift** /ʃɪft/ (v) = to move sth / przesuwać
e.g. *Roy **shifted** his seat to the left so he could be closer to the TV.*
- 4.130 **transfer** /trænsˈfɜː/ (v) = to move sb/sth from one place to another / przetransportować, przenieść
e.g. *The hospital **transferred** the patient from their ward to another clinic.*
Der.: transference (n), transferable (adj)
- 4.131 **carve** /kɑːv/ (v) = to cut sth out of a material / rzeźbić, drążyć (np. figurkę)
e.g. *Gavin **carves** figures out of wood and sells them to tourists.*
Der.: carver (n)
- 4.132 **conservation** /ˌkɒnsəˈveɪʃən/ (n) = the act of using sth carefully so that it doesn't run out / oszczędzanie
e.g. *Water **conservation** during a drought is crucial; we mustn't waste it.*
Der.: conservationist (n)

UNIT 5

- 4.133 **motivation** /ˌməʊtɪˈveɪʃən/ (n) = the drive to do sth / motywacja (do czegoś)
e.g. Mark has a lot of **motivation** to make the team; he's training very hard and really wants it.
Der.: motivational (adj)
- 4.134 **observation** /ˌɒbzəˈveɪʃən/ (n) = the act of looking at sth closely / obserwacja
e.g. The scientist is doing close **observation** of the wild animals to study how they interact.
Der.: observational (adj)
- 4.135 **site** /saɪt/ (n) = a location where sth is or was / miejsce
e.g. The ruins show the **site** of an ancient city that was built thousands of years ago.
- 4.136 **absorb** /əbˈsɔːb/ (v) = to take sth in / absorbować
e.g. The material **absorbs** heat from the sun so that the inside of the building doesn't get hot.
Der.: absorption (n), absorbent (adj)
- 4.137 **consume** /kənˈsjuːm/ (v) = to use sth / pochłaniać, zużywać
e.g. The electronic device **consumes** a lot of energy in order to operate.
Der.: consumer (n), consumption (n)
- 4.138 **extend** /ɪkˈstend/ (v) = to make sth longer / rozbudować, powiększyć
e.g. Mr Lewis decided to **extend** his house and build some extra levels that reach out into his back garden.
Der.: extension (n), extensive (adj), extent (n)
- 4.139 **occupy** /ˈɒkjəpaɪ/ (v) = to live in a place for a period of time / zamieszkiwać
e.g. The house is empty and **hasn't been occupied** by anyone for years.
Der.: occupation (n), occupant (n), occupational (adj)

UNIT 5

GRAMMAR (pp. 52-57)

PASSIVE VOICE (p. 52)

- 5.1 **transitive** /trænsətɪv/ (adj) = (of a verb) having or needing a direct object / przechodni (o czasowniku)
e.g. In the sentence, 'Jane put on her coat,' 'put' is a **transitive verb**.
Opp.: intransitive
- 5.2 **restore** /rɪˈstɔː/ (v) = to return sth to its original condition / odrestaurować, odnowić
e.g. She carefully **restored** the painting, so it looked as good as new.
Der.: restoration (n)
- 5.3 **colloquial** /kəˈlɒkwɪəl/ (adj) = (of words and phrases) used in speech instead of writing / kolokwialny, potoczny (np. o wyrażeniu, wyrażeniu)
e.g. Idioms are often used in **colloquial** English.

- 5.4 **agent** /eɪdʒənt/ (n) = (in the passive voice) the noun that shows who or what started or performed an action / wykonawca czynności (w stronie biernej)
e.g. In the sentence, 'The report was written by Jessica,' Jessica is the **agent**.
Der.: agency (n)
- 5.5 **obvious** /ˈɒbvɪəs/ (adj) = easily noticed, recognised or understood / oczywisty
e.g. The answer to the puzzle was so **obvious** that anyone could have solved it.
- 5.6 **context** /kɒntekst/ (n) = the words that come before or after another word and help explain its meaning / kontekst
e.g. It helps to understand the **context** of a word in order to guess its meaning.
Der.: contextual (adj)
- 5.7 **emphasise** /emfəsaɪz/ (v) = to make sth more obvious or show that it is important / zaakcentować, podkreślić
e.g. You can write this word in bold or italics to **emphasise** it.
Der.: emphatic (adj)
- 5.8 **process** /ˈprəʊses/ (n) = the actions that one takes to achieve a result / proces
e.g. The committee has to go through a set **process** when choosing a new chairperson.
Der.: processor (n), procession (n)

EXERCISE 2 (p. 52)

- 5.9 **bravery** /ˈbreɪvəri/ (n) = the act of doing sth dangerous to help sb else / odwaga
e.g. It took a lot of **bravery** for you to stand up to those bullies.
Opp.: cowardice
- 5.10 **ankle** /ˈæŋkəl/ (n) = the joint between the foot and the leg / kostka (u nogi)
e.g. Amy slipped on some ice and sprained her **ankle**.

CHANGING FROM ACTIVE INTO PASSIVE (p. 53)

- 5.11 **object** /ˈɒbdʒɪkt/ (n) = (in grammar) the person or thing in a sentence that the verb acts on / dopełnienie (część zdania)
e.g. In the sentence, 'I drive my car everyday,' the word 'car' is the **object**.
Der.: objective (n/adj)
- 5.12 **subject** /sʌbdʒɪkt/ (n) = (in grammar) the person or thing in a sentence that does the action / podmiot (część zdania)
e.g. In the sentence, 'I walk to work,' the word 'I' is the **subject**.
Der.: subjective (adj)

- 5.13 **introduce** /ˌɪntrəˈdjuːs/ (v) = to put sth into sth else / tu: wprowadzać (np. wykonawcę czynności)
e.g. In causative clauses, we can **introduce** the agent with the preposition 'by'.
Der.: introduction (n)
- 5.14 **knock (sb) down** /nɒk ˈdaʊn/ (phr v) = to hit sb with a vehicle / potrącić (kogoś)
e.g. Adam **was knocked down** by a car when he was walking to school.
- 5.15 **stab (sb)** /stæb/ (v) = to injure sb with a knife or a sharp object / dźgnąć (kogoś ostrym narzędziem), pchnąć (kogoś nożem)
e.g. The victim **was stabbed** with a broken bottle.

EXERCISE 3 (p. 53)

- 5.16 **cure** /kjʊə/ (n) = sth that stops a disease or illness / lekarstwo, lek
e.g. There is no known **cure** for the common cold.
Der.: curable (adj)
- 5.17 **bring (sb) up** /brɪŋ ˈʌp/ (phr v) = to look after a child until they are an adult / wychowywać (dziecko)
e.g. Rebecca **was brought up** by her aunt.
Der.: upbringing (n)

EXERCISE 4 (p. 54)

- 5.18 **compose** /kəmˈpəʊz/ (v) = to write music / komponować
e.g. Beethoven **composed** a number of pieces for different instruments even though he was deaf.
Der.: composer (n), composition (n)
- 5.19 **line (sth)** /laɪn/ (v) = to cover the inside of a garment with a piece of fabric / podszyć (coś)
e.g. The dress **was lined** with a thin fabric.
Der.: liner (n)
- 5.20 **flavour (sth)** /ˈfleɪvə/ (v) = to use sth to better the taste of sth else / doprawić (coś)
e.g. My mum **flavours** her spaghetti bolognese sauce with garlic and oregano.

EXERCISE 5 (p. 54)

- 5.21 **solitude** /səˈlɪtjuːd/ (n) = the situation of being alone / osamotnienie, samotność
e.g. He found the **solitude** of the cabin in the woods to be quite relaxing.
- 5.22 **convert (sth into sth else)** /kənˈvɜːt/ (v) = to change the use of sth / przekształcić (coś w coś innego)
e.g. My parents **converted** the garage into a small flat for my grandma.
Der.: conversion (n), convertible (adj/n)

EXERCISE 6 (p. 54)

- 5.23 **beat (sb)** /bi:t/ (v) = to perform better than a competitor / pokonywać (kogoś), wygrywać (z kimś)
e.g. My brother always **beats** me when we have a race.

- 5.24 **take sb/sth for granted** (phr) = to believe that sb/sth will always be there or stay the same / brać kogoś/coś za pewnik, uważać coś za rzecz oczywistą
e.g. Ralph **took it for granted** that his parents would pay for his university studies.

EXERCISE 8 (p. 55)

- 5.25 **scold (sb)** /skəʊld/ (v) = to tell sb off for doing sth wrong / skarcić (kogoś)
e.g. My mum **scolded** my brother when he broke her favourite vase.
- 5.26 **name (sb/sth after sb else)** /neɪm/ (v) = to give sb/sth somebody else's name / nadać imię (komuś/ czemuś po kimś)
e.g. This stadium **is named after** a famous tennis player.
- 5.27 **traffic warden** /ˈtræfɪk ˈwɔːdən/ (n) = sb who makes sure that cars are not illegally parked / funkcjonariusz ds. parkowania
e.g. The car was in a disabled parking space, so the **traffic warden** wrote the driver a ticket.
- 5.28 **extension** /ɪkˈstɛnʃən/ (n) = extra rooms added to a building / dobudówka
e.g. The couple is building an **extension** to add more bedrooms to their house.
- 5.29 **tell (sb) off** /tel ˈɒf/ (phr v) = to speak angrily at sb because they have done sth wrong / upominać (kogoś), besztuć (kogoś)
e.g. The teacher **told me off** for talking in class.

EXERCISE 9 (p. 56)

- 5.30 **greet sb/sth with sth** (phr) = to receive sb/sth in a certain way / przywitać kogoś/coś w szczególny sposób
e.g. The band **was greeted with** a round of applause when they appeared on the talk show.
- 5.31 **enthusiasm** /ɪnˈθjuːziæzəm/ (n) = a feeling of strong enjoyment of sth / entuzjizm
e.g. She lost her **enthusiasm** for the sport after she had her accident.
- 5.32 **mature** /məˈtʃʊə/ (adj) = showing a high level of emotional and mental understanding / dojrzały
e.g. He gave a **mature** response to the question even though he is only thirteen.
Der.: maturity (n)
Opp.: immature
- 5.33 **considerable** /kənˈsɪdərəbəl/ (adj) = large in size or amount / znaczny, niemały
e.g. The earthquake caused **considerable** damage to the buildings in the area.
- 5.34 **applaud (sb)** /əˈplɔːd/ (v) = to clap after enjoying sb's performance / nagrodzić (kogoś) brawami
e.g. The audience **applauded** the pianist's performance.
Der.: applause (n)

UNIT 5

- 5.35 **stage (sth)** /steɪdʒ/ (v) = to put on a performance / wystawiać (coś) na scenie
e.g. They **staged** the musical in the park.

EXERCISE 10 (p. 56)

- 5.36 **leisure centre** /ˈleɪʒə ˈsentə/ (n) = a large building where a number of different sports are played / centrum rekreacyjne
e.g. The new **leisure centre** has a pool, a gym and an ice rink.
- 5.37 **outskirts** /ˈaʊtskɜːts/ (pl n) = the area on the edge of a town or city / obrzeża miasta, peryferie
e.g. My grandparents live on the **outskirts** of London far from the city centre.
- 5.38 **carry (sth) out** /ˈkæri ˈaʊt/ (phr v) = to do sth / przeprowadzić (coś, np. ankietę)
e.g. A survey **was carried out** to see if the local residents wanted the old cinema to be renovated.
- 5.39 **take sth into account** (phr) = to think about sth in relation to a situation before making a decision / wziąć coś pod uwagę
e.g. Student opinion on the proposed new development **will be taken into account** before the final decision is made.
- 5.40 **be in favour of doing sth** (phr) = to support a decision / być za zrobieniem czegoś, być zwolennikiem zrobienia czegoś
e.g. My parents **were in favour of** me getting a part-time job to earn some money.
Opp.: be against doing sth
- 5.41 **finalise** /ˈfainəlaɪz/ (v) = to agree on the final version of sth, e.g. a plan / sfinalizować (np. plan)
e.g. We **finalised** the plans for the party last night and sent out the invitations.
Der.: finalisation (n)

EXERCISE 11 (p. 56)

- 5.42 **mayor** /meə/ (n) = the elected head of a town/city/ borough council / burmistrz, prezydent miasta
e.g. The council elected a new **mayor** last week.
- 5.43 **lay (sb) off** /leɪ ˈɒf/ (phr v) = to make sb redundant (because there is not enough work) / zwalniać pracowników (z powodu braku pracy)
e.g. The company closed and **laid off** all their staff.
- 5.44 **tiny** /ˈtaɪni/ (adj) = very small / niewielki, mały
e.g. I'm not buying this vase, it's got a **tiny** crack.
Opp.: huge

REVISION 5 (p. 57)

- 5.45 **hand (sth) in** /ˈhænd ˈɪn/ (phr v) = to give sth to sb in authority / wręczyć, oddać (coś)
e.g. Jason found a wallet in the street and **handed it in** to the police.

- 5.46 **resignation** /ˈrezɪɡˈneɪʃən/ (n) = the act of informing your employer that you are quitting / rezygnacja
e.g. Susie handed in her **resignation** yesterday because she got a new job.
- 5.47 **review (sth)** /rɪˈvjuː/ (v) = to check and evaluate sth / recenzować (coś)
e.g. The critic **reviewed** the film for the magazine.
Der.: reviewer (n)

VOCABULARY – HEALTH (pp. 58-59)

EXERCISE 1 (p. 58)

- 5.48 **twist (sth)** /twɪst/ (v) = to injure a joint by turning it suddenly / skręcić (coś, np. kostkę)
e.g. Anna fell and **twisted** her ankle.
- 5.49 **sprain (sth)** /spreɪn/ (v) = to injure a joint by suddenly moving it / zwichnąć (coś, np. nadgarstek)
e.g. Craig **sprained** his wrist when the ball hit his hand while he was playing basketball.
- 5.50 **bruise (sth)** /bruːz/ (v) = to develop a dark mark under the skin after you hit sth / posiniaczyć, stłuc (np. kolano)
e.g. Thomas **bruised** his head when he walked into the cupboard door.
- 5.51 **muscle** /ˈmʌsəl/ (n) = each of the large tissue masses that allow bones to move / mięsień
e.g. Callum works out at the gym and has big **muscles**.
Der.: muscular (adj)
- 5.52 **cough** /kɒf/ (n) = an infection that causes you to force air out of your mouth / kaszel
e.g. Luke has a bad **cough** and a runny nose, so he didn't go to school today.
- 5.53 **sore throat** /sɔː ˈθrəʊt/ (n) = a condition whereby your throat is red and in pain / ból gardła
e.g. I have a **sore throat** and it hurts to swallow.
- 5.54 **wrist** /rɪst/ (n) = the joint between the hand and the arm / nadgarstek
e.g. Casey had to wear a cast on his broken **wrist** for six weeks.

EXERCISE 2 (p. 58)

- 5.55 **symptom** /ˈsɪmptəm/ (n) = a physical feature caused by a disease or illness / objaw
e.g. He had all the usual **symptoms** of a cold: a cough, a runny nose and a sore throat.
Der.: symptomatic (adj)
- 5.56 **treatment** /ˈtriːtmənt/ (n) = the use of medicine to cure an illness / leczenie, kuracja
e.g. The **treatment** for this illness works very well.
- 5.57 **concussion** /kənˈkʌʃən/ (n) = an injury to the brain that is not permanent / wstrząśnienie mózgu
e.g. She had to take some time off work after she got a **concussion** when she fell and hit her head.

- 5.58 **food poisoning** /'fu:d ,pɔɪzənɪŋ/ (n) = an illness caused by eating food that has gone off / zatrucie pokarmowe
e.g. I had a bad case of **food poisoning** after I ate some bad seafood.
- 5.59 **allergy** /'ælədʒi/ (n) = a condition where a person develops a rash or breathing problem after being exposed to a substance that their body is sensitive to / alergja
e.g. Yvonne has an **allergy** to peanuts and has trouble breathing if she eats one.
Der.: allergic (adj)
- 5.60 **fever** /'fi:və/ (n) = having a temperature over 37°C / gorączka
e.g. When you get the flu, you usually develop a **fever**.
Der.: feverish (adj)
- 5.61 **throat infection** (phr) = an illness that causes a sore throat / infekcja gardła
e.g. Brian lost his voice because he had a **throat infection**.
- 5.62 **rash** /ræʃ/ (n) = red spots on the skin / wysypka
e.g. If I eat strawberries, I get a **rash** all over my face.
- 5.63 **vomit** /'vɒmɪt/ (v) = to throw up / wymiotować
e.g. I **vomited** a lot when I had food poisoning.
- 5.64 **shiver** /'ʃɪvə/ (v) = to shake uncontrollably / trząść się, drżeć
e.g. Paula couldn't stop **shivering** when she had the flu.
Der.: shivery (adj)

EXERCISE 3 (p. 58)

- 5.65 **treat** /tri:t/ (v) = to use medicine to cure an illness / leczyć
e.g. Penicillin is used to **treat** many illnesses such as pneumonia.
Der.: treatment (n)
- 5.66 **stitch** /stɪtʃ/ (n) = a small piece of a special thread used to sew a wound closed / szew
e.g. Karen had to get **stitches** in her arm when she cut herself while cooking.
- 5.67 **paramedic** /'pærəmedɪk/ (n) = sb who takes care of a person who is ill or injured, at the scene or in an ambulance / ratownik medyczny
e.g. The **paramedic** put a bandage on Peter's wrist when he sprained it in the accident.
Der.: paramedical (adj)

EXERCISE 4 (p. 58)

- 5.68 **upset stomach** /ʌp,seɪt 'stʌmək/ (n) = the state of feeling like you are going to vomit / rozstrój żołądka
e.g. I had such an **upset stomach** after eating at the restaurant that I went to bed immediately.

- 5.69 **insomnia** /ɪn'sɒmniə/ (n) = the inability to sleep / bezsenność
e.g. Sam is so tired because he's been suffering from **insomnia** this last week.
Der.: insomniac (n)
- 5.70 **hiccup** /'hɪkʌp/ (n) = an involuntary noise that a person makes due to their diaphragm contracting / czkawka
e.g. Wilson always gets the **hiccups** if he eats too quickly.
- 5.71 **gargle** /'gɑ:gəl/ (v) = to move liquid in your throat without swallowing it / płukać gardło
e.g. The doctor told Diane to **gargle** with salt water to treat her sore throat.

EXERCISE 5 (p. 59)

- 5.72 **engaged** /ɪn'geɪdʒd/ (adj) = (of a telephone line) already in use / zajęty (o linii telefonicznej)
e.g. I've been calling the helpline all morning but the number is always **engaged**.

EXERCISE 7 (p. 59)

- 5.73 **dizzy** /'dɪzi/ (adj) = feeling like your head is spinning / mający zawroty głowy
e.g. If I stand up too quickly, I get **dizzy**.
Der.: dizziness (n)
- 5.74 **nerve** /nɜ:v/ (n) = each of the fibres that carry electrical signals around the body / nerw
e.g. The **nerves** in the body are cables that conduct impulses between the brain and other parts of the body.
Der.: nervous (adj)

ENGLISH IN USE (pp. 60-61)

KEY-WORD TRANSFORMATIONS (p. 60)

- 5.75 **melt** /melt/ (v) = to turn from a solid into a liquid / topić się, topnieć
e.g. When the sun came out, the snow **melted**.
Der.: molten (adj)
- 5.76 **learn sth by heart** (phr) = to memorise sth / nauczyć się czegoś na pamięć
e.g. Phoebe **learned** the poem **by heart** and recited it at the end of the school year.
- 5.77 **best-selling** /'best 'selɪŋ/ (adj) = (of an author) whose books sell very well / bestsellerowy, popularny (np. o autorze książki)
e.g. J.K. Rowling is a **best-selling** author who sold more than five hundred million copies.
- 5.78 **manufacturer** /'mænjʊfæktʃərə/ (n) = sb or a company that makes a product / producent, wytwórca
e.g. When you install an electrical appliance, you should always read the instructions provided by the **manufacturer** first.

WORD FORMATION (p. 60)

- 5.79 **flex (sth)** /fleks/ (v) = to bend (sth) / zgiąć (coś, np. kolano)
e.g. You should **flex** at the knee during this exercise.
Der.: flexible (adj)
- 5.80 **exhaust (sb)** /ɪg'zɔ:st/ (v) = to tire (sb) / męczyć (kogoś), wykańczać (kogoś)
e.g. All the exercise that Sara did at the gym **exhausted** her and now she is too tired to do anything.
Der.: exhaustive (adj), exhaustion (n)
- 5.81 **depend (on sb)** /dr'pend/ (v) = to rely (on sb) / polegać (na kimś)
e.g. Carol is a good friend; you can always **depend** on her to be there if you need help.
Der.: dependent (adj), dependence (n), dependable (adj)
- 5.82 **fascinate (sb)** /fæsineɪt/ (v) = to interest sb a lot / fascynować (kogoś)
e.g. I **have** always **been fascinated** by how robots work.
Der.: fascination (n)
- 5.83 **deter (sb)** /dr'tɜ:/ (v) = to stop sb doing sth by making them not want to do it / odstraszać (kogoś)
e.g. There are cameras up in the shop to **deter** shoplifters.
Der.: deterrent (n)
- 5.84 **access (sth)** /ækses/ (v) = to be able to use or get sth / uzyskiwać dostęp (do czegoś)
e.g. You can **access** the Internet here for free.
Der.: accessible (adj)
- 5.85 **disrupt (sb/sth)** /dɪs'rʌpt/ (v) = to stop sb from finishing sth; to stop sth from continuing / zakłócać (komuś/coś), przerywać (komuś/coś)
e.g. The programme **was disrupted** by an emergency news bulletin.
Der.: disruptive (adj), disruption (n)
- 5.86 **satisfy (sb/sth)** /sætɪsfai/ (v) = to meet the needs of sb/sth / zaspokajać (np. czyjeś potrzeby)
e.g. The book was written to **satisfy** the needs of junior readers.
Der.: satisfaction (n), satisfactory (adj)

MULTIPLE CHOICE (p. 61)

- 5.87 **tie (sth to sth else)** /taɪ/ (v) = to show how sth is connected to sth else / powiązać (coś z czymś innym), uzależnić (coś od czegoś innego)
e.g. Your pay rise **is tied** to how long you have worked for the company.
- 5.88 **immune system** /'ɪmjʊn ,sɪstəm/ (n) = the system in the body that protects it from illness / układ odpornościowy
e.g. A person with a weakened **immune system** has to be very careful around sick people.

- 5.89 **life expectancy** /laɪf ɪk'spektənsi/ (n) = the length of time that sb is expected to live / przewidywana długość życia
e.g. Your **life expectancy** will increase if you eat a healthy diet and exercise more.
- 5.90 **on average** (phr) = usually / przeciętnie, średnio
e.g. **On average**, young people need more sleep than adults.
- 5.91 **function** /fʌŋkʃən/ (v) = to work properly / funkcjonować
e.g. Fiona says that she needs a cup of coffee in the morning to be able to **function** properly.
Der.: functional (adj)
Opp.: malfunction
- 5.92 **adolescent** /ædə'lesənt/ (n) = a teenager / nastolatek
e.g. An **adolescent** needs more sleep than an adult.
Der.: adolescence (n)
- 5.93 **shift** /ʃɪft/ (v) = to change / przesunąć, przestawić
e.g. In the summer, the clocks **shift** forward by one hour.
- 5.94 **well-being** /wel 'bi:ɪŋ/ (n) = the state of feeling happy and healthy / dobrostan, dobre samopoczucie psychiczne i fizyczne
e.g. A good work-life balance can help with a person's **well-being**.
- 5.95 **far** /fɑ:/ (adj) = not near / daleki
e.g. Tina moved to the **far** side of the bed to make space for her child.
Opp.: near, nearby

OPEN CLOZE (p. 61)

- 5.96 **occur** /ə'kɜ:/ (v) = to happen / zdarzać się, pojawiać się
e.g. The twins' rash **occurred** in the same week.
Der.: occurrence (n)
- 5.97 **consume (sth)** /kən'sju:m/ (v) = to eat or drink sth / konsumować (coś)
e.g. A lot of people **consume** more than the recommended daily amount of salt.
Der.: consumer (n), consumption (n)
- 5.98 **weight** /weɪt/ (n) = how heavy sth is / waga
e.g. If you eat a lot of fat and sugar, you will put on **weight**.
Der.: weighty (adj)
- 5.99 **abundance** /ə'bʌndəns/ (n) = plenty of sth / obfitość, dostatek
e.g. There is an **abundance** of fresh fruit and vegetables during the summer.
Opp.: scarcity
- 5.100 **tease (sb)** /ti:z/ (v) = to make fun of sb / kpić (z kogoś), dokuczać
e.g. It's not nice to **tease** a person because of the way they look.
Der.: teaser (n)

- 5.101 **peer** /pɪə/ (n) = sb who is in the same social grouping or same age group as you / rówieśnik
e.g. *If you're in trouble, it's often easier to speak to a **peer** than a parent or teacher.*
Der.: peerage (n)
- 5.102 **self-esteem** /ˌself ɪ'sti:m/ (n) = belief in your abilities and self-worth / poczucie własnej wartości
e.g. *It's difficult to do well in life if you have low **self-esteem**.*
- 5.103 **depression** /dɪ'preʃən/ (n) = a state of feeling very low and without hope / depresja
e.g. *You should speak to a doctor if you think that you have **depression**.*
- 5.104 **life-threatening** /laɪf ˌθretənɪŋ/ (adj) = very serious and possibly deadly / zagrażający życiu
e.g. *Ray was admitted to hospital with a **life-threatening** illness.*
- 5.105 **maintain (sth)** /meɪn'teɪn/ (v) = to keep sth at the same level or amount / utrzymywać (coś)
e.g. *You shouldn't eat junk food if you want to **maintain** a healthy weight.*
Der.: maintenance (n)
- 5.106 **chew (sth)** /tʃuː/ (v) = to mash sth between your teeth / żuć, przeżuwać
e.g. *If you **don't chew** your food properly, you'll get hiccups.*
Der.: chewy (adj)

REVIEW A (pp. 62-63)

- 5.107 **I would sooner** (phr) = I would prefer; I would rather / Wolałbym raczej
e.g. ***He would sooner** lose his job than say that he made a mistake.*
- 5.108 **be made redundant** (phr) = to be fired from your job because of cutbacks / zostać zwolnionym z pracy (z powodu redukcji etatów)
e.g. *Mr Jenkins **was made redundant** after working for the company for twenty years because the number of orders had decreased dramatically.*
- 5.109 **deadline** /ˈdedlaɪn/ (n) = the time or date you have to finish sth by / ostateczny termin (zrobienia czegoś)
e.g. *The professor has extended the **deadline** for the project until next Friday.*
- 5.110 **proofread** /pruːfriːd/ (v) = to check a piece of writing for mistakes / robić korektę, sprawdzać tekst
e.g. *Make sure you **proofread** your work before you hand it in.*
Der.: proofreader (n)
- 5.111 **resign** /rɪˈzaɪn/ (v) = to quit your job / zrezygnować
e.g. *Ian decided to **resign** from his job when he won the lottery.*
Der.: resignation (n)

- 5.112 **carbohydrate** /ˌkɑːbəʊˈhaɪdreɪt/ (n) = a type of food that provides the body with energy / węglowodan
e.g. *You should make sure that you include **carbohydrates** in your diet.*
- 5.113 **hectic** /ˈhektɪk/ (adj) = very busy and full of activity / napięty, nerwowy
e.g. *Today was really **hectic**; I was running around all over the place.*
- 5.114 **disorganised** /dɪsˈɔːɡənəɪzd/ (adj) = not well-planned / zdezorganizowany, chaotyczny
e.g. *The event was very **disorganised** and nobody seemed to know what was going on.*
Opp.: organised
- 5.115 **sick leave** /sɪk liːv/ (n) = time off work when you are ill / zwolnienie chorobowe, zwolnienie lekarskie
e.g. *James had to take two weeks' **sick leave** when he came down with the flu.*
- 5.116 **equip (sth with sth)** /ɪˈkwɪp/ (v) = to provide a place with what is necessary / wyposażać (coś w coś)
e.g. *The flat comes **equipped** with all appliances in the kitchen.*
Der.: equipment (n)

UNIT 6

GRAMMAR (pp. 64-67)

THE CAUSATIVE (p. 64)

- 6.1 **cheek** /tʃiːk/ (n) = the fleshy part on each side of the face / policzek
e.g. *Mia kissed the baby on the **cheek** and he giggled.*
- 6.2 **bruised** /bruːzd/ (adj) = having bruises / posiniaczony
e.g. *Richard was **bruised** all over his body after he fell down the stairs.*
- 6.3 **slightly** /ˈslaɪtli/ (adv) = a little bit / nieznacznie, trochę
e.g. *Kevin is **slightly** older than Lewis; his birthday is three days earlier.*

EXERCISE 1 (p. 64)

- 6.4 **install** /ɪnˈstɔːl/ (v) = to put sth in place ready for use / zainstalować, zamontować
e.g. *We **installed** a new shower when the old one stopped working.*
Der.: installation (n)
Opp.: uninstall
- 6.5 **employ** /ɪmˈplɔɪ/ (v) = to give sb a job; to hire sb / zatrudniać
e.g. *The company currently **employs** over five hundred people from the local area.*
Der.: employment (n)

UNIT 6

- 6.6 **wound** /wu:nd/ (n) = an injury or cut from surgery / rana
e.g. The nurse dressed the **wound** so it didn't become infected.
- 6.7 **constable** /'kɒnstəbəl/ (n) = the lowest rank of police officer / posterunkowy
e.g. The chief inspector instructed the **constable** to collect the evidence from the crime scene.

EXERCISE 2 (p. 65)

- 6.8 **vaccinate** /'væksɪneɪt/ (v) = to give sb medicine to prevent infection of a particular illness / zaszczepić
e.g. All young children **should be vaccinated** against measles.
Der.: vaccination (n)
- 6.9 **smallpox** /'smɔ:lpɒks/ (n) = a contagious disease that causes fever, spots and can be fatal / ospa prawdziwa (czarna ospa)
e.g. People who had **smallpox** often died until a vaccine was developed.
- 6.10 **shed** /ʃed/ (n) = a small building next to a house used to keep tools, gardening equipment, etc / szopka
e.g. The lawnmower is in the **shed**.
- 6.11 **polish** /'pɒlɪʃ/ (v) = to make teeth look shiny / polerować
e.g. The dentist **polished** Mary's teeth until they were nice and shiny.
- 6.12 **tow (away)** /təʊ/ (v) = to remove a vehicle which is parked illegally or has broken down / odholować
e.g. Darren's car **was towed** away because he had left it in a no-parking zone.

EXERCISE 3 (p. 65)

- 6.13 **fit** /fɪt/ (v) = to put sth in place / montować, instalować
e.g. **We're having** a new kitchen **fitted** on the ground floor of our house this afternoon.
- 6.14 **colleague** /'kɒli:ɡ/ (n) = sb you work with / kolega / koleżanka z pracy
e.g. My new **colleagues** are really friendly and showed me round the office when I started yesterday.
- 6.15 **assignment** /ə'saɪnmənt/ (n) = an academic task / zadanie, zadana praca (w szkole, na uczelni)
e.g. Our lecturer gave us until next Friday to finish the **assignment**.

EXERCISE 4 (p. 66)

- 6.16 **venue** /'venju:/ (n) = the location where a concert, a sporting event, etc takes place / miejsce (np. koncertu)
e.g. The music **venue** has seating for two thousand people.

EXERCISE 5 (p. 66)

- 6.17 **region** /'rɪ:dʒən/ (n) = an area of a country / region, obszar
e.g. Alex lives in a **region** in the north of Spain.
Der.: regional (adj)
- 6.18 **labourer** /'leɪbərə/ (n) = a worker / robotnik, pracownik fizyczny,
e.g. Peter got a job as a **labourer** on a building site.

REVISION 6 (p. 67)

- 6.19 **look (sth) over** /lʊk 'əʊvə/ (phr v) = to check sth / przeglądać, sprawdzać (coś)
e.g. My dad had a mechanic **look over** the car because it was making a funny noise.

VOCABULARY – THE ARTS (pp. 68-69)

EXERCISE 2 (p. 68)

- 6.20 **gripping** /'ɡrɪpɪŋ/ (adj) = (of a film, book, etc) holding your attention / wciągający, porywający (np. film)
e.g. The plot was so **gripping** that I didn't realise it was so late!
- 6.21 **moving** /'mu:vɪŋ/ (adj) = (of film, book, etc) producing strong emotions / poruszający, wzruszający (np. film)
e.g. The part in the film where the couple found out they couldn't have children was particularly **moving**.
- 6.22 **well/poorly-written** /wel/'pɔ:li 'rɪtən/ (adj) = (of a book, play, etc) written in a good/bad way / dobrze/kiepsko napisany (np. o książce)
e.g. The script was so **well-written** that I wondered if it was a true story.
- 6.23 **thrilling** /'θrɪlɪŋ/ (adj) = exciting / ekscytujący
e.g. There was a **thrilling** car chase in the middle of the film.
Opp.: boring
- 6.24 **entertaining** /'entə'teɪnɪŋ/ (adj) = highly enjoyable / zabawny
e.g. We had a very **entertaining** night at the circus.
- 6.25 **disappointing** /dɪsə'pɔɪntɪŋ/ (adj) = not as good as expected / niespełniający oczekiwań, rozczarowujący
e.g. The film was **disappointing** and I didn't enjoy it as much as I thought I would.
- 6.26 **confusing** /kən'fju:zɪŋ/ (adj) = complicated; hard to understand / dezorientujący, mylący, niejasny
e.g. The plot was a bit **confusing** and it only made sense at the end.
Opp.: clear
- 6.27 **part** /pɑ:t/ (v) = to separate from sb / rozejść się, rozstać się
e.g. At the end of the film, the couple **parted** in a very emotional scene.

- 6.28 **edge** /edʒ/ (n) = the furthest part of sth / tu: obrzeża miasta
e.g. They're planning to build a new cinema complex at the **edge** of the city.

EXERCISE 3 (p. 68)

- 6.29 **audience** /ˈɔːdiəns/ (n) = the people watching a play, film, opera, etc / widownia
e.g. The **audience** clapped as the curtain came down at the end of the performance.
- 6.30 **bow** /baʊ/ (n) = the action of bending the head or the upper part of the body as a sign of respect / uklon
e.g. The band took a **bow** after they finished playing.
- 6.31 **box office** /bɒks ˈɒfɪs/ (n) = the area in a cinema or theatre where you buy tickets / kasa biletowa
e.g. I used to have a job at the cinema selling tickets at the **box office**.
- 6.32 **stage** /steɪdʒ/ (n) = the area where actors perform in a play / scena
e.g. All the actors returned to the **stage** after the play was finished to take a bow.
- 6.33 **costume** /kɒstjʊm/ (n) = the clothes that an actor wears in a play / kostium, przebranie
e.g. The colourful **costumes** the actors wore during the performance were beautiful.
- 6.34 **interval** /ˈɪntəvəl/ (n) = the break in the middle of a play / przerwa (anrakt w sztuce teatralnej)
e.g. It's nice to get up and walk around during the **interval** of the play, after sitting for a long time.

EXERCISE 4 (p. 68)

- 6.35 **poetry** /ˈpəʊtri/ (n) = poems in general regarded as literature / poezja
e.g. William McGonagall is known for his distinctive **poetry**.
- 6.36 **tale** /teɪl/ (n) = an imaginative story that might be difficult to believe / bajka, opowieść
e.g. My granddad used to tell a tall **tale** about a prince and his adventures.
- 6.37 **volume** /ˈvɒljʊm/ (n) = each of a set of books / tom (jedna z kilku książek)
e.g. There are three **volumes** in this collection.
- 6.38 **myth** /mɪθ/ (n) = a traditional story that tries to explain unusual things / mit
e.g. There are a lot of **myths** about ancient gods and creatures.
Der.: mythical (adj)
- 6.39 **portray** /pɔːtreɪ/ (v) = to depict sb / portretować, przedstawiać
e.g. Daniel Day Lewis **portrayed** the 16th President of the United States in the Steven Spielberg film 'Lincoln'.
Der.: portrayal (n)

EXERCISE 5 (p. 68)

- 6.40 **author** /ˈɔːθə/ (n) = the writer of a book / autor
e.g. J.K. Rowling is the **author** of the Harry Potter series of books.
- 6.41 **biography** /baɪˈɒɡrəfi/ (n) = a factual book about the life of a real person / biografia
e.g. I enjoy reading **biographies** and finding out about people's lives.
- 6.42 **contents** /kɒntents/ (pl n) = a list of the chapters and sections in a book / spis treści
e.g. You can look up the chapters in the **contents** page.
- 6.43 **fiction** /fɪkʃən/ (n) = a story that is not real / fikcja
e.g. I much prefer to read **fiction** to factual stories.
Der.: fictional (adj), fictitious (adj)
Opp.: non-fiction
- 6.44 **front/back cover** /frʌnt/bæk ˈkʌvə/ (n) = the outer part of a book / przednia/tylna okładka
e.g. The **back cover** usually has a short description of what happens in the book.
- 6.45 **narrator** /nəˈreɪtə/ (n) = a character in a book who explains what is going on / narrator
e.g. The **narrator** set the scene in the first chapter.
- 6.46 **non-fiction** /ˌnɒn ˈfɪkʃən/ (n) = a type of literature that describes real events / literatura faktu
e.g. Tom prefers to read **non-fiction** books about real events.
Opp.: fiction
- 6.47 **novelist** /nɒvəlɪst/ (n) = sb who writes books of fiction / powieściopisarz
e.g. Philip K. Dick was a **novelist** who published more than forty science-fiction books.
- 6.48 **fictitious** /fɪkʃɪjəs/ (adj) = describing sth that is not real / fikcyjny, zmyślony
e.g. Harry Potter is a very famous **fictitious** character.
Opp.: real

EXERCISE 7 (p. 69)

- 6.49 **beggar** /ˈbegə/ (n) = sb who asks for money from people on the street / żebrak
e.g. There is a **beggar** who sits outside the train station and asks people for money.

WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED (p. 69)

- 6.50 **browse** /braʊz/ (v) = to look around / rozglądać się
e.g. Brenda **was browsing** in the bookshop for an hour before she decided what to buy.
Der.: browser (n)
- 6.51 **stare (at sb)** /steə/ (v) = to look at sb for a long time / gapić się (na kogoś)
e.g. Donna **stared** at the man across the street because she thought she recognised him.

- 6.52 **glare (at sb)** /gleə/ (v) = to look at sb angrily /
piorunować (kogoś) wzrokiem
e.g. Amanda **glared** at the driver who had just
stolen her parking space.
- 6.53 **glimpse** /glɪmps/ (v) = to see sb for a short time /
mignąć (widzieć kogoś tylko przez krótką chwilę)
e.g. The photographer **glimpsed** the celebrity
getting into a limo but he wasn't quick enough to
take a photo.
- 6.54 **spot** /spot/ (v) = to see and recognise sb / dostrzegać,
zauważać
e.g. The rescue team **spotted** the swimmer who had
gotten into difficulty and saved him.
- 6.55 **gaze (at sth)** /geɪz/ (v) = to look at sth for a long time
in surprise or adoration / wpatrywać się (w coś)
e.g. He **gazed** at the beautiful scenery until he had
to leave.
- 6.56 **glance (at sth)** /glɑːns/ (v) = to have a quick look at
sth / rzucić okiem (na coś)
e.g. Kate **glanced** at her watch quickly to check
what time it was.
- 6.57 **scan (sth)** /skæn/ (v) = to look through or over sth
quickly / przejrzeć (coś) szybko
e.g. George **scanned** the document to see if there
were any mistakes.
- 6.58 **peek** /piːk/ (v) = to look quickly while trying not to be
noticed / zerknąć, rzucić okiem
e.g. He **peeked** through the window to see if anyone
was inside.

EXERCISE 9 (p. 69)

- 6.59 **adult** /ædʌlt/ (adj) = being over the age of 16 /
dorosły
e.g. The **adult** ticket is £20 and the one for a child is
£6.
- 6.60 **grown-up** /grəʊn ʌp/ (adj) = mature like an adult /
dorosły, dojrzały
e.g. Tina is only 12 years old but she is really
grown-up.
- 6.61 **run** /rʌn/ (v) = to last for a period of time / trwać
(przez określony czas)
e.g. The play **runs** for three weeks.
- 6.62 **totally** /təʊtəli/ (adv) = absolutely / całkowicie,
zupełnie
e.g. His second book was **totally** different from his
first one.
- 6.63 **reserve** /rɪ'zɜːv/ (v) = to ask for sth, e.g. a seat at a
restaurant, to be kept for a period of time /
zarezerwować
e.g. We should call and **reserve** a table for dinner
tonight.
Der.: reservation (n)

ENGLISH IN USE (pp. 70-71)

KEY WORD TRANSFORMATIONS (p. 70)

- 6.64 **break into** /breɪk ɪntə/ (phr v) = to enter somewhere
in order to burglar it / włamać się
e.g. Thieves **broke into** the shop last night and stole
thousands of pounds worth of jewellery.
- 6.65 **contract** /kɒntrækt/ (n) = a signed document to show
an agreement / umowa, kontrakt
e.g. Emily signed a legal **contract** when she bought
her house.
- 6.66 **set in** /set ɪn/ (phr v) = (of bad weather) to begin /
zapanować (o złej pogodzie)
e.g. You should take the plants inside before the cold
weather **sets in**.
- 6.67 **optician** /ɒp'tɪʃən/ (n) = sb who checks your eyesight /
optyk
e.g. I went to the **optician** yesterday and he said I
need to get glasses.

WORD FORMATION (p. 70)

- 6.68 **suffix** /sʌfɪks/ (n) = a group of letters added to the
end of a word to make a new one / przyrostek
e.g. The **suffix** '-ment' is added to verbs to make
nouns.
- 6.69 **shorten** /ʃɔːtən/ (v) = to make sth shorter / skrócić
e.g. I can easily **shorten** the skirt if it is too long for
you.
Opp.: lengthen
- 6.70 **specialise** /speʃəlaɪz/ (v) = to focus on a particular
subject or area so you become an expert in it /
specjalizować się
e.g. Colin **specialised** in cardiology at medical
school.
- 6.71 **lengthen** /leŋθən/ (v) = to make sth longer /
przedłużyć, wydłużyć
e.g. Can you widen and **lengthen** the picture so
that it fits the frame?
Opp.: shorten
- 6.72 **apologise** /ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/ (v) = to say sorry / przeprosić
e.g. The other driver **apologised** for hitting our car.
- 6.73 **sharp** /ʃɑːp/ (adj) = having a point that can cut sth /
ostry
e.g. Be careful with that knife; it's **sharp**!
Der.: sharpen (v)
- 6.74 **familiar** /fə'mɪliə/ (adj) = easily recognised because it
has been seen or heard before / znajomy
e.g. This song is very **familiar** to me; I'm sure I've
heard it before.
Der.: familiarise (v)
- 6.75 **procedure** /prə'siːdʒə/ (n) = a set of actions to carry
out sth / procedura
e.g. You need to follow a certain **procedure** when
applying for this course.

- 6.76 **bunch** /bʌntʃ/ (n) = a group of sth (grapes, bananas, etc) / kiść (np. bananów)
e.g. I bought a **bunch** of bananas and some grapes at the market.
- 6.77 **remaining** /rɪ'meɪnɪŋ/ (adj) = that has been left / pozostały
e.g. The **remaining** members of the group booked a taxi to go home at the end of the night.
- 6.78 **stir** /stɜː/ (v) = to mix with a circular motion / zamieszać, mieszać
e.g. Can you **stir** the soup when it boils?
- 6.79 **social** /səʊʃəl/ (adj) = enjoying spending time with other people / towarzyski
e.g. Hugh is very **social** and enjoys spending time with his friends.
Der.: socialise (v)

MULTIPLE CHOICE (p. 71)

- 6.80 **motivate** /məʊtɪveɪt/ (v) = to encourage sb to do sth / motywować
e.g. He **was motivated** to start the charity by watching a documentary about the homeless.
- 6.81 **assume** /ə'sjuːm/ (v) = to think sth is true without proof / przypuszczać, zakładać (że coś jest prawdą)
e.g. Barry **assumed** I didn't like strawberries because I didn't eat any, but I just wasn't hungry.
Der.: assumption (n)
- 6.82 **masterpiece** /mɑːstəpiːs/ (n) = a work of art that is extremely well-done / arcydzieło
e.g. The 'Mona Lisa' is considered to be a **masterpiece**.
- 6.83 **benefit (from sth)** /benɪfɪt/ (v) = to be helped by sth / czerpać korzyść (z czegoś)
e.g. I think you could **benefit** from taking a nap; you'll feel much better afterwards.
- 6.84 **entire** /ɪn'taɪə/ (adj) = whole / cały
e.g. I can't believe that he ate an **entire** chicken by himself.
- 6.85 **release** /rɪ'liːs/ (n) = the act of allowing sth to flow / uwolnienie
e.g. Eating chocolate stimulates the **release** of dopamine in the brain.
- 6.86 **dopamine** /dəʊpəmiːn/ (n) = a hormone that is made by the human body and causes a feeling of happiness / dopamina
e.g. Seeing a loved one can cause the release of **dopamine**.
- 6.87 **meditation** /ˌmedɪ'teɪʃən/ (n) = the act of using breathing and mindfulness to relax / medytacja
e.g. Vicky relaxes with thirty minutes of **meditation** every morning before work.
- 6.88 **distracting** /dɪ'stræktɪŋ/ (adj) = taking your attention away from what you are doing / rozpraszający
e.g. The noise of that drill outside is very **distracting**; I can't concentrate on my work.
- 6.89 **noticeably** /nəʊtɪsəbli/ (adv) = clearly / zauważalnie, wyraźnie
e.g. This dress is **noticeably** stained; I can't wear it.
- 6.90 **expose (oneself to sth)** /ɪk'spəʊz/ (v) = to bring oneself into contact with sth / wystawiać (siebie na coś)
e.g. Paula **exposes** herself to lots of different music to get inspiration for her song writing.
Der.: exposure (n)
- 6.91 **surge** /sɜːdʒ/ (n) = a sudden increase in sth / nagły wzrost (np. w sprzedaży)
e.g. After the celebrity wore one of their dresses, the company experienced a **surge** in sales.
- 6.92 **convey** /kən'veɪ/ (v) = to show or tell a message, information, etc / przekazywać (np. wiadomość)
e.g. We have to decide what message we are trying to **convey** with this advertising campaign.
- 6.93 **thus** /ðʌs/ (adv) = therefore / dlatego, stąd
e.g. I missed the bus, **thus** I was late for my doctor's appointment.
- 6.94 **accomplishment** /ə'kʌmplɪʃmənt/ (n) = sth done successfully / dokonanie, osiągnięcie
e.g. Philip was proud that he had painted the whole house by himself; he felt it was a major **accomplishment**.
- 6.95 **judgement** /dʒʌdʒmənt/ (n) = the ability to make sensible decisions / ocena sytuacji, osąd
e.g. When the manager gave Ross a promotion, some people questioned his **judgement**.
- 6.96 **inspire** /ɪn'spaɪə/ (v) = to make sb want to do sth / inspirować
e.g. I **was inspired** to draw a picture after I saw the beautiful scenery.
- 6.97 **stimulate** /stɪmjuleɪt/ (v) = to help sth to take place / stymulować, pobudzać (do działania, rozwoju)
e.g. The treatment **stimulates** the production of the body's natural hormones.
- 6.98 **boost** /buːst/ (v) = to increase or improve / poprawić
e.g. Eating the right vitamins and minerals can **boost** your immune system.
- 6.99 **ignore** /ɪɡ'nɔː/ (v) = to not pay attention to sth / ignorować
e.g. If we **ignore** the threat of climate change, many species will go extinct.
Der.: ignorant (adj)
- 6.100 **engage (in sth)** /ɪn'ɡeɪdʒ/ (v) = to participate in sth / angażować się (w coś)
e.g. We **engaged** in lively conversation during dinner.
Der.: engagement (n)
- 6.101 **pursue** /pə'sjuː/ (v) = to try to get sth / dążyć do
e.g. It's important to **pursue** your happiness.

EXERCISE 4 (p. 71)

- 6.102 **sum** /sʌm/ (n) = an amount of sth / suma (pieniędzy), kwota
e.g. Peter paid the entire **sum** for the house in cash.
- 6.103 **summary** /səməri/ (n) = a short text with all the important points of sth / streszczenie
e.g. The teacher asked the class to write a short **summary** of the story.
- 6.104 **summarise** /səməraɪz/ (v) = to create a summary of sth / streszczać
e.g. It can sometimes help to understand something if you **summarise** its main points.
- 6.105 **worthy** /wɜːði/ (adj) = deserving attention, respect or to be noticed / zacny, szlachetny
e.g. I gave a donation to the local homeless shelter which aids a very **worthy** cause.
- 6.106 **worthless** /wɜːθləs/ (adj) = not having any value / bezwartościowy
e.g. I'm afraid this diamond isn't real, so the ring is almost **worthless**.
Opp.: priceless
- 6.107 **worthwhile** /wɜːθwaɪl/ (adj) = important enough to spend time doing / wartościowy, opłacalny
e.g. I decided to become a nurse because I wanted to do something **worthwhile** and help people.
- 6.108 **favour (sb)** /'feɪvə/ (v) = to prefer sb to sb else / faworyzować (kogoś)
e.g. My grandfather **favoured** me when I was little.
Der.: favourable (adj)
- 6.109 **encouragement** /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒmənt/ (n) = the act of supporting sb and telling them they can succeed / zachęta, wsparcie
e.g. My parents have always given me lots of **encouragement** to do whatever I could.
- 6.110 **reschedule** /ˌriːʃedjuːl/ (v) = to rearrange sth for another time / przekładać, zmieniać termin
e.g. I can't make my appointment today, so I'll have to **reschedule** it for another time.
- 6.111 **sensationally** /sən'seɪʃənəli/ (adv) = in a way that is exciting or interesting / w sposób sensacyjny
e.g. The team scored **sensationally** in the final minute of the match.
- 6.112 **sensation** /sen'seɪʃən/ (n) = the cause of a lot of interest and excitement / sensacja
e.g. This exciting new actress is a **sensation** who everyone wants to work with.
- 6.113 **sensational** /sən'seɪʃənəl/ (adj) = causing excitement or interest / sensacyjny
e.g. This is a **sensational** book; I couldn't put it down.
- 6.114 **predictable** /prɪ'dɪktəbəl/ (adj) = expected / przewidywalny
e.g. The ending of the film was too **predictable**; you knew what was going to happen.

- 6.115 **tasty** /teɪsti/ (adj) = (of food) being full of flavour / smaczny (o jedzeniu)
e.g. This meal is really **tasty**, can I have the recipe?
- 6.116 **tasteless** /teɪstləs/ (adj) = to be in bad taste / niesmaczny (np. dowcip)
e.g. He told a **tasteless** and offensive joke and nobody thought it was funny.
Opp.: tasteful
- 6.117 **require** /rɪ'kwaɪə/ (v) = to need sth / wymagać
e.g. This recipe **requires** two cups of sugar for two dozen cookies.
- 6.118 **requirement** /rɪ'kwaɪəmənt/ (n) = sth that is needed / wymóg
e.g. Having a university degree is a **requirement** for getting this job.
- 6.119 **admirable** /əd'mɪərəbəl/ (adj) = deserving respect / godny podziwu
e.g. Tom has many **admirable** qualities; that's why so many people respect him.

UNIT 7

GRAMMAR (pp. 72-75)

CONDITIONALS (p. 72)

- 7.1 **regret** /rɪ'ɡret/ (n) = the feeling of sadness that sth did/didn't happen / żal, smutek
e.g. Peter feels a lot of **regret** for not having studied harder at school.
Der.: regrettable (adj)
- 7.2 **separate** /'sepəreɪt/ (v) = to keep sth apart from sth else / oddzielić
e.g. You must **separate** the egg yolk and throw away the whites for this recipe.
- 7.3 **providing** /prə'vaɪdɪŋ/ (conj) = if / pod warunkiem, że
e.g. You can return the dress within the next month, **providing** you haven't worn it and you have the receipt.
- 7.4 **provided (that)** /prə'vaɪdɪd/ (conj) = if / pod warunkiem, że
e.g. We'll go to the picnic **provided** it doesn't rain.
- 7.5 **as long as** (phr) = if / jeśli tylko
e.g. You can go to the party **as long as** you're home by 11 o'clock.
- 7.6 **in case** (phr) = in preparation for the possibility of sth happening / na wypadek gdyby
e.g. **In case** I don't see you later, I hope you have a good time on holiday.
- 7.7 **but for** (phr) = if it were not for / gdyby nie
e.g. **But for** your help, I would never have passed the exam.
- 7.8 **otherwise** /'ʌðəwaɪz/ (conj) = if not / w przeciwnym razie
e.g. Whisk the eggs into the mixture, **otherwise** the cake won't rise.

- 7.9 **or else** (phr) = if sth else does (not) happen / w przeciwnym wypadku
e.g. *Make sure you wear something warm, **or else** you'll get cold.*
- 7.10 **what if** (phr) = what will be the result if sth does (not) happen / co jeśli (coś się wydarzy lub nie)
e.g. *'What if I panic during the exam?' 'Don't worry, just take some deep breaths and you'll feel calmer.'*
- 7.11 **supposing** /sə'pəʊzɪŋ/ (conj) = assuming that / zakładając, przypuszczając
e.g. ***Supposing** we don't have the time to visit the museum today, we'll go first thing in the morning.*
- 7.12 **even if** (phr) = despite the fact that / nawet jeśli
e.g. ***Even if** she gets the job, I still don't think she'll be happy.*
- 7.13 **only if** (phr) = on condition that / tylko jeśli
e.g. *You can go to your friend's house **only if** you finish your homework.*
- 7.14 **fire** /faɪə/ (v) = to sack sb / zwolnić z pracy
e.g. *Simon **was fired** yesterday because the company is cutting jobs.*
Opp.: hire
- 7.15 **annoyance** /ə'noɪəns/ (n) = the state of being irritated and angry / irytacja, rozdrażnienie
e.g. *Much to his **annoyance**, the noise of the lawnmower continued all morning.*
- 7.16 **insistence** /ɪn'sɪstəns/ (n) = the fact that you demand sth to happen / nacisk
e.g. *At the Mayor's **insistence**, the press conference was held outside the Town Hall.*

EXERCISE 1 (p. 72)

- 7.17 **take the day off** (phr) = to choose not to work on a certain day / wziąć dzień wolny
e.g. *If you're not feeling well, you should **take the day off** from work and rest.*
- 7.18 **threaten** /θretən/ (v) = to tell sb that you will do sth bad to them / grozić (komuś)
e.g. *The robber **threatened** the man with violence if he didn't hand over his wallet.*
- 7.19 **take a chance** (phr) = to take a risk / zaryzykować, podjąć ryzyko
e.g. *Michael wasn't sure if the weather was going to be nice, but he **took a chance** and had the party outside.*
- 7.20 **pay off** /peɪ 'ɒf/ (phr v) = to bring about sth positive / opłacać się
e.g. *All Sam's hard work **paid off** when he got an A in his exam.*
- 7.21 **overhear** /əʊvə'hɪə/ (v) = to hear sth that you did not mean to / zasłyszeć, usłyszeć przypadkiem
e.g. *I **overheard** somebody saying that they're going to close down the old cinema, but I don't know if it's true.*

EXERCISE 2 (p. 73)

- 7.22 **make the crossing** (phr) = to travel on a boat from one shore to another / przepłynąć się (na pokładzie statku, np. przez rzekę)
e.g. *I'm really excited that we'll **be making the crossing** on a really modern ship.*
- 7.23 **outing** /'aʊtɪŋ/ (n) = a short trip taken by a group of people / wypad, wyjście
e.g. *The class **outing** to the city farm has been cancelled because of the weather.*

EXERCISE 3 (p. 73)

- 7.24 **tackle** (sth) /tækəl/ (v) = to try to solve a problem, issue, etc / uporać się (z czymś), stawić czoło (czemuś)
e.g. *Recycling is one way that we can **tackle** the problem of climate change.*
- 7.25 **bring about** /brɪŋ ə'baʊt/ (phr v) = to make sth happen / spowodować, doprowadzić do
e.g. *The new manager plans to **bring about** a number of changes in the department.*
- 7.26 **misery** /'mɪzəri/ (n) = the state of being desperately unhappy / nieszczęście, niedola
e.g. *The increase in the cost of living is causing poverty and **misery** for many families.*
Der.: miserly (adj), miserable (adj)
- 7.27 **ensure** /ɪn'ʃʊə/ (v) = to make sure / upewnić się
e.g. *Can you **ensure** that you have your passport and boarding pass ready before you board the plane?*
- 7.28 **unbearable** /ʌn'beərəbəl/ (adj) = so upsetting that you can't stand to experience it anymore / nie do wytrzymania, nieznośny
e.g. *Working the night shift became **unbearable** so I had to quit.*
Opp.: bearable

EXERCISE 4 (p. 74)

- 7.29 **cut off** /kʌt 'ɒf/ (phr v) = to stop providing electricity, gas, etc / odciąć (np. prąd)
e.g. *I forgot to pay the electricity bill, and they **cut off** the power to my house.*

REVISION 7 (p. 75)

- 7.30 **starving** /'stɑ:vɪŋ/ (adj) = very hungry / bardzo głodny, umierający z głodu
e.g. *We stopped for something to eat because we were **starving**.*
- 7.31 **drop by** /drɒp 'baɪ/ (phr v) = to visit a place for a while / wpaść z wizytą
e.g. *If you are ever in my neighbourhood, **drop by** to say hello.*
- 7.32 **acne** /'ækni/ (n) = a condition that causes spots on the face / trądzik
e.g. *You can get medication from the doctor to treat your **acne**.*

VOCABULARY – GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, WEATHER, ANIMALS (pp. 76-77)

EXERCISE 1 (p. 76)

- 7.33 **bay** /beɪ/ (n) = a part of the coast where the land curves in / zatoka
e.g. *We went to a lovely little restaurant on the **bay** and enjoyed the crystal clear water as we ate.*
- 7.34 **valley** /væli/ (n) = the low-lying area between two hills or mountains / dolina
e.g. *My grandparents live in a small village in a **valley** in Wales.*
- 7.35 **glacier** /glæsiə/ (n) = a large area of ice that moves slowly down a mountain / lodowiec
e.g. ***Glaciers** are melting at a faster rate than ever due to climate change.*
- 7.36 **it's boiling hot** (phr) = the temperature is very high / jest upalnie
e.g. ***It is boiling hot** in the car because the air conditioning is broken.*
- 7.37 **cloudy** /klaʊdi/ (adj) = with lots of clouds / pochmurny
e.g. *It's a **cloudy** day, but at least it's not raining.*
- 7.38 **harbour** /hɑ:bə/ (n) = an area on the coast where boats are kept / port
e.g. *The fishing boats sail into the **harbour** and unload their catch early in the morning.*
- 7.39 **rainforest** /reɪnfɔ:rist/ (n) = a large area of trees which receives a lot of rain / las deszczowy
e.g. *We have to do more to protect the **rainforests** from deforestation.*
- 7.40 **humid** /hju:mɪd/ (adj) = with a high level of water in the air / wilgotny
e.g. *Frank finds it difficult to breathe when the weather is hot and **humid**.*
Der.: humidity (n)
- 7.41 **volcano** /vɒl'keɪnəʊ/ (n) = a large mountain with a hole at the top where lava, etc comes out / wulkan
e.g. *Mount Vesuvius is a **volcano** in Italy which last erupted in 1944.*
Der.: volcanic (adj)
- 7.42 **coast** /kəʊst/ (n) = the edge of land next to the sea / wybrzeże
e.g. *There are a lot of small fishing villages built along the northeast **coast** of the island.*
Der.: coastal (adj)
- 7.43 **frosty** /frɒsti/ (adj) = very cold with a thin cover of ice / mroźny
e.g. *Make sure you cover the plants because it's going to be a **frosty** night.*
- 7.44 **it's freezing cold** (phr) = the temperature is very low / jest lodowato zimno
e.g. *We have to lit a fire to keep warm because **it is freezing cold** outside.*

- 7.45 **cliff** /klɪf/ (n) = a high area of rock with its steep side usually next to the sea / klif
e.g. *On a clear day, you can see the French coast from the **cliffs** of Dover.*
- 7.46 **mild** /maɪld/ (adj) = (of weather) neither hot nor cold / umiarkowany (o pogodzie)
e.g. ***Mild** weather is considered to be between 17°C and 28°C.*
- 7.47 **coral reef** /kɒrəl 'ri:f/ (n) = an area of rock in the sea formed by coral / rafa koralowa
e.g. *You can hire scuba diving equipment to explore the **coral reef** just off the coast.*
- 7.48 **shallow** /ʃæləʊ/ (adj) = not deep / płytki
e.g. *If you can't swim, it's safer to stay in the **shallow** part of the pool than in the deep end.*
Der.: shallowness (n)
Opp.: deep
- 7.49 **sand dune** /sænd dju:n/ (n) = a hill of sand formed by the wind / wydma piaszkowa
e.g. ***Sand dunes** are hills of sand often found near beaches or in deserts.*

EXERCISE 2 (p. 76)

- 7.50 **misty** /mɪsti/ (adj) = (of weather) having tiny droplets of water in the air / mglisty (o pogodzie)
e.g. *It was **misty** this morning and you couldn't see across the bay.*

EXERCISE 3 (p. 76)

- 7.51 **beak** /bi:k/ (n) = the long pointy part of a bird's mouth / dziób
e.g. *A toucan has a very colourful **beak**.*
- 7.52 **claw** /klɔ:/ (n) = each of the sharp curved nails on the toes of birds and some animals / pazur
e.g. *Cats use their **claws** to climb trees.*
- 7.53 **thick** /θɪk/ (adj) = (of fur) having a lot of hairs close together / gęsty (o sierści)
e.g. *My cat has lovely, soft **thick** fur.*
- 7.54 **fur** /fɜ:/ (n) = the hairs on an animal / futro
e.g. *I love stroking my cat's soft **fur**.*
Der.: furry (adj)
- 7.55 **wing** /wɪŋ/ (n) = the part of a bird that is used for flying / skrzydło (np. ptaka)
e.g. *An eagle has really long **wings** that enable it to fly.*
- 7.56 **webbed feet** /webd 'fi:t/ (pl n) = (of a frog, duck, etc) toes that are joined together with skin / błona pławna między palcami (np. u żaby, kaczki)
e.g. *Ducks and frogs have **webbed feet** to help them swim.*
- 7.57 **scales** /skeɪlz/ (pl n) = small flat pieces that cover the skin of some fish / łuski
e.g. *Did you know that sharks are fish but they don't have **scales** covering their bodies?*
Der.: scaly (adj)

- 7.58 **paw** /pɔ:/ (n) = the foot of an animal / łapa
e.g. A bear has five claws on each of its four **paws**.

EXERCISE 5 (p. 77)

- 7.59 **vaccine** /væksɪn/ (n) = medicine to prevent infection / szczepionka
e.g. Elderly people should get the flu **vaccine** every year.
Der.: vaccinate (v), vaccination (n)

EXERCISE 6 (p. 77)

- 7.60 **weather forecast** /weðə ˈfɔ:kɑ:st/ (n) = a prediction about what the weather will be like in the coming days / prognoza pogody
e.g. Take an umbrella with you; the **weather forecast** said it was going to rain later.
- 7.61 **whether** /weðə/ (conj) = if / czy
e.g. I'm not sure **whether** I should order the chicken or the fish.
- 7.62 **heat** /hi:t/ (n) = hot weather / upał
e.g. You should avoid the **heat** in the middle of the day.
- 7.63 **hit** /hɪt/ (v) = to strike sth / uderzyć
e.g. Edger **hit** the ball with the bat.
- 7.64 **tile** /taɪl/ (n) = a thin rectangular piece of hard material used for covering roofs / dachówka
e.g. The roofs of the farmhouses in this region are all covered with red clay **tiles**.
- 7.65 **breeze** /bri:z/ (n) = a gentle wind / bryza, wiaterek
e.g. Even though it was very hot, the sea **breeze** kept us cool by the beach.
Der.: breezy (adj)

EXERCISE 7 (p. 77)

- 7.66 **drizzle** /drɪzəl/ (v) = to rain lightly / mżyć, dżdżyć
e.g. The forecast said it might **drizzle** this afternoon.
- 7.67 **pour down** /pɔ: ˈdaʊn/ (phr v) = (of rain) to come down heavily / lać (o deszczu)
e.g. We couldn't go for a picnic because the rain **was pouring down**.
- 7.68 **lash (sth)** /læʃ/ (v) = (of rain) to hit / zacinać (o deszczu)
e.g. The rain **was lashing** the window all night and I couldn't sleep.
- 7.69 **howl** /haʊl/ (v) = (of wind) to blow hard making a noise / wyć (o wietrze)
e.g. The storm was so violent that we could hear the wind **howling** through the trees.

ENGLISH IN USE (pp. 78-79)

KEY-WORD TRANSFORMATIONS (p. 78)

- 7.70 **interpreter** /ɪnˈtɜ:pɪtə/ (n) = sb who tells another person or people what a speaker is saying in another language / tłumacz (ustny)
e.g. The **interpreter** translated the President's speech from French into English.
- 7.71 **conference** /kɒnfərəns/ (n) = a special meeting / konferencja
e.g. The medical **conference** had lots of important doctors and scientists speaking at it.
- 7.72 **operate** /ɒpəreɪt/ (v) = to make sth work / obsługiwać (maszynę), operować (maszyną)
e.g. You have to be trained before you can **operate** the machine.
Der.: operation (n), operator (n)
- 7.73 **soaked** /səʊkt/ (adj) = very wet / przemoczony
e.g. John forgot his umbrella and got **soaked** in the sudden downpour.

WORD FORMATION (p. 78)

- 7.74 **recognition** /ˌrekəɡˈnɪʃən/ (n) = the act of identifying someone or something as soon as you see them / rozpoznanie, poznanie
e.g. My town has changed out of all **recognition**; it's like a completely different place from how I remembered it as a child.
- 7.75 **unite** /juːˈnaɪt/ (v) = to bring together / zjednoczyć
e.g. The two owners decided to **unite** the two companies to form a larger one.
Der.: unity (n)

EXERCISE 2 (p. 78)

- 7.76 **step down** /step ˈdaʊn/ (phr v) = to give up a job or role / ustępować (ze stanowiska)
e.g. Mr Christie **stepped down** as chairman after fifteen years in order to enjoy his retirement.
- 7.77 **fail** /feɪl/ (v) = (of a machine) to stop working / ulec awarii, przestać działać (o maszynie)
e.g. My car **failed** to start this morning so I had to call the garage.
Der.: failure (n)
Opp.: succeed
- 7.78 **stray** /streɪ/ (adj) = (of an animal) living in the streets / bezpański, bezdomny (o zwierzęciu)
e.g. There's a lady in my neighbourhood who feeds the **stray** cats.
- 7.79 **repute** /rɪˈpjʊ:t/ (n) = the opinion that people have about sb / reputacja, renoma
e.g. The company is held in good **repute** because they treat their staff well.
Der.: reputation (n)

MULTIPLE CHOICE

EXERCISE 3 (p. 79)

- 7.80 **lighthouse** /ˈlaɪthaʊs/ (n) = a tall building with a light at the top to warn ships at sea that they are near land / latarnia morska
e.g. The **lighthouse** on the cliff helps to guide ships safely.
- 7.81 **dominate** /ˈdɒmɪneɪt/ (v) = to be the most important person or thing / dominować
e.g. The city **is dominated** by the castle high up on the mountain.
Der.: dominant (adj)
- 7.82 **inhabitant** /ɪnˈhæbɪtənt/ (n) = sb living permanently somewhere / mieszkaniec
e.g. Many of the **inhabitants** of the coastal village have their own boats.
- 7.83 **legend** /ˈledʒənd/ (n) = a traditional story / legenda
e.g. Most children know the **legend** of King Arthur.
Der.: legendary (adj)
- 7.84 **peak** /pi:k/ (n) = the top of a mountain / szczyt góry
e.g. We climbed to the **peak** of the mountain.
- 7.85 **lie** /laɪ/ (v) = (of a place) to be located / leżeć, znajdować się (o miejscu)
e.g. The island **lies** just off the coast of Greece.
- 7.86 **rest** /rest/ (v) = to place sth somewhere comfortably / tu: oprzeć (coś)
e.g. The baby **rested** his head on his mother's shoulder.
- 7.87 **sight** /saɪt/ (v) = to see sth/sb from far away / dostrzec (z daleka)
e.g. The people in the lifeboat were relieved when they **sighted** land.
- 7.88 **quantity** /ˈkwɒntəti/ (n) = an amount of sth / ilość
e.g. With this new factory, we'll be able to increase the **quantity** of the product.
- 7.89 **happening** /ˈhæpənɪŋ/ (n) = an event / wydarzenie
e.g. A number of people were in shock after the recent **happenings**.
- 7.90 **reduce** /rɪˈdju:s/ (v) = to lower the amount of sth / obniżyć, zmniejszyć
e.g. You should really **reduce** the amount of salt you use in your cooking.
Der.: reduction (n)
Opp.: increase
- 7.91 **decline** /dɪˈklaɪn/ (v) = to become less over time / obniżać (się), zmniejszać (się), spadać
e.g. The number of young people in the area **has declined** over the last decade.
- 7.92 **increase** /ɪnˈkri:s/ (v) = to become bigger in size or amount / zwiększać się, wzrastać
e.g. Since her salary **has increased**, Mary can now afford to go on holiday.
Opp.: decrease

- 7.93 **beneficial** /ˌbenɪˈfɪəl/ (adj) = advantageous / korzystny, pożyteczny
e.g. A diet of mostly fruit, grains and vegetables is **beneficial** to health.
- 7.94 **advantageous** /ədˈvɑːntɪdʒəs/ (adj) = helpful and useful / korzystny, pożyteczny
e.g. This new system should be **advantageous** with lots more benefits than the last one.
Opp.: disadvantageous
- 7.95 **favourable** /ˈfeɪvərəbəl/ (adj) = likely to help sth to succeed / pomyślny, sprzyjający
e.g. The boat only sails when the weather conditions are **favourable**; it's too risky otherwise.
Opp.: unfavourable

EXERCISE 4 (p. 79)

- 7.96 **quotation** /kwəʊteɪʃən/ (n) = sth that sb said / cytat
e.g. It's sometimes a good idea to include a **quotation** to highlight your argument.
- 7.97 **conclusion** /kənˈkluːʒən/ (n) = a short summary of the main points of an essay, speech, etc / zakończenie
e.g. Your **conclusion** should cover all the points in your essay.
- 7.98 **conclusive** /kənˈkluːsɪv/ (adj) = proving that sth is right or true / ostateczny, rozstrzygający
e.g. The results of the research gave us **conclusive** proof that we were right.
- 7.99 **concluding** /kənˈkluːdɪŋ/ (adj) = final / końcowy
e.g. At the end of his speech, the journalist made some **concluding** remarks to sum up the talk.
- 7.100 **handle** /ˈhændəl/ (v) = to use sth / obchodzić się z (np. ostrym narzędziem), trzymać w rękach
e.g. Be careful when you **handle** sharp objects, otherwise you might cut yourself.
- 7.101 **break-up** /breɪk ʌp/ (n) = the division of sth into smaller parts / rozpad, podział
e.g. A number of jobs were lost in the **break-up** of the company.
- 7.102 **breakdown** /breɪkdaʊn/ (n) = (of a car, machine, etc) a failure to work properly / awaria (np. samochodu, maszyny)
e.g. Tom was late for work because his bus had a **breakdown** on the motorway.
- 7.103 **breakage** /breɪkɪdʒ/ (n) = sth that has been broken / uszkodzenie, rozbitcie, stłuczenie, pot. stłuczka
e.g. The insurance does not cover **breakages** if it's found to be the owner's fault.
- 7.104 **estimate** /estɪmeɪt/ (v) = to roughly guess the quantity, value, etc of sth / oszacować, określić w przybliżeniu
e.g. The jeweller **estimated** the value of the ring to be around two to three thousand pounds.
Der.: estimation (n)

- 7.105 **overestimate** /ˌoʊvər'estimeɪt/ (v) = to guess that sth is more than it really is / zbyt wysoko oszacować
e.g. We **overestimated** how many people would come to the event, and we had a lot of empty chairs.
Der.: overestimation (n)
- 7.106 **underestimate** /ˌʌndər'estimeɪt/ (v) = to guess that sth is less than it is / niedoszacować
e.g. **Don't underestimate** how dangerous the suns rays can be on a cloudy day.
Der.: underestimation (n)
- 7.107 **work out** /wɜ:k 'aʊt/ (phr v) = to try to find the right answer / rozgryźć (coś), rozpracować (coś)
e.g. There are clues in the puzzle to help you **work out** the answer.
- 7.108 **illogical** /ɪ'lɒdʒɪkəl/ (adj) = not making any sense / nielogiczny
e.g. It seemed **illogical** to me that he would invite his ex-partner to the event.
Opp.: logical
- 7.109 **humidity** /hju:'mɪdɪti/ (n) = the moisture in the air / wilgotność
e.g. The **humidity** in the air when it's hot makes it difficult to catch your breath.
- 7.110 **humidify** /hju:'mɪdɪfaɪ/ (v) = to create moisture in the air / nawilżyć
e.g. You can put a bowl of water on the radiator to **humidify** a dry room.

UNIT 8

GRAMMAR (pp. 80-83)

WISHES (p. 80)

- 8.1 **inanimate** /ɪ'nænɪmət/ (adj) = without life / nieożywiony
e.g. Still life paintings are of **inanimate** objects such as fruit, flowers, baskets and bowls.
- 8.2 **dissatisfaction** /dɪ'sætɪs'fækʃən/ (n) = the state of being unhappy about sth / niezadowolenie
e.g. The tennis player expressed his **dissatisfaction** with the umpire by throwing his racquet on the ground.
Opp.: satisfaction

EXERCISE 1 (p. 80)

- 8.3 **return sb's call** (phr) = to call sb back / oddzwonić do kogoś
e.g. He **returned my call** as soon as he listened to my voicemail.

UNREAL PAST - HAD BETTER (p. 81)

- 8.4 **improbable** /ɪm'prɒbəbəl/ (adj) = not likely to happen or be true / nieprawdopodobny
e.g. It's **improbable** that the effects of climate change will be reversed unless we take action now.
Der.: improbability (n)
Opp.: probable

- 8.5 **cooperative** /kəʊ'ɒpərətɪv/ (adj) = willing to do what is asked of them / chętny do pomocy
e.g. My neighbour was very **cooperative** when I asked him to cut back the branches of his tree.
Opp.: uncooperative
- 8.6 **consult (sb)** /kən'sʌlt/ (v) = to ask sb for advice / konsultować się (z kimś)
e.g. The actress **consulted** a lawyer before speaking to the press about the incident.
Der.: consultation (n)

EXERCISE 3 (p. 82)

- 8.7 **face up to (sth)** /feɪs 'ʌp tə/ (phr v) = to accept a difficult or unwanted situation / pogodzić się z czymś
e.g. You have to **face up to** the fact that you're getting older and can't do the things you used to.

EXERCISE 5 (p. 82)

- 8.8 **set out** /set 'aʊt/ (phr v) = to begin a journey / wyruszyć w podróż
e.g. They made sure that all their suitcases were packed before **setting out**.

EXERCISE 6 (p. 82)

- 8.9 **maid** /meɪd/ (n) = a woman who works as a servant in a house or hotel / pokojówka
e.g. The hotel **maid** cleaned our room while we were out sightseeing.
Der.: maiden (n/adj)
- 8.10 **change one's mind** (idm) = to come to a different decision / zmienić zdanie, rozmyślić się
e.g. We were going to go to the cinema but **changed our minds** and stayed home to watch a film instead.
- 8.11 **enclose** /ɪn'kləʊz/ (v) = to include sth in a letter or parcel / załączać, dołączać
e.g. I **enclose** my CV with my application for your consideration.
Der.: enclosure (n)

VOCABULARY – ENVIRONMENT (pp. 84-85)

EXERCISE 1 (p. 84)

- 8.12 **national park** /næʃənəl 'pɑ:k/ (n) = a protected area that has significant natural beauty or historical significance / park narodowy
e.g. You can visit the **national park** for walks or trekking through nature.
- 8.13 **acid rain** /æsɪd 'reɪn/ (n) = rain that contains harmful chemicals usually from the burning of fossil fuels / kwaśny deszcz
e.g. The plants and trees near the factory have been damaged by **acid rain**.

UNIT 8

- 8.14 **environmental awareness** (phr) = knowledge about facts concerning the environment / świadomość ekologiczna
e.g. *We need to inform people about climate change in order to increase their **environmental awareness**.*
- 8.15 **smog** /smɒg/ (n) = a mixture of smoke and gases from cars and factories that look like fog / smog
e.g. ***Smog**, which is caused by exhaust fumes from cars and factory emissions, makes breathing difficult.*
Der.: smoggy (adj)
- 8.16 **oil spill** /ɔɪl spɪl/ (n) = oil that has leaked out of a ship into the sea / wyciek ropy
e.g. *The accident involving the tanker caused a massive **oil spill** which killed a lot of marine life.*
- 8.17 **conservation programme** (phr) = a plan for protecting several species of animals and plants / program ochrony przyrody
e.g. *I donate to a **conservation programme** to protect endangered wildlife in the Amazon.*

EXERCISE 2 (p. 84)

- 8.18 **shortage** /ʃɔːtɪdʒ/ (n) = a situation where there is not enough of sth / brak, niedobór
e.g. *There's a water **shortage** in the region because it hasn't rained in months.*
Opp.: abundance
- 8.19 **landfill** /lændfɪl/ (n) = an area where rubbish is disposed of / wysypisko śmieci
e.g. *Millions of tonnes of rubbish get buried in **landfills** each year.*
- 8.20 **tap** /tæp/ (n) = the appliance that the water comes out of / kran
e.g. *Make sure you turn the **tap** off while you are brushing your teeth to save water.*
- 8.21 **sparingly** /ˈspeərɪŋli/ (adv) = in a way that doesn't waste sth / oszczędnie
e.g. *You should add the salt **sparingly** so you don't over season the dish.*
Opp.: wastefully

EXERCISE 3 (p. 84)

- 8.22 **infectious** /ɪnˈfekʃəs/ (adj) = zakaźny (o chorobie)
e.g. *Julie didn't come to work today because she has the flu and it's highly **infectious**.*
- 8.23 **fossil fuel** /ˈfɒsəl ˈfjuːəl/ (n) = oil, coal and gas that come from the earth and are burnt to create energy / paliwo kopalne
e.g. *We have to stop our dependence on **fossil fuels** such as oil, gas and coal and use renewable sources of energy.*

- 8.24 **footprint** /ˈfʊtprɪnt/ (n) = the mark left by the feet of sb or sth / ślad stopy, odcisk stopy
e.g. *I love it when you can see your **footprints** in the crisp white snow.*
- 8.25 **layer** /leɪə/ (n) = a sheet of material between two others or on top of another sheet / warstwa
e.g. *This cake has three **layers**, one chocolate, one toffee flavoured and one plain sponge.*

EXERCISE 4 (p. 84)

- 8.26 **avalanche** /ævələːntʃ/ (n) = the sudden movement of snow down a mountainside / lawina
e.g. *The **avalanche** covered the chalet in snow but thankfully everyone inside was alright.*
- 8.27 **typhoon** /taɪˈfuːn/ (n) = a violent storm with very strong winds / tajfun
e.g. *The **typhoon** blew down many trees and damaged homes and buildings.*
- 8.28 **landslide** /lændslaɪd/ (n) = the movement of earth and stones down a hillside, usually caused by excessive rainfall / osuwisko
e.g. *The **landslide** covered the road in mud and debris, making it impassable.*
- 8.29 **drought** /draʊt/ (n) = a long time without rainfall / susza
e.g. *The recent **drought** has affected farmers and their crops very badly because it hasn't rained for months.*
- 8.30 **famine** /ˈfæmɪn/ (n) = a situation where there is not enough food for a population / głód, klęska głodu
e.g. *The region is suffering from a severe **famine** and many people are starving.*
- 8.31 **blizzard** /ˈblɪzəd/ (n) = a severe storm with strong winds and snow / śnieżycą
e.g. *More than a metre of snow fell during the **blizzard** last night.*
- 8.32 **crop** /krɒp/ (n) = a type of plant cultivated on a farm / uprawa (danego gatunku rośliny)
e.g. *The farmer said that the extreme weather had affected his **crops**.*
- 8.33 **local** /ləʊkəl/ (n) = sb living in an area which they know well / lokalny, miejscowy
e.g. *The **locals** who live in the area are always the best people to ask where to eat.*
Der.: locality (n)
- 8.34 **evacuate** /ɪˈvækjuet/ (v) = (of a large number of people) to leave an area because of a disaster / ewakuować (dużą liczbę osób)
e.g. *When the volcano erupted, people in the area were told to **evacuate**.*
Der.: evacuation (n)

- 8.35 **mud** /mʌd/ (n) = a mixture of earth and water / błoto
*e.g. There was a lot of **mud** on the pitch after the rain, so the football match was cancelled.*
Der.: muddy (adj)

EXERCISE 7 (p. 85)

- 8.36 **sack** /sæk/ (v) = to fire sb from their job / wyrzucić z pracy
*e.g. Greg was really upset when he **was sacked** after working for the company for ten years.*
Opp.: hire
- 8.37 **pile** /paɪl/ (v) = to put sth on top of sth else / układać na stos, układać jedno na drugim
*e.g. The pieces of firewood **are piled** one on top of the other along the side of the cabin.*

EXERCISE 8 (p. 85)

- 8.38 **casualty** /kæʒuəlti/ (n) = sb injured or killed in a traffic accident or war / ofiara (np. wypadku)
*e.g. The ambulance took the **casualties** who were involved in the accident to hospital immediately.*
- 8.39 **draught** /draʊt/ (n) = a cold stream of air in a room / przeciąg, powiew (wiatru)
*e.g. Can you close the door please? There's a **draught** of cold air coming in.*
- 8.40 **shake** /ʃeɪk/ (v) = (of the ground) to move suddenly due to an earthquake / trząść się
*e.g. During the earthquake, we could feel the ground **shake** beneath us.*
Der.: shaker (n), shaky (adj)
- 8.41 **rock** /rɒk/ (v) = to move gently from side to side / kołysać się
*e.g. James **rocked** gently from side to side in the hammock.*
Der.: rocker (n)
- 8.42 **call for (sth)** /kɔ:l fɔ/ (phr v) = to publicly ask for sth to happen / domagać się (czegoś)
*e.g. People **are calling for** a decrease in the prices of supermarket essentials.*
- 8.43 **climatic** /klaɪ'mætɪk/ (adj) = relating to the weather / klimatyczny (związany z pogodą)
*e.g. Some areas seem to be experiencing severe **climatic** changes.*
- 8.44 **climactic** /klaɪ'mæktɪk/ (adj) = relating to the most important part of a story or film / szczytowy (moment), kulminacyjny (punkt)
*e.g. The story builds up to a **climactic** fight between the hero and the villain.*
- 8.45 **dump** /dʌmp/ (v) = to get rid of sth that you don't want / pozbywać się, wyrzucać (do śmieci)
*e.g. Somebody **has dumped** a load of rubbish in the park.*

EXERCISE 9 (p. 85)

- 8.46 **break loose** (phr) = to escape from somewhere / uwalniać się
*e.g. My dog **broke loose** from his lead and ran away.*
- 8.47 **loose dog** (phr) = a dog that is moving around an area without its owner / bezpański pies
*e.g. There's a **loose dog** in the park and nobody knows who it belongs to.*
- 8.48 **loose agreement** (phr) = an arrangement that is not firm / luźny plan, niepotwierdzony plan
*e.g. We made a **loose agreement** to meet up this weekend, but it's not certain yet.*

ENGLISH IN USE (pp. 86-87)

KEY-WORD TRANSFORMATIONS (p. 86)

- 8.49 **fake** /feɪk/ (n) = sth that is not genuine / podrobiony, sztuczny, fałszywy
*e.g. Emily was upset when she realised that the diamond in her ring was a **fake**.*

WORD FORMATION (p. 86)

- 8.50 **acceptance** /ək'septəns/ (n) = the act of agreeing to receive sth / zgoda, akceptacja
*e.g. Richard wrote a letter of **acceptance** to the university that he had chosen to study at.*
Der.: accept (v), acceptable (adj)
- 8.51 **alteration** /ˌɔ:l'tə'reɪʃən/ (n) = a small change in sth / przeróbka, poprawka
*e.g. The tailor made an **alteration** to the dress to make it shorter.*
- 8.52 **residence** /ˈrezɪdəns/ (n) = the place where sb lives / rezydencja
*e.g. Buckingham Palace is the official **residence** of the Royal Family.*

EXERCISE 2 (p. 86)

- 8.53 **insure** /ɪnʃʊə/ (v) = to pay money in order to protect sth against loss or damage / ubezpieczyć
*e.g. You have to **insure** your car in case you have an accident or it gets stolen.*
Der.: insurance (n)
- 8.54 **decide** /dɪ'saɪd/ (v) = to make your mind up about sth / decydować, zdecydować
*e.g. I **decided** to go to the cinema after my friend invited me.*
Der.: decision (n)

UNIT 9

- 8.55 **letter of recommendation** (phr) = a letter written by an employer, supervisor, etc describing an employee's qualities, skills, achievements, etc in a previous position / list polecający
e.g. *My last boss wrote a wonderful **letter of recommendation** for me when I had to move to another city and get a new job.*
- 8.56 **attend** /ə'tend/ (v) = to go to an event / brać udział, uczestniczyć
e.g. *All employees are invited to **attend** the meeting about the new computer system.*
Der.: attention (n), attentive (adj), attendant (n)

MULTIPLE CHOICE

EXERCISE 3 (p. 87)

- 8.57 **take a toll** (idm) = to have a bad effect on sb/sth / spowodować szkody, być tragicznym w skutkach
e.g. *Staying in the sun for too long can **take a toll** on your skin.*
- 8.58 **devastate** /devəsteɪt/ (v) = to severely damage sth / dewastować, niszczyć
e.g. *The village **was devastated** by the earthquake and a number of residents lost their homes.*
Der.: devastation (n)
- 8.59 **construction** /kən'strʌkʃən/ (n) = the act of building sth / budowa
e.g. ***Construction** of the new shopping centre is underway on the outskirts of the city.*
- 8.60 **funds** /fʌndz/ (pl n) = money collected for a certain purpose / fundusze
e.g. *We are organising a concert to raise **funds** for the clean-up efforts after the recent flood.*
- 8.61 **run a scheme** (phr) = to organise a plan for doing sth / realizować program
e.g. *The local council **is running a scheme** to plant more trees around the city.*
- 8.62 **contribute** /kən'tribju:t/ (v) = to offer help along with other people / wnosić wkład, przyczyniać się
e.g. *You can **contribute** either your time or money to this worthwhile cause.*
Der.: contributor (n), contributory (adj)
- 8.63 **upkeep** /ʌpki:p/ (n) = the process of maintaining sth in a good state / utrzymanie, pielęgnacja
e.g. *Old buildings need a lot of **upkeep** to maintain their good condition.*
- 8.64 **make a difference** (phr) = to have a significantly good influence on sth / robić różnicę
e.g. *The new pedestrian area **has made a big difference** to the city centre.*

EXERCISE 4 (p. 87)

- 8.65 **depend on (sth)** /dɪ'pend ɒn/ (phr v) = to need the support of sth / zależeć od (czegoś)
e.g. *The animal shelter **depends on** the help of the volunteers.*

- 8.66 **be based on (sth)** /bi 'beɪst ɒn/ (phr v) = to use sth as an idea to develop sth else / opierać się na (czymś)
e.g. *The film **is based on** a true story.*
- 8.67 **count on (sth)** /kaʊnt ɒn/ (phr v) = to rely on sth / liczyć na (coś)
e.g. *You can't **count on** the weather in Ireland because it's so changeable!*
- 8.68 **industrial waste** (phr) = unwanted materials produced by factories / odpady przemysłowe
e.g. *The **industrial waste** created by the factory is severely affecting the quality of the water in the area.*

UNIT 9

GRAMMAR (pp. 88-99)

REPORTED SPEECH (p. 88)

SAY - TELL - ASK / EXPRESSIONS WITH SAY, TELL AND ASK (p. 88)

- 9.1 **instead** /ɪn'sted/ (adv) = as an alternative / zamiast
e.g. *If you don't have butter, this recipe says you can use oil **instead** to cook the dish.*
- 9.2 **say one's prayers** (phr) = to ask your god for help, or thank them / modlić się
e.g. *People of different religions **say their prayers** in churches, mosques or temples.*
- 9.3 **say so** (phr) = to tell sb the way sth is going to happen / tak mówić (wydać ustnie polecenie lub zgodę na coś)
e.g. *I have to do my homework before I can watch television because my mother **said so**.*
- 9.4 **say no more** (phr) = to not add anything to what I've said / nic więcej nie mów
e.g. *Don't mention anything to Mary about her surprise birthday party; **say no more**.*
- 9.5 **say for certain** (phr) = to say sth without doubt / stwierdzić z pewnością
e.g. *I can't **say for certain** that I'll be able to come to the party but I'll try my best.*
- 9.6 **say for sure** (phr) = to say sth with certainty / powiedzieć na pewno, stwierdzić z całą pewnością
e.g. *I can **say for sure** that I have never met her before; I would definitely have remembered.*
- 9.7 **tell sb the way** (phr) = to give directions to sb / powiedzieć komuś, jak (gdzieś) dotrzeć; wskazać komuś drogę
e.g. *Can you **tell me the way** to the train station, please?*
- 9.8 **tell one from the other** (phr) = to differentiate between two people/ things / odróżniać jedno od drugiego
e.g. *The twins look so alike, I can't **tell one from the other**.*

- 9.9 **tell sb's fortune** (phr) = to predict what will happen to sb in the future / przepowiadać komuś przyszłość
e.g. I went to a palm reader to get her to **tell me my fortune**.
- 9.10 **tell sb so** (phr) = to confirm a warning that sb ignored / a nie mówiłem
e.g. When I make a mistake, my mum shows understanding and never says 'I **told you so!**'
- 9.11 **tell the difference** (phr) = to be able to differentiate between two people/things / dostrzegać różnicę
e.g. It can be difficult to **tell the difference** between genuine and counterfeit goods.

EXERCISE 1 (p. 88)

- 9.12 **oath** /əʊθ/ (n) = a formal promise / przysięga
e.g. The politician swore an **oath** to tell the truth in court.
- 9.13 **court** /kɔ:t/ (n) = a place where legal matters are decided / sąd
e.g. The accused robbers were taken to **court** to stand trial for stealing the diamonds.
- 9.14 **identical** /aɪ'dentɪkəl/ (adj) = exactly the same / identyczny
e.g. Jillian and Judith are **identical** twins and I can't always tell one from the other.

STATEMENTS (p. 89)

- 9.15 **optional** /ɒpʃənəl/ (adj) = not necessary / opcjonalny, nieobowiązkowy
e.g. The tourism part of the management course is **optional**, so you don't have to do it if you don't want to.
Opp.: compulsory, obligatory, mandatory
- 9.16 **remain** /rɪ'meɪn/ (v) = to keep having the same quality / pozostawać (bez zmian)
e.g. The town **has remained** the same for fifty years; very little has changed since then.
Der.: remainder (n), remains (pl n), remnants (pl n)
- 9.17 **freeze** /fri:z/ (v) = to become ice / zamarzać
e.g. It's so cold that the lake **has frozen!**
Der.: freezer (n)
- 9.18 **out of date** /aʊt əv 'deɪt/ (adj) = not recent / nieaktualny
e.g. In reported speech, if what the person said is **out of date**, you have to change the tenses of the verbs.
Opp.: up to date
- 9.19 **up to date** /ʌp tə 'deɪt/ (adj) = recent / aktualny
e.g. In reported speech, if what the person said is **up to date**, the tenses of the verbs stay the same.
Opp.: out of date

- 9.20 **context** /'kɒntekst/ (n) = the words that come before and after another word and help explain its meaning / kontekst
e.g. It helps to know the **context** in a sentence to understand the meaning of a word.
Der.: contextual (adj), contextualise (v)

EXERCISE 4 (p. 91)

- 9.21 **traffic warden** /'træfɪk ,wɔ:dən/ (n) = sb in authority who issues parking fines / funkcjonariusz ds. parkowania
e.g. The **traffic warden** issued him a fine because he had parked in a disabled parking spot.

EXERCISE 6 (p. 92)

- 9.22 **be in a hurry** (phr) = to be going somewhere quickly / śpieszyć się
e.g. You can come shopping with me, but you'll have to be quick because **I'm in a hurry**.
- 9.23 **want a lift** (phr) = to need sb to take you somewhere in their car / potrzebować podwózki
e.g. I'm driving past the train station; if you **want a lift**, I can take you there.
- 9.24 **bystander** /'baɪ,stændə/ (n) = sb who is present when sth happens but doesn't take part in it / (przypadkowy) świadek, obserwator
e.g. Lots of **bystanders** gathered on the street to watch the firefighters put out the fire.
- 9.25 **give sb a hand** (idm) = to help sb with sth / pomóc komuś
e.g. Can you **give me a hand** moving this bookcase?
- 9.26 **workman** /'wɜ:ksmən/ (n) = sb who does a manual job / robotnik
e.g. The **workmen** are busy building the walls of the office block on the building site.

EXERCISE 10 (p. 94)

- 9.27 **soldier** /'səʊldʒə/ (n) = a member of the armed forces / żołnierz
e.g. The **soldiers** were all wearing military uniforms for the parade.
- 9.28 **stand to attention** (phr) = (of a soldier) to stand in a certain way in order to show respect to a senior officer / stawać na baczność (o żołnierzu)
e.g. The soldiers all **stood to attention** when the colonel walked by.
- 9.29 **major** /'meɪdʒə/ (n) = an officer of middle rank in the armed forces / major
e.g. He was promoted to the rank of **major** after ten years in the army.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY VERBS (pp. 95-96)

- 9.30 **demand (to do sth)** /dɪ'ma:nd/ (v) = to ask to do sth very strongly / żądać, domagać się (zrobienia czegoś)
e.g. The customer **demanded** to be allowed to

- 9.31 **claim (to do sth)** /kleɪm/ (v) = to say that you can/you have done sth even if you can't prove it / twierdzić (że się coś zrobiło)
e.g. Many people **claim** to have seen UFOs.
Der.: claimant (n), disclaim (v), disclaimer (n)
- 9.32 **allow (sb to do sth)** /ə'laʊ/ (v) = to say that sb can do sth / pozwolić (komuś na zrobienie czegoś)
e.g. Mum **allowed** us to stay up late tonight; we went to bed at 2 am.
- 9.33 **beg (sb to do sth)** /beg/ (v) = to ask sb to do sth in an anxious or nervous way / błagać (kogoś, aby coś zrobił)
e.g. Ryan **begged** his mother to let him go to the concert until she finally said yes.
Der.: beggar (n)
- 9.34 **command (sb to do sth)** /kə'mɑ:nd/ (v) = to give sb an order to do sth / rozkazać (komuś, aby coś zrobił)
e.g. The police officer **commanded** the criminal to lie on the ground.
Der.: commander (n)
- 9.35 **forbid (sb to do sth)** /fə'bid/ (v) = to not allow sb to do sth / zabronić (komuś robienia czegoś)
e.g. Gavin's parents **forbade** him to stay out late; he had to be home by 9 pm.
Der.: forbiddance (n)
Opp.: allow, permit
- 9.36 **instruct (sb to do sth)** /ɪn'strʌkt/ (v) = to tell sb how to do sth / polecić (komuś, aby coś zrobił)
e.g. The IT guy **instructed** me to turn the computer on and off.
Der.: instruction (n), instructor (n)
- 9.37 **receiver** /rɪ'si:və/ (n) = the part of an old phone that people used to hold and talk into / słuchawka (telefoniczna)
e.g. Peter picked up the telephone **receiver** and dialled the number.
- 9.38 **dialling tone** /daɪəlɪŋ təʊn/ (n) = the sound you hear when you pick up the receiver, which shows that you can make a call / sygnał dźwiękowy informujący o możliwości wykonania połączenia
e.g. If there's no **dialling tone**, the phone must be disconnected.
- 9.39 **urge (sb to do sth)** /ɜ:dʒ/ (v) = to strongly advise sb to do sth / nakłaniać (kogoś do zrobienia czegoś)
e.g. I **urge** you to reconsider your decision to quit the course.
Der.: urgent (adj)
- 9.40 **punctual** /pʌŋktʃuəl/ (adj) = on time / punktualny
e.g. Eve is always **punctual** and is never late for work.
Der.: punctuality (n)
- 9.41 **accuse (sb of doing sth)** /ə'kju:z/ (v) = to say that sb has done sth wrong / oskarżyć (kogoś o zrobienie czegoś)
e.g. Tina **accused** me of breaking her headphones even though it wasn't me.
Der.: accusation (n), accuser (n), accusative (n/adj)
- 9.42 **apologise (for doing sth)** /ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/ (v) = to say sorry for sth wrong that you've done / przeprosić (kogoś za zrobienie czegoś)
e.g. Steven **apologised** for arriving late at work.
Der.: apologetic (adj)
- 9.43 **admit (to doing sth)** /əd'mɪt/ (v) = to not deny doing sth / przyznać się (do zrobienia czegoś)
e.g. Barry **admitted** to eating the last piece of cake because he couldn't help himself.
Der.: admission (n), admissible (adj)
- 9.44 **boast (about doing sth)** /bəʊst/ (v) = to be overly proud about sth that you do/ have done / chwalić się, przechwalać się (zrobieniem czegoś)
e.g. It's annoying when people **boast** about being better than others.
Der.: boastful (adj)
- 9.45 **insist on (sb doing sth)** /ɪn'sɪst ɒn/ (phr v) = to strongly demand that sb should do sth / domagać się (od kogoś zrobienia czegoś), nalegać (aby ktoś coś zrobił)
e.g. The doctor **insisted on** me finishing the entire course of the antibiotics even if I felt better.
Der.: insistence (n), insistent (adj)
- 9.46 **exclaim** /ɪk'skleɪm/ (v) = to say sth loudly with excitement / wykrzyknąć (z podekscytowaniem)
e.g. This dress is half price; she **exclaimed**, 'can you believe it?'
Der.: exclamation (n), exclamatory (adj)
- 9.47 **application** /æplɪ'keɪʃən/ (n) = a written request for sth / wniosek, podanie
e.g. I just filled in all the details in my **application** for my new passport.
- 9.48 **under review** (phr) = being officially evaluated / w trakcie oceny
e.g. The matter is currently **under review** and we expect to have an answer by next week at the latest.
- 9.49 **break the news** (phr) = to give sb important and often bad information / przekazać ważną informację (często złą)
e.g. The vet **broke the news** to Susan that her cat was very ill.

EXERCISE 12 (p. 96)

- 9.50 **judge** /dʒʌdʒ/ (n) = sb who is in charge in a court of law / sędzia
e.g. The **judge** sentenced the bank robbers to ten years in jail.
Der.: judgement (n), judgemental (adj)

EXERCISE 13 (p. 96)

- 9.51 **knob** /nɒb/ (n) = a round button on a device or appliance that you turn / gałka, pokrętło
e.g. If you want to turn up the volume, just turn the **knob** on the speaker.
- 9.52 **flick** /flɪk/ (v) = to push or touch sth with a soft movement / nacisnąć, pstryknąć
e.g. Just **flick** this switch to turn the appliance on.

EXERCISE 14 (p. 97)

- 9.53 **spoil (sth)** /spɔɪl/ (v) = to ruin sth / zepsuć (coś)
e.g. He **spoilt** the film for me by telling me the ending.
Der.: spoilage (n)
- 9.54 **lend sb a hand** (idm) = to help sb / pomóc komuś, podać komuś pomocną dłoń
e.g. Can I **lend you a hand** with the washing up?

REPORTING A DIALOGUE OR A CONVERSATION (p. 97)

- 9.55 **conversation** /kɒnvə'seɪʃən/ (n) = a discussion / konwersacja, rozmowa
e.g. Kelly is very interested in current affairs and likes having long **conversations** about politics with her friends.
Der.: conversational (adj)
- 9.56 **mixture** /mɪkstʃə/ (n) = a combination of things / połączenie
e.g. The songs on this CD are a **mixture** of the artist's old and new ones.

EXCLAMATIONS - YES/NO SHORT ANSWERS - QUESTION TAGS (p. 98)

- 9.57 **cry out in pain** (phr) = to make a loud sound to show you are hurt / krzyknąć z bólu
e.g. She **cried out in pain** when she fell and broke her arm.
- 9.58 **disgust** /dɪs'gʌst/ (n) = a strong feeling of not liking sth / niesmak, obrzydzenie
e.g. She gave an exclamation of **disgust** when she saw how messy the house was after the party.
- 9.59 **delight** /dɪ'laɪt/ (n) = great pleasure or happiness / wielka radość, czysta przyjemność
e.g. My nieces are a **delight** to look after, and we always have a lot of fun together.
Der.: delightful (adj)
- 9.60 **make up one's mind** (idm) = to decide sth / zdecydować się
e.g. I can't **make up my mind** which dessert I want; should I have the chocolate cake or the ice-cream?

EXERCISE 15 (p. 98)

- 9.61 **have a seat** (phr) = to sit down / usiąść
e.g. Please, come in and **have a seat** while you are waiting.

- 9.62 **give sb your word** (idm) = to make a promise to sb / obiecać coś komuś, dać komuś słowo
e.g. I **gave** Tristan **my word** that I would watch his band play; I can't break a promise.

SUBJUNCTIVE (p. 98)

- 9.63 **essential** /ɪ'senʃəl/ (adj) = very necessary / konieczny, niezbędny
e.g. Having a balanced diet and getting enough exercise are **essential** for a healthy lifestyle.
Opp.: inessential
- 9.64 **imperative** /ɪm'perətɪv/ (adj) = very important and urgent / konieczny, istotny
e.g. It's **imperative** that he include the reference number with the application.
- 9.65 **vital** /vaɪtəl/ (adj) = absolutely necessary and important in order for sth to happen / niezbędny, istotny
e.g. It's **vital** that I be informed as soon as possible; it's a matter of life or death!

VOCABULARY – SPORTS (pp. 100-101)

EXERCISE 1 (p. 100)

- 9.66 **motor racing** /'məʊtə ,reɪsɪŋ/ (n) = the sport of racing fast cars / wyścigi samochodowe
e.g. **Motor racing** is a dangerous sport because the drivers go at such high speeds!

EXERCISE 2 (p. 100)

- 9.67 **break the world record** (phr) = to get a better result in a sporting competition than anyone else before / pobić rekord świata
e.g. He **broke the world record** when he won the Olympic gold medal in the one-hundred metres.
- 9.68 **score a goal** (phr) = to put the ball into the opposing team's net in a game of football, hockey, etc / zdobyć bramkę
e.g. The crowd cheered when Josh **scored** the winning **goal** of the football match.
- 9.69 **the last of sth** (phr) = what remains of sth / resztki, ostatki czegoś
e.g. I used **the last of** the sugar to make this cake; there was none left.
- 9.70 **finishing line** /'fɪnɪʃɪŋ ,laɪn/ (n) = the line marking the end of a race / meta, linia mety
e.g. The first two runners in the race crossed the **finishing line** within a second of each other.
- 9.71 **take (sth) up** /teɪk 'ʌp/ (phr v) = to start (a new hobby, sport, etc) / podjąć się, zacząć (coś, np. nowe hobby)
e.g. Abigail has decided to **take up** volleyball as a new hobby.

EXERCISE 3 (p. 100)

- 9.72 **puck** /pʌk/ (n) = a round flat disk that is used in ice hockey / krążek (do gry w hokeja)
e.g. *It can be difficult to see the **puck** during a hockey game because it moves so quickly over the ice.*
- 9.73 **racket** /rækt/ (n) = a piece of equipment used to hit the ball in tennis, badminton, etc / rakietą (np. do tenisa)
e.g. *I got a new **racket** for my tennis lessons.*
- 9.74 **rod and reel** (phr) = a long, thin, metal or wooden pole with a string used for fishing / wędka z kołowrotkiem
e.g. *My dad bought a new **rod and reel** to catch fish with.*
- 9.75 **paddle** /pædəl/ (n) = a pole with a wide flat part at one or both ends used to move a boat through water / wiosło
e.g. *Evan got stuck in the middle of the lake when his **paddle** fell in the water, and he couldn't move the boat.*
- 9.76 **flipper** /flɪpə/ (n) = a type of shoe with a long, wide, flat edge used for diving, snorkelling, etc / płetwa
e.g. *The diver put the **flippers** on his feet and entered the water from the side of the boat.*
- 9.77 **rope** /rəʊp/ (n) = a strong cord made by twisting thinner fibre together / lina
e.g. *The sailor tied the boat to the dock with a strong **rope**.*
- 9.78 **hoop** /hu:p/ (n) = a basketball or netball ring / obręcz (np. kosza do koszykówki)
e.g. *The basketball player threw the ball through the **hoop** and scored three points.*
- 9.79 **saddle** /sædəl/ (n) = the seat on a bicycle or a horse / siódło, siodełko (np. rowerowe)
e.g. *You can't ride a horse without a **saddle** if you're a beginner; it's too difficult.*
Der.: saddler (n)

EXERCISE 6 (p. 101)

- 9.80 **parachutist** /pærəʃu:tɪst/ (n) = sb who jumps from a plane with a large piece of material designed to make them fall slowly / spadochroniarz
e.g. *The **parachutist** jumped from the plane at three thousand metres up in the air.*

EXERCISE 7 (p. 101)

- 9.81 **win** /wɪn/ (v) = to come first in a race/competition and get a prize / wygrać
e.g. *I can't believe I **won** first prize in the art competition.*
Der.: winner (n)
- 9.82 **beat** /bi:t/ (v) = to come before sb else in a race or competition / pokonać
e.g. *Michael was really disappointed when his team **was beaten** in the final.*

- 9.83 **earn** /ɜ:n/ (v) = to work hard to become worthy of sth / wypracować, zdobyć (ciężką pracą)
e.g. *Cameron's hard work and skill **has earned** him a place on the team.*
Der.: earner (n)
- 9.84 **gain** /geɪn/ (v) = to gradually get better at sth or to obtain more of sth / zyskiwać, stopniowo zdobywać
e.g. *With practice, Gail slowly **gained** confidence on the ice and now she's a really good skater.*
Der.: gainful (adj)
- 9.85 **confidence** /kɒnfɪdəns/ (n) = the belief in your or sb else's ability to do sth / pewność (siebie)
e.g. *Norman doesn't have much **confidence** speaking in front of people, and he becomes really uncomfortable.*
- 9.86 **contest** /kɒntest/ (n) = a competition / konkurs
e.g. *Paula was so happy when she came first in the dance **contest**.*
Der.: contestant (n)
- 9.87 **earn a living** (phr) = to get money from a job to live on / zarabiać na życie
e.g. *My aunt **earns a living** as a professional dance instructor.*
- 9.88 **opponent** /ə'pəʊnənt/ (n) = sb who you compete against in a sporting event / przeciwnik
e.g. *Frank is playing against a difficult **opponent** in the next round of the competition.*
- 9.89 **gain speed** (phr) = to go faster / nabierać prędkości
e.g. *The cyclist **gained speed** as he went downhill.*

ENGLISH IN USE (pp. 102-103)

KEY-WORD TRANSFORMATIONS (p. 102)

- 9.90 **saucepan** /sɔ:spən/ (n) = a pot that you use to cook things in / rondel
e.g. *You can boil the eggs in this small **saucepan**.*

WORD FORMATION (p. 102)

- 9.91 **pacify** (sb) /pæsɪfaɪ/ (v) = to calm sb who is angry or upset / uspokoić (kogoś)
e.g. *Mary gave the crying baby a dummy to **pacify** her.*
Der.: pacifist (n), pacifier (n), pacific (adj)
- 9.92 **assist** (sb) /ə'sɪst/ (v) = to help sb with sth / pomóc (komuś)
e.g. *Luke **assisted** us by helping to move all the stuff to our new house.*
Der.: assistant (n), assistance (n)
- 9.93 **correspond** (with sb) /kɒrə'spɒnd/ (v) = to communicate with sb through writing / prowadzić korespondencję (z kimś)
e.g. *Fay **has been corresponding** with her pen pal for years, but they've never met.*
Der.: correspondent (n), correspondence (n)

- 9.94 **republic** /ˈrɪˌpʌblɪk/ (n) = a country in which power is held by representatives that are elected by the people / republika
e.g. The USA became a **republic** when it gained independence from the United Kingdom.
Der.: republican (n/adj)
- 9.95 **trainee** /ˈtreɪni:/ (n) = sb who is learning to do a job / praktykant, stażysta
e.g. Larry is a **trainee** accountant who's taking his final exams next month.

EXERCISE 2 (p. 102)

- 9.96 **reside (in a place)** /rɪˈzaɪd/ (v) = to live or stay in a place / osiaść, zamieszkać (w jakimś miejscu)
e.g. A number of celebrities **reside** in this neighbourhood; their houses are huge and luxurious.
Der.: resident (n), residence (n)
- 9.97 **lie** /laɪ/ (v) = to say sth that is not true / kłamać
e.g. Richard never **lies** about anything; he's very truthful.
Der.: liar (n)
- 9.98 **inhabit (a place)** /ɪnˈhæbɪt/ (v) = to live in a place / zamieszkiwać (dany teren)
e.g. A rare species of bird **inhabits** the remote island.
Der.: inhabitant (n)
- 9.99 **spectate** /spekˈteɪt/ (v) = to watch a sporting event / oglądać wydarzenie sportowe
e.g. I prefer to get involved in sports events rather than merely **spectate** them.
Der.: spectator (n)

MULTIPLE CHOICE

EXERCISE 3 (p. 103)

- 9.100 **thicken (sth)** /θɪkən/ (v) = to make sth thicker / zagęścić (coś)
e.g. You can use flour to **thicken** the sauce.
Der.: thickener (n)
- 9.101 **thickness** /θɪknəs/ (n) = how thick an object is / grubość, gęstość
e.g. You should roll the biscuit dough out to a **thickness** of about 1 cm.
- 9.102 **thickener** /θɪkənə/ (n) = sth used to thicken sth else / zagęszczacz, środek zagęszczający
e.g. Flour can be used as a **thickener** in sauces.
- 9.103 **persistent** /pəˈsɪstənt/ (adj) = continuing for a long time, or being difficult to stop / utrzymujący się
e.g. Frank has had **persistent** cough that hasn't gone away for more than a month.
Der.: persistence (n)
- 9.104 **persistence** /pəˈsɪstəns/ (n) = the fact of continuing to try to do sth difficult / wytrwałość
e.g. Kelly is known for her **persistence**; she never gives up until she gets what she wants.

- 9.105 **hesitant** /ˈhezɪtənt/ (adj) = uncertain and nervous about what you're going to do / niepewny, wahający się
e.g. She was **hesitant** about taking the job because she wasn't sure if she'd like it.
- 9.106 **hesitation** /ˌhezɪˈteɪʃən/ (n) = doubt and nervousness before you do sth / niepewność, wanie
e.g. I had no **hesitation** in saying 'yes' to the job when they offered it to me; I accepted it immediately.
- 9.107 **inconsiderate** /ɪnkənˈsɪdərət/ (adj) = not thinking or caring about sb else's feelings / nie liczący się z innymi
e.g. It was very **inconsiderate** of you not to let me know that you weren't coming; I had already bought you a ticket.
Opp.: considerate
- 9.108 **considerably** /kənˈsɪdərəbli/ (adv) = a lot / znacznie
e.g. Gordon was **considerably** thinner the last time he wore his suit, and now it doesn't fit him.
- 9.109 **memorise (sth)** /ˈmeməraɪz/ (v) = to learn sth by heart / zapamiętać (coś)
e.g. Stacey tried to **memorise** my phone number so she wouldn't have to write it down.
Der.: memorisation (n)
- 9.110 **memorable** /ˈmemərəbəl/ (adj) = worth remembering / pamiętny, godny zapamiętania
e.g. Our trip to Paris was so **memorable** that I'll never forget it.
Der.: memorabilia (pl n)
Opp.: forgettable

MULTIPLE CHOICE

EXERCISE 4 (p. 103)

- 9.111 **outfield** /ˈaʊtfi:ld/ (n) = the outer part of the playing field in cricket or baseball / zapole (część boiska np. do krykieta)
e.g. You have to be good at throwing the cricket ball if you play in the **outfield**.
Opp.: infield
- 9.112 **outdoor** /ˈaʊtdɔ:/ (adj) = happening outside a building / na świeżym powietrzu
e.g. She enjoys doing many **outdoor** activities such as hiking and cycling.
Opp.: indoor
- 9.113 **outside** /ˈaʊtsaɪd/ (adj) = in the open air / zewnętrzny
e.g. The house has a lovely **outside** garden.
Der.: outsider (n)
Opp.: inside
- 9.114 **rule (sth)** /ru:l/ (v) = (of a king or queen) to have power over a country / rządzić (czymś)
e.g. Queen Elizabeth I **ruled** England from 1558 to 1609.
Der.: ruler (n)

UNIT 10

- 9.115 **pitch** /pɪtʃ/ (n) = a playing field on which sports such as football, cricket, rugby, etc are played / boisko (np. do piłki nożnej)
e.g. *Only twenty-two players can be on a cricket **pitch** during a match.*
Der.: pitcher (n)
- 9.116 **wicket** /wɪkɪt/ (n) = three short posts placed closely together at both ends of the cricket pitch / bramka (w krykiecie)
e.g. *In a game of cricket, the batsman stands in front of the **wicket** and the bowler tries to hit it.*
- 9.117 **consist of** /kən'sɪst əv/ (phr v) = to be made up of / składać się z
e.g. *A cricket team **consists of** eleven players.*
- 9.118 **conform (to sth)** /kən'fɔ:m/ (v) = to behave according to rules and laws / podporządkować się (czemuś)
e.g. *All students are expected to **conform** to the rules of the school.*
Der.: conformity (n)
- 9.119 **contain** /kən'teɪn/ (v) = to have sth inside or as part of sth else / zawierać
e.g. *A can of cola **contains** a lot of sugar.*
Der.: contents (pl n)
- 9.120 **take turns (to do sth)** (phr) = (of two or more people) to do sth one after the other and not together / robić coś na zmianę, zmieniać się (robiąc coś)
e.g. *The children **took turns** to play on the swing.*
- 9.121 **back and forth** (phr) = from one place to another one and back again / tam i z powrotem
e.g. *I had to run **back and forth** between my office and the factory all day.*
- 9.122 **boundary** /'baʊndəri/ (n) = the outer edge of sth / granica, linia końcowa
e.g. *The **boundary** of a cricket field is marked with a thick rope that surrounds the pitch.*
- 9.123 **fielding team** (phr) = the defending team in a game of cricket or baseball / drużyna broniąca (np. w krykiecie, baseballu)
e.g. *The **fielding team** was brilliant and helped win the cricket match.*
- 9.124 **dismiss (sb)** /dɪs'mɪs/ (v) = (in cricket) to make a batsman stop playing because their time period is finished / wyeliminować gracza z gry (w krykiecie)
e.g. *The cricket player **was dismissed** when one of the opponents caught the ball.*
Der.: dismissal (n)
- 9.125 **vary** /veəri/ (v) = (of several items) to be different from similar ones / różnić się (o kilku rzeczach)
e.g. *These hats **vary** in size, shape and colour; no two are the same!*
Der.: various (adj), variety (n), variable (adj)
- 9.126 **various** /veəriəs/ (adj) = different / przeróżny, rozmaity
e.g. *There are **various** things you can do to improve your health, such as having a healthy diet and taking up a sport.*
- 9.127 **variety** /və'reɪəti/ (n) = the fact that there are a lot of different types of the same thing / wybór, asortyment
e.g. *There is a **variety** of affordable cars on the market of many different brands to choose from.*