

2.1 Then and Now! (phr) = Kiedyś i teraz!

Lead-in (p. 14)

- 2.2 **coach** /kəʊtʃ/ (n) = powóz, dylżans
- 2.3 **block of flats** (phr) = blok mieszkalny
- 2.4 **foxhunting** /'fɒkshʌntɪŋ/ (n) = polowanie na lisy
- 2.5 **jet-skiing** /dʒet 'ski:ŋ/ (n) = jazda na skuterze wodnym
- 2.6 **jeans** /dʒi:nz/ (n pl) = dżinsy
- 2.7 **nowadays** /'nəʊədəɪz/ (adv) = obecnie, w dzisiejszych czasach
Nowadays, a lot of young people fancy wearing jeans.
Opp.: in the past = w przeszłości
- 2.8 **free-time activities** (phr) = zajęcia w czasie wolnym
- 2.9 **childhood** /'tʃaɪldhʊd/ (n) = dzieciństwo
Ann spent her childhood in a village, but now she lives in a block of flats in the city.
- 2.10 **original** /ə'ɒrɪdʒənəl/ (n) = oryginał
- 2.11 **imagine** /ɪ'mædʒɪn/ (v) = wyobrazić sobie
I can't imagine Jo skiing; she hates snow.
- 2.12 **true** /tru:/ (adj) = prawdziwy
That film is based on a true story.
Der.: truth (n) = prawda

Useful Phrases/Sentences

- 2.13 **Yes, but not only that.** = Tak, ale nie tylko to.
- 2.14 **That sounds quite boring, though.** = Przecież to strasznie nudne.
- 2.15 **I'm glad I wasn't around then.** = Cieszę się, że nie żyłem w tych czasach.
- 2.16 **Did you have a happy childhood?** = Czy miałeś szczęśliwe dzieciństwo?
- 2.17 **But I love every minute of it.** = Cieszę się każdą minutą tak spędzoną./Sprawia mi to ogromną przyjemność.
- 2.18 **It's not an original, though.** = Ale to nie jest oryginał.

- 2.19 **Can you imagine living in those days?** = Czy możesz sobie wyobrazić życie w tamtych czasach?
- 2.20 **That's true.** = Racja./Prawda.

Listening and Reading (p. 15)

- 2.21 **lifestyle** /'laɪfstɑɪl/ (n) = styl życia, tryb życia
- 2.22 **popular** /'pɒpjʊlə/ (adj) = popularny
The most popular sport in Brazil is football.
Opp.: unpopular = niepopularny
- 2.23 **social occasion** (phr) = spotkanie towarzyskie
- 2.24 **mean** /mi:n/ (v) = znaczyć, oznaczać, mieć na myśli
Der.: meaning (n) = znaczenie
- 2.25 **for fun** (phr) = dla zabawy
- 2.26 **be used to** (phr) = być przyzwyczajonym do
I'm not used to driving on the left, as the British do.
- 2.27 **be around** /bi ə'raʊnd/ (phr v) = live/ przebywać, mieszkać, żyć gdzieś
- 2.28 **was born** /wəz 'bɔ:n/ (v) = urodził się
Nowadays, there are no young people around in the village where I was born.
- 2.29 **move** /mu:v/ (v) = przeprowadzić się
- 2.30 **have great times** (phr) = świetnie się bawić
- 2.31 **lake** /leɪk/ (n) = jezioro
- 2.32 **dangerous** /'deɪndʒərəs/ (adj) = niebezpieczny
- 2.33 **tough** /tʌf/ (adj) = difficult/trudny, ciężki
Climbing that mountain will mean tough work.
Opp.: easy = łatwy
- 2.34 **washing machine** /'wɒʃɪŋ məʃɪn/ (n) = pralka
- 2.35 **bet** /bet/ (v) = założyć się
- 2.36 **pollution** /pə'lju:ʃn/ (n) = zanieczyszczenie
 [pollute (v) = zatruć/zanieczyścić]
- 2.37 **pure** /pjʊə/ (adj) = clear/czysty
Der.: purely (adv) = wyłącznie, całkowicie
Opp.: polluted = zatruty, zanieczyszczony
- 2.38 **maybe** /'meɪbi/ (adv) = możliwe, być może

- 2.39 **after all** (phr) = w końcu, w sumie
*Why are people complaining about the pollution on Earth? It's our fault, **after all**.*

Vocabulary (p. 16)

- 2.40 **nephew** /'nefju:/ (n) = siostrzeniec, bratanek
 2.41 **niece** /nis/ (n) = siostrzenica, bratanica
 2.42 **related to** /r'leitid tə/ (adj) = spokrewniony z

Grammar (pp. 16-18)

- 2.43 **contact lenses** /,kɒntækt 'lenzɪz/ (n) = szkła kontaktowe
 2.44 **neighbour** /'neɪbə/ (n) = sąsiad
Der.: neighbourhood (n) = sąsiedztwo
 2.45 **seaside** /'si:saɪd/ (n) = wybrzeże
*Every summer, we spend two weeks at the **seaside** with our neighbours.*
 2.46 **farm** /fɑ:m/ (n) = farma, gospodarstwo rolne
*I really enjoyed the weekend on my grandfather's **farm** in the country.*
Der.: farmer (n) = rolnik
 2.47 **hide-and-peek** /,haɪd ən 'si:k/ (n) = zabawa w chowanego
 2.48 **hopscotch** /'hɒpskɒtʃ/ (n) = zabawa w klasy
*Most children like playing **hide-and-peek** and **hopscotch**.*
 2.49 **Snakes and Ladders** /,sneɪks ən 'lædəz/ (n) = gra planszowa „Snakes and Ladders”
 2.50 **present** /'prezənt/ (n) = gift/prezent
 2.51 **video game** /'vɪdɪəʊ ,geɪm/ (n) = gra wideo
*Bob's parents gave him a new **video game** for his birthday.*
 2.52 **lose** /lu:z/ (v) = zgubić
Der.: loss (n) = strata
Opp.: find = znaleźć
 2.53 **break** /breɪk/ (v) = (s)łupać
 2.54 **tidy** /'taɪdi/ (v) = sprzątać
*As I **was tidying** my room yesterday, I broke my favourite vase.*
 2.55 **rent** /rent/ (v) = wynajmować, wypożyczyć
*Every summer my family **rents** a cottage at the seaside for two months.*
 2.56 **five-star** /'faɪv stɑ:/ (adj) = pięciogwiazdkowy
 2.57 **light** /laɪt/ (adj) = lekki
Opp.: heavy = ciężki
 2.58 **world** /wɜ:ld/ (n) = świat

- 2.59 **join the navy** (phr) = wstąpić do marynarki
 2.60 **sail** /seɪl/ (v) = pływać, żeglować
*John decided to **join the navy** in order to **sail** around the world.*

Der.: sailor (n) = żeglarz, marynarz

- 2.61 **travel** /'trævəl/ (v) = podróżować
*I would like to **travel** all over the world.*

Der.: traveller (n) = podróżnik

- 2.62 **save** /seɪv/ (v) = oszczędzać, odkładać

- 2.63 **village** /'vɪlɪdʒ/ (n) = wioska, wieś

Der.: villager (n) = mieszkaniec wsi

- 2.64 **happily** /'hæpɪli/ (adv) = szczęśliwie
*Chris and Ann are **happily** married.*

Der.: happiness (n) = szczęście

- 2.65 **lucky** /'lʌki/ (adj) = fortunate/mający szczęście

[be lucky = być szczęściarzem]

Der.: luckily (adv) = szczęśliwie

- 2.66 **second-hand** /,sekənd 'hænd/ (adj) = używany, z drugiej ręki

- 2.67 **designer clothes** /dɪ'zɑɪnə kləʊðz/ (n) = ubrania markowe, projektowane przez znanych projektantów mody

- 2.68 **huge** /hju:dʒ/ (adj) = very large, enormous / ogromny

- 2.69 **nickname** /'nɪkneɪm/ (n) = przezwisko, przydomek

- 2.70 **hobby** /'hɒbi/ (n) = hobby

- 2.71 **game** /geɪm/ (n) = gra
*Snakes and Ladders is my favourite **game**.*

- 2.72 **pet** /pet/ (n) = zwierzątko domowe

- 2.73 **toy** /tɔɪ/ (n) = zabawka

Reading and Listening (p. 19)

- 2.74 **fairy tale** /'feəri teɪl/ (n) = bajka

- 2.75 **fairy** /'feəri/ (n) = wróżka

- 2.76 **believe (in)** /bɪ'li:v ɪn/ (v) = wierzyć (w)

Der.: belief (n) = wiara, wierzenie, przekonanie

- 2.77 **miss** /mɪs/ (v) = tęsknić za

- 2.78 **sunshine** /'sʌnʃaɪn/ (n) = słońce

*Costas is studying in England and **misses** the **sunshine** of Greece.*

- 2.79 **kind (to)** /'kaɪnd tə/ (adj) = dobry, życzliwy (dla)

Der.: kindness (n) = dobroć, życzliwość

Opp.: unkind = nieżyczliwy, niegrzeczny

- 2.80 **stream** /stri:m/ (n) = potok, strumień

- 2.81 **woods** /wu:dz/ (n pl) = las
- 2.82 **sock** /sɒk/ (n) = skarpetka
- 2.83 **wet** /wet/ (adj) = mokry
My shoes and socks got wet in the heavy rain.
- 2.84 **angry** /'æŋgri/ (adj) = zły
- 2.85 **stay (away)** /steɪ ə'weɪ/ (v) = trzymać się z daleka
The mother told her child to stay away from the stream.
- 2.86 **lend** /lend/ (v) = pożyczyć (komuś)
- 2.87 **play tricks** (phr) = płatać (komuś) figle
- 2.88 **Guess what!** (phr) = Zgadnij, co się stało!
- 2.89 **author** /'ɔ:θə/ (n) = writer/autor
- 2.90 **send** /send/ (v) = przysyłać, wysyłać
- 2.91 **reporter** /rɪ'pɔ:tə/ (n) = journalist/dziennikarz
- 2.92 **interview** /'intəvjʊ:/ (v) = przeprowadzić wywiad
All the newspapers sent their reporters to interview the famous poet.
Der.: interviewer (n) = osoba przeprowadzająca wywiad
- 2.93 **article** /'ɑ:tɪkl/ (n) = artykuł
- 2.94 **hit** /hit/ (n) = success/sukces
Most of Madonna's songs are big hits.
- 2.95 **famous** /'feɪməs/ (adj) = well-known/znany, słynny
Athens is famous for the Acropolis.
- 2.96 **can't stand** (phr) = nie móc znieść, nie cierpieć
I can't stand people talking in the cinema.
- 2.97 **joke** /dʒəʊk/ (n) = żart, kawał
- 2.98 **wrong** /rɒŋ/ (adj) = nieuczciwie, nie w porządku
Der.: wrongly (adv) = błędnie
Opp.: right = uczciwie, prawidłowo, słusznie
- 2.99 **lie** /laɪ/ (n) = kłamstwo
[lie (v) = kłamać]
Der.: liar (n) = oszust, łgarz
Opp.: truth = prawda
- 2.100 **ghost** /gəʊst/ (n) = duch
In the past, people used to believe in ghosts.

Vocabulary Practice (p. 20)

- 2.101 **horrible** /'hɒrəbl/ (adj) = terrible/ okropny, straszny
Opp.: wonderful = cudowny

- 2.102 **ladder** /'lædə/ (n) = drabina
- 2.103 **bus station** /'bʌs steɪʃn/ (n) = dworzec autobusowy, zajezdnia autobusów

Communication (p. 20)

- 2.104 **feed** /fi:d/ (v) = karmić
Der.: food (n) = jedzenie, karma
- 2.105 **grow up** /grəʊ 'ʌp/ (phr v) = dorastać
Nick was born in Brasil but grew up in England.
- 2.106 **subject** /'sʌbdʒɪkt/ (n) = przedmiot szkolny

Pronunciation (p. 20)

- 2.107 **rest** /rest/ (v) = relax/wypoczywać, odpoczywać

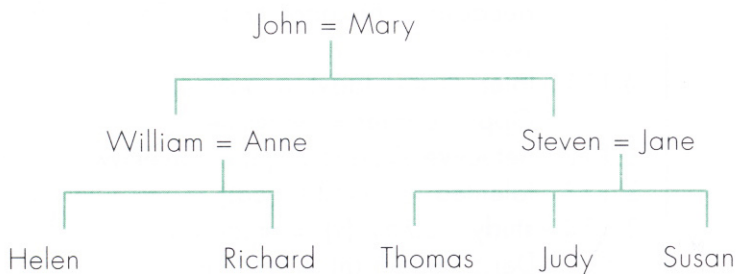
Writing (p. 21)

- 2.108 **surprising** /sə'praɪzɪŋ/ (adj) = amazing/zdumiewający, zadziwiający
[surprise (v) = zdziwić]
- 2.109 **because of** (phr) = z powodu
- 2.110 **poor health** (phr) = słabe zdrowie
Because of his poor health, Paul couldn't work.
- 2.111 **later** /'leɪtə/ (adv) = później
Opp.: earlier = wcześniej
- 2.112 **detective** /dɪ'tektɪv/ (n) = detektyw
- 2.113 **talented** /'tæləntɪd/ (adj) = utalentowany
- 2.114 **study** /'stʌdi/ (v) = studiować
Der.: student (n) = student
- 2.115 **medicine** /'medsən/ (n) = medycyna
Der.: medical (adj) = medyczny
- 2.116 **sportsman** /'spɔ:tsmən/ (n) = sportowiec
Since he was at school, Bob was a talented sportsman and later he broke the world record in javelin.
- 2.117 **keen** /ki:n/ (adj) = enthusiastic/zapalony (do czegoś)
- 2.118 **science fiction** /,saɪəns 'fɪkʃən/ (n) = fantastyka naukowa
- 2.119 **Law** /lɔ:/ (n) = prawo
Helen studied Law at a university in Germany.

- 2.120 **intelligent** /ɪn'telɪdʒənt/ (adj) = clever/
inteligentny
Der.: intelligence (n) = inteligencja
Opp.: stupid = głupi
- 2.121 **historical** /hɪ'stɔrɪkəl/ (adj) = historyczny
- 2.122 **marriage** /'mæɪrɪdʒ/ (n) = małżeństwo
- 2.123 **achievement** /ə'tʃi:vmənt/ (n) = osiągnięcie
- 2.124 **death** /deθ/ (n) = śmierć
Everyone talked about his achievements after his death.
Der.: dead (adj) = zmarły
[die (v) = umierać]
Opp.: life = życie
- 2.125 **comment** /'kɒment/ (n) = uwaga, komentarz
- 2.126 **painter** /'peɪntə/ (n) = malarz, malarka
[paint (v) = malować]
- 2.127 **composer** /kəm'pəʊzə/ (n) = kompozytor
Der.: composition (n) = utwór, wypracowanie
[compose (v) = komponować, układać]
- 2.128 **celebrated** /'seləbreɪtɪd/ (adj) = famous/
słynny
- 2.129 **arm** /ɑ:m/ (n) = ręka
- 2.130 **leg** /leg/ (n) = noga
- 2.131 **brush** /brʌʃ/ (n) = pędzel
- 2.132 **mouth** /maʊθ/ (n) = usta

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

1 Przyjrzyj się drzewu genealogicznemu i uzupełnij podane zdania.



- 1 William is John's
- 2 Thomas is William's
- 3 Judy is Anne's
- 4 John is Richard's
- 5 Jane is Steven's
- 6 Thomas is Susan's
- 7 Susan is Judy's
- 8 Mary is Helen's
- 9 Richard is Judy's
- 10 Helen is Anne's

2 Zakreśl kółkiem właściwą formę.

- 1 A: You mean people went foxhunting for fun?
B: **a** Yes, but not only that.
b Yes, it's an original.
- 2 A: Did you have a happy childhood?
B: **a** Oh yes! It was wonderful.
b I didn't grow up here.
- 3 A: People used to go for walks and had picnics.
B: **a** That sounds quite boring, though.
b Isn't it dangerous?
- 4 A: That's a seventeenth century painting, isn't it?
B: **a** I'm glad I wasn't around then.
b It's not an original, though.

3 Popraw podane zdania zastępując słowa pisane tłustym drukiem słowami o przeciwnym znaczeniu.

- 1 I had no choice; I had to tell him the **lie**.
- 2 The bus was on time, so I got to work **later** than usual.
- 3 **Nowadays** people travelled by horse and carriage.
- 4 The air is **pure** in most cities these days.
- 5 The old suitcases were so **light** that Tony couldn't carry them.
- 6 These days, hunting animals for sport is **unpopular** in many countries.

4 Wstaw w zdania odpowiednie słowo z listy.

• pollution • activities • talented • article • joined • lifestyle • historical • around

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 My favourite free-time are playing computer games, basketball and listening to music. 2 Every year the in our city gets worse. 3 When Steven left school he the navy. 4 Louise is very She can speak four languages, paint and play the violin. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5 Have you read the about the haunted house? 6 The old shoe factory used to be just the corner. 7 After his illness he decided to move to the countryside and change his 8 I visited many famous buildings while I was in Britain. |
|--|---|

5 Utwórz pary wyrazów bliskoznacznych.

keen	original	tough	pure	lucky	huge	reporter	famous
difficult	journalist	enthusiastic	well-known	genuine	clear	fortunate	enormous

6 Zakreśl kółkiem właściwe słowo.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 In those days people sat around the fireplace telling stories for
A past B fun C free-time 2 Sara used to wear glasses but now she wears lenses.
A short B block C contact 3 Mel bought this old watch at a-hand shop last week.
A second B great C special 4 I you had a great time in Mexico!
A get B bet C tell | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5 We used to play in the near our home when we were children.
A fairies B tricks C woods 6 My father up in a small fishing village.
A grew B left C lived 7 They decided to move to the countryside because of his wife's health.
A small B boring C poor |
|---|---|

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

7 Wstaw podane w nawiasach czasowniki w formie czasu Past Simple.

- A – So, 1)
 (you/go) to the cinema last night?
 – Yes. Ted 2) (come) with me too.
 – What 3) (you/see)?
 – We 4) (see) *Box of Moonlight*.
 – 5) (it/be) good?
 – Yes, we really 6) (enjoy) it.

- B – 1)
 (you/have) a good time in Majorca?
 – Yes, I 2) (love) it!
 – What 3) (you/do) there?
 – I 4) (swim) every day. It
 5) (be) fantastic!

8 Co robili a czego nie robili dawniej poszczególne osoby? Ułóż zdania, tak jak w przykładzie.

- 1 Mary - eat out often (X) - cook at home (✓)
Mary didn't use to eat out often. She used to cook at home.
 2 Danny and Alan - play chess (X) - play snakes and ladders (✓)

 3 Marcy - save money (X) - spend all her money (✓)

 4 Jeff - wear contact lenses (X) - wear glasses (✓)

 5 Peter - study German (X) - study French (✓)

9 Wstaw: *did(n't), was, were, used lub use*.

- 1 A: Helen get to work on time?
 B: I'm not sure but I think she late.
 2 A: Mary to live in a huge house in
 the country.
 B: Yes, but she like it there, so she
 moved to the city.
 3 A: Did Laura to work in an office?
 B: Yes. She a secretary.

- 4 A: John and Mike to play
 cricket in the school team?
 B: Yes. They great players.
 5 A: Where you last night?
 B: I at the cinema with my sister.
 6 A: you buy the sweater you
 wanted?
 B: No, I find it in blue.

10 Wstaw: *at, in lub on*.

- 1 Sophia is university. She's studying
 to be an architect.
 2 Can you see that tree the top of
 the mountain?
 3 My father worked Africa for five
 years.
 4 My friend Laura lives the second floor.

- 5 Simon was really tired so he spent all evening
 an armchair reading a book.
 6 Go straight ahead and take the first turning
 the left.
 7 Look! Your cat is sitting my chair.
 8 My father is work at the moment.

Episode 1 – The Hound of the Baskervilles – A new case for Sherlock Holmes

(p. 22)

- E1.1 **case** /keɪs/ (n) = sprawa
 E1.2 **curse** /kɜːs/ (n) = klątwa, przekleństwo
 E1.3 **evil** /'iːvəl/ (adj) = bad/zły
Opp.: good = dobry
 E1.4 **kidnap** /'kɪdnæp/ (v) = porywać
Der.: kidnapper (n) = porywacz
 E1.5 **manage** /'mænɪdʒ/ (v) = zdołać, udać się (komuś)
*An evil man kidnapped their son last year, but they **managed** to get him back a week later.*
 E1.6 **escape** /ɪ'skeɪp/ (v) = uciec
 E1.7 **chase** /tʃeɪs/ (v) = ścigać
*When the prisoner escaped, the police **chased** and caught him.*
 E1.8 **moor** /mʊə/ (n) = wrzosowisko, nieużytki rolne
 E1.9 **fear** /fiə/ (n) = strach, lęk
 E1.10 **hound** /haʊnd/ (n) = dog/pies
 E1.11 **frightening** /'fraɪtənɪŋ/ (adj) = scary/prze-
 razający
Der.: frightened (adj) = przerażony
 [frighten (v) = przerazić, przestraszyć]
 E1.12 **legend** /'ledʒənd/ (n) = very old
 story/legenda
Der.: legendary (adj) = legendarny

- E1.13 **protect** /prə'tekt/ (v) = (o)chronić,
 (o)bronić
Der.: protection (n) = ochrona, obrona
 protective (adj) = ochronny
 E1.14 **inherit** /ɪn'herɪt/ (v) = (o)dziedziczyć
*When his grandfather died, Tom **inherited**
 his cottage.*
Der.: inheritance (n) = spadek, dziedzictwo
 E1.15 **property** /'prɒpəti/ (n) = nieruchomość,
 mienie

Listening and Reading Activities (p. 23)

- E1.16 **run after** /rʌn 'ɑːftə/ (phr v) = chase/ ści-
 gać, ruszyć w pościg za kims
 E1.17 **catch** /kætʃ/ (v) = schwytać
*The policemen ran after the escaped
 prisoner and managed to **catch** him.*
 E1.18 **receive** /rɪ'siːv/ (v) = otrzymać
 E1.19 **grassland** /'grɑːslænd/ (n) = obszar zaroś-
 nięty trawami i krzewinkami
 E1.20 **supernatural power** (phr) = siła nadprzyro-
 dzona, zjawisko nadprzyrodzone
 E1.21 **scary** /'skeəri/ (adj) = przerażający
 E1.22 **land** /lænd/ (n) = ziemia, teren

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

1 Uzupełnij poniższe zdania jednym wyrazem z listy.

- inherit • manage • hound • case • curse

- The huge black killed Sir Hugo.
- Dr Mortimer told Sherlock Holmes the story of the of the Baskerville family.
- Did Sherlock Holmes to protect Sir Henry Baskerville?

- Sherlock Holmes and Dr Watson are talking about their new
- Who is going to Sir Henry's property?

2 Utwórz pary wyrazów bliskoznaczných.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1 evil | a very old story |
| 2 run after | b scary |
| 3 legend | c bad |
| 4 frightening | d chase |

3 Zakreśl kółkiem właściwą formę.

- 1 This is purse. I bought it yesterday.
A me B mine C my
- 2 John and Kate arrived yesterday. Did you see?
A them B they C their
- 3 This doll belongs to Susan. It's
A hers B her C she
- 4 That's not my bag. It's John's; is on the sofa.
A my B mine C me
- 5 This is car.
A Lucy and Tom B Lucy's and Tom's
C Lucy and Tom's
- 6 didn't manage to escape from prison.
A His B Him C He
- 7 Michael and Sarah are friends.
A ours B our C us
- 8 That's the computer.
A children B children's C child
- 9 Dr Mortimer told about the curse.
A he B his C him
- 10 Can I borrow jacket tonight?
A you B your C yours
- 11 Someone kidnapped daughter!
A their B them C theirs
- 12 The teacher read report in class.
A mine B me C my
- 13 Harry put on new pair of trousers.
A his B him C he
- 14 The dog hid bone in the garden.
A it B it's C its
- 15 Do need anything from the supermarket?
A your B you C yours

Have you ever...?

3

3.1 **Have you ever...?** (phr) = Czy kiedyś/kiedykolwiek...?

Lead-in (p. 26)

- 3.2 **parade** /pə'reɪd/ (n) = parada, pochod
- 3.3 **theme park** /'θi:m pɑ:k/ (n) = park rozrywki oparty na jednej dziedzinie, epoce itp.
The children really enjoyed the parade of their favourite cartoon characters in the theme park.
- 3.4 **ticket** /'tɪkɪt/ (n) = bilet
- 3.5 **wallet** /'wɒlɪt/ (n) = portfel
- 3.6 **sea turtle** /'si: tɜ:tl/ (n) = żółw morski

- 3.7 **haunted house** (phr) = dom, w którym straszny
- 3.8 **firework display** /'faɪəwɜ:k dɪspleɪ/ (n) = pokaz sztucznych ogni
- 3.9 **rollercoaster** /'rɒləkəʊstə/ (n) = kolejka górską w wesołym miasteczku
- 3.10 **pool** /pu:l/ (n) = basen
- 3.11 **chance** /tʃɑ:ns/ (n) = okazja, szansa
- 3.12 **look** /lʊk/ (n) = spojrzenie
I'll have another look at my notes before I give you an answer.
- 3.13 **relief** /rɪ'li:f/ (n) = ulga
Der.: relieved (adj) = uspokoiony