

4.1 **What a day!** (phr) = Co za dzień!

Lead-in (p. 34)

- 4.2 **fish** /fɪʃ/ (v) = łowić ryby
Der.: fisherman (n) = rybak
- 4.3 **newspaper** /'nju:spetə/ (n) = gazeta
- 4.4 **run a bath** (exp) = lać wodę do wanny, przygotowywać kąpiel
- 4.5 **hang out the washing** (phr) = rozwiesić pranie na zewnątrz
- 4.6 **have a snack** (phr) = przekąsić coś

Listening (p. 34)

Useful Phrases/Sentences

- 4.7 **I'm so sorry!** = Tak mi (strasznie) przykro.
- 4.8 **How did it start?** = Jak to się zaczęło?
- 4.9 **A normal afternoon, then?** = Zwyczajne popołudnie, co?
- 4.10 **I think I can guess what happened.** = Myślę, że wiem, co się stało.
- 4.11 **How shocking!** = Wstrząsające!/Coś strasznego!
- 4.12 **I have no idea.** = Nie mam pojęcia.
- 4.13 **They talked for ages.** = One rozmawiały całe wieki/całą wieczność.
- 4.14 **What a silly thing to do!** = Jak można zrobić coś tak głupiego!
- 4.15 **You're soaking wet!** = Jesteś przemoczony do suchej nitki.

- 4.16 **burn down** /bɜ:n 'daʊn/ (phr v) = spalić (się), (o pożarze) pochłonąć
*A terrible fire **burnt down** the big shopping centre last night.*
- 4.17 **doorbell** /'dɔ:bel/ (n) = dzwonek u drzwi

Reading (pp. 34-35)

- 4.18 **plug in** /plʌg 'ɪn/ (phr v) = włączyć do prądu
Opp.: unplug = wyłączyć z prądu
- 4.19 **slip** /slɪp/ (v) = pośliznąć się
Der.: slippery (adj) = śliski

4.20 **hoovering** /'hu:vərɪŋ/ (n) = odkurzanie (przy pomocy odkurzacza)
*Lee was doing the **hoovering**, when he slipped and hurt his leg.*

4.21 **practise** /'præktɪs/(v) = ćwiczyć
Der.: practice (n) = ćwiczenie, praktyka
 practical (adj) = praktyczny, zręczny

4.22 **guess** /ges/ (v) = zgadnąć

4.23 **shocking** /'ʃɒkɪŋ/(adj) = wstrząsający
*It is **shocking** even to think what will happen if you plug in the mixer with wet hands.*
Der.: shocked (adj) = wstrząśnięty
 [shock (v) = zszokować wstrząsnąć]

4.24 **answer the phone** (phr) = odebrać telefon

4.25 **for ages** (exp) = for a long time/od wieków, całe wieki

4.26 **realise** /'ri:əlaɪz/ (v) = zdać sobie sprawę
*She waited for ages for a taxi before she **realised** they were on strike.*

4.27 **flood** /flʌd/ (v) = zalać

4.28 **silly** /'sɪli/ (adj) = foolish/głupi, niemądry, nierozsądny

Der.: silliness (n) = brak rozsądku, bezmyślność

4.29 **soaking wet** (exp) = very wet/przemoczony do suchej nitki

*After walking in the heavy rain for two hours, he returned home **soaking wet**.*

4.30 **rock** /rɒk/ (n) = kamień, skała

Der.: rocky (adj) = kamienisty, skalisty

4.31 **land** /lænd/ (v) = (wy)lądować, spaść
*During the windy night, a very big rock **landed** in the middle of the country road and cut off the way to the village.*

4.32 **mud** /mʌd/ (n) = błoto

4.33 **at least** (exp) = przynajmniej

4.34 **muddy** /'mʌdi/ (adj) = ubłocony

4.35 **crash** /kræʃ/ (v) = rozbić (się)

Vocabulary (p. 36)

4.36 **sprain** /sprɛɪn/ (v) = zwichnąć, skręcić

4.37 **ankle** /'æŋkl/ (n) = kostka u nogi
*Claire sprained her **ankle** when she tripped over a stone.*

4.38 **hand** /hænd/ (n) = dłoń, ręka

4.39 **tooth** /tu:θ/ (n) = ząb [pl. **teeth** /ti:θ/]

- 4.40 **hurt** /hɜ:t/ (v) = zranić
- 4.41 **leg** /leg/ (n) = noga
When Mike fell off his bicycle, he hurt his legs.
- 4.42 **finger** /'fɪŋgə/ (n) = palec u ręki
- 4.43 **slice** /sleɪs/ (v) = kroić na kromki, plasterki
*Tom cut his finger as he was **slicing** bread.*
- 4.44 **jog** /dʒɒg/ (v) = biegać truchtem (dla zdrowia)
- 4.45 **lonely** /'lʌnli/ (adj) = samotny
Der.: loneliness (n) = samotność
- 4.46 **miserable** /'mɪzərəbl/ (adj) = unhappy/nieszczęśliwy
*Jo's friends are on holiday, so she feels lonely and **miserable**.*
Der.: miserably (adv) = żałośnie
misery (n) = nieszczęście, cierpienie
Opp.: happy = szczęśliwy
- 4.47 **bored** /bɔ:d/ (adj) = znudzony
Der.: boring (adj) = nudny
boredom (n) = nuda
Opp.: excited = przejęty, podniecony
- 4.48 **annoyed** /ə'noɪd/ (adj) = zły, zirytowany
Der.: annoyance (n) = złość, irytacja
*Pat was **annoyed** because she missed her train to work.*
- 4.49 **exhausted** /ɪg'zɔ:stɪd/ (adj) = very tired/wykończony, wyczerpany
*After ten hours' walking, the tourists were all **exhausted**.*
Der.: exhausting (adj) = wyczerpujący, męczący
exhaustion (n) = wyczerpanie
- 4.50 **pleased** /pli:zd/ (adj) = satisfied/zadowolony, ucieszony
*Mark's parents were very **pleased** with his grades.*
Der.: pleasant (adj) = przyjemny
pleasure (n) = przyjemność
Opp.: displeased = niezadowolony
- 4.51 **surprised** /sə'praɪzd/ (adj) = zdziwiony, zaskoczony
Der.: surprising (adj) = zaskakujący
[surprise (v) = zaskoczyć]
- 4.52 **excited** /ɪk'saɪtɪd/ (adj) = podniecony, podekscytowany, przejęty
*Kim was surprised and **excited** when she opened the door and saw her friends with birthday presents for her.*
Der.: exciting (adj) = podniecający
excitement (n) = podniecenie
[excite (v) = podniecać, ekscytować]
- 4.53 **relieved** /rɪ'li:vɪd/ (adj) = uspokojony, odczuwający ulgę
*The student felt **relieved** when he passed all his exams.*
Der.: relief (n) = ulga
[relieve (v) = ulżyć, łagodzić]
- 4.54 **prize** /praɪz/ (n) = nagroda
- 4.55 **report** /rɪ'pɔ:t/ (n) = sprawozdanie, wypracowanie, praca pisemna
*The pupil's **report** on the wildlife of his country won first prize in the school competition.*
Der.: reporter (n) = reporter/ka
- 4.56 **notice** /'nəʊtɪs/ (n) = napis, ogłoszenie
- 4.57 **ferryboat** /'fɛrɪbɔ:t/ (n) = prom
- 4.58 **fasten** /'fɑ:sn/ (v) = zapiąć
- 4.59 **seat belt** /'si:t belt/ (n) = pas bezpieczeństwa
*We must always fasten our **seat belts** when we travel in a car.*
- 4.60 **ambulance** /'æmbjələns/(n) = karetka pogotowia
- 4.61 **emergency** /ɪ'mɜ:dʒənsɪ/ (n) = nagły wypadek, awaria
*In cases of **emergency**, an ambulance takes the patient to the nearest hospital.*
- 4.62 **fine** /faɪn/ (n) = grzywna, kara pieniężna
- 4.63 **improper** /ɪm'prɒpə/ (adj) = nieuzasadniony, niewłaściwy
Der.: improperly (adv) = niewłaściwie
Opp.: proper = właściwy
- 4.64 **use** /ju:s/ (n) = wykorzystanie, użycie
*A train passenger received a fine for improper **use** of the fire alarm.*
Der.: useful (adj) = przydatny, pożyteczny
useless (adj) = bezużyteczny
[use /ju:z/ (v) = używać]
- 4.65 **life jacket** /'laɪf ,dʒækɪt/ (n) = kamizelka ratunkowa
*In aeroplanes and boats, there are **life jackets** for all passengers.*
- 4.66 **fire engine** /'faɪə ,endʒɪn/ (n) = wóz strażacki
- 4.67 **hovercraft** /'hɒvəkra:ft/ (n) = poduszko-wiec

Grammar (pp. 37-38)

- 4.68 **kite** /kɑɪt/ (n) = latawiec
 4.69 **rollerblade** /'rɒləbleɪd/ (n) = łyżworolka
 4.70 **scratch** /skrætʃ/ (v) = (za)drapać
 4.71 **angry (at)** /'æŋɡri ət/ (adj) = zły (na)
Der.: angrily (adv) = ze złością, gniewnie
 4.72 **run after** /rʌn 'ɑftə/ (phr v) = chase/pobiec za, ruszyć w pościg za
 4.73 **tear** /teə/ (v) = (po)drzeć
Mum got very angry at the cat when it tore the curtains.
 4.74 **blow** /bləʊ/ (v) = wiać
The wind wasn't blowing so the kite didn't fly.
 4.75 **thunder** /'θʌndə/ (U n) = grzmot
 4.76 **rumble** /'rʌmbl/ (v) = grzmieć, zadudnić
 4.77 **flash** /flæʃ/ (v) = błyskać
It was a terrible wintry night; lightning was flashing and thunder was rumbling.
 4.78 **creak** /kri:k/ (v) = (za)skrzypieć
Der.: creaky (adj) = skrzypiący
 4.79 **crack** /kræk/ (v) = pęknąć
The ice on the lake cracked and the skater fell into the water.
 4.80 **slam** /slæm/ (v) = zatrzaskiwać (się) z hukiem, zamknąć z trzaskiem
 4.81 **bus stop** /'bʌs stɒp/ (n) = przystanek autobusowy
 4.82 **footstep** /'fʊtstep/ (n) = odgłos kroków
 4.83 **beat** /bi:t/ (v) = bić, uderzać, walić
The student's heart was beating strongly outside the examination room.
 4.84 **darkness** /'dɑ:knəs/ (n) = ciemność

Project (Photo File Section)

- 4.85 **stadium** /'steɪdiəm/ (n) = stadion
 4.86 **final** /'faɪnəl/ (n) = bieg finałowy
 4.87 **race** /reɪs/ (n) = wyścig, bieg
 4.88 **approach** /ə'prəʊtʃ/ (v) = come near to/ podejść do/zbliżyć się
As she was waiting for the bus, she heard footsteps approaching and got scared.
 4.89 **lift** /lɪft/ (v) = raise/podnosić
Der.: lift (n) = winda
 4.90 **arm** /ɑ:m/ (n) = ramię, ręka
 4.91 **spectator** /spek'tetə/ (n) = widz

- 4.92 **clap** /klæp/ (v) = klaskać
The spectators were clapping as the first marathon runner entered the stadium.
 4.93 **cheer** /tʃiə/ (v) = wihatować, wznosić okrzyki
 4.94 **enthusiastically** /ɪn,θju:zi'æstɪkli/ (adv) = entuzjastycznie

Listening and Reading (p. 39)

- 4.95 **desert** /'dezət/ (n) = pustynia
 4.96 **Bedouin** /'beduɪn/ (n) = Beduin
 4.97 **engine** /'endʒɪn/ (n) = silnik
Der.: engineer (n) = technik inżynier
 engineering (n) = inżynieria
 4.98 **explode** /ɪk'spləʊd/ (v) = wybuchnąć
When the rocket exploded, its parts fell on the desert.
Der.: explosion (n) = wybuch
 4.99 **save** /seɪv/ (v) = rescue/(u)ratować
 4.100 **camel** /'kæməl/ (n) = wielbłąd
 4.101 **tent** /tent/ (n) = namiot
 4.102 **grateful** /'ɡreɪtful/ (adj) = thankful/wdzięczny
Der.: gratefulness (n) = wdzięczność
 gratefully (adv) = z wdzięcznością
Opp.: ungrateful = niewdzięczny
 4.103 **land** /lænd/ (v) = (wy)lądować, посадzić (samolot) na ziemi
Der.: landing (n) = lądowanie
 4.104 **ache** /eɪk/ (v) = boleć
 4.105 **lips** /lɪps/ (n) = wargi, usta
 4.106 **dry** /draɪ/ (adj) = suchy, wyschnięty
The tourists' lips were dry and their heads ached after five hours' walking in the sun.
 4.107 **cracked** /krækt/ (adj) = popękany, spękany
 4.108 **set off** /set 'ɒf/ (phr v) = set out/wyruszyć
The runners set off early in the morning to avoid the intense sunshine of the afternoon.
 4.109 **bang** /bæŋ/ (n) = huk, łomot
 4.110 **yell** /jel/ (v) = krzyczeć, wrzeszczeć
Der.: yell (n) = wrzask, wycie
 4.111 **lose altitude** (phr) = (s)tracić wysokość
Opp.: gain altitude = nabierać wysokości
 4.112 **radio** /'reɪdiəʊ/ (n) = radio

- 4.113 **fix** /fiks/ (v) = mend, repair/naprawiać
 4.114 **skin** /skin/ (n) = skóra
 Der.: **skinny** (adj) = chudy (sama skóra i kości)
 4.115 **hour after hour** (exp) = godzinami
 4.116 **think (of)** /'θɪŋk əv/ (v) = zastanawiać się (nad)
*Pete is **thinking of** travelling to Germany to continue his studies.*
 4.117 **distance** /'dɪstəns/ (n) = odległość
 Der.: **distant** (adj) = odległy
 4.118 **wave** /weɪv/ (v) = machać, wymachiwać
 4.119 **footprint** /'fʊtprɪnt/ (n) = ślad (stóp)

Communication (p. 40)

- 4.120 **bandage** /'bændɪdʒ/ (n) = opatrunek
 4.121 **rub on** /rʌb 'ɒn/ (v) = wcierać
 4.122 **bandage** /'bændɪdʒ/ (n) = bandaż
*If you burn your finger, rub some cream on and after that cover it with a **bandage**.*
 4.123 **scrape** /skreɪp/ (v) = podrapać
 4.124 **skateboard** /'sketbɔ:d/ (v) = jeździć na deskorolce
*As Ron was **skateboarding** in the park, he fell and scraped his knees.*
 4.125 **plaster** /'plɑ:stə/ (n) = plaster

Vocabulary Practice (p. 40)

- 4.126 **mistaken** /mɪ'steɪkən/ (adj) = błędny, w błędzie
*"If I'm not **mistaken**, this is the bus we're waiting for," said Mum.*
 4.127 **dessert** /dɪ'zɜ:t/ (n) = deser
 4.128 **tie** /taɪ/ (v) = (za)wiązać
*The little boy didn't know how to **tie** his shoelaces, so his Dad helped him.*

Pronunciation (p. 40)

- 4.129 **nest** /nest/ (n) = gniazdo
 4.130 **whistle** /'wɪsəl/ (v) = gwizdać

Writing (pp. 40-41)

- 4.131 **scene** /si:n/ (n) = miejsce akcji
 4.132 **flame** /fleɪm/ (n) = płomień
*The firemen saved the dog from the flat which was in **flames**.*

- 4.133 **smoke** /sməʊk/ (n) = dym
 Der.: **smoker** (n) = palacz
 smoky (adj) = zadymiony
 4.134 **immediately** /ɪ'mi:diətli/ (adv) = natychmiast
 4.135 **be alive** (phr) = żyć, być żywym
 4.136 **mile** /maɪl/ (n) = mila (ok. 1,6 km)
 4.137 **desperately** /'despəreɪtli/ (adv) = rozpaczliwie
 4.138 **nearby** /,niə'baɪ/ (adj) = sąsiedni, pobliski
 4.139 **up in flames** (exp) = cały w ogniu/płomieniach
 4.140 **develop** /dɪ'veləp/ (v) = rozwinąć
 4.141 **sink** /sɪŋk/ (v) = (za)tonąć (o rzeczach)
 4.142 **cross** /krɒs/ (v) = przepływać przez, przekraczać, przechodzić
 Der.: **crossing** (n) = przeprawa, przejście (dla pieszych)
 4.143 **passenger** /'pæsɪndʒə/ (n) = pasażer
 4.144 **survive** /sə'vaɪv/ (v) = przeżyć (wypadek, katastrofę)
*When the Titanic sank, very few passengers **survived**.*
 Der.: **survivor** (n) = rozbitek, osoba pozostała przy życiu (po wypadku)
 survival (n) = przeżycie (wypadku), przetrwanie

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

1 Wybierz właściwą formę.

- I couldn't believe that the house
down completely.
A burnt B flooded C sprained
- Tony was his guitar when the
phone rang.
A running B plugging C practising
- Jeff didn't that he was talking to
a famous writer.
A cross B wave C realise
- We have to our seat belts when
we travel by plane.
A hang B land C fasten

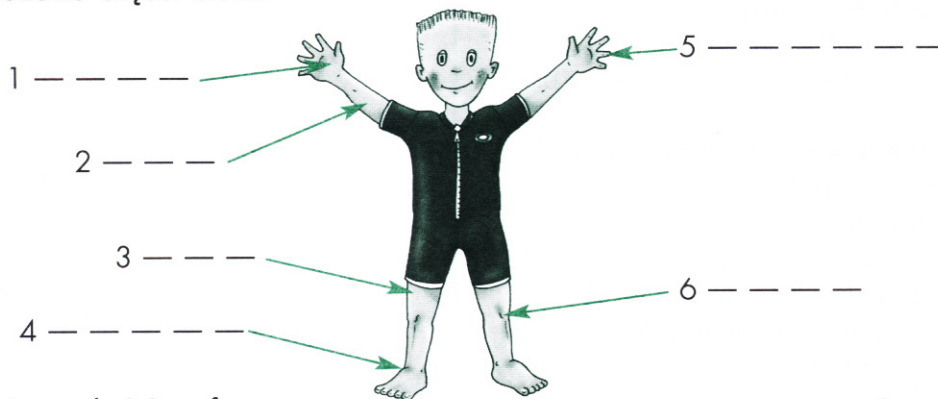
- They could hear the helicopter in the
.....
A distance B emergency C race
- Tom was lost at sea for two weeks but he
managed to
A rescue B slip C survive
- We were walking in the woods when we
heard a of thunder.
A flash B rumble C crack

2 Jak czują się poszczególne osoby? Dopasuj przymiotniki z listy do osób.

- annoyed • excited • lonely • bored • relieved

- Nick has just started at a new school and has no friends. He feels very
- Nicola has nothing interesting to do. She's very
- James has broken his new watch. He's very
- Joanne has found her purse. She's very
- Mike is going on holiday with his friends. He's very

3 Podpisz wskazane części ciała.



4 Zakreśl kółkiem właściwą formę.

- A: Tim was talking on the phone and Jerry
was surfing the Internet.
B: **a** A normal afternoon, then?
b They talked for ages.
- A: Yesterday I went out without taking an
umbrella.
B: **a** I think I can guess what happened.
b You slipped in the mud.
- A: I crashed my car last week.
B: **a** I have no idea.
b I'm so sorry!
- A: What did they do when they met after all
those years?
B: **a** They talked for ages.
b What a silly thing to do!

5 Zastąp słowa napisane tłustym drukiem wyrazami o podobnej treści z listy.

- grateful • chase • silly • miserable • exhausted

- 1 It was **foolish** of you to forget to bring your books to school today.
- 2 Keli looks really **unhappy** these days.
- 3 Kenny's got a stressful job and he's always **very tired**.
- 4 She was **thankful** for her neighbour's help when her house caught fire.
- 5 The dog began to **run after** the robbers down the street.

6 Uzupełnij zdania wpisując wyrazy utworzone od podanych słów.

- 1 Be careful. The floor is very
- 2 She was when she saw the price.
- 3 He started walking home
- 4 Steven was dressed for the interview as he was wearing shorts.
- 5 Did you hear the?

- slip
- shocking
- miserable
- improper
- explode

▶ GRAMMAR EXERCISES

7 Wstaw czasowniki w nawiasach w formie czasu Past Simple lub Past Continuous.

- 1 Robert (drive) to work when he (get) a flat tyre.
- 2 First they (have) dinner, then they (wash) the dishes.
- 3 The children (play) a computer game while their parents (watch) TV.
- 4 It (be) a lovely Sunday morning and the sun (shine).
- 5 A: What (you/do) at ten o'clock last night?
B: Well, I (sleep) actually!
- 6 Carol (have) breakfast when the phone (ring).
- 7 John (jog) in the park when he (fall) and (sprain) his ankle.
- 8 Pauline and Anne (paint) the house all day yesterday.
- 9 Mike (break) his leg as he (ice-skate).
- 10 Lucy (walk) up the stairs when she suddenly (hear) a noise.

8 Uzupełnij brakujące przymiotniki (adjectives) lub przysłówki (adverbs).

	Adjective	Adverb
1	hard	
2	good	
3		gently
4		late
5	careful	
6		early
7	bad	
8	strange	

9 Podkreśl właściwy wyraz.

- 1 He sat **lazy/lazily** in the sun.
- 2 This teacher is very **patient/patiently** with her students.
- 3 What you're saying will **probable/probably** never happen.
- 4 James is **fluent/fluently** in Portuguese.
- 5 What's happened? You look **sad/sadly**.
- 6 You can **easy/easily** do this exercise.
- 7 That soup smells **awful/awfully**.
- 8 I was **grateful/gratefully** for his help.

10 Wstaw: *while* lub *when*.

- 1 James was walking along the street he slipped on a banana skin.
- 2 Mary was writing a letter Peter was watching TV.
- 3 The phone rang John was getting ready to leave.
- 4 The professor was talking to the students one of them asked a question.
- 5 I was trying to find a solution to the problem I had a brilliant idea!
- 6 John was doing the washing-up his wife came home from work.
- 7 Mark was preparing dinner Anne was reading a book.
- 8 David was slicing some bread he cut his finger.

Episode 2 – The Hound of the Baskervilles – Strange Happenings

(p. 42)

- E2.1 **happening** /'hæpənɪŋ/ (n) = event/ zdarzenie, wydarzenie
[happen (v) = zdarzyć się]
- E2.2 **arrive** /ə'raɪv/ (v) = reach/przybyć, przyjechać
Der.: arrival (n) = przyjazd, przybycie
Opp.: depart = wyjechać, odjechać
- E2.3 **since** /sɪns/ (conj) = od
*Nick has lived in New York **since** he arrived in the USA in 1990.*
- E2.4 **be pleased** /pli:zd/ (adj) = być miło (komuś)
- E2.5 **danger** /'deɪndʒə/ (n) = niebezpieczeństwo
*The family were in **danger** when they couldn't escape from the burning house.*
Der.: dangerous (adj) = niebezpieczny
- E2.6 **perfume** /'pɜ:fju:m/ (n) = perfumy
Der.: perfumed (adj) = skropiony perfumami, pachnący perfumami
- E2.7 **boot** /bu:t/ (n) = but z cholewą, botek

- E2.8 **follow** /'fɒləʊ/ (v) = śledzić, iść za kimś
- E2.9 **cab** /kæb/ (n) = dorożka
- E2.10 **Never mind** (exp) = Nie szkodzi.
- E2.11 **report** /rɪ'pɔ:t/ (n) = sprawozdanie, notatka pisemna
*The student had to write a **report** on the means of transport people used for their journeys in the past.*
Der.: reporter (n) = reporter, sprawozdawca (radiowy, itp.)
[report (v) = informować, relacjonować]

Listening and Reading Activities (p. 43)

- E2.12 **reach** /ri:tʃ/(v) = arrive (in/at) /dotrzeć do
*They **reached** the station rather late and missed the train.*

Grammar (p. 43)

- E2.13 **By all means** (exp) = Ależ oczywiście.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

1 Uzupełnij streszczenie słowami z listy.

- followed • perfume • report • arrived • cab • boot • danger

Sir Henry (1) in London and met Sherlock Holmes. He showed him a letter which warned Sir Henry that his life was in (2) The (3) on the letter showed that a woman sent it. Sir Henry also said that somebody stole a (4) from his hotel room. When Sir Henry returned to the hotel, Holmes saw a (5) which (6) Sir Henry. Then Holmes asked Dr Watson to go to Baskerville Hall with Sir Henry and to write him a (7) every day.