



Virginia Evans - Jenny Dooley

Companion

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Upstream

Intermediate

Companion

Virginia Evans — Jenny Dooley



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Vowels – Samogłoski

| | | | | | |
|---------|------------|---------|----------|---------------|------------|
| 1. i: | as in bee | /bi:/ | 14. ə | as in away | /əweɪ/ |
| 2. ɪ | as in kit | /kɪt/ | 15. əʳ | as in forget | /fəʳget/ |
| 3. e | as in men | /men/ | 16. eɪ | as in cage | /keɪdʒ/ |
| 4. æ | as in cat | /kæt/ | 17. oʊ | as in comb | /koum/ |
| 5. ɑ: | as in calm | /kɑ:m/ | 18. aɪ | as in hive | /haɪv/ |
| 6. ɑ:ʳ | as in farm | /fɑ:ʳm/ | 19. aɪəʳ | as in fire | /faɪəʳ/ |
| 7. ɒ | as in dot | /dɒt/ | 20. aʊ | as in cow | /kaʊ/ |
| 8. ɔ: | as in law | /lɔ:/ | 21. aʊəʳ | as in power | /paʊəʳ/ |
| 9. ɔ:ʳ | as in more | /mɔ:ʳ/ | 22. ɔɪ | as in coin | /kɔɪn/ |
| 10. ʊ | as in put | /pʊt/ | 23. ɪəʳ | as in here | /hɪəʳ/ |
| 11. u: | as in too | /tu:/ | 24. eəʳ | as in bear | /beəʳ/ |
| 12. ʌ | as in cup | /kʌp/ | 25. ʊəʳ | as in cure | /kjʊəʳ/ |
| 13. ɜ:ʳ | as in turn | /tɜ:ʳn/ | 26. i | as in happy | /hæpi/ |
| | | | 27. u | as in factual | /fæktjuəl/ |

Consonants – Spółgłoski

| | | | | | |
|-------|--------------|----------|--------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. p | as in pat | /pæt/ | 15. ʃ | as in show | /ʃoʊ/ |
| 2. b | as in bat | /bæt/ | 16. ʒ | as in collision | /kəlɪʒən/ |
| 3. t | as in time | /taɪm/ | 17. h | as in help | /help/ |
| 4. d | as in do | /du:/ | 18. m | as in men | /men/ |
| 5. k | as in come | /kʌm/ | 19. n | as in new | /nju:/ |
| 6. g | as in game | /geɪm/ | 20. ɞn | as in button | /bʌtən/ |
| 7. tʃ | as in choose | /tʃu:z/ | 21. ŋ | as in king | /kɪŋ/ |
| 8. dʒ | as in July | /dʒʊlaɪ/ | 22. l | as in law | /lɔ:/ |
| 9. f | as in four | /fɔ:ʳ/ | 23. əl | as in handle | /hændəl/ |
| 10. v | as in very | /veri/ | 24. r | as in rat | /ræt/ |
| 11. θ | as in thick | /θɪk/ | 25. j | as in yellow | /jeləʊ/ |
| 12. ð | as in them | /ðem/ | 26. w | as in will | /wɪl/ |
| 13. s | as in see | /si:/ | 27. hʷ | as in why | /hwaɪ/ |
| 14. z | as in zip | /zɪp/ | | | |

- Podkreślona jest samogłoska w sylabie, na którą pada akcent, np. navigate /nəvɪgeɪt/
- Jeśli podkreślone są dwie sylaby, akcent na pierwszej z nich jest poboczny (słabszy), np. navigation /nəvɪgeɪʃən/

Abbreviations – Wykaz skrótów

| | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--|
| abbrev | = abbreviation | (skrót) | phr v | = phrasal verb | (czasownik złożony) |
| adj | = adjective | (przymiotnik) | prep | = preposition | (przyimek) |
| adv | = adverb | (przysłówek) | pron | = pronoun | (zaimek) |
| conj | = conjunction | (spójnik) | pp | = past participle | (imiesłów – forma czasownika używana w czasach Perfect oraz w stronie biernej) |
| der | = derivative | (wyraz pokrewny) | sb | = somebody | (ktoś) |
| det | = determiner | (określnik) | sth | = something | (coś) |
| exp | = expression | (wyrażenie, zwrot) | U | = uncountable | (niepoliczalny) |
| n | = noun | (rzeczownik) | v | = verb | (czasownik) |
| opp | = opposite | (wyraz o przeciwnym znaczeniu) | | | |
| pl | = plural | (liczba mnoga) | | | |
| phr | = phrase | (fraz, utarte połączenie wyrazów) | | | |

Lead-in (str. 6)

- 1.1 **storey** /stɔːri/ (n) = floor (of building) / **piętro**
e.g. A bungalow has only one **storey**.
- 1.2 **fibreglass** /faɪbəʳɡlɑːs/ (n) = plastic strengthened with strands of glass / **włókno szklane**
e.g. **Fibreglass** can be used to make decorative objects.
- 1.3 **thatched** /θætʃt/ (adj) = made of straw or reeds (of roof) / **kryty słomą**
e.g. You can still find houses with **thatched** roofs in rural areas.
- 1.4 **chimney** /tʃɪmni/ (n) = pipe on roof of building through which smoke escapes / **komin**
e.g. Smoke was coming out of the **chimney**.
- 1.5 **pitched** /pɪtʃt/ (adj) = sloping (roof) / **(o dachu) dwuspadowy**
e.g. The house had a **pitched** roof for the rain and snow to fall off.
- 1.6 **tiled** /taɪlɪd/ (adj) = (of roof) covered with flat pieces of baked clay / **kryty dachówką**
e.g. I could see the red-**tiled** roof of the house in the distance.
- 1.7 **stilts** /stɪltz/ (n pl) = long, upright pieces of wood or metal that houses may be built on / **pale**
e.g. In some tropical countries people build houses on **stilts**.
- 1.8 **impractical** /ɪmpræktɪkəl/ (adj) = unsuitable for the situation in which sth is used / **niepraktyczny**
e.g. Cool, loose-fitting clothes are **impractical** in a cold climate.
Opp.: practical
- 1.9 **spacious** /speɪʃəs/ (adj) = large in size or area / **przestronny**
e.g. The house has a **spacious** living room and four bedrooms.
Opp.: cramped
- 1.10 **cramped** /kræmpt/ (adj) = not big enough for people/things / **ciasny**
e.g. We had to move to a bigger house when the baby was born, as our flat was too **cramped**.
- 1.11 **airy** /eəri/ (adj) = light, with lots of fresh air / **przestronny i widny, przewiewny**
e.g. The large windows and light-coloured walls made the room seem pleasant and **airy**.
- 1.12 **terraced** /tɛrəst/ (adj) = (of houses) joined together by side walls / **w zabudowie szeregowej**
e.g. It is traditional in city centres for most houses to be **terraced**.
Opp.: detached, semi-detached
- 1.13 **hut** /hʌt/ (n) = small house made of wood, grass, mud or stones / **szalás**
e.g. Grandpa promised to show me how to build a **hut** when we go to the country!
- 1.14 **feature** /fi:tʃəʳ/ (n) = interesting or important

characteristic / **cecha, właściwość**

e.g. The swimming pool is a special **feature** of this detached house.

Reading (str. 6–7)

- 1.15 **out of the ordinary** (phr) = unusual / **niezwykły, nieprzeciętny**
e.g. To have a house on the moon would certainly be **out of the ordinary**.
Opp.: ordinary
- 1.16 **from scratch** (idm) = from the very beginning, without making use of anything that has been done before / **od zera**
e.g. Having lost all his notes, he had to start the project again **from scratch**.
- 1.17 **brand-new** /brænd njuː/ (adj) = completely new / **zupełnie nowy, nowiułki**
e.g. Sam has a beautiful **brand-new** sports car.
Opp.: old
- 1.18 **keep** /kiːp/ (n) = the main tower of a castle where people used to live / **stołp (centralna wieża w średniowiecznym zamku lub grodzie)**
e.g. The Baron de Vere and his family lived in the **keep**.
- 1.19 **moat** /mɔːt/ (n) = a deep, wide channel dug round a castle and filled with water, to protect it from an attack / **fosa**
e.g. The deep **moat** made an escape from the castle impossible.
- 1.20 **drawbridge** /drɔːbrɪdʒ/ (n) = a bridge that can be pulled up / **most zwodzony**
e.g. As soon as the enemy knights approached the castle, the **drawbridge** was lifted.
- 1.21 **harsh** /hɑːʃ/ (adj) = severe, difficult to live in / **surowy**
e.g. Even today, many people live in **harsh** conditions and total poverty.
Der.: harshness (n), harshly (adv)
Opp.: mild
- 1.22 **convert** /kənˈvɜːt/ (v) = change in order to use for a different purpose / **przerobić**
e.g. The attic has been **converted** into a study.
- 1.23 **cosy** /kɔːzi/ (adj) = comfortable and warm / **przytulny**
e.g. We were invited into a **cosy** little kitchen.
Der.: cosily (adv), cosiness (n)
- 1.24 **draught** /drɔːft/ (n) = a current of air / **przeciąg**
e.g. A **draught** came in through the gap under the door.
Der.: draughty (adj)
- 1.25 **surroundings** /səraʊndɪŋz/ (n pl) = the environment or conditions around a person or thing / **otoczenie, okolica**

- e.g. The peaceful country **surroundings** made the cottage a desirable place to live.
- 1.26 **fuel bill** (phr) = the money you pay for heating / **opłata za ogrzewanie**
e.g. Proper insulation can save you money on your **fuel bill**.
- 1.27 **appeal (to sb)** /əpi:l/ (v) = when sth appeals to you, you find it attractive or interesting / **pociągać (kogoś), przemawiać (do kogoś)**
e.g. Living in the city centre wouldn't **appeal** to James. He prefers living in the country.
Der.: appealing (adj)
- 1.28 **become short of sth** (phr) = no longer have enough of sth / **zabraknąć, brakować**
e.g. We have **become short of time** to relax in our busy modern lives.
- 1.29 **spruce** /spru:s/ (n) = a kind of evergreen tree / **świerk**
e.g. Pine, fir and **spruce** trees were dotted around the alpine landscape.
- 1.30 **extension** /ɪkstenʃən/ (n) = a new room added to an existing building / **dobudówka**
e.g. We have decided to add an **extension** to our house, as we haven't got much space.
- 1.31 **convince** /kənvi:ns/ (v) = make sb believe that sth is true / **przekonać**
e.g. They **convinced** me that the flat was ideal for me, so I bought it!
Der.: convinced (adj), convincing (adj), conviction (n)
- 1.32 **benefit** /benɪfɪt/ (n) = help or advantage that results from sth / **korzyść**
e.g. There is no **benefit** to be gained from waiting any longer.
Der.: beneficial (adj)
- 1.33 **set up** /set ʌp/ (phr v) = create, establish / **założyć, utworzyć**
e.g. A shelter for homeless people was **set up**.
- 1.34 **dwelling** /dwelɪŋ/ (n) = a place where sb lives / **obiekt mieszkalny**
e.g. Coober Pedy in Australia is a place where people have their **dwelling**s in the ground.
- 1.35 **secure** /sɪkjʊə/ (adj) = safe, well protected / **bezpieczny**
e.g. Now that you've locked all the doors, the house is totally **secure**.
Der.: security (n), securely (adv)
Opp.: insecure
- 1.36 **suitable (for)** /suɪtəbəl/ (adj) = right or acceptable / **właściwy, odpowiedni (dla)**
e.g. The studio flat is **suitable** for a single person or for a couple without children.
Der.: suitably (adv), suitability (n)
Opp.: unsuitable
- 1.37 **hay fever** /heɪ ˈfi:və/ (n) = sneezing and itching caused by allergy to grass / **katar sienny**
- e.g. Hilary suffers from **hay fever** during the spring.
- 1.38 **setting** /setɪŋ/ (n) = place or surroundings where sth takes place / **sceneria**
e.g. The story takes place in an idyllic exotic island **setting**.
- 1.39 **resist** /rɪzɪst/ (v) = stop yourself from doing sth although you would like to do it / **powstrzymać się od**
e.g. He had to **resist** eating chocolate, as he needed to lose weight.
Der.: resistant (adj), irresistible (adj), resistance (n)
Opp.: give in, surrender
- 1.40 **stand out** /stænd ʌt/ (phr v) = be very noticeable / **wyróżniać się, przyciągać uwagę**
e.g. Being so tall and thin, Gregory **stands out** in a crowd.
- 1.41 **sculpture** /skʌlptʃə/ (n) = a work of art produced by carving or shaping stone or other materials / **rzeźba**
e.g. There is a very interesting collection of modern **sculptures** in the National Art Gallery.
- 1.42 **spoil** /spɔɪl/ (v) = damage, do harm / **(ze)psuć**
e.g. The new factory that was built opposite our house **spoils** the view.
- 1.43 **landmark** /lændmɑ:k/ (n) = a building or feature which is easily noticed and can be used to judge your position / **charakterystyczny obiekt, punkt orientacyjny**
e.g. The Eiffel Tower is a major Parisian **landmark**.

Vocabulary Practice (str. 8–9)

- 1.44 **appliance** /əplɑ:ns/ (n) = device or machine used in the home, e.g. TV, cooker / **sprzęt gospodarstwa domowego, urządzenie**
e.g. Check that all electrical connections to household **appliances** are in working order.
- 1.45 **detached** /dɪtætʃt/ (adj) = (of houses) not joined to other house(s) / **(o domu) wolno stojący**
e.g. Mr Brown lives in that big **detached** house all by himself.
Der.: semi-detached (adj)
- 1.46 **centrally located** (phr) = situated in or near a town or city centre / **usytuowany w centrum**
e.g. The flat is **centrally located**, so it's easy to get to the shops and other services.
- 1.47 **residential area** (phr) = area for houses rather than factories or shops / **osiedle mieszkaniowe**
e.g. People who live in **residential areas** often have to travel long distances to work.
- 1.48 **suburb** /sʌbɜ:b/ (n) = area of a town or city outside the centre / **przedmieście**
e.g. Sharon lives in a quiet **suburb** twenty minutes away from the city centre.
Der.: suburban (adj)
- 1.49 **outskirts** /aʊtska:fts/ (n pl) = parts of a town or city furthest from the centre / **periferie**

- e.g. They live on the very **outskirts** of the town, almost in the country.
- 1.50 **isolated** /aɪsəleɪtɪd/ (adj) = difficult to reach / **odizolowany, niedostępny**
e.g. Few people visit this **isolated** area.
- 1.51 **tiny** /taɪni/ (adj) = very small / **malutki, maleńki**
e.g. I'm afraid the kitchen is too **tiny** for us to eat in.
- 1.52 **well-maintained** /wel meɪntənd/ (adj) = carefully looked after, well-kept / **dobrze utrzymany**
e.g. The property, although old, is **well-maintained**.
Opp.: badly maintained, neglected
- 1.53 **fully furnished** (phr) = containing all necessary furniture / **w pełni umeblowany**
e.g. It is convenient to rent a **fully furnished** flat.
- 1.54 **lounge** /laʊndʒ/ (n) = sitting room, living room / **salon**
e.g. The **lounge** was a large room with comfortable furniture.
- 1.55 **fitted** /fɪtɪd/ (adj) = designed to fill a particular space, fixed / **zabudowany, z wbudowanymi szafkami (szafa wnękowa)**
e.g. They have put in a new **fitted** kitchen.
- 1.56 **attic** /æɪtɪk/ (n) = space or room under roof / **strych**
e.g. The **attic** has been turned into a study.
- 1.57 **built-in** /bɪlt ɪn/ (adj) = included in sth as part of it, fitted / **wbudowany**
e.g. There are **built-in** wardrobes in both bedrooms.
- 1.58 **driveway** /draɪvweɪ/ (n) = piece of hard ground leading from a road to a house / **podjazd**
e.g. A long **driveway** led from the road to the front door.
- 1.59 **fence** /fens/ (n) = wooden/wire barrier separating two areas (of ground) / **plot**
e.g. The two women would spend hours gossiping over the garden **fence**.
- 1.60 **rear patio** (phr) = paved/concrete area at the back of a house / **patio**
e.g. The Smiths have an attractive **rear patio** that looks onto the back garden.
- 1.61 **double-glazing** /dʌbəl-ɡleɪzɪŋ/ (n) = (of windows) with two panes of glass / **(o oknach) z podwójnymi szybami**
e.g. If you live on a main road, **double-glazing** will cut out most of the traffic noise.
- 1.62 **humidifier** /hjuːmɪdɪfaɪər/ (n) = machine for increasing moisture in air / **nawilżacz powietrza**
e.g. Air conditioning dries the air, so invest in a **humidifier**, too.
- 1.63 **sliding** /sلاɪdɪŋ/ (adj) = (of doors) moving slightly together rather than swinging on hinges / **(o drzwiach) rozsuwany, przesuwany**
e.g. Be careful not to catch your fingers in the **sliding** door.
- 1.64 **cellar** /sɛləər/ (n) = room underneath house, often used for storage / **piwnica**
e.g. The **cellar** downstairs is always cool, and handy for storage.
- 1.65 **chore** /tʃɔːr/ (n) = an unpleasant but necessary routine task, especially a household one / **obowiązek household chores / prace domowe**
e.g. Just a few more **chores** to do and then I'll be with you.
- 1.66 **mop** /mɒp/ (v, n) = to clean or wash floor with mop / **mop (zmywak do podłogi na kiju), czyścić mopem**
e.g. The kitchen floor is wet because I've just **mopped** it.
- 1.67 **mow** /moʊ/ (v) = to cut grass, lawn / **kosić**
e.g. Mr Brown **mows** his lawn every Sunday.
- 1.68 **active** /æktɪv/ (adj) = moving around a lot / **aktywny**
e.g. Tania is an **active** child who likes doing a lot of things.
Der.: (in)activity (n)
Opp.: inactive
- 1.69 **conservative** /kɒnsəˈrveɪtɪv/ (adj) = unwilling to accept change / **konserwatywny**
e.g. Despite his youth, he is **conservative** in his dress.
- 1.70 **adventurous** /ədventʃərəs/ (adj) = bold, daring / **śmiały, zuchwały**
e.g. Going bungee jumping again? You are **adventurous!**
Opp.: unadventurous
- 1.71 **creative** /kriːeɪtɪv/ (adj) = original and artistic / **twórczy, kreatywny, artystyczny**
e.g. It is important to encourage school children to take part in **creative** activities like art and music.
- 1.72 **confident** /kɒnfɪdənt/ (adj) = sure, certain / **pewny siebie**
e.g. The president is **confident** that he will be re-elected.
Der.: confidence (n)
- 1.73 **peaceful** /piːsful/ (adj) = calm, tranquil / **spokojny**
e.g. The village is nestled in a **peaceful** valley.
- 1.74 **depressed** /dɪprest/ (adj) = sad, downhearted / **przygnębiony**
e.g. Harry has been **depressed** since he failed his exams.
- 1.75 **withdrawn** /wɪðdrɔːn/ (adj) = introverted, shy, isolated / **zamknięty w sobie**
e.g. Bianca is a **withdrawn** girl who finds it difficult to make friends.

Grammar in use (str. 10–13)

- 1.76 **landlord** /lændlɔːrd/ (n) = the person who we rent a house/office from / **właściciel wynajmowanego mieszkania, pokoju itp., gospodarz**
e.g. Their **landlord** doesn't like them having loud parties in their flat.
- 1.77 **evict** /ɪvɪkt/ (v) = force sb to leave the place they are living in because they have broken the contract or a law / **eksmitować**
e.g. He was **evicted** for non-payment of rent.
Der.: eviction (n)
- 1.78 **yard** /jɑːd/ (n) = flat area of concrete or stone next to a building / **podwórze, dziedziniec**

- e.g. The **yard** is much prettier now that you have put some plants in it.
- 1.79 **basement** /beɪsmənt/ (n) = a floor built below ground level / **podziemie, piwnica**
e.g. Our bicycles are kept in the **basement**.
- 1.80 **power cut** /paʊəf kʌt/ (n) = a period of time when the electricity supply to a building or area is stopped / **przerwa w dostawie prądu**
e.g. A fault at the generating plant caused **power cuts** in many areas of the city.
- 1.81 **caterer** /kætərəʃ/ (n) = person or company who provides food and drink for an office or for special occasions such as parties / **osoba lub firma świadcząca usługi gastro-nomiczne na zamówienie**
e.g. A **caterer** was called in to provide food and drink for the wedding reception.
- 1.82 **property** /prɒpəʃti/ (n) = a building and the land belonging to it / **nieruchomość**
e.g. Over the course of time, the price of **property** tends to increase.
- 1.83 **absent** /æbsənt/ (adj) = if sb or sth is absent from a place where they should be, they are not there / **nieobecny**
e.g. The teacher noted that several students were **absent** from the exam.
Der.: absence (n)
Opp.: present
- 1.84 **accustomed (to sth)** /əkʌstəmd/ (adj) = used to sth / **przyzwyczajony (do czegoś)**
e.g. I'm afraid that Gary is a spoilt child who has become **accustomed** to getting his own way.
- 1.85 **accuse (sb of doing sth)** /əkjuːz/ (v) = say that sb has done sth wrong or dishonest / **oskarżyć (kogoś o zrobienie czegoś)**
e.g. They **accused** me of stealing the car, although I was innocent.
- 1.86 **apologise (to sb) (for sth)** /əpɒlədʒaɪz/ (v) = say you are sorry for sth / **przeprosić (kogoś) (za coś)**
e.g. You really must **apologise** to Jack for having spoken to him so rudely.
- 1.87 **apply (for sth)** /əplɑɪ/ (v) = write a letter or fill in a form in order to ask for sth such as a job / **ubiegać się (o coś)**
e.g. Wendy decided to **apply** for a job as an air stewardess.
Der.: application (n), applicant (n)
- 1.88 **approve (of sth/sb)** /əpruːv/ (v) = like or be pleased with sth/sb / **aprobować (coś, kogoś)**
e.g. The teacher did not **approve** of the student's behaviour.
Der.: approval (n)
- 1.89 **beg (for sth)** /beg/ (v) = ask very eagerly for sth / **błagać (o coś)**

- e.g. The dog **begged** them for a bone.
- 1.90 **install** /ɪnstɔːl/ (v) = fit / **instalować**
e.g. We are having air conditioning **installed** this week.
Der.: installation (n)
- 1.91 **shadow** /ʃædəʊ/ (n) = dark shape on a surface made when sth stands between the light and the surface / **cień**
e.g. The trees were casting **shadows** in the summer sunshine.
- 1.92 **prevent (sb from doing sth)** /prɪvent/ (v) = make it impossible for sb to do sth / **uniemożliwić (komuś robienie czegoś), zapobiegać (zrobieniu czegoś przez kogoś)**
e.g. He was **prevented** from entering the country because he didn't have a visa.
Der.: prevention (n)
- 1.93 **watch group** (phr) = a group of people who are carefully paying attention to what is happening at a particular place / **grupa patrolowa**
e.g. A neighbourhood **watch group** was set up to discourage street crime and burglaries.
- 1.94 **occupied** /ɒkjʊpaɪd/ (adj) = inhabited / **zamieszkały**
e.g. The old house is **occupied** by an elderly couple.
Opp.: unoccupied

Idioms and Fixed Phrases (str. 13)

- 1.95 **once in a blue moon** (idm) = very occasionally / **od wielkiego dzwonu, od święta, niezmiernie rzadko**
e.g. Eating out is so expensive that we do it only **once in a blue moon**.
- 1.96 **black and blue** (idm) = bruised / **posiniaczony**
e.g. That rugby match left him **black and blue** all over.
- 1.97 **have green fingers** (idm) = be good at gardening / **być urodzonym ogrodnikiem**
e.g. My plants never seem to do well because I don't **have green fingers**.
- 1.98 **be green** (idm) = be inexperienced / **być żółtodziobem**
e.g. Like all new recruits, he **was green** and didn't know what to do.
- 1.99 **a white lie** (idm) = untrue statement made so as not to hurt sb's feelings or get into trouble / **niewinne kłamstwo**
e.g. I thought her hat was ridiculous but told **a white lie** so as not to upset her.
- 1.100 **in black and white** (idm) = in writing, typed or written / **czarno na białym, na piśmie**
e.g. I want to see the contract **in black and white**.
- 1.101 **be out and about** (phr) = go out and do things, especially after being ill / **wychodzić, prowadzić normalny tryb życia po chorobie**
e.g. It wasn't long after her operation that Pamela **was out and about** again.

- 1.102 **clear the air** (idm) = resolve problems or disagreements / **oczyszczyć atmosferę**
e.g. *Tell me what's bothering you so that we can **clear the air**.*
- 1.103 **vanish into thin air** (idm) = disappear completely / **wyparować, zniknąć bez śladu**
e.g. *The man the police were looking for simply **vanished into thin air**.*
- 1.104 **not take no for an answer** (phr) = continue to try to make sb agree even after they have refused / **nie przyjmować odmowy do wiadomości**
e.g. *I've told you you can't have an ice cream but you won't **take no for an answer**, will you?*
- 1.105 **(not) play ball** (phr) = (not) co-operate / **(nie) współpracować**
e.g. *I've asked Martin to help me with the project, but he refused to **play ball**.*
- 1.106 **drive a hard bargain** (phr) = argue with determination to achieve a favourable deal / **stawiać twarde warunki**
e.g. *So that's your final offer? You **drive a hard bargain**.*

Listening & Speaking Skills (str. 14–15)

- 1.107 **badly fitting** (phr) = not fitting properly / **nieszczelny, niedopasowany**
e.g. *A **badly fitting** part was causing the washing machine to make a strange noise.*
- 1.108 **leaking** /li:kɪŋ/ (adj) = with a hole or crack that lets water escape / **przeciekający**
e.g. *That **leaking** tap is driving me crazy, we must have it fixed.*
- 1.109 **choking** /tʃoʊkɪŋ/ (n) = not being able to breathe because you don't have enough air going into your lungs / **(za)krztuszenie się**
e.g. ***Choking** is a danger for young babies during meal times.*
- 1.110 **scald** /skɔːld/ (n) = burn with hot liquid or steam / **oparzenie wrzątkiem lub parą**
e.g. *Young children can get a severe **scald** from knocking pans of hot water over themselves.*
- 1.111 **electrocution** /ɪlektroːkjuːʃən/ (n) = injury or death by touching sth connected to a source of electricity / **porażenie prądem**
e.g. *Always turn off the power at the source before repairing electrical devices to avoid **electrocution**.*
- 1.112 **indigestion** /ɪndɪdʒɛstʃən/ (n) = pain in chest/stomach caused by difficulty digesting food / **niestrawność**
e.g. *If you eat too much too quickly, you may get **indigestion**.*
- 1.113 **childproof** /tʃɪldpruːf/ (adj) = designed so that children can't be harmed by it / **zabezpieczony przed dziećmi**
e.g. *Medicines are often fitted with **childproof** tops.*
- 1.114 **electrical socket** (phr) = electrical point in wall where you plug in an electrical appliance / **gniazdko elektryczne**
e.g. *Plug the TV into that **electrical socket** over there.*
- 1.115 **safety cover** (phr) = shield to protect children from burning themselves on stoves or getting an electric shock from sockets / **osłona na urządzenie chroniąca dzieci przed porażeniem prądem lub oparzeniem**
e.g. *If you have young children in the house, it is a good idea to fit **safety covers** on electrical sockets.*
- 1.116 **safety catch** (phr) = lock on cupboard or drawer / **blokada zabezpieczająca**
e.g. *Fit **safety catches** on all drawers and cupboards that children can reach.*
- 1.117 **guard rail** (phr) = rail around swimming pool to protect children / **barierka, balustrada (przy basenie)**
e.g. *A **guard rail** had been fitted round the pool.*
- 1.118 **safety gate** (phr) = gate to protect children from falling down stairs / **barierka zabezpieczająca dzieci przed spadnięciem ze schodów**
e.g. *If you don't fit a **safety gate** on the stairs, the children might fall down them.*
- 1.119 **rubber mat** (phr) = mat to stop sb from slipping in a bath or shower / **gumowa mata zapobiegająca poślizgnięciu się pod prysznicem lub w wannie**
e.g. *Put a **rubber mat** in the bathtub to avoid accidents.*
- 1.120 **inherit** /ɪnhɪrɪt/ (v) = be left money, property, etc in sb's will / **(o)dziedziczyć**
e.g. *Shirley **inherited** a country cottage from her uncle.*
- 1.121 **spare room** (phr) = an extra room, available for any use / **wolny pokój, przewidziany np. dla gości**
e.g. *Of course you can stay the night; we have a **spare room**.*
- 1.122 **move out** /mʊv aʊt/ (phr v) = leave a house or home / **wyprowadzać się**
e.g. *You are now 33. Isn't it time you **moved out** of your parents' home?*

Culture Clip (str. 16–17)

- 1.123 **battlements** /bætɪmənts/ (n pl) = wall built round top of castle with gaps for arrows or guns to be fired through / **blanki (zwieńczenie muru obronnego)**
e.g. *The view from the **battlements** of the old castle is fantastic!*
- 1.124 **fortress** /fɔːtrɪs/ (n) = castle in well-protected place and difficult to attack / **forteca, twierdza**
e.g. *No enemy army had ever been able to capture the **fortress**.*
- 1.125 **lodging** /lɒdʒɪŋ/ (n) = room in house that sb lives in and pays rent for / **kwatery**
e.g. *There are many students living in **lodgings** in this area.*
- 1.126 **stable** /steɪbəl/ (n) = building where horses are kept / **stajnia**
e.g. *The King's horses were kept in very comfortable **stables**.*
- 1.127 **storehouse** /stɔːfhaʊs/ (n) = place to store and keep supplies / **magazyn**

- e.g. The ancient Egyptians kept cats to stop mice from getting into their **storehouses**.*
- 1.128 **bird-watcher** /bɜːr'd wɒtʃə/ (n) = sb who studies and watches wild birds for a hobby / **obserwator ptaków, ornitolog amator**
*e.g. Horace is a keen **bird-watcher** and knows a lot about ornithology.*
- 1.129 **eloquent** /ə'lɒkwənt/ (adj) = (of speech or writing) well-expressed and persuasive / **elokwentny, krasomówczy**
*e.g. In ancient Athens a rhetor would teach his pupils the art of **eloquent** speech.*
Der.: eloquency (n)
- 1.130 **rename** /rɪ'neɪm/ (v) = to give another name to sth / **przemianować**
*e.g. The castle was **renamed** when the new King came to power.*
- 1.131 **spiral** /spə'raɪəl/ (adj) = going round and round (staircase) / **kręty, spiralny**
*e.g. A narrow stone **spiral** staircase led to the battlements of the castle.*
- 1.132 **winding** /waɪndɪŋ/ (adj) = see spiral / **kręty, wijący się**
*e.g. That narrow **winding** road is dangerous to drive on at night.*
- 1.133 **druid** /druɪd/ (n) = priest of Celtic religion / **druid (dawny kapłan celtycki)**
*e.g. Some traditional ceremonies from the time of the **druids** are still celebrated in Wales.*
- 1.134 **outcrop** /aʊtkrɒp/ (n) = large area of rock sticking out of ground / **duża, stercząca z ziemi skała, wychodnia**
*e.g. The castle was built on an **outcrop** of rock overlooking the ocean.*
- 1.135 **sheer cliff** (phr) = high area of land, especially near sea, with very steep drop / **urwisty klif**
*e.g. The **sheer cliff** is battered by the ocean waves.*
- 1.136 **fall into decay** (phr) = gradually be destroyed, get worse / **niszczuć, stopniowo obracać się w ruinę**
*e.g. Neglect has caused many ancient sites to **fall into decay** over the years.*
- 1.137 **intact** /ɪntækt/ (adj) = complete, not damaged/changed / **nienaruszony**
*e.g. I examined the seal on the bottle to see if it was still **intact**.*
Opp.: damaged
- 1.138 **barracks** /bæ'ræks/ (n) = building where soldiers live and work / **koszary**
*e.g. Soldiers were being drilled at the nearby **barracks**.*
- 1.139 **memorable** /memərə'bəl/ (adj) = worth remembering because it is special or enjoyable / **pamiętny, niezapomniany**
*e.g. It was the most **memorable** anniversary that they had ever had.*
Opp.: unmemorable

Writing (str. 18–19)

- 1.140 **sb in authority** (phr) = sb in a position of power / **osoba przy władzy, u władzy, zwierzchnik**
*e.g. I have a complaint to make and wish to see somebody **in authority**.*
- 1.141 **rental details** (phr) = details connected with the renting of sth / **szczegóły umowy najmu**
*e.g. They read the **rental details** in the contract before agreeing to sign it.*

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

A Wybierz właściwy wyraz lub wyrażenie.

- 1 Dad is outside the lawn; go and see if he needs any help.
A mopping C spoiling
B mowing D installing
- 2 There's something wrong with the central heating; we'd better call our and let him know.
A estate agent C landlord
B caterer D landmark
- 3 John and Chris bought a really flat; it's got four bedrooms, an attic and a guest room.
A secure C tiny
B spacious D cramped
- 4 Sharon is quite ; she keeps to herself and dislikes socialising.
A confident C active
B conservative D withdrawn
- 5 Living in the countryside doesn't really to me.
A appeal C apply
B approve D convince

- 6 I'd love to live in the but I can't afford it, I'm afraid.
 A stilts C suburbs
 B storehouses D storeys
- 7 My kids were really unhappy when we of our old house, but now they've started to like their new life here.
 A moved out C set up
 B stood out D abandoned
- 8 Why are you so upset? It was just a lie!
 A white C blue
 B pink D green
- 9 She to Jack for breaking his flower pots and promised to replace them.
 A begged C apologised
 B accused D prevented
- 10 The lights have gone off in the whole neighbourhood. I suppose it's another
 A electrocution C electrical socket
 B draught D power cut

B Uzupełnij luki wyrazem utworzonym od słowa napisanego w tej samej linii wielkimi literami.

Tina and Toby had been working hard. They were looking forward to their holiday in the Cotswolds, a week's break in beautiful 1) They were looking for somewhere to rest and relax, rather than for an exciting 2) holiday. The brochure made the hotel, "Mon Repos", sound idyllic, 3) for busy people who wanted to get away from it all. When Tina and Toby arrived at the hotel, it certainly looked 4) The first thing that caught the couple's eye was an unusual piece of modern 5) on the front lawn. On closer inspection, it turned out to be an old pram. Tina and Toby were disappointed with their room which, although clean, was rather shabby. The food at the hotel left a lot to be desired, too, as they had 6) from eating undercooked vegetables on their first evening. It was a warm night, so they left their window open. It was 7) fitted, anyway, and wouldn't close properly. They got very little sleep because of all the midges and mosquitos which had also chosen that tranquil country 8) Determined to make the best of it, however, Tina and Toby gritted their teeth and stayed the week. The hotel, they decided, would be better 9) "No Repos" and the holiday was chiefly 10) for the break they didn't get.

SURROUND

ADVENTURE

SUIT

PEACE

SCULPT

DIGESTION

BAD

SET

NAME

MEMORY

C Uzupełnij luki wyrazami z listy poniżej.

• appliances • feature • occupied • isolated • eloquent • outskirts • decay • authority • intact • resist

- 1 Despite the strong winds that blew last night, the hut remained
- 2 I know I shouldn't have told you about the surprise party, but I couldn't the temptation.
- 3 Josh is quite a(n) speaker. I could listen to him speaking for hours!
- 4 If I could live anywhere I liked, I'd choose a cottage on the of a small town.
- 5 All these hi-tech electrical have made household chores very easy.
- 6 The house has fallen into since the owners moved to the USA.
- 7 I'd love to go to a(n) village and enjoy its peace and quiet.
- 8 Although it is a lovely property, it hasn't been for years.
- 9 The most noticeable in the bedroom is an antique wardrobe.
- 10 People in tend to be bossy in their personal relationships as well.

D Przekształć podane zdania używając słowa napisanego tłustym drukiem oraz od jednego do czterech innych słów tak, aby wyrazić to samo znaczenie. Nie zmieniaj podanego wyrazu.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Miss Johnson hasn't come to work for three days. absent Miss Johnson for three days.</p> <p>2 Staying up late will always be a problem to me! accustomed I'll never late!</p> <p>3 We have limited food supplies. short We food supplies.</p> <p>4 I have to write my article from the beginning without any help now that I've lost my notes. scratch I have to now that I've lost my notes.</p> <p>5 Even if you refuse, he'll keep trying to persuade you; he's really stubborn! answer Even if you refuse, he will not; he's really stubborn.</p> | <p>6 She disappeared before I was able to talk to her! air She before I was able to talk to her!</p> <p>7 Unlike everybody else, Mary refuses to co-operate. ball Mary, unlike everybody else.</p> <p>8 Sue wants to solve our disagreement and make friends. air Sue wants and make friends again.</p> <p>9 After a month in hospital, George is OK again. about After a month in hospital, again.</p> <p>10 I rarely visit my grandparents because they live 500 km away. blue I visit my grandparents, because they live 500 km away.</p> |
|---|---|

E Zakreśl słowo, które nie pasuje do pozostałych.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 yard – rear patio – driveway – lounge</p> <p>2 thatched – tiled – double glazing – pitched</p> <p>3 impractical – airy – cosy – brand-new</p> | <p>4 guard rail – safety cover – fuel bill – rubber mat</p> <p>5 moat – keep – fibreglass – drawbridge</p> <p>6 dwelling – spruce – lodging – property</p> |
|--|--|

F Zakreśl właściwe zdanie lub wyrażenie.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 A: Mary looks a little depressed, doesn't she? B: a Yes, she works really hard. b Well, I suppose it's because she failed her maths exam.</p> <p>2 A: Mark hates doing the chores! B: a Me too, especially the ironing! b How awful! Will he be all right?</p> <p>3 A: I'd like to do something out of the ordinary this weekend. B: a OK, let's stay at home and watch TV. b Why don't we visit that Scottish fortress then?</p> | <p>4 A: The chimney needs repairing. B: a I'll send someone to look at it right away. b I'll go downstairs to check.</p> <p>5 A: I can't come to the countryside. I suffer from hay fever. B: a I think you should start a watch group! b That's too bad!</p> <p>6 A: Sue doesn't seem to have much experience with computers. B: a I'll agree to that when I see it in black and white. b I guess you're right; she is a bit green.</p> |
|--|--|

G Patrząc na zdjęcie, omówcie w parach następujące kwestie:



- What kind of house is this?
- Where is it located?
- What are its special features?
- What are the advantages/disadvantages of living in such a house?
- Would you like to live in a house like this? Why?/Why not?

A: *That's a beautiful detached house, isn't it?*

B: *Yeah, it looks lovely. I wonder where it's located ...*

While there's life, there's hope

2

Lead-in (str. 20)

- 2.1 **engagement** /ɪŋgə'dʒmənt/ (n) = agreement that two people make to get married / **zaręczyny**
e.g. *They threw a big party for their engagement.*
- 2.2 **moving house** (phr) = leaving one house to go and live in another / **przeprowadzka**
e.g. *They had everything packed days before moving house.*
- 2.3 **retirement** /rɪ'taɪə'mənt/ (n) = time in life when sb leaves their job and stops working completely / **przejście na emeryturę, emerytura**
e.g. *On his retirement, the company gave him a gold watch as a goodbye present.*
- 2.4 **graduation** /græ'dʒu'eɪʃn/ (n) = successful completion of course at school, college, or university, with award of certificate or diploma / **ukończenie szkoły lub studiów**
e.g. *Her parents were very proud of her on the day of her graduation from university.*
- 2.5 **finances** /fɪ'nænsəz/ (n pl) = amount of money you have and how you organise it / **finanse**
e.g. *He spent the whole day putting his finances in order.*
Der.: financial (adj)
- 2.6 **living conditions** (phr) = how people live / **warunki życia**
e.g. *Many people around the world have to put up with awful living conditions.*
- 2.7 **responsibility** /rɪ'spɒnsɪ'bɪlɪti/ (n) = duty which one must do and must make decisions about / **odpowiedzialność**
e.g. *Mr Smith has extra responsibilities in his new job.*
- 2.8 **scared** /skeə'd/ (adj) = frightened / **przestraszony**
e.g. *They were scared when they saw the ghost.*
Der.: scary (adj)
- 2.9 **thrilled** /θrɪld/ (adj) = very excited or happy / **zachwycony, podekscytowany**
e.g. *The children were thrilled with their presents.*
- 2.10 **excited** /ɪksaɪtɪd/ (adj) = extremely happy, especially in anticipation of sth / **podniecony, rozentuzjasmowany**
e.g. *Everyone was excited about the forthcoming party.*
Der.: excitement (n)
- 2.11 **worried** /wʌrɪd/ (adj) = unhappy and anxious about a problem or about sth that might happen in the future / **zmartwiony, zaniepokojony**
e.g. *Simon is really worried about his exam results.*
- 2.12 **disappointed** /dɪ'səpəɪntɪd/ (adj) = sad because sth has either not happened or is not as good as you had hoped / **zawiedziony, rozczarowany**
e.g. *Harry was disappointed at not being picked for the team.*
- 2.13 **pleased** /pli:zd/ (adj) = happy, satisfied / **zadowolony**
e.g. *We are pleased to inform you that your application has been approved.*
- 2.14 **irritated** /ɪrɪ'tetɪd/ (adj) = annoyed / **zirytowany, wściekły**

e.g. Laura's teacher got **irritated** when she said she hadn't done her project.

- 2.15 **divorce** /dɪvɔːs/ (n) = legal ending of marriage / **rozwód**

e.g. She remarried a few months after her **divorce**.

Der.: divorced (adj)

- 2.16 **injury** /ɪndʒəri/ (n) = damage to a person's or an animal's body / **obrażenie, uraz fizyczny**

e.g. He was taken to hospital with minor **injuries**.

- 2.17 **marriage** /mæɪrɪdʒ/ (n) = relationship between husband and wife / **małżeństwo**

e.g. My grandparents had a long and happy **marriage**.

- 2.18 **bring up** /brɪŋ ʌp/ (phr v) = raise or rear (for children) / **wychowywać**

e.g. It is not easy to **bring up** a family these days.

Reading (str. 21)

- 2.19 **workshop** /wɜːkʃɒp/ (n) = building which contains machinery or tools for making or repairing things / **warsztat**

e.g. Dad is busy in the **workshop**; he's repairing that broken chair.

- 2.20 **inaudible** /ɪnɔːdɪbəl/ (adj) = that cannot be heard (of sound) / **niesłyszalny, nie do usłyszenia (o dźwięku, głosie)**

e.g. It was a waste of time attending the lecture because the speaker's voice was **inaudible** at the back of the auditorium.

Opp.: audible

- 2.21 **transmit** /trænzɪt/ (v) = send signals from one place to another, using wires, radio waves or satellite / **transmitować**

e.g. A message was **transmitted** in Morse code.

- 2.22 **wire** /waɪə/ (n) = a long thin piece of metal carrying power or signals from one place to another / **przewód, kabel, drut**

e.g. He tripped over the telephone **wire** and fell.

- 2.23 **field** /fi:ld/ (n) = particular subject of study or type of activity / **dziedzina, pole**

e.g. He is an expert in the **field** of nuclear physics.

- 2.24 **anatomy** /ənætəmi/ (n) = study of the structure of bodies of people or animals / **anatomia**
e.g. **Anatomy** is one of the basic subjects for medical students to study.

Der.: anatomical (adj)

- 2.25 **telegraphy** /telɪgrəfi/ (n) = system of sending messages over long distances, either by means of electricity or by radio signals / **telegrafia**

e.g. The invention of wireless **telegraphy** revolutionised the field of communications.

- 2.26 **deaf mute** /def mjʊt/ (n) = sb who is unable to hear or speak / **głuchoniemy**

e.g. Helen Keller was a remarkable woman who was not only a **deaf mute** but also blind.

- 2.27 **achieve** /ə'tʃi:v/ (v) = succeed in doing sth / **osiągnąć**
e.g. After many years she **achieved** her ambition of becoming a concert pianist.

Der.: achievement (n)

- 2.28 **white plague** (phr) = tuberculosis / **gruźlica płuc**
e.g. Before the introduction of an effective vaccine to combat it, many people died of the **white plague**.

- 2.29 **spread** /sprɛd/ (v) = move outwards in all directions / **rozprzestrzeniać (się)**
e.g. The fire **spread** very quickly, because of the strong winds.

- 2.30 **tribe** /traɪb/ (n) = group of people of the same race, language and customs, especially in developing countries / **plemię**

e.g. In those days, **tribes** were constantly at war with each other.

Der.: tribal (adj)

- 2.31 **Board of Education** (phr) = national, regional or local organisation responsible for overseeing education / **kuratorium oświaty**

e.g. The **Board of Education** is setting up several new technical colleges.

- 2.32 **allow** /ə'laʊ/ (v) = permit, let / **pozwalać**
e.g. You should not **allow** young children to play with matches.

Opp.: forbid

- 2.33 **resume** /rɪzju:m/ (v) = continue after a break / **wznović, kontynuować (po przerwie)**
e.g. They decided to **resume** discussions, despite their strong disagreement.

Der.: resumption (n)

- 2.34 **experiment** /ɪkspɛrɪmənt/ (n) = scientific test done to see what will happen to sth in particular conditions / **eksperyment**

e.g. The professor was conducting an **experiment** in his laboratory.

Der.: experimental (adj)

- 2.35 **sound transmitter** (phr) = piece of equipment used for broadcasting sound / **przełącznik dźwięku**
e.g. Experiments in broadcasting began with **sound transmitters**.

- 2.36 **lose hearing** (phr) = to become deaf or partly deaf / **stracić słuch**

e.g. As he grew older, he began to **lose his hearing**.

- 2.37 **waste of time** (phr) = sth not worth doing / **strata czasu**

e.g. Thinking that it was all a **waste of time**, Ron decided to stop playing computer games.

- 2.38 **give up** /gɪv ʌp/ (phr v) = stop doing or having sth / **porzucić, zrezygnować z**

- e.g. Jane has decided to **give up** eating junk food.
- 2.39 **vibration** /vaɪbrəʃən/ (n) = shaking with repeated small quick movements / **wibracja**
e.g. A loud **vibration** from the engine area told them that something was wrong with the car.
- 2.40 **iron rod** (phr) = long, thin bar made of metal / **metalowy pręt**
e.g. The curtain was hung from an **iron rod**.
- 2.41 **electrical wire** (phr) = long thin piece of metal or cable, which carries electric current / **przewód elektryczny**
e.g. Care must always be taken with **electrical wires**.
- 2.42 **run out of** /rʌn aʊt əv/ (phr v) = come to the end of (supplies) / **skończyć (zapasy czegoś), wyczerpać**
e.g. We've **run out of** coffee, so I'll pick some up at the supermarket.
- 2.43 **survive financially** (phr) = manage on the money you have / **wiązać koniec z końcem, być samowystarczalnym finansowo**
e.g. It's difficult to **survive financially** when you don't have a steady job.
- 2.44 **voice transmitter** (phr) = piece of equipment/device which broadcasts one's voice / **przekaznik głosu**
e.g. All telephones have **voice transmitters**, so that people can hear each other's voices.
- 2.45 **register** /rɛdʒɪstəʃ/ (v) = have sth recorded officially / **zarejestrować**
e.g. Students wishing to sit the exam must **register** for it in good time.
Der.: registration (n)
- 2.46 **patent office** (phr) = office where sb registers official right to be the only person to make or sell sth / **biuro patentowe**
e.g. New inventions are registered at the **patent office**.
- 2.47 **influence** /ɪnfluəns/ (v) = have an effect (on sb) / **wpływać na, wyrzucić wpływ na**
e.g. His teachers greatly **influenced** him in his choice of a career.
Der.: influence (n), influential (adj)
- 2.48 **speech problem** (phr) = difficulty speaking / **wady wymowy**
e.g. **Speech problems** sometimes result from poor hearing.
- 2.49 **absorbed (in sth)** /əbzɔːbd/ (adj) = interested in sth to the point of forgetting everything else / **pochłonięty, zaabsorbowany (czymś)**
e.g. Anthony was so **absorbed** in his book that he didn't hear the telephone ringing.
- 2.50 **goal** /ɡoʊl/ (n) = sth you hope to achieve / **cel**
e.g. His **goal** is to become a doctor.
- 2.51 **persistent** /pəˈsɪstənt/ (adj) = sb who continues trying though sth is difficult / **wytrwały**

e.g. Mark is hard-working and **persistent**; I'm sure he'll solve the problem.

Der.: persistence (n)

Vocabulary Practice (str. 22–23)

- 2.52 **wrinkle** /rɪŋkəl/ (n) = line which form on sb's face as they grow older / **zmarszczka**
e.g. The old farmer had lots of **wrinkles** on his face.
- 2.53 **freckle** /frekəl/ (n) = small brown spot on sb's face, especially on their nose / **pieg**
e.g. The little boy had some **freckles** across his nose from the sun.
- 2.54 **spiky** /spaɪki/ (adj) = (of hair) having sharp points / **nastroszony (o włosach)**
e.g. Dan's hair is so **spiky** because he uses lots of gel!
- 2.55 **dimple** /dɪmpəl/ (n) = a small hollow in sb's cheek or chin / **dołeczek (w policzku lub podbródku)**
e.g. A **dimple** formed in her cheek every time she smiled.
- 2.56 **centre parting** (phr) = the line running from the front to the back of sb's head (in the middle) where the hair lies in different directions / **przedziałek pośrodku głowy**
e.g. She always wore her hair with a **centre parting** so that she had hair hanging down either side of her face.
Opp.: side parting
- 2.57 **crooked** /krʊkɪd/ (adj) = not straight / **krzywy, kręty**
e.g. The village had many **crooked** and winding little streets.
Opp.: straight
- 2.58 **bushy** /bʊʃi/ (adj) = very thick / **krzaczysty**
e.g. The students laughed at their teacher's **bushy** eyebrows.
Opp.: thin, sparse
- 2.59 **forehead** /fɒrɪd/ (n) = the area between your eyebrows and your hair-line / **czoło**
e.g. She had such a high **forehead** that she had to wear a fringe to hide it.
- 2.60 **frizzy** /frɪzi/ (adj) = (of hair) very tightly curled / **mocno kręcony, kędzierzawy**
e.g. The rain made his curly hair very **frizzy**.
Opp.: straight
- 2.61 **sideburns** /saɪdbɜːnz/ (n pl) = strips of hair growing down the sides of the cheeks / **bokobrody**
e.g. The man decided to grow **sideburns** along the sides of his face.
- 2.62 **pointed chin** (phr) = the part of sb's face that is below the mouth and above the neck (coming to a point) / **spiczasty podbródek**
e.g. Peter had such a **pointed chin** that everyone said he looked like Peter Pan!
- 2.63 **build** /bɪld/ (n) = the shape that bones and muscles give to a body / **budowa (ciała)**
e.g. The runner had a very athletic **build**.

- 2.64 **broad-shouldered** /brɔːd ʃəʊldərd/ (adj) = having wide shoulders (the parts of the body between the neck and the top of the arms) / **barczysty**
e.g. She is so **broad-shouldered** that she has to get jackets in a bigger size than her trousers.
Opp.: narrow-shouldered
- 2.65 **cheek** /tʃiːk/ (n) = the side of the face below the eye / **policzek**
e.g. She is shy and her **cheeks** often go red.
- 2.66 **arched** /ɑːft/ (adj) = curved like an arch / **łukowaty**
e.g. The model had beautiful **arched** eyebrows.
- 2.67 **snub** /snʌb/ (adj) = short and pointing upwards (for nose) / **zadarty**
e.g. Both of her parents had quite long noses but hers was **snub**.
- 2.68 **toddler** /tɒdlə/ (n) = young child who has just started to walk / **dziecko uczące się chodzić**
e.g. The **toddler** took a few uneasy steps towards his mother.
- 2.69 **senior citizen** (phr) = pensioner / **emeryt**
e.g. The **senior citizens** went on an outing where they met other elderly people.
- 2.70 **crawl** /krɔːl/ (v) = move forward on your hands and knees / **chodzić na czworakach, raczkować**
e.g. The baby **crawled** towards the bag on the floor and began playing with it.
- 2.71 **delighted** /dɪlaɪtɪd/ (adj) = extremely pleased and excited about sth / **zachwycony**
e.g. I was **delighted** when I found out I had passed my exams.
- 2.72 **cheerful** /tʃɪəfʊl/ (adj) = happy and showing it / **wesoły, radosny**
e.g. Hilary was always **cheerful**, even when things went wrong.
Der.: cheerfully (adv), cheerfulness (n)
- 2.73 **ecstatic** /ekstætɪk/ (adj) = very happy and full of excitement / **zachwycony, pełen entuzjasmu**
e.g. When he got a new sports car for his birthday he was **ecstatic**.
Der.: ecstatically (adv)
- 2.74 **furious** /fjʊəriəs/ (adj) = extremely angry / **wściekły**
e.g. The teacher was **furious** with the students for cheating in the exam.
- 2.75 **frustrated** /frʌstrəɪtɪd/ (adj) = upset or angry because of the problems/difficulty with sth, disappointed / **podenerwowany, sfrustrowany**
e.g. The small child quickly became **frustrated** when she couldn't fit the pieces of the jigsaw puzzle together.
Der.: frustrating (adj), frustration (n)
- 2.76 **siren wailing** (phr) = the long and loud sound of a siren (warning device) / **wycie syren**
e.g. The car drivers quickly pulled over when they heard the ambulance's **siren wailing**.
- 2.77 **bark** /bɑːk/ (v) = (of dogs) make a short, loud noise / **szczekać**
e.g. My dog Rex **barks** whenever he hears anyone outside.
- 2.78 **splash** /splæʃ/ (v) = (of water) hit sth or somewhere and scatter in a lot of small drops / **(o wodzie) rozprysnąć się**
e.g. Water **splashed** everywhere when they threw a ball into the swimming pool.
- 2.79 **message notification** (phr) = the sound or sign that tells you that you have a message on your mobile phone or computer / **dźwięk lub ikona sygnalizująca otrzymanie nowej wiadomości na telefon komórkowy lub komputer**
e.g. She quickly grabbed her phone to read what her friend had written to her, when she saw the **message notification** sign flashing.
- 2.80 **thunder** /θʌndə/ (n) = the loud sound that is heard before/after lightning / **grzmot**
e.g. It was very stormy, with ear-splitting **thunder** and flashes of lightning across the sky.
- 2.81 **crash** /kræʃ/ (v) = produce a sudden, loud sound / **(o grzmocie) dudnić, rozbić się z hukiem**
e.g. Everybody jumped when the dishes **crashed** to the floor.
- 2.82 **eager** /tʃeɪ/ (adj) = keen, wanting to do sth very much / **chętny, zapalony**
e.g. Mary was **eager** to talk about her holiday.
- 2.83 **emoticon** /ɪmoʊtɪkɒn/ (n) = an icon (i.e. a picture) on a computer screen that symbolises a feeling / **emoticon (ikona na ekranie komputera wyrażająca jakieś uczucie, emocję)**
e.g. Her favourite **emoticon** was the smiling face which she usually put on the messages she sent on the Internet.
- 2.84 **chat room** /tʃæt rʊm/ (n) = a site on the Internet where people exchange messages about a subject / **kanał dyskusyjny, czatroom**
e.g. Mandy loves visiting **chat rooms** where she can write messages to other people on the Internet.
- 2.85 **tearful** /tɪəfʊl/ (adj) = having been crying or wanting to cry / **placziwy**
e.g. He looked **tearful** and almost ready to start crying when his father shouted at him.
- 2.86 **doubtful** /daʊtʃʊl/ (adj) = unsure, having doubts / **wątpiący, mający wątpliwości**
e.g. She looked **doubtful** when I told her the answer; I don't think it was right.
- 2.87 **pathetic** /pəθetɪk/ (adj) = pitiful / **żałosny**
e.g. Seeing the **pathetic** little kitten so frightened and hungry, made us feel very sad.
- 2.88 **expressive** /ɪkspreɪsɪv/ (adj) = showing your feelings or intentions / **ekspresywny**

- e.g. *Libby is so expressive you always know what she is feeling.*
 2.89 **forgive** /fə'gɪv/ (v) = stop being angry with sb /
wybaczyć
 e.g. *She won't be forgiven for telling her friend's secret.*

Grammar in use (str. 24–27)

- 2.90 **bump (into sb)** /bʌmp/ (v) = meet sb by chance /
natknąć się (na kogoś)
 e.g. *I bumped into an old friend I hadn't seen for ages.*
- 2.91 **break in** /breɪk ɪn/ (phr v) = enter somewhere by force /
włamać się
 e.g. *Last night, thieves broke in and stole all my mother's jewellery.*
- 2.92 **graduate** /grædʒueɪt/ (v) = complete your studies and
 leave school/university / **ukończyć studia, otrzymać
 dyplom**
 e.g. *He started looking for a job as soon as he graduated
 from college.*
 Der.: graduation (n)
- 2.93 **join the army** (phr) = become member of the army /
pójść do wojska
 e.g. *He thought joining the army would be a good way to
 get fit.*
- 2.94 **have an early night** (phr) = go to bed early /
wcześnie pójść spać
 e.g. *You went to bed at 9.00? You certainly had an early night!*
 Opp.: stay up late
- 2.95 **avid** /ævid/ (adj) = enthusiastic about sth / **zapalony,
 namiętny**
 e.g. *Grandfather was an avid reader who had hundreds of
 books.*
- 2.96 **assignment** /ə'saɪnmənt/ (n) = piece of work or task
 that you are given to do / **zadanie**
 e.g. *The teacher gave us only three days to complete the
 assignment.*
- 2.97 **devoted** /dɪvəʊtɪd/ (adj) = loving and caring / **oddany**
 e.g. *The parents were devoted to their only child and gave
 him everything to make him happy.*
 Der.: devotion (n)
- 2.98 **best seller** (phr) = book that has sold a lot of copies /
bestseller
 e.g. *The latest "Harry Potter" book quickly became a best seller.*
- 2.99 **pinnacle** /'pɪnɪkəl/ (n) = the highest point / **szczyt**
 e.g. *The young tennis player reached the pinnacle of his fame
 at the age of 18.*
- 2.100 **fire brigade** (phr) = organisation in charge of putting
 out fires / **straż pożarna**
 e.g. *The neighbours called the fire brigade when they saw
 flames coming out of the flat next door.*
- 2.101 **significant** /sɪɡnɪfɪkənt/ (adj) = important / **znaczący,
 znaczący**
- e.g. *Mandy holds quite a significant post in the company.*
 Der.: significantly (adv), significance (n)
 Opp.: insignificant
- 2.102 **survey** /sɜːrveɪ/ (n) = collecting information about sth
 by asking people questions / **sondaż, ankieta**
 e.g. *She carried out a survey about the TV programmes
 young people prefer.*
- 2.103 **majority** /mədʒɔːrɪti/ (n) = more than 50% of people or
 things / **większość**
 e.g. *The majority of staff choose to take their holidays in
 August.*
 Opp.: minority
- 2.104 **vital** /vaɪtəl/ (adj) = very important, essential / **bardzo
 ważny, podstawowy**
 e.g. *A balanced diet is vital for good health.*
 Opp.: unimportant
- 2.105 **capable (of doing sth)** /keɪpəbəl/ (adj) = having the
 ability (to do sth) / **będący w stanie (coś zrobić)**
 e.g. *I don't think Sue is capable of lying. She's so honest.*
- 2.106 **depend (on sb)** /dɪpend/ (v) = know that sb will help
 and support you when you need them / **polegać
 (na kimś)**
 e.g. *You can depend on Shana to get the work finished in
 time.*
 Der.: dependable (adj)
- 2.107 **comment (on sth)** /kɒmment/ (v) = give an explanation
 or your opinion about sth / **wyrazić opinię
 komentować (coś)**
 e.g. *The CNN news reporter asked the political expert to
 comment on the economic crisis.*
- 2.108 **dismiss (sb from their job)** /dɪsmɪs/ (v) = fire / **zwolnić,
 zdymisjonować**
 e.g. *"If you don't improve your work I will have to dismiss
 you," the manager said.*
 Der.: dismissal (n)
- 2.109 **charge (sb with sth)** /tʃɑːrdʒ/ (v) = formally accuse sb
 of sth / **oskarżyć (kogoś o coś)**
 e.g. *The police will charge him with the robbery; he's their
 number one suspect.*
- 2.110 **dedicated (to sth)** /dɪdɪkeɪtɪd/ (adj) = enjoying an
 activity very much and spending a lot of time doing it /
oddany (czemuś)
 e.g. *She was dedicated to her career and wasn't thinking of
 starting a family.*
 Der.: dedication (n)
- 2.111 **concentrate (on sth)** /kɒnsəntreɪt/ (v) = give all your
 attention to sth / **koncentrować się (na czymś)**
 e.g. *She was concentrating so hard on the difficult problem
 that she didn't realise I had come into the room.*
 Der.: concentration (n)

- 2.112 **cope (with sth)** /kəʊp/ (v) = deal with sth successfully / **(po)radzić sobie (z czymś)**
e.g. It is difficult to **cope** with both moving house and starting a new job, but I'll do my best.
- 2.113 **worldwide** /wɜːl'dwaɪd/ (adj) = happening throughout the world / **na skalę światową**
e.g. She has achieved **worldwide** success.
- 2.114 **balance (sth with sth else)** /bæləns/ (v) = consider two things to have the same importance / **(po)godzić (coś z czymś)**
e.g. She had to **balance** having a career with caring for her family.
- 2.115 **generation** /dʒenəreɪʃən/ (n) = all the people in a group or country who are of similar age / **pokolenie**
e.g. The new **generation** can use the Internet with ease.
- 2.116 **increase** /ɪnkrɪs/ (n) = rise / **wzrost, zwiększenie się**
e.g. There's been an **increase** in bookings since the new restaurant manager took over.
Der.: increasing (adj), increasingly (adv)
Opp.: decrease
- 2.117 **highly-paid** /haɪli peɪd/ (adj) = receiving a high salary / **dobrze płatny**
e.g. Everybody wants to get a **highly paid** job.
Opp.: low-paid
- 2.118 **executive** /ɪgzekjʊtɪv/ (adj) = concerned with the making of decisions / **kierowniczy**
e.g. **Executive** positions require both qualifications and working experience.
- 2.119 **wages** /weɪdʒɪz/ (n pl) = the amount of money sb regularly gets for their work / **płaca (zwykle tygodniowa)**
e.g. The workers' **wages** stayed the same year after year.
- 2.120 **motivated** /mɒtɪveɪtɪd/ (adj) = feeling eager to succeed / **zmotywowany, posiadający motywację**
e.g. When she first joined the gym, she felt extremely **motivated** and went every day.
- 2.124 **as different as chalk and cheese** (idm) = very different / **podobne jak dzień do nocy**
e.g. The twins' personalities are **as different as chalk and cheese**.
- 2.125 **as good as gold** (idm) = very well-behaved / **bardzo grzeczny**
e.g. Our new puppy is **as good as gold**.
- 2.126 **as keen as mustard** (idm) = enthusiastic / **tryskający entuzjazmem**
e.g. Winnie the dog was **as keen as mustard** to go for her early morning walk.
- 2.127 **on the cards** (idm) = likely to happen / **prawdopodobne**
e.g. It was **on the cards** that Garry would leave; he'd been unhappy in his job for some time.
- 2.128 **for a good cause** (phr) = worth doing because it is helping other people / **w słusznej sprawie**
e.g. Taking part in the marathon was **for a good cause** as all the money collected went to a well-known charity.
- 2.129 **make sth clear** (phr) = say sth in a clear way / **wyjaśnić coś**
e.g. My maths teacher always explains things in a way that **makes them clear**.
- 2.130 **have one's head in the clouds** (idm) = not be realistic; daydream / **chodzić z głową w chmurach**
e.g. Peter has always **had his head in the clouds** so his dream to become an astronaut came as no surprise.
- 2.131 **get hot under the collar** (idm) = get annoyed or embarrassed / **wściec się, wkurzyć się**
e.g. She **got hot under the collar** when I suggested she was getting a bit fat.

Listening & Speaking Skills (str. 28–29)

Idioms and Fixed Phrases (str. 27)

- 2.121 **as silent as the grave** (idm) = without any noise at all / **cicho jak w grobie**
e.g. There was supposed to be a party at the house, but when she got there it was **as silent as the grave**.
- 2.122 **as sick as a dog** (idm) = feeling very ill / **czujący się bardzo źle**
e.g. A few hours after eating the seafood dinner she felt **as sick as a dog**.
- 2.123 **as tough as old boots** (idm) = very strong and able to bear pain or criticism / **twardy jak stal**
e.g. Even though his boss shouted at him, Josh didn't care because he's **as tough as old boots**.
- 2.132 **financial security** (phr) = having enough money to keep you safe and free from worry / **bezpieczeństwo finansowe**
e.g. **Financial security** is more important to some people than to others.
- 2.133 **spoil** /spɔɪl/ (v) = give a child everything he/she wants, which is bad for his/her character / **zepsuć, rozpuścić (np. dziecko)**
e.g. If you give in to your daughter's every wish and **spoil** her, other people won't like her.
Der.: spoiled/spoilt (adj)
- 2.134 **driving licence** (phr) = document showing sb is qualified to drive because they have passed a driving test / **prawo jazdy**
e.g. A **driving licence** may be used as proof of identification.
- 2.135 **That's a pity.** (phr) = expression showing that sb feels disappointment or regret / **To szkoda.**
e.g. So you can't come on holiday with us? **That's a pity.**

- 2.136 **Guess what!** (phr) = expression used to draw attention to sth interesting or surprising that you are about to say / **Nie zgadniesz!**
e.g. *"Guess what! I got the job!" he said.*

Literature Corner (str. 30–31)

- 2.137 **encourage** /ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ/ (v) = give sb confidence / **zachęcać, (z)dopingować**
e.g. *Her parents encouraged her to sit the exam, although she said she wasn't ready.*
Der.: encouragement (n)
Opp.: discourage
- 2.138 **diary** /ˈdaɪəri/ (n) = book in which you plan future engagements and record what you do on a daily basis / **dziennik, pamiętnik**
e.g. *"The Diary of Anne Frank" is famous all over the world.*
- 2.139 **reflect** /rɪˈflekt/ (v) = show what a particular situation is like / **odzwierciedlać**
e.g. *His novels reflect his political interests.*
Der.: reflection (n), reflecting, reflective (adj)
- 2.140 **turn of the century** (phr) = end of one century and beginning of another / **przełom wieków (np. XIX/XX w.)**
e.g. *Toulouse Lautrec painted his famous pictures at the turn of the twentieth century.*
- 2.141 **experience** /ɪkˈspɪəriəns/ (n) = sth important that you have done in your life, which affects your character / **doświadczenie, przeżycie**
e.g. *Visiting India was an unforgettable experience.*
- 2.142 **sparkle** /ˈspɑːkəl/ (n) = clear bright shine / **blysk**
e.g. *There was a sparkle in his eye when he heard the good news.*
Der.: sparkling (adj)
- 2.143 **first-rate** /fɜːst reɪt/ (adj) = excellent, extremely good / **znakomity, doskonały**
e.g. *It's a first-rate restaurant and I highly recommend it.*
- 2.144 **good-natured** /gʊd neɪtʃərd/ (adj) = naturally friendly and not easily angered / **przyjazny, dobroduszny**
e.g. *Although large and strong, Tom is calm and good-natured.*
- 2.145 **path** /pɑːθ/ (n) = long strip of ground that people move along to get from one place to another / **ścieżka**
e.g. *If you follow the path, it will lead you to the woods.*
- 2.146 **folk** /fɒk/ (n) = people / **ludzie**
e.g. *The country fair was full of folk from the local villages.*
- 2.147 **congregate** /kɒŋgrɪgeɪt/ (v) = (of people) gather, assemble / **(o ludziach) gromadzić się**
e.g. *Everybody had congregated in the church hall.*
Der.: congregation (n)
- 2.148 **repose** /rɪˈpəʊz/ (v) = rest / **odpoczywać**
e.g. *His eyes half-closed, he reposed under a tree.*
Der.: repose (n)
- 2.149 **criticise** /ˈkrɪtɪsaɪz/ (v) = express disapproval of sth or sb by saying what you think is wrong with it / **krytykować**
e.g. *Helen gets very upset when people criticise her work.*
- 2.150 **mate** /meɪt/ (n) = (informal) friend / **towarzysz zabawy, kumpel**
e.g. *I'm just off to the football match with my mates.*
- 2.151 **solemn** /səˈlɒm/ (adj) = serious / **poważny, uroczysty**
e.g. *The solemn funeral procession made its way down the street.*
Der.: solemnly (adv)
- 2.152 **spin** /spɪn/ (v) = turn quickly around a central point / **kręcić (się), wirować**
e.g. *He spun his car round when he realised he was driving in the wrong direction.*
- 2.153 **do-or-die expression** (phr) = determined look on sb's face / **zawzięty wyraz twarzy**
e.g. *They could tell by the do-or-die expression on his face that the athlete was determined to break the world record.*
- 2.154 **stick out** /stɪk aʊt/ (phr v) = extend, be noticeable / **wystawać**
e.g. *Although he was hiding behind the curtains, his toes were sticking out.*
- 2.155 **whizz** /ˈhɪz/ (v) = to go very fast / **śmigać**
e.g. *A motorbike whizzed by at high speed.*
- 2.156 **lad** /læd/ (n) = (informal) boy / **chłopak**
e.g. *The three country lads were walking up the lane.*
- 2.157 **timid** /tɪmɪd/ (adj) = shy, nervous, without courage or self-confidence / **płochliwy, nieśmiały**
e.g. *The timid girl looked shyly round the half-open door.*
Der.: timidity (n)
Opp.: bold
- 2.158 **damsel** /dæmzəl/ (n) = (archaic) young woman / **młoda dama, panna**
e.g. *Up at the top of the tower the knight spied a damsel in distress.*
- 2.159 **hug** /hʌɡ/ (v) = put one's arms around sb or sth and hold them or it tightly / **uściskać, przytulić**
e.g. *The child fell asleep, still hugging her teddy bear.*
- 2.160 **mischievous** /mɪʃtɪvəs/ (adj) = naughty, badly behaved / **psotny, złośliwy**
e.g. *He was a mischievous child, always getting into trouble.*
- 2.161 **nickname** /ˈnɪkneɪm/ (n) = informal name for sb or sth / **przezwisko, pseudonim**
e.g. *Peter's nickname at school was "Brains" because he was very good at maths.*
- 2.162 **seem** /siːm/ (v) = appear / **wydawać się, wyglądać na**
e.g. *Although he seems friendly, he's not to be trusted.*
- 2.163 **cling** /kɪŋ/ (v) = hold onto sb or sth tightly / **ucześcić się, kurczowo się trzymać**
e.g. *They clung onto the reins as the horses galloped off.*

- 2.164 **tipplet** /tɪpət/ (n) = a woman's fur cape / **etola**; **tu**: **szalik**
e.g. In Dickens' time, women wore **tippets** and bonnets outside in winter.
- 2.165 **banner** /bænər/ (n) = long strip of cloth (rather like a flag), with sth written on it / **transparent**
e.g. The demonstrators were carrying **banners** that read "Save our Forests".
- 2.166 **chap** /tʃæp/ (n) = (informal) man / **gość**, **facet**
e.g. Desmond is a pleasant, likeable **chap**.
- 2.167 **slyly** /slaɪli/ (adv) = showing that you know sth which was supposed to be a secret / **przebiegle**, **chytrze**
e.g. She smiled **slyly** when I asked where everyone had gone.
- 2.168 **shield** /ʃi:ld/ (v) = protect / **ochraniać**
e.g. He wore dark glasses to **shield** his eyes from the glare.
- 2.169 **unanimity** /ju:nənɪmɪti/ (n) = situation where everybody agrees / **jednomysłność**
e.g. There was **unanimity** among the jurors as to the verdict.
- 2.170 **subside** /səbsaɪd/ (v) = become less strong or loud, go down / **ucichnąć**
e.g. By midnight, many of the guests had gone home and the noise from the party **subsided**.
- 2.171 **scornful** /skɔ:fnəʊl/ (adj) = showing contempt or lack of respect / **pogardliwy**
e.g. "Do you really expect me to believe that?" she asked, with a **scornful** laugh.
Der.: scornfully (adv)
- 2.172 **curl** /kɜ:rl/ (n) = raising of upper lip slightly at one side to show anger or contempt / **zmarszczenie**, **skrzywienie**
e.g. The **curl** of his lip showed that he was angry.
Der.: curly (adj)
- 2.173 **chilly** /tʃɪli/ (adj) = cold / **zziębnięty**
e.g. It's **chilly** today, so put your coat on.
- 2.174 **state** /steɪt/ (n) = condition, situation / **stan**
e.g. What have you been doing, you mucky boy? Look at the **state** of you!
- 2.175 **abruptly** /əbrʌptli/ (adv) = suddenly, rudely / **raptownie**
e.g. If you hadn't spoken to her so **abruptly**, she wouldn't have been upset.
- 2.176 **tip-top** /tɪptɒp/ (adj) = (informal) extremely good / **doskonały**
e.g. The old car is in **tip-top** condition.
- 2.177 **trembler** /tremblər/ (n) = sb who trembles (i.e. shakes with fear) / **osoba trzęsąca się ze strachu**
e.g. One or two **tremblers** were afraid to bungee jump.
- 2.178 **barrel** /bærəl/ (n) = large round wooden container for liquid or food / **beczka**
e.g. There were several **barrels** filled with olives in the basement.
- 2.179 **molasses** /mə'æssɪz/ (n) = thick, dark brown syrup produced when sugar is processed / **melasa**
e.g. You'll need raw **molasses** for this recipe.
- 2.180 **handsomely** /hænsəmli/ (adv) = generously / **wystawnie**
e.g. They always entertained their guests **handsomely**.
- 2.181 **lick** /lɪk/ (v) = move one's tongue across the surface of sth / **lizać**
e.g. She **licked** the stamp and stuck it on the envelope.
- 2.182 **feast** /fi:st/ (n) = large, special meal / **uczta**
e.g. Everybody was invited to the **feast**.
Der.: festive (adj)
- 2.183 **in store for sb** (phr) = when sth is in store for sb, it is going to happen some time in the future / **pisane komuś (w przyszłości)**
e.g. Many people read their horoscopes to find out what is **in store for them**.
- 2.184 **declare** /dɪkleə/ (v) = say or state / **oznajmić**, **oświadczyć**
e.g. He **declared** that he had never enjoyed himself so much in all his life.
Der.: declaration (n)

Writing (str. 32–33)

- 2.185 **subscription** /səbskrɪpʃən/ (n) = the money you pay regularly to receive copies of a magazine or newspaper / **prenumerata**
e.g. I forgot to pay my newspaper **subscription**.
- 2.186 **announcement** /ə'nʌnsmənt/ (n) = public statement giving information about sth / **ogłoszenie**, **obwieszczenie**
e.g. There was an **announcement** at lunchtime reminding students to bring their excursion money the following day.
- 2.187 **unbearable** /ʌnbeərəbəl/ (adj) = sth so strong that you feel unable to deal with it / **nie do zniesienia**
e.g. It is so hot in the desert that it is just **unbearable**.
Der.: unbearably (adv)
- 2.188 **eagerness** /i:gə'nəs/ (n) = enthusiasm, excitement / **przejęcie**, **podniecenie**
e.g. Her **eagerness** when she first started pleased her boss.
- 2.189 **spectator** /spektətə/ (n) = sb who watches sth, especially a sporting event / **widz**, **kibic**
e.g. Most of the **spectators** left soon after the end of the match.
- 2.190 **sports field** (phr) = sports ground / **murawa boiska**
e.g. The **sports field** was soggy from the heavy rain.
- 2.191 **qualify (for sth)** /kwɒlɪfaɪ/ (v) = be successful and go on to the next stage / **(za)kwalifikować się (do)**
e.g. The team had to score two goals to **qualify** for the semi-final.
Der.: qualified (adj)
Opp.: disqualify
- 2.192 **determined** /dɪtɜ:rdmɪnd/ (adj) = having made a firm decision / **zdecydowany**, **zdecydowany**

- e.g. I'm **determined** to work harder this year.
Der.: determination (n)
- 2.193 **bustling** /bʌslɪŋ/ (adj) = noisy, lively / **żywy, tętniący życiem**
e.g. The **bustling** children next door woke me at 6.30!
- 2.194 **crowd** /kraʊd/ (n) = large group of people / **tłum**
e.g. There was a **crowd** of people waiting for the department store to open its doors.
- 2.195 **wave** /weɪv/ (v) = move your hand in the air / **machać (ręka)**
e.g. "Wave and say goodbye to Nana!" said the child's mother.
- 2.196 **shake** /ʃeɪk/ (v) = hold sth/sb and move it quickly up and down or backwards and forwards / **trząść się**
e.g. The angry man **shook** his walking stick at the children.
- 2.197 **brace (oneself)** /breɪs/ (v) = prepare oneself for sth difficult / **zebrać siły**
e.g. I had to **brace** myself for the long day ahead.
- 2.198 **cheer** /tʃiə/ (v) = shout loudly to encourage sb or to show approval / **wiwatować**
e.g. We all started to **cheer** when the football captain came onto the field.
- 2.199 **sprint** /sprɪnt/ (v) = run as fast as you can for a short distance / **biec sprintem**
e.g. Her training programme included **sprinting** 100 metres.
Der.: sprinter (n)
- 2.200 **finishing line** (phr) = the point where a race ends / **linia mety**
e.g. He crossed the **finishing line** well ahead of his competitors.
- 2.201 **announce** /əˈnaʊns/ (v) = tell people about sth publicly or officially / **ogłosić**
e.g. Tom and Pat **announced** their engagement last night.
Der.: announcement (n), announcer (n)
- 2.202 **overjoyed** /oʊvəˈdʒɔɪd/ (adj) = extremely pleased / **zachwycony**
e.g. The children were **overjoyed** to stay with their grandparents for the summer holidays.
- 2.203 **broad** /brɔːd/ (adj) = wide / **szeroki**
e.g. His body looks a bit strange as he has very short legs and such **broad** shoulders.
Der.: broaden (v), breadth (n), broadly (adv)
- 2.204 **grin** /grɪn/ (n) = broad smile / **uśmiech**
e.g. Despite feeling really sick, he had a big **grin** on his face when we went to visit him.
- 2.205 **winner's certificate** (phr) = a document given to an athlete after winning a race / **dyplom zwycięzcy**
e.g. She proudly put her **winner's certificate** on her bedroom wall.
- 2.206 **set off** /set ɒf/ (phr v) = start / **wystartować, wyruszyć**
e.g. We had better **set off** soon, otherwise we'll never get there!
- 2.207 **deafening** /defəˈnɪŋ/ (adj) = very loud / **ogłuszający**
e.g. The sound of the fireworks exploding was **deafening**.
- 2.208 **gloomy** /glɔːmi/ (adj) = dark / **szary, ciemny, ponury**
e.g. It's such a **gloomy** day, it looks as if it's going to rain any minute.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

A Wybierz właściwy wyraz lub wyrażenie.

- 1 You really have to on your work if you want to be promoted.
A congregate C qualify
B concentrate D declare
- 2 My little brother is a(n) little devil who never stops playing tricks on me!
A timid C irritated
B expressive D mischievous
- 3 Dad has a deep between his eyebrows.
A wrinkle C freckle
B dimple D sideburn
- 4 I into my primary school teacher the other day!
A clung C spun
B bumped D hugged
- 5 It is that you eat a lot of fruit and vegetables if you want to be healthy and strong.
A persistent C vital
B pathetic D solemn
- 6 Being an only child, his parents tend to him.
A splash C spread
B spoil D cheer

- 7 Our teacher will the results of the short story competition in a few days.
 A announce C transmit
 B allow D criticise
- 8 Charles has got the funniest on his mobile phone: a barking dog!
 A electrical wire C message notification
 B chat room D sound transmitter
- 9 My best friend is humorous and ; everyone likes her!
 A good-natured C scornful
 B delighted D pleased
- 10 My new colleague is highly and hard working; I'm lucky to work with her!
 A unbearable C frustrated
 B motivated D furious

B Uzupełnij luki wyrazem utworzonym od słowa napisanego w tej samej linii wielkimi literami.

What must it be like to live in a world of silence? Helen Keller, the blind, deaf and mute educationist knew, but it did not stop her from leading life to the full. Born in 1880 in Alabama, USA, Helen Keller suffered the loss of her hearing and eyesight as a consequence of illness in babyhood, becoming mute shortly after. Despite all these 1) her parents did not give up on her. In their 2) to help her, they contacted Alexander Graham Bell, well known for his interest in the education of deaf-mutes, for advice on her education, and a partially blind teacher, Anne Mansfield Sullivan, was found. She taught Helen the names of objects by pressing the manual alphabet into her hand. Later, Helen learned to speak by placing her fingers on her teacher's larynx to "hear" the 3) After successfully finishing school, Helen was 4) by Anne Sullivan to attend Radcliffe college but, as the lectures were 5) to her, she "spelled" them into her student's hand. After Helen Keller's 6) *cum laude* from college in 1904, she gave her 7) to promoting education for disabled people. It was a notable 8) and shows how strong human will can be. Helen Keller's admirable 9) to learn, her sense of 10) towards other people with severe disabilities, and her teacher's dedication to her pupil, are lessons for us all.

FRUSTRATE
DETERMINE

VIBRATE
COURAGE
AUDIBLE
GRADUATE
DEVOTE
ACHIEVE
EAGER
RESPONSIBLE

C Uzupełnij luki wyrazami z listy poniżej.

- goal • grin • assignment • field • gloomy • injury • increase • influenced • significant • dismissed

- 1 "There has been a slight in sales but we still need to work hard," the sales director said.
- 2 The broad on her face told us she had passed her driving test.
- 3 James was from his job when the management found out that he had lied about his qualifications.
- 4 The young lawyer is said to be one of the best in his
- 5 I found the film rather boring and ; the book was much better.
- 6 Our is to offer our customers first-rate services.
- 7 The to your leg doesn't look serious but I think you should have it seen to.
- 8 Most teenagers are by their friends; it's completely natural.
- 9 My French teacher told my parents I've made progress during the last term.
- 10 Our team's was the most successful in the class.

D Przekształć podane zdania używając słowa napisanego tłustym drukiem oraz od jednego do czterech innych słów tak, aby wyrazić to samo znaczenie. Nie zmieniaj podanego wyrazu.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 I don't think Mary can solve such a difficult problem. capable I don't think Mary such a difficult problem.</p> <p>2 We went to bed quite early as we were all exhausted. night We as we were all exhausted.</p> <p>3 Mark earns a lot of money from his job. highly Mark job.</p> <p>4 We have no sugar left again! run We sugar again!</p> <p>5 Mum says that watching TV is absolutely useless. waste "Watching TV is," mum says.</p> <p>6 Mr Johnson hasn't said anything about my report, yet. commented Mr Johnson my report, yet.</p> | <p>7 It's amazing how Sue manages to work and go to college at the same time! balances It's amazing how Sue to college at the same time!</p> <p>8 I don't think he will come. doubtful It he will come.</p> <p>9 Most people agree that testing cosmetics on animals is wrong. of The agree that testing cosmetics on animals is wrong.</p> <p>10 Sheila is very dependable; she'll never let you down! depend You ; she'll never let you down!</p> |
|---|---|

E Zakreśl słowo, które nie pasuje do pozostałych.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 cheerful – overjoyed – tearful – ecstatic</p> <p>2 engagement – generation – divorce – marriage</p> <p>3 scornfully – abruptly – slyly – handsomely</p> | <p>4 build – chin – forehead – cheek</p> <p>5 deafening – gloomy – first rate – chilly</p> |
|--|--|

F Zakreśl właściwe zdanie lub wyrażenie.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 A: I thought I had made it clear to you that I wanted the report by today! B: a Sorry, I'll clean it right away! b You're right, but my computer broke down so I couldn't work.</p> <p>2 A: Dad will get hot under the collar when he finds out! B: a You should have done the ironing, not me! b Yes, I'm afraid so!</p> | <p>3 A: Guess what! My sister got the job after all! B: a That's brilliant! She must be as keen as mustard! b Wow! She has her head in the clouds!</p> <p>4 A: The two brothers are as different as chalk and cheese! B: a Right! Isn't that strange? b Oh no! That's a pity!</p> <p>5 A: Mr Halls, I would like you to meet my mother. B: a Yes, I am but who is that over there? b Of course. How do you do, Mrs Parker?</p> |
|--|--|

G Patrząc na zdjęcia, omówcie w parach następujące kwestie:



- How important are these times/moments/stages in life?
- What is good/bad about them?
- Have you ever had a similar experience?
- How did you feel?
- How do you think these people feel?

A: *Well, I believe that moving house is a very important time in people's life, don't you think so?*

B: *Absolutely. It's a fresh start: new house, new neighbours, new life! It may cause some problems though ...*

3

Travel Broadens the Mind

Lead-in (str. 38)

- 3.1 **travel** /trævəl/ (n) = the activity of travelling / **podróż**
e.g. He wrote a book about his **travels** in India.
Der.: traveller (n), travelling (adj)
- 3.2 **broaden** /brɔːdɪn/ (v) = make or become wider; increase (i.e. knowledge) / **poszerzać**
e.g. Kelly reads a lot because she wants to **broaden** her knowledge.
- 3.3 **scuba diving** (phr) = swimming underwater using special breathing equipment / **nurkowanie z akwalungiem**
e.g. **Scuba diving** allows you to see all the wonderful colours of the world under the sea.
- 3.4 **snorkel** /snɔːkəl/ (n) = tube through which a person swimming just under the surface of the sea can breathe / **fajka (rurka) do nurkowania**
e.g. Take your **snorkel** and flippers with you if you are going swimming.
Der.: snorkelling (n)
- 3.5 **hike** /haɪk/ (v) = take long walks in the countryside, usually for pleasure / **wędrować, iść na wycieczkę**
e.g. The club members often go **hiking** in the area.
Der.: hiking (n), hiker (n)
- 3.6 **kayaking** /kæɪkɪŋ/ (n) = sport, like canoeing, in a narrow boat / **kajakarstwo**
e.g. They went **kayaking** down a river on their adventure holiday.
- 3.7 **white-water rafting** (phr) = activity of riding on a raft over rough, dangerous parts of a fast-flowing river / **górski spływ pontonowy**
e.g. The strong current of the river scared me when we went **white-water rafting**.
- 3.8 **sandy** /sændi/ (adj) = covered with sand / **piaszczysty**
e.g. The **sandy** beach stretched for miles.
- 3.9 **cuisine** /kwiːzɪn/ (n) = the style of cooking that is typical of a place / **kuchnia narodowa lub regionalna**
e.g. Chinese **cuisine** is known for its aromatic spices.
- 3.10 **spectacular** /spektækjʊlə/ (adj) = very impressive / **robiący duże wrażenie**
e.g. If you stand here, the view of the valley is **spectacular**.
- 3.11 **falls** /fɔːls/ (n pl) = waterfall / **wodospad**
e.g. You will find Niagara **Falls** on the border between the USA and Canada.
- 3.12 **leisurely** /leɪʒəˈli/ (adj) = relaxed, slow / **spokojny, niespieszny**
e.g. Sam played a **leisurely** game of golf on Sunday.

- 3.13 **stroll** /strɒl/ (n) = slow, unhurried walk / **przechadzka**
e.g. We went for a **stroll** through the village square.
Der.: stroll (v)
- 3.14 **handmade** /hændmeɪd/ (adj) = made by hand, not by machine / **ręcznie wyrabiany**
e.g. Look at these beautiful **handmade** rugs.
- 3.15 **adventure** /ædvɛntʃə/ (n) = unusual, exciting and perhaps dangerous journey or series of events / **przygoda**
e.g. Alice had many **adventures** in Wonderland.
Der.: adventurous (adj), unadventurous (adj)
- 3.16 **package holiday** (phr) = holiday with everything arranged by a tour operator or travel agent / **zorganizowana wycieczka**
e.g. **Package holidays** are ideal for people who want everything organised for them.
-
- Reading (str. 39)**
- 3.17 **room service** (phr) = when meals and drinks are provided to guests in their rooms / **obsługa dostarczająca posiłki do pokoi hotelowych**
e.g. Shall I ring **room service** and ask them to send up a light snack?
- 3.18 **activities** /æktɪvɪtɪz/ (n pl) = things to do (sports, games, etc) / **zajęcia**
e.g. The hotel offers plenty of **activities** for children.
- 3.19 **facilities** /fə'sɪlɪtɪz/ (n pl) = buildings, pieces of equipment or services provided for a particular purpose / **infrastruktura, sprzęt, udogodnienia**
e.g. Does the hotel offer **facilities** for disabled people?
- 3.20 **break** /breɪk/ (n) = short rest / **krótki odpoczynek**
e.g. At this time of year there are many cheap weekend **breaks** available.
- 3.21 **a stone's throw** (phr) = very near / **o rzut kamieniem**
e.g. The office where he works is just **a stone's throw** from where he lives.
- 3.22 **stylish** /stɑɪlɪʃ/ (adj) = smart, elegant, fashionable / **stylowy, elegancki**
e.g. Mary looks so chic and **stylish** in that dress!
- 3.23 **trendy** /trendi/ (adj) = fashionable, modern / **modny, zgodny z najnowszymi trendami**
e.g. Carnaby Street is known for its **trendy** boutiques.
Opp.: old-fashioned
- 3.24 **extensive** /ɪkstensɪv/ (adj) = covering a wide area or range / **obszerny**
e.g. The hotel boasts an **extensive** range of activities.
Der.: extensively (adv)
- 3.25 **fully equipped** (phr) = with all the necessary equipment / **z pełnym wyposażeniem**
e.g. Our modern bungalows include a **fully equipped** kitchen.
- 3.26 **sample** /sɑːmpəl/ (v) = try / **próbować, testować**
e.g. They decided to **sample** some of the local specialities.
- 3.27 **woodland** /wɒdlənd/ (n) = land with a lot of trees / **obszar leśny**
e.g. It is a pity that so much **woodland** has been destroyed in order to build houses.
- 3.28 **date back** /deɪt bæk/ (phr v) = start or be made at a particular time / **pochodzić, być datowanym**
e.g. Although most of the building is of more modern construction, the tower **dates back** to the twelfth century.
- 3.29 **stained glass** (phr) = pieces of glass of different colours fixed together to make decorative windows or other objects / **witraż, okno witrażowe**
e.g. The Sainte Chapelle in Paris is noted for its beautiful **stained glass** windows.
- 3.30 **roar** /rɔː/ (v, n) = make a very loud noise / **tu: (o ogniu) buzować, huk (odgłos wydawany przez buzujący ogień)**
e.g. As we live on a main road, we can hear the traffic **roar** past at all hours of the day and night.
- 3.31 **roaring fire** (phr) = a fire with large flames / **buzujący ogień**
e.g. They sat in front of the **roaring log fire**.
- 3.32 **dine** /daɪn/ (v) = eat (formal) / **jeść (obiad)**
e.g. They **dined** at the most expensive restaurant in town.
Der.: dinner (n), diner (n), dining (adj)
- 3.33 **award-winning** /əwɔːrd wɪnɪŋ/ (adj) = having won prizes in competitions / **nagrodzony**
e.g. This **award-winning** film received eight Oscars.
- 3.34 **archery** /ɑːtʃəri/ (n) = sport of shooting at a target with a bow and arrow / **łucznictwo**
e.g. Robin Hood was known to be extremely good at **archery**.
- 3.35 **be situated** /bi sɪtʃueɪtɪd/ (v) = be located or placed / **być położonym, usytuowanym**
e.g. The cottage **is situated** on the edge of a wood.
- 3.36 **scenic** /sɪnɪk/ (adj) = with beautiful, picturesque scenery / **malowniczy, widokowy**
e.g. We'll be taking the **scenic** route on our coach tour, so have your cameras at the ready.
- 3.37 **amazing** /əmeɪzɪŋ/ (adj) = very surprising, making you feel pleasure, approval or wonder / **niezwykły, wyjątkowy, zdumiewający**
e.g. That was an **amazing** holiday, the best I've had so far.
Der.: amazingly (adv)
- 3.38 **waterfront** /wɔːtə'frʌnt/ (n) = street or piece of land next to water e.g. harbour / **nabrzeże**
e.g. When on holiday, I like standing on the **waterfront** to watch the sunset.

- 3.39 **unspoiled** /ʌnspɔɪld/ (adj) = (of place) beautiful because it has not been changed or built on in the recent past / **nienaruszony, dziewiczy**
e.g. *The village is still as picturesque and **unspoiled** as it was thirty years ago.*
Opp.: spoiled
- 3.40 **fascinating** /fæsnɪnɪŋ/ (adj) = very interesting and attractive / **fascynujący**
e.g. *I found the book **fascinating** and couldn't put it down.*
- 3.41 **experience** /ɪkspɪəriəns/ (v) = be in a particular situation or have sth happen to you / **doświadczyć, przeżyć**
osobiście
e.g. ***Experience** the thrill of an adventure holiday today.*
- 3.42 **fan** /fæn/ (n) = admirer / **fan, kibic**
e.g. *He is an enthusiastic **fan** of Westchester United and attends all their games.*
- 3.43 **open to the public** (phr) = open for people to visit / **otwarty dla zwiedzających**
e.g. *The new museum of folk art is now **open to the public**.*
- 3.44 **moor** /mʊə/ (n) = area of open and usually high land with poor soil, covered with grass and heather / **wrzosowisko**
e.g. *Nothing except grass grows on these **moors**.*
- 3.45 **wander** /wɒndə/ (v) = walk slowly and without particular direction / **szwędzać się, wałęsać się**
e.g. *I think we're lost! We've been **wandering** for hours but there's still no sign of the village.*
- 3.46 **self-contained** /self kəntend/ (adj) = with all own facilities such as kitchen and bathroom / **w pełni wyposażony, samodzielny, niezależny**
e.g. *We stay in a **self-contained** bungalow when we are on holiday because we like cooking our own meals.*
- 3.47 **restore** /rɪstɔː/ (v) = cause sth or sb to be in its/their previous condition / **odnowić, odrestaurować**
e.g. *The palace has been **restored** to its former splendour.*
Der.: restoration (n), restorer (n)
- 3.48 **modern conveniences** (phr) = hot and cold running water, wc, bath, telephone etc ('all mod cons' sometimes used as abbreviation) / **wszelkie wygody, dobrodziejstwa cywilizacji**
e.g. *The new houses have been built to the highest standards, with all **modern conveniences**.*
- 3.49 **aspiring** /əspɑɪərɪŋ/ (adj) = trying to become successful in a particular field / **ambitny**
e.g. *Shirley was an **aspiring** young actress who would do anything to succeed.*
- 3.50 **alike** /əlaɪk/ (adv) = both, equally / **w równym stopniu**
e.g. *Children and adults **alike** will enjoy the film.*

Vocabulary Practice (str. 40–41)

- 3.51 **weather forecast** (phr) = statement saying what the weather will be like during the next day or the next few days / **prognoza pogody**
e.g. *Take an umbrella with you, as the **weather forecast** said it would rain later on.*
- 3.52 **changeable** /tʃeɪndʒəbəl/ (adj) = likely to change many times / **zmienny**
e.g. *The weather in Britain is **changeable**. One minute it's wet, the next minute it's sunny!*
- 3.53 **boiling hot** (phr) = extremely hot / **upalny, skwarny**
e.g. *It was the height of the summer and the weather was **boiling hot**.*
- 3.54 **freezing cold** (phr) = extremely cold / **przeróżliwie zimno, lodowato**
e.g. *It was a **freezing cold** winter.*
- 3.55 **rucksack** /rʌksæk/ (n) = bag with straps that go over your shoulders, so that you can carry things on your back / **plecak**
e.g. *The hikers were walking along, carrying **rucksacks**.*
- 3.56 **goggles** /gɒɡlɪz/ (n pl) = large glasses that fit closely to your face around your eyes to protect them from water, etc / **gogle, okulary pływackie**
e.g. *He took his **goggles** and flippers and went down to the sea.*
- 3.57 **insect repellent** (phr) = cream or spray that keeps insects away / **krem odstraszający owady**
e.g. *As there were mosquitos around, he put on some **insect repellent**.*
- 3.58 **money belt** (phr) = belt with secure pockets for keeping money in / **pas na pieniądze**
e.g. *Having a lot of cash on him, Grahame wore a **money belt** on the flight.*
- 3.59 **guidebook** /gaɪdbʊk/ (n) = book that gives tourists information about a town, area or country / **przewodnik (książka)**
e.g. *We consulted our **guidebook** for the museum opening times.*
- 3.60 **first aid kit** (phr) = box of essential medical supplies, e.g. aspirin, bandages, sticking plasters / **apteczka pierwszej pomocy**
e.g. *If you are going hiking, don't forget your **first aid kit**.*
- 3.61 **credit card** (phr) = plastic card that is used to buy goods on credit / **karta kredytowa**
e.g. *Do you only accept cash or can I pay by **credit card**?*
- 3.62 **sunscreen** /sʌnskriːn/ (n) = cream to protect your skin from the sun's rays, especially in hot weather / **krem do opalania**
e.g. *You must always wear **sunscreen** when you go to the beach.*

- 3.63 **laptop computer** (phr) = small portable computer / **laptop**
e.g. He took his **laptop computer** to work on during the journey.
- 3.64 **binoculars** /bɪnɒkjʊləʳz/ (n pl) = two small telescopes joined together side by side that you look through to see things that are far away / **lornetka**
e.g. He took his **binoculars** and looked at the ships on the horizon.
- 3.65 **health spa** (phr) = kind of hotel where people go to do exercise and have special treatments to improve their health / **kurort**
e.g. Baden Baden used to have a fashionable **health spa**.
- 3.66 **rugged** /rʌɡɪd/ (adj) = (of place) uneven, covered with rocks and with little vegetation / (o krajobrazie) **surowy**
e.g. The moors have a wild **rugged** beauty of their own.
- 3.67 **stopover** /stɒpəʊvəʳ/ (n) = short stay in a place in between parts of a journey / **krótki pobyt**
e.g. The flight to Lisbon will make a **stopover** in Rome.
- 3.68 **cruise** /kruːz/ (n) = holiday during which you travel on a ship or boat and visit various places / **rejs**
e.g. A **cruise** around the islands would be wonderful.
- 3.69 **pastime** /pɑːstaɪm/ (n) = hobby, interest / **hobby, zainteresowanie, konik**
e.g. Stamp collecting is one of his favourite **pastimes**.
- 3.70 **secluded** /sɪkluːdɪd/ (adj) = (of place) quiet and private / **ustronny, odosobniony**
e.g. The house was set in a **secluded** spot with nothing but trees around.
Der.: seclusion (n)
- 3.71 **palm-fringed** /pɑːm frɪndʒd/ (adj) = with palm trees around it / **z palmami porastającymi obrzeża**
e.g. It was an exotic **palm-fringed** island with white sand and turquoise seas.
- 3.72 **elegant** /eɪlɪɡənt/ (adj) = smart, pleasing and graceful in appearance / **elegancki**
e.g. An **elegant** couple in evening dress got out of the limousine.
Der.: elegance (n)
Opp.: inelegant
- 3.73 **hot spot** (phr) = exciting place with a lot of activity or entertainment / **lokal rozrywkowy**
e.g. "Burgerworld" is a fashionable **hot spot** for teenagers.
- 3.74 **appreciate** /əˈpriːʃiət/ (v) = be grateful for / **doceniać**
e.g. We **appreciated** the personal care and attention given to us at our hotel.
Der.: appreciation (n), appreciative (adj)
- 3.75 **glamorous** /gləˈmərəs/ (adj) = more attractive, interesting and exciting than ordinary people or things / **efektowny, wytworny**
e.g. The **glamorous** Hollywood film star appeared, wrapped in diamonds and fur.
- 3.76 **upscale** /ʌpskeɪl/ (adj) = high class, luxurious / **ekskluzywny**
e.g. He was used to staying in **upscale** hotels.
- 3.77 **cobbled** /kɒbəl/ (adj) = (of street) with surface made up of small smooth round stones / **brukowany**
e.g. That **cobbled** street leads to the old church.
- 3.78 **gourmet** /ɡʊəˈmeɪ/ (adj) = (of food) nicer, more unusual and sophisticated than ordinary food, and more expensive / **wykwintny**
e.g. When I got my first salary, I took my parents out for a **gourmet** dinner.
- 3.79 **snow-capped** /snəʊ-kæpɪd/ (adj) = (of mountains) with snow on top / (o szczytach górskich) **ośnieżony**
e.g. In the distance we could see the **snow-capped** Alps.
- 3.80 **hostel** /hɒstəl/ (n) = large house where people can stay cheaply / **schronisko**
e.g. We stayed at a **hostel** as we couldn't afford a hotel.
- 3.81 **caravan** /kærəˈvæn/ (n) = vehicle where you can spend your holidays / **przyczepa kempingowa**
e.g. A **caravan** is much more convenient than a tent.
- 3.82 **cruise liner** (phr) = large ship on which people travel and visit a lot of places / **statek wycieczkowy**
e.g. The **cruise liner** looked like a huge, floating hotel.
- 3.83 **overcharge** /oʊvəˈtʃɑːrdʒ/ (v) = take too much money for goods or services / **policzyć (komuś) za dużo**
e.g. The waiter **overcharged** us, so we won't go to that restaurant again.
Opp.: undercharge
- 3.84 **flat battery** (phr) = battery that has lost some or all of its electrical charge / **wyczerpana bateria**
e.g. I left my headlights on all night, that is why I had a **flat battery** in the morning.
- 3.85 **flat tyre** (phr) = tyre that doesn't have enough air in it / (o oponie) **flak, kapeć**
e.g. We couldn't leave, until we pumped up the **flat tyre**.
- 3.86 **insurance** /ɪnʃʊərəns/ (n) = arrangement in which you pay money to a company so that they will pay money to you if sth unpleasant happens to you / **ubezpieczenie**
e.g. Make sure that you have adequate travel **insurance**.
- 3.87 **embassy** /embəsi/ (n) = group of government officials headed by an ambassador who represent their government in a foreign country; building where these people are based / **ambasada**
e.g. The **embassy** was a large, imposing neoclassical building.
- 3.88 **consulate** /kɒnsjʊlət/ (n) = place where a consul (official sent by his/her government to look after his/her countrymen in a foreign country) lives and works / **konsulat**
e.g. For passport and visa enquiries, contact your **consulate**.

- 3.89 **emergency** /ɪmɜːdʒənsi/ (n) = unexpected and difficult or dangerous situation (e.g. accident) which happens suddenly and requires quick action / **nagły wypadek**
e.g. As it was an **emergency**, they rang for an ambulance.
- 3.90 **destination** /destɪneɪʃən/ (n) = place to which sb is going or being sent / **cel podróży**
e.g. The island has become over-crowded because it is a popular holiday **destination**.
- 3.91 **belongings** /bɪlɒŋɪŋz/ (n pl) = the things that you own (especially those that are small enough to be carried) / **rzeczy osobiste**
e.g. Be careful to keep all your **belongings** with you when travelling.
- 3.92 **pickpocket** /pɪkˈpɒkɪt/ (n) = sb who steals things from people's pockets or bags in public places / **kieszonkowiec**
e.g. Watch out for **pickpockets** in and around the station.
- 3.93 **mugger** /mʌgə/ (n) = sb who attacks people violently in the street in order to steal money from them / **uliczny bandyta, zbir**
e.g. No sooner had he left the bank than he was set upon by **muggers** who tried to rob him.
- 3.94 **lantern** /læntən/ (n) = lamp in a metal frame with glass sides and a handle on top so it can be carried / **lampion, latarnia**
e.g. The carol singers were carrying lighted **lanterns**.
- 3.95 **dye-filled** /daɪ fɪld/ (adj) = with dye (paint) inside / **wypełniony farbą**
e.g. **Dye-filled** water bombs are thrown everywhere to make a colourful mess during the Holi Festival in India.
- 3.96 **fireworks** /faɪəwɜːks/ (n pl) = small objects containing chemicals and gunpowder which burn brightly and may produce loud noise when lit, used during festivals / **fajerwerki**
e.g. On 5th November, every year in Britain people set off **fireworks**.
- 3.97 **parade** /pəˈreɪd/ (n) = a group of people or vehicles moving through a public place in order to celebrate an important day or event / **parada, pochód**
e.g. It was a pity that it rained during the carnival **parade**.
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- Grammar in use (str. 42–45)**
- 3.98 **outer space** (phr) = the area outside the earth's atmosphere where the planets and stars are / **przestrzeń kosmiczna**
e.g. How long will it be before we travel to **outer space**?
- 3.99 **science-fiction** /saɪəns fɪkʃən/ (adj) = stories that take place in the future or in other parts of the universe / **(z gatunku) science fiction (fantastyki naukowej)**
e.g. H.G. Wells and Jules Verne were early **science-fiction** writers.
- 3.100 **decade** /deˈkeɪd/ (n) = period of ten years / **dekada (dziesięć lat)**
e.g. There were great technological advances during the last **decade** of the twentieth century.
- 3.101 **orbit** /ɔːbɪt/ (n) = curved path in space followed by an object, moon or star going round a planet / **orbita**
e.g. The moon is in **orbit** around the earth.
- 3.102 **race** /reɪs/ (n) = competition to see who is the fastest / **wyścig**
e.g. Who won the car **race**?
- 3.103 **reusable** /riːjuːzəbəl/ (adj) = sth that can be used again / **wielokrotnego użytku**
e.g. **Reusable** containers have become very popular as they are environmentally-friendly.
- 3.104 **freight** /freɪt/ (n) = goods transported by a lorry, train, ship or aeroplane / **ładunek**
e.g. This train carries both **freight** and passengers.
- 3.105 **guest** /ɡest/ (n) = sb who is visiting or has been invited; sb who is staying at a hotel / **gość**
e.g. **Guests** are reminded that they are expected to vacate their rooms by 10 am.
- 3.106 **ultimate** /ʌltɪmət/ (adj) = the best or most extreme example of its kind / **największy, szczytowy, jedyny w swoim rodzaju**
e.g. For the **ultimate** thrill, try a parachute jump.
- 3.107 **float** /fləʊt/ (v) = lie on or just below the surface of a liquid / **unosić się, dryfować**
e.g. Gerry was in the pool, **floating** on a waterbed.
- 3.108 **overtime** /oʊvəˈtaɪm/ (n) = time spent at work in addition to normal hours / **nadgodziny**
e.g. We'll have to work **overtime** to finish this project.
- 3.109 **hire** /haɪə/ (v) = rent for a short time / **wynająć**
e.g. We'll have to **hire** a hall for the wedding reception.
- 3.110 **university degree** (phr) = certificate or diploma that sb receives on completing a university course / **dyplom ukończenia studiów**
e.g. She has numerous **university degrees**, all of which are framed and hanging on her study walls.
- 3.111 **peak** /piːk/ (n) = a mountain or top of a mountain / **szczyt górski**
e.g. There ahead of us we saw the snow-capped **peak** of Mount Everest.
- 3.112 **rainforest** /reɪnfɒrɪst/ (n) = thick forest of tall trees in tropical areas with a lot of rain / **las tropikalny**
e.g. The continual destruction of the **rainforests** is endangering the earth's ecosystem.
- 3.113 **wonder** /wʌndə/ (n) = sth that causes people to feel surprise and admiration / **cud**
e.g. This building could be considered one of the **wonders** of the modern world.

- 3.114 **trip** /trɪp/ (n) = a (short) journey / **(krótka) wycieczka**
e.g. Mr Jones is away on a business **trip** at present.
- 3.115 **lifetime** /laɪftaɪm/ (n) = the length of time that sb is alive / **(całe) życie**
e.g. That holiday would be the trip of a **lifetime**.
- 3.116 **bargain** /bɑːrɡɪn/ (n) = sth bought at a special, low price / **okazyjny zakup**
e.g. At £10, the leather shoes were a **bargain**.
- 3.117 **aspect** /æspekt/ (n) = part of the character or nature of sth / **aspekt**
e.g. Which **aspect** of the course interests you most?
- 3.118 **enthusiastic** /ɪnθjuːziæstɪk/ (adj) = keen or willing / **entuzjastyczny**
e.g. They were very **enthusiastic** about starting the project.
Der.: enthusiastically (adv)
Opp.: unenthusiastic
- 3.119 **familiar** /fəˈmɪliə/ (adj) = recognised or known well by us / **zaznajomiony, znajomy, dobrze znany**
e.g. He revisited all the **familiar** places in his hometown.
Der.: familiarly (adv), familiarity (n), familiarise (v)
Opp.: unfamiliar
- 3.120 **nothing short of** (phr) = phrase used to express how great or extreme sth is / **naprawdę, iście (wyrażenie używane dla podkreślenia danej cechy)**
e.g. The view from this point is **nothing short of** amazing.
- 3.121 **track** /træk/ (n) = narrow road or path / **wąska droga, ścieżka**
e.g. A dirt **track** wound its way between the villages.
- 3.122 **steep** /stiːp/ (adj) = (of slope) rising at a very sharp angle and difficult to go up / **stromy**
e.g. He climbed slowly up the **steep** hill.
- 3.123 **tower** /taʊə/ (v) = sth that towers over other things is a lot taller than they are / **górować**
e.g. The highrise flats **tower** over the other buildings.
- 3.124 **outline** /aʊtlaɪn/ (n) = general shape of sth / **zarys**
e.g. The **outline** of the island could be seen in the distance.
- 3.125 **site** /saɪt/ (n) = place where buildings stand or stood or where sth happened / **miejsce, teren**
e.g. This is the **site** where the Bastille used to stand.
- 3.126 **loom** /lʊm/ (v) = appear as a shadowy form, large and possibly threatening / **widnieć, wyłaniać się**
e.g. The stone walls of the ancient castle **loomed** over the town.
- 3.127 **mist** /mɪst/ (n) = thin fog / **mgiełka**
e.g. **Mist** covered the mountain tops.
- 3.128 **glimpse** /ɡlɪmps/ (n) = brief and not very good look / **rzut okiem**
e.g. We caught a **glimpse** of the Queen as she sped by.
- 3.129 **ruins** /ruːnz/ (n pl) = parts of a building that remain after the rest of it has been destroyed or fallen down / **ruiny**
e.g. The **ruins** of the ancient city can still be seen.
- 3.130 **ridge** /rɪdʒ/ (n) = long narrow piece of raised land or a raised line on a flat surface / **grzbiet górski, grań**
e.g. The rock climber balanced on a **ridge** of the cliff.
- 3.131 **astonishing** /əˈstɒnɪʃɪŋ/ (adj) = very surprising, amazing / **zdumiewający**
e.g. Martin's memory is truly **astonishing**.
- 3.132 **scenery** /ˈsiːnəri/ (n) = land, water or plants that sb can see around them / **krajobraz**
e.g. The **scenery** in this part of the country is magnificent.
- 3.133 **clue** /kluː/ (n) = sth that helps you find the answer to a mystery or problem / **wskazówka, poszlaka**
e.g. Agatha Christie's detective character Hercule Poirot was excellent at following up **clues**.
- 3.134 **tour** /tuə/ (n) = organised trip or journey / **(zorganizowana) wycieczka**
e.g. We went on a **tour** of the museums and galleries.
- 3.135 **volunteer** /vɒlɒntɪə/ (v, n) = offer to do sth without being obliged to / **robić coś ochotniczo**
e.g. Several people **volunteered** to give blood for the earthquake victims.
Der.: voluntary (adj), voluntarily (adv)
- 3.136 **inflate** /ɪnflaɪt/ (v) = blow up / **(na)dmuchać, (na)pompować**
e.g. They **inflated** the balloons for the party.
Der.: inflation (n)
Opp.: deflate
- 3.137 **fiesta** /fiesta/ (n) = time of public entertainment and parties, usually on special religious holidays, especially in Spain or Latin America / **fiesta (okres hucznych zabaw, odbywających się zwykle z okazji pewnych świąt religijnych w Hiszpanii i Ameryce Łacińskiej)**
e.g. The sound of guitars and castanets could be heard in the distance during the **fiesta**.
- 3.138 **craft** /krɑːft/ (n) = activity that involves making things skilfully with the hands / **rzemiosło**
e.g. The college offers courses in **crafts** such as woodwork, pottery and jewellery making.

Idioms and Fixed Phrases (str. 45)

- 3.139 **live out of a suitcase** (idm) = be constantly travelling / **żyć na walizkach**
e.g. The only problem with being a travelling salesman is that you **live out of a suitcase**.
- 3.140 **drop sb a line** (idm) = write to sb / **napisać do kogoś**
e.g. Don't forget to **drop me a line** occasionally when you go to college.
- 3.141 **put my feet up** (idm) = have a rest / **odpocząć (z nogami na podnóżku)**
e.g. Clara had been so busy all day that she was glad of a chance to **put her feet up**.

- 3.142 **get a move on** (phr) = hurry up / **pospieszyć się**
e.g. *We need to leave in an hour, so **get a move on**.*
- 3.143 **under the weather** (idm, informal) = slightly ill / **czuć się nienajlepiej**
e.g. *He was just feeling **under the weather**, not ill enough to go to the doctor.*
- 3.144 **in the nick of time** (phr) = just in time / **w ostatniej chwili**
e.g. *The lifeguard arrived to save her **in the nick of time**.*
- 3.145 **lend an ear** (idm) = listen attentively / **wysłuchać**
e.g. *A true friend will always **lend an ear** to your problems.*
- 3.146 **it's early days yet** (phr) = it's too soon for sb to be completely sure about sth / **jest za wcześnie**
e.g. *The chances of going to the finals are higher now but **it's early days yet**. We will have to get through the next round.*
- 3.147 **cost the earth** (idm) = be very expensive / **kosztować fortunę**
e.g. *Diamonds may be a good investment but they **cost the earth**!*
- 3.148 **on the edge of one's seat** (phr) = very interested in what is happening or about to happen / **z zapartym tchem**
e.g. *The thriller was so exciting that the audience were **on the edge of their seats** until the very end.*
- 3.149 **make ends meet** (idm) = manage financially / **wiązać koniec z końcem**
e.g. *I don't know how you **make ends meet** on such a low salary.*

Listening and Speaking Skills (str. 46–47)

- 3.150 **mislabel** /mɪsləʊbəl/ (v) = put the wrong label on sth / **błędnie oznakować**
e.g. *The parcel didn't reach its destination because it was **mislabelled**.*
- 3.151 **court** /kɔːt/ (n) = place where legal matters are decided by judge and/or jury / **sąd**
e.g. *It would be better for you to settle the matter out of **court**.*
- 3.152 **relate** /rɪleɪt/ (v) = tell a story / **opowiadać, relacjonować**
e.g. *He **related** the whole story to us.*
- 3.153 **cancel** /kænsəl/ (v) = stop arrangements from happening, call off / **odwołać, anulować**
e.g. *They **cancelled** the day-trip because of the heavy rain.*
Der.: cancellation (n)
- 3.154 **reserve** /rɪzɜːv/ (v) = book, keep specially / **rezerwować**
e.g. *I'd like to **reserve** two seats for tomorrow night's performance, please.*
Der.: reservation (n)
- 3.155 **deposit** /dɪpɒzɪt/ (n) = sum of money which is part of the full price of sth, and which you pay when you agree to buy sth / **zaliczka**
e.g. *We normally require a 10% **deposit** on all bookings.*

- 3.156 **non-refundable** /nɒn rɪfʌndəbəl/ (adj) = which cannot be refunded/returned / **nie podlegający zwrotowi**
e.g. *For late cancellations of holidays, the deposit is **non-refundable**.*
- 3.157 **vehicle** /ˈviːkəl/ (n) = machine with engine (e.g. car) that carries people from place to place / **pojazd**
e.g. *A jeep is a **vehicle** which can move over rough terrain.*
- 3.158 **hatchback** /hætʃbæk/ (n) = car with extra door at the back which opens upwards / **samochód typu hatchback (z tylnymi drzwiami)**
e.g. *A **hatchback** is a convenient car for families.*

Culture Clip (str. 48–49)

- 3.159 **stunning** /stʌnɪŋ/ (adj) = wonderful, impressive / **ośniewający**
e.g. *From the top of the castle there was a **stunning** view of the valley.*
- 3.160 **chalk** /tʃɔːk/ (n) = type of soft white rock / **kreda**
e.g. *The Chiltern Hills are composed of **chalk**.*
Der.: chalky (adj)
- 3.161 **coastline** /kəʊstlaɪn/ (n) = the outline of a country's coast / **linia brzegowa**
e.g. *On early sixteenth-century maps, the **coastline** of most countries was not drawn very accurately.*
- 3.162 **shipwreck** /ʃɪprek/ (n) = a ship which has been destroyed in an accident at sea / **wrak statku**
e.g. *The diver discovered a **shipwreck** at the bottom of the sea.*
- 3.163 **strategic location** (phr) = a geographical position that is important / **strategiczne położenie**
e.g. *London became the capital city of England because of its **strategic location** by the River Thames.*
- 3.164 **shipping lane** (phr) = set course or route frequently used by ships / **trasa po której pływa wiele statków**
e.g. *The English Channel has many busy **shipping lanes**.*
- 3.165 **slope** /sloʊp/ (n) = the side of a mountain, hill or valley / **zbocze**
e.g. *The village is situated on a mountain **slope**.*
Der.: sloping (adj)
- 3.166 **wild game** (phr) = wild animals and birds that are hunted for sport and sometimes for food / **zwierzyna łowna**
e.g. *"There's plenty of **wild game** in this jungle," the hunter said.*
- 3.167 **railroad route** /reɪlroʊd ruːt/ (phr) = path followed by railroad (US English) Br. English: railway route / **linia kolejowa**
e.g. *During summer, **railroad routes** are usually much busier.*
- 3.168 **remains** /rɪmeɪnz/ (n pl) = things found, usually buried in the ground, from an earlier period of history / **szczątki, pozostałości**
e.g. *We looked around at the **remains** of an ancient and mysterious civilisation.*

- 3.169 **range** /reɪndʒ/ (n) = group of mountains / **pasmo (górskie)**
e.g. *Up ahead they could see the distant peaks of a range of mountains – the Himalayas.*
- 3.170 **wildlife** /waɪldlaɪf/ (n) = wild animals / **dzika zwierzyna**
e.g. *During the safari trip, we came across several kinds of wildlife such as tigers, elephants and hippos.*
- 3.171 **pioneer** /paɪəniə/ (n) = one of the first people to do sth or settle somewhere / **pionier**
e.g. *Mendel was a pioneer in the field of genetics.*
Der.: pioneering (adj)
- 3.172 **obstruct** /əbstrʌkt/ (v) = to block sth or get in the way / **przesłaniać, tarasować, blokować**
e.g. *The new building across the street obstructs what used to be a fine view.*
Der.: obstruction (n)
- 3.173 **recommendation** /ˌrekəməndeɪʃən/ (n) = suggestion that sth is good or useful; advice / **rekommendacja**
e.g. *We booked into that hotel because of a friend's recommendation.*
- 3.174 **continent** /kɒntɪnənt/ (n) = large area of land consisting of several countries / **kontynent**
e.g. *Europe is the world's most densely populated continent.*
Der.: continental (adj)
- 3.175 **roam** /rəʊm/ (v) = wander without any particular purpose / **włóczyć się, wałęsać się**
e.g. *After he lost his job, he would just roam the streets all day long.*
- 3.176 **due to** /djuː tu/ (prep) = happening or existing as a result of sth else / **z powodu**
e.g. *Due to technical problems, the flight will be delayed.*
- 3.177 **defend** /dɪfend/ (v) = fight to protect / **bronić**
e.g. *They were determined to defend their homeland against the enemy.*
Der.: defence (n), defensive (adj), defensively (adv)
- 3.178 **invade** /ɪnveɪd/ (v) = take over another country by force / **zbrojnie najeżdżać**
e.g. *William the Conqueror invaded England in 1066.*
Der.: invasion (n), invader (n), invasive (adj)
- 3.179 **cliff** /klɪf/ (n) = high area of land with a very steep side, especially next to the sea / **klif, urwisko**
e.g. *He peered over the cliff at the sea far below.*
- 3.180 **stretch** /streɪtʃ/ (n) = area of land or water / **połać**
e.g. *This narrow stretch of water separates England from continental Europe.*
- 3.181 **piñon pine** (phr) = pine tree with nutlike, edible seeds / **Pinus cembroides edulis, pinia o jadalnych nasionach, zwanych piniole**
e.g. *Forests of piñon pine stretched as far as the eye could see.*
- 3.182 **fir** /fɜː/ (n) = tall pointed evergreen tree / **jodła**
e.g. *Traditionally, a Christmas tree is a fir tree.*
- 3.183 **elk** /eɪlk/ (n) = type of large deer / **łoś**
e.g. *Elk peered shyly from the woods.*
- 3.184 **fossil** /fɒsəl/ (n) = hard remains of prehistoric animal or plant found inside rocks / **skamieniałość**
e.g. *A lot can be learned about prehistory from the study of fossils.*
Der.: fossilised (adj)
- 3.185 **establish** /ɪstæbəlɪʃ/ (v) = set up, create or introduce / **utworzyć, założyć, ustanowić**
e.g. *A shelter for homeless people was established in the area last month.*
Der.: establishment (n), established (adj)
- 3.186 **colony** /kɒləni/ (n) = (i) country controlled by a more powerful country (ii) place where a particular group of people live / **kolonia**
e.g. *Many African countries used to be British or French colonies.*
Der.: colonise (v), colonial (adj)
- 3.187 **hamper** /hæmpə/ (v) = to make sth difficult for sb to do / **przeszkadzać, utrudniać**
e.g. *Bad weather hampered attempts to rescue the fishing boat.*
- 3.188 **settler** /setlə/ (n) = sb who leaves his/her country to go and live in another country / **osadnik**
e.g. *The early settlers in the New World had to cope with many dangers.*

Writing (str. 50–51)

- 3.189 **preliminary** /prɪlɪmɪnri/ (adj) = taking place at the beginning of sth, usually as preparation / **wstępny**
e.g. *Before sitting the main examination, you are advised to take the preliminary test.*
- 3.190 **assign** /əsaɪn/ (v) = give sb a piece of work to do / **wyznaczyć, przydzielić (zadanie)**
e.g. *Projects were assigned to every student in the class.*
Der.: assignment (n)
- 3.191 **confirm** /kənfaɪm/ (v) = say that sth (e.g. an appointment) is definite, usually in writing or by telephone / **potwierdzić**
e.g. *I rang the dentist to confirm the time of our appointment.*
Der.: confirmation (n)
- 3.192 **ski lift pass** (phr) = document (pass) that allows you to use a ski lift (a machine for taking people to the top of a slope so that they can ski down it) / **karnet umożliwiający korzystanie z wyciągu narciarskiego**
e.g. *You can't go to the top of the slope if you haven't got a ski lift pass.*
- 3.193 **vacancy** /veɪkənsi/ (n) = room in a hotel available to let / **wolny pokój w hotelu**
e.g. *We tried to find a room in a hotel, but there were no vacancies during high season.*

- 3.194 **discount** /dɪskaʊnt/ (n) = reduction in the usual price / **zniżka**
e.g. *Is there a discount for advance booking?*
- 3.195 **conference** /kɒnfrəns/ (n) = meeting organised to discuss a particular subject / **konferencja**
e.g. *There was a travel agents' conference in progress, so the hotel was fully booked.*

- 3.196 **recipient** /rɪsɪpiənt/ (n) = person who receives a letter, parcel / **adresat**
e.g. *Always write the recipient's name and address clearly.*
Opp.: sender
- 3.197 **moss** /mɒs/ (n) = very small soft green plant which grows on damp soil, wood or stone / **mech**
e.g. *The castle's ancient stone walls were covered with moss.*
Der.: mossy (adj)

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

A Wybierz właściwy wyraz lub wyrażenie.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 While we were on holiday, we went for strolls on the beach. A sandy C spectacular B leisurely D adventurous 2 This hotel offers everything you need for a winter A break C bargain B craft D facility 3 We came across a beautiful woodland area. A fascinating C cobbled B amazing D unspoiled 4 Don't forget to take your with you in case of accidents. A first aid kit C credit card B money belt D health spa 5 Ahead of them they could see the mountains. A upscaled C rugged B palm-fringed D glamorous | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 It is a problem, when driving, to have a(n) if you are not carrying a spare. A guide book C insect repellent B flat tyre D hot spot 7 Do any of the world's remain unexplored? A conveniences C colonies B consulates D continents 8 He's an enthusiastic of his local football team. A mugger C volunteer B fan D pioneer 9 The Tudor Hotel offers you the chance to sleep in a bed. A self-contained C fully equipped B four-poster D dye-filled 10 The of the pyramid could be seen in the distance. A interior C range B ridge D outline |
|---|--|

B Uzupełnij luki wyrazem utworzonym od słowa napisanego w tej samej liniijce wielkimi literami.

So you think you need a holiday? You want to spend some time soaking up the sun or perhaps you would be happier 1) sights and monuments. Think first of what can go wrong. Your luggage may be 2) and, as a consequence of this, sent to a more interesting 3) than the one you go to (Lucky old luggage!). In the event of loss, you may not have enough 4) Upon arrival at your hotel (and bearing in mind that your flight may be delayed), you might find that, despite 5) of your reservation, this has not in fact been made or that your room has been double-booked. The 6) view that you were promised turns out to be of factories and you may be kept awake by neighbours. 7) may present other problems, ranging from poor service to food poisoning. The weather may be so 8) that you need both swimsuit and raincoat. You may be 9) wherever you go (watch out for pickpockets, too) and come home broke and fed up. Perhaps it is better to stay at home, turn on the TV and be an armchair 10) !

- TOUR LABEL DESTINE
- INSURE CONFIRM
- STUN DINE
- CHANGE CHARGE
- TRAVEL

C Uzupełnij luki wyrazami z listy poniżej.

• settlers • race • vacancy • discount • emergency • embassy • guidebook • mist • fossils • fiesta

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 A fine hung over the old castle, making it look more mysterious than ever.</p> <p>2 Yes, we do have a(n) for a single room.</p> <p>3 Early in these parts built huts to live in.</p> <p>4 Some people are so competitive that they see everything in life as a(n)</p> <p>5 The little Mexican town was in the middle of a colourful when we arrived.</p> | <p>6 If there is a(n), such as a fire, dial 999.</p> <p>7 The study of tells us a lot about prehistoric times.</p> <p>8 'Suntours' is offering a 10% on all its winter tours.</p> <p>9 I went to the to get a new visa.</p> <p>10 This is full of helpful travel tips.</p> |
|---|--|

D Przekształć podane zdania używając słowa napisanego tłustym drukiem oraz od jednego do czterech innych słów tak, aby wyrazić to samo znaczenie. Nie zmieniaj podanego wyrazu.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Going round the world would cost a lot of money. earth It would round the world.</p> <p>2 The hotel is very near the beach. throw The hotel from the beach.</p> <p>3 I didn't see the hotel very well because the car was moving too fast. caught I just the hotel because the car was moving too fast.</p> <p>4 I'll write to you when I get to Ibiza. line I'll from Ibiza.</p> <p>5 Our flight was delayed because there was something wrong with one engine.</p> | <p>due Our flight was delayed trouble.</p> <p>6 The castle was built in the twelfth century. back The castle twelfth century.</p> <p>7 We got to the airport just in time, you know. nick We got to the airport , you know.</p> <p>8 You should try their home-made sweets. sample Why not sweets?</p> <p>9 I'm grateful to you for all your help. appreciate I help.</p> <p>10 You have to go and see the cataract; It's a must. falls A trip a must.</p> |
|---|--|

E Zakreśl słowo, które nie pasuje do pozostałych.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 deer – squirrel – moss – elk</p> <p>2 stunning – spectacular – enthusiastic – amazing</p> <p>3 stroll – wander – roam – loom</p> | <p>4 rainforest – shipwreck – woodland – moor</p> <p>5 elegant – stylish – trendy – strategic</p> |
|---|---|

F Zakreśl właściwe zdanie lub wyrażenie.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 A: So we've lost the deposit on that holiday, then? B: a No, there aren't any vacancies. b Yes, they told me it's non-refundable.</p> <p>2 A: Look at that view! B: a That's great! It's the chance of a lifetime. b Wow! It's nothing short of marvellous.</p> <p>3 A: I've got terrible sunburn. B: a I told you to wear sunscreen. b You should have worn goggles.</p> | <p>4 A: That was a dreadful meal. B: a Yes, but they said it was seafood. b Yes, and it was supposed to be gourmet food.</p> <p>5 A: How about a cruising holiday this year? B: a You're joking. We can hardly make ends meet. b We'd better get a move on.</p> <p>6 A: Look at the beautiful windows in that cathedral. B: a I know, they're heated. b Yes, I think they're stained glass.</p> |
|--|---|

G Patrząc na zdjęcie, omówcie w parach następujące kwestie:



- What kind of holiday is this?
- Why might some people like/not like it?
- What can go wrong during a holiday?
- What kind of holiday would you prefer? Why?

A: *I guess this is a touring holiday, right?*

B: *Yes, I think so. I'd really like to go on a holiday like that, wouldn't you?...*

4

Earth is Dearer than Gold

Lead-in (str. 52)

- 4.1 **greenhouse gases** (phr) = substances like air that burn easily and are responsible for the greenhouse effect / **gazy cieplarniane**
e.g. *Factories release clouds of greenhouse gases every day.*
- 4.2 **renewable** /rɪnjuːəbəl/ (adj) = sth that can be used over and over again in different ways / **odnawialny**
e.g. *Sunlight, wind and water are renewable sources of energy.*
- 4.3 **coal** /kəʊl/ (n) = a hard black substance which comes from the ground and is burned as fuel / **węgiel**
e.g. *Old trains used coal as fuel.*
- 4.4 **solar** /səʊlə/ (adj) = having to do with the sun / **słoneczny**
e.g. *Solar energy will be widely used in the future.*
- 4.5 **hydropower** /haɪdrouˈpaʊə/ (n) = power created by water / **energia wodna**
e.g. *Hydropower is a clean source of energy.*
- 4.6 **run** /rʌn/ (v) = operate sth / **napędzać, zasilać**
e.g. *Electricity is used to run many different kinds of machines.*
- 4.7 **gadget** /gædʒɪt/ (n) = a small useful machine / **gadżet (małe, a przydatne urządzenie)**
e.g. *Gadgets, such as pocket-sized computers, can be very useful.*
- 4.8 **power** /paʊə/ (v) = give sth energy to work / **napędzać, zasilać**
e.g. *Did you know that Rolls Royce engines are used to power aeroplanes?*

- 4.9 **grain mill** (phr) = a building in which grains (seeds from rice, corn or wheat) are crushed to make flour / **młyn**
e.g. *Bakeries buy flour from grain mills to make bread.*
- 4.10 **sawmill** /sɔːmɪl/ (n) = a factory in which wood is cut into long flat pieces / **tartak**
e.g. *It's sad to watch logs being cut at a sawmill.*
- 4.11 **pump** /pʌmp/ (v, n) = force a liquid or gas to move in a particular direction / **pompować, pompa**
e.g. *I need to pump the dirty water out of the well.*
- 4.12 **capture** /kæptʃə/ (v) = catch sth or someone / **pojmać, schwycić, wychwycić**
e.g. *Special radios are used to capture whale songs.*
- 4.13 **windmill** /wɪndmɪl/ (n) = a building with sails on the outside which turn as the wind blows / **wiatrak**
e.g. *Amsterdam is famous for its tulips and windmills.*
- 4.14 **stream** /striːm/ (n) = a small narrow river / **strumyk, strumień**
e.g. *We sat by a beautiful stream and had a picnic.*
- 4.15 **dam** /dæm/ (n) = a wall built across a river to stop it from flowing and to make a lake / **tama**
e.g. *Dams are very common in Holland.*

Reading (str. 53)

- 4.16 **fossil fuel** (phr) = a substance such as coal or oil which is made from naturally destroyed parts of dead animals or plants and is burned to provide heat or power / **paliwo kopalne**
e.g. *Most countries use fossil fuel for energy.*

- 4.17 **generate** /dʒenəreɪt/ (v) = produce power / **generować, wytwarzać**
e.g. *Trains used to burn coal to generate power to move.*
Der.: generator (n)
- 4.18 **nuclear** /njuːkliə/ (adj) = relating to the splitting of the nuclei of atoms to produce energy / **nuklearny**
e.g. *Nuclear energy can be dangerous to our health.*
- 4.19 **alternative** /ɔːltɜːnətɪv/ (adj) = different from the usual things of its kind / **alternatywny**
e.g. *There are always alternative ways of solving a problem.*
Der.: alternatively (adv)
- 4.20 **wind farm** (phr) = a place where windmills are used to change wind into electricity / **farma (elektrownia) wiatrowa**
e.g. *More and more countries are building wind farms to meet the growing need for wind power.*
- 4.21 **turbine** /tɜːbaɪn/ (n) = a machine which uses air, gas, water or steam to produce power / **turbina**
e.g. *An aeroplane's engine is powered by a turbine.*
- 4.22 **rotor blade** /rəʊtəː bled/ (n) = a long, flat, thin piece of metal which turns and lifts sth off the ground / **łopatka śmigła/wirnika**
e.g. *The rotor blades of a helicopter move quickly and are dangerous.*
- 4.23 **unoccupied site** (phr) = a piece of land not being used for a particular purpose / **teren niezamieszkały**
e.g. *Companies usually buy unoccupied sites to build their factories on.*
- 4.24 **monitor** /mɒnɪtə/ (v) = check sth regularly and get information on it / **monitorować, obserwować**
e.g. *Seismologists monitor movements of the ground.*
- 4.25 **offshore** /ɒfʃɔː/ (adj) = placed or happening in the sea, near the coast / **znajdujący się na morzu, w pobliżu brzegu**
e.g. *There was an offshore accident yesterday.*
- 4.26 **source** /sɔːs/ (n) = a person, place or thing you get sth from / **źródło (np. energii)**
e.g. *The sun is our major source of energy.*
- 4.27 **maintain** /meɪntɪn/ (v) = keep sth in good condition by checking and repairing it when necessary / **utrzymywać (w dobrym stanie)**
e.g. *Aeroplanes and ships should be maintained regularly.*
Der.: maintenance (n)
- 4.28 **pole** /pəʊl/ (n) = a long piece of wood or metal used to support things / **maszt**
e.g. *The national flag was flying at the top of the pole.*
- 4.29 **tall order** (phr) = very difficult job or task / **twardy orzech do zgryzienia**
e.g. *Being asked to finish the project in two days is a tall order.*
- 4.30 **emit** /ɪmɪt/ (v) = produce or send out in a physical way / **wydzielać, emitować**
e.g. *The sun emits a large amount of heat.*
- 4.31 **contribute (to sth)** /kɒntrɪbjʊt/ (v) = help to cause or bring about sth / **przyczynić się (do czegoś)**
e.g. *Car fumes contribute to the increase of pollution every year.*
- 4.32 **global warming** (phr) = the rise in the Earth's temperature / **globalne ocieplenie klimatu**
e.g. *Due to global warming, annual temperatures are increasing.*
- 4.33 **entire** /ɪntaɪə(r)/ (adj) = whole / **cały**
e.g. *He was so hungry he ate the entire cake.*
- 4.34 **drawback** /drɔːbæk/ (n) = a disadvantage in sth or sb / **wada**
e.g. *The major drawback of recycling is the cost.*
- 4.35 **take advantage of sth/sb** (phr) = make good use of sth while you can / **korzystać z czegoś, wykorzystywać kogoś/coś**
e.g. *They took advantage of their parents being away and had a party.*
- 4.36 **array** /əreɪ/ (n) = a collection of objects arranged in a certain way / **szereg**
e.g. *There was a beautiful array of vegetables at the grocer's.*
- 4.37 **shut down** /ʃʌt daʊn/ (phr v) = stop the use of sth / **zamknąć (zakończyć działalność)**
e.g. *The car plant shut down because it was losing money.*
- 4.38 **objection** /əbɔːdʒekʃən/ (n) = when you say that you do not like or agree with sth or someone / **sprzeciw**
e.g. *People always make objections to tax rises.*
- 4.39 **demand** /dɪmɑːnd/ (n) = when there's demand for sth, a lot of people need it, want to have it or buy it / **zapotrzebowanie**
e.g. *We need to find new sources of energy to meet the world's demand for electricity.*

Vocabulary Practice (str. 54–55)

- 4.40 **circumference** /səˈkʌmfərəns/ (n) = the distance around the surface of a round object / **obwód**
e.g. *Do you know how to calculate the circumference of a circle?*
- 4.41 **diameter** /daɪəˈmɪtə/ (n) = the length of a straight line that is drawn across a round object passing through the middle of it / **średnica**
e.g. *What is the diameter of a golf ball?*
Der.: diametrically (adv)
- 4.42 **percentage** /pəˈsentɪdʒ/ (n) = number or amount shown in hundredths / **odsetek**
e.g. *A large percentage of people in many countries are unemployed.*

- 4.43 **push (for sth)** /pʊʃ/ (v) = try very hard to achieve sth or persuade someone to do it / **nawoływać (nawoływać do czegoś), przeć (do czegoś)**
e.g. The WWF is **pushing** for a ban on illegal hunting.
- 4.44 **sanctuary** /sæŋktʃuəri/ (n) = a place where birds or animals are protected and live freely / **rezerwat zwierzyny**
e.g. The government should set up more wildlife **sanctuaries**.
- 4.45 **storm** /stɔːrm/ (n) = bad weather with heavy rain, wind, thunder and lightning / **burza**
e.g. That was a very bad **storm** the other day, wasn't it?
- 4.46 **face** /feɪs/ (v) = deal with a problem that will affect you / **(z)mierzyć się (np. z problemem)**
e.g. Pollution is a problem we have to **face**.
- 4.47 **shortage** /ʃɔːtɪdʒ/ (n) = not enough of sth / **niedobór**
e.g. The world will face a water **shortage** in the future.
- 4.48 **off limits** (phr) = not allowed to be entered / **zamknięty dla osób nieupoważnionych**
e.g. Dirty beaches are **off limits** to bathers.
- 4.49 **logger** /lɒgə/ (n) = a man who cuts down trees / **drwal**
e.g. A **logger's** job is very tiring.
- 4.50 **overpopulation** /oʊvəˈpɒpjʊleɪʃən/ (n) = too many people living in an area / **przeludnienie**
e.g. **Overpopulation** is a major problem in large cities.
- 4.51 **lack** /læk/ (n) = shortage or absence of sth / **niedobór, brak**
e.g. In Africa there is a **lack** of food.
- 4.52 **resource** /rɪzɔːsɪs/ (n) = things that a country has which can be used to increase its wealth / **zasoby, bogactwa naturalne**
e.g. South America is rich in natural **resources**.
- 4.53 **deforestation** /diːfɒrɪsteɪʃən/ (n) = the cutting down of forests / **wylesienie, wycinanie znacznych obszarów leśnych**
e.g. There isn't much fresh air anymore because of **deforestation**.
- 4.54 **endangered species** (phr) = plants or animals that are in danger of becoming extinct / **gatunki zagrożone (wyginięciem)**
e.g. Whales and pandas are **endangered species**.
- 4.55 **wipe out** /waɪp aʊt/ (phr v) = destroy places, animals or people completely / **znieść (z powierzchni ziemi)**
e.g. The fire **wiped out** the whole forest.
- 4.56 **industrial** /ɪndʌstriəl/ (adj) = relating to or used in industry / **przemysłowy**
e.g. The USA is an **industrial** country.
Der.: industrialization (n)
- 4.57 **waste** /weɪst/ (n) = anything which has been used and is not needed anymore / **odpad(y)**
e.g. Factories produce tonnes of toxic **waste** every year.
- 4.58 **reduce** /rɪdjuːs/ (v) = make sth smaller in size or amount / **zmniejszyć, zredukować**
e.g. We must try to **reduce** the use of aerosol sprays.
- 4.59 **aerosol** /eəˈrɒsəl/ (n) = a substance in a can which comes out like a spray when a button is pushed / **areozol**
e.g. **Aerosols** can cause breathing problems.
- 4.60 **rubbish dump** (phr) = a place where rubbish is taken / **wysypisko śmieci**
e.g. **Rubbish dumps** are usually located on the outskirts of cities.
- 4.61 **gas mask** (phr) = a mask you wear on your face to protect you from poisonous gases / **maska przeciwgazowa**
e.g. In very polluted cities, people may have to wear **gas masks** in the future.
- 4.62 **acid rain** (phr) = rain polluted by the gases in the atmosphere emitted from factories / **kwaśny deszcz**
e.g. **Acid rain** is harmful to the environment.
Der.: acidity (n)
- 4.63 **ozone layer** (phr) = the part of the earth's atmosphere which protects us from the sun / **warstwa ozonowa**
e.g. The hole in the **ozone layer** increases every year.
- 4.64 **urban sprawl** (phr) = the uncontrollable growth of a city area / **rozrost miasta**
e.g. Overpopulation has led to **urban sprawl**.
- 4.65 **shower** /ʃaʊə/ (v, n) = washing yourself while standing / **(brać) prysznic**
e.g. We should take many **showers** during a heatwave.
- 4.66 **recycle** /rɪˈsaɪkəl/ (v) = collect and process things like cans, glass or paper so that they can be used again / **użytkować, uzdatniać**
e.g. Glass, paper and aluminium cans can be **recycled**.
- 4.67 **litter** /lɪtə/ (n) = rubbish left on the ground / **śmieci**
e.g. Keep our city clean! Please don't drop **litter** in the streets.
- 4.68 **conserve** /kənˈsɜːv/ (v) = protect sth from danger or loss / **chronić**
e.g. We need to take action to **conserve** our forests.
Der.: conservation (n), conservationist (n)
- 4.69 **insulate** /ɪnˈsjuːlət/ (v) = protect a building from cold or noise by putting material such as foam, fibreglass or polystyrene, etc between the walls / **(o budynku) izolować, ocieplać**
e.g. Nowadays, people **insulate** their homes from the noise of traffic.
- 4.70 **fluorescent** /flʊəˈresənt/ (adj) = shining with a very hard bright light / **fluorescencyjny**
e.g. Most offices use **fluorescent** light.
- 4.71 **consumption** /kənˈsʌmpʃən/ (n) = using, eating or drinking an amount of sth / **zużycie**
e.g. There is a high water and electricity **consumption** in cities all around the world.

Grammar in use (str. 56–59)

- 4.72 **mammal** /mæməl/ (n) = an animal that feeds its babies with milk / **ssak**
e.g. *Whales are mammals.*
- 4.73 **lizard** /lɪzəd/ (n) = a reptile with short legs and a long tail / **jaszczurka**
e.g. *An iguana is a type of large lizard.*
- 4.74 **centipede** /sentpɪd/ (n) = a long, thin insect with many legs / **parecznik (popularnie: stonoga)**
e.g. *Centipedes are harmful to plants.*
- 4.75 **poisonous** /pɔɪzənəs/ (adj) = full of poison which can kill you / **jadowity**
e.g. *There are many kinds of poisonous snakes.*
- 4.76 **ultraviolet** /ʌltrəvʌɪələt/ (adj) = referring to light which can make your skin become darker after being in the sunlight / **ultrafioletowy**
e.g. *Ultraviolet light is dangerous for our skin.*
- 4.77 **radiation** /reɪdɪeɪʃən/ (n) = energy or heat coming from a particular source / **promieniowanie, radiacja**
e.g. *Radiation therapy is often used with cancer patients.*
Der.: radiator (n)
- 4.78 **can't stand** (phr) = strongly dislike sth or not be able to bear it / **nie móc znieść**
e.g. *I can't stand seeing homeless people sleeping in the street.*
- 4.79 **can't help** (phr) = not be able to control the way you feel, think or behave / **nie móc się powstrzymać od**
e.g. *I can't help feeling sad about you losing your job.*
- 4.80 **grateful** /grætɪfəl/ (adj) = thankful to someone for giving or doing sth for you / **wdzięczny**
e.g. *I'm grateful to you for all your help! Thank you!*
Der.: gratitude (n)
- 4.81 **rely (on sb)** /rɪlaɪ/ (v) = trust someone to do sth / **polegać (na kimś)**
e.g. *There are only two people I can really rely on.*
Der.: reliable (adj), unreliable (adj), reliability (n)
- 4.82 **deceive** /dɪsɪv/ (v) = make someone believe that sth is or is not true / **oszukać, zwieść**
e.g. *He deceived me into thinking that he was trustworthy.*
Der.: deception (n)
- 4.83 **treasure** /treʒə/ (v) = keep sth carefully because you feel it is very special / **traktować jak skarb**
e.g. *I treasure this ring! It was the last gift my father gave me before he died.*
- 4.84 **tundra** /tʌndrə/ (n) = the large, flat area of land in Northern Europe, Asia and America which is frozen and has no trees / **tundra**
e.g. *Alaska is part of the tundra.*
- 4.85 **treeless** /triːləs/ (adj) = having no trees / **bezdrzewny**
e.g. *The tundra is a treeless area.*
- 4.86 **distinct** /dɪstɪŋkt/ (adj) = clear, different from sth else / **wyraźny, odmienny**
e.g. *Even twins have distinct differences between them.*
Der.: distinctive (adj)
- 4.87 **permanent** /pɜːmənənt/ (adj) = lasting forever / **stały**
e.g. *I'll help you now, but you must find a permanent solution to your problem.*
- 4.88 **frozen** /frɔʊzən/ (adj) = very hard and full of ice because it is very cold / **zamrznięty, zamrożony**
e.g. *The lake was frozen because of the cold weather.*
- 4.89 **layer** /leɪə/ (n) = a thin, flat piece of sth that covers a surface / **powłoka, warstwa**
e.g. *There was a thick layer of dust on the furniture.*
- 4.90 **permafrost** /pɜːmɜːfrɔːst/ (n) = land permanently frozen / **wieczna zmarzlina**
e.g. *Alaska has a lot of permafrost.*
- 4.91 **vary** /veəri/ (v) = (of things) be different from other things in size, amount, colour or degree / **różnić się**
e.g. *Eagles and hawks vary slightly in size.*
Der.: variation (n), variety (n), various (adj)
- 4.92 **Inuit** /ɪnjuːt/ (adj) = originally coming from Northern Canada or Greenland / **eskimoski**
e.g. *Inuit people live in Greenland.*
- 4.93 **reindeer** /reɪndɪə/ (n) = a deer with large horns that lives in northern areas of Europe, Asia and America / **renifer**
e.g. *Santa Claus is said to have eight reindeer for his sleigh.*
- 4.94 **fragile** /frædʒəl/ (adj) = easily broken or damaged / **kruchy, wąty**
e.g. *Please be careful with that vase – it's very fragile!*
Der.: fragility (n)
- 4.95 **safeguard** /sæfɡɑːd/ (v) = protect sth from harm, damage or bad treatment / **otaczać ochroną**
e.g. *In a murder investigation, the police usually safeguard key witnesses.*
- 4.96 **delicate** /dɪlɪkət/ (adj) = easily damaged and in need of careful treatment / **delikatny**
e.g. *People are sometimes afraid to hold babies because they are so delicate.*
Der.: delicately (adv)
- 4.97 **vote** /vəʊt/ (v) = make an official choice for a politician or a political party in elections / **głosować**
e.g. *Americans vote for the President of their country every four years.*
Der.: vote (n)
- 4.98 **sow** /soʊ/ (v) = plant seeds (Note: sow the seeds of sth: cause sth to start) / **siać**
e.g. *Deforestation has sown the seeds of climate change.*

- 4.99 **seed** /sɪd/ (n) = a small hard part from which a new plant grows / **nasiono**
e.g. I'm going to plant flower **seeds** in my garden.
- 4.100 **mahogany** /mə'hɒɡəni/ (n) = dark reddish brown wood used to make furniture / **mahoń**
e.g. Furniture made from **mahogany** is very expensive.
- 4.101 **timber** /tɪmbəʀ/ (n) = the wood used for building houses and making furniture / **drewno**
e.g. A lot of **timber** is used in building houses.
- 4.102 **preserve** /prɪzɜːv/ (v) = do sth in order to save or protect animal or plant life from danger / **chronić, ocalać**
e.g. We need to find new ways to **preserve** animal and plant life.
Der.: preservation (n)
-
- Idioms and Fixed Phrases (str. 59)**
- 4.103 **take my hat off to sb** (idm) = admire sb for sth he/she has done / **chylić przed kimś głowę**
e.g. Your project was very impressive! I **take my hat off to you!** Bravo!
- 4.104 **on the go** (phr) = always being busy and active / **stale zajęty, w biegu**
e.g. My friend has three jobs, so she's always **on the go**.
- 4.105 **hold still** (phr) = not move / **nie ruszać się, ustać w miejscu**
e.g. It's difficult for my son to **hold still** when I take him to the dentist.
- 4.106 **have a heart of gold** (idm) = be very good and kind to others / **mieć serce ze złota**
e.g. Jenny **has a heart of gold**. She always helps others.
- 4.107 **have a go at sb** (phr) = criticise someone unfairly / **niesłusznie kogoś krytykować**
e.g. She **had a go at me** even though I hadn't lied to her anyway.
- 4.108 **lose heart** (idm) = become sad, depressed and no longer interested in sth / **tracić serce (do czegoś)**
e.g. After she failed her exams for the second time, she started **to lose heart**.
- 4.109 **take sb for granted** (phr) = use sb's help without showing them that you are grateful for it / **uważać za oczywistą czyjąś pomoc, pracę itp.**
e.g. She is not a good friend. She always **takes you for granted**.
- 4.110 **keep one's head** (idm) = be calm in a difficult situation / **zachować zimną krew**
e.g. I know you have a lot of problems right now but try to **keep your head**. Don't panic.
- 4.111 **have butterflies in one's stomach** (idm, informal) = be very nervous or excited about sth / **mieć tremę, denerwować się**
e.g. I'm going for an interview for a new job and **have got butterflies in my stomach**.
- 4.112 **kill two birds with one stone** (idm) = manage to achieve two aims by doing one thing / **upiec dwie pieczenie na jednym ogniu**
e.g. I **killed two birds with one stone**, this morning: I took money out of the bank and paid my bills.
- 4.113 **take the bull by the horns** (idm) = do sth you feel you have to do even though it's difficult / **wziąć byka za rogi**
e.g. **Take the bull by the horns** and tell her how you feel about her.
- 4.114 **crocodile tears** (idm) = when sb doesn't show real sadness, tears that are not sincere / **krokodyle łzy**
e.g. I know you don't care; those aren't real tears, they're only **crocodile tears!**
- 4.115 **the lion's share** (idm) = the biggest part of sth / **lwia część**
e.g. We all worked on this project but he got **the lion's share** of the profit!
-
- Listening and Speaking Skills (str. 60–61)**
- 4.116 **warning** /wɔːnɪŋ/ (n) = sth said or written telling people of a possible danger or problem / **ostrzeżenie**
e.g. Did you hear the **warning** about the possible earthquake?
- 4.117 **fit** /fɪt/ (v) = put sth somewhere / **umieścić, zamontować**
e.g. We are going to **fit** a new lock on our door.
- 4.118 **filter** /fɪltə/ (n) = a device through which sth is passed / **filtr**
e.g. Don't forget to put a **filter** in your cafetière pot when you make coffee.
- 4.119 **fine** /faɪn/ (v) = make someone pay an amount of money as punishment / **ukarać grzywną, mandatem**
e.g. They should **fine** people who drop litter in the street.
- 4.120 **activist** /æktɪvɪst/ (n) = a person who works for an organisation and tries to make political or social changes / **aktywista**
e.g. Greenpeace **activists** are always fighting against cruelty to animals.
- 4.121 **habitat** /hæbɪtæt/ (n) = the natural environment where an animal lives / **naturalne środowisko, siedlisko**
e.g. Deforestation has destroyed the natural **habitats** of many animals.
Der.: habitation (n)
- 4.122 **quotation** /kwɒtəʃən/ (v) = a sentence or passage from a book, poem or play repeated by sb else / **cytat**
e.g. He likes repeating **quotations** from Shakespeare.
- 4.123 **ban** /bæn/ (v) = officially say that sth must not be done, shown or used / **zabronić, zakazać**
e.g. The headteacher decided to **ban** the use of mobile phones at school.

- 4.124 **energy use** (phr) = the use of energy / **zużycie energii**
e.g. *We should learn to reduce **energy use**.*
- 4.125 **car pool** (phr) = when people take turns driving each other or each other's children to work or school / **wzajemne podwożenie się samochodem do pracy, odwożenie na zmianę dzieci do szkoły itp.**
e.g. *I decided to start a **car pool** in order to save money.*
- 4.126 **landfill** /lændfɪl/ (n) = a large deep hole where large amounts of rubbish are put / **wielki dół na śmieci, odpady itp.**
e.g. *Living close to a **landfill** can cause health problems.*
- 4.127 **clean-up campaign** (phr) = when people get together to clean up areas with a lot of rubbish / **akcja sprzątania**
e.g. *There should be more **clean-up campaigns** to keep the beaches clean.*
- 4.128 **rare** /reə/ (adj) = not very common, unusual / **rzadki**
e.g. *Many **rare** birds are in danger of becoming extinct.*
-
- Literature Corner (str. 62–63)**
- 4.129 **verse** /vɜːs/ (n) = a part that divides a song or a poem / **wers**
e.g. *His poem is very long; it has 15 **verses**!*
- 4.130 **inspire** /ɪnspɪə/ (v) = be the source of an idea or a motivation / **inspirować**
e.g. *The university professor **inspired** her to write a book.*
Der.: inspiration (n)
- 4.131 **lyrics** /lɪrɪks/ (n pl) = the words of a song or poem / **tekst piosenki lub wiersza**
e.g. *The **lyrics** to this song are a bit difficult to understand.*
Der.: lyrical (adj)
- 4.132 **epic** /epɪk/ (adj) = a long poem, book or film which has many events and tells a story that lasts for a long period of time / **epicki**
e.g. *"Star Wars" is an **epic** film.*
- 4.133 **ballad** /bæləd/ (n) = a long poem or song which tells a story / **ballada**
e.g. *Love songs are mostly **ballads**.*
- 4.134 **rhyme** /raɪm/ (n) = the use in poetry of words that sound the same / **rym, rymowanie**
e.g. *Modern poems are not usually in **rhyme**.*
- 4.135 **rhythm** /rɪðəm/ (n) = a regular series of sounds, syllables etc / **rytm**
e.g. *This song has great **rhythm** – all I want to do is dance to it!*
- 4.136 **imagery** /ɪmɪdʒəri/ (n) = a description or symbol in a poem, which creates a strong picture in your mind / **metaforyka, obrazowanie**
e.g. *This poem uses powerful **imagery**.*
- 4.137 **skip** /skɪp/ (v) = make little jumps from one foot to another / **podskakiwać, skakać na skakance**
e.g. *When I was a little girl, I loved to **skip**.*
- 4.138 **fairy land** (phr) = an imaginary place where fairies live / **baśniowa kraina**
e.g. *There was a **fairy land** in the film "The Lord of the Rings".*
- 4.139 **afar** /əfɑː/ (adv) = far away / **daleko, w oddali**
e.g. *Seen from **afar**, those buildings look so different.*
- 4.140 **clover** /kloʊvə/ (n) = a small plant with pink or white ball-shaped flowers / **koniczyna**
e.g. *Have you ever found a four-leafed **clover**?*
- 4.141 **daisy** /deɪzi/ (n) = a small flower with white petals and a yellow center / **stokrotka**
e.g. ***Daisies** are my favourite flowers. They are beautiful and last longer than roses.*
- 4.142 **overhead** /oʊvəˈhed/ (adv) = above your head / **nad głową**
e.g. *An aeroplane was flying **overhead**.*
- 4.143 **hum** /hʌm/ (v) = make a very low continuous sound / **nucić**
e.g. *Sometimes I **hum** my favourite songs.*
- 4.144 **to and fro** (phr) = forward and backward / **tam i z powrotem**
e.g. *We watched the tennis ball go **to and fro**.*
- 4.145 **ant** /ænt/ (n) = a very small, brown or black insect with six legs. / **mrówka**
e.g. ***Ants** are the busiest insects I've ever seen.*
- 4.146 **sorrel** /sɒrəl/ (n) = a plant with a bitter taste sometimes used in salads / **szczaw**
e.g. *I'm sorry, I don't like **sorrel** in my salad.*
- 4.147 **ladybird** /leɪdɪbɜːd/ (n) = a small round insect, red with black spots / **biedronka**
e.g. ***Ladybirds** are said to bring good luck.*
- 4.148 **alight** /əlaɪt/ (v) = land / **(o ptakach, owadach itp.) usiąść**
e.g. *The bee **alighted** (**alit**) on a beautiful rose.*
- 4.149 **jointed** /dʒɔɪntɪd/ (adj) = having joints (i.e. parts of a plant from which leaves grow) / **posiadający węzły (miejsca na łodydze, z których wyrastają poszczególne pędy lub liście)**
e.g. *New leaves will soon spring out of the **jointed** plant.*
- 4.150 **swallow** /swɒləʊ/ (n) = a small bird with pointed wings and a split tail / **jaskółka**
e.g. ***Swallows** are very beautiful, don't you think?*
- 4.151 **heed** /hiːd/ (v) = pay attention to what is happening or what someone says / **zważać na**
e.g. *He didn't **heed** my warning about having a scorpion as a pet.*
- 4.152 **fly** /flaɪ/ (n) = small insect with two wings / **mucha**
e.g. *That humming **fly** is driving me mad.*
- 4.153 **drift** /drɪft/ (v) = be carried somewhere by wind or water / **unosić się**
e.g. *The snow **drifted** because of the winds.*
- 4.154 **clad** /klaɪd/ (adj) = wearing clothes / **ubrany, odziany**
e.g. *The Prince was **clad** in wonderful clothes.*

- 4.155 **armour** /ɑːˈmɔːr/ (n) = special metal clothing soldiers used to wear to protect themselves in war / **zbroja**
e.g. In the 1500s soldiers and their horses wore **armour** when they went to war.
- 4.156 **pied** /paɪd/ (adj) = having two or more different colours / **pstrokaty**
e.g. The **pied** wagtail is a bird of several colours.
- 4.157 **hue** /hjuː/ (n) = a colour or shade of a colour / **odcień**
e.g. That blouse will have a different **hue** in the sunlight.
- 4.158 **crimson** /ˈkrɪmzən/ (n) = a deep, red colour / **szkarłat**
e.g. She was wearing a beautiful **crimson** blouse.
- 4.159 **swift** /swɪft/ (adj) = quick / **szybki**
e.g. The police were **swift** in catching the thief.
- 4.160 **knob** /nɒb/ (n) = a round handle on a door / **gałka (od drzwi)**
e.g. I bought a beautiful brass **knob** to put on my door.
- 4.161 **perch** /pɜːtʃ/ (v) = sit down on the edge or on top of sth / **przysiąść (na szczycie lub koniuszku)**
e.g. The bird **perched** itself on my balcony rails.
- 4.162 **stitch** /stɪtʃ/ (v) = join two things together using a needle and thread / **zszywać**
e.g. The doctor **stitched** the cut in his arm carefully.
- 4.163 **tuck** /tʌk/ (n) = a fold in a piece of cloth / **fald, zakładka**
e.g. I don't like **tucks** in my skirts.
- 4.164 **mend** /mend/ (v) = fix or repair sth / **naprawiać**
e.g. Mother always **mends** my father's socks.
- 4.165 **tear** /teə/ (n) = a hole made in a piece of cloth / **dziura (w ubraniu)**

e.g. There is a huge **tear** in my jeans.

- 4.166 **nonsense** /ˈnɒnsəns/ (n) = sth written or spoken that you feel is silly or untrue / **nonsens, bzdura**
e.g. That book she wrote was full of **nonsense!**

Writing (str. 64–65)

- 4.167 **address** /əˈdres/ (v) = put sb's name and address on a letter, envelope etc, say sth to sb / **(s)kierować się, zwracać się (do kogoś), (za)adresować**
e.g. The angry reader sent a letter of complaint, **addressed** to the Editor.
- 4.168 **rhetorical** /rɪˈtɒrɪkəl/ (adj) = (of a question) asked in order to make a statement / **(o pytaniu) retoryczne**
e.g. He likes asking **rhetorical** questions.
- 4.169 **consequence** /kɒnsɪkwəns/ (n) = the result or the effect of sth / **konsekwencja, skutek**
e.g. If you lie to him and he finds out, you'll have to face the **consequences**.
- 4.170 **ivory** /ˈaɪvəri/ (n) = a hard cream-coloured substance which forms elephant tusks / **kość słoniowa**
e.g. Jewellery made from **ivory** is very expensive.
- 4.171 **pedestrian** /ˈpɪdɪstriən/ (n) = someone who is walking in a city and doesn't travel by car / **pieszy**
e.g. **Pedestrians** must be careful when crossing the streets.
- 4.172 **reserve** /ˈrɪzɜːv/ (n) = an area where animals, birds and plants are officially protected / **rezerwat**
e.g. Africa is going to set up more nature **reserves** to protect endangered species.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

A Wybierz właściwy wyraz lub wyrażenie.

- The is the only insect that stores its food.
A ant C centipede
B ladybird D fly
- There are many things we can do to our environment.
A maintain C mend
B contribute D preserve
- The fireman had to put on a(n) in order to breathe through the fumes.
A layer C armour
B gas mask D tuck
- Most cities face the problem of air pollution.
A nuclear C offshore
B industrial D renewable
- The use of power is a good way to save energy.
A ultraviolet C solar
B crimson D fluorescent
- The rise in the earth's temperature, known as, might cause the ice at the poles to melt.
A global warming C ozone layer
B greenhouse gas D rubbish dump
- The sun a large amount of heat.
A powers C emits
B demands D inspires
- We have made some terrible mistakes in the past and therefore should prepare ourselves to face the of our actions.
A drawbacks C resources
B consequences D shortages

9 Dad bought another useless kitchen : an egg-timer!

- A turbine C gadget
B rotor blade D knob

10 is an economical, renewable and clean source of energy.

- A Hydropower C Coal
B Fossil fuel D Timber

B Uzupełnij luki wyrazem utworzonym od słowa napisanego w tej samej linii wielkimi literami.

What will life on Earth be like in twenty, thirty or even fifty years' time? Does anyone really know the answer to this question? Probably not, since nobody can truly tell us what will become of our planet. However, just a look at our world today is enough to give us a rather gloomy idea of the future as well: **1)** , unemployment and crime. Our life has become difficult and **2)** It seems that no matter how hard we try to make it better, it always seems to get worse instead. In order to build more houses, we cut down our forests, which causes lack of oxygen and destroys the natural **3)** of many animals and plants. Cities have become very noisy as well and people put **4)** in their homes to protect themselves from noise. The use of fossil fuel and aerosols, which emit **5)** gases, pollute the air we breathe and cause health problems to a large **6)** of people. So are we heading for disaster? Hopefully not.

Certain environmental organisations seem to have managed to persuade many governments to take positive steps towards the **7)** of our planet, such as the use of **8)** sources of energy and the introduction of strict laws concerning the protection of **9)** species and the control of **10)**

There is still hope, as long as we all realise the significance of this effort and become, in any way we can, part of the solution rather than part of the problem. This way, we can look forward to the future knowing it will be bright and promising.

OVERPOPULATE
DEMAND

HABIT
INSULATE

POISON
PERCENT

CONSERVE
ALTERNATE
DANGER
FOREST

C Uzupełnij luki wyrazami z listy poniżej.

• logger • diameter • ban • maintain • humming • rare • epic • offshore • still • urban

1 Pollution has become a problem of proportions.

2 The forest was off limits, so I was shocked to see a(n) cutting down trees!

3 You don't meet many polite people anymore – it's quite

4 A small house is more economical to than a larger one.

5 Many governments will soon have to cars from entering the city centre.

6 We stopped the boat and swam in the deep blue sea.

7 It's difficult to concentrate when you hear someone songs.

8 The dentist said, "You might make me take out the wrong tooth if you don't hold"

9 What's the problem? Can't you find the of that circle?

10 Do you think it's impossible to solve the problem of sprawl?

D Przekształć podane zdania używając słowa napisanego tłustym drukiem oraz od jednego do czterech innych słów tak, aby wyrazić to samo znaczenie. Nie zmieniaj podanego wyrazu.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 I know it's difficult to stay calm at a time like this, but please try. head You should try to at a time like this.</p> <p>2 We all did our best for the success of this experiment! He shouldn't get all credit. share We all did our best for the success of this experiment, but he got of the credit.</p> <p>3 I simply hate going to films with him - he's always talking and I can't enjoy the film. stand I simply to films with him! He's always talking and I can't enjoy the film.</p> <p>4 Pollution and deforestation have caused the extinction of many rare animals. out Pollution and deforestation many rare animals.</p> <p>5 You should deal with it in a brave way and tell your boss about the problems your colleague has caused you! horns You should take and tell your boss about the problems your colleague has caused you.</p> | <p>6 She is not a good person! She uses everything and everyone to get what she wants! of She is not a good person! To get what she wants, she will everything and everyone.</p> <p>7 I'm so nervous about this exam! butterflies I have about this exam!</p> <p>8 I know I shouldn't, but every time I watch sad films I cry for hours! help I for hours every time I watch sad films.</p> <p>9 For some unknown reason, he just started screaming at me. I was very surprised. go I was very surprised! He just me for no reason at all!</p> <p>10 You did a very good job on this project; I am very impressed! hat I to you for the very good job you did on this project.</p> |
|---|---|

E Zakreśl słowo, które nie pasuje do pozostałych.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 reindeer – lizard – swallow – seed</p> <p>2 acid rain – waste – filter – aerosol</p> <p>3 sanctuary – sawmill – grainmill – wind-farm</p> | <p>4 mahogany – ballad – rhythm – rhyme</p> <p>5 tundra – permafrost – daisy – treeless</p> <p>6 conserve – treasure – safeguard – deceive</p> |
|--|--|

F Zakreśl właściwe zdanie lub wyrażenie.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 A: Parents are the only people we can really rely on. B: a Oh no! Have you talked to them about it yet? b Yes, you're right! They will always be there when you need them.</p> <p>2 A: You shouldn't have taken her for granted. B: a She told me not to tell anyone! b You're right. I should have shown her my gratitude!</p> <p>3 A: Poor Jenny lost heart when she failed her maths test! B: a Well, why don't we all look for it, then? b Let's try to make her feel better, then!</p> | <p>4 A: Is that letter for me Susan? B: a Let me see... Yes, it's addressed to you, mum. b Yes. The post office is round the corner.</p> <p>5 A: Does anyone have any objections to this idea? B: a Yes, as a matter of fact – I do! b Oh! How exciting this must be for you!</p> <p>6 A: What's the largest mammal in the world? B: a Have you thought about buying a smaller one? b Well... erm... the whale I suppose.</p> |
|--|---|

G Patrząc na zdjęcia, omówcie w parach następujące kwestie:



- Which of these environmental problems are you mostly worried about? Why?
- Are there any solutions to these problems?
- Who can offer these solutions?
- Can you think of something that you/your classmates/friends/family can do to protect the environment?

A: *As far as I'm concerned, the biggest problem of our planet is air pollution.*

B: *I couldn't agree more. Actually, I think a solution must be found before it's too late ...*

Early to Bed ...

5

Lead-in (str. 70)

- 5.1 **daily routine** (phr) = a series of things done every day without change or alteration / **ustalony porządek dnia**
e.g. *Although she was on holiday, she still kept to her strict daily routine.*
- 5.2 **clumsy** /kɫɔmzi/ (adj) = moving or handling things in a careless, awkward way / **niezdarny**
e.g. *As soon as she entered the shop, the clumsy girl broke a vase.*
Der.: clumsiness (n), clumsily (adv)
- 5.3 **suffer (from sth)** /sʌfə/ (v) = be affected by an illness / **cierpieć na, uskarżać się na**
e.g. *She went to the doctor because she was suffering from headaches.*
- 5.4 **muscular pain** (phr) = pain or ache in one's muscles / **ból w mięśniach**
e.g. *Muscular pain can be caused by excess exercise.*

- 5.5 **sleep pattern** (phr) = the routine of sleeping / **porę snu**

e.g. *His sleep pattern was interrupted when he began working night shifts.*

- 5.6 **lifestyle** /lɪfstaɪl/ (n) = living conditions, behaviour and habits of sb / **styl, tryb życia**

e.g. *Computers have had an enormous effect on people's lifestyles.*

Reading (str. 71)

- 5.7 **nine-to-fiver** /naɪn tu faɪvə/ (n) = someone who works from nine o'clock to five o'clock / **osoba pracująca od dziewiątej rano do piątej po południu**
e.g. *All the employees of the company are nine-to-fivers.*
- 5.8 **groceries** /grɔːsərɪz/ (n pl) = foods you buy at the grocer's or the supermarket / **zakupy spożywcze, artykuły spożywcze**
e.g. *The shopping bag ripped and all the groceries fell to the ground.*

- 5.9 **crack of dawn** (phr) = the first light of the day, very early in the morning / **świt**
e.g. He woke up at the **crack of dawn** to watch the sunrise.
- 5.10 **revolution** /ˈrevəlʃən/ (n) = an important change in an area of human activity / **rewolucja**
e.g. The Internet has brought about a **revolution** in telecommunications.
Der.: revolutionary (adj)
- 5.11 **round-the-clock** (phr) = all day and all night, non-stop / **dwudziestoczerogodzinny, całodobowy**
e.g. They worked **round-the-clock** to finish the project.
- 5.12 **brain** /breɪn/ (n) = the organ inside the head that controls the body's activities and enables you to think / **mózg**
e.g. The **brain** is a very complex organ.
Der.: brainy (adj)
- 5.13 **hypothalamus** /haɪpəʊθəˈləməs/ (n) = part of the brain which controls the body's natural rhythms / **podwzgórze (część mózgu)**
e.g. There was a difficult question on the **hypothalamus** in our biology test.
- 5.14 **physical** /ˈfɪzɪkəl/ (adj) = relating to a person's body / **fizyczny**
e.g. He is in excellent **physical** condition because he exercises regularly.
- 5.15 **psychological** /saɪkəˈlɒdʒɪkəl/ (adj) = concerned with a person's mind and thoughts / **psychologiczny**
e.g. Mandy's problem was **psychological** rather than physical.
Der.: psychologically (adj)
- 5.16 **well-being** /welˈbiːɪŋ/ (n) = the feeling of happiness and health / **dobrze samopoczucie**
e.g. A good diet can lead to a feeling of **well-being**.
- 5.17 **what makes sb tick** (phr) = what motivates sb / **co kimś powoduje**
e.g. **What makes Sharon tick** is her wish to become successful.
- 5.18 **hormone** /ˈhɔːrmoʊn/ (n) = a chemical in the body which makes an organ of your body do sth / **hormon**
e.g. **Hormones** are a very important part of one's physical make-up.
Der.: hormonal (adj)
- 5.19 **alertness** /əˈlɜːtnəs/ (n) = full attention to what is going on around you / **czujność**
e.g. It was his **alertness** that prevented us from having a bad accident.
- 5.20 **synchronise** /sɪŋkrənaɪz/ (v) = cause two activities to happen at the same time and speed as each other / **synchronizować**
e.g. The dancers **synchronised** their movements to the music.
- 5.21 **conductor** /kənˈdʌktər/ (n) = a person who directs an orchestra / **dyrygent**
e.g. The **conductor** tapped his baton as a signal for the orchestra to start.
- 5.22 **regulate** /ˈregjələt/ (v) = to control a process so that it works properly / **regulować**
e.g. Perspiring helps to **regulate** body temperature.
- 5.23 **tempo** /ˈtempoʊ/ (n) = the speed of motion or activity / **tempo**
e.g. As the end of the concert approached, the **tempo** of the music increased.
- 5.24 **instrument** /ɪnstrəmənt/ (n) = a device that is used to do a particular task / **instrument**
e.g. Do you play any musical **instruments**?
Der.: instrumental (adj)
- 5.25 **random** /ˈrændəm/ (adj) = not following a definite pattern or plan / **przypadkowy**
e.g. They questioned a **random** sample of 200 teenage students.
- 5.26 **ignore** /ɪɡnəʊr/ (v) = pay no attention to sb or sth / **ignorować**
e.g. She **ignored** his advice and did what she wanted.
Der.: ignorant (adj), ignorance (n)
- 5.27 **deprive (sb of sth)** /dɪpraɪv/ (v) = take sth away from someone / **pozbawić (kogoś czegoś)**
e.g. He **deprived** me of the promotion by choosing somebody else for the position.
Der.: deprivation (n)
- 5.28 **run the risk** (phr) = do sth knowing that sth unpleasant might happen / **ryzykować**
e.g. If we don't look at the map, we **run the risk** of getting lost.
- 5.29 **anxious** /æŋkʃəs/ (adj) = nervous or worried / **zaniepokojony, niespokojny**
e.g. The students were very **anxious** about their exam results.
Der.: anxiously (adv), anxiety (n)
Opp.: relaxed
- 5.30 **accident-prone** (phr) = sb to whom lots of accidents happen / **często ulegający wypadkom**
e.g. He must be **accident-prone**; he knocks everything over.
- 5.31 **heart disease** (phr) = an illness related to the heart / **choroba serca**
e.g. **Heart disease** is an extremely common illness in western countries.
- 5.32 **fatigue** /ˈfætɪɡ/ (n) = extreme physical or mental tiredness / **wyczerpanie**
e.g. The doctor advised her to take a week off work due to **fatigue**.
Der.: fatigued (adj)

- 5.33 **ulcer** /ʌlsəʃ/ (n) = an open sore inside or outside the body which is painful and may bleed / **wrzód**
e.g. *People who are under stress may get stomach ulcers.*
Der.: ulcerous (adj)
- 5.34 **viral infection** (phr) = a disease caused by a virus / **infekcja wirusowa**
e.g. *Flu is a viral infection.*
- 5.35 **outsmart** /aʊtsmɑːrʃt/ (v) = gain an advantage over sb in a clever, sometimes dishonest way / **przechytryć, wykiwać**
e.g. *By crossing the river the fox outsmarted the hunting dogs.*
- 5.36 **alter** /ɔːltəʃ/ (v) = change / **zmienić, przerobić**
e.g. *I had the dress altered to fit me.*
Der.: alteration (n)
- 5.37 **immune system** (phr) = organs and processes in the body which protect you from illness and infection / **system odpornościowy**
e.g. *Colds and infections weaken the immune system.*
- 5.38 **repair mechanism** (phr) = a process which helps the correction of sth / **mechanizm naprawczy**
e.g. *The body's repair mechanism helps to keep it in working order.*
- 5.39 **circulate** /sɜːʃkjələt/ (v) = move within a closed place / **krażyć**
e.g. *Blood circulates through the body, carrying oxygen.*
Der.: circulation (n), circulatory (adj)
- 5.40 **digestive system** (phr) = the set of organs in your body that digest the food you eat / **układ trawienny**
e.g. *You may have problems with your digestive system if you don't eat enough fibre.*
- 5.41 **glucose** /gluːkoʊz/ (n) = a type of sugar that gives you energy / **glukoza**
e.g. *The runner's diet contained glucose.*
- 5.42 **bloodstream** /blʌdstriːm/ (n) = the blood that circulates inside your body / **krwiociąg**
e.g. *The disease spread throughout the body via the bloodstream.*
- 5.43 **evolution** /iːvəluːʃn/ (n) = a process whereby the characteristics of plant and animal species gradually change over a long period of time / **ewolucja**
e.g. *The process of human evolution was very slow.*
Der.: evolutionary (adj)
- 5.44 **wakefulness** /weɪkfuːlnəs/ (n) = a state of being unable to sleep or of waking up often / **bezsenność**
e.g. *During the night, he had long periods of wakefulness.*
- 5.45 **be in tune with** (phr) = be in agreement with sth/sb / **współgrać z, pozostawać w harmonii z czymś/kimś**
e.g. *Although he's in his fifties, he's in tune with young people.*
- 5.46 **cue** /kjʊː/ (n) = a signal that tells you when to start doing sth / **znak, sygnał, wskazówka**
e.g. *When the film director gave the cue, the acting began.*
- 5.47 **harmony** /hɑːrmoni/ (n) = peace, without conflict / **harmonia**
e.g. *The couple lived in perfect harmony with each other.*
Der.: harmonious (adj), harmonise (v)
- 5.48 **predictable** /prɪdɪktəbəl/ (adj) = known in advance that sth will happen / **przewidywalny**
e.g. *His reaction to the teacher's comments was predictable; I knew exactly what he was going to say!*
Der.: predictability (n)
Opp.: unpredictable
- 5.49 **motivate** /mɒtɪveɪt/ (v) = cause sb to behave in a particular way / **motywować**
e.g. *The teacher motivated her students to study harder.*
Der.: motivation (n)
- 5.50 **precise** /prɪsɪs/ (adj) = exact and accurate / **precyzyjny, dokładny**
e.g. *That clock shows the precise time.*
Der.: precisely (adv), precision (n)
- 5.51 **slow-paced** /sləʊ peɪst/ (adj) = at a slow speed / **wolny, o wolnym tempie**
e.g. *The lifestyle of the islanders was very slow-paced.*
Opp.: fast-paced
- 5.52 **determine** /dɪtɜːmɪn/ (v) = cause sth to be in a certain way / **decydować o, określać**
e.g. *A person's success in exams is determined by good preparation, lack of anxiety and, of course, luck!*

Vocabulary Practice (str. 72–73)

- 5.53 **bloated** /bləʊtɪd/ (adj) = enlarged, due to liquid or gas (for part of the body) / **wzdęty**
e.g. *After drinking so much water, he felt bloated.*
- 5.54 **fever** /fiːvəʃ/ (n) = a higher body temperature than usual / **gorączka**
e.g. *The symptoms of flu are fever and aching bones.*
Der.: feverish (adj)
- 5.55 **aching** /eɪkɪŋ/ (adj) = painful / **bolący, obolały**
e.g. *You'll feel better if you put your aching feet into hot soapy water.*
- 5.56 **nausea** /nəʊziə/ (n) = a feeling of sickness and vomiting / **mdłości, nudności**
e.g. *The sea voyage gave him a feeling of nausea.*
Der.: nauseous (adj)
- 5.57 **dizziness** /dɪzɪnəs/ (n) = the feeling of losing one's balance and falling down / **zawroty głowy**
e.g. *After she had sat down, the dizziness passed.*
- 5.58 **muscle contraction** (phr) = painful tightening of the muscles / **skurcz mięśni**

- e.g. *Doing exercise without warming up can cause painful muscle contractions.*
- 5.59 **wheeze** /^hwi:z/ (v) = to breathe with difficulty and make a whistling sound / **mieć trudności z oddychaniem, rżęzić**
e.g. *The effort of climbing up the five floors made the old man wheeze.*
- 5.60 **yawn** /jɔ:n/ (v) = to open one's mouth very wide, showing tiredness or boredom / **ziewać**
e.g. *Members of the audience started yawning after he had been talking for over an hour.*
- 5.61 **runny nose** (phr) = when liquid flows from the nose, caused by a cold or an allergy / **zakatarzony nos (nos z którego cieknie)**
e.g. *His runny nose showed he had a cold.*
- 5.62 **sore eye** (phr) = pain or discomfort in the eye / **obolałe oko**
e.g. *He rubbed his sore eyes.*
- 5.63 **sneeze** /sni:z/ (v) = to suddenly take in air and blow it down your nose in an uncontrolled way / **kichać**
e.g. *The pepper made him sneeze loudly.*
- 5.64 **spot** /spɒt/ (n) = small, red mark on the skin / **pryszcz, krosta**
e.g. *He used a special soap to get rid of the spots on his face.*
Der.: spotty (adj)
- 5.65 **lump** /lʌmp/ (n) = a small, hard swelling on the body caused by an illness or injury / **wykwit**
e.g. *She went to the doctor because she had lumps on her arm.*
Der.: lumpy (adj)
- 5.66 **asthma** /æsmə/ (n) = a lung condition causing breathing difficulties / **astma**
e.g. *The polluted air made her asthma worse.*
Der.: asthmatic (adj)
- 5.67 **insomnia** /ɪnsɒmniə/ (n) = difficulty in sleeping / **bezsenność**
e.g. *People who have insomnia should avoid drinking coffee.*
- 5.68 **flu** /flu:/ (n) = an illness with symptoms including high temperature and runny nose / **grypa**
e.g. *John had to stay in bed because he had the flu.*
- 5.69 **cramp** /kræmp/ (n) = a sudden strong pain caused by a muscle contracting / **nagły skurcz**
e.g. *He got cramp in his leg while he was swimming in the pool.*
- 5.70 **acne** /ækni/ (n) = a skin condition which causes lots of spots on the face and neck / **trądzik**
e.g. *Many teenagers suffer from acne.*
- 5.71 **heat stroke** (phr) = an illness caused by spending too much time in the sun / **udar słoneczny**
e.g. *Many people get heat stroke in the summer.*
- 5.72 **virus** /^vaiərəs/ (n) = a kind of germ that can cause disease / **wirus**
e.g. *There are various types of flu virus.*
- 5.73 **bacteria** /bæktəriə/ (n) = small organisms, some of which can cause disease / **bakterie**
e.g. *Chlorine can help to kill most bacteria in the home.*
Der.: bacterial (adj)
- 5.74 **pollen** /pɒlən/ (n) = fine powder produced by flowers / **pyłek kwiatowy**
e.g. *Some people are allergic to pollen.*
- 5.75 **sling** /sliŋ/ (n) = a piece of cloth used to support sb's broken arm / **temblak**
e.g. *He had to wear a sling until his broken arm mended.*
- 5.76 **cast** /kɑ:st/ (n) = a cover made of plaster used to protect a broken bone by keeping it stiff / **gips**
e.g. *She had to wear a cast for six weeks until her leg had healed.*
- 5.77 **fluid** /flju:ɪd/ (n) = liquid / **płyn**
e.g. *In summer, it is important to drink lots of fluids to prevent dehydration.*
- 5.78 **prescribe** /prɪskraɪb/ (v) = when the doctor recommends what medicines one needs to take for a particular illness / **przepisać, zapisać (np. lekarstwo)**
e.g. *The doctor prescribed some tablets for his hayfever.*
Der.: prescription (n), prescriptive (adj)
- 5.79 **throat lozenge** (phr) = a sweet you suck on to relieve a sore throat / **pastylka do ssania**
e.g. *Although it tasted terrible, the throat lozenge really made my throat feel better.*
- 5.80 **sprained wrist** (phr) = accidental damage to the wrist joint by twisting or bending / **skręcony nadgarstek**
e.g. *He was wearing a sling because of his sprained wrist.*
- 5.81 **travel sickness** (phr) = a feeling of nausea caused by travelling in a vehicle / **choroba lokomocyjna**
e.g. *She gets travel sickness whenever she travels by boat.*
- 5.82 **pulled muscle** (phr) = injured muscle caused by straining it / **naderwany mięsień**
e.g. *The footballer was taken off the team because he had a pulled muscle in his leg and couldn't play.*
- 5.83 **food poisoning** (phr) = illness caused by eating food which has gone off / **zatrucie pokarmowe**
e.g. *After several cases of food poisoning, the restaurant closed down.*
- 5.84 **streaming cold** (phr) = a very bad cold, characterised by fluid flowing from the nose / **bardzo silny katar**
e.g. *He had to stay in bed because he had a streaming cold.*
- 5.85 **nose bleed** (phr) = blood coming from the inside of the nose / **krwotok z nosa**
e.g. *It is best to hold your head back when you have a nose bleed.*

- 5.86 **traffic jam** (phr) = a long line of vehicles which cannot move forward because of some obstruction / **korek na drodze**
e.g. *There are always traffic jams in the centre of the city.*
- 5.87 **queue** /kjuː/ (n) = a long line of people waiting to do or buy sth / **kolejka (np. w sklepie)**
e.g. *There was a long queue at the ticket office.*
- 5.88 **drill** /drɪl/ (n) = the instrument used by dentists to make cavities in teeth larger in order to fill them / **wiertło**
e.g. *The thing I hate most about visits to the dentist is the drill.*
- 5.89 **be keen on sth** (phr) = like sth a lot / **uwielbiać coś**
e.g. *Jo is keen on reading; she's read lots of books.*
- 5.90 **be fond of sth** (phr) = like sth very much / **bardzo coś lubić**
e.g. *I'm really fond of the opera; I think it's great!*
- 5.91 **squash** /skwɒʃ/ (n) = a game in which two players hit a small, rubber ball against the walls of a court using rackets / **squash (dyscyplina sportu)**
e.g. *I play squash with my friend every week.*
- 5.92 **embarrassed** /ɪmbə'reɪsɪd/ (adj) = shy, ashamed or guilty / **skrępowany, zażenowany**
e.g. *When he arrived late for the wedding he looked embarrassed.*
Der.: embarrassment (n)
- 5.93 **frightened (of sth)** /fraɪtənd/ (adj) = anxious or afraid of sth / **przestraszony (czymś)**
e.g. *Sam was frightened of the barking dog.*
- 5.94 **annoyed** /ə'nɔɪd/ (adj) = quite angry about sth / **zdenerwowany, zły**
e.g. *I could see how annoyed my mother was when I came home late for dinner.*
- 5.95 **fascinated** /fə'sɪneɪtɪd/ (adj) = finding sth interesting and attractive / **zafascynowany**
e.g. *The scientist was fascinated by the new discovery.*
Der.: fascination (n), fascinate (v)
- 5.96 **relieved** /rɪ'lɪvd/ (adj) = happy because sth unpleasant has not happened / **odczuwający ulgę**
e.g. *I was relieved when the teacher didn't give us the test.*
Der.: relief (n)
- 5.97 **sociable** /səʊʃəbəl/ (adj) = friendly / **towarzyski**
e.g. *Kate loves going to parties because she is so sociable.*
Der.: sociability (n)
Opp.: unsociable, shy
- 5.98 **sentimental** /sɛntɪməntəl/ (adj) = showing or feeling exaggerated pity or love / **sentymentalny, nostalgiczny**
e.g. *Old people are often sentimental about the past.*
Der.: sentimentality (n)
- 5.99 **perfectionist** /pə'fɛkʃənɪst/ (n) = sb who refuses to accept anything unless it is as good as it can possibly be / **perfekcjonista**
e.g. *Being a perfectionist can sometimes be difficult on others.*
- 5.100 **arrogant** /æ'rəɡənt/ (adj) = behaving in an unpleasant way towards others because of a feeling of being better than them / **arogancki, pyszny**
e.g. *He is so arrogant, always thinking he's the best.*
Der.: arrogance (n), arrogantly (adv)
- 5.101 **moody** /mu:di/ (adj) = to change mood frequently or to become angry or aggressive suddenly / **humorzasty, kapryśny**
e.g. *Although he jokes around a lot, he is, in fact, a very moody person.*
- 5.102 **reliable** /rɪ'laɪəbəl/ (adj) = can be depended on to work well or behave in the way one wants them to / **godny zaufania, solidny**
e.g. *The company is always looking for reliable staff.*
Der.: reliability (n)
Opp.: unreliable
- 5.103 **practical** /præktɪkəl/ (adj) = sensible / **praktyczny, rozsądny**
e.g. *The teacher made a lot of practical suggestions about how to study well.*
Der.: practicality (n), practically (adv)
Opp.: impractical
- 5.104 **impatient** /ɪmpeɪjənt/ (adj) = unwilling to wait too long for sth / **niecierpliwy**
e.g. *Don't be so impatient; wait your turn!*
Der.: impatience (n), impatiently (adv)
Opp.: patient
- 5.105 **sensible** /sensɪbəl/ (adj) = based on reason rather than emotion, logical / **rozsądny**
e.g. *The doctor gave her sensible advice on how to lose weight.*
Der.: sensibly (adv)
Opp.: foolish, senseless

Grammar in use (str. 74–77)

- 5.106 **annual check-up** (phr) = a series of routine health tests, carried out once every year / **badania okresowe (przeprowadzane co roku)**
e.g. *I went for my annual check-up last week and I am in perfect health.*
- 5.107 **essential** /ɪsenʃəl/ (adj) = extremely important or absolutely necessary / **konieczny, podstawowy, niezbędny**
e.g. *Calcium is essential for the formation of strong bones in the body.*
- 5.108 **shift work** (phr) = work carried out for a set period of time by sb before being replaced by sb else to ensure sb is always working / **praca na zmiany**

- e.g. **Shift work** means factory production never stops.
- 5.109 **treatment** /ˈtri:tmənt/ (n) = medical attention given for a specific period of time / **kuracja**
e.g. He received **treatment** for his injuries.
- 5.110 **patient** /ˈpeɪʃənt/ (n) = a person who receives treatment for an illness / **pacjent**
e.g. The hospital doctor visits all his **patients** every morning.
- 5.111 **heart attack** (phr) = when the heart beats irregularly or stops completely / **zawał serca**
e.g. He was rushed to hospital when he had the **heart attack**.
- 5.112 **identical** /aɪdɪntɪkəl/ (adj) = exactly the same / **identyczny**
e.g. She has an **identical** twin sister.
- 5.113 **early bird** (phr) = sb who usually gets up very early in the morning / **ranny ptaszek**
e.g. I have always been an **early bird** – I get up at 6 o' clock every morning.
- 5.114 **owl** /ɔ:l/ (n) = night-flying bird / **sowa**
e.g. The **owl** swooped down from the dark sky and grabbed the mouse in its talons.
- 5.115 **night owl** (phr) = sb who regularly stays up late at night / **nocny marek**
e.g. You have to be a **night owl** if you work night shifts.
- 5.116 **nocturnal** /nɒktʃ:rnəl/ (adj) = moving or active at night / **nocny**
e.g. I always take a **nocturnal** walk with my dog.
Opp.: diurnal
- 5.117 **bliss** /blɪs/ (n) = state of happiness / **szczęście, rozkosz**
e.g. When the two brothers met after 40 years, they were in a state of **bliss**.
- 5.118 **feathered** /ˈfeðəd/ (adj) = covered with feathers / **opierzony**
e.g. Birds are known as our **feathered** friends.
- 5.119 **indicate** /ɪndɪkeɪt/ (v) = show / **wskazywać, wykazywać**
e.g. The thermometer **indicated** that she had a temperature of 40°C.
Der.: indication (n), indicative (adj)
- 5.120 **gene** /dʒi:n/ (n) = part of a cell in a living thing which controls its physical characteristics, growth and development / **gen**
e.g. The type of person you are depends on your **genes**.
Der.: genetic (adj), genetically (adv)
- 5.121 **survival tool** (phr) = sth that helps you manage in a difficult situation / **narzędzie umożliwiające przetrwanie / radzenie sobie w trudnych warunkach**
e.g. Archaeologists discovered some ancient **survival tools**.
- 5.122 **awaken** /əwəˈkeɪn/ (v) = to wake sb up from sleep / **zbudzić**
e.g. He was **awoken** by the sound of the alarm clock ringing.
- 5.123 **existence** /ɪgzɪstəns/ (n) = sb's way of life / **tryb życia**
e.g. He leads a very lonely **existence**; he hardly ever sees anyone.
- 5.124 **average** /ˈævərɪdʒ/ (adj) = normal or usual / **przeciętny**
e.g. She is of **average** height.
- 5.125 **be aware of sth** (phr) = having knowledge of sth / **być świadomym czegoś**
e.g. He wasn't **aware** of what was going on until I told him.
Der.: awareness (n)
Opp.: be unaware of sth
- 5.126 **awake** /əwəˈkeɪ/ (adj) = not asleep / **rozbudzony, w stanie czuwania**
e.g. As soon as the alarm rang, I jumped out of bed, wide **awake**.
- 5.127 **enquiry** /ɪnkwəˈɪəri/ (n) = question asked in order to get some information / **zapytanie**
e.g. In spite of his **enquiries**, nobody could give him the information he needed.
- 5.128 **construct** /kənˈstrʌkt/ (v) = build / **budować**
e.g. The company finished **constructing** the bridge in record time.
Der.: construction (n), constructive (adj)
- 5.129 **erect** /ɪˈrekt/ (v) = build or put sth up / **postawić, wznieść**
e.g. The police have **erected** barriers on all roads in order to catch the escaped prisoners.
Der.: erection (n)
- 5.130 **ward off** /wɔ:rd ɒf/ (phr v) = prevent sth from affecting you or harming you / **zapobiec, ustrzec, odeprzeć**
e.g. Taking vitamin C can help **ward off** the flu.
- 5.131 **stroke** /stroʊk/ (n) = burst or blocked blood vessel in the brain, causing death or partial paralysis / **wylew**
e.g. As a result of the **stroke**, he couldn't move his right arm.
- 5.132 **carbohydrate-rich** /kɑ:ˈboʊhəˌdraɪt-ri:tʃ/ (adj) = having a lot of carbohydrate i.e. a substance found in bread, sugar etc, which gives you energy / **bogaty w węglowodany**
e.g. **Carbohydrate-rich** foods provide the body with energy.
- 5.133 **cereal** /sɪəriəl/ (n) = foods from plants such as wheat, corn or rice / **produkty zbożowe**
e.g. **Cereals** are necessary in our diet because they provide the body with fibre.
- 5.134 **serotonin** /serəˈtɒnɪn/ (n) = a chemical in the brain which gives a feeling of calmness / **serotonina (hormon wpływający na układ nerwowy)**
e.g. When we feel stress, the chemical **serotonin** is released from the brain.
- 5.135 **dose** /doʊz/ (n) = a measured amount of a medicine or drug / **dawka**
e.g. You must take the required **dose** of antibiotic every eight hours.

- 5.136 **ward** /wɔːrd/ (n) = a room in a hospital which has beds for people who need the same treatment / **oddział (szpitalny)**
e.g. *The children's ward was closed off to hospital visitors.*

Idioms and Fixed Phrases (str. 77)

- 5.137 **have a sweet tooth** (idm) = like sugary foods / **uwielbiać słodycze**
e.g. *She eats a bar of chocolate a day; she has a sweet tooth.*
- 5.138 **get sth off one's chest** (idm) = talk about sth that has been worrying you / **wygadać się, powiedzieć komuś o swoich problemach**
e.g. *I had to get the problem off my chest so I told my mother about it.*
- 5.139 **put one's finger on sth** (idm) = precisely identify a problem / **rozpoznać w czym tkwi problem**
e.g. *I know there is something wrong with her but I just can't put my finger on it.*
- 5.140 **to have a strong stomach** (idm) = not be disgusted by things that disgust other people / **być odpornym na drastyczne widoki**
e.g. *Dealing with terrible accidents, rescuers must have strong stomachs.*
- 5.141 **feel sth in one's bones** (idm) = be instinctively certain about sth / **czuć coś w kościach**
e.g. *I can feel it in my bones that something bad will happen tomorrow.*
- 5.142 **put words into sb's mouth** (idm) = suggest that sb means one thing when they really mean sth else / **wkładać komuś w usta słowa, których nie wypowiedział**
e.g. *Stop putting words into my mouth; that's not what I mean!*
- 5.143 **break the ice** (idm) = say or do sth which makes people feel relaxed in a new situation / **przełamać lody**
e.g. *At the beginning of the first class of term, the teacher broke the ice by playing a game with the students.*
- 5.144 **have itchy feet** (idm) = want to leave a place and travel / **nie móc usiedzieć w miejscu**
e.g. *When he reached the age of 21, John had itchy feet and left home to see the world.*
- 5.145 **hit the jackpot** (phr) = have great success; e.g. winning the lottery / **zgarnąć całą pulę**
e.g. *We have really hit the jackpot with that new business deal.*

Listening and Speaking Skills (str. 78–79)

- 5.146 **rat race** (phr) = a way of life where people compete aggressively with each other to be successful / **wyścig szczurów**
e.g. *She quit the rat race to go and live on a desert island.*

- 5.147 **allergic** /əˈlɜːdʒɪk/ (adj) = ill or covered in a rash when you eat, smell or touch sth / **uczulony**
e.g. *He is allergic to nuts.*

- 5.148 **weightlifting** /ˈweɪtlɪftɪŋ/ (n) = a sport in which the competitor who can lift the heaviest weight wins / **podnoszenie ciężarów**
e.g. *The Greeks have won many Olympic medals for weightlifting.*

- 5.149 **stethoscope** /steθəskoʊp/ (n) = instrument used to listen to sb's heartbeat or breathing / **stetoskop (słuchawki lekarskie)**
e.g. *The doctor put the stethoscope to the child's chest in order to listen to his heartbeat.*

- 5.150 **pneumonia** /njuːmɒniə/ (n) = a serious disease affecting the lungs / **zapalenie płuc**
e.g. *He was admitted to hospital with pneumonia.*

- 5.151 **diarrhoea** /daɪərɪə/ (n) = liquid faeces due to illness / **biegunka**
e.g. *It is essential to drink a lot of fluids when one has diarrhoea.*

- 5.152 **antacid tablet** (phr) = a pill which reduces the level of acid in the stomach / **tabletkę zmniejszającą poziom kwasu w żołądku**
e.g. *An antacid tablet can relieve stomach pains.*

Culture Clip (str. 80–81)

- 5.153 **limestone** /ˈlaɪmstoʊn/ (n) = a type of porous rock / **wapień**
e.g. *In areas with limestone rock, there are usually caves underground.*
- 5.154 **mineral** /ˈmɪnərəl/ (n) = substance such as tin or salt naturally found in rocks / **sole mineralne, minerał**
e.g. *Valuable minerals were discovered in the mountains.*
- 5.155 **humid** /hjuːmɪd/ (adj) = very damp, moist / **wilgotny**
e.g. *It is difficult to live in humid climates.*
Der.: humidity (n)
Opp.: dry
- 5.156 **cave** /keɪv/ (n) = a large hole on the side of a cliff or under the ground / **jaskinia**
e.g. *After crawling through a long narrow passage, we suddenly found ourselves in a large cave.*
- 5.157 **steam** /stiːm/ (n) = the hot mist that forms when water boils / **para**
e.g. *The steam from the boiling pot burned her hand.*
Der.: steamy (adj)
- 5.158 **bubbling** /ˈbʌblɪŋ/ (adj) = liquid containing bubbles due to boiling / **bulgoczący**
e.g. *Add the spaghetti to the bubbling water.*
- 5.159 **geyser** /ˈɡeɪzər/ (n) = a hole in the Earth's surface from which steam and water emerge violently / **gejzer**
e.g. *Iceland is famous for its spectacular geysers.*

- 5.160 **volcano** /vɒlkeɪnoʊ/ (n) = a mountain from which hot, melted rock, gas, steam and ash from inside the earth burst out / **wulkan**
e.g. *It is very dangerous to live near an active volcano.*
Der.: volcanic (adj)
- 5.161 **mud** /mʌd/ (n) = soil and water mixture / **błoto**
e.g. *After the football match, the team was covered in mud.*
Der.: muddy (adj)
- 5.162 **hot spring** (phr) = flow of hot water from deep in the Earth / **gorące źródło**
e.g. *A bath in hot springs can be very relaxing.*
- 5.163 **relieving** /rɪliːvɪŋ/ (adj) = making sth less painful / **przynoszący ulgę**
e.g. *The pain-relieving qualities of hot springs are well-known.*
- 5.164 **arthritis** /ɑːˈθraɪtɪs/ (n) = a medical condition where the joints of the body are swollen and painful / **artretyzm**
e.g. *Elderly people often suffer from arthritis in the knees.*
Der.: arthritic (adj)
- 5.165 **rheumatism** /ruːmətɪzəm/ (n) = an illness which makes the joints or muscles stiff and painful / **reumatyzm**
e.g. *She couldn't move very quickly because of the rheumatism in her legs.*
- 5.166 **neuralgia** /njʊərəˈældʒə/ (n) = pain in the nerves of the body / **nerwoból**
e.g. *Some plants can be used to treat neuralgia.*
- 5.167 **spa** /spɑː/ (n) = a place where water containing minerals flows out of the ground / **uzdrowisko**
e.g. *Vichy is a French town famous for its spas.*
- 5.168 **miner** /maɪnəː/ (n) = a person who works underground in a mine / **górnik**
e.g. *The miners came back up to the surface at the end of their shift.*
- 5.169 **resort** /rɪzɔːt/ (n) = a place where a lot of people spend their holidays / **kurort**
e.g. *St. Tropez is a famous resort.*
- 5.170 **native** /neɪtɪv/ (adj) = born in or of a particular country / **ojczysty**
e.g. *Although he had lived abroad for many years, he still missed his native land.*
- 5.171 **found** /faʊnd/ (v) = establish, set up / **założyć**
e.g. *Ten years after founding the company, he sold it for a huge profit.*
Der.: founder (n)
- 5.172 **prospector** /prɒspekˈtɔː/ (n) = sb who searches in the ground for valuable substances such as gold / **poszukiwacz złota lub innych wartościowych minerałów**
e.g. *When gold was discovered in the Klondike, thousands of prospectors flocked to the area.*
- 5.173 **decline** /dɪklaɪn/ (v) = become less in quantity / **podupadać**
e.g. *The number of births over the last twenty years has declined.*
Der.: decline (n)
Opp.: increase
- 5.174 **surface** /sɜːfɪs/ (v) = come to the top of sth / **wyjść na powierzchnię**
e.g. *The submarine surfaced after being submerged in the sea for days.*
Opp.: submerge
- 5.175 **healing properties** (phr) = the ways in which sth such as mineral water can cure a disease / **właściwości lecznicze**
e.g. *Hot springs are said to have healing properties.*
- 5.176 **priest** /prɪst/ (n) = a member of the Christian clergy in the Catholic, Anglican and Orthodox churches / **ksiądz**
e.g. *The priest held up his hands and blessed the people in the church.*
- 5.177 **cure** /kjʊə/ (v) = make sb well again after an illness / **leczyć**
e.g. *Unfortunately, doctors still cannot cure some forms of cancer.*
Der.: cure (n), curable (adj), incurable (adj)
- 5.178 **acidic** /æsɪdɪk/ (adj) = containing acid (i.e. a chemical substance that contains hydrogen) / **kwaśny (zawierający kwas)**
e.g. *Some plants grow very well in acidic soil.*
- 5.179 **alkaline** /ælkəlaɪn/ (adj) = non-acidic / **zasadowy, alkaliczny**
e.g. *Limestone rocks are usually found below alkaline soils.*
- 5.180 **crater** /kreɪtə/ (n) = a large hole in the ground caused by an object hitting it with force or by an explosion or a large pit forming the mouth of a volcano / **krater**
e.g. *Much to the surprise of the inhabitants, steam started coming out of the volcano crater.*

Writing (str. 82–83)

- 5.181 **endorphin** /ɪndɔːfɪn/ (n) = a hormone secreted within the brain and nervous system which reduces the effect of pain / **endorfina (peptyd regulujący m. in. odczuwanie bólu)**
e.g. *Scientists say that eating chocolate causes endorphins to be released into the bloodstream, making us feel good.*
- 5.182 **obesity** /oʊbɪˈsɪti/ (n) = being extremely overweight / **otyłość**
e.g. *Obesity is a major health problem in children nowadays.*
- 5.183 **pill** /pɪl/ (n) = medicine in the form of a small round tablet / **tabletką, pastylką**
e.g. *The doctor prescribed some pills for her medical condition.*

5.184 **side effect** (phr) = the effect, usually bad, which happens when you take medication, in addition to its function of curing the illness / **skutek uboczny**
e.g. Pharmaceutical companies try to limit the side effects of the drugs they produce.

5.185 **scar** /skɑːr/ (n) = a mark left on the skin after a wound has healed / **blizna**

e.g. The witness identified the robber because of the scar on his face.

5.186 **blemish** /blɛmɪʃ/ (n) = a small mark on sth that spoils its appearance / **skaza**
e.g. Apart from one tiny blemish, the restored painting was now perfect.

Der.: blemished (adj)

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

A Wybierz właściwy wyraz lub wyrażenie.

- Oh no! You've broken my favourite dish. I wish you weren't so
 A random C clumsy
 B moody D confused
- What are you doing waking me at the of dawn?
 A aspect C evolution
 B crack D owl
- The doctor some medicine and a lot of rest.
 A prescribed C altered
 B regulated D circulated
- Don't be so ; I am sure you have passed your driving test.
 A sociable C predictable
 B anxious D sentimental
- He was left with a long on his face after the cut had healed.
 A ulcer C blemish
 B cramp D scar
- He couldn't stop after a long day's work.
 A yawning C wheezing
 B sneezing D aching
- Because of the on her broken leg, she found it difficult to go out.
 A virus C cast
 B pollen D acne
- If you don't do your homework, your teacher will be very
 A embarrassed C annoyed
 B bloated D fascinated
- She suffers a rare disease.
 A in C to
 B of D from
- The tortoise the hare and won the race in the end.
 A outsmarted C ignored
 B motivated D indicated

B Uzupełnij luki wyrazem utworzonym od słowa napisanego w tej samej linii wielkimi literami.

Flu is a viral 1) which can leave you feeling as if you had been run over by a truck. The main symptoms are a 2) nose, streaming eyes and feeling 3) The best thing to do is to visit your doctor, who will give you a 4) for the necessary medicines. It may take a few days for the 5) to work so don't get too 6) It is absolutely essential to act 7) Don't overdo it or your physical condition will only get worse. Drink plenty of fluids, get lots of rest and, above all, eat well. For the 8) of a sore throat, you can take lozenges. Sometimes flu can cause 9) so be careful not to fall over. If you follow this 10) advice, you will be back on your feet again in no time!

INFECT
 RUN
 FEVER
 PRESCRIBE
 TREAT
 PATIENT
 SENSE

 RELIEVE
 DIZZY
 PRACTICE

C Uzupełnij luki wyrazami z listy poniżej.

• treatment • constructed • fatigue • harmony • spot • steam • crater • miner • arrogant • sensible

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 You have a big red on the tip of your nose!</p> <p>2 The impact of the meteorite made a large in the ground.</p> <p>3 She fainted on the street because of extreme</p> <p>4 If you have a blocked nose, boil some water with eucalyptus and breathe in the</p> <p>5 Bob always talks about his school marks in a very way.</p> | <p>6 The people of the village lived in peace and</p> <p>7 Come on now, be ! You have to go to the doctor's if you're feeling sick.</p> <p>8 After the accident, he was taken to hospital for</p> <p>9 The job of a is very difficult.</p> <p>10 A new block of flats is going to be near the park.</p> |
|---|---|

D Przekształć podane zdania używając słowa napisanego **tlustym drukiem** oraz od jednego do czterech innych słów tak, aby wyrazić to samo znaczenie. Nie zmieniaj podanego wyrazu.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 If I eat strawberries, large red lumps break out all over my body. allergic I strawberries.</p> <p>2 At the beginning of the lecture, the speaker told a joke to make everyone feel relaxed. broke At the beginning of the lecture, by telling a joke.</p> <p>3 I really have to talk to someone about this or I will go crazy. chest I really have to get or I will go crazy.</p> <p>4 You are in danger of being stopped by the police if you drive through a red traffic light. run You stopped by the police if you drive through a red traffic light.</p> <p>5 Due to his injury he didn't get a chance to play in the match. deprived He to play in the match because of his injury.</p> | <p>6 It took me three hours to get home yesterday because there was a long line of cars in front of me. stuck It took me three hours to get home yesterday because I was jam.</p> <p>7 Jason loves sweets. Let's buy him a cake! tooth Jason Let's buy him a cake!</p> <p>8 I think I will buy the red dress because I don't really like the blue one. keen I think I will buy the red dress because I the blue one.</p> <p>9 I really like the way people on this island live. of I really like people on this island.</p> <p>10 We won the first prize in the lottery last Saturday! hit We in the lottery last Saturday.</p> |
|--|--|

E Zakreśl słowo, które nie pasuje do pozostałych.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 pollen – cramp – food poisoning – virus</p> <p>2 lump – spot – acne – gene</p> <p>3 frightened – practical – reliable – essential</p> | <p>4 hot spring – geyser – cave – steam</p> <p>5 physical – hormonal – psychological – nocturnal</p> <p>6 stroke – stethoscope – heart attack – pneumonia</p> |
|--|---|

F Zakończ właściwe zdanie lub wyrażenie.

- 1 A: He works round-the-clock to earn enough money for his family.
B: **a** Yes, he is always tired.
b It must be time for lunch then.
- 2 A: The locals lead such a slow-paced lifestyle, don't they?
B: **a** Yes, they will be late for work.
b Yes, wouldn't it be great to live here?
- 3 A: I always feel nausea when I travel by car.
B: **a** Why don't you take some pills?
b You had better have it repaired.
- 4 A: Shouldn't you see the doctor about your insomnia?
B: **a** I won't sleep tonight.
b I don't have time to make an appointment at the moment.
- 5 A: He is a real early bird!
B: **a** Yes, he prefers getting up at 5:00 am.
b Yes, and he has lovely blue feathers too.
- 6 A: He is the most accident-prone person I have ever met!
B: **a** I know, he is always dropping things.
b You ought to call a doctor.

G Patrząc na zdjęcie, omówcie w parach następujące kwestie:

- Where are these people?
- What are they doing?
- Do you think that sports are appropriate for elderly people?
- What are the advantages of taking exercise at this age?
- What else can elderly people do to keep fit and healthy?

A: This looks like a group of elderly people doing exercises in a swimming pool.

B: Yes, and this must be their instructor ...



Better Safe than Sorry

6

Lead-in (str. 84)

- 6.1 **ID card** (phr) = (identity card) a card with the bearer's personal details / **dowód tożsamości**
e.g. In some countries it is illegal not to have your **ID card** with you at all times.
- 6.2 **ATM** (phr) = (Automated Teller Machine) machine for taking money from a bank account using a special card / **bankomat**
e.g. If the bank is closed, you can always use the **ATM** to get money.
- 6.3 **laptop** /ˈlæptɒp/ (n) = a portable computer / **przenośny komputer**
e.g. It is more convenient to use a **laptop** while travelling.
- 6.4 **satellite** /səˈtelaɪt/ (n) = a piece of orbiting communications equipment / **satelita**
e.g. The USA have launched a new **satellite** into space.
- 6.5 **radar** /ˈrædɑːr/ (n) = a system for detecting moving objects / **radar**
e.g. All airports are equipped with **radar** to track incoming planes.

- 6.6 **closed circuit TV** (phr) = a TV recording system operating in a closed environment / **telewizja przemysłowa**
e.g. All banks have now installed **closed circuit TV** systems for security purposes.
- 6.7 **monitor** /mɒnɪtə/ (v) = regularly check sth / **monitorować, nadzorować**
e.g. The EU peace-keeping force is **monitoring** the situation.
- 6.8 **locate** /ləʊkeɪt/ (v) = find the position of sth / **(z)lokalizować**
e.g. Can you **locate** the Town Hall on this map for me please?
Der.: location (n)
- 6.9 **burglar** /bɜːrɡlə/ (n) = sb who enters houses in order to steal property / **włamywacz**
e.g. As I entered the kitchen, a **burglar** was jumping out the window with my laptop computer.
Der.: burglary (n)
-
- Reading (str. 84–85)**
- 6.10 **capture** /kæptʃə/ (v) = film or photograph / **uwiecznić**
e.g. The photographer **captured** the wonderful scene.
- 6.11 **identification** /aɪdɪntɪfɪkəʃən/ (n) = sth that shows who you are / **dowód tożsamości**
e.g. I had to produce some form of **identification** in order to take money out of the bank.
- 6.12 **surveillance** /səˈveɪljəns/ (n) = the careful watching of sb / **obserwacja, inwigilacja**
e.g. The police had the suspect under close **surveillance** for months before the arrest.
- 6.13 **operate** /ɒpəreɪt/ (v) = to make sth work / **obsługiwać, uruchamiać**
e.g. It is a very complex machine to **operate**.
Der.: operation (n), operator (n)
- 6.14 **security** /sɪkjʊərɪti/ (n) = safety, protection from danger / **bezpieczeństwo**
e.g. Police have advised local residents to be aware of **security** in light of the recent robberies.
Opp.: insecurity
- 6.15 **discourage** /dɪskʌrɪdʒ/ (v) = try to prevent sb from doing sth / **zniechęcać**
e.g. She tried to **discourage** him from driving the car, but he insisted.
Der.: discouragement (n)
Opp.: encourage
- 6.16 **mugging** /mʌɡɪŋ/ (n) = a physical attack by sb in order to steal money / **bandycki napad, rozbój**
e.g. A man was charged with the **mugging** of an old lady.
- 6.17 **shoplifting** /ʃɒplɪftɪŋ/ (n) = stealing from a shop while pretending to be a customer / **kradzież sklepową**
e.g. A security guard accused the girl of **shoplifting** and demanded to search her bag.
Der.: shoplifter (n)
- 6.18 **carjacking** /kɑːrdʒækɪŋ/ (n) = a physical attack on sb while they are driving their car in order to rob them / **kradzież samochodu (połączona z czynną napaścią na kierowcę)**
e.g. The police have set up roadblocks to try to cut down on the number of **carjackings**.
- 6.19 **smoke detector** (phr) = device used to discover the presence of smoke / **wykrywacz dymu**
e.g. It is compulsory to have **smoke detectors** fitted in all public buildings.
- 6.20 **password** /pɑːswɜːrd/ (n) = a secret word or phrase used to gain access to sth / **hasło (dostępu)**
e.g. Make sure you don't tell anyone else your **password**; it is top secret.
- 6.21 **finger scanning** (phr) = using a machine to analyse the patterns on your finger for identification / **rozpoznawanie linii papilarnych przez specjalne urządzenie**
e.g. **Finger scanning** is a very effective way of keeping track of employees.
- 6.22 **fingerprinting** /fɪŋɡəˈprɪntɪŋ/ (n) = the recording of the unique patterns on one's fingertips / **zdejmowanie odcisków palców**
e.g. After **fingerprinting**, the suspect was taken for questioning.
- 6.23 **identify** /aɪdɪntɪfaɪ/ (v) = recognise sb / **identyfikować, rozpoznawać**
e.g. The old lady **identified** the mugger from the line of men standing in front of her.
- 6.24 **face recognition** (phr) = the identification of the face using computer technology / **komputerowe rozpoznawanie rysów twarzy**
e.g. The computers in our company have **face recognition** technology.
- 6.25 **footstep identification** (phr) = recognition of sb by the way they walk / **rozpoznawanie ludzi po sposobie chodzenia**
e.g. It will take a long time before **footstep identification** replaces fingerprinting.
- 6.26 **via** /vaɪə/ (prep) = by means of/by way of / **poprzez**
e.g. I keep in touch with my family abroad **via** e-mail.
- 6.27 **keep track of sth** (phr) = be continually informed about sth / **śledzić coś**
e.g. When you are working hard, it is hard to **keep track of** time.
- 6.28 **store** /stɔː/ (v) = keep information (e.g. on a computer system) / **przechowywać dane**
e.g. Our system is able to **store** a lot of data.
Der.: storage (n)

- 6.29 **birth certificate** (phr) = official document with personal details of sb's birth / **karta urodzin**
e.g. Always keep your **birth certificate** safe. It is a very important document.
- 6.30 **automatically** /ɔ̃təmætɪkli/ (adv) = without needing to be operated by sb / **automatycznie**
e.g. As soon as the computer scans your fingerprints, it switches on **automatically**.
- 6.31 **log on** /lɔg ɒn/ (phr v) = start using a computer by typing in a code / **zalogować się**
e.g. Every morning I have to **log on** before I can use my computer.
- 6.32 **commit a crime** (phr) = carry out an illegal action / **popęlnić przestępstwo**
e.g. He was sent to prison for **committing the crime**.
- 6.33 **willing** /wɪlɪŋ/ (adj) = prepared or happy to do sth / **chętny**
e.g. She was **willing** to study hard in order to pass the exam with good marks.
Der.: willingness (n), willingly (adv)
Opp.: unwilling
- 6.34 **data** /deɪtə/ (n) = information stored on a computer / **dane**
e.g. Some **data** was lost because of the computer virus.
- 6.35 **record** /rɛkɔːrd/ (n) = written account of sth to be referred to at a later date / **dokumentacja**
e.g. I always keep a **record** of my credit card transactions.

Vocabulary Practice (str. 86–87)

- 6.36 **technophile** /teknɔfɪl/ (n) = lover of technology / **entuzjasta postępu technicznego**
e.g. My children are all **technophiles** – they feel at home with technology.
- 6.37 **technophobe** /teknɔfəʊb/ (n) = sb who is afraid of technology / **przeciwnik postępu technicznego**
e.g. I, on the other hand, am a real **technophobe** – I can't understand computers at all and I don't want to either!
- 6.38 **answering machine** (phr) = device used to receive and record phone messages / **automatyczna sekretarka**
e.g. We have the **answering machine** on while we are out in case we miss an important call.
- 6.39 **(not) be in the mood** (phr) = (not) feel like doing sth / **(nie) być w nastroju**
e.g. With this bad weather, I **am not in the mood** for going out at all.
- 6.40 **run one's life** (phr) = control one's life / **sterować swoim/czymś życiem**
e.g. In the future, we may reach the stage where computers **run our lives**.
- 6.41 **DVD** /diː vi diː/ (n) = Digital Video Disc – a disc which records films or music / **DVD**
e.g. Video recorders are nearly out of date now; you had better buy a **DVD** player.
- 6.42 **MP3** (phr) = technology which allows you to record music from the Internet / **technologia umożliwiająca ściąganie muzyki z Internetu**
e.g. **MP3** technology is very popular with teenagers as they can download their favourite songs for free.
- 6.43 **microwave oven** (phr) = a device which cooks food using electro-magnetic waves / **kuchenka mikrofalowa**
e.g. A **microwave oven** is very convenient for those who don't have time to cook with a conventional oven.
- 6.44 **withdraw** /wɪðdrɔː/ (v) = take out money from the bank / **wyciągać (np. pieniądze z banku)**
e.g. When the bank is closed, you can **withdraw** money from the ATM.
Der.: withdrawal (n)
Opp.: deposit
- 6.45 **liquidise** /lɪkwɪdaɪz/ (v) = transform into a liquid state / **zamieniać w stan płynny**
e.g. Because of his tonsil operation, he can only eat food which has been **liquidised**.
Der.: liquidisation (n)
- 6.46 **plug in** /plʌg ɪn/ (phr v) = to connect an appliance to electrical supply / **podłączyć do prądu**
e.g. The computer won't work unless you **plug it in**.
Opp.: unplug
- 6.47 **log off** /lɔg ɒf/ (phr v) = finish using a computer / **wylogować się**
e.g. At the end of the day, don't forget to **log off** the computer.
- 6.48 **printer** /prɪntəː/ (n) = device attached to the computer which produces a written copy of a file / **drukarka**
e.g. This new inkjet **printer** is much faster than the old one.
- 6.49 **remote control** (phr) = device used to control a machine from a distance using electronic waves / **pilot (np. telewizyjny)**
e.g. We always use the **remote control** to change the TV channel.
- 6.50 **floppy disk** (phr) = magnetic disc used to store computer data / **dyskietka**
e.g. The **floppy disc** was damaged so I had to re-enter all the data onto the computer.
- 6.51 **keyboard** /kɪbɔːrd/ (n) = part of the computer where you type in order to operate it / **klawiatura komputera**
e.g. She was typing so much on the **keyboard** that she got pains in her wrists.
- 6.52 **mouse** /maʊs/ (n) = device attached to the computer which moves the cursor around the screen / **myszka**
e.g. A double click on the **mouse** will open the program.
- 6.53 **hard drive** (phr) = part of the computer which contains all the programs / **twardy dysk**

- e.g. The **hard drive** was infected by a virus and we lost all our programs.
- 6.54 **PIN** (phr) = Personal Identification Number (e.g. used with a bank card to withdraw money from an ATM) / **kod PIN**
e.g. Never tell anyone your **PIN**; otherwise they might be able to take money out of your account.
- 6.55 **keypad** /kɪpæd/ (n) = a set of buttons on a phone or other device which allows you to operate it / **klawiatura**
e.g. Press any key on the **keypad** to turn off the phone.
- 6.56 **call direct** (phr) = telephone someone directly, not through an operator / **telefonować bezpośrednio**
e.g. Numbers beginning with 0800 can be **called direct**.
- 6.57 **tone** /toʊn/ (n) = the sound a phone makes when sb calls you / **sygnał dzwonka telefonicznego**
e.g. You can change the ring **tone** of your phone by pressing this button.
- 6.58 **inventor** /ɪnventə/ (n) = sb who makes something new / **wynalazca**
e.g. The **inventor** spent every evening in his laboratory until the machine was finally working.
- 6.59 **smuggler** /smʌglə/ (n) = sb who imports sth without paying tax / **przemytnik**
e.g. The **smugglers** used torches to signal to boats where to land with the illegal goods.
- 6.60 **arsonist** /ɑːrənɪst/ (n) = sb who starts a fire on purpose/ illegally / **podpalacz**
e.g. The country has a major problem with **arsonists** who start fires in forests.
- 6.61 **kidnapper** /kɪdnæpə/ (n) = sb who takes sb captive in order to get money from their family / **porywacz**
e.g. The **kidnapper** sent a note to the family, demanding 2 million Euros for the child's safe return.
- 6.62 **hijacker** /hɪdʒækə/ (n) = sb who takes control of a plane while in mid-flight, for a specific purpose / **terrorysta porywający samolot**
e.g. The **hijacker** pulled out a gun and everyone on the plane started screaming in terror.
- 6.63 **forgery** /fɔːrʒəri/ (n) = sb who illegally makes a copy of an official document or work of art / **falszeryzacja**
e.g. The **forgery** produced a perfect copy of the 'Mona Lisa' and fooled the art experts.
- 6.64 **set fire** (phr) = start a fire on purpose / **podpaścić**
e.g. The developer **set fire** to the forest so that he could build a hotel there.
- 6.65 **force** /fɔːrs/ (n) = an action taken to make sb do sth against their will / **zmuszenie, wymuszenie**
e.g. They used **force** to make me tell them my password.
- 6.66 **release** /rɪliːs/ (v) = set free / **uwolnić**
e.g. The prisoner was **released** from prison early because of good behaviour.
- 6.67 **ransom** /rænsəm/ (n) = money paid to a kidnapper / **okup**
e.g. The hero refused to pay the **ransom** to the kidnappers.
- 6.68 **speed** /spiːd/ (n) = the rate at which sb moves / **prędkość**
e.g. The maximum **speed** you can go on this road is 50 km per hour.
- 6.69 **skid** /skɪd/ (v) = (for a vehicle) slide sideways or forwards in an uncontrolled way, due to ice or oil / **wpaść w poślizg**
e.g. The car **skidded** on the patch of oil and crashed into the tree.
- 6.70 **plead (not) guilty** (phr) = officially state that you have (not) committed a crime / **(nie) przyznać się do winy**
e.g. Although he **pleaded not guilty** to the crime, the police had evidence against him.
- 6.71 **trial** /traɪəl/ (n) = meeting where it is decided if sb is guilty or innocent of a crime / **proces, rozprawa**
e.g. The **trial** went on for two weeks but in the end the accused was found innocent.
- 6.72 **statement** /steɪtmənt/ (n) = sth you say or write which gives information in a formal way / **oświadczenie**
e.g. The young girl made a **statement**, identifying the man as the mugger.
- 6.73 **witness** /wɪtnəs/ (n) = sb who sees an accident or crime taking place and reports it to the police / **świadek**
e.g. The **witness** made a statement to the police about what had happened to cause the accident.
- 6.74 **judge** /dʒʌdʒ/ (n) = the person who applies the law and who decides on the punishment for criminals / **sędzia**
e.g. The **judge** decided to put him in jail for life.
- 6.75 **defence** /dɪfəns/ (n) = the case presented by lawyers to prove the innocence of the accused / **obrona**
e.g. Thanks to his good **defence**, he was found not guilty.
- 6.76 **proof** /pruːf/ (n) = a piece of evidence which shows that sth is true / **dowód**
e.g. If he can't show **proof** that he wasn't there during the robbery, he will be found guilty.
- 6.77 **courtroom** /kɔːtrʊm/ (n) = the room where a legal court meets / **sala sądowa**
e.g. The silence in the **courtroom** was suddenly broken by the judge reading the verdict; "Not guilty!".
- 6.78 **courtyard** /kɔːrtjɑːd/ (n) = an open area surrounded by buildings or walls / **dziedziniec**
e.g. On the other side of the gate lay a **courtyard** with a fountain.
- 6.79 **sentence (sb to)** /sentəns/ (v) = state what sb's punishment will be / **skazać (kogoś na)**
e.g. He was **sentenced** to three years in prison for arson.

- 6.80 **cheat (sb out of sth)** /tʃi:t/ (v) = get sth from sb in a dishonest way / **wyłudzić (coś od kogoś)**
e.g. The conman **cheated** the old lady out of all her savings.
- 6.81 **try (sb for a crime)** /traɪ/ (v) = hear the evidence against sb and decide if they are innocent or guilty / **sądzić (kogoś za przestępstwo)**
e.g. He was **tried** for murder.
Der.: trial (n)
- 6.82 **miniature** /mɪnɪjətʃər/ (adj) = very small or a smaller version of a larger object / **miniatura**
e.g. John is a **miniature** version of his father.
- 6.83 **enamel** /ɪnæməˈl/ (adj) = a substance like glass, which can be heated and painted onto metal or pottery / **emalia**
e.g. Bathbats are usually covered with **enamel** to make the surface stronger.
- 6.84 **clay** /kleɪ/ (n) = a kind of earth which is soft when wet and hard when dry / **glina**
e.g. Many **clay** vases have been found during archaeological digs.
- 6.85 **canvas** /kænvəs/ (n) = a strong, heavy cloth / **plótno**
e.g. Most oil paintings are done on **canvas**.
- 6.86 **enormous** /ɪnɔːməs/ (adj) = extremely large / **ogromny**
e.g. The building was so **enormous** that I kept losing my way.
Der.: enormously (adv)
- 6.87 **contain** /kənˈteɪn/ (v) = hold or store sth / **zawierać**
e.g. The envelope **contained** an invitation to the wedding.
Der.: content (n)
- 6.88 **occur** /əˈkɜːr/ (v) = happen, take place / **zdarzyć się**
e.g. The earthquake **occurred** just as I was getting out of the shower.
Der.: occurrence (n)
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- Grammar in use (str. 88–91)**
- 6.89 **request** /rɪkweːst/ (v) = ask (formal) / **(oficjalnie) prosić**
e.g. You are kindly **requested** not to smoke in here.
- 6.90 **refrain (from doing sth)** /rɪfrɛɪn/ (v) = not do something / **powstrzymać się (od robienia czegoś)**
e.g. Customers are asked to **refrain** from trying on clothes.
- 6.91 **rental** /rentəl/ (n) = a thing which has been rented out (given to sb temporarily for a fee) / **rzecz wypożyczona**
e.g. Please return all **rentals** by 12 noon.
- 6.92 **rag** /ræɡ/ (n) = a piece of old cloth used to wipe sth / **szmata**
e.g. All she could find to wipe the stain off her skirt was an old **rag**.
- 6.93 **soak** /soʊk/ (v) = leave sth in water for a long period / **namoczyć**
e.g. Allow the beans to **soak** overnight in water before you cook them.
- Der.:** soaked (adj)
- 6.94 **up to date** (phr) = the newest of its kind / **aktualny, nowoczesny**
e.g. This is the most **up to date** technology available.
- 6.95 **website** /websaɪt/ (n) = place to find information about a certain subject on the Internet / **strona internetowa**
e.g. I think the company would get a lot more business if it had a **website**.
- 6.96 **line up** /laɪn ʌp/ (phr v) = put in a (straight) line / **ustawić w szeregu**
e.g. The police asked the witness to identify the robber from the people who were **lined up** in front of her.
- 6.97 **security guard** (phr) = sb who is paid to protect private property or a building / **ochroniarz mienia**
e.g. Since you have such a lot of expensive equipment, you should hire a **security guard** to protect it.
- 6.98 **software** /sɒftweə/ (n) = program for a computer / **oprogramowanie**
e.g. Computer **software** is very expensive, so many people make illegal copies of it.
- 6.99 **network** /netwɜːk/ (n) = a group of computers which are connected to each other / **sieć komputerowa**
e.g. You will only have access to the Internet if you are connected to the computer **network**.
- 6.100 **robot-pet** /rəʊbɒt pet/ (n) = a machine which is programmed to perform like a household pet / **zwierzątko domowe w formie robota**
e.g. In Japan, some electronics companies have produced **robot-pets** for children.
- 6.101 **hacker** /hækər/ (n) = sb who breaks into a computer system illegally / **haker**
e.g. Many **hackers** turn out to be teenage computer experts just having fun.
- 6.102 **face charges** (phr) = deal with the fact that sb officially claims you have committed a crime / **spotykać się z oskarżeniami**
e.g. He **faces charges** of theft after being caught with the stolen goods.
- 6.103 **fraud** /frɔːd/ (n) = gaining money by deception or lying / **oszustwo**
e.g. Many cases of tax **fraud** have been discovered by the police recently.
Der.: fraudulent (adj)
- 6.104 **release** /rɪliːs/ (v) = make information available / **ujawnić**
e.g. The police have not **released** the names of the suspects yet.
- 6.105 **drop off** /drɒp ɒf/ (phr v) = deliver sth or leave sb off at a particular place / **dostarczyć, podrzucić**
e.g. I **dropped off** all the wedding invitations personally.

- 6.106 **vacant** /vəˈkænt/ (adj) = not used or occupied / **wolny**
e.g. There were no **vacant** seats on the train so I had to stand.
Der.: vacancy (n)
- 6.107 **elaborate** /ɪləˈbeɪrət/ (adj) = complex/complicated / **skomplikowany, złożony, szczegółowo opracowany**
e.g. His **elaborate** plan failed because he forgot one vital detail.
Der.: elaboration (n)
Opp.: simple
- 6.108 **scheme** /ski:m/ (n) = plan / **plan**
e.g. We need to work out a **scheme** for earning some extra money.
- 6.109 **handcuffs** /hændkʌfs/ (n pl) = metal rings used for binding prisoners / **kajdanki**
e.g. Before the criminal had time to react, the policeman had slipped the **handcuffs** around his wrists.
- 6.110 **enforce** /ɪnˈfɔːs/ (v) = make sure sth is done / **egzekwować**
e.g. It is up to the police to **enforce** the law.
Der.: enforcement (n)
- 6.111 **suspect (sb of sth)** /səˈspekt/ (v) = to believe that sb has done sth but not be able to prove it / **podejrzewać (kogoś o coś)**
e.g. The police **suspect** him of robbing the bank but they have no proof.
Der.: suspect (n), suspicion (n), suspicious (adj)
- 6.112 **recapture** /rɪˈkæptʃə/ (v) = catch sb again after they have escaped / **złapać ponownie**
e.g. The convicts were **recaptured** after a few days on the run.
- 6.113 **notorious** /nəʊˈtɔːriəs/ (adj) = be well-known for having done sth bad / **cieszący się złą sławą**
e.g. She is **notorious** for the way she misbehaves in public.
Der.: notoriety (n)
- 6.114 **mistake (sb for sb else)** /mɪˈsteɪk/ (v) = wrongly think that one person is another / **pomylić (kogoś z kimś innym)**
e.g. I **mistook** the man in front of me for my brother and slapped him on the back.
- 6.115 **name after** /neɪm ˈɑːftə/ (v) = give sb the same name as sb else / **dać imię po**
e.g. Our son was **named after** his grandfather.
- 6.116 **intrude (on sth)** /ɪnˈtruːd/ (v) = disturb, interrupt / **wtrącać się (do czegoś); tu: wtargnąć na czyjś teren**
e.g. The press are always **intruding** on people's private lives.
Der.: intruder (n), intrusion (n)
- 6.117 **privacy** /ˈprɪvəsi/ (n) = a situation where you can behave as you like without being seen or disturbed by anyone / **prywatność**
e.g. I value my **privacy** and that is why I had a high wall built around my garden.
- 6.118 **mishap** /mɪʃæp/ (n) = minor accident / **mały wypadek**
e.g. After a series of **mishaps**, they finally got the machine working.
- 6.119 **estimate** /ˈestɪmeɪt/ (v) = calculate approximately / **szacować**
e.g. I **estimate** that we will have arrived at our destination by 12pm.
Der.: estimation (n)

Idioms and Fixed Phrases (str. 91)

- 6.120 **safe and sound** (phr) = well and alive after being in a dangerous situation / **żywy i mający się dobrze**
e.g. The mountaineers were found **safe and sound** after three days.
- 6.121 **alive and well** (phr) = still surviving / **cały i zdrowy**
e.g. "I haven't heard from Mark for a long time."
"Oh, he's **alive and well** and living in London."
- 6.122 **clean and tidy** (phr) = not dirty, in order / **czysty i schludny**
e.g. I always like to leave the house **clean and tidy** before I go to bed.
- 6.123 **hit-and-run** (phr) = when sb knocks sb down with their car and does not stop to help / **zbiegły z miejsca wypadku**
e.g. The police finally located the **hit-and-run** driver and arrested him.
- 6.124 **law and order** (phr) = when rules and laws are obeyed / **porządek publiczny**
e.g. It is the police's job to keep **law and order** in the city.
- 6.125 **right and wrong** (phr) = what is the correct thing to do and what is not / **dobro i zło**
e.g. Many criminals do not know the difference between **right and wrong**.
- 6.126 **make matters worse** (phr) = do sth which worsens a situation / **pogarszać sprawę**
e.g. The hotel room was not air-conditioned and to **make matters worse**, it was right above a disco.
- 6.127 **on the road** (phr) = on a journey by road / **w drodze, na trasie**
e.g. A mobile phone can be handy when you are **on the road**.
- 6.128 **board game** (phr) = a game played by moving objects around a board / **gra planszowa**
e.g. On Saturday evenings, the family play **board games** together. It is great fun.

Listening and Speaking Skills (str. 92–93)

- 6.129 **couch potato** (phr) = sb who sits for long periods on a couch, watching TV / **osoba, która spędza czas siedząc przed telewizorem**
e.g. With so many TV channels to choose from, we are all in danger of becoming **couch potatoes**.

- 6.130 **keep in touch with sb** (phr) = remain in contact with sb / **utrzymywać z kimś kontakt**
e.g. I try to **keep in touch with the people** I went to university with.
- 6.131 **briefcase** /brɪˈfkeɪs/ (n) = a case used for carrying documents / **aktówka**
e.g. He left his **briefcase** on the train and now he is in trouble at work.
- 6.132 **mailbox** /meɪlbɒks/ (n) = box into which the postman drops the letters / **skrzynka pocztowa**
e.g. If we are not at home, just leave the keys in the **mailbox**.
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- Culture Clip (str. 94–95)**
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- 6.133 **sociologist** /səˈsɪɒlədʒɪst/ (n) = sb who studies society / **socjolog**
e.g. **Sociologists** believe that the increase in computer use may have adverse effects on society.
- 6.134 **sparkling** /spɑːˈkɪŋ/ (adj) = shining and reflecting a lot of small points of light / **iskrzący się**
e.g. A **sparkling** diamond ring was hidden inside the bunch of flowers that he gave her.
- 6.135 **lever** /ˈlɪvə/ (n) = handle on a piece of machinery / **dźwignia**
e.g. To stop the machine, just pull this **lever**.
- 6.136 **vanish** /vænɪʃ/ (v) = disappear / **zniknąć**
e.g. The magician **vanished** in a cloud of smoke, only to reappear behind the audience seconds later.
- 6.137 **diary entry** (phr) = a text written into a diary to record what happened on a certain day of the year / **fragment dziennika/pamiętnika dotyczący konkretnego dnia**
e.g. There was no **diary entry** for that day.
- 6.138 **framework** /ˈfrɛɪmwɜːk/ (n) = structure that forms a support or frame for sth / **konstrukcja, szkielet**
e.g. The **framework** wasn't strong enough to hold the structure and it all came crashing down.
- 6.139 **scatter** /skæˈtə/ (v) = spread / **rozrzucić**
e.g. The farmer **scattered** the cotton seeds all over the field.
- 6.140 **dozen** /ˈdɒzən/ (n) = a set of twelve / **tuzin**
e.g. Eggs are usually sold by the **dozen**.
- 6.141 **illuminate** /ɪˈlɪmɪneɪt/ (v) = light up / **oświetlać**
e.g. The sky was suddenly **illuminated** by the fireworks.
Der.: illumination (n)
- 6.142 **in profile** (phr) = from one side / **z profilu**
e.g. The police usually take photographs of criminals from the front and **in profile**.
- 6.143 **on the alert** (phr) = be prepared to take action / **w gotowości**
e.g. The soldiers were **on the alert** for disturbances during the demonstration.
- 6.144 **incredible** /ɪnˈkredɪbəl/ (adj) = unbelievable, very impressive / **niewiarygodny, niesamowity**
e.g. I have just had the most **incredible** experience; that roller-coaster was fabulous!
- 6.145 **affair** /əˈfeɪ/ (n) = an object of a particular type / **przedmiot z danego gatunku**
e.g. His car was a very old-fashioned **affair**.
- 6.146 **apparatus** /əˈpærətəs/ (n) = equipment / **sprzęt, przyrząd**
e.g. The **apparatus** appeared to work but after a small explosion it became silent.
- 6.147 **odd** /ɒd/ (adj) = strange, unusual / **dziwny, nietypowy**
e.g. An **odd** noise was coming from the car engine, so we pulled over to check it out.
- 6.148 **twinkling** /ˈtwɪŋklɪŋ/ (adj) = shining with unsteady light / **migający**
e.g. As the sun rose, the **twinkling** stars began to fade.
- 6.149 **imitate** /ɪˈmɪteɪt/ (v) = copy / **naśladować**
e.g. She **imitates** everything about me – she has even had her hair cut in the same style!
- 6.150 **reverse** /rɪˈvɜːs/ (v) = undo sth / **odwrócić**
e.g. It would take years to **reverse** the damage that has been done to the environment.
Der.: reversal (n)
- 6.151 **satisfy** /sætɪsfaɪ/ (v) = make sb pleased / **satysfakcjonować, zadowalać**
e.g. Mary always tries to **satisfy** her parents but sometimes it's hard.
Der.: satisfaction (n), satisfactory (adj)
- 6.152 **trickery** /ˈtrɪkəri/ (n) = use of dishonest methods to achieve sth / **oszustwo, podstęp**
e.g. The scientist proved there was no **trickery** involved in his experiment.
- 6.153 **quack** /kwæk/ (n) = sb who claims to be skilled in science but is not / **szarlatan, konował**
e.g. That doctor I went to see turned out to be a **quack**. He didn't know anything about medicine!
- 6.154 **pause** /pɔːz/ (n) = a short break / **(krótka) przerwa**
e.g. There was a **pause** in the conversation after which he continued talking.
- 6.155 **forefinger** /ˈfɔːrfɪŋɡə/ (n) = the finger next to the thumb / **palec wskazujący**
e.g. He pointed his **forefinger** at me in a threatening manner.
- 6.156 **forth** /fɔːθ/ (adv) = forward / **naprzód**
e.g. He sent his son **forth** into the world to make his own living.
- 6.157 **flame** /fleɪm/ (n) = stream of hot burning gas coming from sth that is burning / **plomień**
e.g. The building was already **in flames** by the time the fire brigade arrived.

- 6.158 **mantel** /məntəl/ (n) = wood or stone shelf above a fireplace / **gzymś kominka**
e.g. There was an array of ornaments lined up along the **mantel**.
- 6.159 **swing round** / (phr) = move around / **kręcić się w kółko, wirować**
e.g. We could see the little boat **swinging round** in the middle of the storm.
- 6.160 **indistinct** /ɪndɪstɪŋkt/ (adj) = not clear, difficult to see / **niewyraźny, mglisty**
e.g. The writing on the wall was too **indistinct** to read.
- 6.161 **bare** /beə/ (adj) = not covered with anything / **pusty**
e.g. After we sold the sofa, the room looked very **bare**.

Writing (str. 96–97)

- 6.162 **viewpoint** /vju:pɔɪnt/ (n) = the way sb thinks about something / **pogląd**
e.g. My **viewpoint** on the subject is much different to yours; we will never agree.
- 6.163 **opposing** /əpəʊzɪŋ/ (adj) = different, disagreeing / **przeciwny, przeciwstawny**
e.g. Although we have **opposing** views, we are good friends.
- 6.164 **restate** /rɪˈsteɪt/ (v) = say again / **powtórzyć, przedstawić ponownie**
e.g. Because the audience had not heard what he said, he **restated** his point of view.
- 6.165 **contact** /kɒntækt/ (v) = get in touch with / **(s)kontaktować się**
e.g. If you have any problems with the computer do not hesitate to **contact** the technician.
Der.: contactable (adj)

- 6.166 **be opposed to sth** (phr) = be against something / **być przeciwnym czemuś**
e.g. I am very much **opposed to the death penalty**. I think it's totally wrong.
- 6.167 **disruptive** /dɪsrʌptɪv/ (adj) = preventing sb or something from continuing or operating normally / **rozpraszający, destruktywny, zakłócający spokój**
e.g. John's **disruptive** behaviour in class stopped the others concentrating.
- 6.168 **access** /ækses/ (v) = succeed in finding or obtaining information (e.g. on a computer) / **wejść do, dostać się do**
e.g. You cannot **access** this computer file unless you key in the password.
Der.: accessible (adj), inaccessible (adj), accessibility (n)
- 6.169 **in the company of** (phr) = together with / **w towarzystwie (kogoś)**
e.g. He doesn't like being seen **in the company of** his employees.
- 6.170 **computer graphics** (phr) = images made on computer / **grafika komputerowa**
e.g. She chose a career which would combine art and computers: **computer graphics**.
- 6.171 **mankind** /mænkənd/ (n) = the whole human race / **ludzkość, rodzaj ludzki**
e.g. The implications for **mankind** of the existence of life on other planets are huge.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

A Wybierz właściwy wyraz lub wyrażenie.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 The made his demands known to the Air Traffic Controller. A shoplifter C smuggler B hijacker D kidnapper</p> <p>2 Why don't you turn on the TV with the? A keyboard C remote control B satellite D mouse</p> <p>3 The prisoners escaped but were quickly A estimated C released B discouraged D recaptured</p> | <p>4 He is accused of having a serious crime. A committed C identified B operated D located</p> <p>5 Thank goodness I have a(n) card. Otherwise I wouldn't be able to get money out in the middle of the night. A MP3 C DVD B ATM D PIN</p> |
|--|---|

- 6 He is for having lost the company millions of pounds.
 A elaborate C notorious
 B enormous D willing
- 7 We keep missing telephone calls! Why don't we buy a(n)?
 A microwave oven C mailbox
 B answering machine D keypad
- 8 It is about time we started information on the computer. I can never find anything in these dusty old files!
 A storing C plugging in
 B accessing D logging off
- 9 There is something about that man. He has two different shoes on!
 A indistinct C sparkling
 B odd D opposing
- 10 He gave me a copy of the most to date word processing program.
 A out C up
 B in D down

B Uzupełnij luki wyrazem utworzonym od słowa napisanego w tej samej linii wielkimi literami.

If you really want to feel a sense of 1) in your home protected against 2), there are a few simple rules to follow. 3) break-ins by always locking doors and windows. The 4) of a burglar alarm will also prove helpful and will give added protection to the 5) of your house. It doesn't have to be elaborate but make sure that it is well- 6)

If you see something 7) in the neighbourhood, don't hesitate to call the police. Most local police services have a 'Neighbourhood Watch' scheme in 8), but of course that doesn't mean you have the right to invade other people's 9)! Having your house burgled can be very 10) and upsetting so do everything in your power to prevent it.

SECURE
 CRIME
 COURAGE
 INSTALL
 CONTAIN
 MAINTAIN
 SUSPECT
 OPERATE
 PRIVATE
 DISRUPT

C Uzupełnij luki wyrazami z listy poniżej.

• data • install • judge • trial • proof • cheated • security • speed • ransom • released

- 1 You can't arrest me! You have no I committed the crime.
- 2 This new door gives me a great sense of
- 3 You must reduce when you are driving in the city.
- 4 I wouldn't trust him, if I were you. I've heard he's a lot of people out of their savings.
- 5 The kidnapper demanded \$1 million in
- 6 During the the accused pleaded guilty.
- 7 He was from prison after 10 years.
- 8 The computer holds on all the employees of the company.
- 9 The computer expert showed me how to the new program.
- 10 The listened to all the arguments before announcing his decision.

D Przekształć podane zdania używając słowa napisanego tłustym drukiem oraz od jednego do czterech innych słów tak, aby wyrazić to samo znaczenie. Nie zmieniaj podanego wyrazu.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 I don't feel like going to the cinema tonight. mood I am going to the cinema tonight.</p> <p>2 During the summer, the kids are out playing all day; I never know where they are. track I can never during the summer; they spend the whole day outside playing.</p> <p>3 Please do not talk during the test. refrain Please during the test.</p> <p>4 Oh, I am sorry; I thought you were someone else. mistook Oh, I am sorry; I else.</p> <p>5 It is common for babies to be given the same name as their grandparents. after It is common for babies to grandparents.</p> | <p>6 It is important to stay in contact with your family. touch You should always your family.</p> <p>7 I will never agree with the way you handle the family budget. opposed I will always you handle the family budget.</p> <p>8 With such strong evidence against her, she admitted stealing the money. pleaded In the face of such strong evidence, she finally the money.</p> <p>9 If you don't attach the printer to the electrical supply, it won't work. plug If you don't, it won't work.</p> <p>10 The fire was started in the house deliberately. set Someone deliberately.</p> |
|---|---|

E Zakreśl słowo, które nie pasuje do pozostałych.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 mugging – shoplifting – carjacking – fingerprinting</p> <p>2 twinkling – sparkling – vanishing – illuminating</p> <p>3 statement – surveillance – closed circuit – face recognition</p> | <p>4 courtroom – witness – enamel – defence</p> <p>5 printer – satellite – hard drive – floppy disk</p> |
|--|---|

F Zakreśl właściwe zdanie lub wyrażenie.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 A: Oh no! The smoke detector has gone off. B: a That's great fun, isn't it? b Hurry up, let's get out of here.</p> <p>2 A: All the data I had stored seem to have vanished! B: a You had better go to another shop then. b Maybe someone gained access to your files.</p> <p>3 A: How did the accident happen? B: a The car skidded on a patch of ice. b I was badly injured.</p> | <p>4 A: Mary was knocked down in a hit-and-run accident. B: a Really? Is she facing charges? b Oh, I hope she's alright now.</p> <p>5 A: I only see Jane once in a blue moon. B: a She's very busy, you know. b Yes, she doesn't like to stay in the sun.</p> |
|--|---|

G Patrząc na zdjęcie, omówcie w parach następujące kwestie:



- What is happening in the photo?
- What is the man wearing and why?
- What do you think will happen next?
- What would you do if you witnessed a scene like this?
- How can people prevent this from happening to their home?

A: I think that a burglary is taking place.

B: Yes, this man is about to steal something from the house ...

Penny Wise, Pound Foolish

7

Lead-in (str. 102)

- 7.1 **cheque** /tʃeɪk/ (n) = a written order directing a bank to pay money to sb / **czek**
e.g. He paid all his bills by **cheque**.
- 7.2 **boss** /bɒs/ (n) = a person responsible for the organisation or department where you work / **szef**
e.g. The **boss** hired three more people for the new offices.
Der.: bossy (adj)
- 7.3 **ornament** /ɔːrnəmənt/ (n) = an attractive object displayed in your home / **ozdoba**
e.g. They decorated the Christmas tree with glass **ornaments**.
Der.: ornamentation (n), ornamental (adj)
- 7.4 **bunch** /bʌntʃ/ (n) = a collection of things of the same kind, growing or fastened together / **pęk, kiść, bukiet**
e.g. There was a beautiful **bunch** of grapes in the bowl.
- 7.5 **well-mannered** /weɪl mænəˈd/ (adj) = socially correct in behaviour / **dobrze wychowany, grzeczny**
e.g. Although he was only 6, Toby was always **well-mannered** at children's birthday parties.
Opp.: badly-mannered
- 7.6 **job-oriented** /dʒɒp ɔːrientɪd/ (adj) = mainly interested in or concerned with work / **nastawiony głównie na pracę zawodową**
e.g. It was a **job-oriented** course, designed to give students skills in finding work.
- 7.7 **outing** /aʊtɪŋ/ (n) = a journey taken for pleasure / **wycieczka**
e.g. On Sunday we enjoyed a pleasant **outing** to the beach.

Reading (str. 102–103)

- 7.8 **unwrap** /ʌnræp/ (v) = remove the outer cover or wrapping of sth / **rozpakować**
e.g. Let's **unwrap** the gifts.
Opp.: wrap
- 7.9 **rule** /ruːl/ (v) = control, influence sb / **rządzić**
e.g. Stress can **rule** our lives and make us ill.
Der.: ruler (n)
- 7.10 **passion** /pæʃjən/ (n) = strong feeling for sth / **namiętność, zamiłowanie, pasja**
e.g. He has a **passion** for modern art.
Der.: passionate (adj)
- 7.11 **utensil** /juːtensl/ (n) = a tool or object that you use to cook or do other tasks in your home / **narzędzie, przyrząd (zwł. wykorzystywany w kuchni)**
e.g. The newly married couple had to buy a lot of **utensils** for their new home.
- 7.12 **tableware** /teɪbəlweə/ (n) = things used at the table (e.g. dishes, glasses etc) / **zastawa stołowa**
e.g. Peter couldn't resist buying some **tableware** for his dining room at the sale.
- 7.13 **tight budget** (phr) = a set sum of money that doesn't allow for unexpected expenses / **skromny budżet**
e.g. The project is run on a **tight budget** so we can't spend too much money.
- 7.14 **frame** /freɪm/ (n) = a structure that surrounds a picture / **rama**
e.g. She bought an expensive silver **frame** to put her portrait in.
Der.: framed (adj)

- 7.15 **genuinely** /dʒɛnjʊnli/ (adv) = really / **naprawdę, szczerze**
e.g. She was **genuinely** sorry for laughing at him.
Opp.: falsely
- 7.16 **bear in mind** (phr) = remember / **mieć na uwadze**
e.g. Please **bear in mind** that the time of the meeting has now been changed to 10:30.
- 7.17 **guarantee** /gə'renti/ (v) = promise that sth will definitely happen / **gwarantować**
e.g. Their savings will **guarantee** a nice retirement for them.
- 7.18 **enhance** /ɪn'hɑːns/ (v) = make better or more attractive / **zwiększyć, podnieść, poprawić**
e.g. This sauce will **enhance** the flavour of the fish.
Der.: enhanced (adj)
- 7.19 **shopping spree** (phr) = a period of time when you shop excessively / **szaleństwo zakupowe**
e.g. She took all the money she had got for her birthday and went on a **shopping spree**.
- 7.20 **obsessed** /əb'sesɪd/ (adj) = not being able to stop thinking about something / **ogarnięty obsesją, mający bzika na jakimś punkcie**
e.g. Nigel became more and more **obsessed** with trying to solve the puzzle.
Der.: obsession (n)
- 7.21 **wacky** /wæki/ (adj) = unusual, silly (slang) / **dziwaczny**
e.g. He has some really **wacky** clothes.
- 7.22 **taste** /teɪst/ (n) = preference for sth / **gust**
e.g. She has very good **taste** in clothes. She always looks good.
- 7.23 **memento** /mɪ'mentəʊ/ (n) = an object which reminds you of sth or sb / **pamiątka**
e.g. I bought a postcard as a **memento** of my trip.
- 7.24 **pamper** /pæmpəʃ/ (v) = spoil sb by doing things for them / **dogadzać, rozpieszczać**
e.g. Grandparents often **pamper** their grandchildren and feed them too many chocolates.
- 7.25 **faithful (adj)** /feɪθfʊl/ (adj) = believing in sb/sth and showing affection or loyalty / **wierny**
e.g. Lisa has always been a **faithful** friend; she'd never do anything to hurt you.
Opp.: unfaithful
- 7.26 **open-minded** /'ɒpən maɪndɪd/ (adj) = ready to accept new ideas / **otwarty, wolny od uprzedzeń**
e.g. The professor was **open-minded** about our theories concerning UFOs.
Opp.: narrow-minded
- 7.27 **optimistic** /'ɒptɪmɪstɪk/ (adj) = expecting the best / **optymistyczny**
e.g. Lucy took an **optimistic** view and knew everything would go well.
Opp.: pessimistic
- 7.28 **import** /ɪmpɔːt/ (v) = bring in goods and services from abroad / **importować**
e.g. Britain **imports** tea from India, Sri-Lanka and China.
Opp.: export

Vocabulary Practice (str. 104–105)

- 7.29 **polish** /'pɒlɪʃ/ (n) = substance used to bring out the shine in sth / **pasta, środek do czyszczenia**
e.g. When I was cleaning my shoes I got black **polish** all over my clothes.
- 7.30 **mango** /mæŋɡoʊ/ (n) = large, oval, smooth-skinned tropical fruit with juicy flesh and a large hairy seed / **(owoc) mango**
e.g. Her mouth started to water as she peeled the **mango**.
- 7.31 **lamb chop** (phr) = one of the cuts of lamb meat / **kotlet jagnięcy**
e.g. We're having **lamb chops** for dinner; my favourite!
- 7.32 **leggings** /'legɪŋz/ (n pl) = woolen or cotton clothing that cover the legs; close fitting trousers / **getry, legginsy**
e.g. As she pulled on her **leggings** she saw a big hole in the knee.
- 7.33 **bar** /bɑː/ (n) = a roughly rectangular piece of sth, e.g. soap / **kostka**
e.g. The **bar** of soap slipped out of my hand and fell on the floor.
- 7.34 **liquid** /'lɪkwɪd/ (n, adj) = existing as or having characteristics of a fluid / **płyn, ciecz**
e.g. Water, milk and blood are **liquid** substances.
Der.: liquidise (v)
Opp.: gaseous, solid
- 7.35 **tights** /taɪts/ (n pl) = skintight, light nylon fabric covering the body from the waist to the feet worn by acrobats and dancers, women and girls / **rajstopy**
e.g. It's just too hot to wear **tights** in summer.
- 7.36 **tinned** /tɪnd/ (adj) = sealed in a can / **w puszcze**
e.g. The cat loves **tinned** tuna.
- 7.37 **thermometer** /θɜː'mɒmɪtəʃ/ (n) = instrument for measuring temperature / **termometr**
e.g. The doctor put a **thermometer** in the patient's mouth to see if he had a fever.
- 7.38 **hammer** /'hæməʃ/ (n) = a hand tool with a heavy rigid head and a handle used to deliver a blow by striking / **młot, młotek**
e.g. She used a **hammer** and nails to put up the picture in the living room.
- 7.39 **envelope** /'envələʊp/ (n) = a flat rectangular paper container for papers / **koperta**
e.g. I stuck a pretty stamp with a flower on it on the **envelope** before posting it.

- 7.40 **washing powder** (phr) = soap in powdered form / **proszek do prania**
e.g. He put **washing powder** into the washing machine to wash the clothes.
- 7.41 **deodorant** /diːɒdərənt/ (n) = a product applied to the skin in order to hide unpleasant odours / **dezodorant**
e.g. The new **deodorant** smelt like a combination of rose and jasmine.
- 7.42 **bleach** /bli:tʃ/ (n) = a product that makes things white or colourless / **wybielacz**
e.g. You need **bleach** to change the colour of these jeans.
- 7.43 **screwdriver** /skruːdraɪvə/ (n) = a hand tool for inserting screws having a tip that fits into the head of a screw / **śrubokręt**
e.g. Pam bought a **screwdriver** for her carpentry course.
- 7.44 **nail** /neɪl/ (n) = a thick pointed piece of metal that is hammered into materials as a fastener / **gwóźdź**
e.g. It was hard work driving **nails** into the wall as most of them kept bending.
- 7.45 **furnishings** /fɜːrnɪʃɪŋz/ (n pl) = the furniture, appliances and other movable accessories including curtains and rugs that make a place livable / **umeblowanie**
e.g. We bought some great **furnishings** at the street market.
- 7.46 **stationery** /steɪʃənri/ (n) = paper, envelopes and other materials used for writing / **artykuły papiernicze**
e.g. He ordered some business **stationery** that had his company logo on it.
- 7.47 **toiletries** /tɔɪlətriːz/ (n pl) = soap and other products for personal use / **przybory toaletowe**
e.g. He couldn't find his favourite shampoo in the **toiletries** aisle at the supermarket.
- 7.48 **hardware** /hɑːdweə/ (n) = tools and equipment used in the home or garden / **narzędzia**
e.g. You can buy nails and a hammer at the **hardware** store.
- 7.49 **striped** /straɪpt/ (adj) = marked or decorated with stripes / **pasiasty, w pasy**
e.g. I hate wearing **striped** clothes. They make me look too thin.
- 7.50 **polka-dot** /pɒlkə dɒt/ (adj) = consisting of a pattern of regularly spaced circular spots / **w kropki**
e.g. The clown wore a red and green **polka-dot** costume.
- 7.51 **denim** /denɪm/ (n) = thick cotton cloth, used for making clothes such as jeans / **dżins (materiał dżinsowy)**
e.g. I just had my **denim** jeans turned up because they were too long in the leg.
- 7.52 **loose** /luːs/ (adj) = not fitting closely, baggy / **luźny**
e.g. **Loose** clothes are more comfortable in hot weather.
Opp.: tight (adj)
- 7.53 **checked** /tʃekt/ (adj) = patterned with alternating squares of colour / **kraciany, w kratę**
e.g. Scottish traditional clothing or 'tartan' is usually **checked**.
- 7.54 **flowery** /flaʊəri/ (adj) = having a lot of flowers printed on / **kwiecisty, w kwiatki**
e.g. My aunt uses **flowery** fabrics to decorate her whole house.
- 7.55 **plaid** /plæd/ (adj) = material with a check design / **w (szkocką) kratę**
e.g. We placed a **plaid** cloth on the ground as a tablecloth for our picnic.
- 7.56 **pinstriped** /pɪnstreɪpt/ (adj) = material with narrow vertical stripes / **w podłużne prążki, prążkowany**
e.g. It's a good idea to wear a **pinstriped** suit to a job interview.
- 7.57 **suede** /swəd/ (n) = leather with a soft, slightly rough surface / **zamsz**
e.g. Gloves made out of **suede** are really soft.
- 7.58 **nylon** /naɪlɒn/ (n) = a synthetic fabric / **nylon**
e.g. My jacket is made out of **nylon** so it makes me feel hot when I wear it, but it does keep out the rain.
- 7.59 **zip** /zɪp/ (n, v) = a device (fastener) for closing and opening parts of clothes and bags / **zamek błyskawiczny**
e.g. Do up the **zip** on your jacket, it's cold.
- 7.60 **button** /bʌtən/ (n, v) = small hard object sewn onto clothes in order to fasten them / **guzik**
e.g. I got some lovely decorative **buttons** for my jacket.
- 7.61 **torn** /tɔːn/ (pp) (tear-tore-torn) = ripped / **rozarty**
e.g. The jacket was **torn** so I didn't buy it.
- 7.62 **lining** /laɪnɪŋ/ (n) = the inner surface of clothes / **podszewka**
e.g. The **lining** inside the coat was torn and had to be replaced.
- 7.63 **stained** /steɪnd/ (adj) = discoloured or marked by liquid, e.g. dye, or dirt / **poplamiony**
e.g. The tablecloth was **stained** with melted chocolate from the birthday cake.
- 7.64 **sleeve** /sliːv/ (n) = the part of a garment which covers the arm / **rękaw**
e.g. The **sleeves** of her dress were too short because she had grown since she had last worn it.
Der.: sleeveless (adj)
- 7.65 **scratched** /skrætʃt/ (adj) = with small shallow cuts on the surface / **porysowany, zarysowany**
e.g. My table is all **scratched** from my cat's clawing.
- 7.66 **barber** /bɑːbər/ (n) = sb whose job is to shave or trim the beard or cut men's hair / **fryzjer męski**
e.g. Sometimes Tim went to the **barber's** for a professional shave.
- 7.67 **laundrette** /ləʊndret/ (n) = place where you can use washing machines to clean your clothes / **pralnia**
e.g. Before I bought my own washing machine I used to go to the local **laundrette**.

- 7.68 **refund** /rɪfʌnd/ (n) = sum of money returned to you because you have returned goods to a shop / **zwrot pieniędzy**
e.g. *If you don't like what you bought you can take it back to the shop and ask for a refund.*

Grammar in use (str. 106–108)

- 7.69 **object (to doing sth)** /əb'dʒekt/ (v) = be against or oppose sth / **sprzeciwić się (robieniu czegoś)**
e.g. *The office staff **objected** to having to wait for their pay increase.*
Der.: objection (n)
Opp.: accept
- 7.70 **be prone to sth** (phr) = have a tendency to be affected by or do sth, usually negative / **być podatnym na coś**
e.g. *Teenagers who do not exercise **are prone to brittle bones.***
- 7.71 **rash** /ræʃ/ (n) = red marks or spots on the body / **wysypka**
e.g. *She got a **rash** on her arm from touching the stinging plant.*
- 7.72 **hand in** /hænd ɪn/ (phr v) = give sth to a person in authority / **złożyć, oddać (np. zadanie)**
e.g. *When James was at university he always used to **hand in** his essays on time.*
- 7.73 **be exposed to sth** (phr) = be put in a situation which might affect you / **być wystawionym na działanie czegoś (np. reklam)**
e.g. *Young children shouldn't **be exposed to the sun** for a long time.*
- 7.74 **trend** /trend/ (n) = pattern / **tendencja, trend**
e.g. *Consumer research looks at **trends** in how people shop.*
- 7.75 **ambient** /æmbiənt/ (adj) = relating to the immediate environment / **(wszech)otaczający**
e.g. *I prefer living in the suburbs rather than city centres where the **ambient** air isn't polluted.*
Der.: ambience (n)
- 7.76 **commonplace** /kɒmənpleɪs/ (adj) = ordinary / **powszechny, pospolity**
e.g. *Shopping on the Internet is quite **commonplace.***
- 7.77 **award** /əwɔːrd/ (n) = prize / **nagroda**
e.g. *He won the top **award** for his research into cancer.*
- 7.78 **pave** /peɪv/ (v) = cover with flat blocks of stone or concrete / **brukować, betonować**
e.g. *All the streets in the old city were **paved** with marble.*
- 7.79 **project** /prɒdʒekt/ (v) = make sth appear on a screen or wall / **wyświetlać**
e.g. *For her biology talks she **projected** slides of animal species onto the whiteboard.*
Der.: projection (n)

- 7.80 **brand** /brænd/ (n) = a version of a product made by a particular manufacturer / **marka**
e.g. *It's common practice for famous athletes to advertise sportswear **brands.***

Idioms and Fixed Phrases (str. 108–109)

- 7.81 **fit (sb) like a glove** (phr) = fit exactly, be a perfect size / **pasować (na kogoś) jak ulał**
e.g. *I think I'll buy this skirt – it **fits like a glove.***
- 7.82 **keep sth under your hat** (phr) = keep sth secret / **zachować coś tylko dla siebie**
e.g. *What I am going to tell you is for your ears only – **keep it under your hat.***
- 7.83 **wear the trousers** (phr) = be the one who makes the decisions in a household / **być głową rodziny**
e.g. *He is very domineering – he definitely **wears the trousers** in that family.*
- 7.84 **be in sb's shoes** (phr) = be in sb else's position / **być w czyjeś skórze**
e.g. *If I **were in your shoes,** I'd go and see a doctor.*
- 7.85 **lose one's shirt** (phr) = lose everything, all your money / **zgrać się do koszuli, stracić cały majątek**
e.g. *If you invest in that company, you risk **losing your shirt.***
- 7.86 **lose one's nerve** (phr) = lose your courage to do sth / **stracić zimną krew, spanikować**
e.g. *I was all set to do the bungee jump but at the last minute, I **lost my nerve.***
- 7.87 **the name of the game** (phr) = the most important aspect of a situation / **jedyne co się liczy, sprawa kluczowa**
e.g. *Getting high ratings is **the name of the game** in the competition between TV channels.*
- 7.88 **neither here nor there** (phr) = does not matter because it is not a relevant point / **nie ma żadnego znaczenia**
e.g. *The fact that you have a free ticket is **neither here nor there;** I don't even like the band.*
- 7.89 **nearest and dearest** (phr) = relatives, close family / **najbliżsi**
e.g. *On my birthday, I prefer spending the day with my **nearest and dearest.***
- 7.90 **have a nose for trouble** (phr) = have a natural ability to get into trouble / **często pakować się w kłopoty**
e.g. *John is always getting into fights; he seems to **have a nose for trouble.***
- 7.91 **day and night** (phr) = all the time, 24 hours a day / **bez przerwy, 24 godziny na dobę**
e.g. *I've been working **day and night** trying to save up for my holidays.*

- 7.92 **nose to tail** (n) = (of vehicles) lined up one behind the other / (o pojazdach) jeden za drugim, sznurek
e.g. *Coming back from the concert, the cars were nose to tail.*

Grammar in use (str. 109)

- 7.93 **temptation** /tempteɪʃən/ (n) = a thing or the act of trying to make sb do sth they probably shouldn't do / **pokusa**
e.g. *Having another delicious Swiss chocolate was just one temptation I couldn't resist.*
- 7.94 **purchase** /pɜːtʃɪs/ (n) = the thing bought / **zakup**
e.g. *You can use your credit card for most of your purchases.*
- 7.95 **balance** /bæləns/ (n) = what remains to be paid / **suma, która pozostała do zapłacenia**
e.g. *I put down a deposit on the sofa and paid off the balance the following month.*
- 7.96 **interest** /ɪntrəst/ (n) = a sum of money that is added to an amount of money that is invested or borrowed / **odsetki**
e.g. *It takes about 25 years to pay back a home loan and by the end of that time you will have paid much more than what you first borrowed in interest.*

Listening and Speaking Skills (str. 110–111)

- 7.97 **superstore** /sʊːpəˈstɔːr/ (n) = a very large shop / **hipermarket**
e.g. *Most superstores are built outside cities because they take up too much space.*
- 7.98 **receipt** /rɪsɪt/ (n) = piece of paper given to sb as proof of receiving goods or money / **paragon, pokwitowanie**
e.g. *Sorry but we can't give you a refund unless you have the receipt.*

Culture Clip (str. 112–113)

- 7.99 **glassware** /glɑːswɛə/ (n) = items made of glass / **wyroby ze szkła**
e.g. *The department store had a large stock of glassware; the glass jugs were the best buy.*
- 7.100 **pasta** /pæstə/ (n) = food made from flour and water that is formed into various shapes and then boiled / **makaron**
e.g. *Spaghetti is the most popular type of pasta.*
- 7.101 **speciality** /speʃiəli/ (n) = the product of a place which is best / **specjalność**
e.g. *All of the food at 'Tiggy's' is delicious, but Tiramisu is their speciality.*
- 7.102 **handicraft(s)** /hændɪkraːft(s)/ (n) = skill of making products by hand / **rękodzielnictwo**
e.g. *The handicrafts at the art and craft market were cheap to buy and very beautiful.*

- 7.103 **trader** /treɪdə/ (n) = person who owns and runs a shop or small business / **handlowiec**
e.g. *The traders were interested in the new products that had just been released.*
Opp.: shopper, consumer
- 7.104 **hustle and bustle** (phr) = busy activity / **bieganina**
e.g. *There was much hustle and bustle before the performance began.*
Opp.: stillness
- 7.105 **food court** (phr) = area in a large department store, usually in the basement, that sells a large range of food especially speciality products / **część dużego domu towarowego, w której mieszczą się restauracje**
e.g. *The food court was full of restaurants serving gourmet food.*
- 7.106 **my mouth waters** (phr) = salivate at the thought of delicious food / **ślinka mi cieknie**
e.g. *Every time I hear that my grandmother is going to make walnut tart my mouth waters.*
- 7.107 **empty-handed** /empti hændəd/ (adj) = having failed to obtain what one wanted, not bringing a gift when visiting sb / **z pustymi rękami**
e.g. *Cheryl hates going to a party empty-handed; she always has to take something to share.*
- 7.108 **stall** /stɔːl/ (n) = large table upon which you place things you want to sell / **stragan**
e.g. *The stalls at the fruit and vegetable market were being set up before the shoppers arrived.*
- 7.109 **collectible** /kəlektɪbəl/ (n, adj) = an expensive object that is rare or unusual and can form part of a collection / **przedmiot przedstawiający wartość kolekcjonerską**
e.g. *The antique shop was a treasure house for people who liked collectibles.*
- 7.110 **rolled into one** (phr) = many things combined / **w jednym**
e.g. *It was a party for all kinds of reasons rolled into one: a birthday party, her parents' anniversary and her graduation party.*
- 7.111 **hawk** /hɔːk/ (v) = sell goods (from a stall) for a living / **handlować na ulicy**
e.g. *He made a living hawking CDs at the railway station.*
- 7.112 **diverse** /daɪvɜːs/ (adj) = different, dissimilar / **rozbieżny, wieloraki**
e.g. *Penny has very diverse interests: cooking and sky diving.*
- 7.113 **house** /haʊz/ (v) = hold or contain sth / **mieścić**
e.g. *The museum houses a private art collection.*
- 7.114 **delicatessen (deli)** /delɪkətəsən/ (n) = a food shop selling imported luxury foods / **delikatesy**
e.g. *I love going to the delicatessen at the market; I always buy something really unusual and delicious to take home.*

- 7.115 **fabric** /fæbrɪk/ (n) = material (e.g. cotton, wool, linen, velvet) used for making clothes / **tkanina**
e.g. I bought some expensive velvet **fabric** to make a dress.
- 7.116 **line** /laɪn/ (v) = to be arranged in rows on both sides (e.g. of a street) / **stać wzdłuż (po obydwu stronach)**
e.g. Fashionable little cafés and shops **line** the narrow street.

Writing (str. 114–115)

- 7.117 **canal** /kənæəl/ (n) = an artificial channel filled with water and designed for navigation or for watering plants / **kanał (wodny)**
e.g. We watched the little boats going along the **canal**.
- 7.118 **merchant** /mɜːtʃənt/ (n) = a business person engaged in retail trade / **kupiec, handlowiec**
e.g. The **merchants** were very busy haggling with their customers over prices at the fête.
- 7.119 **bank** /bæŋk/ (n) = the sloping land beside a river, stream, etc / **brzeg (rzeki, strumienia lub kanału)**
e.g. They pulled the canoe up on to the **bank** of the river.
- 7.120 **feast** /fiːst/ (n) = plentiful supply of sth enjoyable / **uczta**
e.g. It was a **feast** for the senses, a well-prepared and attractively presented banquet.
- 7.121 **bump** /bʌmp/ (v) = accidentally hit while moving /

- zderzać (się), uderzyć**
e.g. As she got up, she **bumped** her knee on her desk.
- 7.122 **chatter** /tʃætəʃ/ (n) = noisy talk / **trajkot, gwar**
e.g. The **chatter** quickly died down when the teacher walked into the classroom.
- 7.123 **freshly ground** (phr) = just rubbed between two stones until powdered / **świeżo mielony**
e.g. The smell of **freshly ground** coffee is wonderful.
- 7.124 **spice** /spaɪs/ (n) = part of a plant that you put in food to give it flavour / **przyprawa**
e.g. Why don't you add some **spices** to the soup? I'm sure it will taste better.
- 7.125 **fragrance** /fræɪgrəns/ (n) = a distinctive odour that is pleasant / **aromat**
e.g. The sweet **fragrance** of orange blossom filled the air.
- 7.126 **delicacy** /dɛlɪkəsi/ (n) = a rare or expensive food / **przymak**
e.g. Frog's legs are a **delicacy** in France.
- 7.127 **counter** /kaʊntəʃ/ (n) = a long narrow table at which customers are served / **lada**
e.g. I went up to the **counter** and ordered a coffee.
- 7.128 **hype** /haɪp/ (n) = very noticeable or sensational advertising / **nachalna reklama, szum (wokół czegoś)**
e.g. The **hype** surrounding the release of the new science fiction movie was just too much.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES**A Wybierz odpowiedni wyraz lub wyrażenie.**

- Oh no! I've come out without any money! Would you let me pay by ?
A cash
B cheque
C refund
D receipt
- My little brother spilt tomato ketchup all over my white shirt. I'll have to use to remove the stain.
A liquid
B deodorant
C bleach
D polish
- Sharon makes most of the decisions. She wears the in her family.
A tights
B trousers
C zips
D buttons
- The doctor put the into the patient's mouth to check if he had a fever.
A thermometer
B nail
C hammer
D screwdriver
- John always wears a conservative suit to work.
A plaid
B striped
C pinstriped
D polka-dot
- After driving through a red traffic light I feel quite about passing my driving test.
A optimistic
B passionate
C obsessed
D pessimistic
- Sometimes, parents tend to their children by buying them anything they ask for.
A pamper
B object
C rule
D enhance
- The courtyard of the building was with large flat stones.
A housed
B paved
C lined
D projected
- The street market was full of colourful each competing for my attention.
A superstores
B stalls
C delicatessens
D food courts
- I have run out of paper and pens; I'd better pay a visit to the shop.
A utensil
B tableware
C handicraft
D stationery

B Uzupelnij luki wyrazem utworzonym od slowa napisanego w tej samej linijce wielkimi literami.

One of the things Roberta liked best about her holiday to Japan was her
1) to the food court of Takishimaya, a large department store
chain. The food court was located in the basement of the emporium and was full of
more 2) than she could imagine.

3) was everywhere around her. The local
4) were so well-mannered and helpful; they kept offering her
wonderful things to taste. Roberta eagerly tried most things she was presented with.
Then, she decided to go to the first floor to look for some gifts.

This section was a collector's dream. It was full of 5) , from
costly ceramic ornaments to artfully scratched wooden cedar boxes. She discovered a
beautiful 6) dressing gown that would make the perfect gift for
her sister. Her parents, she decided, would appreciate an 7) clock
decorated with flowers. For herself she bought some 8) silk
pyjamas. Although she was on a somewhat tight-budget she didn't forget her
9) friend Simona. The two friends shared the same kind of
10) with hand-made objects, so she decided to buy her a
beautiful, porcelain doll.

Her shopping spree completed, she made her way back to the food court to try
some more delicious samples.

OUT

DELICATE

TEMPT

TRADE

COLLECT

FLOWER
ORNAMENT

BAG

FAITH

OBSESS

C Uzupelnij luki wyrazami z listy ponizej.

- boss • passion • shopping spree • ornaments • clue • ambient advertising • guaranteed • narrow-minded
- well-mannered • laundrette

- 1 She thought the best way to decorate her new apartment would be to place some carefully chosen around the place.
- 2 Modern cities are just filled with ; everywhere you look there is a sign telling you about something you should buy.
- 3 Tony is usually so , I can't believe he forgot to thank Aunt Vera for the present.
- 4 I can't offer you a position; only the can actually hire new staff.
- 5 The broken watch was the that helped the detective solve the mystery.

- 6 For such a young person Jason is quite ; he won't listen to new ideas.
- 7 Andrea has a for reading books; she spends hours every day with her nose in one.
- 8 Wow! That's a lot of money! Let's go on a !
- 9 I take my clothes to the because I can't afford to buy a washing machine.
- 10 Her success at the audition was as she had prepared thoroughly.

D Przekształć podane zdania używając słowa napisanego **tlustym drukiem** oraz od jednego do czterech innych słów tak, aby wyrazić to samo znaczenie. Nie zmieniaj podanego wyrazu.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 If I were you, I would definitely buy this house. shoes If I would definitely buy this house.</p> <p>2 When my dog is left alone, she is likely to chew up the furniture. prone My dog the furniture when she's left alone.</p> <p>3 Our teacher asked us to give him the assignment in three days. hand Our teacher the assignment in three days.</p> <p>4 I don't have much money these days. tight I'm these days.</p> <p>5 This dress fits perfectly; I'll take it. glove This ; I'll take it.</p> | <p>6 Thank you very much for your help; I'll never forget it! for I'm; I'll never forget it!</p> <p>7 My sister studies all the time; I'm sure she'll pass the exam! night My sister studies ; I'm sure she'll pass the exam!</p> <p>8 Paul's children have very good manners and never cause any trouble. are Paul's children and never cause any trouble.</p> <p>9 I don't really like all this noise and movement of street markets. bustle I don't really like of street markets.</p> <p>10 The salad will taste better if you add spices. enhance Add spices the salad.</p> |
|--|---|

E Zakreśl słowo, które nie pasuje do pozostałych.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 lining – denim – suede – nylon</p> <p>2 genuine – dedicated – faithful – wacky</p> <p>3 rash – scratch – stain – liquid</p> | <p>4 balance – interest – cheque – clue</p> <p>5 hype – ambient advertising – fabric – brand</p> <p>6 utensil – hardware – tableware – glassware</p> |
|--|--|

F Zaznacz właściwe zdanie lub wyrażenie.

- 1 A: I'd like to get a refund; the stitching on this jacket is coming apart.
B: a Do you have the receipt?
b That should be alright. I'll just get the shirt.
- 2 A: Did you like the pasta dish?
B: a No, I hate doing the dishes.
b Well to tell you the truth, it wasn't very tasty.
- 3 A: This is a well-known brand, you know.
B: a That doesn't convince me that I really need it.
b Well, I don't really like mangoes.
- 4 A: Oh look at all those tempting boutiques lining that street up ahead.
B: a I hope you've got plenty of cash!
b Where's the line?
- 5 A: I'd like to get a memento to remind me of my trip.
B: a Have you seen the framed photograph of my grandmother?
b Why don't you buy some traditional handicrafts?

G Patrząc na zdjęcie, omówcie w parach następujące kwestie:

- What kind of place is this?
- What can you buy in such a place?
- What are the advantages/disadvantages of shopping here?
- Would you like to do your shopping here? Why/Why not?

A: This looks like one of those so-called shopping malls.

B: Yes, it's really huge, isn't it? I guess you can find almost anything in there ...



You Are What you Eat

8

Lead-in (str. 116)

- 8.1 **skip** /skɪp/ (v) = decide not to do sth, omit / **opuścić, (tu) nie jeść**
e.g. Jack **skipped** lunch and now he's hungry.
- 8.2 **junk food** (phr) = food with little or no nutritional value / **niezdrowe, tanie jedzenie w barach szybkiej obsługi**
e.g. Sue is **unhealthy** because all she eats is **junk food**.
Opp.: health food
- 8.3 **raw** /rɔ:/ (adj) = uncooked / **surowy**
e.g. **Raw** carrots make a healthy snack.
Opp.: cooked
- 8.4 **kiwi fruit** /ki:wi: fru:t/ (n) = a fruit with a brown hairy skin and green flesh / **owoc kiwi**
e.g. **Kiwi fruit** is high in vitamin C.
- 8.5 **dried fruit** (phr) = fruit that has had all the water removed from it so that it will last for a long time / **suszone owoce**
e.g. Raisins, prunes, apples and bananas make good **dried fruit**.
Opp.: fresh fruit
- 8.6 **rye bread** (phr) = bread made from the grain of rye / **chleb żytni**
e.g. Tom asked for a cheese sandwich on **rye bread**.
- 8.7 **tuna** /tju:nə/ (n) = large fish from warm seas / **tuńczyk**
e.g. You need two tins of **tuna** and mayonnaise to make the salad.

- 8.8 **yogurt** /jɒgəʔt/ (n) = thick liquid made by adding bacteria to milk / **jogurt**
e.g. Some people prefer **yogurt** to milk. They say it's easier to digest.
- 8.9 **chilli** /tʃɪli/ (n) = small red or green pepper with a hot, spicy taste / **ostry pieprz czerwony lub zielony**
e.g. **Chillies** make my mouth burn.
- 8.10 **ginger** /dʒɪŋdʒəʔr/ (n) = the root of a plant used to give food a sweet, spicy flavour / **imbir**
e.g. **Ginger** is used in many Indian dishes.

Reading (str. 116–117)

- 8.11 **reflex** /rɪfleks/ (n) = a normal uncontrollable reaction of the body to something felt, seen or experienced / **odruch**
e.g. The doctor tested the baby's **reflexes** by tapping his knee with a rubber hammer.
- 8.12 **elevate** /əˈlɪveɪt/ (v) = increase in amount or raise sth / **podnieść, unieść**
e.g. Whilst lying down, I **elevated** my legs above the ground.
Der.: elevator (n), elevation (n)
- 8.13 **alert** /əˈlɜːt/ (adj) = paying full attention to the things around you, observant, watchful / **sprawny umysłowo, czujny**
e.g. The soldier on duty was **alert** and ready for action.
- 8.14 **schedule** /ˈʃedjuːl/ (n) = a plan that lists events or tasks and when they should be done, a timetable / **plan dnia, harmonogram, rozkład jazdy**
e.g. I've got a very busy **schedule**. I don't think I can go to the party.
- 8.15 **boost** /buːst/ (n) = a source of help or encouragement / **czynnik pobudzający, dodający energii**
e.g. Some people think that coffee is the best energy **boost**.
- 8.16 **interval** /ɪntəˈvəl/ (n) = the period of time between two dates or events / **odstęp, przerwa**
e.g. There is a half hour **interval** between sessions when refreshments will be served.
- 8.17 **protein** /prəʊtɪn/ (n) = a substance that you need in order to grow, found in meat, eggs and milk / **białko**
e.g. An egg is almost one hundred percent pure **protein**.
- 8.18 **accompanied (by sth/sb)** /əkəmˈpəniːd/ (adj) = together with / **wraz z (kimś/czymś)**
e.g. Steve had a steak **accompanied** by green salad.
Der.: accompaniment (n)
- 8.19 **peak** /piːk/ (n) = the highest point of sth / **szczyt, punkt szczytowy**
e.g. Having won three Olympic medals, the athlete's career was at its **peak**.
- 8.20 **flexible** /fleksɪbəl/ (adj) = that can be bent easily without breaking / **elastyczny**
e.g. Proper stretching assures **flexible** muscles.
Der.: flexibility (n)
Opp.: rigid
- 8.21 **nervous system** (phr) = all the nerves in the body, in control of movements and feelings / **system nerwowy**
e.g. The **nervous system** is often called the human body's control system.
- 8.22 **absorb** /əbzɔːrb/ (v) = soak sth up or take sth in / **wchłaniać**
e.g. Sugar is **absorbed** into the bloodstream very quickly and provides the body with energy.
Der.: absorption (n), absorbent (adj)
- 8.23 **nod off** /nɒd ɒf/ (phr v) = fall asleep, doze off / **przysnąć**
e.g. If the speaker wasn't so boring I wouldn't have **noded off**.
- 8.24 **skimmed milk** (phr) = milk from which the cream has been removed / **odtłuszczone mleko**
e.g. I don't really like **skimmed milk**; it tastes like water!
- 8.25 **stock up** /stɒk ʌp/ (phr v) = store an extra supply of sth / **(z)robić zapasy (czegoś), zaopatrzyć się (w coś)**
e.g. The shops will be closed this weekend. Be sure to **stock up** on food.
- 8.26 **unprocessed** /ʌnprəʊsest/ (adj) = untreated by chemical or industrial means, natural / **nieprzetworzony, nieoczyszczony, bez konserwantów**
e.g. **Unprocessed** wheat is more nourishing than the processed type.
Opp.: processed
- 8.27 **be on the rise** (phr) = increase / **wzrastać, podnosić się**
e.g. Due to poor eating habits, obesity among children is **on the rise**.
Opp.: decrease
- 8.28 **hectic** /hektɪk/ (adj) = (for a situation) busy, with a lot of rushed activity / **napięty, nerwowy**
e.g. After a **hectic** day at work, all I want to do is have a good rest.
Opp.: calm
- 8.29 **upbeat** /ʌpbiːt/ (adj) = cheerful and optimistic / **optymistyczny, pełen życia**
e.g. Alice had a perfect meal and was feeling **upbeat**.
- 8.30 **metabolism** /mɪtæbəlɪzəm/ (n) = chemical process which causes food to be used by the body / **metabolizm**
e.g. If you start exercising your **metabolism** will improve and you'll lose weight.
- 8.31 **appetite** /æpɪtaɪt/ (n) = desire to eat / **apetyt**
e.g. Derek's illness caused him to lose his **appetite**.
Der.: appetising (adj), appetiser (n)

Vocabulary Practice (str. 118–119)

- 8.32 **beef** /bi:f/ (n) = the meat of a cow, bull or ox / **wołowina**
e.g. *I don't really like **beef**; I prefer chicken.*
- 8.33 **poultry** /'pɒʊltri/ (n) = chickens, ducks and other birds kept for their eggs and their meat / **drób**
e.g. *Some people consider **poultry** to be more tasty than beef.*
- 8.34 **veal** /vi:l/ (n) = meat from a calf (i.e. young cow) / **cielęcina**
e.g. *Animal rights organisations are protesting against the sale of **veal**.*
- 8.35 **lamb** /læm/ (n) = a young sheep and the meat of this animal / **jagnięcina, jagnię**
e.g. *Many people eat **lamb** at Easter.*
- 8.36 **salmon** /sælmən/ (n) = a large, silver-coloured fish with pink flesh / **łosoś**
e.g. ***Salmon** is quite good when it's sliced thin and served cold.*
- 8.37 **cod** /kɒd/ (n) = a large cold-water fish with white flesh / **dorsz**
e.g. *A lot of **cod** is fished from the North Sea.*
- 8.38 **trout** /traʊt/ (n) = a fresh water fish, popular as food / **pstrąg**
e.g. *The two brothers caught lots of **trout** from the river and made a good meal of them.*
- 8.39 **oyster** /'ɔɪstə/ (n) = large flat shellfish / **ostryga**
e.g. ***Oysters** served on a half shell are a popular appetiser.*
- 8.40 **mussel** /mʌsəl/ (n) = a kind of shellfish, blue/black in colour / **jadalny małż (omulek)**
e.g. ***Mussels** marinière is a popular dish in France.*
- 8.41 **shrimp** /ʃrɪmp/ (n) = small shellfish with long tails and many legs / **krewetka**
e.g. ***Shrimps** cook very quickly because they're delicate.*
- 8.42 **squid** /skwɪd/ (n) = a sea creature with a long soft body and many soft arms called tentacles / **kalmar, kałamarnica**
e.g. *Fried **squid** is one of Jill's favourite dishes.*
- 8.43 **octopus** /'ɒktəpəs/ (n) = a sea creature with eight long tentacles / **ośmiornica**
e.g. *It takes a lot of work to make an **octopus** tender enough to eat.*
- 8.44 **olive** /'ɒlɪv/ (n) = small green or black fruit with a bitter taste / **oliwka**
e.g. *The world's best **olives** come from countries like Greece and Spain.*
- 8.45 **pear** /peə/ (n) = a juicy fruit narrow at the top and wider at the bottom / **gruszka**
e.g. *Many people **prefer** pears to apples because they're more juicy.*
- 8.46 **melon** /meɪlən/ (n) = a large, juicy, sweet fruit with yellow or green skin / **melon**
e.g. *They had **melon** with yogurt for breakfast.*
- 8.47 **grapes** /greɪps/ (n) = small, green or purple fruit used for food and for making wine / **winogrona**
e.g. ***Grapes** grow in vineyards throughout France.*
- 8.48 **pineapple** /'paɪnæpəl/ (n) = a large, oval fruit with yellow flesh and thick, brown skin / **ananas**
e.g. *Hawaii exports a lot of **pineapples**.*
- 8.49 **avocado** /'ævəkædɒv/ (n) = a pear-shaped fruit with a dark green skin and a large stone inside it / **awokado**
e.g. ***Avocado** is a key ingredient of the Mexican dish called **guacamolé**.*
- 8.50 **peach** /pi:tʃ/ (n) = a soft, round juicy fruit with sweet, yellow flesh and a stone inside / **brzoskwinia**
e.g. *Valerie bit into the ripe **peach** and its juice ran down her chin.*
- 8.51 **cauliflower** /kɒlɪflaʊə/ (n) = a large, white round vegetable surrounded by green leaves / **kalafior**
e.g. *They had **cauliflower** with cheese sauce for lunch.*
- 8.52 **aubergine** /'ɒʊbeɪʒɪn/ (n) = a vegetable with smooth purple skin, eggplant / **bakłażan**
e.g. ***Aubergines** are used in **moussaka**.*
- 8.53 **peas** /pi:z/ (n) = small, round, green seeds eaten as a vegetable / **grostek zielony**
e.g. *These **peas** keep rolling off of my fork!*
- 8.54 **mushroom** /mʌʃrʊm/ (n) = fungus, i.e. a plant without flowers, leaves or green colouring, with a short stem and round top / **grzyb**
e.g. *After the autumn rain, the forest was full of **mushrooms**.*
- 8.55 **leek** /li:k/ (n) = long green and white vegetable which smells similar to onion / **por**
e.g. *The **leek** is the national emblem of Wales.*
- 8.56 **lentils** /'lentɪz/ (n) = type of dried seeds, used for making soup / **soczewica**
e.g. ***Lentils** are rich in iron and make an economical dish that is good for you.*
- 8.57 **snail** /sneɪl/ (n) = a small animal that has a spiral shell / **ślimak**
e.g. ***Snails** move really slowly!*
- 8.58 **boiled** /'bɔɪld/ (adj) = cooked in boiling water / **(u)gotowany (w wodzie)**
e.g. *Jack had **boiled** eggs and toast for breakfast.*
- 8.59 **steamed** /'sti:md/ (adj) = cooked over boiling water / **(u)gotowany na parze**
e.g. ***Steamed** vegetables are healthier than boiled ones.*
- 8.60 **fried** /fraɪd/ (adj) = cooked in oil or butter / **(u)smażony**
e.g. *We had **fried** potatoes with our burgers.*

- 8.61 **grilled** /grɪld/ (adj) = cooked with strong heat above or underneath / **(u)pieczony na grillu**
e.g. **Grilled** fish is quick and easy to prepare.
- 8.62 **baked** /beɪkt/ (adj) = cooked in the oven without any extra liquid or fat / **(o ciastach, chlebie itp.) pieczony**
e.g. **Baked** potatoes with their skins on, are full of fibre.
- 8.63 **roasted** /roʊstɪd/ (adj) = cooked in the oven with extra liquid or fat / **(o mięsie) pieczony, duszony**
e.g. The beef was **roasted** to perfection and everyone enjoyed the meal.
- 8.64 **pickled** /pɪkəld/ (adj) = kept in vinegar and saltwater / **marynowany**
e.g. **Pickled** foods are normally served cold.
- 8.65 **beat** /bi:t/ (v) = mix thoroughly using a fork, whisk, or electric mixer / **ubijać**
e.g. A good omelette is made with eggs that have been **beaten** gently.
- 8.66 **peel** /pi:l/ (v) = remove the skin from a fruit or vegetable / **obierać ze skórki**
e.g. It's easier to **peel** the potatoes with a sharp knife.
Der.: peeler (n)
- 8.67 **stir** /stɜːr/ (v) = mix materials using a spoon / **mieszać**
e.g. She put the ingredients into a large bowl and **stirred** them.
- 8.68 **sieve** /sɪv/ (v) = process a material by the use of a fine wire net / **przesiać**
e.g. You must **sieve** the flour in order to remove the lumps.
- 8.69 **grate** /greɪt/ (v) = rub food such as cheese or carrots over a metal tool called grater / **utrzeć**
e.g. Bob **grated** some cheese on his spaghetti.
Der.: grated (adj), grater (n)
- 8.70 **roll** /rɒl/ (v) = flatten sth by passing a roller over it / **rozwałkować**
e.g. Very few people know how to **roll** out dough; it's quite difficult.
- 8.71 **chop** /tʃɒp/ (v) = cut into pieces using a knife / **(po)kroić, (po)siekać nożem (na kawałki)**
e.g. A good cook **chops** the vegetables and not his fingers!
- 8.72 **parsley** /pɑːsli/ (n) = a small plant with curly leaves used for flavouring and decorating food / **pietruszka**
e.g. Jim always eats the sprig of **parsley** placed on the edge of the plate.
- 8.73 **whisk** /ˈwɪsk/ (n) = a kitchen tool used for beating eggs or cream / **trzepaczka (do ubijania)**
e.g. This **whisk** hasn't been washed very well. The wires have dried food on them.
- 8.74 **rolling pin** /rɒlɪŋ pɪn/ (n) = a kitchen tool used to flatten dough / **walek do ciasta**
e.g. A wooden **rolling pin** is a baker's most important utensil.
- 8.75 **ingredient** /ɪnɡrɪdiənt/ (n) = a thing used to make sth, especially in cooking / **składnik**
e.g. If you don't use all the **ingredients**, the soup won't taste the same.
- 8.76 **prawn** /praʊn/ (n) = a type of shrimp / **krewetka**
e.g. My favourite seafood is **prawns**.
- 8.77 **plain** /pleɪn/ (adj) = ordinary, simple / **zwyczajny**
e.g. Her diet was very **plain** and never varied much.
Der.: plainly (adv)
- 8.78 **slice** /slaɪs/ (n) = a thin piece that has been cut from a larger piece / **kromka (np. chleba), plasterek (np. sera)**
e.g. You can make a plain sandwich by placing cheese between two **slices** of bread.
- 8.79 **drain** /dreɪn/ (v) = allow the liquid to flow from sth / **odcedzić (z wody)**
e.g. **Drain** the water from the potatoes before putting them in the hot oil.
- 8.80 **poach** /pəʊtʃ/ (v) = cook gently in boiling water or milk / **ugotować (bez skorupki) we wrzątku**
e.g. Josh **poaches** the eggs instead of frying them because it's healthier.
- 8.81 **flake** /fleɪk/ (n) = a small thin piece of sth that has broken off a larger piece / **wiórek, płatek kawałek**
e.g. If you cook the fish too long it will break up into **flakes**.
- 8.82 **melt** /mɛlt/ (v) = turn to liquid after being heated / **roztopić, topić się**
e.g. Butter **melts** at a very low temperature.
- 8.83 **pan** /pæn/ (n) = a round metal container with a long handle, used for cooking / **patelnia**
e.g. This **pan** is perfect for making crêpes.
- 8.84 **paste** /peɪst/ (n) = a soft, wet, thick mixture of a substance which can be spread easily / **pastą, przecier**
e.g. The tomato **paste** gives the sauce a strong flavour.
- 8.85 **gradually** /grædʒuəli/ (adv) = in small stages over a period of time rather than quickly / **stopniowo**
e.g. Mum was afraid there was something wrong with the half-baked bread, but then it started rising **gradually**.
- 8.86 **constantly** /kɒnstəntli/ (adv) = all the time / **stale, bez przerwy**
e.g. The recipe said that the syrup had to be **constantly** stirred.
- 8.87 **mixture** /mɪkstʃə/ (n) = several different things together / **mieszanka, mieszanina**
e.g. The soup was made up of a **mixture** of chicken, leeks and spices.
- 8.88 **layer** /leɪər/ (v) = arrange sth in layers / **ułożyć warstwami**
e.g. The cook **layered** the vegetables on the dish.
- 8.89 **tender** /tɛndə/ (adj) = easy to cut or chew / **miękki, kruchy**
e.g. The steak was so **tender**, it could be cut with a fork.
Der.: tenderly (adv), tenderness (n)
Opp.: tough

- 8.90 **fatty** /fæti/ (adj) = containing a lot of fat / **tłusty**
e.g. **Fatty** foods are not recommended if you are on a diet.
- 8.91 **sparkling** /spɑːrkiŋ/ (adj) = slightly fizzy, bubbly and bright / **(o napoju) gazowany, (o winie) musujący**
e.g. Excuse me Miss, but I think I asked for **sparkling** water, not still.
Opp.: flat, still
- 8.92 **tough** /tʌf/ (adj) = difficult to cut or chew / **twardy**
e.g. The meat was very **tough** and we had the waiter take it away.
Opp.: tender
- 8.93 **mild** /maɪld/ (adj) = not very strong or severe, gentle / **łagodny**
e.g. Ann prefers a **mild** flavoured cheese to a strong one.
Der.: mildly (adv)
Opp.: strong
- 8.94 **bitter** /bɪtə/ (adj) = sharp, not sweet, and often unpleasant / **gorzki**
e.g. The candied orange dipped in chocolate was slightly **bitter**.
Opp.: sweet
- 8.95 **sour** /saʊə/ (adj) = having a sharp taste like that of a lemon / **kwaśny**
e.g. The lemonade was very **sour** before he put sugar in it.
Opp.: sweet
- 8.96 **still** /stɪl/ (adj) = not containing any bubbles of carbon dioxide / **niegazowany**
e.g. The cola is very **still** because the top was left off of it.
Opp.: bubbly
- 8.97 **lean** /liːn/ (adj) = with little fat (for meat or poultry) / **chudy, o niskiej zawartości tłuszczu**
e.g. Dieters only eat meat that is **lean**.
Opp.: fatty
- 8.98 **continental breakfast** (phr) = a type of breakfast with no cooked food / **śniadanie kontynentalne**
e.g. A **continental breakfast** usually consists of bread, jam, butter and a hot drink.
- 8.99 **stuffed** /stʌft/ (adj) = (for food) having other food placed in it / **nadziewany, faszerowany**
e.g. **Stuffed** turkey is a popular Christmas dish.
- 8.100 **tablecloth** /ˈteɪbəlklɒθ/ (n) = a cloth used to cover a table / **obrus**
e.g. She received a brightly coloured **tablecloth** as a gift.
- 8.101 **napkin** /ˈnæpkɪn/ (n) = a small piece of cloth or paper used to protect your clothes and wipe your mouth while eating / **serwetka**
e.g. Gunther had food all over his face because he didn't have a **napkin**.
- 8.102 **cutlery** /ˈkʌtləri/ (n) = knives, spoons and forks used for eating / **sztućce**
e.g. He put the dishes and the **cutlery** on the table.
- 8.103 **tray** /treɪ/ (n) = a flat piece of wood, plastic or metal used to carry food & drinks / **taca**
e.g. The waitress dropped the **tray** and made a mess.
- 8.104 **takeaway** /ˈteɪkəweɪ/ (n) = shop or restaurant which sells hot, cooked food that you eat somewhere else / **sklep lub restauracja z potrawami na wynos**
e.g. More and more people depend on **takeaways** for their meals.
- 8.105 **chipped** /tʃɪpt/ (adj) = having a small piece broken off / **wyszczerbiony**
e.g. The porcelain cup was **chipped** on the rim.
- 8.106 **overcooked** /ˌoʊvəkʊkt/ (adj) = (of food) cooked for too long / **rozgotowane**
e.g. Janice claimed the food was **overcooked** and refused to eat it.

Grammar in use (str. 120–122)

- 8.107 **starve** /stɑːv/ (v) = suffer greatly from lack of food / **umierać z głodu**
e.g. You won't **starve** to death if you've only missed one meal!
Der.: starvation (n)
- 8.108 **pint** /paɪnt/ (n) = a unit of measurement for liquids (approximately ½ litre) / **około pół litra (GB: 0,57l, US: 0,47l)**
e.g. We're having guests and will need more than a **pint** of milk.
- 8.109 **lobster** /ˈlɒbstə/ (n) = a sea creature with a hard shell, two large claws and eight legs / **homar**
e.g. **Lobster** is expensive because it is considered to be a delicacy.
- 8.110 **sauce** /sɔːs/ (n) = a thick liquid served with other food / **sos, polewa**
e.g. Jill likes a lot of **sauce** on her spaghetti.
- 8.111 **gravy** /ˈɡreɪvi/ (n) = a sauce made from juices that come from meat when it cooks / **(zagęszczony) sos pieczeniowy**
e.g. Please pass the **gravy**. This turkey meat is very dry.
- 8.112 **bolognaise** /ˌbɒləneɪz/ (n) = a red sauce with minced beef usually served over spaghetti / **sos boloński**
e.g. John likes his spaghetti **bolognaise**, because he uses lots of mince.
- 8.113 **portion** /ˈpɔːʃn/ (n) = the amount of food that is given to one person at a meal; serving / **porcja**
e.g. Sam was very hungry and had two **portions** of pie for dessert.
- 8.114 **warn** /wɔːn/ (v) = inform someone of possible danger / **ostrzegać, uprzedzić**
e.g. He was **warned** not to eat so much chocolate and now he's ill.
Der.: warning (n)

- 8.115 **remind** /rɪmaɪnd/ (v) = cause one to remember to do sth / **przypomnieć**
e.g. Mum asked me to **remind** her to buy cabbage at the grocer's.
Der.: reminder (n)
- 8.116 **boast** /boʊst/ (v) = speak proudly of doing sth in a way that annoys others; brag / **przechwalać się**
e.g. He always **boasts** about what a good cook he is. It's so annoying!
- 8.117 **threaten** /θretən/ (v) = express an intention of doing sth to sb, especially if they don't do what you want / **grozić (komuś czymś)**
e.g. The dairy farmers wanted better prices and **threatened** to go on strike.
Der.: threat (n), threatening (adj)
- 8.118 **forbid** /fə'brɪd/ (v) = order that sth must not be done / **zakazać**
e.g. The law **forbids** the sale of alcohol to minors.
Der.: forbidden (adj)
- 8.119 **postpone** /pəʊspəʊn/ (v) = arrange sth to take place at a later time than originally planned, put off / **odłożyć, przełożyć na później**
e.g. An emergency came up so Helen had to **postpone** our dinner-date.
- 8.120 **compensate (for sth)** /kəm'pænsət/ (v) = make up for sth (wrong) / **rekompensować, równoważyć**
e.g. When you exercise it's important to drink a lot of fluids to **compensate** for water-loss.
Der.: compensation (n)
- 8.121 **extinguish** /ɪkstɪŋgwɪʃ/ (v) = put out, stop a fire from burning or a light from shining / **ugasić**
e.g. The fire brigade **extinguished** the fire in the kitchen.
Der.: extinguisher (n)
- 8.122 **fat-free** /fæt fri:/ (adj) = sth having no fat in it / **beztłuszczowy**
e.g. Many products which are **fat-free** have little flavour.
- 8.123 **equivalent** /ɪkwɪvələnt/ (n) = an object or a thing that has the same function as another / **ekwiwalent, odpowiednik**
e.g. What's the **equivalent** of the English phrase 'fat-free' in French?
- 8.124 **packaging** /pækɪdʒɪŋ/ (n) = the container or wrapping that sth is sold in / **opakowanie**
e.g. I think the **packaging** is more attractive than the present itself!
- 8.125 **nap** /næp/ (n) = a short sleep, usually during the day / **drzemka**
e.g. After a good meal there's nothing like a **nap**.
- e.g. You'll learn the recipe without a problem. It's a **piece of cake!**
- 8.127 **be full of beans** (idm) = have a lot of energy / **tryskać energią**
e.g. Jodie normally looks tired but today she's **full of beans**.
- 8.128 **in a nutshell** (idm) = in a few words / **jednym słowem, krótko mówiąc**
e.g. In a **nutshell**, you get what you pay for.
- 8.129 **not one's cup of tea** (idm) = it doesn't appeal to me / **nie przepadać za czymś**
e.g. I'd love a break, but a holiday in the mountains is **not my cup of tea**.
- 8.130 **a hot potato** (idm) = sth that is difficult and unpleasant to deal with / **śliska sprawa**
e.g. The new assignment is a **hot potato**. No one wants to take it on.
- 8.131 **in the soup** (idm) = getting into trouble / **być w tarapatach**
e.g. Judy was **in the soup** when the headmaster caught her cheating in the exam.
- 8.132 **be in/bring into the public eye** (phr) = be brought out in the media for having done sth good or bad / **być/stać się centrum zainteresowania opinii publicznej**
e.g. His successful TV show **brought him into the public eye**.
- 8.133 **the good old days** (phr) = a point of time in the past looked upon as being ideal / **stare dobre czasy**
e.g. Jane's grandparents always referred to their childhood as **the good old days**.
- 8.134 **a place in the sun** (phr) = an ideal position / **swoje miejsce na ziemi**
e.g. Paul's found his **place in the sun**. He's landed a job as a journalist.
- 8.135 **just a drop in the ocean** (phr) = a small amount when compared to another / **kropla w morzu**
e.g. Government spending on education is **just a drop in the ocean** compared to the rest of the budget.

Grammar in use (str. 123)

- 8.136 **donate** /doʊneɪt/ (v) = give as a gift to a charity or a good cause / **ofiarować (na cel dobroczynny)**
e.g. Their family **donated** tinned goods to the local homeless shelter.
Der.: donation (n)
- 8.137 **meat grinder (Am)** (phr) = mincer (Br), a device used to mince meat / **maszynka do mięsa**
e.g. The **meat grinder** must be cleaned after each use.
- 8.138 **jelly (Am)** /dʒeli/ (n) = jam (Br), food made by cooking fruit with a large amount of sugar / **galaretką owocową**
e.g. Peanut butter and **jelly** sandwiches are an old American favourite.

Idioms and Fixed Phrases (str. 122–123)

- 8.126 **piece of cake** (idm) = sth easy or simple / **pestka, nic trudnego, coś prostego jak drut**

- 8.139 **cracker** /krækəʃ/ (n) = a thin, crisp biscuit, usually unsweetened / **krakers**
e.g. John always crumbles **crackers** into his soup.
- 8.140 **eggplant (Am)** /egplɑnt/ (n) = aubergine (Br), a vegetable with smooth purple skin / **bakiażan**
e.g. **Eggplant** Parmigiana is Tony's favourite dish.
- 8.141 **zucchini (Am)** /zʊkiːni/ (n) = courgette (Br), long green vegetable with white flesh / **cukinia**
e.g. **Zucchini** is the first vegetable in the garden to ripen.
- 8.142 **ground meat (Am)** (phr) = minced meat (Br), meat cut into very small pieces, mince / **mięso mielone**
e.g. Mum made a nice meat loaf from the **ground meat**.
- 8.143 **grain** /greɪn/ (n) = a seed from wheat, rice or any other cereal group / **ziarno**
e.g. The **grains** of some types of corn are perfect for popping.
- 8.144 **clove** /kloʊv/ (n) = a small section of a separable bulb, as that of garlic / **ząbek czosnku**
e.g. One **clove** of garlic is strong enough to flavour most dishes.
- 8.145 **pinch** /pɪntʃ/ (n) = an amount of powder that can be held between the thumb and forefinger / **szczypta**
e.g. The soup only calls for a **pinch** of salt.
- 8.146 **fibre** /faɪbəʃ/ (n) = that part of fruits and vegetables that aids digestion / **biłonnik**
e.g. Cereals are high in **fibre**.
- 8.147 **spirits** /ˈspɪrɪts/ (n pl) = an emotional state; a way of feeling / **nastrój, humor**
e.g. Certain foods, such as chocolate, can lift your **spirits**.

Listening and Speaking Skills (str. 124–125)

- 8.148 **doughnut** /doʊnʌt/ (n) = a lump or ring of sweet dough cooked in hot fat / **pałczek**
e.g. Many Americans have coffee and **doughnuts** for breakfast.
- 8.149 **croissant** /kʁwɑsɔ̃/ (n) = small crescent-shaped piece of sweetened bread / **rogalik francuski**
e.g. Many French people have coffee and a **croissant** for breakfast.
- 8.150 **soft drink** /sɒft ˈdrɪŋk/ (n) = a cold non-alcoholic drink / **napój bezalkoholowy**
e.g. Jack is buying **soft drinks** for the party.
- 8.151 **smoked** /smoʊkt/ (adj) = cooked over burning wood / **wędzony**
e.g. The price of the **smoked** salmon here is outrageous!
- 8.152 **coleslaw** /koʊlsloʊ/ (n) = a salad of shredded raw cabbage and other vegetables mixed with mayonnaise / **surówka z białej kapusty**
e.g. **Coleslaw** is often served with fried seafood.
- 8.153 **dip** /dɪp/ (n) = a thick, creamy sauce where you dip vegetables or crackers / **gęsty sos podawany na zimno**
e.g. Sour cream and onion **dip** is Jane's favourite.
- 8.154 **quiche** /kiːʃ/ (n) = a pie shell filled with a mixture of eggs, cheese and other things / **quiche**
e.g. Her husband is French and he makes tasty **quiche**.
- 8.155 **nugget** /nʌɡɪt/ (n) = bite-sized piece of food / **mały kawałek mieszczący się na raz w ustach**
e.g. Chicken **nuggets** are a popular child's dish.

Literature Corner (str. 126–127)

- 8.156 **immense** /ɪˈmens/ (adj) = extremely large or great, huge / **ogromny**
e.g. Mt Everest was once considered to be far too **immense** for anyone to climb.
Der.: immensity (n)
Opp.: tiny, small
- 8.157 **underworld** /ˌʌndəˈwɜːld/ (n) = a subculture of people considered to be outside of society / **półświatok**
e.g. The Mafia was once considered to be an **underworld** organisation.
- 8.158 **poverty** /ˈpɒvəti/ (n) = the condition of being extremely poor / **bieda, nędza**
e.g. People in many developing countries are living in **poverty**.
- 8.159 **taskmaster** /ˈtɑːskmɑːstəʃ/ (n) = a person who gives a lot of difficult duties to others / **wymagający dyrektor, nauczyciel, profesor itp.**
e.g. Their teacher was a strict **taskmaster** but they respected him.
- 8.160 **gang** /gæŋ/ (n) = a group of people who gather together for some purpose / **brygada, ekipa, paczka, banda, gang**
e.g. A **gang** of workmen from the power company restored electrical service.
- 8.161 **pity** /ˈpɪti/ (n) = a feeling of sorrow for sb or sth / **litość**
e.g. It's hard not to feel **pity** for unwanted cats and dogs.
Der.: pitiful (adj), pitifully (adv)
- 8.162 **reunite** /riːjuːnaɪt/ (v) = bring or come together again / **ponownie połączyć się po rozdzieleniu**
e.g. The moment that the boy was **reunited** with his mum he burst into tears.
- 8.163 **pale** /peɪl/ (adj) = not strong or bright in colour / **blady**
e.g. Martha's face turned **pale** when she heard the bad news.
- 8.164 **pot** /pɒt/ (n) = a deep round container used for cooking food / **garnek**
e.g. The food stuck to the **pot** because it had been left on the cooker too long.
- 8.165 **master** /ˈmɑːstəʃ/ (n) = a person that other people work for / **pan**
e.g. In the old times, some **masters** would treat their servants very badly.
Opp.: servant

- 8.166 **seize** /sɪz/ (v) = take hold of sth or sb quickly and firmly, grab / **chwycić**
*e.g. The police officer **seized** the man by the arm and put him under arrest.*
- 8.167 **hang** /hæŋ/ (v) = attach sth somewhere so that it does not touch the ground / **powiesić**
*e.g. Mum told her to take off her jacket and **hang** it up.*
- 8.168 **gate** /ɡeɪt/ (n) = a door used at the entrance of a field, a garden, or the grounds of a building / **brama wejściowa**
*e.g. As soon as the last ticket was sold, the **gate** to the stadium was closed.*
- 8.169 **stick** /stɪk/ (n) = a long thin piece of wood used for supporting people's weight or hitting animals or people / **laska, kij**
*e.g. Grandma walks with the help of a **stick**.*
- 8.170 **coffin** /kɒfɪn/ (n) = a box in which a dead body is buried / **trumna**
*e.g. It took six men to carry the **coffin**.*
- 8.171 **notice** /nəʊtɪs/ (n) = a written announcement placed where all can see it / **ogłoszenie, wiadomość**
*e.g. The school posted a **notice** advising students to mind their language.*
- 8.172 **bow** /bəʊ/ (v) = briefly bend your body forward / **skłonić się przed kimś**
*e.g. In some countries, people **bow** to show their respect.*

Writing (str. 128–129)

- 8.173 **evaluate** /ɪvæljuet/ (v) = determine or set the value of sb or sth; assess / **ocenić**

*e.g. Susan's teacher **evaluated** her work and found it to be quite good.*

- Der.:** evaluation (n)
- 8.174 **judgement** /dʒʌdʒmənt/ (n) = a decision made based on consideration of facts / **osąd, opinia**
*e.g. Do you have enough information to make a fair **judgement**?*
- 8.175 **factual** /fæktʃuəl/ (adj) = containing or referring to facts / **oparty na faktach**
*e.g. The magistrate gave a **factual** explanation to the court.*
- 8.176 **décor** /deɪkɔː/ (n) = the style in which a house or room is furnished / **wystrój wnętrz**
*e.g. The **décor** in most hotel rooms is very simple.*
- 8.177 **pricey** /praɪsi/ (adj) = rather expensive / **drogi**
*e.g. That pair of trousers is a bit **pricey**, I wouldn't pay so much for them.*
- Opp.:** inexpensive, cheap
- 8.178 **courteous** /kɜːtiəs/ (adj) = polite, respectful and considerate / **uprzejmy, kurtuazyjny**
*e.g. He was a **courteous** man, who never said or did anything tactless.*
- Der.:** courtesy (n)
- Opp.:** rude
- 8.179 **shabby** /ʃæbi/ (adj) = old and in bad condition / **obdarty, nędzny, sfałgowany**
*e.g. The carpet was twenty years old and looked very **shabby**.*
- 8.180 **pudding** /pʊdɪŋ/ (n) = a cooked sweet food made with flour, fat, eggs & sugar / **deser (lub potrawa z mięsa i warzyw)**
*e.g. **Pudding** is the best part of any meal!*

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

A Zakreśl właściwy wyraz.

- 1 Chickens, ducks and other kinds of all have feathers.
 A poultry C calf
 B beef D lamb
- 2 You shouldn't eat so much ice cream. It contains a lot of
 A protein C fat
 B carbohydrate D fibre
- 3 The apple pie must be to perfection or she won't eat it.
 A boiled C fried
 B smoked D baked
- 4 There's plenty of in this river. Get your fishing rod!
 A octopus C lobster
 B cod D trout
- 5 You have to the egg for three minutes according to this recipe.
 A grate C chop
 B beat D peel
- 6 are my favourite vegetable.
 A Peaches C Peas
 B Pears D Avocados

- 7 Lemons are
 A bitter C spicy
 B sour D tough
- 8 First, the chicken in milk and then roll it in flour.
 A dip C grill
 B stir D roast
- 9 They were children who always said 'please' and 'thank you'.
 A flexible C factual
 B immense D courteous
- 10 The of thieves made off with the gold.
 A gang C master
 B underworld D taskmaster

B Uzupełnij lukę wyrazem utworzonym od słowa napisanego w tej samej liniijce wielkimi literami.

Jack sat watching as the candle wax melted onto the bread crumbs and the 1) scattered on the tablecloth. The 2) of the fish aquarium in the corner by the bar was a sad, forlorn 3) to the restaurant owner's thoughts at that moment. He 4) thought to himself that "The Hungry Hunter" was finished as a business.

He'd had a 5) that the restaurant review critic from "The Times" was going to be dining that weekend. Being a busy man, he'd asked his head chef to give him a 6) It upset him that the chef, normally so 7), had forgotten to do this.

It was a busy night. The dining critic and his associate had already had their 8) before Jack realized they had been seated. They'd ordered the most difficult dishes and finished rather quickly. The evening was a disaster. As soon as the staff had finished cleaning the kitchen and dining room Jack 9) bid them good night and followed them out the door.

The following morning Jack returned to open up. As if his worse dreams had come true, a copy of "The Times" was propped against the bottom of the wooden door. "Might as well read the 10), " he thought. Immediately, he turned to the dining section and was shocked. Beneath the review critic's name was a photograph of "The Hungry Hunter". Beside it, five stars!

CUT
 BUBBLE
 ACCOMPANY
 PITY
 WARN
 REMIND
 RELY
 APPETITE
 APOLOGY
 EVALUATE

C Uzupełnij luki jednym wyrazem z listy.

• tablecloth • chipped • postponed • diet • intervals • pricey • nap • gate • slices • portions

- 1 She's not been eating much lately. She must be on a
- 2 The whole class was upset because the school trip had been
- 3 They want to eat at a restaurant that is a bit too for our budget.
- 4 Jack was tired so he took a
- 5 It looks as if the is closed but there's another entrance at the rear.
- 6 You must turn the meat over at regular in order to cook it properly.
- 7 The new really brightens the dining room.
- 8 We each had two of apple pie.
- 9 That restaurant is well-known for its generous and reasonable prices.
- 10 Every cup and saucer in the tea service has been

D Przekształć podane zdania używając słowa napisanego tłustym drukiem oraz od jednego do czterech innych słów tak, aby wyrazić to samo znaczenie. Nie zmieniaj podanego wyrazu.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 The fire brigade managed to put the fire out in fifteen minutes. extinguish The fire brigade in fifteen minutes.</p> <p>2 That was a nice roast beef. It's a shame he cooked it too long. overcooked The roast beef would have been better it.</p> <p>3 If I don't drink my regular morning coffee, I don't have enough energy boost I get when I drink my regular morning coffee.</p> <p>4 Mum's had a busy day and wants to rest. hectic It's for Mum and she wants to rest.</p> <p>5 After twenty years apart the twins planned on getting back together again. reunited The twins planned after twenty years apart.</p> | <p>6 The judge ordered the man to make up for the damage he had caused. compensation The man was ordered damage he had caused.</p> <p>7 Ted said he'd bring the cola, lemonade and iced tea to the party. soft Ted said he to the party.</p> <p>8 Mum filled the turkey with a mixture of oysters and bread crumbs. stuffed The turkey a mixture of oysters and bread crumbs.</p> <p>9 "It wasn't difficult at all!", the boy said. cake "It ", the boy said.</p> <p>10 When you are on a diet, try to avoid foods that contain a lot of fat. free When you are on a diet, try to foods.</p> |
|---|---|

E Zakreśl słowo, które nie pasuje do pozostałych.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 meat grinder – peeler – grater – tray</p> <p>2 coleslaw – leek – aubergine – zucchini</p> <p>3 shrimp – squid – oyster – mushroom</p> | <p>4 sieve – pinch – pan – whisk</p> <p>5 sauce – yogurt – gravy – flake</p> <p>6 alert – forbid – absorb – threaten</p> |
|--|--|

F Zakreśl właściwe zdanie lub wyrażenie.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 A: Would you like some more crisps? B: a Just a loaf, thank you! b No, thanks. I don't want to eat too much junk food.</p> <p>2 A: We need more sticks for the campfire. B: a Let's stock up on them! b You should call the fire brigade.</p> <p>3 A: Snails are served in this restaurant. B: a They're not my cup of tea. b May I have a clove?</p> | <p>4 A: Grandma's childhood was very happy. B: a Yes, she always talks about the good old days! b I think she's feeling upbeat.</p> <p>5 A: We have a lot of grapes! B: a They're very fatty! b I'd like a bunch please!</p> <p>6 A: Will you take a pineapple to the party? B: a I'd love to. b I don't fancy takeaway food.</p> |
|--|---|

G Patrząc na zdjęcie, omówcie w parach następujące kwestie:



- Have you ever tried this food?
- Where do you think it is from?
- Do you like trying the cuisines of other countries? Why?/Why not?
- How would you describe the cuisine of your own country to a visiting friend?

A: *Have you ever eaten this kind of food?*

B: *No, I haven't but I think it's sushi ...*

Every Man to his Taste

9

Lead-in (str. 134)

- 9.1 **extreme sports** (phr) = refers to sporting activities that are much more risky and unusual in degree or intensity than most sports / **sporty ekstremalne**
e.g. *He refused to try **extreme sports** because he considered them too dangerous.*
- 9.2 **participate** /pɑːˈtɪsɪpeɪt/ (v) = take part, be involved in an activity with other people / **brać udział, uczestniczyć**
e.g. *The children **participated** happily in the preparations for their school party.*
Der.: participation (n), participant (n)
- 9.3 **bungee cord** (phr) = the rope that is secured to a person's ankle and connects them to a high place where they jump from during a bungee jump / **(elastyczna) lina do skoków bungee**
e.g. *I was terrified during my bungee jump but was very glad that the **bungee cord** was strong.*
- 9.4 **free fall** (phr) = the part of falling before the parachute opens / **spadanie swobodne (faza skoku, kiedy spadochron nie jest otwarty)**
e.g. *Although he was a professional, his **free fall** from the sky was a scary experience.*
- 9.5 **solo jump** (phr) = the act of jumping alone from a plane in a form of sport such as parachuting / **skok w pojedynkę, samodzielny**
e.g. *A **solo jump** can be more demanding because you rely only on yourself.*

- 9.6 **crane** /kreɪn/ (n) = a large machine that moves heavy things, usually by lifting them in the air / **dźwig**
e.g. *When they moved into their new fifth-floor flat, they needed a **crane** to move their furniture in.*
- 9.7 **positive** /pɒzɪtɪv/ (adj) = good or favourable / **pozytywny**
e.g. *He has a **positive** outlook on life.*
Der.: positively (adv)
Opp.: negative
- 9.8 **survival instinct** (phr) = the sense or feeling of wanting to continue to live or exist in spite of great danger or difficulty / **instykt przetrwania**
e.g. *The lost man's **survival instinct** led him out of the dark cave.*
- 9.9 **strength** /streŋθ/ (n) = physical energy which enables you to do things such as lifting heavy objects / **siła**
e.g. *She joined the gym to try to improve her **strength**.*
Opp.: weakness
- 9.10 **mental** /mentəl/ (adj) = relating to the mind and the process of thinking / **umysłowy**
e.g. *Lack of sleep did not seem to affect his **mental** ability during the exams.*
Der.: mentality (n)
Opp.: physical
- 9.11 **determination** /dɪtɜːˈmɪneɪʃən/ (n) = the quality shown when you decide to do something no matter what the cost / **determinacja, zdecydowanie**
e.g. *His **determination** to graduate with flying colours was so great that he finally made it.*

Reading (str. 134–135)

- 9.12 **daredevil** /deɪˈdevəl/ (adj, n) = sb who enjoys taking part in dangerous activities / **szaleńczy/szaleniec**
e.g. Her favourite part of the show was watching the **daredevil** motorcyclist jump over the parked cars.
- 9.13 **sheer** /ʃiə/ (adj) = pure / **czysty (np. zbieg okoliczności)**
e.g. It was through **sheer** luck that we found our lost cat.
- 9.14 **lunacy** /ˈlʌnəsi/ (n) = very strange or foolish behaviour, madness / **obłąd, szaleństwo**
e.g. Her mother thought that her decision to leave university and go to Spain was absolute **lunacy**.
Der.: lunatic (noun)
- 9.15 **descend** /dɪˈsɛnd/ (v) = move downwards / **zejść, schodzić**
eg. He **descended** the cliff with the help of a rope.
Opp: ascend
- 9.16 **torrent** /ˈtrɒnt/ (n) = a lot of water flowing or falling rapidly / **wodne odmęty, strugi (deszczu), masy wody**
e.g. The severe rain led to the **torrents** that destroyed the bridge.
Der.: torrential (adj)
- 9.17 **paddle** /ˈpædəl/ (v) = move a boat through water using a paddle (a short pole with a wide flat part at one or both ends) / **wiosłować**
e.g. He hired a small canoe and **paddled** along the coast.
- 9.18 **boulder** /ˈboʊldə/ (n) = large, rounded rock / **głaz**
e.g. After the earthquake, a few **boulders** tumbled down the mountain and onto the road.
- 9.19 **emerge** /ɪˈmɜːdʒ/ (v) = come out from a place where you could not be seen / **wyłonić się**
e.g. The submarine **emerged** from the sea after being in the ocean for more than ten hours.
Der.: emergence (n)
- 9.20 **triumphant** /traɪˈʌmfənt/ (adj) = feeling very happy because you have won or achieved sth / **tryumfalny, tryumfujący**
e.g. They were **triumphant** after defeating the champions of last year's finals.
Der.: triumphantly (adv)
- 9.21 **feat** /fi:t/ (n) = an impressive or difficult activity / **wyczyn**
e.g. Travelling around the world in a small yacht is an amazing **feat**.
- 9.22 **valley** /ˈvælɪ/ (n) = a low flat area of land between hills / **dolina**
e.g. They were tired of living in the city, so they moved to a peaceful **valley**.
- 9.23 **waterfall** /ˈwɔːtərfɔːl/ (n) = when water falls over the edge of a steep cliff into a pool below / **wodospad**
e.g. When we went white-water rafting, we had to come down a small **waterfall**.
- 9.24 **nerve-(w)racking** /nɜːˈv-rækɪŋ/ (adj) = (of a situation or experience) making you feel very tense and worried / **wykańczający nerwowo, stresujący**
e.g. The emergency landing was a **nerve-wracking** experience for all the passengers on board the flight.
- 9.25 **challenge** /ˈtʃælɪndʒ/ (n) = sth difficult that requires effort and determination and tests your ability / **wyzwanie**
e.g. Being a mother and working full-time is quite a **challenge**.
Der.: challenging (adj)
- 9.26 **macho** /məˈtʃoʊ/ (adj) = behaving in an aggressive way that is thought to be masculine / **macho (charakterystycznie zachowanie „stuprocentowego mężczyzny”)**
e.g. His sudden **macho** behaviour made her laugh, as he was usually shy.
- 9.27 **tip** /tɪp/ (v) = move into a sloping position / **przechylić się (do przodu/tyłu lub na bok)**
e.g. Luckily, she caught the chair before it **tipped** into the pool.
- 9.28 **kick** /kɪk/ (n) = thrill / **frajda**
e.g. I got a **kick** out of seeing my team win the match.
- 9.29 **elation** /ɪˈleɪʃən/ (n) = great excitement / **euforia**
e.g. I felt a sense of **elation** when I passed my final exam.
- 9.30 **championship** /ˈtʃæmpɪənʃɪp/ (n) = a competition that decides the best person or team in a particular sport / **mistrzostwa**
e.g. The **championship** trophy went to Michael Krump from York.
- 9.31 **altitude** /ˈæltɪtjuːd/ (n) = a particular height above sea level / **wysokość (nad poziomem morza)**
e.g. It was the high **altitude** of the mountain that caused his breathing difficulty.
- 9.32 **interpretation** /ɪntɜːˈpri teɪʃən/ (n) = an opinion of what something means / **interpretacja**
e.g. Her actions are open to **interpretation**.
- 9.33 **steady** /ˈstiːdi/ (v) = to support, balance sth / **odzyskać równowagę, utrzymać w równowadze**
e.g. After some practice, the boy was finally able to **steady** himself on his rollerblades.
- 9.34 **force** /fɔːrs/ (v) = use a lot of strength to move sth / **sforsować, wtargnąć siłą**
e.g. He **forced** the door open with a log.
- 9.35 **downstream** /ˈdaʊnstriːm/ (adv) = toward the mouth of a river / **w dół rzeki**
e.g. It was much easier to sail the boat **downstream** because it moved quickly with the flow of the water.
Opp.: upstream

- 9.36 **punch** /pʌntʃ/ (v) = hit sth hard with the fist / **uderzyć pięścią**
e.g. When the thief got in his way, the man **punched** him.
- 9.37 **shoot** /ʃu:t/ (v) = move in a particular direction quickly and suddenly / **wyskoczyć, śmignać**
e.g. The little boy's mother **shot** out in front of the car and saved him just in time.
- 9.38 **thumb** /θʌm/ (n) = the finger at the inner side of your hand / **kciuk**
e.g. He found it hard to write because he had broken his **thumb**.
- 9.39 **leap** /li:p/ (v) = jump high in the air or a long distance / **skoczyć, dać susa**
e.g. I was terrified when the barking dog **leapt** out from behind the tree.
- 9.40 **element** /'elɪmənt/ (n) = any of the four substances (earth, water, air and fire) / **żywiot**
e.g. The yacht completed the race even though it seemed as if the **elements** were against it.
-
- Vocabulary Practice (str. 136–137)**
- 9.41 **accurate** /ækjʊrət/ (adj) = exact, on target / **dokładny, precyzyjny**
e.g. John's throw was not **accurate**, so he had to try again.
Der.: accuracy (n)
Opp.: inaccurate
- 9.42 **co-operative** /kəʊɒpərətɪv/ (adj) = working well with others / **chętny do współpracy**
e.g. You can't be part of a team unless you are **co-operative**.
Opp.: uncooperative
- 9.43 **daring** /dɛərɪŋ/ (adj) = bold or risky / **śmiały, odważny**
e.g. I felt **daring** yesterday so I asked my boss for an extra week's holiday!
- 9.44 **graceful** /grɛsfʊl/ (adj) = moving in a smooth and elegant manner that is pleasant to watch / **pełen wdzięku, gracji**
e.g. The ballerina's movements were so **graceful** that at times it looked as if she was floating.
Opp.: clumsy, awkward
- 9.45 **courageous** /kə'reɪdʒəs/ (adj) = brave / **odważny**
e.g. His **courageous** act of saving the baby from the fire was rewarded with a medal.
Der.: courageously (adv)
Opp.: cowardly
- 9.46 **sky surfing** (phr) = jumping from an aircraft and surfing through the air on a board before landing by parachute / **powietrzny surfing**
e.g. I refuse to ever try **sky surfing** because I'm scared of heights.
- 9.47 **archer** /ɑ:ftʃə/ (n) = sb who shoots with a bow and arrow / **łucznik**
e.g. The **archer** aimed for the target but missed.
Der.: archery (n)
- 9.48 **beat** /bi:t/ (v) = defeat / **zwyciężyć, pokonać**
e.g. They **beat** all the teams in the tournament and won the cup.
- 9.49 **glide** /glɑɪd/ (v) = move smoothly and silently / **sunąć**
e.g. The small boat **glided** silently down the river.
Der.: hang-gliding (n)
- 9.50 **require** /rɪkwaɪə/ (v) = need / **potrzebować, życzyć sobie**
e.g. Should you **require** anything, just call the reception desk.
Der.: requirement (n)
- 9.51 **range** /reɪndʒ/ (n) = a place where people can shoot at targets / **strzelnica**
e.g. Every Thursday he practised on the shooting **range**.
- 9.52 **ring** /rɪŋ/ (n) = a place where boxing or wrestling takes place / **ring**
e.g. The boxers took their places in the **ring**.
- 9.53 **course** /kɔ:rs/ (n) = an area of land where races are held or where golf is played / **pole (golfowe), bieżnia, tor wyścigowy**
e.g. They were hoping that the land would be used for a golf **course**.
- 9.54 **court** /kɔ:t/ (n) = an area for playing a game like tennis or basketball / **kort**
e.g. Now that there's a new tennis **court** in our area, we can play more often.
- 9.55 **pitch** /pɪtʃ/ (n) = an area of ground used for playing sports such as football / **boisko**
e.g. At the end of the football match, some fans ran onto the **pitch**.
- 9.56 **bow** /bəʊ/ (n) = a weapon for shooting arrows, consisting of a long curved piece of wood with a string attached to both ends of it / **łuk**
e.g. The children enjoyed playing with their toy **bows** and arrows.
- 9.57 **arrow** /ə'roʊ/ (n) = a long thin weapon with a sharp point at one end which is shot from a bow / **strzała**
e.g. In the film, the leader of the tribe was hurt by an **arrow**.
- 9.58 **shuttlecock** /ʃʌt'ɪkɒk/ (n) = a small object used in the game of badminton, which is rounded at one end and has real or artificial feathers fixed to the other end / **lotka**
e.g. He hit the **shuttlecock** so hard that it landed in the neighbour's garden.
- 9.59 **club** /klʌb/ (n) = a long thin metal stick with a piece of wood or metal at one end, used in golf / **kij do gry w golfa**
e.g. He had a collection of golf **clubs** and used a different one for each shot.
- 9.60 **cue** /kju:/ (n) = a long thin wooden stick that is used to hit balls in games like snooker and billiards / **kij do gry w bilard itp.**

- e.g. I picked up my billiard **cue** and began to hit the balls.
- 9.61 **chess** /tʃes/ (n) = a game played by two people on a board with black and white squares / **szachy**
e.g. He enjoyed a quiet game of **chess** with his grandfather.
- 9.62 **backgammon** /bækɡæməŋ/ (n) = a game for two people played with wooden or plastic discs on a board that has long triangles on it / **tryktrak**
e.g. They played **backgammon** every afternoon at a seaside café while on holiday.
- 9.63 **top-class** /tɒp klaːs/ (adj) = of high quality or standard / **najwyższej klasy**
e.g. The hotel we stayed at was considered **top-class** and we certainly paid a lot to stay there.
- 9.64 **venue** /venjuː/ (n) = the place where an event or activity takes place / **miejsce (koncertu, konferencji itp.)**
e.g. The Spencer Café is known as one of the best jazz music **venues** in the city.
- 9.65 **band** /bænd/ (n) = a group of musicians who play music together / **zespół muzyczny**
e.g. The **band** played while people sang along to the music.
- 9.66 **smash hit** /smæʃ hɪt/ (adj) = (of songs or shows) very popular / **wielki przebój, hit**
e.g. They became rich after their second **smash hit** album.
- 9.67 **tune** /tjuːn/ (n) = a short piece of music that is pleasant to listen to / **melodia**
e.g. As she drove, she whistled the **tune** of her favourite song.
Der.: tuneful (adj)
- 9.68 **explosive** /ɪksploʊsɪv/ (adj) = likely to burst apart, as when a bomb explodes, full of energy / **bardzo dynamiczny**
e.g. After the interval, all the singers went out onto the stage and gave an **explosive** performance.
- 9.69 **expansive** /ɪkspænsɪv/ (adj) = stretching out, covering or including a large area or many things / **rozległy**
e.g. They lived in a big house that had an **expansive** garden area.
- 9.70 **sheet** /ʃiːt/ (n) = a large rectangular piece of paper or cloth / **kartka, arkusz (papieru), płachta**
e.g. We were only allowed one **sheet** of paper in the exam.
-
- Grammar in use (str. 138–140)**
-
- 9.71 **space** /speɪs/ (n) = an area of any size that is empty or available / **miejsce, przestrzeń**
e.g. The children's toys took up a lot of **space** in the small flat.
Der.: spacious (adj)
- 9.72 **typical (of sb)** /tɪpɪkəl/ (adj) = showing sb's usual qualities or characteristics / **typowy, charakterystyczny**
e.g. It was **typical** of Samantha to work out every day even while on holiday.
- 9.73 **sensitive** /sensɪtɪv/ (adj) = showing understanding towards other people's feelings and problems / **wrażliwy**
e.g. His parents were very pleased that their son had such a caring and **sensitive** teacher.
Der.: sensitivity (n)
Opp.: insensitive
- 9.74 **specialise** /speʃəlaɪz/ (v) = to know a lot about something and give much time and attention to it especially in your studies or work / **specjalizować się**
e.g. The company **specialises** in making boxes.
Der.: specialisation (n), specialist (n)
- 9.75 **Paralympics** /pærəˈlɪmpɪks/ (n) = a sporting event, which is part of the Olympic Games, in which athletes with a physical disability participate / **paraolimpiada, olimpiada dla niepełnosprawnych**
e.g. I'm really looking forward to the next **Paralympics** because they have so many events.
- 9.76 **disabled** /dɪsəˈbld/ (adj) = suffering from an illness, injury or condition that restricts the way someone lives / **kalectwo, niepełnosprawność**
e.g. After the car accident, he was so badly injured that he would be **disabled** for the rest of his life.
Der.: disability (n)
- 9.77 **three-track** /θriː træk/ (adj) = leaving three tracks (i.e. marks) / **jazda na trzech nartach**
e.g. The **three-track** method of skiing is perfect for disabled skiers.
- 9.78 **crutch** /krʌtʃ/ (n) = a stick used to support the walking of a person with an injured leg / **kula (inwalidzka)**
e.g. The man slowly climbed the stairs with the help of **crutches**.
- 9.79 **attach** /əˈtætʃ/ (v) = connect or fasten to / **przymocować, przyczepić**
e.g. He **attached** the notice on the board with a drawing pin.
Der.: attachment (n)
- 9.80 **representative** /reprɪzɪntətɪv/ (n) = a person who acts on behalf of another person or group of people / **reprezentant**
e.g. The school council sent two **representatives** to inspect the grounds.
- 9.81 **presenter** /prɪzɪntər/ (n) = someone who introduces the contents / features of a TV show, programme, etc / **prezenter, spiker**
e.g. The news **presenter** is originally from India.
- 9.82 **director** /daɪrɪktər/ (n) = (one of) the most senior manager(s) of a company / **dyrektor (naczelný lub zastępcza dyrektora)**
e.g. The company **directors** decided to hire more staff.
- 9.83 **co-ordinator** /kooːˈdɪnətər/ (n) = organiser / **koordynator**
e.g. The **co-ordinator** of the gym classes has decided to add yoga to the programme.

- 9.84 **wound** /wʊnd/ (n) = a physical injury caused by a weapon / **rana**
e.g. *The boy was told to keep the **wound** bandaged for a few days.*
- 9.85 **support oneself** (phr) = prevent oneself from falling by holding onto sth or sb / **podeprzeć się**
e.g. *The patient **supported herself** on the bedside table in order to stand up.*
- 9.86 **expand** /ɪkspænd/ (v) = become larger / **rozwinąć, powiększyć (się)**
e.g. *The company **expanded** its business to Scotland.*
Der.: expanding (adj), expansive (adj), expansion (n)
Opp.: contract
-
- Idioms and Fixed phrases (str. 140–141)**
- 9.87 **be thrown in at the deep end** (idm) = be left to survive or get through a difficult situation alone / **zostać rzuconym na głęboką wodę**
e.g. *When I started my new job, I was just **thrown in at the deep end**; no one told me what to do.*
- 9.88 **be on the ropes** (idm) = be close to giving up or defeat / **być bliskim przegranej, poddania się**
e.g. *In the second half of the match, our team was really **on the ropes** until we scored in the last minute.*
- 9.89 **throw in the towel** (idm) = give up, stop doing sth / **poddać się**
e.g. *We don't seem to be getting anywhere; I think we should **throw in the towel**.*
- 9.90 **hit sb below the belt** (idm) = (do or say) sth very cruel or unfair to sb / **zadać cios poniżej pasa**
e.g. *That comment was **hitting Susie below the belt**; you know her relationship with her mother is not good.*
- 9.91 **move the goalposts** (idm) = change the rules of a situation in order to gain an advantage / **zmieniać reguły gry**
e.g. *Every time I think I've done what I'm supposed to, my boss **moves the goalposts** and I feel lost again.*
- 9.92 **box sb into a corner** (idm) = trap sb / **przyprzeć kogoś do muru**
e.g. *In the end I had to give him an answer; he had **boxed me into a corner** and I couldn't avoid him anymore.*
- 9.93 **be out of one's depth** (idm) = be unable to get through a difficult situation / **stracić grunt pod nogami, czuć się zagubionym**
e.g. *All these advances in computer technology make me feel as though I am **out of my depth**; give me my old typewriter anyway!*
- 9.94 **be on the ball** (idm) = be alert and aware of what is going on around you / **mieć łeb na karku**
e.g. *That teacher is really **on the ball**; we can't get away with anything in his class.*
- 9.95 **be rushed off one's feet** (idm) = be extremely busy / **dostać wycisk, być zaganianym**
e.g. *We were **rushed off our feet** this morning at the café because a big group arrived and they all wanted meals.*
- 9.96 **hit the road** (idm) = set off on a journey / **ruszyć w drogę**
e.g. *Look at the time; let's **hit the road** now or we won't be home before midnight.*
- 9.97 **close shave** (idm) = an accident which nearly happened, a narrow escape / **(być) o krok od nieszczęścia**
e.g. *Thank goodness you have good reflexes and you stopped on time; that was a **close shave**.*
- 9.98 **sleep on it** (phr) = delay making a decision until the next morning, so as to have more time to consider it / **przespać się z czymś, przemyśleć coś**
e.g. *There's no need to decide now; **sleep on it** and let me know tomorrow.*
- 9.99 **second to none** (phr) = the best / **nie mający sobie równych**
e.g. *This TV channel is **second to none**; it's the one I watch most.*
- 9.100 **come rain or shine** (phr) = no matter what happens / **bez względu na wszystko**
e.g. ***Come rain or shine**, I'm determined to go on holiday this year.*
-
- Grammar in use (str. 141)**
- 9.101 **terraces** /ˈterɪsɪz/ (n pl) = wide steps at a football ground on which people stand when watching a football match / **trybuna z miejscami stojącymi**
e.g. *Even though it was raining, the **terraces** were full of fans.*
- 9.102 **chant** /tʃɑːnt/ (v) = repeat a string of words or a single word or tune over and over again / **skandować, odśpiewać krótki, rytmiczny utwór**
e.g. *The fans were **chanting** their team's name as the players ran onto the field.*
- 9.103 **anthem** /ænθəm/ (n) = a national song or hymn written for a special occasion / **hymn**
e.g. *Everyone stood up and sang the national **anthem**.*
- 9.104 **rival** /ˈraɪvəl/ (n) = person or team that you are competing against, an opponent / **rywal, konkurent**
e.g. *In their personal life they are best friends but when it comes to their job they become **rivals**!*
Der.: rivalry (n)
- 9.105 **crush** /krʌʃ/ (v) = press or push sth very hard so that its shape is destroyed / **(z)gnieść**
e.g. *The boy **crushed** his empty can and threw it away.*
-
- Listening and Speaking Skills (str. 142–143)**
- 9.106 **helmet** /ˈhelmt/ (n) = a strong head-covering for protection / **kask, hełm**

- e.g. You must always wear a **helmet** when riding your bike.
- 9.107 **stuffy** /stʌfi/ (adj) = unpleasantly warm, without enough fresh air / **duszny**
e.g. Open the windows! It's **stuffy** in here!
- 9.108 **give sb a lift** (phr) = take sb somewhere in your car as a favour / **podwieść kogoś**
e.g. My car's in the garage. Can you **give me a lift** to work, please?
- 9.109 **permission** /pəˈmɪʃən/ (n) = a statement made by sb who has authority over you, which allows you to do sth / **zgoda**
e.g. The teacher refused Stan **permission** to leave the class.

Culture Clip (str. 144–145)

- 9.110 **institution** /ɪnˈstɪtjuːʃən/ (n) = a custom or system that is important in society, especially because it has existed for a long time / **instytucja**
e.g. Some people disagree with the **institution** of marriage.
- 9.111 **amateur** /æˈmeɪtə/ (adj, n) = done as a hobby and not as a job / **amator/amatorski**
e.g. I'm not a professional photographer, in fact I'm just an **amateur**.
Opp.: professional
- 9.112 **the media** /mɪˈdiə/ (n) = television, radio and newspapers / **media**
e.g. According to the **media**, the actor was holidaying in the Bahamas.
- 9.113 **trophy** /ˈtrɒfi/ (n) = a prize such as a cup given to the winner of a competition / **trofeum**
e.g. He showed his **trophy** around to all his friends.
- 9.114 **substantial** /səbˈstæʃnəl/ (adj) = large in amount or degree, significant / **znaczny, poważny**
e.g. She inherited a **substantial** amount of money when her grandfather died.
- 9.115 **gilt** (adj) = covered with a thin layer of gold or gold paint / **pozlacany**
e.g. Those dinner plates must be very expensive; they have a **gilt** edge.
- 9.116 **salver** /sælˈvə/ (n) = a tray, usually made of silver / **taca**
e.g. They were given a **salver** for their 30th wedding anniversary.
- 9.117 **present (sb with sth)** /prɪznt/ (v) = to formally give sth to sb / **wręczyć (coś komuś)**
e.g. He was **presented** with a reward for stopping the robbers get away.
Der.: presentation (n)
- 9.118 **tournament** /ˈtʊərnəmənt/ (n) = a sports competition in which players who win a match continue until there is one winner left / **turniej**
e.g. Tim got through to the tennis final easily and won the **tournament**.

- 9.119 **custom** /kʌstəm/ (n) = an activity, event, or way of behaving that is usual or traditional in a particular society or in certain circumstances / **zwyczaj, tradycja**
e.g. Having a roast dinner on Sunday is a typical British **custom** in most families.
Der.: customary (adj)
- 9.120 **highlight** /haɪlaɪt/ (n) = the most interesting or exciting part of an activity / **główna atrakcja**
e.g. The **highlight** of the evening was the fireworks display.
- 9.121 **commissioner** /kəmɪʃənər/ (n) = an important official in an organisation / **wysoki rangą funkcjonariusz, komisarz policji**
e.g. The police **commissioner** has enforced patrols in the area.
- 9.122 **commemorative** /kəmeməˈreɪtɪv/ (adj) = intended to make people remember sth / **pamiątkowy, upamiętniający**
e.g. When he retired from his job, he was given a **commemorative** gold watch.
- 9.123 **extravaganza** /ɪkstrævəˈɡænzə/ (n) = a very elaborate and expensive show or performance / **wielkie widowisko**
e.g. The show was an **extravaganza** with international stars and famous athletes.
- 9.124 **feature** /ˈfi:tʃə/ (v) = have as an important part of sth / **zamieścić, ukazać, zaprosić do występów**
e.g. The magazine **featured** an exclusive interview with the Princess.
- 9.125 **cheerleader** /tʃɪəˈliːdər/ (n) = one of the people who leads the crowd in cheering at an event / **cheerleaderka**
e.g. The **cheerleader** waved her arms around and jumped in the air at the baseball game.
- 9.126 **march** /mɑːtʃ/ (v) = walk with very regular steps / **maszerować**
e.g. I **marched** with the rest of the parade to the sound of the music.

Writing (str. 146–147)

- 9.127 **council** /kaʊnsəl/ (n) = a group of people elected to govern a town or other area / **rada (gminy, miasta)**
e.g. The town **council** have decided to ban all traffic from Swan Street.
- 9.128 **and so forth** (phr) = etcetera, and so on / **itd., i tak dalej**
e.g. We need plates, cups, knives **and so forth** for the picnic.
- 9.129 **opposition** /ɒpəˈzɪʃən/ (n) = 1) disagreement and disapproval / **sprzeciw, opór, opozycja** 2) a person or team you are competing against / **konkurencja, przeciwnicy**
e.g. There was strong **opposition** from the local community to building the motorway.

- e.g. *The first goal was scored by the **opposition**.*
- 9.130 **urge** /ɜːrʒ/ (v) = try to persuade sb to do sth / **nakłaniać, namawiać**
e.g. *The teacher **urged** the students to study hard during the month leading up to the exams.*
- 9.131 **reconsider** /riːkənˈsɪdə/ (v) = think about sth and decide whether it needs to be changed / **rozważyć, przemyśleć ponownie**
e.g. *Let's **reconsider** our holiday plans and perhaps go to the Bahamas rather than Spain.*
- 9.132 **neglect** /nɪgˈlekt/ (v) = not care for or look after / **zaniedbać**
e.g. *The owners had **neglected** the garden, which was now overgrown with weeds.*
- 9.133 **carry out** /kæri aʊt/ (phr v) = do or perform / **wykonać, przeprowadzić**
e.g. *Please pay attention in order to **carry out** the task properly.*
- 9.134 **restoration** /ˌrestəreɪʃn/ (n) = causing sth to exist again or bringing it back to its former or original condition / **restauracja, renowacja**
e.g. *The **restoration** of the castle took quite a long time.*
- 9.135 **controversial** /kɒntrəvɜːʃjəl/ (adj) = causing intense public argument, disagreement or disapproval / **kontrowersyjny**
e.g. *Julie tells me that banning smoking in all restaurants is a **controversial** issue at the moment.*
- 9.136 **property developer** (phr) = a person or company that develops land or buildings / **deweloper, firma deweloperska**
e.g. *A **property developer** wants to buy our house and land and build flats there.*
- 9.137 **estate** /ɪsteɪt/ (n) = a large area of land on which houses are built / **osiedle mieszkaniowe**
e.g. *The new housing **estate** had twenty homes and two large car parks on it.*

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

A Wybierz właściwy wyraz.

- The council is discussing the issue of the new by-pass. Many people are against the proposal.
A positive C co-operative
B controversial D accurate
- After she broke her leg, she had to use for six weeks.
A crutches C cranes
B boulders D thumbs
- She is afraid of nothing. I don't know a more person.
A typical C graceful
B top class D courageous
- If you want to take time off, you have to speak to the
A presenter C rival
B director D cheerleader
- "I you to study as hard as you can," the teacher said.
A urge C beat
B emerge D force
- The took aim and shot. He hit the centre of the target.
A commissioner C archer
B representative D co-ordinator
- The winning team captain was presented with the golden after the match.
A tournament C venue
B trophy D estate
- She is a(n) player. She just participates for fun.
A amateur C substantial
B commemorative D mental
- It was through sheer that she won the race.
A challenge C lunacy
B feat D determination
- The desert island has many so we won't go thirsty.
A altitudes C waterfalls
B valleys D torrents

B Uzupełnij lukę wyrazem utworzonym ze słowa napisanego w tej samej linijce wielkimi literami.

If you are planning to take up a sport you need to have physical **1)** as well as loads of **2)** There are, of course, many other **3)** You have to be able to face failure sometimes and be aware that the **4)** may be better than you. To be truly successful, your **5)** instinct must be highly developed and when the going gets tough, carry on **6)** Keep at it until you achieve your goal. Keep thinking of the **7)** applause you will hear as you beat your opponent and **8)** take home that most prized possession – the trophy. Who knows where you might end up – maybe the world **9)** or even the Olympic Games! The most vital thing is to **10)** when you are young so that by the time you reach the age of 17 you will be the best in your field.

- STRONG**
- DETERMINE**
- REQUIRE**
- OPOSE**
- SURVIVE**
- COURAGE**
- EXPLODE**
- TRIUMPH**
- CHAMPION**
- SPECIAL**

C Uzupełnij luki jednym wyrazem z listy.

- participate • paddled • elation • tunes • punched • chess • sheet • space • salver • customs

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 The islanders have many strange, one of which is dancing by moonlight.</p> <p>2 Blood poured from the boxer's nose as his opponent him.</p> <p>3 is a game which demands a lot of concentration.</p> <p>4 The Wimbledon Tennis champion held up the triumphantly.</p> <p>5 As he approached the top of the waterfall, he furiously in the opposite direction.</p> | <p>6 I can't describe the feeling of after I won the race.</p> <p>7 Don't push. There is enough for everyone.</p> <p>8 It is important to urge young people to in sports.</p> <p>9 In the exam, the sight of the blank of paper in front of me filled me with panic.</p> <p>10 He hummed happy as he strolled along the path.</p> |
|---|--|

D Przekształć podane zdania używając słowa napisanego tłustym drukiem oraz od jednego do czterech innych słów tak, aby wyrazić to samo znaczenie. Nie zmieniaj podanego wyrazu.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 I haven't sat down all morning because I was very busy. feet I have been all morning.</p> <p>2 I will pass this driving test if it is the last thing I do. come I will pass this driving test shine.</p> <p>3 I can't make a decision now. I'll let you know tomorrow. sleep I will have before I let you know.</p> | <p>4 Let's leave now, before it starts raining. road Let's it starts raining.</p> <p>5 Thank you dear! That meal was the best I have ever had. second That meal , thank you dear.</p> <p>6 After losing several tennis matches, she decided to quit. towel She decided to losing several tennis matches.</p> |
|--|--|

7 I feel really lost when it comes to using mobile phones.

depth I feel
..... I try to use mobile phones.

8 My daughter is a computer whizz-kid; she knows all about software.

ball My daughter is really
..... far as computer software is concerned.

9 If you try to trap him, he will attack you.

box If you try to
....., he will attack you.

10 When I moved to a new school in the middle of the year, I was left to manage all alone.

deep When I moved to a new school in the middle of the year, I was
..... end.

E Zakreśl słowo, które nie pasuje do pozostałych.

1 course – bow – pitch – court

2 range – shuttlecock – cue – club

3 daredevil – challenge – accurate – daring

4 solo jump – hang gliding – bungee jump – backgammon

5 lunatic – graceful – co-operative – sensitive

F Zakreśl właściwe zdanie lub wyrażenie.

1 A: Have you ever tried extreme sports?

B: **a** No, and I don't want to, either!

b Yes and they taste lovely.

2 A: I get a real kick out of scuba-diving.

B: **a** It must be painful.

b It must be great seeing all that marine life.

3 A: I love the feeling of gliding through the air.

B: **a** Do you feel unwell?

b Isn't it a little dangerous?

4 A: I'm sure that song will be a smash hit.

B: **a** Watch out! It will break the window.

b Yeah, I think it's great!

5 A: Listen to all the football fans chanting.

B: **a** Yes, they sound really enthusiastic.

b Have they started playing yet?

6 A: Do you want to come and see the new rap band with me tonight?

B: **a** Yes, I'd love to.

b Never mind. Another time perhaps?

G Patrząc na zdjęcie, omówcie w parach następujące kwestie:



- Would you consider this an extreme sport?
- What are the risks involved?
- How do you think the man feels?
- Would you like to try this sport? Why / Why not?

A: *Well, surfing is definitely an extreme sport, don't you think so?*

B: *Well, I wouldn't say so. Actually, I don't think it's that dangerous...*

Lead-in (str. 148)

- 10.1 **hardcover** /hɑːˈdʌkʌvə/ (n) = book with a stiff cover, usually the form of the first publication / **książka w twardej/sztywnej oprawie**
e.g. **Hardcovers** are usually much more expensive than paperbacks because they cost more to produce.
- 10.2 **paperback** /ˈpeɪpəˈbæk/ (n) = a book with a thin, soft cover / **książka w miękkiej oprawie**
e.g. I prefer **paperbacks** to hardcovers as they are cheaper and easier to carry.
- 10.3 **e-book** /iːbʊk/ (n) = electronic book; a book which is online and you can read it on your computer / **książka na CD-ROMie, do odczytania na komputerze**
e.g. I don't think **e-books** will ever replace printed books.
- 10.4 **binding** /ˈbaɪndɪŋ/ (n) = the cover of a book / **oprawa**
e.g. Can I have a look at the book with the leather **binding**, please?
- 10.5 **graphics** /ˈgræfɪks/ (n) = images, drawings and pictures / **szata graficzna**
e.g. Computer games must have good **graphics** in order to sell well.
- 10.6 **layout** /leɪaʊt/ (n) = the arrangement of something / **układ, opracowanie graficzne**
e.g. I think we will have to make some changes to the **layout** – the pictures don't fit on the page.
- 10.7 **instantly** /ɪnˈstæntli/ (adv) = immediately / **błyskawicznie, natychmiast**
e.g. His song **instantly** went to the top of the charts.

Reading (str. 148–149)

- 10.8 **booming** /bʊˈmɪŋ/ (adj) = becoming more and more successful / **kwitnący**
e.g. The **booming** tourist industry in the area might harm the natural environment.
- 10.9 **halve** /hɑːv/ (v) = reduce sth by half its size / **obniżyć, zredukować o połowę**
e.g. Due to strict environmental laws, pollution levels have been **halved**.
Der.: half (adj)
- 10.10 **version** /ˈvɜːʃən/ (n) = a form of sth, such as a book, in which some details are different from earlier or later forms / **wersja [tu: wydanie]**
e.g. You need to buy an updated **version** of the book as it is a little different.
- 10.11 **download** /daʊnləʊd/ (v) = transfer data to or from a computer along a telephone line or a computer network / **ściągnąć dane z serwera, przesyłać dane z serwera**

e.g. You may **download** all the information you need from this Internet site.

- 10.12 **bandwidth** /ˈbændwɪðθ/ (n) = the range of frequencies within which a signal can be sent / **szerokość pasma, przepustowość łącza**
e.g. This **bandwidth** is reserved for army use only.
- 10.13 **pile** /paɪl/ (n) = a number of things lying on top of one another / **sterta**
e.g. How can you study with these **piles** of books around you?
- 10.14 **compromise** /ˈkɒmprəmaɪz/ (n) = an agreement that people reach after giving up in part something they originally wanted / **kompromis**
e.g. He wanted to go skiing and I wanted to go swimming: we finally reached a **compromise** and went water skiing!

Vocabulary Practice (str. 150–151)

- 10.15 **bid** /bɪd/ (n) = an offer to pay a set amount of money for something that is being sold / **złożyć ofertę kupna, stanąć do przetargu**
e.g. She made a **bid** for the oil painting, but someone else made a higher one and got it in the end.
- 10.16 **launch** /lɔːntʃ/ (v, n) = release or send off / **wystrzelić, umieścić na orbicie**
eg. NASA **launched** a rocket to the moon.
- 10.17 **screening** /skriːnɪŋ/ (n) = medical testing which tries to detect illness or conditions while there is still time for treatment / **badanie przesiewowe**
e.g. **Screening** for breast cancer should be done on all women over 35 years old.
- 10.18 **back** /bæk/ (v) = support / **popierać**
e.g. Most of the party members **backed** Smith because they wanted him to become president.
- 10.19 **tabloid** /ˈtæbloɪd/ (n) = a newspaper with small-sized pages, lots of photographs and light, entertaining articles / **gazeta brukowa, brukowiec**
e.g. Dina only buys a **tabloid** to keep up with the celebrity gossip.
- 10.20 **broadsheet** /brɔːdʃɪt/ (n) = a newspaper with large-sized pages, containing more serious articles than tabloids, a quality paper / **gazeta dużego formatu (zwykle wyższej jakości)**
e.g. "The Guardian" is considered to be one of Britain's leading **broadsheets**.
- 10.21 **circulation** /sɜːˈkjʊləʃən/ (n) = the average number of copies of a publication sold over a given period / **nakład**
e.g. The **circulation** of the sports magazine dropped over the summer period.

- 10.22 **massive** /mæsɪv/ (adj) = large, solid or heavy in structure / **potężny, rozległy, masywny**
e.g. A **massive** explosion was heard when the chemical factory caught fire.
Der.: massively (adv)
- 10.23 **famine** /fæmɪn/ (n) = extreme shortage of food / **klęska nieurodzaju**
e.g. The effects of the **famine** were severe and many people died of starvation.
- 10.24 **evacuation** /ɪvækju'eɪʃən/ (n) = removal of people from a place of danger in an organised, official manner / **ewakuacja**
e.g. The rescue teams organised the **evacuation** of the town before the hurricane struck.
- 10.25 **erupt** /ɪrʌpt/ (v) = burst, suddenly eject sth (e.g. lava or steam) / **(o wulkanie) wybuchnąć**
e.g. The area had to be quickly evacuated when the volcano **erupted**.
Der.: eruption (n)
- 10.26 **confront** /kənfrʌnt/ (v) = face sb or sth in a challenging manner / **stawić twarzą w twarz**
e.g. He knew he had to **confront** his fear of public speaking.
Der.: confrontation (n), confrontational (adj)
- 10.27 **script** /skrɪpt/ (n) = the written form of dialogue for a film or play / **scenariusz**
e.g. I had to read through the **script** for the audition.
- 10.28 **animation** /ænɪmeɪʃən/ (n) = process of making films in which drawings or puppets appear to move / **animacja**
e.g. Because of her talent for drawing, she was advised to follow a career in **animation**.
Der.: animator (n)
- 10.29 **star-studded cast** (phr) = a group of famous actors starring in a film or play / **obsada pełna gwiazd, gwiazdorska**
e.g. The film is bound to be a huge success due to its **star-studded cast**.
- 10.30 **fast-paced** /fɑːst peɪst/ (adj) = at a quick speed, rhythm / **wartki**
e.g. Although I'm not really fond of tennis, I enjoyed the **fast-paced game**.

Grammar in use (str. 152–155)

- 10.31 **leap** /li:p/ (n) = an important change or advance / **skok, krok naprzód**
e.g. Decoding the DNA structure was a great **leap** for medical science.
- 10.32 **global** /glɒbəl/ (adj) = happening all over the world / **globalny, ogólnoświatowy**
e.g. **Global** warming affects the whole planet.
- 10.33 **currency** /kʌrənsɪ/ (n) = coins and banknotes used in a particular country / **waluta**
e.g. With the introduction of the Euro, we don't have to keep changing **currencies** when we travel within the European Union.
- 10.34 **adopt** /ədɒpt/ (v) = accept and begin using sth / **przyjąć**
e.g. These guidelines are to be **adopted** by all state members.
Der.: adoption (n)
- 10.35 **clap** /klæp/ (v) = applaud / **klaskać**
e.g. We **clapped** loudly at the end of the fantastic performance.
Der.: clapping (n)
- 10.36 **valid** /vəlɪd/ (adj) = sth (usually a document) that can be used and is accepted by those in authority / **ważny, aktualny**
e.g. My passport is **valid** for another three years.
Der.: validity (n)
- 10.37 **literacy** /lɪtərəsi/ (n) = ability to read and write / **umiejętność czytania i pisania**
e.g. Not being familiar with reading, many immigrants had problems in **literacy**.
- 10.38 **gladiatorial** /glædiətɔːriəl/ (adj) = a popular form of entertainment during the times of the Roman Empire where men fought each other or wild animals in an arena [note: gladiator (n)] / **gladiatorski**
e.g. The men used to put on special **gladiatorial** costumes before entering the arena.
- 10.39 **contest** /kɒntest/ (n) = a competition where the participants try to beat each other and win / **konkurs**
e.g. Those wishing to enter the **contest** are requested to complete and send in an entry form.
Der.: contestant (n)

Idioms and Fixed Phrases (str. 155)

- 10.40 **play it by ear** (idm) = decide what to do depending on the situation which presents itself / **wymyślić coś na poczekaniu**
e.g. "Hadn't we better plan our holidays in advance?"
"Oh, I think we should just **play it by ear**."
- 10.41 **catch sb's eye** (idm) = make some movement in order to draw sb's attention / **przyciągnąć czyjąś uwagę**
e.g. If you raise your hand, I am sure you will be able to **catch the waiter's eye**.
- 10.42 **turn one's nose up at sth** (idm) = reject sth because it is distasteful to you / **kręcić nosem na coś**
e.g. Those vegetables are good for you. Don't **turn your nose up at them!**
- 10.43 **have a good eye for sth** (idm) = be good at noticing things / **mieć dobre oko**
e.g. She **has a good eye for furnishings** and can spot fabrics and objects which match.

- 10.44 **look down one's nose at sb** (idm) = behave as if you are superior to others and treat them with disrespect / **patrzeć na kogoś z góry**
e.g. *The fact that you have a bigger car than I doesn't mean you can **look down your nose at me**.*
- 10.45 **be all ears** (idm) = pay full attention to sth / **zamieniać się w słuch**
e.g. *As soon as she heard her name mentioned, she **was all ears**.*
- 10.46 **there is more to sth/sb than meets the eye** (idm) = a situation/person is not as simple as it/they might seem / **coś więcej się za tym kryje**
e.g. ***There is more to this break-in than meets the eye**. All the thieves took was my diary.*
- 10.47 **be wet behind the ears** (idm) = be new at sth, inexperienced / **mieć mleko pod nosem, nie mieć doświadczenia**
e.g. *Take it easy on him – he is still a little **wet behind the ears**. He'll learn in due course.*
- 10.48 **pay through the nose for sth** (idm) = pay a high price for sth / **słono coś przepłacić**
e.g. *You **paid through the nose for that dress**. The same dress was much cheaper where I saw it.*
-
- Listening and Speaking Skills (str. 156–157)**
- 10.49 **shelter** /ˈʃeltə/ (n) = protection from bad weather / **schronienie**
e.g. *When it started to rain heavily, we took **shelter** under a big oak tree.*
- 10.50 **reschedule** /riːʃedjuːl/ (v) = change the time of an event / **zmienić umówioną datę, harmonogram**
e.g. *We had to **reschedule** the football match because of the bad weather.*
-
- Literature Corner (str. 158–159)**
- 10.51 **founder** /ˈfaʊndə/ (n) = sb who establishes sth / **założyciel**
e.g. *The **founder** of the company has become a very rich man.*
- 10.52 **fiction** /ˈfɪkʃən/ (n) = stories about imaginary people and events / **dzieło literackie, beletrystyka**
e.g. *Lisa prefers **fiction** to poetry.*
Der.: fictional (adj)
- 10.53 **trade** /treɪd/ (n) = buying, selling or exchanging of goods / **handel**
e.g. *Before the match, he did a good **trade** in red and white scarves.*
Der.: trader (n)
- 10.54 **politics** /ˈpɒlɪtiks/ (n) = the achievement and use of power in a country / **polityka**
e.g. *You are a very persuasive person; have you ever thought of a career in **politics**?*
Der.: political (adj), politician (n)
- 10.55 **memoirs** /ˈmemwɑːs/ (n) = a written account of sb's memories / **pamiętniki, wspomnienia**
e.g. *Before he died, he managed to find time to write his **memoirs**.*
- 10.56 **castaway** /kɑːstəweɪ/ (n) = a person who swims to safety to a desert island after a ship has sunk / **rozbitek**
e.g. *The **castaway** managed to survive for years on the desert island.*
- 10.57 **desert island** (phr) = small, tropical island where nobody else lives / **bezлюдna wyspa**
e.g. *As I swam towards the **desert island**, the silence around me was like a blanket, softly covering me. I was safe at last.*
- 10.58 **servant** /ˈsɜːvənt/ (n) = sb employed to help out with household chores / **służący, sługa**
e.g. *They live in a castle in Scotland and have ten **servants**.*
- 10.59 **pitch** /pɪtʃ/ (v) = put up (e.g. a tent) / **rozbić (namiot)**
e.g. *It was hard to **pitch** the tent with the wind howling around our ears.*
- 10.60 **content** /kɒntent/ (adj) = satisfied / **zadowolony**
e.g. *Although I didn't get a top grade, I am **content** to have passed the exam.*
Opp.: discontented
- 10.61 **supporting** /səˈpɔːtɪŋ/ (adj) = holding up / **nośny, na którym opiera się konstrukcja**
e.g. *The **supporting** foundations of the house shook violently and the whole structure fell to pieces.*
- 10.62 **post** /pɒst/ (n) = strong upright pole made of wood / **słup**
e.g. *We sunk the **posts** as deep into the ground as we could to make sure the fence would withstand the wind.*
- 10.63 **bury** /ˈberi/ (v) = cover with earth / **pogrzebać**
e.g. *The child **buried** his father in the sand, leaving only his head visible.*
- 10.64 **tremor** /ˈtremə/ (n) = violent shaking of the earth – usually during an earthquake / **wstrząs, drżenie**
e.g. *Following the strong **tremor**, everyone ran screaming out of their houses.*
- 10.65 **sink** /sɪŋk/ (v) = move slowly downwards / **opadać, osunąć się**
e.g. *The moment she got home, she took off her shoes and **sank** into her armchair.*
- 10.66 **one's heart sinks** (idm) = lose hope, be very disappointed / **stracić zapał**
e.g. ***Tom's heart sank** when he found out that he couldn't play for the team.*
- 10.67 **chest** /tʃest/ (n) = top front part of the body where the heart and lungs are / **klatka piersiowa**
e.g. *He went to the doctor complaining of pains in his **chest**.*
- 10.68 **collapse** /kəˈlæps/ (v) = fall down / **zawalić się**
e.g. *Many buildings **collapsed** after the earthquake.*

10.69 **hurricane** /hʌrɪkən/ (n) = violent wind or storm / **huragan**
e.g. At the height of the hurricane, trees could be seen flying through the air like matchsticks.

Writing (str. 160–161)

10.70 **honour** /ɒnəʳ/ (v, n) = give sb public praise for sth they did / **uhonorować, oddać cześć**
e.g. The brave man was honoured by the mayor for his efforts to save people in the fire.

10.71 **immensely** /ɪmənsli/ (adv) = showing high degree of sth / **ogromnie**
e.g. Although it is difficult, a rescue worker's job can be immensely rewarding.

10.72 **whereabouts** /ˈweərəbaʊts/ (n) = the place where someone or something is / **miejsce, gdzie ktoś/coś się znajduje**
e.g. The whereabouts of the escaped prisoners is unknown to the police.

10.73 **row** /rəʊ/ (n) = a line of seats at a theatre or cinema / **rzęd (krzesel)**
e.g. We only found seats in the back row.

10.74 **backstage** /bæksteɪdʒ/ (n) = the area behind the stage in a theatre etc / **kulisy**
e.g. We went backstage after the play to get the actors' autographs.

10.75 **compensation** /kəmˈpɛnsəʃən/ (n) = money or other items claimed in exchange for loss or damage to one's property / **rekompensata, odszkodowanie**
e.g. Farmers should receive compensation for loss of income due to the storm.

10.76 **inconvenience** /ɪnkənˈvɪniəns/ (n) = difficulties, trouble / **niedogodność, kłopot**
e.g. I shouldn't have been late; sorry for the inconvenience I caused.

Opp.: convenience

10.77 **resolve** /rɪzɒlv/ (v) = to find a solution to a problem / **rozwiązać (problem)**
e.g. They resolved their differences over a nice meal.

Der.: resolution (n)

10.78 **calendar** /ˈkælɪndəʳ/ (n) = chart dividing time into days, weeks and months / **kalendarz, repertuar**
e.g. Let me just look at the calendar to see if I am free on that date.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

A Wybierz właściwy wyraz.

1 I never read I prefer to read more serious material.

- A broadsheets C hardcovers
 B tabloids D paperbacks

2 Make sure that you information from the official Internet site.

- A launch C download
 B adopt D pitch

3 After the picture was printed, the newspaper's increased tenfold.

- A animation C confrontation
 B evacuation D circulation

4 After many years, the of the book came apart.

- A layout C binding
 B version D script

5 I can see Steve studies a lot; there are of books on his desk.

- A bids C leaps
 B piles D posts

6 What do they use in Germany now, the euro or the mark?

- A version C trade
 B currency D compensation

7 He was the of the company, but he has since sold it.

- A founder C trader
 B guest D contestant

8 The waiter apologised for the and promised to make it up to us.

- A compensation C inconvenience
 B resolution D compromise

9 I was proud of him for passing the exam with such a good grade.

- A globally C immensely
 B instantly D massively

10 Low levels are a problem in many countries where the government does not spend enough money on education.

- A famine C screening
 B literacy D convenience

B Uzupełnij lukę wyrazem utworzonym ze słowa napisanego w tej samej linijce wielkimi literami.

1) a new book is no easy feat and matters such as promotion and marketing are very important. 2) with other publishers is to be expected and there may be 3) implications, depending on the subject matter. In a 4) economy, there is usually space for a large number of 5) to sell their wares but the 6) of a book in a particular country is not always guaranteed. A high level of 7) in the country plays a role, as does the general living standard. All too often, the book publishing market is a 8) one, with books being translated into dozens of languages. Some books become 9) successful and exceed even the wildest expectations of the publishers, who watch 10) figures rising at an extremely high rate. Others, though, may be sunk by poor advertising or bad press. The world of publishing is certainly a hard one!

- LAUNCH
- CONFRONT
- POLITICS
- BOOM
- TRADE
- ADOPT
- LITERATE
- GLOBE
- INSTANT
- CIRCULATE

C Uzupełnij luki jednym wyrazem z listy.

- pile • back • tremor • compromise • valid • rescheduled • downloaded • sink • content • hurricane

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 Look! I've some beautiful pictures of wildlife to use in our project.</p> <p>2 If you are not with your grades, you can discuss it with your teacher.</p> <p>3 Did you feel the ? There must have been an earthquake!</p> <p>4 This of newspapers is getting higher and higher. I guess it's time we recycled!</p> <p>5 The match was to fit in with the exams.</p> | <p>6 I've heard in the news that a wiped out a whole village!</p> <p>7 If you don't repair the hole in that boat, it will</p> <p>8 I'm sorry, you'll have to leave the country. This visa is not</p> <p>9 If you my plan, I promise I will do something for you in return.</p> <p>10 Why don't you try to reach a instead of fighting all the time?</p> |
|--|---|

D Przekształć podane zdania używając słowa napisanego tłustym drukiem oraz od jednego do czterech innych słów tak, aby wyrazić to samo znaczenie. Nie zmieniaj podanego wyrazu.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 He offered £100,000 for the sculpture. bid He £100,000 for the sculpture.</p> <p>2 Give him a chance; he is still new to the job. wet He is still a bit; give him a chance.</p> <p>3 She can instantly recognise the value of antiques. good She antiques.</p> <p>4 She refused to eat the bowl of porridge that was in front of her. nose She at the bowl of porridge in front of her.</p> | <p>5 We listened very attentively to the teacher's tips before the exam. all We the teacher's tips before the exam.</p> <p>6 This coffee-maker was extremely expensive and it doesn't even work properly. through I this coffee-maker and it doesn't even work properly.</p> <p>7 We hadn't made any plans so we decided to take one day at a time. ear We decided since we had made no plans.</p> |
|--|---|

- 8 Pat acted as if I wasn't there.
nose Pat looked
..... at me.
- 9 I am sure that Mary is absent from work for a serious reason.
meets There is more to Mary's absence from work, I think.

- 10 If you know the answer, put your hand up so that the teacher can see you.
catch Put your hand up
..... if you know the answer.

E Zakreśl słowo, które nie pasuje do pozostałych.

- 1 memoir – bandwidth – fiction – script
2 post – row – backstage – clapping
3 spectator – servant – animator – trader
4 shelter – leap – castaway – desert island

F Zakreśl właściwe zdanie lub wyrażenie.

- 1 A: That film was really fast-paced, wasn't it?
B: a Yes, it was thrilling!
b Stop running then!
- 2 A: Guess what! I met a famous politician yesterday!
B: a No, really? Tell me about it!
b Are you sure? I thought you didn't like politics!
- 3 A: Do you want to go to the song contest?
B: a Yes, why not. Where shall we meet?
b Well, there is one in Hill Street.
- 4 A: There goes the fire alarm.
B: a We'd better evacuate the building.
b Oh! At last a bit of heat. It's been freezing in here all morning.
- 5 A: That post doesn't look very steady.
B: a I waited in the queue a long time to buy a stamp.
b Maybe we should dig a deeper hole.
- 6 A: Where are my keys?
B: a You shouldn't leave them there.
b Look, they're under your nose.

G Patrząc na zdjęcie, omówcie w parach następujące kwestie:

- What is the relationship between the two people in the picture?
- Do you think that they are enjoying what they're doing?
- Do you ever read books together with other people?
- Do you like reading? Why/Why not?
- How important is it to read books?
- How do you see the future of books/e-books?

A: *This looks like a mother and her daughter spending some time together.*

B: *Right. They seem to be reading a book together. I think it's a nice way for parents to build up a relationship with their children. ...*



Glossary

Upstream Intermediate

Workbook

&

Grammar in Use

Workbook Glossary

Unit 1 My Home is my Castle (str. 4–9)

- W1.1 **artistic** (adj) = related to art / **artystyczny**
 W1.2 **be spoilt for choice** (phr) = have too many things to choose from / **mieć kłopot z powodu zbyt dużej możliwości wyboru**
 W1.3 **individual** (adj) = personal / **osobisty**
 W1.4 **run-down** (adj) = abandoned / **podupadły**
 W1.5 **aptly** (adv) = suitably / **trafnie, odpowiednio**
 W1.6 **let sb down** (phr v) = disappoint sb / **zawieść kogoś**
 W1.7 **included in the package** (phr) = at no extra charge / **wliczone w cenę**
 W1.8 **dull** (adj) = boring / **nudny**
 W1.9 **relive** (v) = remember sth that has happened to you and imagine you are experiencing it again / **przeżyć ponownie**
 W1.10 **real estate** (n) = property / **nieruchomość**
 W1.11 **heavenly** (adj) = very pleasant and enjoyable / **boski**
 W1.12 **renovate** (v) = restore / **restaurować**

Unit 2 While there's life, there's hope (str. 10–15)

- W2.1 **current** (n) = flow of electricity / **prąd**
 W2.2 **accounting firm** (n) = a firm which deals with book-keeping / **biuro rachunkowe**
 W2.3 **glue** (v) = stick / **przykleić, skleić**
 W2.4 **rat race** (n) = struggle for success / **wyścig szczurów**
 W2.5 **pace** (n) = speed, rate, step / **tempo, rytm**
 W2.6 **sth occurs to sb** (phr) = you suddenly think of sth or realise it / **coś przychodzi komuś na myśl**
 W2.7 **boom** (v) = flourish, prosper / **prosperować, rozkwitać**
 W2.8 **settle in** (phr v) = get used to living somewhere / **zaaklimatyzować się**
 W2.9 **blazing** (adj) = hot, bright / **prażący, oślepiający**
 W2.10 **tan** (n) = brown colour obtained by exposure to the sun / **opalenizna**
 W2.11 **pay cheque** (n) = a cheque given by the employer as wages or salary / **wypłata poborów czekiem**
 W2.12 **achievement** (n) = sth which you have succeeded in doing, especially after a lot of effort / **osiągnięcie**
 W2.13 **disband** (v) = break up / **rozwiązać**
 W2.14 **charity work** (phr) = help given voluntarily to those in need / **praca charytatywna**
 W2.15 **serve** (v) = perform official duties especially in the armed forces / **służyć (w wojsku)**

Unit 3 Travel Broadens the Mind (str. 16–21)

- W3.1 **miracle** (n) = a wonderful and surprising event / **cud**
 W3.2 **crushed** (adj) = broken into pieces / **zmiądzony**
 W3.3 **stick** (v) = if one thing sticks to another, it becomes attached to it and is difficult to remove / **przykleić**
 W3.4 **chlorinated** (adj) = cleaned by adding chlorine (for water) / **chlorowany**
 W3.5 **erupt** (v) = (of volcanos) throw out steam, ash and lava / **(o wulkanie) wybuchnąć**
 W3.6 **waterslide** (n) = a steep slope for children to slide down into a pool / **zjeżdżalnia (na basenie)**
 W3.7 **virtual reality** (phr) = an environment which is produced by a computer and seems very much like reality / **rzeczywistość wirtualna**
 W3.8 **toss** (v) = throw / **podrzucać**
 W3.9 **artificial** (adj) = created by human beings, not natural / **sztuczny**
 W3.10 **holographic** (adj) = (of images) three-dimensional / **holograficzny**
 W3.11 **aquatic** (adj) = relating to water / **wodny**
 W3.12 **reject** (v) = not accept sth / **odrzuć**
 W3.13 **predictability** (n) = ability to tell in advance that sth will happen or what sth is like / **przewidywalność, możliwość przewidzenia**
 W3.14 **spring up** (phr v) = suddenly appear / **pojawić się**
 W3.15 **tribal** (adj) = relating to a tribe (i.e. a group of people in a developing country) / **plemienny**
 W3.16 **carve** (v) = make objects by cutting them out of wood or stone / **rzeźbić**
 W3.17 **folk dance** (phr) = traditional dance of a country / **taniec ludowy**
 W3.18 **parade** (v) = walk in a formal group or line, with other people watching / **paradować**
 W3.19 **ball** (n) = a social event at which people dance / **bal**

Unit 4 Earth is Dearer than Gold (str. 22–27)

- W4.1 **hand-held** (adj) = small and light enough to be used while you are holding it / **ręczny, podręczny**
 W4.2 **hose** (n) = long pipe made of rubber or plastic / **wąż ogrodniczy/strażacki**
 W4.3 **sprinkler** (n) = a device used to spray water / **zraszacz**
 W4.4 **committed** (adj) = determined to do or follow sth / **oddany, zagorzały, zaangażowany**
 W4.5 **help out** (phr v) = help by doing work / **pomóc, służyć pomocą**
 W4.6 **head** (v) = move towards a place / **kierować się (w kierunku czegoś)**

- W4.7 **host** (n) = sb that has invited you into their home and provides you with accommodation / **gospodarz**
- W4.8 **haggle** (v) = argue about sth, especially about the cost of sth you are buying / **targować się**
- W4.9 **bargain** (v) = discuss the price of sth / **pertraktować cenę, targować się**
- W4.10 **fair** (adj) = reasonable / **uczciwy**
- W4.11 **biodegradable** (adj) = capable of decomposing naturally, without scientific treatment / **ulegający biodegradacji**
- W4.12 **coral reef** (n) = a long, narrow mass of coral, the top of which is just above or just below the surface of the sea / **rafa koralowa**
- W4.13 **consideration** (n) = attention to the needs, feelings and wishes of others / **wzgląd**

Unit 5 Early to Bed ... (str. 28–33)

- W5.1 **look on the bright side** (idm) = think of the advantages of a situation / **patrzeć na sprawy optymistycznie**
- W5.2 **playmate** (n) = a child who plays with other children / **towarzysz zabaw**
- W5.3 **backward** (adj) = having difficulty in learning / **opóźniony w rozwoju**
- W5.4 **bionic** (adj) = operated electronically / **bioniczny**
- W5.5 **implant** (n) = sth inserted in a person's body by means of medical operation / **wszczep, implant**
- W5.6 **speech therapist** (n) = a person who helps people to overcome speech and language problems / **logopeda**
- W5.7 **receiver** (n) = an instrument that receives sound / **odbiornik**
- W5.8 **electrode** (n) = a small piece of metal used to take electric current to or from a source of power, piece of equipment or a living body / **elektroda**
- W5.9 **switchboard** (n) = a panel of switches for making telephone connections / **centrala telefoniczna**

Unit 6 Better Safe than Sorry (str. 34–39)

- W6.1 **update** (v) = let sb know of the latest developments / **aktualizować**
- W6.2 **bandit** (n) = robber / **bandyta**
- W6.3 **in broad daylight** (idm) = (of a crime) committed during the day when everyone can see it / **w biały dzień**
- W6.4 **border** (n) = the dividing line between two countries / **granica**
- W6.5 **blanket** (n) = a continuous layer of sth such as smog / **pokrywa, gruba warstwa**

- W6.6 **trial and error** (phr) = trying several different methods until you find the right one / **metoda prób i błędów**
- W6.7 **hybrid** (adj) = relating to anything that is a mixture of two different things / **hybryda**
- W6.8 **recharge** (v) = put an electrical charge back into a battery by connecting it to a source of electricity / **naładować ponownie**
- W6.9 **fibre** (n) = type of material (e.g. carbon) that consists of or is made from threads / **włókno**
- W6.10 **to some extent** (phr) = partly / **częściowo, w pewnym stopniu**
- W6.11 **emission** (n) = giving off / **emisja**
- W6.12 **arrow** (n) = a written or printed sign that indicates where sth is / **strzałka**
- W6.13 **power socket** (phr) = a device or point in a wall where you connect electrical equipment to the power supply / **gniazdko (elektryczne)**
- W6.14 **standby** (n) = readiness for use / **gotowość, stan gotowości**
- W6.15 **option** (n) = choice / **opcja, wybór**
- W6.16 **transaction** (n) = a piece of business / **transakcja**
- W6.17 **shutter** (n) = the part of a camera which opens to allow light through the lens when a photograph is taken / **migawka**
- W6.18 **halfway** (adv) = between two points, at an equal distance from each of them / **w połowe drogi**

Unit 7 Penny Wise, Pound Foolish (str. 40–45)

- W7.1 **reservation** (n) = booking / **rezerwacja**
- W7.2 **one-of-a-kind** (adj) = unique / **unikalny, jedyny w swoim rodzaju**
- W7.3 **overjoyed** (adj) = very pleased about sth / **niezmiernie uradowany**
- W7.4 **domestic** (adj) = relating to a family and their home / **domowy**
- W7.5 **plaque** (n) = flat piece of metal or stone reminding people of sth / **plyta, tablica pamiątkowa**
- W7.6 **long** (v) = want sth very much / **gorąco pragnąć**
- W7.7 **sparkly** (adj) = shining with a lot of very small points of light / **iskrzący**
- W7.8 **trinket** (n) = small, inexpensive ornament or piece of jewellery / **ozdóbka**
- W7.9 **insult** (n) = rude remark / **zniewaga, obelga**
- W7.10 **royalty** (n) = members of a royal family / **członkowie rodziny królewskiej**
- W7.11 **adore** (v) = love or like sth very much / **uwielbiać**
- W7.12 **satin** (n) = shiny kind of cloth / **satyna**
- W7.13 **loan** (n) = a sum of money that you borrow / **pożyczka**

- W7.14 **bank statement** (n) = a document showing all the money paid into and taken out of a bank account / **wyciąg z konta bankowego**
- W7.15 **mortgage** (n) = a loan which you get from a bank when putting up property as security / **hipoteka, kredyt hipoteczny**
- W7.16 **tax statement** (n) = a document with details about your income and the tax you have paid / **zeznanie podatkowe**
- W7.17 **client** (n) = a person that receives services from a professional in return for payment / **klient**
- W7.18 **foyer** (n) = a place where people meet or wait just inside the main doors of a building such as a theatre / **foyer, hol**

Unit 8 You Are What you Eat (str. 46–51)

- W8.1 **feed** (v) = give food to a person or animal / **karmić**
- W8.2 **anorexia** (n) = an illness in which a person has a great fear of becoming fat and so refuses to eat enough and becomes thinner and thinner / **anoreksja**
- W8.3 **pregnant** (adj) = (a woman) having a child developing in her body / **w ciąży**
- W8.4 **pitiful** (adj) = completely inadequate, miserable / **żałosny**
- W8.5 **eating disorder** (n) = an illness (such as anorexia) in which sb cannot eat properly / **zaburzenia odżywiania**
- W8.6 **bulimia** (n) = an illness in which a person has a great fear of becoming fat and so they make themselves vomit after eating / **bulimia**
- W8.7 **excessive** (adj) = more or higher than necessary / **nadmierny**
- W8.8 **conform** (v) = behave in the way you are expected or supposed to behave / **podporządkować się, dostosować się**
- W8.9 **checkout** (n) = counter where goods are paid for / **kasa**

Unit 9 Every Man to his Taste (str. 52–57)

- W9.1 **gush** (v) = flow out very quickly / **tryskać, wytrysnąć**
- W9.2 **bunker** (n) = sandy hollow on a golf course / **przeszkoda, bunkier (na polu golfowym)**
- W9.3 **bush** (n) = large plant, smaller than a tree, with a lot of branches / **krzew, krzak**
- W9.4 **attitude** (n) = the way you think and feel about sth / **stosunek (do kogoś, czegoś)**
- W9.5 **witty** (adj) = amusing, humorous / **dowcipny**
- W9.6 **in advance** (phr) = beforehand / **z góry, z wyprzedzeniem**

- W9.7 **shopping mall** (n) = a very large enclosed shopping area / **centrum handlowe**
- W9.8 **treasure seeker** (n) = sb who looks for a treasure / **poszukiwacz skarbów**
- W9.9 **flask** (n) = a narrow-necked bottle used to carry drinks in / **piersiówka, butelka**
- W9.10 **backpack** (n) = a bag that you carry on your back / **plecak**
- W9.11 **metal detector** (n) = a device which locates gold, silver, iron, etc / **wykrywacz metalu**
- W9.12 **signal** (n) = sign / **sygnał**
- W9.13 **damp** (adj) = wet, humid / **wilgotny, mokry**
- W9.14 **artefact** (n) = a man-made object of cultural interest / **przedmiot (kultury materialnej)**
- W9.15 **tease** (v) = laugh at or make jokes about sb in order to annoy them / **wyśmiewać się z kogoś**
- W9.16 **fruitful** (adj) = productive, rewarding / **owocny**
- W9.17 **expedition** (n) = a journey for a particular purpose / **ekspedycja**
- W9.18 **annual** (adj) = yearly / **doroczny**
- W9.19 **charge** (n) = an amount of money that you pay for a service / **opłata**
- W9.20 **access** (n) = ability or permission to go into a place / **dostęp**
- W9.21 **witness** (v) = see sth while happening / **być świadkiem czegoś**
- W9.22 **in one piece** (phr) = intact / **nienaruszony**
- W9.23 **set light to sth** (phr) = make sth start burning / **podpalić**

Unit 10 Spread the News (str. 58–63)

- W10.1 **fear** (v) = worry / **obawiać się, bać się**
- W10.2 **coastal** (adj) = located near a coast / **nadmorski, przybrzeżny**
- W10.3 **resident** (n) = a person who lives in a house, area or country; inhabitant / **mieszkaniec**
- W10.4 **abandon** (v) = leave a place, thing or person / **opuścić**
- W10.5 **stock market** (n) = the general activity of buying stocks and shares as well as the people and institutions that organise it / **giełda papierów wartościowych**
- W10.6 **financial** (adj) = relating to or involving money / **finansowy**
- W10.7 **investment** (n) = an amount of money used in a way that increases its value / **inwestycja**
- W10.8 **charge** (v) = ask sb to pay an amount of money for goods or services / **pobierać opłatę za coś**
- W10.9 **roar with laughter** (phr) = laugh in a noisy way / **ryczeć ze śmiechu**

- W10.10 **tremendously** (adv) = immensely / **ogromnie, niesamowicie**
- W10.11 **non-profit** (adj) = gaining no money / **nienastawiony na zysk, non profit**
- W10.12 **transplant** (n) = medical operation in which a part of a person's body is replaced, because it is diseased / **transplantacja, przeszczep**
- W10.13 **affair** (n) = matter / **sprawa**
- W10.14 **rope** (n) = a strong, thick cord / **lina, sznur**
- W10.15 **twist** (n) = an unexpected development / **(zaskakujący) zwrot sytuacji**
- W10.16 **box-office hit** (phr) = a successful film, selling a great number of tickets / **przebój kasowy**
- W10.17 **bore** (n) = sth boring, uninteresting / **nudy, nudziarstwo**

Grammar in Use Glossary

Unit 1 (str. 64–71)

- G1.1 **construction company** (phr) = a company that deals with the building of houses, factories, roads, etc / **firma budowlana**
- G1.2 **intercept** (v) = stop sb before they get to their destination / **przechwycić, zatrzymać**
- G1.3 **applicant** (n) = a person who applies for a job / **ubiegający się, kandydat**
- G1.4 **sales position** (phr) = a job that deals with the selling of the products of a company / **praca w dziale sprzedaży**
- G1.5 **salty** (adj) = containing or tasting of salt / **słony**
- G1.6 **painless** (adj) = causing no physical pain / **bezbolesny**
- G1.7 **pointless** (adj) = having no purpose / **bezcelowy**
- G1.8 **take into consideration** (phr) = think about sth because it is relevant to what you are doing / **wziąć coś pod uwagę**
- G1.9 **structure** (n) = the way in which sth is made or organised / **struktura**
- G1.10 **stone slab** (n) = a thick, flat piece of stone / **kamienna płyta**
- G1.11 **anchor** (v) = fix sth somewhere to prevent it from moving / **przymocować**
- G1.12 **envy** (n) = the feeling you have when you wish you could have the same thing that sb else has / **zazdrość**
- G1.13 **regulation** (n) = a rule made by a government or other authority in order to control the way sth is done / **zarządzenie**
- G1.14 **budget** (n) = the amount of money that you have available to spend / **budżet**
- G1.15 **insulation** (n) = a thick layer of a substance that keeps a building warm / **izolacja cieplna**

Unit 2 (str. 72–79)

- G2.1 **pier** (n) = a platform going out into the sea, which people walk along / **molo**
- G2.2 **emergency exit** (n) = a way out of a building, place or large vehicle that is used in case of a fire or some other disaster / **wyjście awaryjne**
- G2.3 **horizon** (n) = the place far away where the land or sea seems to meet the sky / **horyzont**
- G2.4 **biannual** (adj) = happening twice a year / **odbywający się dwa razy w roku**
- G2.5 **multicoloured** (adj) = made up of a lot of different colours / **różnokolorowy**
- G2.6 **misunderstanding** (n) = failure to understand sth properly, e.g. a situation or sb's remarks / **nieporozumienie**
- G2.7 **misuse** (n) = incorrect or dishonest use of sth / **niewłaściwe użycie, nadużycie**
- G2.8 **public funds** (n) = money given by the government to pay for projects that help the people / **fundusze publiczne/państwowe**
- G2.9 **utility** (n) = a service used by the public such as gas, water, electricity / **zakład użyteczności publicznej**
- G2.10 **orphanage** (n) = a home for children who have lost their parents / **sierociniec**
- G2.11 **influential** (adj) = having a powerful effect on sb/sth / **wpływowy**
- G2.12 **confining** (adj) = preventing sth from going further / **ograniczający**
- G2.13 **petticoat** (n) = a piece of thin clothing looking like a skirt, worn under a skirt or dress / **halka**
- G2.14 **turtleneck** (n) = a sweater with a short round collar that fits close around your neck / **sweter z golfem**
- G2.15 **fragrance** (n) = a pleasant-smelling liquid people put on their bodies to smell nice / **perfumy**
- G2.16 **forge** (v) = form (e.g. an agreement) / **utworzyć, zawiązać**

Unit 3 (str. 80–87)

- G3.1 **tacky** (adj) = cheap / **tandetny**
- G3.2 **dependable** (adj) = reliable / **godny zaufania, niezawodny**
- G3.3 **accessible** (adj) = able to be reached / **(łatwo) dostępny**

- G3.4 **memorable** (adj) = worth remembering / **pamiętny, niezapomniany**
- G3.5 **off the beaten track** (idm) = away from popular places / **na uboczu, z dala od utartych szlaków**
- G3.6 **vaccination** (n) = giving sb a vaccine (i.e. a substance containing a harmless form of germs that cause a particular disease) / **szczepienie ochronne**
- G3.7 **medication** (n) = medicine that is used to treat and cure illness / **lekarstwo**
- G3.8 **sterilise** (v) = make completely clean and free of germs / **sterylizować**
- G3.9 **lukewarm** (adj) = slightly warm / **(o temperaturze wody) letni**

Unit 4 (str. 88–97)

- G4.1 **simplify** (v) = make sth simple and easy to understand / **uprościć**
- G4.2 **purify** (v) = clean, disinfect / **oczyścić, zdezynfekować**
- G4.3 **dent** (v) = make a hollow area in sth by hitting or pressing it / **wgnieść**
- G4.4 **muscle damage** (phr) = physical harm caused to the muscles (i.e. the parts of the body you use when you make a movement) / **uszkodzenie mięśni**
- G4.5 **manoeuvre** (v) = skillfully move sth / **manewrować**
- G4.6 **graceful** (adj) = moving in a way which is pleasant to watch / **pełen wdzięku**
- G4.7 **competent** (adj) = capable, experienced / **kompetentny**
- G4.8 **elbow** (n) = joint between the forearm and the upper arm / **łokieć**

Unit 5 (str. 98–105)

- G5.1 **account** (n) = arrangement with a bank to leave your money there and take some out when you need it / **konto bankowe**
- G5.2 **travel pass** (n) = card which sb buys in advance and which enables them to use public transport unlimitedly within a certain period of time / **bilet uprawniający do wielokrotnego przejazdu**
- G5.3 **tape** (v) = record / **nagrywać**
- G5.4 **engaged** (adj) = occupied / **zajęty**
- G5.5 **defrost** (v) = allow frozen food to become unfrozen / **rozmrózzić**
- G5.6 **homeless** (n) = a person having nowhere to live / **bezdomny**
- G5.7 **irrelevant** (adj) = inappropriate, unrelated / **nieistotny, nie mający związku**

- G5.8 **overwhelming** (adj) = overpowering, affecting you strongly / **przytłaczający**
- G5.9 **despair** (n) = a feeling that everything is wrong and nothing will improve / **rozpacz**
- G5.10 **misery** (n) = unhappiness / **nieszczęście**
- G5.11 **depression** (n) = a mental state in which you are very sad and cannot enjoy anything / **depresja**
- G5.12 **cure** (n) = medicine or other treatment that causes an illness to end / **lekarstwo lub metoda skutecznie zwalczająca chorobę**
- G5.13 **cholesterol** (n) = a substance that exists in the fat, tissues and blood of all animals and which can cause heart disease if it increases / **cholesterol**
- G5.14 **blood pressure** (n) = the amount of force with which sb's blood flows around the body / **ciśnienie krwi**
- G5.15 **infection** (n) = a disease caused by germs / **infekcja**
- G5.16 **turmeric acid** (n) = an acid of turmeric (i.e. a yellow spice such as curry) / **kwaskurkumy**
- G5.17 **aid** (v) = help, support / **pomoc**
- G5.18 **digestion** (n) = process in sb's body by which food is broken down / **trawienie**
- G5.19 **antiseptic** (n) = a substance that kills germs / **środek antyseptyczny**
- G5.20 **pain reliever** (n) = substance which relieves much of the pain / **środek przeciwbólowy**

Unit 6 (str. 106–113)

- G6.1 **sentence** (n) = a punishment sb gets when they are found guilty of a crime / **wyrok**
- G6.2 **verdict** (n) = a decision made by a jury or judge at the end of a trial / **orzeczenie, werdykt**
- G6.3 **funding** (n) = money given by the government for a particular purpose / **finansowanie**
- G6.4 **underestimate** (v) = not realise how large or great sth is / **niedocenić**
- G6.5 **breed** (n) = type of animal / **rasa**
- G6.6 **issue** (v) = officially give / **wydać**
- G6.7 **deposit** (v) = put sth somewhere, usually to keep it safe / **zdeponować**
- G6.8 **reserve** (v) = keep sth for a special purpose / **zarezerwować, odłożyć**

Unit 7 (str. 114–121)

- G7.1 **marquee** (n) = a large tent used at a fair, garden party or outdoor event / **duży namiot**
- G7.2 **heart rate** (n) = the speed at which the heart beats / **tętno**

- G7.3 **vending machine** (n) = a machine from which you can buy coffee, chocolate, etc / **automat** (np., w którym można kupić słodycze)
- G7.4 **staple** (adj) = basic and important / **podstawowe** (pożywienie)
- G7.5 **dispenser** (n) = a machine or container from which you can get an item or a quantity of sth / **automat** (np., w którym można kupić kawę, herbatę), dozownik
- G7.6 **amusement arcade** (n) = a place where you can play electronic games / **salon gier automatycznych**

Unit 8 (str. 122–129)

- G8.1 **partnership** (n) = a relationship in which two or more people or organisations work together / **partnerstwo**
- G8.2 **ownership** (n) = the state of owning sth / **posiadanie, własność**
- G8.3 **face** (v) = be in a position where you have to deal with sth difficult or unpleasant / **stanać przed czymś**
- G8.4 **fatherhood** (n) = the state of being a father / **ojcowstwo**
- G8.5 **beneficial** (adj) = helping people or improving their lives / **korzystny**
- G8.6 **substance** (n) = a solid, liquid or gas with particular properties / **substancja**
- G8.7 **filling** (adj) = sth making you feel full when you have eaten or drunk it / **sycący**
- G8.8 **curb** (v) = control and keep within limits / **powściągać, hamować, ograniczać**
- G8.9 **tooth decay** (n) = gradual destruction of a tooth / **próchnica zębów**
- G8.10 **digest** (v) = when food digests or you digest it, it breaks down in the stomach to be used by the body / **trawić**
- G8.11 **potassium** (n) = soft silvery-white chemical element which occurs in compounds / **potas**
- G8.12 **concentration** (n) = deep thought / **koncentracja**
- G8.13 **boost** (v) = cause sth to increase, improve or be more successful / **zwiększyć**

Unit 9 (str. 130–137)

- G9.1 **attendance** (n) = the number of people who are present at an event / **audytorium**
- G9.2 **interference** (n) = unwanted or unnecessary involvement in sth / **wtrącanie się, ingerencja**
- G9.3 **rush** (v) = go somewhere quickly / **spieszyć się gdzieś**

- G9.4 **tandem jump** (n) = a jump from an aeroplane, which sb makes with a group of people, not alone / **skok grupowy**
- G9.5 **strap** (v) = fasten sth/sb with straps (i.e. narrow pieces of leather, cloth, etc) / **zapiąć (pasy)**
- G9.6 **steer** (v) = control sth so that it goes in a particular direction / **sterować, kierować**
- G9.7 **essential** (n) = sth absolutely necessary, basic / **niezbędny**
- G9.8 **crucial** (adj) = extremely important / **decydujący, zasadniczy**
- G9.9 **tempt** (v) = offer sb sth they want, in order to encourage them to do what you want them to do / **kusić**
- G9.10 **wilderness** (n) = an area of natural land not used by people / **pustkowie, dzikie obszary**

Unit 10 (str. 138–144)

- G10.1 **counter** (n) = a long, flat and narrow table or surface where people can eat or things can be placed / **lada, kontuar, bufet**
- G10.2 **homeward** (adj) = towards your home / **zmierzający do domu**
- G10.3 **tornado** (n) = a violent wind storm with a column of air that spins around very fast and causes damage / **tornado**
- G10.4 **formation** (n) = creation of sth, its shape or structure / **formowanie**
- G10.5 **eerie** (adj) = strange or frightening, that makes you very nervous / **niesamowity, pełen grozy, upiorny**
- G10.6 **cumulonimbus** (n) = a big white or dark grey cloud indicating rain / **chmura kłębiasto-deszczowa**
- G10.7 **revolving** (adj) = turning in a circle around a central point / **obrotowy**
- G10.8 **radar detector** (n) = a device used to discover where a radar is / **wykrywacz radaru**

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appeal (to sb) (1.27)
appetite (8.31)
appliance (1.44)
applicant (G1.3)
apply (for sth) (1.87)
appreciate (3.74)
approve (of sth/sb) (1.88)
aptly (W1.5)
aquatic (W3.11)
arched (2.66)
archer (9.47)
archery (3.34)
armour (4.155)
array (4.36)
arrogant (5.100)
arrow (9.57)
arrow (W6.12)
arsonist (6.60)
artefact (W9.14)
arthritis (5.164)
artificial (W3.9)
artistic (W1.1)
as different as chalk and cheese (2.124)
as good as gold (2.125)
as keen as mustard (2.126)
as sick as a dog (2.122)
as silent as the grave (2.121)
as tough as old boots (2.123)
aspect (3.117)

aspiring (3.49)
assign (3.190)
assignment (2.96)
asthma (5.66)
astonishing (3.131)
ATM (6.2)
attach (9.79)
attendance (G9.1)
attic (1.56)
attitude (W9.4)
aubergine (8.52)
automatically (6.30)
average (5.124)
avid (2.95)
avocado (8.49)
awake (5.126)
awaken (5.122)
award (7.77)
award-winning (3.33)

B

back (10.18)
backgammon (9.62)
backpack (W9.10)
backstage (10.74)
backward (W5.3)
bacteria (5.73)
badly fitting (1.107)
baked (8.62)
balance (7.95)
balance (sth with sth else) (2.114)
ball (W3.19)
ballad (4.133)
ban (4.123)
band (9.65)
bandit (W6.2)
bandwidth (10.12)
bank (7.119)
bank statement (W7.14)
banner (2.165)
bar (7.33)
barber (7.66)
bare (6.161)
bargain (3.116)
bargain (W4.9)
bark (2.77)
barracks (1.138)
barrel (2.178)
basement (1.79)
battlements (1.123)
be all ears (10.45)
be aware of sth (5.125)
be exposed to sth (7.73)
be fond of sth (5.90)
be full of beans (8.127)
be green (1.98)
be in sb's shoes (7.84)
(not) be in the mood (6.39)
be in tune with sb (5.45)
be in/bring into the public eye (8.132)
be keen on sth (5.89)
be on the ball (9.94)
be on the rise (8.27)
be on the ropes (9.88)
be opposed to sth (6.166)
be out and about (1.101)
be out of one's depth (9.93)
be prone to sth (7.70)
be rushed off one's feet (9.95)
be situated (3.35)
be spoilt for choice (W1.2)
be thrown in at the deep end (9.87)
be wet behind the ears (10.47)
bear in mind (7.16)
beat (8.65)
beat (9.48)
become short of sth (1.28)
beef (8.32)
beg (for sth) (1.89)
belongings (3.91)
beneficial (G8.5)
benefit (1.32)
best seller (2.98)
biannual (G2.4)
bid (10.15)
binding (10.4)
binoculars (3.64)
biodegradable (W4.11)
bionic (W5.4)
bird-watcher (1.128)
birth certificate (6.29)
bitter (8.94)
black and blue (1.96)
blanket (W6.5)
blazing (W2.9)
bleach (7.42)
blemish (5.186)
bliss (5.117)
bloated (5.53)
blood pressure (G5.14)
bloodstream (5.42)

- board game (6.128)
 Board of Education (2.31)
 boast (8.116)
 boiled (8.58)
 boiling hot (3.53)
 bolognaise (8.112)
 boom (W2.7)
 booming (10.8)
 boost (8.15)
 boost (G8.13)
 border (W6.4)
 bore (W10.17)
 boss (7.2)
 boulder (9.18)
 bow (8.172)
 bow (9.56)
 box sb into a corner (9.92)
 box-office hit (W10.16)
 brace (oneself) (2.197)
 brain (5.12)
 brand (7.80)
 brand-new (1.17)
 break (3.20)
 break in (2.91)
 break the ice (5.143)
 breed (G6.5)
 briefcase (6.131)
 bring up (2.18)
 broad (2.203)
 broaden (3.2)
 broadsheet (10.20)
 broad-shouldered (2.64)
 bubbling (5.158)
 budget (G1.14)
 build (2.63)
 built-in (1.57)
 bulimia (W8.6)
 bump (7.121)
 bump (into sb) (2.90)
 bunch (7.4)
 bungee cord (9.3)
 bunker (W9.2)
 burglar (6.9)
 bury (10.63)
 bush (W9.3)
 bushy (2.58)
 bustling (2.193)
 button (7.60)
- C**
- calendar (10.78)
 call direct (6.56)
 canal (7.117)
 cancel (3.153)
 can't help (4.79)
 can't stand (4.78)
 canvas (6.85)
 capable (of doing sth) (2.105)
 capture (4.12)
 capture (6.10)
 car pool (4.125)
 caravan (3.81)
 carbohydrate-rich (5.132)
 carjacking (6.18)
 carry out (9.133)
 carve (W3.16)
 cast (5.76)
 castaway (10.56)
 catch sb's eye (10.41)
 caterer (1.81)
 cauliflower (8.51)
 cave (5.156)
 cellar (1.64)
 centipede (4.74)
 centrally located (1.46)
 centre parting (2.56)
 cereal (5.133)
 chalk (3.160)
 challenge (9.25)
 championship (9.30)
 changeable (3.52)
 chant (9.102)
 chap (2.166)
 charge (W9.19)
 charge (W10.8)
 charge (sb with sth) (2.109)
 charity work (W2.14)
 chat room (2.84)
 chatter (7.122)
 cheat (sb out of sth) (6.80)
 checked (7.53)
 checkout (W8.9)
 cheek (2.65)
 cheer (2.198)
 cheerful (2.72)
 cheerleader (9.125)
 cheque (7.1)
 chess (9.61)
 chest (10.67)
 childproof (1.113)
 chilli (8.9)
 chilly (2.173)
 chimney (1.4)
 chipped (8.105)
 chlorinated (W3.4)
 choking (1.109)
 cholesterol (G5.13)
 chop (8.71)
 chore (1.65)
 circulate (5.39)
 circulation (10.21)
 circumference (4.40)
 clad (4.154)
 clap (10.35)
 clay (6.84)
 clean and tidy (6.122)
 clean-up campaign (4.127)
 clear the air (1.102)
 client (W7.17)
 cliff (3.179)
 cling (2.163)
 close shave (9.97)
 closed circuit TV (6.6)
 clove (8.144)
 clover (4.140)
 club (9.59)
 clue (3.133)
 clumsy (5.2)
 coal (4.3)
 coastal (W10.2)
 coastline (3.161)
 cobbled (3.77)
 cod (8.37)
 coffin (8.170)
 coleslaw (8.152)
 collapse (10.68)
 collectible (7.109)
 colony (3.186)
 come rain or shine (9.100)
 commemorative (9.122)
 comment (on sth) (2.107)
 commissioner (9.121)
 commit a crime (6.32)
 committed (W4.4)
 commonplace (7.76)
 compensate (for sth) (8.120)
 compensation (10.75)
 competent (G4.7)
 compromise (10.14)
 computer graphics (6.170)
 concentrate (on sth) (2.111)
 concentration (G8.12)
 conductor (5.21)
 conference (3.195)
 confident (1.72)
 confining (G2.12)
 confirm (3.191)
 conform (W8.8)
 confront (10.26)
 congregate (2.147)
 consequence (4.169)
 conservative (1.69)
 conserve (4.68)
 consideration (W4.13)
 constantly (8.86)
 construct (5.128)
 construction company (G1.1)
 consulate (3.88)
 consumption (4.71)
 contact (6.165)
 contain (6.87)
 content (10.60)
 contest (10.39)
 continent (3.174)
 continental breakfast (8.98)
 contribute (to sth) (4.31)
 controversial (9.135)
 convert (1.22)
 convince (1.31)
 co-operative (9.42)
 co-ordinator (9.83)
 cope (with sth) (2.112)
 coral reef (W4.12)
 cost the earth (3.147)
 cosy (1.23)
 couch potato (6.129)
 council (9.127)
 counter (7.127)
 counter (G10.1)
 courageous (9.45)
 course (9.53)
 court (3.151)
 court (9.54)
 courteous (8.178)
 courtroom (6.77)
 courtyard (6.78)
 crack of dawn (5.9)
 cracker (8.139)
 craft (3.138)
 cramp (5.69)
 cramped (1.10)
 crane (9.6)
 crash (2.81)
 crater (5.180)
 crawl (2.70)
 creative (1.71)
 credit card (3.61)
 crimson (4.158)
 criticise (2.149)
 crocodile tears (4.114)
 croissant (8.149)
 crooked (2.57)
 crowd (2.194)
 crucial (G9.8)

cruise (3.68)
 cruise liner (3.82)
 crush (9.105)
 crushed (W3.2)
 crutch (9.78)
 cue (5.46)
 cue (9.60)
 cuisine (3.9)
 cumulonimbus (G10.6)
 curb (G8.8)
 cure (5.177)
 cure (G5.12)
 curl (2.172)
 currency (10.33)
 current (W2.1)
 custom (9.119)
 cutlery (8.102)

D

daily routine (5.1)
 daisy (4.141)
 dam (4.15)
 damp (W9.13)
 damsel (2.158)
 daredevil (9.12)
 daring (9.43)
 data (6.34)
 date back (3.28)
 day and night (7.91)
 deaf mute (2.26)
 deafening (2.207)
 decade (3.100)
 deceive (4.82)
 declare (2.184)
 decline (5.173)
 décor (8.176)
 dedicated (to sth) (2.110)
 defence (6.75)
 defend (3.177)
 deforestation (4.53)
 defrost (G5.5)
 delicacy (7.126)
 delicate (4.96)
 delicatessen (7.114)
 delighted (2.71)
 demand (4.39)
 denim (7.51)
 dent (G4.3)
 deodorant (7.41)
 depend (on sb) (2.106)
 dependable (G3.2)
 deposit (3.155)
 deposit (G6.7)
 depressed (1.74)
 depression (G5.11)

deprive (sb of sth) (5.27)
 descend (9.15)
 desert island (10.57)
 despair (G5.9)
 destination (3.90)
 detached (1.45)
 determination (9.11)
 determine (5.52)
 determined (2.192)
 devoted (2.97)
 diameter (4.41)
 diarrhoea (5.151)
 diary (2.138)
 diary entry (6.137)
 digest (G8.10)
 digestion (G5.18)
 digestive system (5.40)
 dimple (2.55)
 dine (3.32)
 dip (8.153)
 director (9.82)
 disabled (9.76)
 disappointed (2.12)
 disband (W2.13)
 discount (3.194)
 discourage (6.15)
 dismiss (sb from their job) (2.108)
 dispenser (G7.5)
 disruptive (6.167)
 distinct (4.86)
 diverse (7.112)
 divorce (2.15)
 dizziness (5.57)
 domestic (W7.4)
 donate (8.136)
 do-or-die expression (2.153)
 dose (5.135)
 double-glazing (1.61)
 doubtful (2.86)
 doughnut (8.148)
 download (10.11)
 downstream (9.35)
 dozen (6.140)
 drain (8.79)
 draught (1.24)
 drawback (4.34)
 drawbridge (1.20)
 dried fruit (8.5)
 drift (4.153)
 drill (5.88)
 drive a hard bargain (1.106)
 driveway (1.58)
 driving licence (2.134)

drop off (6.105)
 drop sb a line (3.140)
 druid (1.133)
 due to (3.176)
 dull (W1.8)
 DVD (6.41)
 dwelling (1.34)
 dye-filled (3.95)

E

eager (2.82)
 eagerness (2.188)
 early bird (5.113)
 eating disorder (W8.5)
 e-book (10.3)
 ecstatic (2.73)
 eerie (G10.5)
 eggplant (Am) (8.140)
 elaborate (6.107)
 elation (9.29)
 elbow (G4.8)
 electrical socket (1.114)
 electrical wire (2.41)
 electrocution (1.111)
 electrode (W5.8)
 elegant (3.72)
 element (9.40)
 elevate (8.12)
 elk (3.183)
 eloquent (1.129)
 embarrassed (5.92)
 embassy (3.87)
 emerge (9.19)
 emergency (3.89)
 emergency exit (G2.2)
 emission (W6.11)
 emit (4.30)
 emoticon (2.83)
 empty-handed (7.107)
 enamel (6.83)
 encourage (2.137)
 endangered species (4.54)
 endorphin (5.181)
 energy use (4.124)
 enforce (6.110)
 engaged (G5.4)
 engagement (2.1)
 enhance (7.18)
 enormous (6.86)
 enquiry (5.127)
 enthusiastic (3.118)
 entire (4.33)
 envelope (7.39)
 envy (G1.12)
 epic (4.132)

equivalent (8.123)
 erect (5.129)
 erupt (10.25)
 erupt (W3.5)
 essential (5.107)
 essential (G9.7)
 establish (3.185)
 estate (9.137)
 estimate (6.119)
 evacuation (10.24)
 evaluate (8.173)
 evict (1.77)
 evolution (5.43)
 excessive (W8.7)
 excited (2.10)
 executive (2.118)
 existence (5.123)
 expand (9.86)
 expansive (9.69)
 expedition (W9.17)
 experience (2.141)
 experience (3.41)
 experiment (2.34)
 explosive (9.68)
 expressive (2.88)
 extension (1.30)
 extensive (3.24)
 extinguish (8.121)
 extravaganza (9.123)
 extreme sports (9.1)

F

fabric (7.115)
 face (4.46)
 face (G8.3)
 face charges (6.102)
 face recognition (6.24)
 facilities (3.19)
 factual (8.175)
 fair (W4.10)
 fairy land (4.138)
 faithful (7.25)
 fall into decay (1.136)
 falls (3.11)
 familiar (3.119)
 famine (10.23)
 fan (3.42)
 fascinated (5.95)
 fascinating (3.40)
 fast-paced (10.30)
 fat free (8.122)
 fatherhood (G8.4)
 fatigue (5.32)
 fatty (8.90)
 fear (W10.1)

- feast (2.182)
 feast (7.120)
 feat (9.21)
 feathered (5.118)
 feature (1.14)
 feature (9.124)
 feed (W8.1)
 feel sth in one's bones (5.141)
 fence (1.59)
 fever (5.54)
 fibre (8.146)
 fibre (W6.9)
 fibreglass (1.2)
 fiction (10.52)
 field (2.23)
 fiesta (3.137)
 filling (G8.7)
 filter (4.118)
 finances (2.5)
 financial (W10.6)
 financial security (2.132)
 fine (4.119)
 finger scanning (6.21)
 fingerprinting (6.22)
 finishing line (2.200)
 fir (3.182)
 fire brigade (2.100)
 fireworks (3.96)
 first aid kit (3.60)
 first-rate (2.143)
 fit (4.117)
 fit (sb) like a glove (7.81)
 fitted (1.55)
 flake (8.81)
 flame (6.157)
 flask (W9.9)
 flat battery (3.84)
 flat tyre (3.85)
 flexible (8.20)
 float (3.107)
 floppy disk (6.50)
 flowery (7.54)
 flu (5.68)
 fluid (5.77)
 fluorescent (4.70)
 fly (4.152)
 folk (2.146)
 folk dance (W3.17)
 food court (7.105)
 food poisoning (5.83)
 footstep identification (6.25)
 for a good cause (2.128)
 forbid (8.118)
- force (6.65)
 force (9.34)
 forefinger (6.155)
 forehead (2.59)
 forge (G2.16)
 forger (6.63)
 forgive (2.89)
 formation (G10.4)
 forth (6.156)
 fortress (1.124)
 fossil (3.184)
 fossil fuel (4.16)
 found (5.171)
 founder (10.51)
 foyer (W7.18)
 fragile (4.94)
 fragrance (7.125)
 fragrance (G2.15)
 frame (7.14)
 framework (6.138)
 fraud (6.103)
 freckle (2.53)
 free fall (9.4)
 freezing cold (3.54)
 freight (3.104)
 freshly ground (7.123)
 fried (8.60)
 frightened (of sth) (5.93)
 frizzy (2.60)
 from scratch (1.16)
 frozen (4.88)
 fruitful (W9.16)
 frustrated (2.75)
 fuel bill (1.26)
 fully equipped (3.25)
 fully furnished (1.53)
 funding (G6.3)
 furious (2.74)
 furnishings (7.45)
- G
- gadget (4.7)
 gang (8.160)
 gas mask (4.61)
 gate (8.168)
 gene (5.120)
 generate (4.17)
 generation (2.115)
 genuinely (7.15)
 get a move on (3.142)
 get hot under the collar (2.131)
 get sth off one's chest (5.138)
 geyser (5.159)
- gilt (9.115)
 ginger (8.10)
 give sb a lift (9.108)
 give up (2.38)
 gladiatorial (10.38)
 glamorous (3.75)
 glassware (7.99)
 glide (9.49)
 glimpse (3.128)
 global (10.32)
 global warming (4.32)
 gloomy (2.208)
 glucose (5.41)
 glue (W2.3)
 goal (2.50)
 goggles (3.56)
 good-natured (2.144)
 gourmet (3.78)
 graceful (9.44)
 graceful (G4.6)
 gradually (8.85)
 graduate (2.92)
 graduation (2.4)
 grain (8.143)
 grain mill (4.9)
 grapes (8.47)
 graphics (10.5)
 grate (8.69)
 grateful (4.80)
 gravy (8.111)
 greenhouse gases (4.1)
 grilled (8.61)
 grin (2.204)
 groceries (5.8)
 ground meat (Am) (8.142)
 guarantee (7.17)
 guard rail (1.117)
 Guess what! (2.136)
 guest (3.105)
 guidebook (3.59)
 gush (W9.1)
- H
- habitat (4.121)
 hacker (6.101)
 haggle (W4.8)
 halfway (W6.18)
 halve (10.9)
 hammer (7.38)
 hamper (3.167)
 hand in (7.72)
 handcuffs (6.109)
 hand-held (W4.1)
 handicraft (7.102)
 handmade (3.14)
- handsomely (2.180)
 hang (8.167)
 hard drive (6.53)
 hardcover (10.1)
 hardware (7.48)
 harmony (5.47)
 harsh (1.21)
 hatchback (3.158)
 have a go at sb (4.107)
 have a good eye for sth (10.43)
 have a heart of gold (4.106)
 have a nose for trouble (7.90)
 have a sweet tooth (5.137)
 have an early night (2.94)
 have butterflies in one's stomach (4.111)
 have green fingers (1.97)
 have itchy feet (5.144)
 have one's head in the clouds (2.130)
 hawk (7.111)
 hay fever (1.37)
 head (W4.6)
 healing properties (5.175)
 health spa (3.65)
 heart attack (5.111)
 heart disease (5.31)
 heart rate (G7.2)
 heat stroke (5.71)
 heavenly (W1.11)
 hectic (8.28)
 heed (4.151)
 helmet (9.106)
 help out (W4.5)
 highlight (9.120)
 highly-paid (2.117)
 hijacker (6.62)
 hike (3.5)
 hire (3.109)
 hit and run (6.123)
 hit sb below the belt (9.90)
 hit the road (9.96)
 hold still (4.105)
 holographic (W3.10)
 homeless (G5.6)
 homeward (G10.2)
 honour (10.70)
 horizon (G2.3)
 hormone (5.18)
 hose (W4.2)
 host (W4.7)
 hostel (3.80)

hot spot (3.73)
 hot spring (5.162)
 house (7.113)
 hue (4.157)
 hug (2.159)
 hum (4.143)
 humid (5.155)
 humidifier (1.62)
 hurricane (10.69)
 hustle and bustle (7.104)
 hut (1.13)
 hybrid (W6.7)
 hydropower (4.5)
 hype (7.128)
 hypothalamus (5.13)

I

ID card (6.1)
 identical (5.112)
 identification (6.11)
 identify (6.23)
 ignore (5.26)
 illuminate (6.141)
 imagery (4.136)
 imitate (6.149)
 immense (8.156)
 immensely (10.71)
 immune system (5.37)
 impatient (5.104)
 implant (W5.5)
 import (7.28)
 impractical (1.8)
 in a nutshell (8.128)
 in advance (W9.6)
 in authority (1.140)
 in black and white (1.100)
 in broad daylight (W6.3)
 in one piece (W9.22)
 in profile (6.142)
 in store for sb (2.183)
 in the company of (6.169)
 in the nick of time (3.144)
 in the soup (8.131)
 inaudible (2.20)
 inconvenience (10.76)
 increase (2.116)
 incredible (6.144)
 indicate (5.119)
 indigestion (1.112)
 indistinct (6.160)
 individual (W1.3)
 industrial (4.56)
 infection (G5.15)
 inflate (3.136)
 influence (2.47)

influential (G2.11)
 ingredient (8.75)
 inherit (1.120)
 injury (2.16)
 insect repellent (3.57)
 insomnia (5.67)
 inspire (4.130)
 install (1.90)
 instantly (10.7)
 institution (9.110)
 instrument (5.24)
 insulate (4.69)
 insulation (G1.15)
 insult (W7.9)
 insurance (3.86)
 intact (1.137)
 intercept (G1.2)
 interest (7.96)
 interference (G9.2)
 interpretation (9.32)
 interval (8.16)
 intrude (on sth) (6.116)
 Inuit (4.92)
 invade (3.178)
 inventor (6.58)
 investment (W10.7)
 iron rod (2.40)
 irrelevant (G5.7)
 irritated (2.14)
 isolated (1.50)
 issue (G6.6)
 it's early days yet (3.146)
 ivory (4.170)

J

jelly (Am) (8.138)
 job-oriented (7.6)
 join the army (2.93)
 jointed (4.149)
 judge (6.74)
 judgement (8.174)
 junk food (8.2)
 just a drop in the ocean
 (8.135)

K

kayaking (3.6)
 keep (1.18)
 keep in touch with sb
 (6.130)
 keep one's head (4.110)
 keep sth under your hat
 (7.82)
 keep track of sth (6.27)

keyboard (6.51)
 keypad (6.55)
 kick (9.28)
 kidnapper (6.61)
 kill two birds with one
 stone (4.112)
 kiwi fruit (8.4)
 knob (4.160)

L

lack (4.51)
 lad (2.156)
 ladybird (4.147)
 lamb (8.35)
 lamb chop (7.31)
 landfill (4.126)
 landlord (1.76)
 landmark (1.43)
 lantern (3.94)
 laptop (6.3)
 laptop computer (3.63)
 launch (10.16)
 laundrette (7.67)
 law and order (6.124)
 layer (4.89)
 layer (8.88)
 layout (10.6)
 leaking (1.108)
 lean (8.97)
 leap (9.39)
 leap (10.31)
 leek (8.55)
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 limestone (5.153)
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 lining (7.62)
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 literacy (10.37)
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 refund (7.68)
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 reindeer (4.93)
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 relate (3.152)
 release (6.66)
 release (6.104)
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 relieved (5.96)
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 relive (W1.9)
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 scar (5.185)
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 scatter (6.139)
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 speed (6.68)
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 suede (7.57)
 suffer (from sth) (5.3)
 suitable (for) (1.36)
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 worldwide (2.113)
 worried (2.11)
 wound (9.84)
 wrinkle (2.52)

Y

yard (1.78)
 yawn (5.60)
 yogurt (8.8)

Z

zip (7.59)
 zucchini (Am) (8.141)

Unit 1

Czasy *Present Simple* i *Present Continuous*

Czasu **Present Simple** używamy:

- w odniesieniu do faktów oraz stanów stałych;
Frank works for an insurance company. – Frank pracuje w towarzystwie ubezpieczeniowym.
- wyrażając sądy powszechnie uważane za prawdziwe oraz takie, które wynikają z praw natury;
Oil floats on water. – Olej wypływa na powierzchnię wody.
- w odniesieniu do zwyczajów i przyzwyczajzeń oraz czynności wykonywanych codziennie lub powtarzających się (z użyciem *always* – zawsze, *usually* – zwykle itp.);
She usually goes to the supermarket on Thursdays. – Zwykle w czwartki robi zakupy w supermarkecie.
- mówiąc o czynnościach mających odbyć się (w przyszłości) zgodnie z harmonogramem, programem, rozkładem itp.;
His flight arrives at six o'clock tomorrow morning. – Przylatuje jutro o szóstej rano.
- w komentarzach sportowych, recenzjach oraz narracji;
Beckham wins the ball, crosses and Owen scores. – Beckham przejmuje piłkę, dośrodkowuje i Owen strzela gola.
- wyrażając uczucia i emocje;
I love Venice, it's a beautiful city. – Uwielbiam Wenecję – to piękne miasto.

Dla zdań w czasie **Present Simple** charakterystyczne są następujące określenia czasu:

usually – zwykle, *often* – często, *always* – zawsze, *every day/week/month/year* itd. – codziennie/co tydzień/miesiąc/co roku itd., *in the morning/afternoon/evening* – rano/po południu /wieczorem, *at night/the weekend* – nocą/w weekend, *on Fridays* – w piątki itp.

Czasu **Present Continuous (to be + czasownik + -ing)** używamy:

- w odniesieniu do czynności odbywającej się w chwili, gdy o niej mówimy lub odbywającej się w teraźniejszości, ale niekoniecznie w chwili, gdy o niej mówimy;
The kids are watching a video in the living room. – Dzieciaki oglądają w salonie film na wideo.
- w odniesieniu do czynności lub stanu tymczasowego, który nie charakteryzuje podmiotu w sposób stały;
We are decorating the kitchen this week. – W tym tygodniu odnawiamy kuchnię.
- mówiąc o czynności zaplanowanej na (najbliższą) przyszłość, zwłaszcza wtedy, gdy wiemy, kiedy i gdzie ona się odbędzie;
I'm going to a party at Jack's house tonight. – Idę na przyjęcie do Jacka dziś wieczorem.
- informując o sytuacjach ulegających zmianom, rozwijających się;
The sea is becoming more and more polluted. – Morze robi się coraz bardziej zanieczyszczone.

- z okolicznikami typu *always* – zawsze/ciągle dla wyrażenia złości lub irytacji odczuwanej na skutek czynności powtarzającej się;

She is always talking on the phone when I want to use it. – Zawsze rozmawia przez telefon właśnie wtedy, kiedy chcę z niego skorzystać.

Określenia czasu charakterystyczne dla **Present Continuous** to:

now – teraz, *at the moment* – w tej chwili, *at present* – obecnie, *these days* – w tych dniach/obecnie, *nowadays* – obecnie, *still* – nadal, *today* – dziś, *tonight* – dziś wieczorem itp.

Stative verbs

– Czasowniki wyrażające stany

Czasowniki wyrażające stany zwykle nie występują w formie **continuous**. Należą do nich:

- czasowniki nazywające wrażenia zmysłowe (*see* – widzieć, *hear* – słyszeć, *smell* – wąchać/pachnieć, *taste* – smakować, *feel* – czuć, *sound* – brzmieć, *seem* – wydawać się, *appear* – wydawać się itp.);
The material feels really soft. – Ten materiał jest naprawdę miękki w dotyku.
- czasowniki nazywające stany intelektualne (*know* – wiedzieć, *believe* – wierzyć/uważać, *realise* – zdawać sobie sprawę, *remember* – pamiętać, *forget* – zapominać itp.);
I know exactly what she means. – Wiem dokładnie, o co jej chodzi.
- czasowniki wyrażające uczucia i stany emocjonalne (*like* – lubić, *love* – kochać, *hate* – nienawidzić, *enjoy* – lubić, *prefer* – woleć, *detest* – nie cierpieć/nie znosić, *desire* – pragnąć, *want* – chcieć itp.);
Helen enjoys going to the theatre. – Helen lubi chodzić do teatru.
- niektóre inne czasowniki (*be* – być, *contain* – zawierać, *include* – obejmować/zawierać, *belong* – należeć (do kogoś), *fit* – pasować/być we właściwym rozmiarze, *need* – potrzebować, *matter* – mieć znaczenie, *cost* – kosztować, *own* – posiadać, *owe* – być dłużnym, zawdzięczać komuś coś, *weigh* – ważyć, *wish* – życzyć (komuś)/chcieć/ pragnąć, *have* – mieć, *keep* – trzymać itp.);
That jumper she bought me doesn't fit very well. – Sweter, który mi kupiła, wcale na mnie nie pasuje.

Niektóre czasowniki wyrażające stan mogą występować w formie **continuous**, wiąże się to jednak ze zmianą ich znaczenia.

| <i>Present Simple</i> (stan) | <i>Present Continuous</i> (czynność) |
|--|--|
| THINK (= sądzić/uważać) <i>I think she's a very good teacher.</i> – Uważam, że jest świetną nauczycielką. | (= zastanawiać się /rozmyślać) <i>We are thinking about going on holiday.</i> – Zastanawiamy się nad wyjazdem na urlop. |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>HAVE (= mieć/posiadać) <i>He has hundreds of CDs.</i> – On ma setki płyt kompaktowych.</p> | <p>(= bawić się) <i>I am having a great time.</i> – Bawię się wspaniale. (= brać «prysznic») <i>She is having a shower.</i> – (Właśnie) bierze prysznic. (= jeść «obiad») <i>We are having dinner.</i> – Jemy (właśnie) obiad.</p> |
| <p>SEE (= widzieć) <i>I can see our house from up here.</i> – Widzę stąd nasz dom. (= rozumieć) <i>I see what you mean.</i> – Rozumiem, o co ci chodzi.</p> | <p>(= spotykać się/widywać się) <i>I'm seeing the optician at 10 o'clock.</i> – Idę do okulisty na dziesiątą.</p> |
| <p>TASTE (= czuć smak/smakować/mieć jakiś smak) <i>The dessert tastes delicious.</i> – Deser smakuje wybornie.</p> | <p>(= kosztować/ próbować) <i>Bill is tasting the curry to see if it is spicy enough.</i> – Bill kosztuje/próbuje curry, żeby sprawdzić, czy jest dość ostre.</p> |
| <p>SMELL (= czuć zapach/pachnieć) <i>The food smells very good.</i> – Jedzenie pachnie bardzo ładnie.</p> | <p>(= wąchać) <i>She is smelling the flowers.</i> – (Właśnie) wącha kwiatki.</p> |
| <p>APPEAR (= wydawać się) <i>He appears to know what he is doing.</i> – Wydaje się, że wie, co robi.</p> | <p>(= występować/pokazywać się/ukazywać się) <i>She is appearing in a play at the Grand.</i> – Ona występuje w sztuce w Teatrze Wielkim.</p> |
| <p>FIT (= pasować/dobrze leżeć na kimś) <i>The dress fits her perfectly.</i> – Sukienka leży na niej jak ulał.</p> | <p>(= dopasować/zamocować/instalować) <i>Mike is fitting a new lock on the door.</i> – Mike zakłada nowy zamek do drzwi.</p> |

Uwaga:

- Czasownik *enjoy* może być użyty w czasach *continuous*, jeśli zdanie odnosi się do konkretnej, określonej sytuacji.
Doug really enjoys going to the theatre. – Doug naprawdę lubi chodzić do teatru. (odniesienie ogólne)
ALE: *She's enjoying the party very much.* – Ona świetnie bawi się na (tym) przyjęciu. (odniesienie do tego konkretnego przyjęcia)
- Czasowniki *look* – wyglądać, *feel* – czuć, *hurt* – boleć oraz *ache* – boleć/cierpieć mogą być użyte w formie *simple* lub *continuous* bez różnicy znaczenia.
I feel very happy. = *I am feeling very happy.* – Czuję się bardzo szczęśliwy.

Przysłówki częstotliwości

Należą do nich: *always* – zawsze, *frequently* – często, *often* – często, *once* – raz, *twice* – dwa razy, *sometimes* – czasem, *never* – nigdy, *usually* – zwykle, *ever* – kiedykolwiek, kiedyś, nigdy (w przeczeniu), *hardly ever* – prawie nigdy, *rarely* – rzadko, *occasionally* – czasem itp.

- Przysłówki częstotliwości zwykle umieszczamy przed czasownikiem głównym.
I rarely drive to work. – Rzadko jeżdżę do pracy samochodem.
I hardly ever go to the theatre. – Prawie nigdy nie chodzę do teatru.
- Przysłówki częstotliwości umieszczamy po czasowniku *to be* oraz po czasownikach posiłkowych.
Jane is often late for meetings. – Jane często się spóźnia na zebrania.
I have always wanted to go to Cuba. – Zawsze chciałem pojechać na Kubę.

Czas Present Perfect

Czasu **Present Perfect** (*have + past participle*) używamy w odniesieniu do:

- czynności, które odbyły się w przeszłości, ale moment, w którym miały miejsce nie jest określony (może być nieznanymi). Ważna jest sama czynność, a nie czas, kiedy się odbyła.
I have washed the car. – Umyłem samochód.
Mary has been to Italy twice. – Mary była we Włoszech dwukrotnie.
- czynności, a szczególnie stanów (zob. paragraf dotyczący czasowników wyrażających stany), które rozpoczęły się w przeszłości, ale jeszcze się nie skończyły w chwili, gdy o nich mówimy (tzn. teraz);
I have known her for six years. – Znam ją od sześciu lat.
- czynności zakończonej niedawno.
I have finished my geography essay. – Skończyłem (właśnie) wypracowanie z geografii.
- osobistych doświadczeniach, a także zmianach;
She has dyed her hair. – Ona ufarbowała sobie włosy.

Dla czasu **Present Perfect** charakterystyczne są następujące określenia czasu: *for* – od (jakiegoś czasu), *since* – od (jakiegoś momentu), *already* – już, *always* – zawsze, *just* – właśnie /dopiero co, *ever* – kiedykolwiek/nigdy (w przeczeniach), *never* – nigdy, *so far* – dotychczas/dotąd, *today* – dziś, *this week /month* itd. – w tym tygodniu/miesiącu itd., *how long* – od jak dawna, *lately* – ostatnio, *recently* – niedawno, *still* – nadal (w przeczeniu) itp.

Czas Present Perfect Continuous

Czasu **Present Perfect Continuous** (*have/has + been + czasownik + -ing*) używamy:

- dla zaakcentowania faktu, że czynność toczy się od jakiegoś czasu (zaczęła się w przeszłości i trwa do chwili obecnej);

We **have been cleaning** the house all morning. – Sprzątamy dom od samego rana.

- w odniesieniu do czynności, która trwała przez jakiś czas w przeszłości, przy czym w chwili obecnej czynność może trwać nadal albo też zakończyła się, a jej skutki są widoczne w tej chwili;

He's tired because he **has been working** really hard recently. – Jest zmęczony, ponieważ ostatnio bardzo ciężko pracuje.

- aby wyrazić złość, gniew lub irytację.
She **has been using** my computer without asking me. – Używała mojego komputera bez pytania o zgodę.
- w odniesieniu do czynności, która trwa do chwili obecnej i która się powtarza;

She has lost weight because she **has been going** to the gym every night after work. – Schudła, bo codziennie po pracy chodzi na salę gimnastyczną.

Dla czasu *Present Perfect Continuous* charakterystyczne są następujące określenia czasu: *for* – od (jakiegoś czasu), *since* – od (jakiegoś momentu), *how long ...?* – od jak dawna...?, *all day/morning/month* itp. – całe rano/dzień/miesiąc itp., *lately* – ostatnio, *recently* – niedawno.

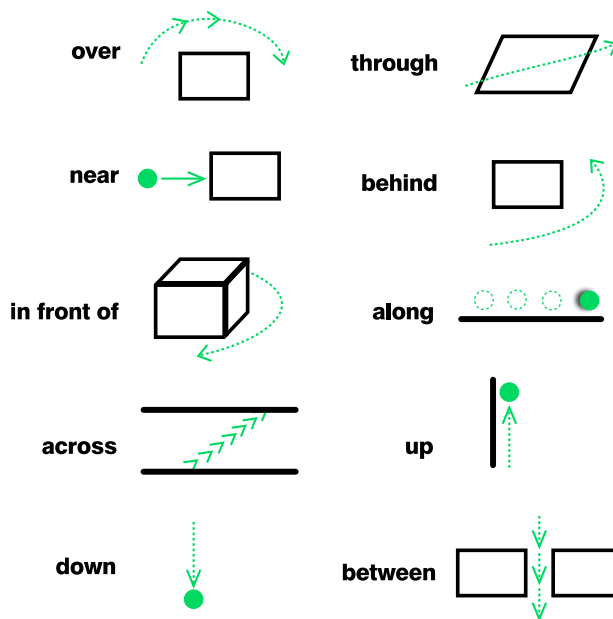
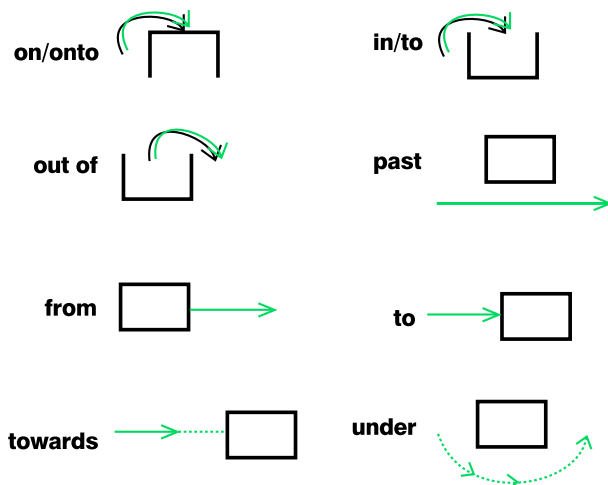
Uwaga: czasowniki: *live* – mieszkać, *feel* – czuć się oraz *work* – pracować, mogą być użyte w czasie *Present Perfect Simple* lub *Present Perfect Continuous* bez różnicy znaczenia.

He **has lived/has been living** in Liverpool for the last five years. – Mieszka w Liverpoolu od trzech lat.

Przymyki miejsca

Przymyki miejsca używane są do określenia, gdzie ktoś lub coś się znajduje.

on/onto – na (czymś)/(coś), *into* – w (coś), do (wnętrza czegoś), *out of* – z (wnętrza), *past* – obok, *from* – od, *to* – do, *towards* – do/w kierunku, *under* – pod, *over* – (po)nad, *through* – przez (coś), *near* – obok/blisko, *behind* – (z tyłu) za, *in front of* – przed, *along* – wzdłuż (czegoś), *across* – przez (coś; w poprzek), *up* – w górę/w górę, *down* – na dole/na dół, *between* – (po)między.



Unit 2

Czas Past Simple

Czasu *Past Simple* używamy w odniesieniu do:

- czynności, które odbyły się w określonym momencie w przeszłości. Czas ich wykonania jest znany lub można się go domyślić;
The postman delivered the parcel at 8 o'clock this morning. – Listonosz doręczył paczkę dzisiaj o ósmej rano.
- czynności, które odbyły się jedna po drugiej w przeszłości;
She opened the curtains and looked out of the window. – Odsunęła zasłony i wyjrzała przez okno.
- dawnych zwyczajów lub stanów, które już się zakończyły;
Mr Jones worked in a factory when he was younger. – Pan Jones pracował w fabryce, kiedy był młodszy.
Uwaga: W odniesieniu do dawnych zwyczajów/czynności powtarzających się w przeszłości można zamiast czasu *Past Simple* użyć konstrukcji z *used to* (zob. str. 107).

Określenia czasu charakterystyczne dla czasu *Past Simple* to: *yesterday* – wczoraj, *then* – wtedy/potem, *when* – kiedy/gdy, *How long ago ...?* – Jak dawno temu...?, *last night/week/month/year/Friday/October* itp. – wczoraj w nocy/w ubiegłym tygodniu/miesiącu/roku/w zeszły piątek/w październiku ubiegłego roku, *three days/weeks ago* – trzy dni/tygodnie temu, *in 1999* – w roku 1999 itd.

Czas Past Continuous

Czasu *Past Continuous* używamy w odniesieniu do:

- czynności ciągłej, której trwanie zostało zakłócone/przerwane przez inną czynność. Dla wyrażenia krótszej/przerwywającej czynności używamy czasu *Past Simple*.

We **were playing** football in the garden when it started to rain.

– Graliśmy w piłkę nożną w ogrodzie, kiedy zaczęło padać.

- dwóch lub więcej czynności, które odbywały się jednocześnie w przeszłości;

I **was cooking** dinner in the kitchen while Mary **was watching** TV in the living room. – Gotowałem obiad (w kuchni), (podczas) gdy Mary oglądała telewizję w salonie.

- czynności trwającej, odbywającej się w określonym momencie w przeszłości. Nie jest istotne, kiedy ta czynność się rozpoczęła ani kiedy się skończyła.

At 11 o'clock last night I **was driving** home from the party. – Wczoraj o jedenastej w nocy wracałem samochodem z przyjęcia.

- czynności i stanów, które stanowią tło dla innych relacjonowanych wydarzeń i oddają atmosferę towarzyszącą przekazywanym informacjom;

The birds **were singing** and the sun **was shining**, I **was sitting** outside in the garden when something strange happened. – Śpiewały ptaki, świeciło słońce. Siedziałem w ogrodzie, kiedy zdarzyło się coś dziwnego.

Uwaga: kiedy używamy w zdaniu dwóch czasowników w formie *continuous*, dla uniknięcia powtórzenia możemy pominąć czasownik *to be* przed drugą formą *continuous*, jeśli oba czasowniki odnoszą się do tego samego podmiotu.

He **was walking** along, he **was whistling** a tune. = He **was walking** along, **whistling** a tune. – Szedł sobie i gwizdał melodię. = Szedł sobie, gwizdząc melodię.

W zdaniach w czasie *Past Continuous* często używamy: *while* – podczas gdy, *when* – gdy/kiedy, *as* – gdy/kiedy, *all morning/evening/day/week* – całe rano/cały wieczór/dzień/tydzień itd.

Czas Past Perfect

Czasu *Past Perfect* używamy w odniesieniu do:

- czynności, która miała miejsce przed inną czynnością w przeszłości lub przed określonym momentem w przeszłości;
Lucy **had finished** her homework by six o'clock. – Lucy skończyła zadanie domowe przed szóstą.
- czynności, która rozpoczęła się i skończyła w przeszłości, a której skutki były widoczne już w przeszłości (i miały na nią wpływ);
He **had sprained** his ankle a few days earlier and he **was still limping** slightly. – Skręcił sobie nogę w kostce kilka dni wcześniej i nadal trochę utykał.
- ogólnej sytuacji w przeszłości;
Everything **had seemed** normal at first. – Początkowo wszystko wydawało się normalne.

Określeniami czasu charakterystycznymi dla czasu *Past Perfect Simple* są:

before – przed, *after* – po, *already* – już, *just* – właśnie, *for* – od (jakiegoś czasu), *since* – od (jakiegoś momentu), *till/until* – (aż) do, *when* – gdy, *by the time* – zanim, *never* – nigdy itp.

Czas Past Perfect Continuous

Czasu *Past Perfect Continuous* używamy:

- dla podkreślenia okresu trwania czynności, która rozpoczęła się i zakończyła przed danym momentem lub przed inną czynnością w przeszłości. Często używamy wtedy *for* lub *since*.
I **had been walking** for about half an hour when I realised I **was completely lost**. – Szedłem już od mniej więcej pół godziny, gdy uświadomiłem sobie, że zabłądziłem.
- w odniesieniu do czynności, która trwała przez jakiś czas w przeszłości i której skutki (najczęściej niezamierzone) były widoczne w przeszłości;
She **had been swimming** and her hair **was still wet**. – Pływała wcześniej i włosy miała nadal mokre.

Określeniami czasu charakterystycznymi dla czasu *Past Perfect Continuous* są:

for – od (jakiegoś czasu), *since* – od (jakiegoś momentu), *how long* – odkąd/jak długo, *before* – przed, *until* – do/dopóki (nie) itd.

Used to

W odniesieniu do dawnych zwyczajów lub stanów możemy użyć konstrukcji *used to* + **bezokolicznik**.

W takich przypadkach konstrukcja z *used to* zastępuje czas *Past Simple* bez zmiany znaczenia.

When the children **were younger** they **walked/used to walk** to school every day. – Kiedy dzieci były młodsze, codziennie chodziły do szkoły na piechotę.

Kiedy jednak odnosimy się do konkretnej czynności, która odbyła się w określonym czasie w przeszłości, używamy czasu *Past Simple* i nie możemy go zastąpić konstrukcją z *used to*.

I **walked** to work yesterday (NIE: *I used to walk to work yesterday*.)

– Wczoraj poszedłem do pracy piechotą.

Określenia czasu przeszłego:

ago (= jakiś czas temu) używamy w zdaniach w czasie *Past Simple*.

I **finished** work about an hour ago. – Skończyłem pracę mniej więcej godzinę temu.

since (= od określonego momentu w przeszłości) – używamy w czasach *Present Perfect* i *Present Perfect Continuous*.

I **haven't** seen Rick since he **got** married. – Nie widziałem się z Rickiem, odkąd się ożenił.

for (= przez jakiś okres) – używamy w czasach *Present Perfect* i *Present Perfect Continuous*.

They **ve been** playing that computer game **for** hours. – Grają w tę grę komputerową od kilku godzin.

already (= już) używamy w zdaniach oznajmujących. W pytaniach stosujemy dla wyrażenia zdziwienia.

I **have** **already** spoken to Nick. – Już rozmawiałem z Nickiem.

Have you **finished** your essay **already**? – To ty już skończyłeś wypracowanie?

yet (= już) używamy w zdaniach pytających oraz w zdaniach przeczących (jeszcze nie) w czasie **Present Perfect Simple**.
Have you paid the rent yet? – Czy zapłaciłeś już czynsz?
I haven't finished eating yet. – Jeszcze nie skończyłem jeść.

Unit 3

Czas *Future Simple*

Czasu **Future Simple** (**will** + **bezokolicznik bez to**) używamy:

- podejmując jakąś decyzję „na gorąco”, w danym momencie;
It's hot in here, I'll open a window. – Jest tutaj gorąco. Otworzę okno.
- dla wyrażenia przewidywań dotyczących przyszłości opartych na naszych sądach i przypuszczeniach, zwykle z czasownikami takimi jak **think** – sądzić, **believe** – wierzyć/sądzić, **expect** – oczekiwać itd.; z wyrażeniami takimi jak **to be sure** – być pewnym, **to be afraid** – obawiać się, że..., oraz z przysłówkami **probably** – prawdopodobnie, **certainly** – oczywiście, **perhaps** – możliwe, itd.
He will probably call you later. – Prawdopodobnie zadzwoni do ciebie później.
- dla wyrażenia obietnicy, groźby, ostrzeżenia, prośby, nadziei i propozycji;
Will you help me clean up this mess? – Pomożesz mi uprząść ten bałagan?
- w odniesieniu do wydarzeń i sytuacji będących poza naszą kontrolą, które bez wątpienia będą miały miejsce w przyszłości;
Sue will be three years old in June. – Sue skończy trzy lata w czerwcu.

Konstrukcja *be going to*

Konstrukcji **be going to** używamy:

- mówiąc o tym, co zamierzamy lub planujemy (z)robić w przyszłości (intencje, ambicje);
I'm going to be a doctor when I finish university. – Zamierzam zostać lekarzem, kiedy skończę studia.
- informując, że podjęta została decyzja o wykonaniu jakiejś czynności w najbliższej przyszłości;
Steve is going to work with his dad during the summer holidays. – Steve będzie pracował z ojcem w czasie wakacji letnich.
- kiedy chcemy powiedzieć na podstawie tego, co widzimy lub wiemy, że coś się nieuchronnie wydarzy w najbliższej przyszłości;
The sky is very clear, it's going to be cold tonight. – Niebo jest zupełnie bezchmurne. Będzie zimno dziś w nocy.

W zdaniach z **will** oraz **be going to** często używamy określeń czasu takich jak:

tomorrow – jutro, **the day after tomorrow** – pojutrze, **tonight** – dziś wieczorem, **soon** – wkrótce, **next week/month/year/summer** itd. – w przyszłym tygodniu/miesiącu/roku/przyszłego lata itd., **in a week/month** itd. – za tydzień/miesiąc, itd.

Czas *Future Continuous*

Czasu **Future Continuous** (**will** + **be** + **czasownik z -ing**) używamy:

- w odniesieniu do czynności, które będą się odbywały w określonym momencie w przyszłości;
I've got a new job, this time next month I'll be working in the bank. – Mam nową pracę. O tej porze w przyszłym miesiącu będę pracował w banku.
- w odniesieniu do czynności, które nastąpią w przyszłości, ponieważ są to czynności rutynowe lub też są konsekwencją podjętych wcześniej działań, w ramach realizacji wcześniejszych planów;
I will be visiting my grandparents at the weekend. – W weekend odwiedzę swoich dziadków.
- kiedy uprzejmie pytamy kogoś o plany na najbliższą przyszłość;
Will you be finishing with that book soon? – Czy szybko skończysz tę książkę?

O czasach **Future Perfect** i **Future Perfect Continuous** dowiesz się w **Unit 10**.

Time clauses – Zdania w funkcji okolicznika czasu przyszłego:

Po słówkach lub wyrażeniach takich jak **while** – podczas gdy, **before** – zanim, **after** – po, **until/till** – dopóki (nie), **as** – gdy, **when** – gdy/kiedy, **whenever** – zawsze kiedy, **once** – kiedy (już), **as soon as** – jak/kiedy tylko, **by the time** – zanim itp., które wprowadzają zdanie podrzędne odnoszące się do przyszłości NIE używamy czasów **Future** (**will**), lecz czasów **Present Simple** lub **Present Perfect**.

By the time we get there the film will have started. – Zanim tam dotrzemy, film już się zacznie.

NIE używamy czasów **Future** (**will**), ale czasów **Present Simple** lub **Present Perfect** również po słówkach lub wyrażeniach takich jak **unless** – o ile/jeśli nie, **if** – jeśli/jeżeli/gdyby, **suppose/supposing** – przypuśćmy, że/zakładając, że, **in case** – na wypadek gdyby itp.

Take an umbrella in case it rains later. – Weź parasol na wypadek, gdyby później padało.

Czasów **Future** (**will**) używamy po:

- **when** – kiedy, w funkcji zaimka pytającego.
When will you be going shopping next? – Kiedy znów wybierasz się na zakupy?
- **if/whether** – czy, wprowadzających zdania wyrażające niepewność, niewiedzę itp. po wyrażeniach takich jak **I don't**

know – Nie wiem, *I doubt* – Wątpię, *I wonder* – Zastanawiam się, *I'm not sure* – Nie jestem pewny itp.
I don't know whether he will get the job. – Nie wiem, czy dostanie tę pracę.

Zdania warunkowe typu 0/1

Zdania warunkowe typu 0 wyrażają sądy powszechnie uważane za prawdziwe. Dotyczą praw natury lub faktów sprawdzonych naukowo. W zdaniach tych można użyć *when* zamiast *if*.

| If-clause | Main Clause |
|---|-------------|
| <i>if/when</i> + czas <i>Present Simple</i> → czas <i>Present Simple</i> | |
| <i>If/When you mix red and yellow paint you get orange.</i> – Jeśli zmieszasz farbę czerwoną z żółtą, powstanie farba pomarańczowa. | |

Zdań warunkowych typu 1 używamy w sytuacji, kiedy uważamy za możliwe, a nawet prawdopodobne spełnienie warunku lub zaistnienie przewidywanej czynności w teraźniejszości lub przyszłości.

| If-clause | Main Clause |
|---|-------------|
| <i>if</i> + czas <i>Present Simple</i> → Czas <i>Future Simple</i> , tryb rozkazujący <i>can/must/may</i> itd. + bezokolicznik bez <i>to</i> | |
| <i>If I finish this essay tonight, I will/might/itp. go to the cinema with Julie.</i> – Jeśli skończę to wypracowanie dziś wieczorem, pójdę/może pójdę do kina z Julie. | |

Jeśli zdanie okolicznikowe wyrażające warunek (*if-clause*) poprzedza zdanie główne (*main clause*), rozdzielamy je przecinkiem. Nie używamy przecinka, jeśli zdanie główne stoi przed zdaniem wyrażającym warunek.

Uwaga: W zdaniach warunkowych typu 1 zamiast *if* + czasownik z przeczeniem możemy użyć *unless* z twierdzącą formą czasownika (bez *not*).

I will not be able to come unless Jack gives me a lift. (= *if Jack does not give me a lift, ...*) – Nie będę mógł przyjść, jeśli Jack mnie nie podwiezie.

Okoliczniki celu i przyczyny

Okoliczniki celu informują, dlaczego ktoś wykonuje daną czynność. Okoliczniki przyczyny podają powód wywołujący daną czynność lub stan. Wyrażone są przez:

- bezokolicznik z *to*;
Colin went to the library to borrow a book. – Colin poszedł do biblioteki wypożyczyć książkę.
- *in order to/so as to* + bezokolicznik (używa się zwykle w formalnej odmianie języka);
The boss requested that everyone work overtime in order to finish the project on time. – Szef poprosił wszystkich, żeby pracowali po godzinach, aby ukończyć projekt na czas.
- *so that* + *can/will* (odniesienie do teraźniejszości lub przyszłości);

I will give you my number so that you can call me if there are any problems. – Dam ci mój numer telefonu, żebyś mógł zadzwonić, gdyby pojawiły się jakieś problemy.

- *so that* + *could/would* (odniesienie do przeszłości);
He left at 5 o'clock so that he would be at the airport in plenty of time. – Wyjechał z domu o piątej, tak by być na lotnisku na długo przed czasem.
- *in case* + czas *Present Simple* (odniesienie do teraźniejszości lub przyszłości);
Leave the answer machine on in case anyone calls when we are out. – Zostaw (automatyczną) sekretarkę włączoną, na wypadek gdyby ktoś zadzwonił, kiedy nas nie będzie.
- *in case* + czas *Past Simple* (odniesienie do przeszłości);
She had made some sandwiches in case we got hungry. – Zrobiła kilka kanapek na wypadek gdybyśmy zgłodnieli. Uwaga: Po *in case* nigdy nie używamy *will* ani *would*.
- *for* + rzeczownik (wyrażanie celu działania);
We went to Marco's for a pizza. – Poszliśmy do „Marco” na pizzę.
- *for* + forma z *-ing* (wyrażanie celu działania lub funkcji jakiejś rzeczy);
Microwaves are used for heating up food. – Mikrofalówki używane są do podgrzewania żywności.
- *with a view to* + forma z *-ing*;
The Wilsons bought the old farmhouse with a view to renovating it. – Wilsonowie kupili ten stary wiejski dom, żeby go odnowić.

Jeśli celem działania jest uniknięcie danej czynności lub stanu, używamy:

- *in order not to/so as not to* + bezokolicznik;
I wrote a list of the things I had to do so as not to forget anything. – Zapisalem na kartce listę rzeczy do zrobienia, aby o niczym nie zapomnieć.
- *prevent* + rzeczownik/zaimek + (*from*) = forma z *-ing*;
The teacher covered up what was written on the board to prevent the students from reading it. – Nauczyciel zakrył to, co było napisane na tablicy, aby studenci nie mogli tego przeczytać.

Przedimek określony *the*

The używamy:

- przed rzeczownikami nazywającymi rzeczy określone, znane;
Jo owns a car and a motorbike. The car is blue and the motorbike is red. – Jo ma samochód i motocykl. Samochód jest niebieski, a motocykl jest czerwony.
- przed rzeczownikami nazywającymi rzeczy jedyne w swoim rodzaju. (*the sun, the Earth* itp.);
- z nazwami dzienników (*the Times*), kin (*the Odeon*), teatrów (*the Empire*), muzeów/galerii sztuki (*the Louvre*), statków (*the Titanic*), organizacji (*the United Nations*);
- z nazwami rzek (*the Thames*), archipelagów (*the Seychelles*), pasm górskich (*the Pyrenees*), pustyni (*the Kalahari*), mórz (*the Baltic Sea*), oceanów (*the Pacific*), kanałów (*the Panama Canal*), państw, które mają w nazwie słowo *States, Kingdom, Republic* itp. (*the USA*), z nazwami zawierającymi *of* (*The Houses of Parliament*) oraz z takimi nazwami geograficznymi,

jak **the Antarctic/Arctic/Equator**, **the North of Spain**, **the North /East/South/West**;

- z nazwami instrumentów muzycznych oraz tańców (**the piano**, **the tango**);
- w odniesieniu do małżeństw i rodzin (**the Smiths**) oraz przed rzeczownikami określającymi narodowość, które kończą się na **-sh**, **-ch**, lub **-ese** (**the Chinese**). Inne rzeczowniki określające narodowość mogą być używane bez **the** (**the Egyptians /Egyptians**);
- przed oficjalnymi tytułami, jeśli nie występuje po nich imię lub nazwisko osoby noszącej tytuł (**the ambassador**, **the President**, ALE: *Prince Charles*);
- z przymiotnikami i przysłówkami w stopniu najwyższym (**the best book I have ever read** – najlepsza książka jaką kiedykolwiek czytałem). Jeśli po **most** stoi rzeczownik, nie używamy **the** (*most people enjoy going to the cinema* – większość ludzi lubi chodzić do kina).
- przed słowami **day** – dzień, **morning** – rano, **afternoon** – po południu, oraz **evening** – wieczór. (*It was late in the afternoon and the sun was starting to set.* – Było późno po południu i słońce zaczynało zachodzić.)
ALE: *at night* – nocą, *at noon* – w południe, *at midnight* – o północy, *by day/night* – w ciągu dnia/nocą.
- z nazwami epok, wydarzeń lub okresów historycznych (**the last Ice Age** – ostatnia epoka lodowcowa, **the Vietnam War** – wojna wietnamska). ALE: *World War I* – pierwsza wojna światowa.
- przed słowami **only**, **last** oraz **first** użytymi jako przymiotniki; *She was the only one who understood me.* – Ona była jedyną osobą, która mnie rozumiała.
- ze słowami **station** – stacja, **cinema** – kino, **theatre** – teatr, **library** – biblioteka, **shop** – sklep, **coast** – wybrzeże, (**sea**) **side** – wybrzeże, **country(side)** – wieś, **city** – miasto, **jungle** – dżungla, **world** – świat, **ground** – ziemia, **weather** – pogoda. *We went for a drive along the coast.* – Pojechaliśmy na przejażdżkę wzdłuż wybrzeża.

The NIE używamy:

- z rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi oraz rzeczownikami w liczbie mnogiej, chyba że mówimy o określonych rzeczach;
Cars *release harmful gasses into the atmosphere.* – Samochody wydzielają trujące spaliny przedostające się do atmosfery.
Coffee *is a popular drink.* – Kawa to popularny napój.
- z rzeczownikami własnymi;
Harry *works in a bookshop.* – Harry pracuje w księgarni.
- z nazwami sportów, gier, zajęć, dni, miesięcy, świąt, kolorów, napojów i posiłków;
We are going to have dinner on Monday. – Jesteśmy umówieni na kolację w poniedziałek.
- z nazwami języków, chyba że używamy jednocześnie wyrazu **language**;
Veronica speaks Spanish, Italian and English fluently. – Veronica mówi płynnie po hiszpańsku, włosku i angielsku.
ALE: **The French language** *is spoken in some provinces of Canada.* – Język francuski używany jest w niektórych prowincjach Kanady.
- z nazwami krajów, w których nie występuje wyraz **State**, **Kingdom** lub **Republic** (*Germany*, *India*, *Australia*). Do wyjątków zaliczamy **the Netherlands**, **the Gambia**, **the Vatican**.

- z nazwami miast (**Paris**), ulic (*Oxford Street*, *Penny Lane*), placów (*Trafalgar Square*), mostów (*London Bridge*, ALE: **the Golden Gate Bridge**), parków (*Central Park*), stacji kolejowych (*Euston*, *King's Cross*), szczytów górskich (*Mount Everest*), pojedynczych wysp (*Sardinia*), jezior (*Lake Windermere*) oraz kontynentów (*Africa*);
- jednocześnie z określnikami dzierżawczymi lub formami dopełniacza z 's;
That is my car. – To jest mój samochód.
- z nazwami restauracji, sklepów, banków, hoteli itp., zawierającymi imię lub nazwisko założyciela (*Harrods*, *Luiigi's Restaurant*);
- ze słowami **bed** – łóżko, **hospital** – szpital, **college** – kolegium/uczelnia, **court** – sąd, **prison** – więzienie, **school** – szkoła, jeśli używamy ich w odniesieniu do funkcji, dla których zostały powołane;
The injured girl had to be taken to hospital. – Ranna dziewczyna musiała zostać przewieziona do szpitala.
ALE: *We went to the hospital to visit Tina.* – Poszliśmy do szpitala odwiedzić Tinę.
- ze słowem **work**, jeśli odnosi się ono do miejsca pracy;
I need to be at work by 10 o'clock. – Muszę być w pracy przed dziesiątą.
- ze słowami **home**, **mother**, **father** itp., jeśli mówimy o własnym domu, rodzicach itp.;
- kiedy podajemy środek transportu, używając konstrukcji **by** + rzeczownik (*by bus* – autobusem, *by ferry* – promem, *by train* – pociągiem, *by car* – samochodem itp.);
They travelled to Glasgow by train. – Pojechali do Glasgow pociągiem.
- z nazwami chorób;
He's got pneumonia. – Choruje na gruźlicę.
ALE: *flu/the flu* – grypa, *measles/the measles* – odra, *mumps /the mumps* – świnka.

Unit 4

Bezokolicznik

Bezokolicznik z partykułą **to** (**to-infinitive**) używany jest:

- dla wyrażenia celu;
Carl called to talk about our plans for tomorrow. – Carl zadzwonił, aby omówić nasze plany na jutro.
- po pewnych czasownikach (**agree** – zgadzać się, **appear** – wydawać się, **decide** – zdecydować się, **expect** – oczekiwać/spodziewać się, **hope** – mieć nadzieję, **plan** – planować, **promise** – obiecywać, **refuse** – odmawiać itp.);
They expect to finish the building work this afternoon. – Spodziewają się, że skończą prace budowlane dziś po południu.
- po wyrażeniach **would like** – chcieć, **would prefer** – woleć, **would love** – pragnąć itp., jeśli zdanie odnosi się do określonej, konkretnej sytuacji;
I would prefer to go out for dinner tonight. – Wolałbym dzisiaj zjeść kolację poza domem.
- po przymiotnikach wyrażających uczucia/stany emocjonalne (**happy** – szczęśliwy, **sad** – smutny, **glad** – zadowolony itp.), chęć/niechęć do z/robienia czegoś (**willing** – chętny, **eager** –

ochoczy/chętny, *reluctant* – niechętny itp.), cechy charakteru (*clever* – sprytny/pomysłowy, *kind* – uprzejmy/miły itp.), oraz po przymiotnikach *lucky* – szczęśliwy oraz *fortunate* – szczęśliwy);

I was sad to hear that Carol had lost her job. – Zrobiło mi się smutno, kiedy usłyszałem, że Carol straciła pracę.

Uwaga: przymiotników odnoszących się do cech charakteru możemy również użyć w konstrukcji bezosobowej.

It was kind of you to help Andrea with her essay. – Miło z twojej strony, że pomogłeś Andrei w wypracowaniu.

- po *too* oraz *enough*;
It isn't warm enough to go out without a coat. – Nie jest dość ciepło, żeby wychodzić z domu bez płaszcza.
- w konstrukcji z wyrazem *only*, kiedy mówimy o zdarzeniu, którego nie oczekiwaliśmy;
I finally arrived at the airport only to find out that my flight had been cancelled. – Dotarłem w końcu na lotnisko po to tylko, żeby się dowiedzieć, że mój lot został odwołany.
- po *it* + *be* + przymiotnik/rzeczownik;
It was easy to find the house after all. – Właściwie łatwo było znaleźć ten dom.
- po *be* + *first/second/next/last* itp. – być pierwszym/drugim/następnym/ostatnim itp.;
She was the first person to congratulate me after the game was over. – Była pierwszą osobą, która pogratulowała mi po zakończeniu meczu.
- po czasownikach i wyrażeniach takich jak *ask* – prosić, *learn* – dowiedzieć się, *explain* – wytłumaczyć, *decide* – zdecydować, *find out* – dowiedzieć się, *want* – chcieć, *want to know* – chcieć wiedzieć itp., po których użyty jest zaimek pytający;
The maths teacher explained how to solve the problem. – Nauczyciel matematyki wytłumaczył, jak rozwiązać problem.
Uwaga: po zaimku pytającym *why* NIE używamy *to-infinitive*, ale zdania z osobową formą czasownika.
I wonder why she didn't tell us. – Zastanawiam się, dlaczego nam nie powiedziała.
- w wyrażeniach *to tell you the truth* – mówiąc prawdę, *to be honest* – aby nie skłamać/mówiąc szczerze, *to sum up* – podsumowując, *to begin with* – po pierwsze itp.;
To tell you the truth I didn't expect that you would come. – Prawdę mówiąc, nie spodziewałam się, że przyjdiesz.
Uwaga: kiedy łączymy dwa bezokoliczniki z partykułą *to* przy pomocy słówek *and* lub *or*, możemy opuścić partykułę *to* przed drugim bezokolicznikiem.
I would like to go and see for myself what is happening. – Chciałbym pójść i sam zobaczyć, co się dzieje.

Bezokolicznika bez *to* używamy:

- po czasownikach modalnych;
Beth can speak German and Italian. – Beth mówi po niemiecku i włosku.
- po czasownikach *let* – pozwalać, *make* – sprawić/zmusić, *hear* – słyszeć, oraz *feel* – czuć/odczuwać;
They made him fill out a lot of forms. – Kazali mu wypełnić mnóstwo formularzy.
ALE: po czasownikach *make*, *hear*, *see* itp., użytych w stronie biernej (tzn. po *be made*, *be heard*, *be seen* itp.) używamy bezokolicznika z *to*.

He was made to fill out a lot of forms. – Musiał wypełnić mnóstwo formularzy (Zmuszono go do wypełnienia mnóstwa formularzy).

Uwaga: Po *see*, *hear* i *watch* może być użyta forma z *-ing* w stronie biernej, bez różnicy znaczenia.

He saw me talking to Anna. – Zobaczył, jak rozmawiałem z Anną.

I was seen talking to Anna. – Widziano, jak rozmawiałem z Anną.

- po *had better* – lepiej żeby, oraz *would rather* – woleć;
We had better take the train because the traffic is very bad at the moment. – Będzie lepiej, jeśli pojedziemy pociągiem, bo w tej chwili jest okropny ruch na drodze.
- po czasowniku *help* można użyć tak bezokolicznika z *to* jak i bez *to*;
She helped me (to) choose the carpet for the living room. – Pomogła mi wybrać dywan do salonu.

Forma z *-ing*

Formy odczasownikowej z końcówką *-ing* używamy:

- jako rzeczownika;
Smoking is very bad for your health. – Palenie jest bardzo szkodliwe dla zdrowia.
 - po pewnych czasownikach: *admit* – przyznać się do (zrobienia) czegoś, *appreciate* – być wdzięcznym za coś/wysoko sobie coś cenić, *avoid* – unikać (robienia) czegoś, *consider* – rozważyć coś/zrobienie czegoś, *continue* – kontynuować coś/robienie czegoś, *deny* – zaprzeczać czemuś/że się coś zrobiło, *fancy* – mieć ochotę na coś/zrobić coś, *go* – zabrać się do robienia czegoś, *imagine* – wyobrazić sobie coś/robienie czegoś, *mind* – mieć coś przeciwko czemuś/robieniu czegoś, *miss* – tęsknić za czymś/robieniem czegoś, *quit* – przestać coś robić, *save* – zaoszczędzić komuś czegoś/robienia czegoś/uratować kogoś przed czymś, *suggest* – zaproponować coś/zrobienie czegoś, *practise* – ćwiczyć coś/wykonywanie czegoś, *prevent* – zapobiec czemuś/zrobieniu czegoś;
Can you imagine winning the lottery? – Czy potrafisz sobie wyobrazić, że wygrasz na loterii?
 - po *love* – kochać/uwielbiać, *like* – lubić, *enjoy* – (bardzo) lubić/cieszyć się (z), *prefer* – woleć, *dislike* – nie lubić, oraz *hate* – nie cierpieć/nienawidzić, w celu wyrażenia względnie stałych upodobań;
ALE: jeśli informujemy, co byśmy woleli/czego byśmy nie chcieli w danej, konkretnej sytuacji, używamy *would like/would prefer/would love* oraz bezokolicznik z *to*.
 - po wyrażeniach *be busy* – być zajęтым czymś/robieniem czegoś, *it's no use* – nie ma sensu (robić coś), *it's no good* – na nic się nie zda (zrobienie czegoś), *it's (no) worth* – (nie) warto (robić czegoś), *what's the use of* – jaki sens ma (zrobienie czegoś), *can't help* – nie móc się powstrzymać od zrobienia czegoś, *there's no point in* – nie ma sensu (robienie czegoś), *can't stand* – nie móc znieść/nie cierpieć czegoś/robienia czegoś, *have difficulty in* – mieć problemy z czymś/ze zrobieniem czegoś, *have trouble* – nie radzić sobie z czymś/ze zrobieniem czegoś itp.;
- There is no point in talking to the boss about it, he never*

listens to us. – Nie ma po co rozmawiać o tym z szefem. On nas nigdy nie słucha.

- w wyrażeniach z czasownikami *spend*, *waste* i *lose* (*time*, *money* itp.);
He spent a lot of time and money repairing his car. – Poświęcił dużo czasu i pieniędzy na naprawę swojego samochodu.
- po przyimku *to* w wyrażeniach takich jak **look forward to** – nie móc się doczekać na coś/żeby coś zrobić, **be used to** – być przyzwyczajonym do (robienia) czegoś, **in addition to** – poza czymś/zrobieniem czegoś, **object to** – sprzeciwiać się czemuś/robieniu czegoś, **prefer (doing sth to sth else)** – woleć (robić coś, niż coś innego);
He prefers swimming to playing football. – Woli pływanie od gry w piłkę nożną.
- po innych przyimkach;
He was thinking of quitting his job. – Zastanawiał się nad zrezygnowaniem z pracy.
- po czasownikach *hear*, *listen to*, *notice*, *see*, *watch* oraz *feel*, jeśli odnosimy się do czynności niedokonanej, do jej fragmentu;
I heard Nicky talking to Chris. – Słyszałem, jak Nicky rozmawiał z Chris. (słyszałem tylko część rozmowy)
ALE: po tych samych czasownikach używamy bezokolicznika z *to*, jeśli odnosimy się do czynności kompleksowo, tzn. w całości.
I heard Nick tell the story. – Słyszałem Nicka, jak opowiedział tę historię. (usłyszałem całą historię)

Różnice znaczenia związane z użyciem bezokolicznika z *to* lub formy z końcówką *-ing*.

Czasowniki, po których użycie bezokolicznika z *to* lub formy z końcówką *-ing* zmienia przekazywane znaczenie:

- **forget + to + bezokolicznik** = zapomnieć o zrobieniu czegoś;
He forgot to lock the door. – Zapomniał zamknąć drzwi na klucz.
forget + forma z *-ing* = zapomnieć, że/jak się coś (z)robiło;
I'll never forget travelling around India. – Nigdy nie zapomnę swoich podróży po Indiach/jak podróżowałem po Indiach.
- **remember + to + bezokolicznik** = pamiętać, żeby coś zrobić;
Did you remember to turn off the lights. – Czy pamiętałeś, żeby wyłączyć światło?
remember + forma z *-ing* = pamiętać, że/jak się coś robiło;
I remember talking to Jane at the party. – Pamiętam, jak rozmawiałem z Jane na przyjęciu.
- **mean + to + bezokolicznik** = mieć zamiar/chcieć coś (z)robić;
I'm sorry, I never meant to upset you. – Przykro mi, wcale nie miałem zamiaru cię zdenerwować.
mean + forma z *-ing* = znaczyć/oznaczać coś/(z)robienie czegoś;
If I get this job, I'm afraid it will mean moving nearer the city centre. – Jeśli dostanę tę pracę, będzie to oznaczało, że będę musiał się przeprowadzić bliżej centrum.
- **try + to + bezokolicznik** = usiłować/starać się;
She tried to call you but she couldn't get through. – Usiłowała się dodzwonić, ale nie mogła dostać połączenia.
try + forma z *-ing* = próbować/sprawdzić, czy coś się uda zrobić, czy przyniesie oczekiwany skutek;
Why don't you try changing the batteries? – Czemu nie spróbujesz wymienić baterii?

- **stop + to + bezokolicznik** = zatrzymać się, żeby coś zrobić (przerwać jedną czynność, żeby zrobić coś innego);
After a couple of hours we stopped to have a rest. – Po kilku godzinach zrobiliśmy sobie przerwę na odpoczynek.
- **stop + forma z *-ing*** = przestać coś robić;
At five o'clock everyone stopped working and went home. – O piątej wszyscy przestali pracować i poszli do domu.

Podobieństwo

As – jako/Like – jak

Like używamy:

- z rzeczownikiem/zaimkiem/formą z *-ing* dla wyrażenia podobieństwa między osobami, rzeczami lub czynnościami;
She treats him like a servant. – Traktuje go jak służącego. (On nie jest służącym).
- z czasownikami *feel* – czuć się, *look* – wyglądać, *smell* – pachnieć, *taste* – smakować;
He looks like his brother. – Jest podobny do swojego brata.

As używamy:

- kiedy informujemy, w jakim charakterze występuje osoba lub rzecz, o której mówi zdanie;
He works as a personnel manager for that accounting firm. – Pracuje w tej firmie rachunkowej jako dyrektor do spraw pracowniczych.

Stopniowanie: stopień wyższy i najwyższy

Przymiotnika w stopniu wyższym używamy dla porównania dwóch osób, rzeczy lub miejsc pod względem tej samej cechy. Przymiotnika w stopniu najwyższym używamy, porównując daną osobę, rzecz itp. z większą liczbą podobnych obiektów. Z przymiotnikiem w stopniu wyższym używamy zwykle *than* – niż/od. Z przymiotnikiem w stopniu najwyższym używamy *the*.
He is older than me. – Jest starszy ode mnie.
He's the oldest person in the room. – Jest najstarszą osobą w tym pokoju.

Tworzenie form stopnia wyższego i najwyższego:

- do przymiotników jednosylabowych w stopniu wyższym dodajemy **-(e)r**, a w stopniu najwyższym **-(e)st**;
close – closer – closest
Uwaga: jeśli przymiotnik jednosylabowy zakończony jest pojedynczą spółgłoską, przed którą stoi samogłoska, w pisowni podwajamy końcową spółgłoskę.
big – bigger – biggest
- do przymiotników jednosylabowych zakończonych na **-ly**, **-y**, lub **-w**, także dodajemy **-(e)r**/**(e)st**;
narrow – narrower – narrowest
- do innych przymiotników dwusylabowych, a także do wszystkich ponaddwusylabowych przymiotników dodajemy w stopniu wyższym słówko **more**, a w stopniu najwyższym – słówko **most**;
intelligent – more intelligent – most intelligent

- do przysłówków o formie takiej samej jak odpowiadające im przymiotniki dodajemy odpowiednio **-er** i **-est**;
hard – harder – hardest
- do przysłówków dwusylabowych oraz złożonych dodajemy odpowiednio **more** i **most**;
slowly – more slowly – most slowly.
Uwaga: *clever* – bystry, *common* – pospolity/zwykły, *cruel* – okrutny, *friendly* – przyjacielski, *gentle* – łagodny, *pleasant* – przyjemny, *polite* – uprzejmy, *shallow* – płytki, *simple* – prosty/łatwy, *stupid* – głupi, *quiet* – cichy/spokojny tworzą formy stopnia wyższego przez dodanie **-er** lub **more**, a stopnia najwyższego – przez dodanie **-est** lub **most**.

Formy nieregularne:

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| <i>good</i> – dobry | <i>better</i> – lepszy | <i>best</i> – najlepszy |
| <i>bad</i> – zły | <i>worse</i> – gorszy | <i>worst</i> – najgorszy |
| <i>much</i> – dużo | <i>more</i> – więcej | <i>most</i> – najwięcej |
| <i>little</i> – mało | <i>less</i> – mniej | <i>least</i> – najmniej |
| <i>far</i> – daleko | <i>farther/further</i> – dalej | <i>farthest/furthest</i> – najdalej |
| <i>many/lots</i> – dużo | <i>more</i> – więcej | <i>most</i> – najwięcej |

Konstrukcje porównawcze

- **as** + przymiotnik w stopniu równym + **as** (tak... jak) używamy, aby wyrazić, że dwie osoby lub rzeczy są takie same jeśli chodzi o pewną cechę. W przeczeniach używamy **not as/ so ... as** (nie tak... jak).
The blue skirt is as expensive as the red one. – Ta niebieska spódnica jest tak samo droga jak ta czerwona.
- **less** + przymiotnik w stopniu równym + **than** (mniej... niż) używamy dla wyrażenia różnicy między dwoma osobami lub rzeczami. Znaczenie przeciwne wyraża konstrukcja **more ... than** (bardziej... niż).
Paul is less successful than his brother. – Paul odnosi mniej sukcesów niż jego brat.
- **the least** + przymiotnik w stopniu równym + **of/in** (najmniej... z) używamy przy porównywaniu więcej niż dwóch osób lub przedmiotów tego samego rodzaju. Znaczenie przeciwne wyraża konstrukcja **most ... of/in** (najbardziej... z).
She is the least ambitious person in the company. – Ona jest najmniej ambitną osobą w firmie.
- **much** – dużo/**a lot** – o wiele/**far** – znacznie/**a little** – trochę /**a bit** – troszkę/**slightly** – nieco/ + stopień wyższy przymiotnika wyraża, w jakim stopniu dwie osoby lub przedmioty różnią się od siebie.
Brian is slightly older than Claire. – Brian jest nieco starszy od Claire.
- przymiotnik w stopniu wyższym + **and** + przymiotnik w stopniu wyższym wyraża potęgowanie się jakiejś cechy, powiększanie się jakiejś różnicy.
The traffic gets worse and worse every day. – Ruch uliczny robi się z dnia na dzień coraz większy.
- **the** + przymiotnik w stopniu wyższym..., **the** + przymiotnik w stopniu wyższym (im/czym... tym...) stosujemy, jeśli dwie rzeczy zmieniają się jednocześnie, lub też jeśli zmiana jednej powoduje zmianę drugiej.
The longer the day went, the more tired she became. – Im było później, tym bardziej czuła się zmęczona.

- **by far** – zdecydowanie + **the** + przymiotnik w stopniu najwyższym służy podkreśleniu różnicy między jedną osobą lub rzeczą i pozostałymi osobami lub przedmiotami tego samego rodzaju.

Last year was by far the best the company has ever had. – Zeszły rok był zdecydowanie najlepszy w całej historii firmy.

Unit 5

Imiesłowy przymiotnikowe z końcówką **-ing** i **-ed**

Imiesłowów przymiotnikowych z końcówką **-ing** używamy dla określenia cechy przedmiotu. Pytamy o nie, używając **how** – jaki /jaka/jakie.

It was a boring lecture. – To był nudny wykład. (Jaki był wykład? Nudny).

Imiesłowów przymiotnikowych z końcówką **-ed** używamy dla określenia, jak ktoś się czuje lub czuł. Pytamy o nie, używając **how** – jak.

We were bored. – Byliśmy znudzeni. (Jak się czuliśmy? Znudzeni.)

Przekonanie/pewność

Must: być przekonanym, pewnym, że to, co mówimy, jest faktem. **Must** używamy w zdaniach twierdzących dla wyrażenia przeświadczenia o prawdziwości sytuacji, do której odnosi się komunikowane przez nas zdanie.

You've been travelling all day, you must be exhausted! – Cały dzień byłeś w podróży. Musisz być zmęczony! / Z pewnością jesteś zmęczony. (Jestem przekonany, że jesteś zmęczony).

Can't/couldn't: być pewnym, przekonanym, że coś jest niemożliwe.

Can't i **couldn't** używamy w zdaniach przeczących dla wyrażenia przeświadczenia, że sytuacja, do której odnosi się zdanie, nie jest prawdziwa.

That can't be Jason, he's on holiday in Spain at the moment. – To nie może być Jason/To na pewno nie Jason. Jason jest teraz na wakacjach w Hiszpanii. (Jestem przekonany, że to nie Jason).

Możliwość

Must: wyraża przymus, obowiązek, konieczność wykonania czegoś. Używa się go zwykle, gdy sam mówiący decyduje, że coś jest konieczne.

I must pay the electricity bill today. – Muszę dziś zapłacić rachunek za prąd.

Have to: wyraża konieczność/obowiązek. Zwykle używamy, gdy ktoś inny niż mówiący zdecydował, że coś jest konieczne.

The teacher said we had to hand our homework in tomorrow. – Nauczyciel powiedział, że jutro musimy oddać zadanie domowe. Uwaga: różnica między **must** i **have to** przybiera inny odcień w zdaniach pytających.

Do I have to wash the car now? – Czy muszę teraz umyć samochód? (Czy jest konieczne, bym to zrobił teraz?)

Must I wash the car now? – Czy muszę umyć samochód (właśnie) teraz? (Czy nalegasz na to, żebym to zrobił teraz?)

Should/Ought to: wyrażają powinność wykonania czegoś, radę, aby coś zrobić. Jest to mniej kategoriyczny sposób odnoszenia się do powinności niż *must/have to*.

We should redecorate the living room soon. – Powinniśmy odnowić salon w najbliższej przyszłości.

Need: wyraża konieczność.

Need I apply for the job in writing? – Czy muszę wystąpić o tę pracę na piśmie?

Uwaga: **need** może być użyte jako czasownik modalny lub jako czasownik główny, bez różnicy znaczenia.

Need I finish the report today? – Czy muszę (już) dzisiaj skończyć sprawozdanie? (czasownik modalny)

Do I need to finish the report today? – Czy muszę (już) dzisiaj skończyć sprawozdanie? (czasownik główny)

Brak konieczności

Needn't/Don't have to/Don't need to/ + present infinitive informuje, że nie jest konieczne, aby ktoś coś zrobił (w teraźniejszości lub przyszłości).

You don't need to take the dog for a walk, I will do it. – Nie musisz wyprowadzać psa – ja to zrobię.

Didn't need to/Didn't have to wyraża, że nie było konieczne, aby ktoś coś zrobił (w przeszłości). Nie wiadomo, czy czynność została wykonana, czy nie.

She didn't need to/have to pay the whole amount today. – Nie musiała wpłacać całej sumy dzisiaj. (Nie wiemy, czy wpłaciła, czy też nie).

Needn't + perfect infinitive bez to informuje, że chociaż nie było konieczne, aby coś zrobić, czynność ta została wykonana.

You needn't have typed the whole thing again. It was saved on the computer. – Nie musiałaś jeszcze raz wpisywać tego w całości, bo było zapisane w komputerze. (Zrobiłaś to niepotrzebnie).

Zakaz

Mustn't/can't wskazują, że nie wolno czegoś robić, bo jest to niezgodne z regulaminem/prawem lub dlatego, że ktoś zabronił wykonywania danej czynności.

You mustn't/can't drive if you haven't got a license. – Nie wolno prowadzić samochodu, jeśli się nie ma prawa jazdy.

Zarzuty/Pretensje

Could/Should/Might/Ought to/ + perfect infinitive używamy, jeśli mamy pretensje do kogoś za to, że zrobił coś lub że

czegoś nie zrobił. Uważamy, że byłoby lepiej, gdyby stało się inaczej, niż było w rzeczywistości.

They could have thanked me for everything I've done for them. – Mogli mi chociaż podziękować za wszystko, co dla nich zrobiłem.

Krótkie pytania na końcu zdania (Question Tags)

- Tworzymy je, używając czasownika posiłkowego oraz właściwego zaimka osobowego, odpowiadającego podmiotowi zdania. Czasownik posiłkowy jest ten sam, co w zdaniu głównym, a jeśli w zdaniu głównym nie ma czasownika posiłkowego, dodajemy *do/does* (w czasie *Present Simple*) lub *did* (w czasie *Past Simple*).
- Zdania z orzeczeniem w formie twierdzącej wymagają przeczącej formy *question tag* (z *not*). Zdania z orzeczeniem w formie przeczącej wymagają twierdzącej formy czasownika w *question tag* (bez *not*).

He works in a bank, doesn't he? – Pracuje w banku, nieprawdaż?

She couldn't remember his phone number, could she? – Nie mogła sobie przypomnieć jego numeru telefonu, prawda?

Uwaga: Niektóre czasowniki i wyrażenia wymagają specyficznych form w pytaniach *question tag*:

Let's – shall we?

Let's put some music on, shall we? – Włączmy muzykę, dobrze?

Let me/him – will you/won't you?

You'll let me borrow this shirt, won't you? – Pożyczysz mi tę koszulę, dobrze?

I have (= mam/posiadam) – haven't I?

He has a blue car, hasn't he? – Ma niebieski samochód, nieprawdaż?

I have (= inne znaczenia) – don't I?

Last week he had a cold, didn't he? – W ubiegłym tygodniu był przeziębiony, prawda?

This/That is – isn't it?

This restaurant is very cheap, isn't it? – Ta restauracja jest bardzo tania, prawda?

I am – aren't I?

I'm late, aren't I? – Spóźniłem się, prawda?

Forma rozkazująca – **will you/ won't you?**

Turn off the lights, will you/ won't you? – Zgaś światło, proszę (dobrze?).

Przecząca forma rozkazująca (**don't**) – **will you?**

Don't tell anyone, will you? – Nie mów nikomu, dobrze?

Unit 6

Strona bierna

Strona bierna składa się z odpowiedniej formy czasownika *to be* oraz formy *past participle* czasownika głównego (forma używana z czasami *Perfect*). Tylko czasowniki występujące z dopełnieniem mogą być użyte w stronie biernej (np. *live* – żyć/mieszkać, nie występuje w stronie biernej).

Strony biernej używamy:

- kiedy wykonawca lub wykonawcy czynności nie są znani, nie są ważni, lub też wtedy, gdy to, kto jest wykonawcą, wynika z kontekstu;
Jim's bike was stolen. – Rower Jima został ukradziony. (Nie wiemy, kto go ukradł).
The house is being redecorated. – Dom jest odnawiany. (Nie jest ważne, kto to wykonuje).
The thief has been arrested. – Złodziej został aresztowany. (Jeśli został aresztowany, musiła to zrobić policja).
- gdy sama czynność jest ważniejsza niż jej wykonawca, jak to jest w przypadku nagłówków w prasie, artykułów prasowych, ogłoszeń, reklam, instrukcji itp. ;
The annual general meeting will be held on June 25. – Doroczne zebranie ogólne odbędzie się 25 czerwca.
- kiedy chcemy uniknąć wskazywania wykonawcy czynności lub wydarzenia lub gdy odnosimy się do czegoś nieprzyjemnego i nie chcemy wskazywać winnych zaistniałej sytuacji;
Three people were seriously injured in the accident. – Troje ludzi zostało poważnie rannych w wypadku.

Zamiana zdań w stronie czynnej na stronę bierną.

- dopełnienie ze zdania czynnego staje się podmiotem zdania biernego;
- Czasownik w stronie czynnej zmieniamy na formę strony biernej w tym samym czasie gramatycznym;
- Jeśli jest to uzasadnione, podmiot zdania czynnego wymieniamy jako wykonawcę czynności po przyimku *by*;

| | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| STRONA CZYNNA | Podmiot <i>The chef</i> | Czasownik <i>was preparing</i> | Dopełnienie <i>a salad.</i> |
| | ↓ ↓ ↓ | | |
| STRONA BIERNA | Podmiot <i>A salad</i> | Czasownik <i>was being prepared</i> | Wykonawca <i>by the chef.</i> |

- Tylko te czasowniki, które występują w zdaniu z dopełnieniem, mają formę strony biernej.
Strona czynna: *Jackie lives on the third floor.* – Jackie mieszka na trzecim piętrze.
Strona bierna: brak, *to live* NIE występuje z dopełnieniem. (*The third floor is lived on by Jackie.*)
Uwaga: Niektóre czasowniki występujące z dopełnieniem nie mają formy biernej (*have* – mieć, *be* – być, *seem* – wydawać się, *fit* – pasować komuś/dobrze leżeć na kimś, *suit* – pasować, *resemble* – przypominać kogoś, *lack* – nie mieć czegoś itp.).
Rick has a red jumper. – Rick ma czerwony sweter.
NIE: *A red jumper is had by him.*
- W języku potocznym zamiast *to be* można użyć *to get*, gdy mowa o wydarzeniach przypadkowych, nieoczekiwanych.
He got injured when he was playing rugby. – Uległ kontuzji w trakcie gry w rugby.
(Zamiast: *He was injured ...*)
- Wykonawcę czynności wymieniamy po przyimku *by*. Jeśli wykonawca używa jakiegoś narzędzia, materiału, składnika w celu wykonania czynności, odnosimy się do owego elementu przy pomocy *with*.

The pasta sauce was made by Tony. It was made with fresh tomatoes from the garden. – Sos do makaronu został przyrządzony przez Tony'ego. Został on przygotowany ze świeżych pomidorów z ogródka.

- Jeśli podmiot zdania w stronie czynnej jest wyrażony przez zaimek *they, he, someone/somebody, one* lub przez wyraz *people*.
Somebody has cleaned the car. – Ktoś umył samochód. Zwykle nie wymieniamy go w zdaniu w stronie biernej jako wykonawcy czynności.
= *The car has been cleaned.* – Samochód został umyty.
- Nie pomijamy wykonawcy czynności, kiedy jest to określona lub też ważna osoba, a także wówczas, gdy odniesienie do tej osoby ma zasadnicze znaczenie dla przekazania danej informacji.
The film was directed by David Lynch. – Film został wyreżyserowany przez Davida Lyncha.
- Zdaniom w stronie czynnej z czasownikami występującymi z dwoma dopełnieniami, dalszym i bliższym, odpowiadają dwie konstrukcje bierne.
Strona czynna: *Lucy gave the letter to me.* – Lucy dała mi ten list.
Strona bierna: (1. wariant, występujący częściej): *I was given the letter by Lucy.* – Dostałem list od Lucy.
Strona bierna: (2. wariant, występujący rzadziej): *The letter was given to me by Lucy.* – List został mi przekazany przez Lucy/Dostałem list od Lucy.
Uwaga: W języku polskim tylko dopełnienie bliższe może zostać podmiotem zdania w stronie biernej, stąd tłumaczenia wariantu 2. na język polski zwykle nie są wierne.
- Jeśli w zdaniu czynnym czasownik występuje w połączeniu ze słówkiem typu *in, out, at, on, with, off* itp., które funkcjonuje jako przyimek bądź przysłówka związany z czasownikiem, słówko to musi być użyte z tym czasownikiem również w stronie biernej.
The ball hit Charlie on the head. – Piłka uderzyła Charliego w głowę.
Charlie was hit on the head by the ball. – Charlie został uderzony w głowę piłką.
- W stronie czynnej czasowniki *hear* – słyszeć, *help* – pomóc, *see* – widzieć oraz *make* – kazać/zmusić występują z bezokolicznikiem bez partykuły *to*. W stronie biernej czasowniki te występują z bezokolicznikiem z *to*.
Strona czynna: *Tina's mum made her clean her room.* – Mama Tiny zmusiła ją do posprzątania swojego pokoju.
Strona bierna: *Tina was made to clean her room.* – Tina została zmuszona do posprzątania swojego pokoju.
- Czasownik *let* – pozwolić nie występuje w stronie biernej. Dla wyrażenia jego sensu w stronie biernej używamy *be allowed to* – uzyskać pozwolenie.
Strona czynna: *The teacher let the children leave early.* – Nauczyciel pozwolił dzieciom wcześniej iść do domu.
Strona bierna: *The children were allowed to leave early.* – Dzieciom pozwolono wcześniej iść do domu.
- Pytania w stronie biernej, poza szykiem przestawnym, mają taką samą konstrukcję jak zdania twierdzące w stronie biernej.
Strona czynna: *Have they opened the new shopping centre yet?* – Czy oni otwarli już to nowe centrum handlowe?

Strona bierna: *Has the new shopping centre been opened (by them) yet?* – Czy to nowe centrum handlowe zostało już (przez nich) otwarte?

- Aby zapytać o wykonawcę czynności przy użyciu strony biernej, stosujemy konstrukcję *Who/What ... by?*

Who was the book written by? – Przez kogo została napisana ta książka?

Zdania względne

Podrzędne zdania względne wprowadzają zaimki względne lub przysłówki względne, które odnoszą się do składnika zdania nadrzędnego i identyfikują osobę, rzecz itd., do której ten składnik się odnosi.

Zaimki względne:

Who/that – który/która/które itd., odnoszą się do osób.

Which/that – który/która itd., odnoszą się do rzeczy lub zwierząt.

Whose – którego/której itd., zastępuje określnik dzierżawczy (*my, your, his* itd.) i odnosi się do osób, rzeczy oraz zwierząt. Wyraża związek przynależności, np. posiadanie.

- Who, which** i **that** można opuścić, kiedy zastępują dopełnienie w zdaniu podrzędnym.

He's the person (who) I am going to be working for. – To on jest tą osobą, u której będę pracował.

- Whom** można użyć zamiast **who**, kiedy zastępuje dopełnienie w zdaniu podrzędnym. **Whom** zamiast **who** lub **that** używamy zawsze wtedy, kiedy stoi po przyimku.

That's the girl to whom Rob was speaking at the party last night. – To jest ta dziewczyna, z którą Rob rozmawiał wczoraj na przyjęciu.

- Nie można opuścić **who/which/that**, jeśli zastępują podmiot w zdaniu podrzędnym, tzn. jeśli między zaimkiem względnym i czasownikiem nie stoi rzeczownik lub zaimek w funkcji podmiotu.

The woman who owns that restaurant is French. – Kobieta, która jest właścicielką tej restauracji, jest Francuzką.

- Nigdy nie opuszczamy **whose**.

That's the man whose son had the accident. – To jest ten mężczyzna, którego syn miał ten wypadek.

Przysłówki względne:

When/that używamy w odniesieniu do czasu. **When/that** można opuścić w zdaniu. *That was the year (when/that) we finished school.* – To był rok, w którym skończyliśmy szkołę.

Where odnosi się do miejsca.

The hospital where I was born is closing down. – Szpital, w którym się urodziłem, jest w trakcie likwidacji.

Why używamy mówiąc o przyczynie zaistniałej sytuacji, zwykle po rzeczowniku **reason** – powód. **Why** można opuścić.

The reason (why) he did that is still not clear. – Nadal nie jest jasny powód, dlaczego on to zrobił.

Zdania względne ograniczające/nieograniczające

Ograniczające zdanie względne podaje informację konieczną dla zrozumienia sensu zdania nadrzędnego, ponieważ precyzuje, o kogo lub o co chodzi w tym zdaniu. Wprowadza go **who, which, that, whose, where, when**, lub **the reason (why)**. W języku angielskim nie wolno w takim zdaniu postawić przed zaimkiem względnym przecinka.

The man who sold me the car said it had never broken down. – Człowiek, który sprzedał mi to auto, twierdził, że jeszcze nigdy się nie zepsuło.

Nieograniczające zdanie względne uzupełnia informacje o danym składniku zdania nadrzędnego, tzn. podaje dodatkową informację o nim. Składnik ten jest w zdaniu nadrzędnym określony, tzn. wiadomo, o kogo lub o co chodzi, i dlatego nieograniczające zdanie względne nie jest niezbędne dla zrozumienia treści zdania głównego. Przed zaimkiem lub przysłówkiem względnym, wprowadzającym nieograniczające zdanie względne musi stać przecinek. Aby wprowadzić takie zdanie, używamy **who, whom, which, whose, where** lub **when** (NIE używamy **that**).

The man, who was very persuasive, sold me the car for £1000. – Mężczyzna, który miał wielki dar przekonywania, sprzedał mi ten samochód za 1000 funtów.

Unit 7

Konstrukcje bezosobowe

Konstrukcje bezosobowe to zdania, w których nie wymieniana jest bezpośredniego wykonawcy danej czynności. Należą do nich zdania z czasownikiem **have** – kazać/sprawić, że/spowodować/dać do zrobienia.

- Have** + dopełnienie + forma **past participle** (forma czasownika używana z czasami **Perfect**) wskazuje, że w konsekwencji pewnego planu, umowy, ustaleń itp. ktoś ma zrobić coś za nas. Ponieważ zdania takie kładą nacisk na skutki danej czynności, ich znaczenie bliskie jest stronie biernej.

Jackie had her jacket cleaned at the dry cleaner's. – Jackie oddała swoją kurtkę do czyszczenia do pralni chemicznej. (Jackie sama nie prała tej kurtki).

Uwaga: W języku polskim dość często odpowiednikiem konstrukcji **have something done** jest zdanie złożone z podmiotu + czasownika + dopełnienia, które można interpretować dwojako: 1. podmiot sam wykonywał czynność (konstrukcja osobowa) lub 2. podmiot nie wykonywał czynności osobiście (konstrukcja bezosobowa).

- Have** jest czasownikiem głównym w tej konstrukcji. W zdaniach pytających dodajemy **do/does** (w czasie **Present Simple**) lub **did** (w czasie **Past Simple**).

Did you have the photographs developed yesterday? – Czy oddałaś wczoraj zdjęcia do wywołania?

- Konstrukcji **have something done** używamy również, kiedy mówimy o czymś nieprzyjemnym, co przydarzyło się komuś. *Last night Neil had his mobile phone stolen.* – Wczoraj w noc ukradziono Neilowi telefon komórkowy.

- W mowie potocznej zamiast **have** można użyć **get**.
*I must **get** a new lock fitted on the front door.* – Muszę dać do założenia nowy zamek w drzwiach wejściowych. / Muszę założyć nowy zamek w drzwiach wejściowych.

Uwaga: Należy zwrócić uwagę na szyk wyrazów w zdaniu. Porównaj zdania:

Tony had his car repaired. – Tony oddał auto do naprawy. (Nie naprawiał auta sam).

Tony had repaired his car. – Tony naprawił auto. (Sam dokonał naprawy).

| | Konstrukcja osobowa | Konstrukcja bezosobowa |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| | <i>to wash the windows</i> – umyć okna (samemu) | <i>to have the windows washed</i> – zamówić (kogoś) do mycia okien |
| Present Simple | <i>She washes the windows.</i> | <i>She has the windows washed.</i> |
| Present Continuous | <i>She is washing the windows.</i> | <i>She is having the windows washed.</i> |
| Past Simple | <i>She washed the windows.</i> | <i>She had the windows washed.</i> |
| Past Continuous | <i>She was washing the windows.</i> | <i>She was having the windows washed.</i> |
| Future Simple | <i>She will wash the windows.</i> | <i>She will have the windows washed.</i> |
| Future Continuous | <i>She will be washing the windows.</i> | <i>She will be having the windows washed.</i> |
| Present Perfect | <i>She has washed the windows.</i> | <i>She has had the windows washed.</i> |
| Present Perfect Continuous | <i>She has been washing the windows.</i> | <i>She has been having the windows washed.</i> |
| Past Perfect | <i>She had washed the windows.</i> | <i>She had had the windows washed.</i> |
| Past Perfect Continuous | <i>She had been washing the windows.</i> | <i>She had been having the windows washed.</i> |
| Bezokolicznik | <i>She should wash the windows.</i> | <i>She should have the windows washed.</i> |
| Forma z -ing | <i>It's worth washing the windows.</i> | <i>It's worth having the windows washed.</i> |

Mowa zależna – zdania oznajmujące

Mowa zależna to przekazanie znaczenia czyjejs wypowiedzi, ale bez bezpośredniego cytowania. W zdaniach w mowie zależnej nie ma cudzysłowu. Spójnik **that** – że, może, lecz nie musi być użyty po czasowniku w zdaniu nadrzędnym (*say, tell, suggest* itp.).
She said (that) she wouldn't be back until 10 o'clock. – Powiedziała, że nie wróci przed dziesiątą.

Say : Tell – powiedzieć

- say + to + dopełnienie:**
*He **said to us** he was very tired.* – Powiedział nam, że jest bardzo zmęczony.

- say** bez dopełnienia: *He **said** he was very tired.* – Powiedział, że jest bardzo zmęczony.
- tell + dopełnienie:** *He **told us** he was very tired.* – Powiedział nam, że jest bardzo zmęczony.

Utarte wyrażenia z **say, tell** oraz **ask:**

Say: ~ **hello** – powiedzieć dzień dobry/cześć, ~ **good morning/goodbye** itd. – powiedzieć dzień dobry/ do widzenia itd.; ~ **something/nothing** – powiedzieć coś/nie powiedzieć nic itd.; ~ **so** – mówić tak/twierdzić, ~ **a prayer** – odmówić modlitwę/zmówić pacierz, ~ **a few words** – powiedzieć parę słów, ~ **no more** – nic więcej nie powiedzieć, ~ **for certain/sure** – powiedzieć z pewnością itp.

Tell: ~ **the truth** – powiedzieć prawdę; ~ **a lie** – kłamać, ~ **a story** – opowiedzieć historyjkę/bajkę; ~ **a secret** – zdradzić komuś sekret; ~ **a joke** – opowiedzieć kawał, ~ **the time** – powiedzieć, która jest godzina/znać się na zegarze/wskazywać czas, ~ **the difference** – odróżnić coś od czegoś; ~ **one from another** – rozróżnić (dwie osoby lub przedmioty), ~ **sb one's name** – przedstawić się komuś, ~ **sb the way** – wskazać komuś drogę, ~ **someone's fortune** – przepowiadać komuś przyszłość itp.

Ask: ~ **a question** – zadać pytanie/zapytać, ~ **a favour** – poprosić o przysługę, ~ **the price** – zapytać o cenę, ~ **after somebody** – dopytywać się o kogoś, ~ **the time** – zapytać, która jest godzina, ~ **around** – popytać/rozpytać się, ~ **for something/somebody** – poprosić o coś/poprosić kogoś (np. do telefonu) itd.

Zdania oznajmujące w mowie zależnej

- W mowie zależnej zaimki osobowe oraz określniki i zaimki dzierżawcze zmieniają się zgodnie ze znaczeniem przekazywanych treści.
John said, "I'm having my bike repaired." – John powiedział: Mój rower jest (właśnie) w naprawie.
John said (that) he was having his bike repaired. – John powiedział, że jego rower jest (właśnie) w naprawie.
- Możemy przytaczać czyjeś słowa długo po tym, jak zostały wypowiedziane (relacja oddalona w czasie) lub wkrótce po ich wypowiedzeniu (relacja bieżąca).

Relacja bieżąca

Czasz w zdaniu podrzędnym mogą zmienić się lub pozostać niezmiennymi w mowie zależnej.

Mowa niezależna: *Tim said, "I still **haven't done** my homework."* – Tim powiedział: Jeszcze nie zrobiłem zadania domowego.

Mowa zależna: *Tim said (that) he still **hasn't/hadn't done** his homework.* – Tim powiedział, że jeszcze nie zrobił zadania domowego.

Relacja oddalona w czasie

Zazwyczaj przytaczamy czyjeś słowa długo po tym, kiedy zostały wypowiedziane, stąd czasownik w zdaniu nadrzędnym wprowadzający przytaczaną wypowiedź ma formę czasu **Past Simple**, a czasz z zdaniu podrzędnym zmieniają się w następujący sposób:

| Mowa niezależna | Mowa zależna |
|--|--|
| Present Simple (Present Perfect Simple) → Past Simple "My train arrives at 3 o'clock". | He said (that) his train arrived at 3 o'clock. |
| Present Continuous → Past Continuous "I am playing chess this afternoon." | He said (that) he was playing chess that afternoon. |
| Present Perfect → Past Perfect "I have made lasagne." | He said (that) he had made lasagne. |
| Past Simple → Past Simple lub Past Perfect "I paid five pounds for the book." | He said (that) he paid/had paid five pounds for the book. |
| Past Continuous → Past Continuous lub Past Perfect Continuous "I was walking to the bus stop." | He said that he was walking /had been walking to the bus stop. |
| will → would "I will return the videos tomorrow." | He said that he would return the videos the next day. |

- Zgodnie z logiką przekazywanych treści, również pewne słowa i wyrażenia dotyczące relacji czasowych muszą być odpowiednio zmienione:

| | | |
|-----------|---|------------------------------------|
| now | → | then, immediately |
| today | → | that day |
| yesterday | → | the day before, the previous day |
| tomorrow | → | the next/following day |
| this week | → | that week |
| last week | → | the week before, the previous week |
| next week | → | the week after, the following week |
| ago | → | before |
| here | → | there |
| come | → | go |
| bring | → | take |

- Jeśli czasownik w zdaniu nadrzędnym, wprowadzający przytaczaną wypowiedź, ma formę czasu **Present Simple**, **Future Simple** lub **Present Perfect**, czasy w zdaniu podrzędnym nie zmieniają się w mowie zależnej.

Ann has said, "Breakfast is ready." – Anna powiedziała: śniadanie jest gotowe.

Ann has said (that) breakfast is ready. – Anna powiedziała, że śniadanie jest gotowe.

- Czasy mogą się zmienić lub pozostać niezmienione, jeśli przytaczamy sądy powszechnie uważane za prawdziwe, znane lub wynikające z praw natury.

The teacher said: "Malta is an island." – Nauczyciel powiedział: Malta jest wyspą.

The teacher said (that) Malta is/was an island. – Nauczyciel powiedział, że Malta jest wyspą.

Pytania w mowie zależnej

- Najbardziej typowymi czasownikami wprowadzającymi pytanie są: **ask** – pytać, **inquire** – zapytać, spytać, wypytywać o coś, **wonder** – zastanawiać się, oraz wyrażenie **want to know** – chcieć się dowiedzieć itp.
- Jeśli pytanie rozpoczyna się słówkiem pytającym (**who**, **where**, **how**, **when**, **what** itd.), stawiamy je na początku również w zdaniu podrzędnym w mowie zależnej. Pytanie w mowie niezależnej: **What time is it, please?** – Przepraszam, która godzina? Pytanie w mowie zależnej: *He asked me what the time was.* – Zapytała, która godzina.
- Jeśli pytanie rozpoczyna się od czasownika posiłkowego (**be**, **do**, **have**) lub modalnego (**can**, **may** itp.), na początku zdania podrzędnego w mowie zależnej stawiamy **if/whether** – czy. Pytanie w mowie niezależnej: *Are there any oranges left?* – Czy zostały jeszcze jakieś pomarańcze? Pytanie w mowie zależnej: *He asked me if there were any oranges left.* – Zapytał, czy zostały jeszcze jakieś pomarańcze.
- Pytania w mowie zależnej mają szyk zdania oznajmującego i nie stawiamy przy nich znaku zapytania, a także pomijamy **please**, **well**, **oh** itp. Czasy, zaimki i określniki oraz określenia czasu ulegają takim samym zmianom, jak w przypadku zdań oznajmujących. Pytanie w mowie niezależnej: *Can you tell me when the next bus to Leeds is, please?* – Czy możesz mi powiedzieć, o której odjeżdża następny autobus do Leeds? Pytanie w mowie zależnej: *She asked me when the next bus to Leeds was.* – Zapytała, o której odjeżdża następny autobus do Leeds.

Rozkazy w mowie zależnej

Aby przytoczyć rozkaz, w mowie zależnej stosujemy czasowniki **order** – rozkazać, lub **tell** – powiedzieć/rozkazać + dopełnienie bliższe + (**not**) **to** + bezokolicznik.

Rozkaz w mowie niezależnej: *Cease fire!* – Przerwać ogień!

Rozkaz w mowie zależnej: *He ordered them to cease fire.* – Rozkazał im przerwać ogień.

Rozkaz w mowie niezależnej: *Stop talking!* – Prześń rozmawiać!

Rozkaz w mowie zależnej: *She told me to stop talking.* – Kazała mi przestać rozmawiać.

Unit 8

Polecenia, prośby, sugestie itp. w mowie zależnej

Aby przytoczyć polecenie, prośbę, sugestię, instrukcję itp., używamy specjalnego czasownika wprowadzającego zdanie podrzędne oraz bezokolicznik z **to**, formy z **-ing** lub zdania poprzedzonego spójnikiem **that**, w zależności od wymagań gramatycznych danego czasownika wprowadzającego.

| | Mowa niezależna | Mowa zależna |
|---|--|--|
| Bezokolicznik z to | | |
| agree – zgodzić się | "Yes, I'll lend you the CD." | He agreed to lend me the CD. |
| *claim – twierdzić | "I'm working on a top secret project." | He claimed to be working on a top secret project. |
| *demand – żądać | "I want to be served immediately." | He demanded to be served immediately. |
| offer – (za)oferować | "Would you like me to buy tickets for the concert?" | He offered to buy tickets for the concert. |
| *promise – obiecać | "I promise I'll call you as soon as I get home." | He promised to call me as soon as he got home. |
| refuse – odmówić | "No, I won't do what she wants." | He refused to do what she wanted. |
| *threaten – (za)grozić | "Be quiet or I'll give you extra homework." | He threatened to give us extra homework if we weren't quiet. |
| + sb + bezokolicznik z to | | |
| advise – (po/do)radzić | "You should try to get more exercise." | He advised me to try to get more exercise. |
| allow – pozwolić | "You can watch the film on TV." | He allowed me to watch the film on TV. |
| ask – (za)pytać | "Where do you live?" | He asked me where I live. |
| beg – błagać | "Please, please, you have to do something." | He begged me to do something. |
| command – kazać/polecić | "Put the gun down." | He commanded her to put the gun down. |
| encourage – zachęcić | "You should come to the party." | He encouraged me to go to the party. |
| forbid – zabronić | "You cannot listen to your music at this time of night." | He forbade me to listen to my music at that time of night. |
| invite – zaprosić | "Will you come to my wedding reception?" | He invited me to go to his wedding reception. |
| order – kazać | "Do twenty press ups at once!" | He ordered me to do twenty press ups immediately. |
| *remind – przypomnieć | "Don't forget to lock the door when you leave." | He reminded me to lock the door when I left. |
| *warn – ostrzegać | "Be careful, don't believe everything she says." | He warned me not to believe everything she says. |

| + forma z -ing | | |
|--|--|---|
| accuse sb of – oskarżyć kogoś o coś | "She told Mary my secret." | He accused her of telling his secret to Mary. |
| *admit (to) – przyznać się (do czegoś) | "Yes, I dropped the glass." | He admitted to dropping/having dropped the glass. |
| apologise for – przeprosić za | "I'm sorry I am late." | He apologised for being late. |
| *boast about/of – chwalić się czymś | "I'm an excellent singer." | He boasted of being an excellent singer. |
| *complain (to sb) of/about – skarżyć się (komuś) na coś | "I feel very hungry." | He complained (to me) of feeling very hungry. |
| *deny – zaprzeczyć | "I didn't steal the money!" | He denied stealing/having stolen the money. |
| *insist on – nalegać na | "I am going to give you a lift home." | He insisted on giving me a lift home. |
| *suggest – (za)proponować | "Why don't we play badminton tomorrow?" | He suggested playing badminton the next day. |
| + zdanie z that | | |
| explain – wyjaśnić | "It's quicker to take the train because the traffic is bad." | He explained that it was quicker to take the train because the traffic was bad. |
| inform sb – (po)informować kogoś | "The flight has been cancelled due to bad weather." | He informed us that the flight had been cancelled due to bad weather. |

*Czasowniki poprzedzone gwiazdką mogą być również użyte ze zdaniem podrzędnym, poprzedzonym spójnikiem **that** w mowie zależnej.

He claimed that he knew nothing about it. – Twierdził, że nic o tym nie wiedział.

Uwaga: Przytaczając rozkazy i prośby zaprzeczone (z **not**) zwykle, używamy **not** + bezokolicznik z **to**.

Mowa niezależna: Mum said, "**Don't touch** the iron, it's hot!" – Mama powiedziała: Nie ruszajcie żelazka – jest gorące!

Mowa zależna: Mum told us **not to touch** the iron because it was hot. – Mama powiedziała, żebyśmy nie ruszali żelazka, bo jest gorące.

- W rozmowie używamy jednocześnie zdań oznajmujących, rozkazów i pytań. Przytaczając je w mowie zależnej, używamy spójników, np.: **and**, **as**, **adding that**, **and he/she added that**, **because**, **but**, **since** itp. Nie przytaczamy w mowie zależnej wykrzykników, np. **oh!**, **oh dear!**, partykuł, np. **well** itp. Mowa niezależna: "Oh! That's a nice dress," Cathy said to me, "It suits you perfectly." – O! Fajna sukienka – powiedziała mi Cathy – świetnie na tobie leży.

Mowa zależna: *Cathy said that it was a nice dress and added that it suited me perfectly.* – Cathy powiedziała, że sukienka jest fajna i dodała, że świetnie na mnie leży.

Rzeczowniki policzalne/niepoliczalne

- Rzeczowniki policzalne odnoszą się do rzeczy, które można policzyć (*one apple* – jedno jabłko, *two apples* – dwa jabłka itd.). Rzeczowniki niepoliczalne odnoszą się do przedmiotów, które nie dają się policzyć (*bread* – chleb, *water* – woda). Takie rzeczowniki mają tylko formę liczby pojedynczej i nie używa się ich w połączeniu z przedimkiem nieokreślonym *a/an*.

Do rzeczowników niepoliczalnych zaliczamy:

- nazwy substancji i materiałów (*orange juice* – sok pomarańczowy, *butter* – masło, *sugar* – cukier itp.);
- nazwy przedmiotów szkolnych/dyscyplin naukowych (*chemistry* – chemia, *history* – historia, *maths* – matematyka itp.);
- nazwy dyscyplin sportowych (*football* – piłka nożna, *rugby* – rugby, *cricket* – krykieta itp.);
- nazwy języków (*Italian* – włoski, *Japanese* – japoński, *Arabic* – arabski);
- nazwy chorób (*chickenpox* – ospa, *malaria* – malaria, *asthma* – astma);
- nazwy zjawisk naturalnych (*rain* – deszcz, *snow* – śnieg, *mist* – mgła/mgielek);
- rzeczowniki zbiorowe (*baggage* – bagaż, *money* – pieniądze, *furniture* – meble);
- inne, głównie niektóre rzeczowniki abstrakcyjne (*accommodation* – zakwaterowanie, *anger* – złość, *luck* – szczęśliwy traf).

Some/Any/No

Some, *any* oraz *no* używa się z rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi oraz z rzeczownikami policzalnymi w liczbie mnogiej: *some water* – trochę wody, *some potatoes* – trochę ziemniaków.

- Some*, również wtedy kiedy jest składnikiem zaimków złożonych (*somebody* – ktoś, *someone* – ktoś, *something* – coś, *somewhere* – gdzieś itd.), zwykle używa się go w zdaniach twierdzących. *There is some water left in the bottle* – W butelce zostało trochę wody.
- Some*, również wtedy gdy jest składnikiem zaimków złożonych, używamy go w zdaniach pytających, kiedy spodziewamy się potwierdzenia (*yes* – tak), np. gdy oferujemy coś lub o coś prosimy. *Would you like something to eat?* – Czy chciałbyś coś zjeść?
- Any*, również wtedy gdy jest składnikiem zaimków złożonych (*anyone* – ktoś/ktokolwiek, *anything* – coś/cokolwiek), używamy zwykle w zdaniach pytających. *Has anyone seen Lucy today?* – Czy ktoś widział dziś Lucy?

Not any używamy w zdaniach przeczących. *There isn't any petrol in the tank.* – W baku nie ma benzyny.

Any, również wtedy gdy jest składnikiem zaimka złożonego, może być użyte z wyrazem funkcjonującym jako negacja, np. *without* – bez, *never* – nigdy, *rarely* – rzadko. *I have never met anyone like her before.* – Nigdy wcześniej nie spotkałem kogoś takiego jak ona.

- Any* (również jako składnik zaimka złożonego) użyty w zdaniu twierdzącym przybiera inne znaczenie. *We can go anywhere you like.* – Możemy pójść dokąd tylko zachcesz. (Nie jest ważne, dokąd pójdziemy, możemy iść dokądkolwiek). *Anyone could have told you that.* – Każdy mógł ci to powiedzieć. (Nieważne, kto by ci to powiedział).
- No*, również jako składnik zaimka złożonego, zastępuje *not* w zdaniu przeczącym. *Dara didn't do anything* = *Dara did nothing.* – Dara nic nie zrobiła. *There wasn't anybody there.* = *There was nobody there.* = Nikogo tam nie było.
Uwaga: Po zaimkach złożonych z *some*, *any* oraz *no* użytych w funkcji podmiotu czasownik przybiera formę 3 osoby liczby pojedynczej. *There is nothing we can do.* – Nic nie możemy zrobić.

Every/Each

Each – każdy, oraz *every* – każdy/każda/każde/wszystek/wszyscy/wszystkie, używane są z rzeczownikami policzalnymi w liczbie pojedynczej. *Each* używamy zwykle w odniesieniu do dwóch osób lub przedmiotów, *every* używamy zaś zwykle w odniesieniu do trzech i więcej osób lub rzeczy.

She was carrying a suitcase in each hand. – W obu rękach niosła walizki.

Every house in the street has a blue front door. – Wszystkie domy przy tej ulicy mają niebieskie drzwi wejściowe.

- Zaimki *everyone* – każdy/wszyscy, *everybody* – każdy/wszyscy, *everything* – wszystko oraz przysłówki *everywhere* – wszędzie, stosowane są w zdaniach twierdzących, pytających i przeczących. Jeśli użyte są w funkcji podmiotu, stojący po nich czasownik ma formę 3 osoby liczby pojedynczej. *Every* używamy zwykle wtedy, kiedy mówiąc o osobach lub przedmiotach, odnosimy się do nich jako do pewnej całości. *Every person in the room was listening to the speech.* – Wszystkie osoby w sali słuchały przemówienia.
Each używamy zwykle wtedy, gdy o każdej osobie lub przedmiocie w grupie myślimy z osobna, pojedynczo. *He spoke to each person in turn.* – Rozmawiał z każdym z osobna. (Rozmawiał z nimi pojedynczo).
- Every* używamy również, informując, z jaką częstotliwością coś ma miejsce. *The train leaves every hour.* – Pociąg odjeżdża co godzinę.
- Every*, ale nie *each*, używamy z wyrazami lub wyrażeniami typu *almost* – prawie, *nearly* – prawie, *practically* – praktycznie, *without exception* – bez wyjątku. *In winter it rains almost every day.* – Zimą deszcz pada prawie codziennie.

A few/Few – A little/Little

A few oraz *few* używamy z rzeczownikami policzalnymi w liczbie mnogiej. *A little* oraz *little* używamy z rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi.

- A few* znaczy kilka/parę/trochę i ma zabarwienie pozytywne. *We have a few hours before we need to be at the station, shall we go and get something to eat.* – Mamy kilka godzin do odjazdu pociągu. Pójdziemy coś zjeść?

Few znaczy niewiele/m mało, ma więc zabarwienie negatywne. Często występuje z wyrazem **very**, który podkreśla jego negatywne znaczenie.

There were (very) few people left at the office after 5 o'clock. – Bardzo mało ludzi zostało w biurze po godzinie piątej.

- **A little** znaczy trochę/nieco, a więc niewiele, ale wystarczająco i dlatego ma zabarwienie pozytywne.

There is a little coffee left, would you like another cup? – Zostało jeszcze trochę kawy. Czy miałbyś ochotę na jeszcze jedną filiżankę?

- **Little** znaczy mało, prawie nic, ma więc zabarwienie negatywne. Często występuje z wyrazem **very**, podkreślającym jego negatywny sens.

There is (very) little milk left. I'll go and buy some. – Zostało bardzo mało mleka. Pójdę i kupię trochę.

A lot of/lots/much/many

- **A lot of/lots of** – dużo/wiele/mnóstwo, używamy z rzeczownikami policzalnymi w liczbie mnogiej i z rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi, zwykle w zdaniach twierdzących. Jeśli po **a lot/lots of** nie występuje rzeczownik, opuszczamy **of**.

Were there a lot of/lots of apples on the tree? – Czy na jabłoni było dużo jabłek?

Yes, there were lots. – Tak, mnóstwo.

- **Much** i **many** występują zazwyczaj w pytaniach i przeczeniach. **Much** występuje z rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi, a **many** z policzalnymi w liczbie mnogiej.

There aren't many parks in the centre of the city. – W centrum miasta nie ma wielu parków.

Did you spend much money at the market? – Czy wydałaś dużo pieniędzy na targu?

- **How much** i **how many** używamy w pytaniach i przeczeniach. **How much** + rzeczownik niepoliczalny → ilość

How many + rzeczownik policzalny → liczba

How much salt shall I put in the sauce? – Ile soli dodać do sosu?

How many children does she have? – Ile ona ma dzieci?

- **Too much** – za/zbyt wiele/dużo, występuje z rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi. Ma zabarwienie negatywne, ponieważ wskazuje, że czegoś jest więcej, niż potrzeba lub niż by się chciało. *I couldn't sleep, the workmen were making too much noise.* – Nie mogłem spać. Robotnicy robili za dużo hałasu.

- **Too many** – za (zbyt) wiele/dużo, występuje z rzeczownikami policzalnymi w liczbie mnogiej. Tak samo jak **too much** ma wydźwięk negatywny.

It was very crowded. There were too many people there. – Był ścisk. Było tam za dużo ludzi.

- **Many/much/some/any/most/(a) few/(a) little/several/one/two ... + of + the/tha/tthis/these/those** używamy w odniesieniu do pewnej części określonego zbioru/grup osób lub rzeczy.

Some of the houses in that street are very expensive. – Niektóre domy przy tamtej ulicy są bardzo drogie.

ALE: *Some houses are very expensive.* – Niektóre domy są bardzo drogie. (Mówimy o domach w ogóle).

Zdania warunkowe typu 2 i 3

- Zdań warunkowych typu 2, używamy, mówiąc o wyobrażonej sytuacji, która nie ma miejsca w rzeczywistości i której zaistnienie w teraźniejszości lub przyszłości jest mało prawdopodobne, o ile jest w ogóle możliwe. W zdaniu podrzędnym (po spójniku **if** – jeśli/jeżeli/gdyby) można użyć formy **were** zamiast **was**, niezależnie od liczby i osoby podmiotu. Konstrukcji **If I were you ...** możemy użyć dla udzielenia komuś rady.

| If-clause | Main Clause |
|---|---|
| If + Past Simple/ Past Continuous | → would/could/might + bezokolicznik bez to |
| If I watched that serial, I would know what they were talking about. – Gdybym oglądał ten serial, wiedziałbym, o czym rozmawiają. | |
| If Jack was playing today, we would have a much better chance of winning. – Gdyby Jack dziś grał, miałbyśmy o wiele większe szanse na wygraną. | |
| If I were you, I would tell her how you feel. – Na twoim miejscu powiedziałbym jej, jak się czujesz. | |

- Zdań warunkowych typu 3, używamy, mówiąc o hipotetycznej (niezrealizowanej) sytuacji w przeszłości. Można ich również użyć dla wyrażenia żalu lub dezaprobaty.

| If-clause | Main Clause |
|---|---|
| If + Past Perfect/ Past Perfect Continuous | → would/could/might + have + past participle |
| If they had invited me, I would have gone to the party. – Gdyby mnie zaprosili, poszedłbym na to przyjęcie. (kiedyś w przeszłości) | |
| If it hadn't been raining today, we would have gone to the beach. – Gdyby dziś nie padało, poszlibyśmy na plażę. | |

Zdania wyrażające życzenia, pragnienia

- W zdaniach wyrażających życzenia używamy czasownika **wish** – chcieć, lub wyrażenia **if only** – gdyby tylko. **If only** mocniej wyraża życzenie mówiącego niż **wish**.

| Czas | | Użycie |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| + Past Simple/Past Continuous | <i>I wish I was on holiday now. (but I'm not)</i> – Bardzo bym chciał mieć teraz wakacje. (Ale nie mam). <i>If only I were going to the party. (but I'm not)</i> – Gdybym tylko mógł pójść na to przyjęcie! (Ale nie mogę). | Mówimy, że wolelibyśmy, żeby było inaczej niż jest obecnie. |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| + <i>Past Perfect</i> | <i>I wish I had started my essay earlier.</i> – Szkoda, że nie zacząłem wypracowania wcześniej. <i>If only she hadn't given away my secret.</i> – Gdyby nie zdradziła mojej tajemnicy! | Ubolewamy, że coś się (niestety) wydarzyło lub nie wydarzyło w przeszłości. |
| Podmiot + <i>would</i> + bezokolicznik bez <i>to</i> | <i>I wish you would behave better in class.</i> – Masz się lepiej zachowywać w klasie! <i>If only it would stop raining.</i> – Gdyby tylko przestało padać! | Zwracamy się ze stanowczą prośbą/nalegamy na kogoś, wyrażamy pragnienie, aby zmieniło się czyjeś zachowanie lub sytuacja. |

Uwaga:

- *If only* używamy tak samo jak *wish*, ale należy pamiętać, że zdania z *if only* są bardziej emfaticzne.
- Po *wish* oraz *if only* możemy użyć *were* zamiast *was*.
*I wish I **were/was** on holiday now.*

Had better/Would rather

Had better – (będzie/byłoby) lepiej, jeśli/żeby/gdyby... używamy, kiedy chcemy komuś udzielić stanowczej rady. Nie można użyć *had better* w czasach *Past*, ani w konstrukcjach porównawczych.

- *had better* + bezokolicznik bez *to* → odniesienie do najbliższej przyszłości.
*You **had better apologise** to Sonya.* – Będzie lepiej, jeśli przeprosisz Sonię.

Would rather – woleć, wyraża preferencje. Jeśli podmiot *would rather* oraz wykonawca czynności wyrażonej przez czasownik główny to ta sama osoba, używamy następujących konstrukcji:

- *would rather* + bezokolicznik bez *to* → odniesienie do terażniejszości/przyszłości
*I'd rather **help** you with that later.* – Wolałbym pomóc ci w tym później.
- *would rather* + *have* + *past participle* → odniesienie do przeszłości
*I went to the club last night but I'd rather **have stayed** at home.* – Poszedłem wczoraj do klubu, ale wolałbym (był) zostać w domu.
- *would rather* + bezokolicznik bez *to* + *than* (+ bezokolicznik bez *to*)
*Since it's such a beautiful day, I'd rather **play** football **than** (play) squash today.* – Ponieważ jest dziś taki piękny dzień, wolałbym zagrać w piłkę nożną niż w squasha.

Jeśli osoba podmiotu z *would rather* oraz wykonawca czynności wyrażonej przez czasownik główny to nie ta sama osoba, używamy następujących konstrukcji:

- *would rather* + *Past Simple/Continuous* → odniesienie do terażniejszości/przyszłości
*I'd rather John **told** you about the plan because it was his idea.* – Wolałbym, aby to John opowiedział ci o tym planie, bo to był jego pomysł.
- *would rather* + *Past Perfect* → odniesienie do przeszłości
*I'd rather we **had left** home a bit earlier, then we **wouldn't have been caught** in the rush hour traffic.* – Wolałbym, żebyśmy (byli) wyjechali z domu wcześniej, bo wtedy nie utknęlibyśmy w korku w godzinie szczytu.

Unit 10

Czas *Future Perfect Simple* → *will have* + *past participle*

- Czasu *Future Perfect Simple* używamy w odniesieniu do stanów i czynności, które zakończą się przed danym momentem w przyszłości.
*We **will have finished** our course by the end of June.* – Ukończymy kurs przed końcem czerwca.

Określeniami czasu charakterystycznymi dla tego czasu gramatycznego są:

before – przed, *by* – do/przed, *by the time* – zanim, *until/till* – (aż) do (w zdaniach przeczących).

Czas *Future Perfect Continuous* → *will have been* + czasownik z końcówką *-ing*

- Czasu *Future Perfect Continuous* używamy dla podkreślenia ciągłości czynności odbywającej się do danego momentu w przyszłości. W zdaniach w tym czasie używamy *by ... for* – do... od.
***By the end of the May Luke will have been living** in Manchester **for** five years.* – Pod koniec maja tego roku upłynie pięć lat odkąd Luke mieszka w Manchesterze.

Spójniki

Spójniki służą do łączenia zdań. Sposób łączenia zdań odzwierciedla związki logiczne zachodzące między nimi.

Związek łączności:

and – i, *both ... and* – zarówno... jak i, *too* – też, *besides (this /that)* – oprócz (tego), *moreover* – ponadto, *what is more* – co więcej, *in addition (to)* – ponadto/w dodatku, *as well as (this /that)* – jak też, *furthermore* – ponadto itp. *The assistant is **both** friendly **and** helpful.* – Sprzedawca jest zarówno miły, jak i pomocny.

Związek łączności zdań przeczących:

neither ... (nor) – ani... (ani), *nor* – ani też, *neither* – ani też, *either* – ani też (w zdaniach przeczących z *not*) itp.
***Neither** Sam **nor** I went to the meeting.* – Ani Sam, ani ja nie poszliśmy na zebranie.

Związek przeciwstawności:

but – ale, *although* – chociaż, *in spite of* – pomimo, *despite* – pomimo, *while* – podczas gdy, *whereas* – podczas gdy, *however* – jednakże, *even though* – jakkolwiek, *on the other hand* – z drugiej strony, *yet* – jednak/ale, *still* – mimo to/jednak itp.

Even though *we played very well, we still lost the match.* – Chociaż graliśmy bardzo dobrze, jednak przegraliśmy.

Związek wyliczania:

such as/like – taki jak, *for example/for instance* – na przykład, *especially* – szczególnie, *in particular* – w szczególności itp.

The weather has been excellent this week. Saturday in particular was very hot and sunny. – Pogoda była znakomita w tym tygodniu. Szczególnie sobota była bardzo gorąca i słoneczna.

Związek przyczynowy:

as – ponieważ, *because* – dlatego, że, *since* – skoro/ponieważ, *due to* – na skutek, *so* – więc, *as a result (of)* – na skutek (czegoś) itp.

He had to take the bus because his car had broken down. – Musiał pojechać autobusem, ponieważ zepsuł mu się samochód.

Związek warunkowy:

if – jeśli/gdyby, *only if* – jedynie pod warunkiem, że, *in case of* – na wypadek czegoś, *in case* – gdyby, *provided/providing (that)* – pod warunkiem, że, *unless* – jeśli nie, *as/so long as* – tak długo jak/o ile tylko, *otherwise* – w przeciwnym wypadku, *or (else)* – bo inaczej, *on condition (that)* – pod warunkiem, że itp.

Amy's dad said she could go to the party as long as she was home by 11 o'clock. – Tato Amy powiedział, że może iść na przyjęcie jeśli wróci do domu przed jedenastą.

Związek celu:

to – aby, *so that* – tak aby, *so as (not to)* – tak aby (nie), *in order (not) to* – w celu, aby (nie), *in order that* – w celu, *in case* – na wypadek itp.

Dan went to the bank to get some money. – Dan poszedł do banku podjąć trochę pieniędzy.

Związek skutkowy:

such/so ... that – tak, że, *so* – więc, *consequently/as a result* – dlatego, *therefore* – dlatego też, *for this reason* – z tego powodu itp.

She doesn't really like her flat so she is looking for somewhere else to live. – Ona tak naprawdę nie lubi swojego mieszkania i dlatego szuka jakiegoś innego.

Związek zależności czasowej:

when – kiedy, *whenever* – zawsze gdy/kiedykolwiek, *as* – gdy, *as soon as* – jak tylko, *while* – podczas gdy, *before* – zanim, *until /till* – (aż) do, *after* – po tym jak, *since* – odkąd itp.

We'll go out as soon as you get here. – Wyjdziemy z domu jak tylko tu dotrzesz.

Związek wyjątku:

except (for) – oprócz/z wyjątkiem kogoś/czegoś, *apart from* – poza kimś/czymś itp.

I've paid all of the bills except for the electricity one. – Zapłaciłem wszystkie rachunki z wyjątkiem rachunku za prąd.

Związek odniesienia:

who/which/that – który itp., *whom* – któremu itp., *what* – co
That's the girl who works in the bookshop. – To jest ta dziewczyna, która pracuje w księgarni.

Wyliczanie faktów/wydarzeń:

Początek: *initially* – najpierw, *first* – po pierwsze/najpierw, *at first* – z początku/najpierw, *firstly* – po pierwsze, *to start/begin with* – na wstępie/najpierw, *first of all* – po pierwsze itp.

First *he packed his suitcase.* – Najpierw spakował swoją walizkę.

Kontynuacja: *secondly* – po drugie/potem, *after this/that* – potem, *second* – potem, *afterwards* – potem /następnie, *next* – następnie itp.

Next *he called for a taxi.* – Potem zadzwonił po taksówkę.

Zakończenie: *finally* – w końcu, *lastly* – w końcu, *in the end* – w końcu, *at last* – wreszcie, *eventually* – w końcu itp.

Eventually *we left for the station.* – Wreszcie pojechaliśmy na dworzec.

Podsumowanie: *in conclusion* – w podsumowaniu, *in summary* – podsumowując, *to sum up* – podsumowując, *on the whole* – ogólnie rzecz biorąc, *all in all* – w sumie, *altogether* – mówiąc ogólnie, *in short* – krótko mówiąc itp.

All in all *it was one of the best holidays of my life.* – W sumie to były jedne z moich najbardziej udanych wakacji.

Both/Neither – All/None – Either

- **Both** – obaj/obie/oboje itd. używamy w odniesieniu do dwóch osób, rzeczy lub zbiorów. **Both** ma znaczenie pozytywne i łączy się z czasownikiem w liczbie mnogiej.
Both *men used to live in Brighton.* – Obaj mężczyźni kiedyś mieszkali w Brighton.
- **Neither** – żaden/żadna/żadne/nikt (z dwóch, dwojga)/ani jeden itd., ani drugi itd. – łączy się z rzeczownikiem policzalnym w liczbie pojedynczej. Odnosi się zawsze do dwóch ludzi, rzeczy lub grup i ma znaczenie negatywne, chociaż łączy się z twierdzącą formą czasownika w liczbie pojedynczej lub mnogiej. (W języku polskim w zdaniach tego typu czasownik ma formę przeczącą). **Neither of** łączy się z rzeczownikiem policzalnym w liczbie mnogiej. Czasownik stojący po **neither of** + rzeczownik jest w formie twierdzącej (inaczej niż w języku polskim) i może być w liczbie pojedynczej lub mnogiej.
Neither *shop had the CD I was looking for.* – Ani jeden, ani drugi sklep nie miał płyty kompaktowej, której szukałem.
Neither of them *has been to Paris before.* – Żadne z nich (dwojga) nie było wcześniej w Paryżu.
- **All** – wszyscy/wszystkie – odnosi się do więcej niż dwóch osób, rzeczy czy grup. Ma znaczenie pozytywne i łączy się z czasownikiem w liczbie mnogiej.
All of the rooms *have en-suite bathrooms and air conditioning.* – Wszystkie pokoje mają łazienki i klimatyzację.
- **Both/All** stoją w zdaniu albo po czasowniku *to be*, albo po czasowniku posiłkowym, ale przed czasownikiem głównym.
They are both/all *very tired.* – Oni oboje/Oni wszyscy są bardzo zmęczeni.
They have all/both *been working very hard.* – Oni wszyscy/obaj bardzo ciężko pracują.

- **Whole** – cały/cała/całe itd., używamy z rzeczownikiem policzalnym w liczbie pojedynczej w konstrukcji *a/the/this/my* itd. + *whole* + rzeczownik. Nie używamy *whole* z rzeczownikami niepoliczalnymi, jeśli *whole* jest użyte z *of* + rzeczownik.
She ate the whole pizza. (= *She ate all of the pizza.*) – Ona zjadła całą pizzę.
She spent all of her money. (NIE: *She spent the whole of her money.*). Wydała wszystkie swoje pieniądze.
All + day/morning/week/year itp. = *the whole + day/morning/week/year* itp.
She's been working in the restaurant all morning/the whole morning. – Ona pracowała w restauracji cały ranek.
- **None** – żaden/żadna itd./nikt – odnosi się do więcej niż dwóch osób, rzeczy czy grup. Ma znaczenie negatywne, ale łączy się z twierdzącą formą czasownika w liczbie pojedynczej lub mnogiej. (W języku polskim w zdaniach tego typu czasownik ma formę przeczącą).
None of the islands is inhabited. – Żadna z tych wysp nie jest zamieszкана.
- **Either** – którykolwiek/którakolwiek z dwóch/albo jeden/jedna, albo drugi/druga odnosi się do dwóch osób, rzeczy lub zbiorów/grup i łączy się z rzeczownikiem policzalnym w liczbie pojedynczej. Czasownik jest w formie 3 osoby liczby pojedynczej. Po *either of* używamy rzeczownika w liczbie mnogiej, niemniej czasownik jest w formie liczby pojedynczej lub mnogiej.
Either dress is fine. – Każda z tych (dwóch) sukienek jest dobra.
Either of the dresses is/are fine. – Którakolwiek z tych (dwóch) sukienek jest dobra.
Zamiast *neither (of)* można użyć *not ... either of*.
Either może również występować na końcu zdania przeczącego.
"I have never seen Andy's flat." "I have never seen it either." – „Nigdy nie widziałem mieszkania Andy'ego”. „Ja też go nigdy nie widziałem”.
- **Both ... and ...** – zarówno... jak i... łączy się z czasownikiem w liczbie mnogiej.
Both Rob and John go to the café every day. – Zarówno Rob, jak i John codziennie chodzą do kawiarni.
Neither ... nor ... – ani... ani.../Either ... or ... – albo... albo... łączy się z czasownikiem w liczbie pojedynczej lub mnogiej.
Neither Italy nor Spain is/are going to sign the treaty. – Ani Włochy, ani Hiszpania nie podpiszą traktatu.

Zasady ortografii i interpunkcji

Wielkie litery

Z wielkiej litery piszemy:

- pierwszy wyraz w zdaniu. *This is a pen.* – To jest pióro.
- nazwy dni tygodni, miesiący, świąt urzędowych. *Monday, January, New Year*
- imiona i nazwiska ludzi oraz nazwy miejsc i miejscowości. *My friend's name is Mary and she is from Leeds, England.* – Moja przyjaciółka ma na imię Mary i pochodzi z Leeds w Anglii.
- tytuły, godności i inne określenia umieszczane przy nazwisku. *Mr and Mrs Smith; Dr Parker; Professor Jones* itp.

- nazwy narodowości i języków. *They are Portuguese.* – Są Portugalczykami. *Mike's fluent in Spanish and Russian.* – Mike mówi płynnie po hiszpańsku i rosyjsku.
Uwaga: zaimek 1 osoby liczby pojedynczej, *I* zawsze piszemy wielką literą.

Kropka (.)

Kropki używamy:

- aby zakończyć zdanie oznajmujące (nie pytanie ani też zdanie wykrzyknikowe). *We're having a wonderful time. We wish you were here.* – Bawimy się świetnie. Szkoda, że cię tu nie ma.

Przecinek (,)

Przecinka używamy:

- między wyrazami tworzącymi listę. *We need butter, milk, flour and eggs.* – Potrzebujemy masło, mleko, mąkę i jajka.
- przed zaimkiem względnym wprowadzającym podrzędne zdanie względne nieograniczające (tzn. zdanie podające dodatkową, niekonieczną do zrozumienia sensu zdania, informację dotyczącą składnika zdania głównego). *Steve, who is a teacher, lives in Australia.* – Steve, który jest nauczycielem, mieszka w Australii.
- po niektórych spójnikach (np. *in addition to this, moreover, for example, however, in conclusion* itp.). *Moreover, Sue is very kind to children.* – Ponadto Sue jest bardzo miła dla dzieci.
- między zdaniem podrzędnym warunkowym i zdaniem głównym, jeśli zdanie zaczyna się od zdania warunkowego (*if-clause*). *If you have any queries, don't hesitate to ask.* – Jeżeli masz jakieś pytania, to nie wahaj się ich zadać.
Uwaga: Nie stawiamy przecinka, jeśli *if-clause* stoi po zdaniu głównym.
- pomiędzy zdaniem głównym i pytaniem skróconym na końcu zdania. *Mr Jones is your physics teacher, isn't he?* – Pan Jones jest twoim nauczycielem fizyki, prawda?

Pytajnik (?)

Pytajnika używamy:

- kończąc zdanie pytające. *Where is Tanya?* – Gdzie jest Tanya?

Wykrzyknik (!)

Znaku wykrzyknienia używamy:

- na końcu zdania o mocnym zabarwieniu emocjonalnym, np. wypowiedzi wyrażającej zachwyt, zdumienie, szczęście, złość, na końcu rozkazu, wykrzyknienia itp. *That's not true! What horrible news!* – To nieprawda! Co za okropna wiadomość!

Cudzysłów (' ' lub " ")

W przeciwieństwie do języka polskiego, gdzie cudzysłów jest podwójny, pisany w części otwierającej u dołu linijki, a w części zamykającej u góry linijki („ ”), w języku angielskim cudzysłów może być pojedynczy (‘ ’) lub podwójny (“ ”), ale obie części znaku piszemy u góry linijki. Cudzysłowu używamy:

- w mowie niezależnej, kiedy przytaczamy oryginalnie użyte słowa. *'The bus arrives at 11.45 am,' said Tony.* – Autobus przyjeżdża o 11.45 – powiedział Tony. *"What's your address?," he asked her.* – Jaki jest twój adres? – zapytał ją.

Dwukropek (:)

Dwukropka używamy:

- gdy wyliczamy kolejno co najmniej trzy osoby lub przedmioty.
There were three of us on the train: my sister, my friend Peter and me. – Było nas troje w pociągu: moja siostra, mój kolega Peter oraz ja.

Nawiasy ()

- dla oddzielenia od zdania głównego dodatkowej informacji.
The most popular magazines (i.e. National Geographic, Focus, Fair Lady, etc.) can be found almost everywhere in the world. – Najpopularniejsze czasopisma (jak „National Geographic”, „Focus”, „Fair Lady” itd.) można spotkać niemal na całym świecie.

Apostrof (')

Apostrofu używamy:

- w formach skróconych, dla zaznaczenia, że opuszczona jest jedna lub więcej liter. *I'm (I am) sending you ...* – Wysyłam ci...
He left for Russia in the spring of '99. (= 1999) – Wyjechał do Rosji na wiosnę '99.
- w dopełniaczu.
Tom's cat – kot Toma, *my sister's husband* – mąż mojej siostry (rzeczownik regularny w liczbie pojedynczej + 's) *my grandparents' friends* – znajomi moich dziadków (rzeczownik regularny w liczbie mnogiej + ') *men's hats* – kapelusze mężczyzn (rzeczownik nieregularny w liczbie mnogiej + 's)

Upstream

INTERMEDIATE

Key to Companion

A

B

C

D

E

F

U

A

B

C

Unit 1 - My home is my Castle (pp. 10 - 12)

A 1 B 3 B 5 A 7 A 9 C
2 C 4 D 6 C 8 A 10 D

B 1 surroundings 6 indigestion
2 adventurous 7 badly
3 suitable 8 setting
4 peaceful 9 renamed
5 sculpture 10 memorable

C 1 intact 6 decay
2 resist 7 isolated
3 eloquent 8 occupied
4 outskirts 9 feature
5 appliances 10 authority

D 1 has been absent (from work)
2 have become accustomed to staying up
3 have become short of
4 start (my article) from scratch
5 take no for an answer;
6 vanished into thin air
7 refuses to play ball,
8 to clear the air
9 George is out and about
10 once in a blue moon,

E 1 lounge 4 fuel bill
2 double-glazing 5 fibreglass
3 impractical 6 spruce

F 1 b 3 b 5 b
2 a 4 a 6 b

Unit 2 - While there's life, there's hope (pp. 21 - 23)

A 1 B 3 A 5 C 7 A 9 A
2 D 4 B 6 B 8 C 10 B

B 1 frustrations 6 graduating
2 determination 7 devotion
3 vibrations 8 achievement
4 encouraged 9 eagerness
5 inaudible 10 responsibility

C 1 increase 6 goal
2 grin 7 injury
3 dismissed 8 influenced
4 field 9 significant
5 gloomy 10 assignment

D 1 is capable of solving
2 had an early night
3 has a highly paid
4 have run out of
5 a waste of time
6 hasn't commented on
7 balances work and going
8 is doubtful that
9 majority of people
10 can depend on Sheila

E 1 tearful 4 build
2 generation 5 first-rate
3 handsomely

F 1 b 2 b 3 a 4 a 5 b

Unit 3 - Travel Broadens the Mind (pp. 32 - 33)

A 1 B 3 D 5 C 7 D 9 B
2 A 4 A 6 B 8 B 10 D

B 1 touring 6 stunning
2 mislabelled 7 Dining
3 destination 8 changeable
4 insurance 9 overcharged
5 confirmation 10 traveller

C 1 mist 6 emergency
2 vacancy 7 fossils
3 settlers 8 discount
4 race 9 embassy
5 fiesta 10 guidebook

D 1 cost the earth to go
2 is a stone's throw
3 caught a glimpse of
4 drop you a line
5 due to engine
6 dates back to the
7 in the nick of time
8 sample their home-made
9 appreciate all your
10 to the falls is

E 1 moss 4 shipwreck
2 enthusiastic 5 strategic
3 loom

F 1 b 3 a 5 a
2 b 4 b 6 b

Unit 4 - Earth is Dearer than Gold (pp. 40 - 42)

- A** 1 A 3 B 5 C 7 C 9 C
2 D 4 B 6 A 8 B 10 A

- B** 1 overpopulation 6 percentage
2 demanding 7 conservation
3 habitat(s) 8 alternative
4 insulation 9 endangered
5 poisonous 10 deforestation

- C** 1 epic 6 offshore
2 logger 7 humming
3 rare 8 still
4 maintain 9 diameter
5 ban 10 urban

- D** 1 keep your head
2 the lion's share
3 can't stand going
4 have wiped out
5 the bull by the horns
6 take advantage of
7 butterflies in my stomach
8 can't help crying
9 had a go at
10 take off my hat

- E** 1 seed 4 mahogany
2 filter 5 daisy
3 sanctuary 6 deceive

- F** 1 b 3 b 5 a
2 b 4 a 6 b

Unit 5 - Early to Bed ... (pp. 51 - 53)

- A** 1 C 3 A 5 D 7 C 9 D
2 B 4 B 6 A 8 C 10 A

- B** 1 infection 6 impatient
2 runny 7 sensibly
3 feverish 8 relief
4 prescription 9 dizziness
5 treatment 10 practical

- C** 1 spot 6 harmony
2 crater 7 sensible
3 fatigue 8 treatment
4 steam 9 miner
5 arrogant 10 constructed

- D** 1 am allergic to
2 the speaker broke the ice
3 this off my chest
4 run the risk of being
5 was deprived of the chance
6 stuck in a traffic
7 has a sweet tooth
8 am not keen on
9 the lifestyle of
10 hit the jackpot

- E** 1 pollen 4 cave
2 gene 5 nocturnal
3 essential 6 stethoscope

- F** 1 a 3 a 5 a
2 b 4 b 6 a

Unit 6 - Better Safe than Sorry (pp. 60 - 62)

- A** 1 A 3 D 5 B 7 B 9 B
2 C 4 A 6 C 8 A 10 C

- B** 1 security 6 maintained
2 criminals 7 suspicious
3 Discourage 8 operation
4 installation 9 privacy
5 contents 10 disruptive

- C** 1 proof 6 trial
2 security 7 released
3 speed 8 data
4 cheated 9 install
5 ransom 10 judge

- D** 1 not in the mood for
2 keep track of the kids
3 refrain from talking
4 mistook you for someone
5 be named after their
6 keep in touch with
7 be opposed to the way
8 pleaded guilty to stealing
9 plug in the printer
10 set fire to the house

- E** 1 fingerprinting 4 enamel
2 vanishing 5 satellite
3 statement

- F** 1 b 2 b 3 a 4 b 5 a

Unit 7 - Penny Wise, Pound Foolish (pp. 68 - 71)

A 1 B 3 B 5 C 7 A 9 B
2 C 4 A 6 D 8 B 10 D

B 1 outing 6 flowery/floral
2 delicacies 7 ornamental
3 temptation 8 baggy
4 traders 9 faithful
5 collectibles 10 obsession

C 1 ornaments 6 narrow-minded
2 ambient advertising 7 passion
3 well-mannered 8 shopping spree
4 boss 9 laundrette
5 clue 10 guaranteed

D 1 I was/were in your shoes
2 is prone to chewing up
3 asked us to hand in
4 on a tight budget
5 dress fits like a glove
6 grateful for your help
7 day and night
8 are very well-mannered
9 the hustle and bustle
10 to enhance the taste of

E 1 lining 4 clue
2 wacky 5 fabric
3 liquid 6 hardware

F 1 a 2 b 3 a 4 a 5 b

Unit 8 - You Are What you Eat (pp. 78 - 80)

A 1 A 3 D 5 B 7 B 9 D
2 C 4 D 6 C 8 A 10 A

B 1 cutlery 6 reminder
2 bubbling 7 reliable
3 accompaniment 8 appetisers
4 pitifully 9 apologetically
5 warning 10 evaluation

C 1 diet 6 intervals
2 postponed 7 tablecloth
3 pricey 8 slices
4 nap 9 portions
5 gate 10 chipped

D 1 managed to extinguish the fire
2 if he hadn't overcooked
3 an energy boost
4 been a hectic day
5 to be reunited
6 to pay compensation for the
7 would bring the soft drinks
8 was stuffed with
9 was a piece of cake
10 eat fat free

E 1 tray 4 pinch
2 coleslaw 5 flake
3 mushroom 6 absorb

F 1 b 3 a 5 b
2 a 4 a 6 a

Unit 9 - Every Man to his Taste (pp. 87 - 89)

A 1 B 3 D 5 A 7 B 9 D
2 A 4 B 6 C 8 A 10 C

B 1 strength 6 courageously
2 determination 7 explosive
3 requirements 8 triumphantly
4 opposition 9 championships
5 survival 10 specialise

C 1 customs 6 elation
2 punched 7 space
3 Cxhess 8 participate
4 salver 9 sheet
5 paddled 10 tunes

D 1 rushed off my feet
2 come rain or
3 to sleep on it
4 hit the road now before
5 was second to none
6 throw in the towel after
7 out of my depth when
8 on the ball as
9 box him into a corner
10 thrown in the deep

E 1 bow 4 backgammon
2 range 5 lunatic
3 accurate

F 1 a 3 b 5 a
2 b 4 b 6 a

Unit 10 - Spread the News (pp. 93 - 95)

A 1 B 3 D 5 B 7 A 9 C
2 C 4 C 6 B 8 C 10 B

B 1 Launching 6 adoption
2 Confrontation 7 literacy
3 political 8 global
4 booming 9 instantly
5 traders 10 circulation

C 1 downloaded 6 hurricane
2 content 7 sink
3 tremor 8 valid
4 pile 9 back
5 rescheduled 10 compromise

D 1 made a bid of
2 wet behind the ears
3 has a good eye for
4 turned her nose up
5 were all ears to
6 paid through the nose for
7 to play it by ear
8 down her nose
9 than meets the eye
10 to catch the teacher's eye

E 1 bandwidth 3 spectator
2 post 4 leap

F 1 a 3 a 5 b
2 a 4 a 6 b