

- 9.1 **Man-made Wonders** (n) = Cuda, które stworzył człowiek/które uczynił człowiek

Lead-in (p. 88)

- 9.2 **man-made** /,mæn'meɪd/ (adj) = zrobiony przez człowieka
- 9.3 **wonder** /'wʌndə/ (n) = cud
- 9.4 **landmark** /'lændmɑ:k/ (n) = charakterystyczna budowla, charakterystyczny punkt
The Eiffel Tower is a Paris landmark.
- 9.5 **made (of)** /'meɪd əv/ (pp) = zrobiony (z)
This vase is made of clay.
- 9.6 **marble** /mɑ:bl/ (n) = marmur
- 9.7 **stone** /stəʊn/ (n) = kamień
- 9.8 **concrete** /'kɒŋkri:t/ (n) = beton
- 9.9 **iron** /'aɪən/ (n) = żelazo
- 9.10 **brick** /brɪk/ (n) = cegła
- 9.11 **limestone** /'laɪmstəʊn/ (n) = wapień
- 9.12 **design** /dɪ'zaɪn/ (v) = (za)projektować
Der.: design (n) = projekt
designer (n) = projektant, projektantka
- 9.13 **be located** /bɪ ləʊ'keɪtɪd/ (v) = be situated/być usytuowanym, mieścić się
The house is located at the top of the hill.
Der.: location (n) = położenie
- 9.14 **complete** /kəm'plɪt/ (v) = ukończyć, zakończyć, uzupełnić
I need four more stickers to complete my collection.
Der.: complete (adj) = cały, kompletny
- 9.15 **honour** /'ɒnə/ (n) = honor
[in honour of = na cześć]
[honour (v) = uhonorować]
The monument was built in honour of the queen.
- 9.16 **ruler** /'ru:lə/ (n) = władca, władczyni
[rule (v) = panować]
Who is the ruler of this country?
- 9.17 **celebrate** /'selɪbreɪt/ (v) = świętować, obchodzić, uczcić
How did you celebrate your birthday?
Der.: celebration (n) = uroczystość
- 9.18 **millennium** /mɪ'lenɪəm/ (n) = milenium
- 9.19 **AD** /,eɪ 'di:/ (abbreviation for "Anno Domini") = (naszej ery)

- 9.20 **communication** /kə,mju:nɪ'keɪʃn/ (n) = komunikacja, porozumiewanie się
The telephone is a means of communication.
[communicate (v) = komunikować się]
- 9.21 **protection** /prə'tekʃn/ (n) = ochrona, obrona
[for protection = w celach obronnych]
Der.: protective (adj) = opiekuńczy, ochronny
[protect (v) = chronić]

Useful Phrases/Sentences

- 9.22 **Oh, that's really sad.** = Ależ to smutne.
- 9.23 **Why? What was that?** = Dlaczego?/Co to było?/Co się stało?
- 9.24 **He was imprisoned.** = Został wtrącony do więzienia.
- 9.25 **I bet you had a brilliant time.** = Założę się, że fantastycznie się bawiłaś.
- 9.26 **It was amazing.** = To było zdumiewające.
- 9.27 **What a strange-looking building!** = Jaki dziwnie wyglądający budynek!
- 9.28 **The more I look at it, the more it reminds me of something.** = Im dłużej na to patrzę, tym bardziej mi coś przypomina.
- 9.29 **On your right is the Clock Tower.** = Na prawo znajduje się wieża zegarowa.
- 9.30 **When was the tower built?** = Kiedy wzniesiono/ wybudowano wieżę?
- 9.31 **Does the clock always tell the right time?** = Czy (ten) zegar zawsze wskazuje dokładny czas?
- 9.32 **Oh dear!** = O Boże!
- 9.33 **I was supposed to meet my wife half an hour ago.** = Miałem spotkać się z żoną pół godziny temu.

Listening and Reading (pp. 88-89)

- 9.34 **weigh** /weɪ/ (v) = ważyć
How much do you weigh?
Der.: weight (n) = waga, masa
- 9.35 **right** /raɪt/ (adj) = poprawny, dobry
Opp.: wrong = błędny, zły
- 9.36 **magnificent** /mæg'nɪfɪsənt/ (adj) = wspaniały

- 9.37 **sad** /sæd/ (adj) = smutny
Der.: sadness (n) = smutek
Opp.: happy = szczęśliwy
- 9.38 **in the end** (exp) = w końcu
*He came to the party **in the end**.*
- 9.39 **imprisoned** /im'prɪznd/ (pp) = uwięziony
[imprison (v) = uwięzić]
- 9.40 **cell window** /sel 'wɪndəʊ/ (n) = okno celi (więziennej)
- 9.41 **brilliant** /'brɪljənt/ (adj) = wonderful/ fantastyczny, olśniewający
*I had a **brilliant** time in Paris last month!*
- 9.42 **strange-looking** /'streɪndʒ ,lʊkɪŋ/ (adj) = dziwnie wyglądający
*That woman has **strange-looking** hair; she has coloured it purple.*
- 9.43 **hall** /hɔ:l/ (n) = sala
- 9.44 **recording studio** /rɪ,kɔ:dɪŋ 'stju:diəʊ/ (n) = studio nagrań
- 9.45 **remind (sb of)** /rɪ'maɪnd əv/ (v) = przypominać (komuś coś)
*That playground **reminds** me of my childhood; I used to play there for hours.*
- 9.46 **be supposed (to)** /bi sə'pəʊzd tə/ (v) = mieć (coś zrobić)
- 9.47 **name (after)** /'neɪm ɑ:ftə/ (v) = nadawać imię (na cześć)
*The little boy was **named after** his grandfather.*
- 9.48 **Commissioner** /kə'mɪʃnə/ (n) = komisarz, główny inspektor budowlany
- 9.49 **work** /wɜ:k/ (n) = dzieło
[works (n pl) = prace budowlane]
[work (v) = pracować]
*This painting is a real **work** of art.*
- 9.50 **put in** /pʊt 'ɪn/ (phr v) = instalować
- 9.51 **tower** /'taʊə/ (n) = wieża
- 9.52 **building** /'bɪldɪŋ/ (n) = budynek
[build (v) = budować]
- 9.53 **famous (for)** /'feɪməs fə/ (adj) = sławny (z)
*This artist is **famous for** his paintings.*
- 9.54 **accuracy** /'ækjʊərəsi/ (n) = dokładność
*Before publishing an article, a journalist should always check the **accuracy** of his information.*
Der.: accurate (adj) = dokładny
- 9.55 **excuse me** (phr) = przepraszam

Vocabulary (p. 90)

- 9.56 **steel** /sti:l/ (n) = stal
- 9.57 **wood** /wʊd/ (n) = drewno
- 9.58 **glass** /glɑ:s/ (n) = szkło
- 9.59 **fountain** /'faʊntɪn/ (n) = fontanna
- 9.60 **balcony** /'bælkəni/ (n) = balkon
- 9.61 **porch** /pɔ:tʃ/ (n) = weranda
- 9.62 **chimney** /'tʃɪmni/ (n) = komin
- 9.63 **fence** /fens/ (n) = płot
- 9.64 **path** /pɑ:θ/ (n) = ścieżka, dróżka
- 9.65 **portico** /'pɔ:tɪkəʊ/ (n) = portyk
- 9.66 **entrance hall** /,entrəns 'hɔ:l/ (n) = hall wejściowy
- 9.67 **basement** /'beɪsmənt/ (n) = piwnica
- 9.68 **ballroom** /'bɔ:lru:m/ (n) = sala balowa
- 9.69 **attic** /'ætɪk/ (n) = poddasze, strych
- 9.70 **fitted wardrobes** /'fɪtɪd/ (exp) = wbudowane szafy, szafy wnękowe
- 9.71 **dressing table** /'dresɪŋ teɪbl/ (n) = toaletka
- 9.72 **mahogany** /mə'hɒɡəni/ (n) = mahoń
- 9.73 **chest of drawers** /,tʃest əv 'drɔ:z/ (n) = komoda
- 9.74 **bedside table** /,bedsaɪd 'teɪbl/ (n) = nocny stolik
- 9.75 **antique** /æn'tɪk/ (adj) = antyczny
- 9.76 **furnishings** /'fɜ:nɪʃɪŋz/ (n pl) = wyposażenie wnętrza
[furnish (v) = meblować]
Der.: furniture (U n) = meble
- 9.77 **silver-plated** /,sɪlvə 'pleɪtɪd/ (adj) = posrebrzany
- 9.78 **lift** /lɪft/ (n) = winda
[lift (v) = podnosić]

Grammar (pp. 90-91)

- 9.79 **agent** /'eɪdʒənt/ (n) = sprawca (czynności)
- 9.80 **object** /'ɒbʒɪkt/ (n) = dopełnienie
- 9.81 **subject** /'sʌbʒɪkt/ (n) = podmiot
- 9.82 **introduce** /,ɪntrə'dju:s/ (v) = przedstawić
Der.: introduction (n) = wprowadzenie, wstęp
- 9.83 **fortress** /'fɔ:tres/ (n) = forteca
- 9.84 **house** /haʊz/ (v) = mieścić się
[to be housed = znajdować się]
- 9.85 **conqueror** /'kɒŋkərə/ (n) = zdobywca
[conquer (v) = podbić]

- 9.86 **prison** /'prɪzn/ (n) = więzienie
 9.87 **execute** /'eksɪkjʊt/ (v) = stracić
Der.: execution (n) = egzekucja
 9.88 **guard** /gɑ:d/ (v) = strzec, chronić
Der.: guard (n) = strażnik
 9.89 **reserve** /rɪ'zɜ:v/ (v) = (za)rezerwować
 9.90 **mayor** /meə/ (n) = burmistrz
 9.91 **shopping centre** /'ʃɒpɪŋ sentə/ (n) = centrum handlowe
 9.92 **clay** /kleɪ/ (U n) = glina
 9.93 **china** /'tʃaɪnə/ (U n) = porcelana
 9.94 **teapot** /'ti:pɒt/ (n) = dzbanek do parzenia herbaty
 9.95 **candlestick** /'kændlstɪk/ (n) = świecznik

Listening (p. 92)

- 9.96 **banknote** /'bæŋknəʊt/ (n) = banknot
 9.97 **coin** /kɔɪn/ (n) = moneta
 9.98 **calculator** /'kælkjuleɪtə/ (n) = kalkulator
Der.: calculation (n) = obliczenia, kalkulacje
 [calculate (v) = obliczać]
 9.99 **fine** /faɪn/ (adj) = nice/znakomity
 9.100 **collection** /kə'leɪʃn/ (n) = zbiór
 [collect (v) = zbierać]
*Tom has a large **collection** of stamps.*
 9.101 **include** /ɪn'klu:d/ (v) = zawierać, obejmować
Opp.: exclude = wykluczać
 9.102 **item** /'aɪtəm/ (n) = okaz
 9.103 **past** /pɑ:st/ (adj) = były, dawny
 9.104 **governor** /'gʌvənə/ (n) = dyrektor naczelny (banku)
Der.: government (n) = rząd
 [govern (v) = rządzić]
 9.105 **gold bar** /gəʊld 'bɑ:/ (n) = sztabka złota
 9.106 **Stuart times** (phr) = czasy panowania dynastii Stuartów (w Szkocji od 1371 r., zaś w Anglii i Irlandii od 1603 do 1714)
 9.107 **Roman times** (phr) = czasy podbojów rzymskich (od 43 r.p.n.e. do 509 r.n.e.)
 9.108 **Tudor times** (phr) = czasy panowania dynastii Tudorów (1485 - 1603)
 9.109 **pipe** /paɪp/ (n) = rura
 9.110 **escalator** /'eskəleɪtə/ (n) = ruchome schody
 9.111 **walkway** /'wɔ:kweɪ/ (n) = pasaż

- 9.112 **artwork** /'ɑ:twɜ:k/ (n) = dzieło, dzieła; oprawa graficzna
*This book's **artwork** is quite original.*
Der.: art (n) = sztuka
 9.113 **display** /dɪ'spleɪ/ (v) = wystawiać, eksponować
Der.: display (n) = wystawa
 9.114 **open area** (phr) = otwarta przestrzeń
 9.115 **performance** /pə'fɔ:məns/ (n) = występ, przedstawienie
Der.: performer (n) = artysta, artystka
 [perform (v) = występować]
 9.116 **no wonder** (exp) = nic dziwnego
*He came late to work every day. **No wonder** he was fired.*
 9.117 **republic** /rɪ'pʌblɪk/ (n) = republika
Der.: republican (adj) = republikański
 9.118 **lie (on)** /laɪ ən/ (v) = be located on/leżeć (nad rzeką)
 9.119 **maiden** /'meɪdn/ (adj) = dziewiczy
 9.120 **voyage** /'vɔɪdʒ/ (n) = rejs

Listening and Reading (p. 93)

- 9.121 **royal** /'rɔɪəl/ (adj) = królewski
Der.: royalty (U n) = rodzina królewska, monarchowie
 9.122 **cover** /'kʌvə/ (v) = zajmować, pokrywać
Der.: cover (n) = okładka, pokrowiec
 9.123 **area** /'eəriə/ (n) = obszar
 9.124 **emperor** /'empərə/ (n) = cesarz
 9.125 **empress** /'emprəs/ (n) = cesarzowa
 9.126 **pavilion** /pə'vɪliən/ (n) = pawilon
 9.127 **pagoda** /pə'gəʊdə/ (n) = pagoda (świątynia buddyjska)
 9.128 **rebuild** /,rɪ:'bɪld/ (v) = odbudować
 9.129 **well-preserved** /,welprɪ'zɜ:vɪd/ (adj) = dobrze zachowany
 9.130 **feature** /'fi:tʃə/ (n) = osobliwość, cecha (wyróżniająca)
*Her eyes are her best **feature**.*
 9.131 **storey** /'stɔ:ri/ (n) = piętro
 9.132 **dragon** /'dræɡən/ (n) = smok
 9.133 **spout** /spaʊt/ (v) = (wy)tryskać
 9.134 **carved** /kɑ:vɪd/ (pp) = wyrzeźbiony
 9.135 **rich** /rɪtʃ/ (adj) = bogaty

- 9.136 **precious** /'preʃəs/ (adj) = drogocenny, cenny
- 9.137 **priceless** /'praɪsləs/ (adj) = bezcenny
*This antique is **priceless**.*
Der.: price (n) = cena
- 9.138 **treasure** /'treʒə/ (n) = skarb
- 9.139 **contain** /kən'teɪn/ (v) = mieścić w sobie, zawierać
- 9.140 **sight** /saɪt/ (n) = rzecz warta zobaczenia
- 9.141 **handpainted** /,hænd'peɪntɪd/ (adj) = ręcznie malowany
- 9.142 **unique** /ju:'nɪk/ (adj) = jedyny w swoim rodzaju, unikalny
- 9.143 **colourful** /'kʌləfəl/ (adj) = kolorowy
- 9.144 **take up** /tek 'ʌp/ (phr v) = zajmować, zabierać
*The housework **takes up** a lot of my time every day.*

Writing (pp. 94-95)

- 9.145 **modern-looking** /'mɒdən 'lʊkɪŋ/ (adj) = wyglądający nowoczesnie
- 9.146 **royalty** /'rɔɪəlti/ (U n) = monarchowie, koronowane głowy
- 9.147 **notice** /'nəʊtɪs/ (v) = zauważyć
Der.: noticeable (adj) = widoczny, zauważalny
- 9.148 **giant** /'dʒaɪənt/ (adj) = gigantyczny
Der.: giant (n) = olbrzym
gigantic (adj) = gigantyczny
- 9.149 **pointed top** (phr) = spiczasty wierzchołek
- 9.150 **ground** /graʊnd/ (U n) = ziemia
- 9.151 **style** /stɑɪl/ (n) = styl
Der.: stylish (adj) = stylowy
- 9.152 **Art Deco** /,ɑ:t 'dekəʊ/ (U n) = kierunek we wzornictwie przemysłowym i sztukach plastycznych dominujący w latach 20. i 30. XX w.
- 9.153 **architecture** /'ɑ:kɪtektʃə/ (U n) = architektura
Der.: architect (n) = architekt
- 9.154 **observatory** /əb'zɜ:vətɪri/ (n) = obserwatorium
Der.: observer (n) = obserwator
[observe (v) = obserwować]

- 9.155 **spectacular** /spek'tækjʊlə/ (adj) = spektakularny
*The stuntman performed a **spectacular** jump.*
Der.: spectacle (n) = widowisko
spectator (n) = widz
- 9.156 **view** /vju:/ (n) = widok
[view (v) = oglądać]
*The **view** from this window is breathtaking.*
- 9.157 **clear** /klɪə/ (adj) = czysty, jasny
[clear day = pogodny dzień]
- 9.158 **simulated** /'sɪmjuleɪtɪd/ (adj) = symulowany
- 9.159 **marvellous** /'mɑ:vələs/ (adj) = cudowny
- 9.160 **historical facts** (phr) = fakty historyczne
- 9.161 **interior** /ɪn'tɪəriə/ (n) = wnętrze
- 9.162 **exterior** /ɪk'stɪəriə/ (n) = zewnętrzna strona, wygląd zewnętrzny
- 9.163 **all in all** (exp) = podsumowując, w sumie
***All in all**, it was a useful experience.*
- 9.164 **disappointing** /,dɪsə'pɔɪntɪŋ/ (adj) = rozczarowujący
Der.: disappointment (n) = rozczarowanie
[disappoint (v) = rozczarować]
- 9.165 **attraction** /ə'trækʃn/ (n) = atrakcja
Der.: attractive (adj) = atrakcyjny, pociągający
[attract (v) = przyciągać]
- 9.166 **recommend** /,rekə'mend/ (v) = polecić, rekomendować
Der.: recommendation (n) = rekomendacja
- 9.167 **the Big Apple** (phr) = nieformalna nazwa Nowego Yorku
- 9.168 **grandeur** /'grændʒə/ (U n) = okazałość
- 9.169 **star** /stɑ:/ (n) = gwiazda

Communication (p. 95)

- 9.170 **currency** /'kʌrənsɪ/ (n) = waluta

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

1 Zakończ kółkiem właściwą odpowiedź.

- 1 A: Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal in honour of his wife after she died.
B: **a** Oh, that's really sad.
b Why? What was that?
- 2 A: What a strange-looking building!
B: **a** How wonderful!
b It is, isn't it?
- 3 A: I bet you had a brilliant time in Rome.
B: **a** Yes, it was.
b It was amazing.

- 4 A: Does the clock always tell the right time?
B: **a** Oh, yes. It is well-known for its accuracy.
b That's a fact.
- 5 A: I was supposed to meet John half an hour ago.
B: **a** Oh, dear!
b Yes, you did.

2 Zakwalifikuj odpowiednio podane poniżej wyrazy.

- porch • attic • basement • fence • ballroom • portico • entrance hall • pavilion

INTERIOR

.....

EXTERIOR

.....

3 Wpisz w luki wyraz pochodny od słowa napisanego tłustym drukiem.

- 1 The of the Sydney Opera House is Jorn Utzon. **design**
- 2 The Titanic's didn't last because the ship sank on its maiden voyage. **famous**
- 3 Big Ben is a very clock; it always tells the right time. **accuracy**
- 4 The opening paragraph of a composition is called the **introduce**
- 5 I've just bought a new house. Now I need to it. **furnishings**
- 6 Man-made wonders like the Colosseum and the Taj Mahal many tourists every year. **attraction**
- 7 When the famous singer was invited to at the summer festival, she agreed to go. **performance**
- 8 The Empire State Building has so much to offer visitors; it will not you. **disappointing**
- 9 People various things like stamps, coins, paintings and even dolls. **collection**
- 10 In science lessons students get to experiments. **observatory**

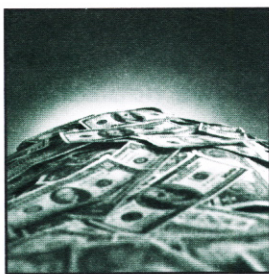
4 a) Połącz słowa, wzorując się na przykładzie.

- | | | |
|-------------|---|-------------|
| 1 cell | → | a plated |
| 2 strange- | | b centre |
| 3 recording | | c table |
| 4 dressing | → | d window |
| 5 silver- | | e looking |
| 6 shopping | | f preserved |
| 7 well- | | g studio |

b) Uzupełnij zdania, wpisując wyrażenia z ćwiczenia 4a.

- 1 Laura has got a mahogany in her bedroom.
- 2 The Pompidou Centre in Paris is a building.
- 3 Jonathan put Stella's picture in a frame.
- 4 The new in town has a variety of shops and restaurants.
- 5 These antique candlesticks are; they are in very good condition.
- 6 As he was imprisoned, all he could see from his was the sky.
- 7 The Spice Girls spend a lot of time in the when it's time to release a new CD.

5 Podpisz obrazki.



- 1 2 3

6 Uzupełnij zdania, wpisując jeden z podanych poniżej wyrazów.

- all in all • grandeur • completed • notice • concrete • precious • spectacular • china
• chest • artwork

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 Gold is a metal. That's why gold jewellery is so expensive.</p> <p>2 The of the Summer Palace amazes me.</p> <p>3 That plate has been in our family for many years.</p> <p>4 and stone were used to build the Colosseum.</p> <p>5 The first thing you will about the Pompidou Centre are the pipes and escalators that are on the outside of the building.</p> | <p>6 Roger hid his school report in his grandfather's of drawers.</p> <p>7 We our History project last Monday.</p> <p>8 You can see some wonderful pieces of at the painting exhibition.</p> <p>9, I found the Taj Mahal a wonderful attraction and I would recommend it to anyone planning to visit India.</p> <p>10 There are views from the top of the Empire State Building.</p> |
|---|--|

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

7 Wpisz czasowniki podane w nawiasie w stronie biernej czasu *Past Simple*.

- The Iliad (write) by Homer.
- The Hanging Gardens of Babylon (build) around 604-562 BC.
- The Lighthouse of Alexandria (know) for its mirror.
- Knossos (destroy) by an earthquake in 1720 BC.
- The Louvre (transform) into a palace in 1546.
- The statue of Zeus (make) of gold and ivory.
- The first practical single-rotor helicopter (fly) by Igor Sikorsky in 1939.
- Hieroglyphic writing (use) by ancient Egyptians.

8 a) Wpisz czasowniki podane w nawiasie w formie strony biernej w odpowiednim czasie.

The Altamira Cave 1) (situate) in northern Spain. It 2) (discover) in 1875 and it contains Stone Age paintings. These paintings 3) (make) 15,000 years ago. They are pictures of animals which lived during the Ice Age. The colours are beautiful and in some places, they 4) (carve) into the rock. In the past, the Altamira cave 5) (visit) by many people but nowadays it 6) (close) to the general public. The cave 7) (protect) from daylight and cold air and in this way the ancient paintings 8) (preserve).

b) Teraz uzupełnij pytania tak, aby pasowały do podanych odpowiedzi.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 A: Where ? B: In northern Spain.</p> <p>2 A: When ? B: In 1875.</p> | <p>3 A: When ? B: 15,000 years ago.</p> |
|--|---|

9 Wstaw: *is, are, was, were*.

- A The Maya Site of Copan 1) located in Honduras. It 2) discovered in the 16th century. The ruins 3) restored by 1950 and nowadays it 4) considered to be one of the most important sites of the Mayan civilization.
- B The Galapagos Islands 5) situated near Equador, in the Pacific Ocean. They 6) discovered in 1535 by Tomas de Berlanga. In 1835, the Galapagos Islands 7) visited by Charles Darwin.
- C The Great Wall is in China and it 8) built around 214 BC. Its parts 9) joined together to make a fortress. It 10) completed by the Ming dynasty in the 16th century.

10 Ułóż zdania wzorując się na przykładzie.

- 1 Tapioca/take/from the root of tropical plant
Tapioca is taken from the root of tropical plant.
- 2 Bamboo/use/to make furniture
.....
- 3 Corn/grow/in Mexico
.....
- 4 English/speak/in many countries
.....
- 5 Beach volleyball/play/on sand
.....

- 6 Bananas/produce/in Uganda
.....
- 7 Tokyo/visit/many people every year
.....
- 8 Joshua trees/find/in California
.....
- 9 Tea leaves/dry/in ovens
.....
- 10 Tigers/protect/in India and Nepal
.....

11 Wstaw *the* tam, gdzie to konieczne.

1) Baltimore is 2) largest city in 3) state of 4) Maryland and one of 5) biggest port cities of 6) United States. It lies on 7) Patapsco River and it has one of 8) largest natural harbours in 9) world. 10) Baltimore Museum of Art is famous for its collection of Modern Art.

Episode 6 – The Hound of the Baskervilles – An Invitation to Murder

(p. 96)

- E6.1 **alone** /ə'leɪn/ (adj) = sam, samotny
I live alone.
- E6.2 **worry** /'wʌrɪ/ (v) = martwić się
- E6.3 **perfectly** /'pɜːfɪktli/ (adv) = całkowicie
Der.: perfect (adj) = doskonały
- E6.4 **safe** /seɪf/ (adj) = bezpieczny
Der.: safely (adv) = bezpiecznie
- E6.5 **promise** /'prɒmɪs/ (v) = obiecać
Der.: promise (n) = obietnica
- E6.6 **send for (sb/sth)** /'send fə/ (phr v) = postać po (kogoś/coś)
- E6.7 **telegram** /'telɪgræm/ (n) = telegram
- E6.8 **inspector** /ɪn'spektə/ (n) = inspektor
Der.: inspection (n) = przegląd
[inspect (v) = wizytować, kontrolować]
- E6.9 **urgent** /'ɜːdʒənt/ (adj) = pilny
Der.: urgently (adv) = pilnie
- E6.10 **immediately** /ɪm'iːdiətli/ (adv) = at once/
natychmiast
- E6.11 **get down** /get 'daʊn/ (phr v) = schylać się
- E6.12 **take a look** (exp) = przyjrzeć się, spojrzeć
- E6.13 **anywhere** /'eniweə/ (adv) = nigdzie

- E6.14 **shed** /ʃed/ (n) = szopa, komórka
- E6.15 **end up** /end 'ʌp/ (phr v) = wyładować, trafić (dokądś)
- E6.16 **ruin** /'ruːɪn/ (v) = zrujnować

Pre - Reading Activities (p. 97)

- E6.17 **climb** /klaɪm/ (v) = wspinać się
[climb the fence (exp) = przechodzić przez płot]
- E6.18 **fence** /fens/ (n) = płot, ogrodzenie

Listening and Reading Activities (p. 97)

- E6.19 **advise** /əd'vaɪz/ (v) = radzić
Der.: advice (U n) = rada
- E6.20 **on my own** (exp) = sam, bez pomocy
I live on my own.
- E6.21 **police chief** /pə'liːs ˌtʃiːf/ (n) = komendant policji
- E6.22 **spoil** /spɔɪl/ (v) = ruin/(ze)psuć, popsuć
- E6.23 **fire** /'faɪə/ (v) = shoot/strzelać
He ordered the soldiers to fire.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

1 Wpisz w luki jeden z podanych poniżej wyrazów.

- end up • send for • take a look • get down

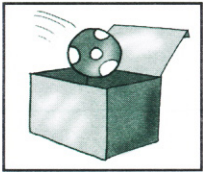
- Holmes believes it's time to the police.
- Watson had to behind the wall, so that Stapleton would not see him.
- If Sir Henry gets lost on the moor, he will in Grimpen Mire.
- When Sir Henry entered Stapleton's house, Holmes asked Watson to go and

2 Wpisz wyrazy o znaczeniu podobnym (czyli synonimy).

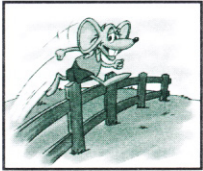
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 spoil = _____ | 4 at once = _____ |
| 2 police chief = _____ | 5 on my own = _____ |
| 3 without danger = _____ | 6 shoot = _____ |

▶ GRAMMAR EXERCISES

3 Uzupełnij zdania wpisując przyimek wyrażający ruch.



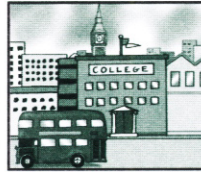
1 Someone threw the ball
..... the box.



2 The mouse is jumping
..... the fence.



3 They're walking
the beach.



4 The bus went the
college.



5 The car is going the
gate.